

CSI Buildings May Be Firetraps

by Patrick Tighe with Gregory Franklin

Fire safety is nonexistent at CSI. A survey by the *College Voice* reveals that two-thirds of the fire extinguishers on the Sunnyside campus are missing or uncharged. Fire hoses are missing at Sunnyside, experienced observers believe that fire drills at St. George may do more harm than good, and there are no fire wardens at CSI as required by law.

Asked if there is an adequate fire safety program at the college, Senior Station Engineer Otto Palmer says, "Absolutely not!" Palmer adds that "the administration doesn't feel it is necessary. God forbid if we ever had a fire."

For the handicapped (See Editorial), the college has no evacuation procedure at all. Students and employees interviewed at random do not know the locations of fire stations or fire hoses. At St. George, two fireproof stairways are ignored, unknown to most students and professors, and fire drills have been training personnel to crowd into a completely unsecured stairwell behind the elevators in the main building.

According to Kenneth Wentz, a commissioner's aide in the New York City Fire Department, the law requires that an employee be assigned to act as fire warden on each floor of each building. Wardens are supposed to show the way to safe exits and ensure that no one stays behind during a drill or a fire. No fire wardens have been appointed on either campus in more than a year.

"We have no fire wardens now," says Assistant Security Director Dennis Casey. He believes that the safe stairways should be used during drills, but that students are only aware of the staircase they use daily.

The *College Voice* survey, which included all the readily noticeable fire extinguishers and hoses on the Sunnyside campus, revealed 23 of 37 either undercharged or missing entirely. J Building has no working extinguishers or fire hoses and F Building has two extinguishers, one with no meter and the other with no inspection tag.

Fewer than half the extinguishers checked in B and D buildings were in

working order. Of 22 extinguishers in B Building, 10 are undercharged and two are missing. The best of the buildings, A, has seven working extinguishers of nine checked—a rate of only 78 percent.

More than a quarter of the Sunnyside extinguishers either have not been inspected in more than a year or have no inspection tags. A unit in B-329, which needs charging, has not been inspected since November 16, 1977.

Wentz says that the law requires annual inspections.

Palmer says, "I don't have enough personnel to check every meter," and cites theft and vandalism as part of the problem.

"We are losing an average of two fire extinguishers and ten feet of hose a week," he says.

Perhaps the most threatening problem unearthed by the *College Voice* is the fire-drill practice at 130 Stuyvesant Place. The nine-floor building features completely safe stairwells both north and south of the ele-



Freshman Nicholas Prinza checks inspection tag on an undercharged fire extinguisher.

Yon Lai

CSI Hosts African Seminar

The dangerous and complex politics of southern Africa were brought to life by two first-hand participants, at a March 9th seminar at the St. George campus.

CSI Prof. Davis M'Gabe, who has been in Zimbabwe for the past two years, and Ivan Mustain, a teacher for a decade in Sierra Leone and Nigeria, spoke at the session, which was sponsored by the Center for International Service.

M'Gabe described the new conditions in southern Africa resulting from newly gained black control of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia). He said that the existence of the new black government creates an entirely new outlook for the region due to Zimbabwe's strong economic base.

Though seven of the nine nations in the region now have governments controlled by the black majority (the exceptions are the apartheid Republic of South Africa and Namibia, which is in the throes of a war for independence), M'Gabe said that the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980 was the first threat to British and South African economic domination of the area.

He described Portugal, whose former colonies Mozambique and Angola are now independent, as "an economic colony of Great Britain." And despite the attainment of the independence by Mozambique in 1975, Portuguese abandonment of farms and factories disrupted the economy, a fate suffered later by Angola, where civil wars remain unresolved.

The remaining nations, Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, and Swaziland, are too small and poor and too dependent upon South African urