Continued on Page 5

Feared Layoffs Averted
Tuition to Increase
Chancellor Says Free Tuition Possible

By Michael Dancy

On April 7, the Chancellor of the City University of New York, Joseph S. Murphy, held a press conference in the Office of University Relations at 335 East 80th Street. The chancellor's statement covered many issues concerning CUNY's 1983-84 budget and how the budget of the State of New York will affect it.

The chancellor started by mentioning some of the projects scheduled for the coming year which are included in the $83-84 capital budget. Among the seven was the joint purchase (with SUNY-School of Optometry) for Baruch of a building across from the 18th Street building on Park Avenue South. "As was reported in the Today Edition, the Board of Campus Planning here at Baruch has tentative plans for a possible relocation of the library in this building, and probably some classes as well." Murphy said.

Murphy praised students who journeyed up to Albany on March 15 to lobby against the potentially damaging effects, toward CUNY, of the state's original budget proposal. He remarked that the "trip to Albany was successful, coming as it did during the closing stages of the legislative negotiations on the budget. It is clear that our efforts were successful in staying off a proposed firing of 700 people, with an actual of less well, 1,000 positions in CUNY. This was accomplished via an additional $9.4 million which was tacked on to the budget in the closing stages of negotiations." The "new" news said that CUNY must raise an additional $136 million, which will almost certainly come from tuition increases, slated for the fall. In Murphy's words, "we are obliged by law, and by this budget to raise the additional $136 million, and that it can't be raised in any other way." He went on to say, "the CUNY administration officials were left in the undesirable position of searching for the fairest and most just way of doing a fundamentally bad thing." Tuition for city and state residents would probably be increased by $150.

Continued on Page 5

The Inside Scoops:

Applications for CUNY Up
Baruch's First Full-Job Scholar
Profile: Professor Robert Martin
Scholarship
Splash
Prints
Fire & Kind

CONTINUOUS SPECIAL

Chancellor Joseph S. Murphy

The Students' Voice for 50 Years
Baruch College, CUNY
April 26, 1983

© 1983 THE STUDENTS' VOICE

CHANGES Crippled TUTORING

By Agapita Skirl

At the beginning of this semester, Dr. Jose Oscar Aleres came in as new Chairman of the Department of Compensatory Programs. He had asked Margarita Pena to resign her position as tutorial coordinator. At that time, Alers had refused to comment or give reasons.

In a recent interview with the Tickler, he said, "When I come in as a new Chairman, it's my prerogative to select my staff. My procedure has to be retained, as far as possible, people who have been working here. That Director of Counselling, Director of Instructions and others. But in case of Marie I had to make an exception to that policy because I felt that I could not work with her. I did not even know at the time how the lab was working. Simply on the basis of interpersonal relationships and styles, I did not want to work with her. She expressed some feelings about being unable to work under certain conditions." Alers said that he selected Schevalette Alford as the new administrator since she was already in charge of a compensatory program which required similar tutorial functions. "I had heard some good things about her from members of the department and administration, and she had the requisite qualifications for the job. And I haven't regretted my decision," he said.

With a new Chairman and Administrator, tutors actually felt the lack of communication between members of the Department. Fewer tutors and an increasing number of students created chaos and confusion.

Continued on Page 5

Student Accuses DSSG of Constitutional Violations

CHARGES WITHDRAWN ON HEARING DATE

By Steven Appenzeller

A suit was brought against the Student Council of the Day Session Student Government (DSSG) by Edmund Untinnel, a day session student. The suit charges the council with violating Article I, Section 3 of the DSSG Constitution which calls for council to hold a monthly open forum, with two weeks advance notice to the student media.

A hearing was scheduled for 8:30 pm, Thursday April 21; however, it was cancelled on Thursday afternoon after the suit was withdrawn. The hearing was to have been conducted by the Student Senate.

At the meeting, Chairperson of the Student Senate, stated that the case was withdrawn because of the working of the article in question was "open to interpretation." Parnes contends that the case was not withdrawn due to any problems with the validity of the case. "It was simply a matter of time," according to Parnes, the student member of the Student Faculty Disciplinary Committee. "The committee was involved in an urgent hearing which I had to attend, so I was forced to withdraw my complaint before the Senate, because I was unable to attend," Parnes said. "In the future, remedies would have been limited to a declaratory judgment stating what actions, if any, it would have to be taken to satisfy the decision.

Amnesty International Establishes Baruch Chapter

By Ivan Cintron

A chapter of Amnesty International, a human rights organization, is being established by John Lowy, a student majoring in accounting.

In an interview held at the offices of the Tickler, Lowy said he became interested in Amnesty International because he found it a worthy cause. "I always felt guilty that I didn't get involved in school activities when I went for my first degree," Lowy said, and added that this is his chance to make up for his inactivity. He first degree was in political science.

Amnesty International is a group of citizens concerned with the rights of political prisoners, dissidents, and refugees in other countries who have been harassed or imprisoned by the authorities. There are currently over 100,000 members worldwide. It was founded in May, 1961 by a British lawyer named Peter Benenson who wrote a letter to a London weekly newspaper, the Observer, protesting the imprisonment of two Portuguese students for political activities. In the 22 years since then, Amnesty International has established chapters in 41 countries, and has over 130 countries where volunteer work is done to free political prisoners, or prisoners of conscience. A prisoner of conscience is someone who is incarcerated because of the peaceful, non-violent reform. It claims to be politically neutral, handling cases in various countries with differing ideologies and governments. Lowy maintains that having a chapter of Amnesty International would be a very effective way to help those who have been wronged.
Invisible Government

What's the point of having a student government? What's the point of holding student elections? Answer: None. We are for student government, but not the way it is structured at Baruch. For government to be an effective, viable institution it must be representative of its constituency. For this to happen there must be choices for voters at the polls.

When you go to the polls on May 3 and 4 you will notice that there is no contest for most of the positions. What you won't see is even more disturbing. No students are on the ballot (see ballot in centerfold) for Auxiliary Board, Athletic Board and Student Faculty Disciplinary Committee. President Segal will appoint students to fill the posts.

This is not the first time such a situation has occurred. Every election in recent memory has had hopelessly low student turn-out. This is due in part to the Dean of Students Office's poor job in publicizing the candidate registration period. Few signs were in evidence and no advertising appeared in student media alerting students that anyone could run for office.

Perhaps it is not out of line to change the structure of student government to ensure more student representation. Maybe Baruch is not capable of supporting a student government with 20 council members. This year there are only 23 candidates for the 20 slots available and the upper council has only nine candidates for 10 slots. Every upper council candidate is guaranteed to be "elected." It is reasonable to assume that the number of candidates would remain the same if less slots were available. Reducing the number of positions on council would even mean that there would be more than one candidate per position.

Of more immediate concern is the large sum of money spent on elections. Renting machines and hiring poll watchers costs thousands of dollars. The low voter-turnout could be overlooked if those who did choose to vote had a choice. In this election only president, treasurer, and lower council has more than one candidate per position.

The time to evaluate government and the elections is long overdue.

Invisible Manners

The recent college-wide convocation for this year's Morton Globus Distinguished Lecturer Ralph Ellison, author of the Invisible Man, was a fiasco.

The convocation, sponsored by the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, was a great embarrassment due to the blatantly rude behavior of many students who attended because they were there to get mandatory written assignments from their teachers.

The students, some of whom engaged in conversation throughout Ellison's lecture, and some even left the auditorium in order to attend other classes, were inconsiderate not only of their fellow Baruchians, but most importantly, Ellison himself.

Such behavior raises questions about the procedures by which students are required to attend such an event. Faculty members who made attendance at the Ellison lecture an assignment did harm more than good.

Though such a requirement was undoubtedly made with good intentions, it was clear that many students could not appreciate what Ellison had to say simply because they did not know who he was and were not familiar with his work. To them the convocation was just an assignment: a burden, not an intellectual exercise. What difference did it make if they at-tended the lecture for ten minutes, 15, or a half hour if they only came to get a copy of the assignment: a burden, not an intellectual exercise. What difference did it make if they attended the lecture for ten minutes, 15, or a half hour if they only came to get a copy of the program and gather a few quotes?

Not all of the students who attended were the cause of such embarrassment, but those that could not be ignored.

Although an auditorium filled beyond its capacity may appear to be a mere dooplet, droves of students hurrying to their next class in the middle of a lecture is an insult. To most teachers can learn from the book, if you care. Therefore, you can only blame yourself for your failures. Your Accounting Department is a liability.

And for your minority issue, most teachers can't match names with faces, so grading is done objectively; how well a test problem is done. Not only the teacher grading, but the accounting degree one receives from Baruch is already credible, and has been for quite some time. I know, because I sometimes carry golf clubs for Baruch accounting graduates/CPAs who can afford to pay me $20 per bag for it. All are millionaires with homes set on the Gold Coast of Long Island, and in southern states or even the Virgin Islands. That's credibility.

Conversely, if you were administering this college, the standards would be all the-drain and the degree one receives from Baruch would be a worthless piece of paper. Fortunately, that is President Segal's (sic) job. He deserves our support and is making the admission requirements.

You are not the first one who could not cut it at Baruch, and you certainly won't be the last. So rather than trying to ruin the academic standards and the quality of the education for everyone, please transfer to SUNY at Old Westbury. You'll get it. Glad to be here.

Dear Frustrated,

This is in response to your problem described in the last issue. Of course the accounting curriculum is hard; it should be because most of Baruch's reputation is based on this department's excellence. If you can't hack it, then you should choose another major. It is also low of you to imply that your problems are due to the fact that you are a minority. Psychologists refer to this as rationalization. Sure, minorities encounter many difficulties, I happen to fall into this minority category. That's why, however, has never stopped me from working hard to achieve my goals. Wipe up. The greatest motivating force is desire. If you want something bad enough, you can achieve it regardless of the obstacles.

Name withheld on writer's request
Abortion and the 14th Amendment

By Edmund Ullman

NEW YORK — FLAGRANT VIOLATION

The nomination of Deputy Mayor Robert Wagner at Chancellor for Education for New York City over Deputy Chancellor Minner has proved to minorities in this city and the rest of the country that being qualified for a job is only part of the story.

How can one explain the Board of Governors' choice of Mr. Wagner, a man in need of a special waiver, over two other candidates who met and still meet the special requirements and have the necessary experience for the job? How can one explain the Board's statement that Mr. Wagner is the best qualified candidate?

Whatever happened to equal opportunity, equal consideration? One can't forget the broken promises, the breaking of the law? What kind of education is that? Politics? Why politics in the education of our children? Our future? It is wrong! Wake up, America! Stop suppressing and oppressing the minorities' talents! Live up to your words! The world is getting more competitive, day after day. Start using your last pool of talents before it is too late!

The 14th Amendment

On January 22, 1973 the Supreme Court issued a decision that is today debated furiously. Roe vs. Wade prohibited the states from making any regulations on abortions unless they were consistent with the following guidelines: During the first trimester abortion must be left to the judgment of the patient and her doctor. During the second trimester states may regulate abortion procedures in ways that are reasonably related to maternal health. During the third trimester states may regulate or prohibit abortion; however, they may not prohibit abortion where it is necessary to preserve the life or the health of the mother.

THE TEST CASE

An unmarried pregnant woman, given the pseudonym of Jane Roe by the court, sued to have the Texas criminal abortion statutes declared unconstitutional. She wished to terminate her pregnancy by an abortion performed by a competent licensed physician under safe clinical conditions. She was unable to get a legal abortion in Texas because her life did not appear to be threatened by the continuation of her pregnancy, and could not afford to travel to another jurisdiction in order to secure a legal abortion under safe conditions.

THE REASONING

Relying on cases decided by the Supreme Court in the recent past, the court held that the 14th Amendment (no state shall deprive any person of liberty without due process of law) mandated the complex nation-wide medical guidelines. The previous cases, such as Griswold vs. Connecticut, which stated that the word liberty in the provision quoted supra gave the people a right to privacy that encompassed the right to freedom from prosecution for the use and/or possession of contraceptives. Other areas that were held to be protected against state interference under this doctrine were marriage and procreation.

The court held that it was reasonable to hold that abortion was protected against interference since these closely related areas of human endeavor were also protected. The court also noted that the state had a legitimate interest in making certain that the health of those undergoing abortions be protected, and in the protection of what the court termed potential life. In other words, "the right of personal privacy includes the abortion decision, but . . . this right is not unqualified and must be considered against state interests in regulation." (Roe)

DISSENTING JUSTICES

Justice Rehnquist dissented because of "... the conscious weighing of competing factors which is far more appropriate to a legislative judgment than to a judicial one." Also mentioned in the justices' opinion was his concern that "the legal considerations associated with the Equal Protection Clause [were being applied] to this case arising under the Due Process Clause." Finally, the intent of those who wrote the 14th Amendment was invoked. "There was no question concerning the validity of . . . any of the . . . state statutes when the 14th Amendment was adopted. The only possible conclusion from this history is that the drafter did not intend to have the 14th Amendment withdraw from the States the power to legislate with respect to this matter."

Justice White, joined by Rehnquist, stated, "The Court apparently values the convenience of the pregnant mother more than the continued existence of . . . of the life . . . which she carried. Whether or not I might agree with that marshalling of values, I can in no event join the court's judgments because I find no constitutional warrant for imposing such an order of priorities on the people." In this case, "The Court simply fashions and announces a new constitutional right . . . with scarcely any . . . authority for its action." HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In order to understand the intent of those who wrote the 14th Amendment, one must have an understanding of the political situation of that time. The 19th Congress in 1867 found that the eman- cipation of the slaves would increase the political power of the former Confederate states. The Reconstruction acts and the 14th and 15th Amendment of 1866 — in part designed to protect civil libertarians later—were anathema at the possibility that the Southern Democrats, alongside some Northern Democrats, would have a permanent majority in the Congress and the electoral college. The Republicans wanted to do something that would ensure their ascendancy over the Democrats, but that wouldn't force their own state electoral processes that would be unpopular among their own predominantly white constituents. Thus, black suffrage had to await the passage of the 15th Amendment.

The due process clause of the 14th Amendment arose from a dual concern of the Republicans: that the conditions in Southern states prevented the exercise of the most basic rights to one's own person and property, and that the laws of these states prevented the redress of those problems through their judicial processes. In this regard, the Congress had passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866, but the Southern states (and the Democrats) would not allow it to remain in the form of simple legislation, but sought to place it in the 14th Amendment.

Section 1 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 provided that there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities . . . on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, protection other than that afforded to the newly freed slaves. Howard Jay Graham, a "broad" interpreter of this section, agreed with this reading of the original intent saying, "... virtually every speaker in the debates on the Fourteenth Amendment . . . said or agreed that the Amendment was designed to embody or incorporate the Civil Rights Act."

The original intention of the framers of section 1 of the 14th Amendment was to provide a shield against the most egregious forms of governmental discrimination on the basis of race. Problems such as sexual discrimination and the right to own property were not addressed by them. Included in this list of non-addressed matters is abortion.

Updating the constitution now to apply to the constitution. That document has only one article dealing with the amending process, the Bollinger Act. The Bollinger Act does not give to the Supreme Court one iota of power over the amending process. Blackstone, the famous English legal scholar whose treaties have had a major influence on the development of the law of the United States, brought up the example of a Bolognian law against public bloodletting which was held to be inapplicable to the case of a surgeon of one of those who was suffering from a fit. This story was to show that it had been beyond the power of the courts when interpreting a law to give effect to the original intent of the framers. Inasmuch as the original intent of those who wrote the 14th Amendment, one must have an understanding of the political situation of that time. The 19th Congress in 1867 found that the emancipation of the slaves would...
BARUCH COLLEGE

STREET FAIR 83'

Thursday, April 28th
12-4 PM
East 22nd Street
Trouble in Tutoring

Continued from Page 1

Chancellor

Continued from Page 1

money." He also noted that while the state maintains the first and third largest university systems in the country (CUNY and SUNY), respectively, it should not assume that the new fundamental tuition policy is best for both. The chancellor referred to the differences in the two systems' social and economic breakdown of enrollment in supporting his view.

Mark L. Jones, Director of Communications for the University Student Senate (USU), who also attended the press conference, was not convinced that the tuition increases are as inevitable as CUNY officials seem to think. In a post-conference meeting he announced plans for a protest against the cut, scheduled for April 25.

Work Study In The Arts

By Keith M. Woods

There is more to earning a business degree. Not everyone is suited for work in the traditional, stringent, and conservative corporate world of IBM and AT&T. Some may desire to pursue a career in the fine, parochial arts. Some of the Master Tutors actually enjoy the lifestyle and what it offers. Their role at Baruch is important. The Chancellor believes that the middle class families have felt the "economic pinch" and as a result want to keep their children home longer. Because tuition at CUNY is relatively low and a high quality education is desired, CUNY offers the students of New York a viable educational choice.

Applications to attend CUNY for the fall 1983 semester are up by 10.2 percent over those released by university officials. This is the largest increase since 1976 when CUNY Without Forbearance was forced to abandon its free tuition policy due to the city's fiscal crisis.

The figures released indicated that last year at the same time CUNY freshmen applications totalled 25,617, this year they number 28,244.

The largest percentage increase, 29.4 percent, is due to a larger number of applications received from students at suburban high schools. Applications received from students at private and parochial high schools follow with a 29.1 percent increase. These results are indicative of a two year trend observed recently for all applications. Most of the applications received are from high school graduates; this number is 9.2 percent above last year's.

Dr. Joseph S. Murphy, the Chancellor of CUNY, and University officials believe that the state's economy has played the most important role. The Chancellor believes that the middle class families have felt the "economic pinch" and as a result want to keep their children home longer. Because tuition at CUNY is relatively low and a high quality education is desired, CUNY offers the students of New York a viable educational choice.

Enrollment at CUNY was at its lowest level since 1970. There was no tuition being charged and the University had its controversial open admissions policy. The enrollment, however, began to decline with the imposition of tuition in 1976. Before tuition was charged, the number of freshman applications received for a fall semester was in the range of between 50,000 and 51,000 applications received annually. In the mid 70's there were over a quarter of a million students in CUNY. As of now, the number has dropped to 176,000.

Accordingly, the number of freshman applications received by other public colleges and universities has increased by one percent. However this increase, when asked to comment on the contrast observed, Murphy said he could offer no explanation.

Tuition at CUNY is currently $1,075 a year. The average tuition charged by private colleges in the metropolitan area is $5,300 according to the State Commission of Independent Colleges and Universities.

The difference in tuition and current economic conditions might account for the reason for the current boom.

Amnesty International

Continued from Page 1

Baruch is important. "It's critical to me and to many people around the world. The problem of human rights violations is widespread. The procedure that members of Amnesty International follow to help free political prisoners is as follows. Each month, the chapter members are given particular countries and individuals to sponsor whose rights have been violated. Then they write letters to various officials that have the power to change the situation, such as that nation's president, prime minister, police, or ambassador to the U.S. Usually, if the letter writer is corresponding with a country that regards the organization as dangerous, he or she is asked not to write in the name of Amnesty International. "Results do come," Lowy says. He asserts that Amnesty International's effectiveness comes from publicity it brings to human rights violations in the media, here and in the foreign press. Lowy also stresses that this publicity is, if it is an embarrassment, is the key to achieving the release of prisoners. "It's not about who's matter how strong a country is," he says "it's concerned about its self-image."

The first meeting of the Baruch chapter occurs in the Spring semester ends. They plan to meet once a month. The membership will be limited to 10 interested students and a faculty advisor. There are limits and policies Amnesty International adheres to. "We believe, for example, an American citizen may not write to obtain the release of an American political prisoner. "That is done by, say, Amnesty International members of Europe," explains Lowy. He said that doing so could jeopardize members of Amnesty International living in the U.S. to some extent. Also, Amnesty International does not sponsor people who are engaged in violent, anti-government activities, but does sponsor those who use peaceful methods.

T恕 you for all your work a few of the many people who write letters to various officials that have the power to change the situation, such as that nation's president, prime minister, police, or ambassador to the U.S. Usually, if the letter writer is corresponding with a country that regards the organization as dangerous, he or she is asked not to write in the name of Amnesty International. "Results do come," Lowy says. He asserts that Amnesty International's effectiveness comes from publicity it brings to human rights violations in the media, here and in the foreign press. Lowy also stresses that this publicity is, if it is an embarrassment, is the key to achieving the release of prisoners. "It's not about who's matter how strong a country is," he says "it's concerned about its self-image."

One faculty member who fits this description is Professor Selma Berol of the History department.

Although Berol is involved at the administrative level only (receiving applications for prospective members), she is responsible to do this because I believe in what they are doing." To set up any club at Baruch one must have 10 interested students and a faculty advisor.

There are limits and policies Amnesty International adheres to. "We believe, for example, an American citizen may not write to obtain the release of an American political prisoner. "That is done by, say, Amnesty International members of Europe," explains Lowy. He said that doing so could jeopardize members of Amnesty International living in the U.S. to some extent. Also, Amnesty International does not sponsor people who are engaged in violent, anti-government activities, but does sponsor those who use peaceful methods.

At the time of setting up the club, Lowy replied there was a heavy bureaucratic red tape to overcome. As for the Baruch faculty, Lowy says there is "no political opposition," and added the attitude was "generally enthusiastic."

One faculty member who fits this description is Professor Selma Berol of the History department.

Although Berol is involved at the administrative level only (receiving applications for prospective members), she is responsible to do this because I believe in what they are doing." To set up any club at Baruch one must have 10 interested students and a faculty advisor.

There are limits and policies Amnesty International adheres to. "We believe, for example, an American citizen may not write to obtain the release of an American political prisoner. "That is done by, say, Amnesty International members of Europe," explains Lowy. He said that doing so could jeopardize members of Amnesty International living in the U.S. to some extent. Also, Amnesty International does not sponsor people who are engaged in violent, anti-government activities, but does sponsor those who use peaceful methods.

At the time of setting up the club, Lowy replied there was a heavy bureaucratic red tape to overcome. As for the Baruch faculty, Lowy says there is "no political opposition," and added the attitude was "generally enthusiastic."

One faculty member who fits this description is Professor Selma Berol of the History department.
FEATURES

Random Notes and Rolling Stone

By Joan Chin

...It was precisely 2:00PM on a Wednesday afternoon when a young man, dressed in plaid slacks and black sneakers, and a sweater, strode leisurely into room 1008 of the 26th Street building. Chris Connelly, who looks like all the American boy, is the Assistant Editor of Rolling Stone magazine, and visited Baruch to give an informal lecture to his classmate Mark's journalism class.

Connelly began his career at the magazine three years ago in San Francisco. When he was first hired, and last year's peak week in Central Park. Though he has been responsible for Random Notes for two years, he has been able to experiment with different forms of writing. In fact, he's been encouraged to write as many different types as my schedule allows.

Rolling Stone was created by John Wenner fifteen years ago in San Francisco. Wenner's secret, he says, is that he understood that the culture and counter-culture surrounding the sixties wasn't being addressed in any of the national publications. The sixties, which was not exclusively about politics, was symbolized by its music. Explained Connelly, "in the way people looked at rock and roll and the way they cared about it," helped Wenner to put his magazine on the map.

The magazine began as a quarterly, but as time went by and the end of the sixties came, it changed, adding jazzier designs and more color photos. Yet Rolling Stone was "almost entirely devoted to music," because music was, and still is, the publication's bread and butter.

Rolling Stone operates on a two-week cycle, the first week is off-week, and the second is the deadline. In his off-week, Connelly gains his ideas for the column from publicists, by attending parties, and when he also takes his pad alongside he can jot down notes, and from a celebrity bulletin published by columnist Earl Blackwell. He also receives information from his strings who work in London, Chicago, Memphis, and Los Angeles.

Connelly prefers to write the column in a day or two because there is a certain style of writing that is popular, and it is desperate to be entertaining. Rolling Stone's research department sees to this as well. The first week is off-week, the second is the deadline. In his off-week, Connelly gathers his ideas for the column from publicists, by attending parties, and when he also takes his pad alongside he can jot down notes.

"I was really surprised," said sophomore Mary Lou Reichel, who was a winner in the computer given the receive award on April 14 at the Sheraton Centre Hotel. "I felt I was going to win." The Belle Zeller award, created in 1979 in the name of the Albany lobbyist and first president of the City University of New York, is a $1,000 scholarship amount given annually to ten CUNY students, renewable as long as they maintain a 3.75 GPA.

"I was applying for several scholarships," said Reichel, who was required to be the Belle Zeller last semester. The criteria for the award are: a 3.5 GPA, no less, letters of recommendation from faculty members; participation in community service; and a written essay. This year 400 CUNY students applied, while 21 were selected for interviews which were held in January of this year.

"You never know what to say," explained Reichel, "and I told them about myself, and they did the rest." She will receive $500 per semester for the next two years.

Majoring in political science was a smart one since "there are many actual political science courses available." Of Baruch's Political Science Department, Reichel says "the professors are excellent - there is a lot of individual instruction and guidance."

Her interest in political science extends outside the classroom where she is the President of Baruch College's Political Science Society, "I try to run a pretty good guest speaker program," she said. "Next year we have Carol Bellamy speak." The Society is planning a poster for this year's event "at the end of the term, but, said Reichel, "things maybe a bit hectic then."

She also has participated in the Political Science Department's internship program, supervised by Professor Douglas Muzzio. "I began the internship last Spring with City Councilman Stanley Michael and worked with the Albany City Council that summer," During her inter­ship, Reichel said "everything from telephoning constituents to sitting in on council meetings." A major project was actually writing a piece of legislation for the council. "I researched and drafted legislation for housing, police, pollution penalties," she said. "It was great.

I met a lot of people, and got some valuable hands on experience."

With a 3.85 GPA, Reichel is also a student advisor to the Faculty of Liberal Arts, a peer counselor, and manages to work part time in a midtown restaurant. A busy week for Reichel is a normal week for her, she said, "I don't think my femininity has been a detriment to me." Explaining further, she pointed out that as a child she was quite a tom boy. "If I achieve something, it is not because I am a woman, and the same applies if I fail. I just think that sex is irrelevant," she said as if it were a fact matter. "I get frustrated when people suggest that I won because I am a woman."

After Baruch, Reichel intends to go on to law school where she plans to further her interest in consumers affairs and product liability. As for now, she says attending college four years after graduating from high school has made quite a difference. "I'm here because I want to be here," she said firmly. "I'm not here for my parents, or because I'm trying to fulfill expectations other than my own. I have set goals and am working towards them."

Then, in a humorous tone, she quipped, "I love school." Not an ordinary student for sure!

Learning With Audio-Visuals

By Catherine Adams

There are many ways students learn and retain material from their courses. Some learn best by studying their textbooks, while others are more attentive in their classes in order to absorb all the information that their instructors give orally. However, if neither learning methods, or combinations thereof, are successful, students may visit the newly opened Learning Laboratory, John Brandau, Director of the Audio-Visual Services said. "Some students are realizing the importance of the computer not only in their career plans, but in their personal lives as well. The series gives students the opportunity to learn how a computer operates, the various types of hard and soft ware, careers in the computer field, and the application and future of computers."

Brandau's office, filled with books and a desk piled with papers, reflects the energy which is being used to make the Learning Laboratory an integral part of the Baruch campus, as well as the library. Brandau is now preparing for the fall semester's budget expenditures. Plans are being made for the purchase of a computer terminal in the library to aid students in their research efforts.

Also available in the Learning Laboratory is a black and white television studio, which is now open five years old. Said Brandau, "the studio is only open for faculty use in their classes where they may have direct access to the equipment." Clubs may have access to the studio, and contact Ron Williams of Student Personnel Services to arrange a taping. The Learning Laboratory is located in the 24th Street building in room 111. It is available on a walk-in basis every Thursday from 9AM-3PM.

Mary Lou Reichel: Baruch's Own Belle Zeller

By Lisa Rhodes

She is not an ordinary student. For four years after high school she worked upstate with horses, though she had received a full scholarship to State University and was the winner of a New York City Regents Scholarship. At a college renowned for its reputation as a school of business, it is a political science major, and to top it off, she is Baruch's first recipient of the prestigious Belle Zeller award.

"I was really surprised," said sophomore Mary Lou Reichel, who was a winner in the computer given the receive award on April 14 at the Sheraton Centre Hotel. "I felt I was going to win." The Belle Zeller award, created in 1979 in the name of the Albany lobbyist and first president of the City University of New York, is a $1,000 scholarship amount given annually to ten CUNY students, renewable as long as they maintain a 3.75 GPA.

"I was applying for several scholarships," said Reichel, who was required to be the Belle Zeller last semester. The criteria for the award are: a 3.5 GPA, no less, letters of recommendation from faculty members; participation in community service; and a written essay. This year 400 CUNY students applied, while 21 were selected for interviews which were held in January of this year.

"You never know what to say," explained Reichel, "and I told them about myself, and they did the rest." She will receive $500 per semester for the next two years.

Majoring in political science was a smart one since "there are many actual political science courses available." Of Baruch's Political Science Department, Reichel says "the professors are excellent - there is a lot of individual instruction and guidance."

Her interest in political science extends outside the classroom where she is the President of Baruch College's Political Science Society, "I try to run a pretty good guest speaker program," she said. "Next year we have Carol Bellamy speak." The Society is planning a poster for this year's event "at the end of the term, but, said Reichel, "things maybe a bit hectic then."

She also has participated in the Political Science Department's internship program, supervised by Professor Douglas Muzzio. "I began the internship last Spring with City Councilman Stanley Michael and worked with the Albany City Council that summer," During her inter­ship, Reichel said "everything from telephoning constituents to sitting in on council meetings." A major project was actually writing a piece of legislation for the council. "I researched and drafted legislation for housing, police, pollution penalties," she said. "It was great.

I met a lot of people, and got some valuable hands on experience."

With a 3.85 GPA, Reichel is also a student advisor to the Faculty of Liberal Arts, a peer counselor, and manages to work part time in a midtown restaurant. A busy week for Reichel is a normal week for her, she said, "I don't think my femininity has been a detriment to me." Explaining further, she pointed out that as a child she was quite a tom boy. "If I achieve something, it is not because I am a woman, and the same applies if I fail. I just think that sex is irrelevant," she said as if it were a fact matter. "I get frustrated when people suggest that I won because I am a woman."

After Baruch, Reichel intends to go on to law school where she plans to further her interest in consumers affairs and product liability. As for now, she says attending college four years after graduating from high school has made quite a difference. "I'm here because I want to be here," she said firmly. "I'm not here for my parents, or because I'm trying to fulfill expectations other than my own. I have set goals and am working towards them."

Then, in a humorous tone, she quipped, "I love school." Not an ordinary student for sure!

Italian Style

By Elaine Cateletto

The Italian Society, C.I.A.O. (Circle of Italian American Organizations) Baruch, and the Class Council of '85 will co-sponsor this year's events for Italian Week. The clubs have joined together to make the week an educational, cultural, and entertaining celebration for all students. For the last couple of years, Richard DeRiso, Treasurer; Lori DeRiso, President; and Anne Michels and worked as a volunteer for the name of the Albany Society, has helped to guide the club toward increased membership. "The Italian Society provides a forum for Italian American students who often feel isolated at Baruch," said de DeRiso, who feels Italian Week is an "opportunity for those who have not been involved in the club to participate in the celebration of Italian culture."

The club's officers include: Lydia Bianco, President; Elaine Cateletto, Vice President; John DeRiso, Treasurer; Lori DeRiso (DeRiso), first Secretary; and Kathy Parrino, second Secretary.

Italian Week Events

Tuesday, April 26
Faculty Student Get together with Guest Speaker 12:30-3PM Globus Lounge

Wednesday, April 27
Pasta Eating 12:30-12:35PM Oak Lounge

Thursday, April 28
Street Fair-Jazz Group Club Hours 11:30-5:30PM Oak Lounge

Friday, April 29
Cultural Awareness 12:30-5:00PM Globus Lounge
Profile: Professor Martinez On Racism
By Ivan CIntron

Dr. Robert A. Martinez, Assistant Professor of Black and Hispanic Institutions, is a teacher who takes his job seriously. During his career, he has made many contributions that have enhanced his standing in his field. Martinez says that racial discrimination, although a problem that is still present, has been gradually declining in recent years.

Although Martinez is concerned with the issue of racial inequality in the U.S., he believes that education has been his main concern. Born in Manhattan in 1942, Martinez attended a parochial elementary school, then a public high school. He received a Bachelor's degree in Latin American Studies from Hunter College, and his Master's in Social Sciences in 1966, both at City College. Later, he received his Ph.D. in 1977 at Fordham University.

Martinez taught at St. John's University, where he taught from Fall 1969 to Spring 1970. He then taught at Harren High School in Manhattan for a year and a half, which Martinez described as a "harsh" reality because of the inept and insensitive administration. At one point, he was accused ofaguishing students in the school hallway.

While re-thinking his career on a leave of absence, he was contacted by Professor Gerald Leonard, the then Head of the Latin American Studies at Baruch College. In 1972, Professor Leonard wanted Martinez to establish a new discipline, Hispanic Studies.

Martinez says of the courses, "I wrote up every one of them in the catalogue." In fact, Martinez has developed a curriculum that will study various national institutions, such as politics and literature of several Latin American countries.

As for Hispanic Studies itself, Martinez finds it quite important, especially for students as to who and what they are." Martinez originally studied Latin American History because he saw too much emphasis on the American and European historical views. However, after teaching Hispanic Studies at Baruch for awhile, he found it satisfying, and continued teaching the subject.

In regard to Baruch students, Martinez says, "I am dealing with a racist environment on campus," and adds that minority students face obstacles in society because of their background. When asked if he saw a problem at Baruch, Martinez replied, "my commitment is to the students. I'm not here to play the administration.

Jimmy Crespo, a student in Martinez's Hispanic Studies 100 class, describes Martinez as a good professor, and "one of the few professors who gives outside information that is relevant to what he's saying." Crespo adds, "It's a good elective." Martinez emphasized the need for more Latin Americans in other fields such as Law, Education, Politics, and Psychology in particular. Because these white folks don't understand our culture," Martinez referred to a study of Puerto Rican women by Dr. Benja

Concerning Puerto Ricans in the United States and in Puerto Rico, Martinez says each group faces serious problems. On the island, overdependence on the U.S. for the means of production is one obstacle. Another, Martinez says, is that the Puerto Rican populace is "totally anesthetized to the American rip-off." On the mainland, Martinez says, "The most serious problem is the inability of the Puerto Rican to take his place in society. Ourselves, later, we're worse off, not better." Martinez's hobbies include bicycling, riding, reading, the theater, and the opera. "I pursue the arts as much as I can," he said. Martinez is interested in teaching at Baruch until at least 55, when he may retire. He is considering studying for a Master's degree in Social Work.

Unknown Sounds
By Joan Chin

Sex, drugs and rock and roll. That's all that most people see when they think of a radio station. Their opinion is, in order to produce a good radio show, one must be as high as the sky.

Well, Baruch College's radio station, WBBM, does not run on drugs, but it does run on good music. To prove it, WBBM is sponsoring a contest for original music that will be performed by local artists without recording contracts. Valerie D. Darwich, the station's contest coordinator for WBBM states, "the role of college radio is usu­ally to introduce new music to our college audiences, which sometimes extend to the public. The majority of the music comes mainly from record companies. But there is a great deal of music in our "backyards" which is not heard anywhere on radio." Darwich believes that college radio stations should take a more active role, "in bringing new music to our audiences." In addition to breaking in new artists, "college radio stations like WBBM can also discover new artists.

The concept of an inter-college radio station, WBBM, which is a station run by students, is called "an inter-college radio station." The station's purpose is to provide a service that is appreciated by the artists and listeners alike.

Don Gorman-Jacobs, who produced his wife Judy's album One Sky Music, said WBBM is providing a "great service to the musical community." He feels that it is definitely "worth it," for local artists to participate in such a show. And he, "wished more," colleges would sponsor such contests. "I am hoping to get the participation of other college radio stations in the N.Y.C. metropolitan area to provide entries for the contest and to listen to and rate tapes."

As Darwich has spoken with other college stations who now are interested in sending representatives to contest, he said WBBM seeks the cooperation of other college stations for the contest.

The station has received over 40 tapes in the last couple of weeks. "The response has been very good. We've received demo tapes, single LPs from New York City, Long Island, and New Jersey." The selection of music varies from rock and roll to folk and others which cannot be categorized. "For example," Darwich says, "WBBM and the participating college radio stations that listen to the music on a regular basis are an A&R [artist & repertoire] department of a record company." "One college station can do so much. And I want the record industry to see that college radio can be useful in bringing new music from artists without record contracts to the public," said Darwich.

Contest winners will receive airtime on WBBM, college radio stations and free industry publicity. Winners will also be eligible for a recording contract and inclusion on an album in the future. Deadline is May 15, Monday, May 16. Entries should be sent to: WBBM, Music Contest, Baruch College, City University of New York, New York 10010.

EPCOT: The World's Showcase
By Bill Dudley

World Showcase, the second part of EPCOT, serves as a forum for the world's industrialized nations to demonstrate their wares. There are nine pavilions, all whose architecture is meticulous in detail, which include their own restaurants, and countless souvenir shops, which are manned by employees who are natives of each of the nations represented.

The host pavilion, The American Adventure, is sponsored by Coca Cola. Undeniably one of the highlights of EPCOT, the pavilion's presentation of an authentic American film, music, and the audio-animatronic figures Disney has become famous for, lasts is shown on a 180 degree screen and depicts the history of America. It is a flag-waving, patriotic, narrow-minded interpretation, which is one which may be seen in The Hall of Presidents of the Magic Kingdom.

The United Kingdom's pavilion is not a real attraction, but there are numerous souvenirs that are available. There is also an English pub complete with Pearly Kings and Queens, British, it is not a main attraction, but there is some compensation. British Comedy plays are presented using members of the audience as actors, and the restaurant, Alfredo's of Dubai, is another popular attraction.

In Germany's pavilion, the Oktoberfest is an all year round event. The big attraction is the immense Beer tent, and the beer hall, where bands, dances, huge beer steins, and weiners make it an unforgettable experience.

China's pavilion presents another 360 movie to illustrate the complexities and beauty of the nation. Panoramic shots have been taken of the Gobi desert, the Great Wall, The Forbidden City, Shanghai, and the intricate ice sculptures of the Yangze river. The restaurant and shops are still under one roof, but the film alone makes this pavilion a must-see.

The great achievements of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations are on display through the Mexican pavilion, where every day seems like a fiesta. The food is delicious, hot and spicy, and the museum is exquisite, filled with dozens of artifacts. The fine leather, cloth, and silver goods are among the most reasonably priced in the park, and the swaying rhythms of the mariachi players is irresistible.
DENISE WHITE
Sophomore, Special Education
Ticket: As presidential candidate for Student Government, I believe in the idea of a more
egalitarian society. How would you gain the
confidence of the students to support your
platform?
W: I have been involved with several things,
one of which was the Student Social Services
centers for children of faculty. When I was a student,
I always had a need to help others in times of stress
and crisis, and I believe that my life experience, as
well as my desire to help others, would make me
suitable for this position.
T: How do you propose to improve the
Student Social Services centers?
W: I would like to continue the present
project of adding new centers to the existing ones.
Also, I would like to provide more volunteers to
assist the centers in their operations.
T: If you are elected to the office, what
counterparts would you establish with other
colleges?
W: I would like to establish a network of
center directors from other colleges and
universities to share ideas and resources.
T: What else would you do if you were elected?
W: I would like to increase the funding of the
Student Social Services centers to enable them to
provide more services to the students.

SUGGESTIONS
1. Reincorporate Baruch's free legal aid service.
2. Provide more desperately needed space for clubs.
3. Make public中小学生 evaluations of teacher improvement projects.
4. Expand the U.S.G.S. newsletter to include English and foreign language courses.
5. Set up an Instructional Centers for student teachers.
6. Improve the U.S.G.S. computer printout of the student affairs.
7. Invest in public relations and cultural organizations as opposed to having a picture
8. Continue to fight against the tuition and the $75.000 per month for every student
9. Improve our registration by working with our software to develop a better system.
10. We could consider our present project.

MARCOS SANTANA
Senior, Marketing
Ticket: What should the student legislature do to improve student affairs?
W: I think that there is a need for more
communication between the student government and
the students. We need to have open forums where
students can express their ideas and concerns.
T: What are some of the problems that you
have seen in the past?
W: I believe that there is a lack of
transparency in the decision-making process. Also,
there is a lack of accountability for the actions of
the student government.
T: What is your view on the budget?
W: I believe that the budget should be
available for public review and should be
 based on the needs of the students.
T: If you were president right now, what
correspondence would you change?
W: I would like to give more emphasis to
accountability and transparency in the budget.

T: What role do you believe Student
Government should have in cultural affairs?
W: I believe that Student Government should
play a role in supporting cultural events and
activities. They can also help to promote diversity
and cultural understanding.

T: What is your view on the president's
domestic policies?
W: I believe that the president should be
responsive to the needs of the students. They should
be involved in the decision-making process.
T: If you were to run for student government,
what kind of change would you bring to the
organization?
W: I would like to increase the involvement of
students in the decision-making process. They should
have a say in the direction of the organization.

T: How do you feel about the issue of
corruption?
W: I believe that corruption is an
endemic problem in government at all levels. It is
necessary to have a system of checks and balances to
prevent corruption.

T: Do you feel that the system of
corruption is working?
W: I don't think that the system of
corruption is working. There needs to be a
consensus among the people to address the issue of
corruption and to work towards a better society.
TELL THE TICKER

1. I read The Ticker
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always (if Never, skip to #11)
2. I read the NEWS
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always
I would like to see more, less or the same amount of the following kinds of coverage:
   a. CUNY-wide news
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   b. Student government
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   c. Off-campus news
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   d. Faculty and Administration
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   e. Curriculum
      More ___ Less ___ Same
3. I read the EDITORIALS
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always
I remember having liked/disliked the editorial(s) on
4. I read the FEATURES
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always
I would like to see more, less, or the same amount of the following kinds of coverage:
   a. Global Series speakers
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   b. On-campus (academic programs, facilities, speakers, awards, etc.)
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   c. Off-campus (internships, recreational & cultural events)
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   d. Profiles of students
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   e. Profiles of faculty members
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   f. Profiles of graduates
      More ___ Less ___ Same
I would like to see a listing of club events
Yes ___ No
5. I read the ARTS Section:
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always
I would like to see more, less, or the same amount of the following kinds of coverage:
   FILM
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Big commercial releases
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Revivals
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Avant garde/experimental/low-budget
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   THEATER
   Broadway
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Off and Off-Off Broadway
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   DANCE
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   MUSIC
   Classical/ opera
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Pop/rock/new wave
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Jazz/soul/rhythm and blues
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   BOOKS
   More ___ Less ___ Same
   ART
   On-campus (performances & exhibits)
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Off-campus (performances & exhibits)
      More ___ Less ___ Same
6. I read the SPORTS section:
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always
I would like to see The Ticker cover Major League:
   Baseball
      Yes ___ No
   Football
      Yes ___ No
   Basketball
      Yes ___ No
   Hockey
      Yes ___ No
   Soccer
      Yes ___ No
Other Sports:
   Profiles
      More ___ Less ___ Same
   Intramural events
      More ___ Less ___ Same
7. I read the CENTERFOLD
   Never ___ Sometimes ___ Always
8. As a centerfold subject I would like to see:
   There should be more ______ Less ______ There are enough
9. In regard to photographs, I think that:
   ______ There should be more ______ Less ______ There are enough
10. I think the quality of the photography is:
    ______ Satisfactory ______ In need of improvement
11. If there were classified ads at $5 an inch, I would place one:
    ______ Never ______ Definitely ______ Probably ______ Possibly
12. I think what needs to be covered that isn't being covered is:
13. If I worked for The Ticker, the first thing I would change is:
14. I would like to write for The Ticker, but never have because:
15. I would like to see creative writing in The Ticker: ______ Yes ______ No
16. I would like to see a separate on-campus publication devoted to creative writing: ______ Yes ______ No
17. On a regular basis, I read:
   New York Times
   Daily News
   New York Post
   Wall Street Journal
   Village Voice
   Others
18. My status is:
   ______ Senior ______ Junior ______ Sophomore ______ Freshman
   ______ Day ______ Evening ______ Full ______ Part-time

DROP IN BOX IN 23RD STREET LOBBY

Beta Gamma Sigma Elects 76

At its spring meeting held on April 5, 1983 Beta Gamma Sigma elected 34 undergraduates, 32 graduates, and 10 masters degree candidates, announced Professor Leonard Lakin, President and Professor Irving Gregor, Secretary-Treasurer of Beta Gamma Sigma. Election to Beta Gamma Sigma is nationally recognized as the highest academic honor conferred on students of business in American colleges and universities, and parallels election to Phi Beta Kappa in Liberal Arts colleges.

These 76 students and the 84 elected in the fall of 1982 term will be inducted into Beta Gamma Sigma at the 49th annual dinner, to be held on Wednesday, May 4 at the Hotel Roosevelt. Professor Frederick S. Lane, Chairman of the Department of Public Administration and Professor Sidney J. Litzman, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and Executive Officer of the Ph.D. Program in Business will also be inducted as honorary faculty members.

The next election of students will be held in fall 1983. Details of that election will appear in this newspaper.

The names of the newly elected students are:

Stephen Abrecht
Marsha Alter
Hrant Antranayan
Ken Au
Andrew Axelrad
Pamela Sue Bagdon
David Bernstein
Robert Broniu
Craig Campbell
Joseph C. Cappelleri
Vincent V. Castore
Margaret Chin
Po C. Chong
Laurel Chua
Ellen D'Ambrrosi
Gilles E. Dana
Brian Davis
Victor Del Rio
Milton F. Deutsch
Glenn M. Eberle
Raequil D. Egan
Meredith Faith
William G. Farrar
Kenneth Fiorella
Leslie Freudenberger
Annette M. Gargulo
Marion Girad
Patricia D. Gleason
Norman S. Honig
Mary Ann H. Hoog
James J. Kapusta
Philippe D. Katz
Betty Keller
Lauren M. Kessler
Diane L. Koh
Kong F. Lee
Marina Levin
Susan F. Lim-Chow Chen

Your donation did make a difference.

CARS sells for $118.95 (average)
Also Jeeps. For directory call 805-687-6000 Ext. 3594

Circle K thanks all the supporters of the Spring 1983 Blood Drive.

The Ticker
April 26, 1983
Salvador

By John Didion

Salvador is a glossy black front cover, the jacket adorned with tiny gold-embossed caps, the title in white italics. On the glossy white back cover, there is a photograph of the author upright against a palm tree. Her head is turned and she is looking at something. Our view of her viewing is obscured by her dark glasses, which give her the air of an intelligent insect.

You can't judge a book by its cover and you can't judge a person by its expression—well then, how do you know if This trim volume of 108 pages by 9½ by ½, of which only 5/16 is paper—is the $12.95 Simon and Schuster are asking for it.

Salvador is terse. Choice is everything—not only of the most just, but the image just. This is literary writing concealing a wealth of perception: Ronald Reagan and Doris Day string cranberries in a Spanish-dubbed rerun on Salvador television as Didion reads Reagan's reference to the battle of Thermopylae in his speech lauding the "free" elections his administration engineered. The collisions of such connections at poetic speed result in an irony sometimes poignant, sometimes sick-making. If the book is short, it is dense-weave, more threads per inch, its startling patterns almost as beautiful in their design as they are horrible in their display.

A must for Didionites, these six essays, some originally published in the New York Review of Books, are essential reading for anyone seeking confirmation of their dark doubts about American involvement in El Salvador.

Joan Didion is not a great big writer—she's a small, small writer, a miniaturist, she portions out her voyeur's snippets like precious gossip. She implies the abyss; she doesn't explore it. Justifying the unjustifiable, she persuades the reader of the dark absurdity of existence. Through three novels and two collections of essays, she's played variations on her theme; in Salvador she has a kind of political triumph.

What she's inferred, inferred at and implied with such delicate economy all belong to a way of life that used to be a way of life for Salvadorans. So who needs the arch existentialist commentary of Joan Didion? She has accomplished . . . "...I wrote it down dutifully, this being the kind of color I knew how to interpret, the kind of indiscernible irony, the detail that was supposed to illuminate the story. As I wrote it down I realized that I was no longer much interested in this kind of irony, that this was a story that would not be illuminated by such details, that this was a story that would perhaps not be illuminated at all, that this was perhaps to express a story by the true noachian obscene."
MOLISSA FENLEY
Internationally Acclaimed
Modern Dancer
will show films
of past performances
and speak on
"Dance Choreography
and Training"
Thursday, April 28
10:15 AM - 12:15PM
Room 1125, 23rd Street
BUFFET LUNCH
Sponsored by the Baruch
College Fund and
Education Society through
Physical Education and
Health Departments.

STARTS FRIDAY, APRIL 29th
AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU!

ROBERT A. McNEILL PRESENTS CAROLE LAURE IN
"DIRTY DISHES" A FILM BY JOYCE BUNUEL
STARTS FRIDAY, APRIL 29th
CARNEGIE HALL CINEMA
7TH AVE BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STREETS 757-2T31

"THE BEAUTIFUL MISS LAURE IS
HERE REVEALED TO BE AN
EXPERT COMEDIANNE. MRS. BUNUEL
HAS A SATIRIST'S EYE AND EARS."
—VINCENT CANBY, NEW YORK TIMES

"DELICIOUSLY ZANY...
A WITTY SATIRE..."
This French comedy
well could be this
year's "New
Director's Find!"
—ALEX KATZ, NEWSDAY

ROBERT A. McNEILL PRESENTS CAROLE LAURE IN
"DIRTY DISHES" A FILM BY JOYCE BUNUEL
STARTS FRIDAY, APRIL 29th
CARNEGIE HALL CINEMA
7TH AVE BETWEEN 56TH AND 57TH STREETS 757-2T31

GRADUATE TO GOLD...
AND DIAMONDS!
With a Diamond College Ring
from ArtCarved.

NEXT WEEK!

Your ArtCarved Representative
is here now. With the beautifully afford-
able Designer Diamond Collection. An
ArtCarved exclusive. Exquisitely crafted designs, all set with genuine
diamonds, in 10K or 14K gold. Or choose the elegant diamond-substitute
Cubic Zirconia.

Let your ArtCarved Representative show you this beautiful class ring
collection today. Gold and diamond... it's the only way to go!

ARTCARVED
70,000 BECKER CPA ALUMNI
HAVE PASSED THE LAST PART OF THE CPA EXAM SINCE 1967
CLASSES BEGIN WEEK OF JUNE 11
Perfect Pippin

By Damian Begley

The Department of Speech and Music revived the slow Spring semester with a rousing production of Pippin. Much better than their previous effort, You Can't Take It With You, Pippin was everything one could have hoped for—and it left the entire audience wanting more. The show ran from April 13 through the 15th.

Taken from the 1972 Broadway smash, Pippin is the story of the son of Charlemagne, who ruled a large empire, in the time of . . . well you get the idea. Pippin is a saive, disillusioned lad who doesn't know what he wants (but he's no Hamlet). So to help him figure out what they is a charac- ter called the Leading Player. This dude slides across the stage like he owns it. Telling the audience what will take place, introducing songs, and generally having fun, he is the bridge between stage and audience. And Reginald Pruitt is extreme- ly fitting in the role. King Charlemagne is too busy for his son's questions. All he wants to do is expand his empire. Besides, he doesn't think Pippin is the warrior type. That's where Lewis comes in. The half- brother of Pippin, Lewis is a half-witted, wily excuse of a soldier—all brawn and no brains. Actually, his brain is located in the head of his mother, Fastra, who plots his rise to the throne while using her royal allowance to dry up the empire's treasury. It's easy to see that this is your basic royal family setup.

Later Pippin realizes he wants a "spiritu- al" life. The King is understandably be- fuddled, especially when his son can't ex- plain his meaning of spiritual. In between songs we have battles, and fights, more songs, more fights, etc. Pippin splits for parts unknown and ends up on a farm... Meanwhile, back on the farm, Pippin has taken up with a widow and her son. He wants to stay for a short time, just to clear his head. They want him to stay forever, but there being no man around the house. Finally, the luge of big city life pulls Pippin back to the Holy Roman Em- 

Perfect Pippin

Pippin, Slippin' & Grippin'

By Peter Konedefek

Antiquity and tradition are preserved at the Jewish Museum from the 13th Century Istatbal Synagogue with its rich, dark, violet and silver embroidery used as Torah binders to the 1981 sculpture The Holo- caust by contemporary American sculptor George Segal.

The 1981 sculpture is being exhibited for the first time and commented Yeh- Hashoa (April 10) as the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

The Segal sculpture has a room all its own. The room is gray with dark escator- rubber type floors which create a gloomy atmosphere that nonetheless serves as a dramatic background for the white tattered coat displayed obliquely on the wall. You look at the sculpture through a barred wire fence and one loner survivor clinging to the fence, staring at you. The platter of Paris casting has a rough surface and makes the ten corpses look unreal, rigid and stiff more like frozen mummies than bodies.

With the sculpture a man and woman lay together and hold each other which symbolizes that their suffered bondage has subsided in death. Young muscled spec- 

Theatrical production of Pippin at Playhouse 91.

Symbols of Suffering,
Places of Worship

By Peter Konedefek

Antiquity and tradition are preserved at the Jewish Museum from the 13th Century Istatbal Synagogue with its rich, dark, violet and silver embroidery used as Torah binders to the 1981 sculpture The Hol- ocaust by contemporary American sculptor George Segal.

The 1981 sculpture is being exhibited for the first time and commented Yeh- Hashoa (April 10) as the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

The Segal sculpture has a room all its own. The room is gray with dark escator- rubber type floors which create a gloomy atmosphere that nonetheless serves as a dramatic background for the white tattered coat displayed obliquely on the wall. You look at the sculpture through a barred wire fence and one loner survivor clinging to the fence, staring at you. The platter of Paris casting has a rough surface and makes the ten corpses look unreal, rigid and stiff more like frozen mummies than bodies.

With the sculpture a man and woman lay together and hold each other which symbolizes that their suffered bondage has subsided in death. Young muscled speck- 

All in all, the Jewish Museum, located at East 92nd and 5th Avenue, is a trip through the past, present and future of Jewish culture.
STUDENT CENTER PROGRAM BOARD

COMEDY HOUR SERIES
TOM BURNETT
DAVID DERIKSON

REAL BIG SHOW

12:30 - 1:30
OAK LOUNGE

Just what you've been looking for...

Baruch College
Student Center

COFFEE CONCERT SERIES

“G - MEN”

12:30 - 1:30
OAK LOUNGE

AEROBIC EXERCISING

3 - 4 PM
OAK LOUNGE

MOVIE SERIES

VICTOR, VICTORIA
STARRING JULIE ANDREWS

On Mondays and Thursdays, will be shown at 5:30 pm in the OAK LOUNGE of The Student Center. All Films on Fridays will be in Rm. 114 of 24th Street Bldg. At 1:00 & 3:00 pm

FICTION IS NOT OUR INTENT
FASHION IS

DESIGNERS:
CARON
CRAWFORD
STEVE NEMON

We meet every Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. in Rm. 302 (Student Center)
Profile: Five of a Kind

By Damian Begley

Last season's Baruch Statesmen baseball team didn't quite have the season everyone expected. I won't go into details but there weren't too many good things to report on the team. This season brings a better attitude and more confidence with it. Also finds five players returning to the squad: Al Braccon, Jose Bravo, Danny Daryl, Michael Gumbs, and Jim McMahon. These guys become the core of the new team. Al, a Business Management major, is alternating between playing right field and being the team's designated hitter. He says the team is "(100% better than last year". Adding: "the team is scoring runs and the defense is much improved." Mel also agrees. "The new players look great, and this year we have more pitchers. So that should help us." A former high school player for Bishop Laughlin who came to Baruch to major in Accounting, Mel covers second base for the Statesmen. Alongside him at first base is last year's MVP, Darryl. Submitting impressive stats last time out, the Newtown HS grad expects to improve. "With more better players we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkcrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience." Jose played at Hilkrest, in Queens. Now playing third base, the 6-foot-4, 215-pound senior major says the new team this way: "Player for player we are much better. The more freshmen we have, I should improve. Practically all of the new guys have played high school ball. They have experience."

Obviously the kinks haven't been all ironed out because the team has dropped its first set of games (see page 16). But the situation will reverse itself once the team attains its cohesiveness. "This is a very young team, so even if we don't make a run to the top this season the next set of seasons will be much better. There are a lot of freshmen on this team," is the way Mel explains it. Darryl says that the "high school spirit has found its way onto the playing field and it helps keep the new players together. The coach is showing great patience with losing but he wants to win, as all of us do."

The quiltet is unanimous in their belief that once the first win is under their belt, the rest will naturally follow. And they also agree that playing baseball for the college is purely recreational. They are in Baruch for the basic reason, to broaden their education. But playing for the Statesmen can have its rewards. One is making it to the CUNY playoffs. The veterans hope they can lead the team to post season play. They are realistic in their thoughts on the team's chances. "We have a bench, something that was missing last season" is how Al sees it, adding "if we put it together. We just need some more hitting." Darryl agrees, saying "a few victories will put it together. It will fall into place after that," Jim (there's that echo again), also feels that hitting will make the victories come together. Both Mel and Jose know the schedule as well as their playing positions. "If pitching and defense hold up we will have a strong possibility. I can't say yet if we will make the playoffs because the team plays a bulk of CUNY games early on. We'll see." That's Jose's vision. Mel sees it much in the same light. "CUNY is tough this year. We do have a shot at the playoffs. A big upset could get us in. Hitting and pitching must improve in order for it to happen. More important, it's going to take an effort of 110% from everybody to do it."

With solid players like these five, it shouldn't be out of reach.
By Kerine Chang and James Kelly

The Tennis Team is in trouble. It has lost the first four games of the season. Three players from last year’s squad have left. Peter Flynn, last year’s MVP, is sidelined with an injury. Fan support seems to be extinct.

Scot Abrahamson expresses the frustration of the coach this year. “We have no team, period. We’re lucky if we get six tennis players to show up for a match. And when they do show up they arrive at an empty arena. We have no support whatsoever. At home we play at an ‘empty arena!’ exclaimed the temperament tennis player.

Baruch practices at 7 am in the morning on Monday and Wednesday. “It is the only time that all courts are available,” coach Giuglisci says, adding, “I cannot train six players on only two courts. If you are serious about your tennis game you will show up for practice no matter what time it is.” Few show up.

Fifty degrees temperature is not the most favorable weather in which to play tennis. At 3 pm, on March 25th, the Baruch Netmen were in this kind of atmosphere. Competing in their first game of the season, the Netmen’s opponent was NYU. Although this was a CUNY non-conference game, victory was of vital importance to the Netmen. In the cold weather, the netmen competed strongly, determined to win. But since they are not used to playing outdoors and, in such cold weather, they froze up on the tennis court. They lost to NYU 0-9.

“NYU is the best team we have met so far.” said coach Giuglisci, “they play well but our team also showed great ability.”

The game was decided by a 2-7 loss to Queens college or April 4th. The Netmen 2-7.

It seems as if those losses have dampened the team’s spirit. They lost to St. John’s at a very competitive game. They dropped this one 4-6.

Despite all their losses, there is, however, still hope for the Netmen. Coach Giuglisci thinks that their current losses will help the members of the team to learn to handle success and failure. “Their losing these games will give them more experience and help to pinpoint their strong and weak points,” Giuglisci stated. He also commented that most of the games were lost by tie-breakers with a two or three point difference.

After posting an 8-2 conference record last Baruch has lost its first four games, most by wide margins. “Last year we were beating these teams easily but now it is not so easy,” says Peter Flynn. Flynn was watching his teammates lose to Hunter 7 to 2 in a match Baruch never deserved to win.

Coach Florin Guiglisci has reasons for the slow start. “I lost three players last year due to personal conflict, transfer and academic requirements. One player, Meenaz Dhanany, has arm trouble. The rest of the squad is just not as strong as last year. But the season is early.”

Giuglisci, coach since 1980, has handled the situation with great patience and also gone-making. This year he is well aware that his players have to compete. A forfait was avoided; a loss averted.

Last season, the Netmen had several wins. They had an 8-2 record. Although they started winning early last season, there is still an optimistic outlook for the current season since they have at least 10 more scheduled games.

The team will compete against Purchase on the 18th. Lehman on the 20th, and they will play a home game against Adelphi on the 22nd.

Four defeats at the start of a campaign can have an immeasurable impact on the players. A lack of student support only adds to the team’s woes. It is not too late to help. Support your school. Support your fellow students.

Statesmen Blanked; Winless After Five

By Danian Bejley

April has not been a great month for baseball. First the Mets can’t get anything going, then the Yanks follow. Now Baruch College has the Statesmen. The team is winless in its first five games. So much for the good news. The bad news is that the team has been shut out in its past three games. The hitting is there, but the timing isn’t. The pitching is there, but the arms aren’t ready yet. The defense is even there, but it hasn’t meshed yet. At the root of all the problems is the fact that the team didn’t get any reinforcement games under its collective belt.

Coach Brewers explains, “the weather was horrendous to us in March and the beginning of April. So we were fine, then put the players in the gym and practice. That gave little indication as to how the team would perform on the playing field.”

The opening, against powerhouse, Penn State College was a CUNY game. The Statesmen lost big; did score some runs. In fact, Darrel Donaldson, last year’s MVP and this year’s leader in batting, had生态ed a shot over the left field fence for the first Statesman home run in 1983. Joe Bravo used his baserunning skill to score from third on a hit for the other runners. The first CUNY game was next as the Boys of Spring travelled up to 21:76; the Statesmen lost big; at the end of the 8-2 tally. Jim McMahon pitched a complete game in the opener. Krichlov and Manny Sosa split the second game.

The season is far over but the problems that has to happen. More than that, it has to happen fast. “Even though we lost, at least we gave it a try.” it the game until then. “We’ll turn around,” is the way the coach narrated it up. We will find out next issue. The next home start begins May 1. Home games are played at Alley pond park in Queens.

Intramurals: Get Into The Swim

By Kerine Chang

An exciting intramural competition took place last week in the 21:76 pool during club hours.

The swimmers, most of who are members of the Statesmen swimming club, made this an exciting event.

Ten contestants participated in the competition, displayed their powers in a most impressive way. In the first three events, the Statesmen errors. That was it as the best Left. The defense is even there, but it has all along. It is not too late to help. Support your school. Support your fellow students.

In the second match the team won by a total of 105 pins for the first game. With consistent strikes the team has all along. It is not too late to help. Support your school. Support your fellow students.

In the final half of this race Leivin Scheldere was first in 2:17:67 and Tom Carcovia in 2:18:45. In the second half the first 3 winners were Robert Miller 1:05:21-00:17, Levin Scheldere 2nd in 21:76 seconds and Tom Carcovia in 2:18:45.

The women’s free-style was over 100 yards. This event was won by Sonja Dunlap in a time of 1:11:70. The other contestants in the event were Kristen Van Royale in 1:12:63, and Nohora Martinez, 1:33:92.

In last season’s intramurals championship, Eddie Figueroa, one of the stronger swimmers in the tournament, displayed his powers by winning the men’s 40 yrds breaststroke (25:4) and the men’s 100 yrds free-style in 1:11:06.

Figueroa continued his winning ways by out-swimming other contestants in this event. He was once more successful in both the men’s 40 yrds breaststroke and also the men’s 80 yrds Individual Medley. He clocked 1:25-29 in the breast stroke (a nine seconds deficit) and 1:05-20 (a 24 seconds deficit). Romain Pissi came in second with 28:03.

Figueroa covered the distance in the I.M. in 1:15:26.

Nohora Sullivan, who won last year’s 40 yrds backstroke (women),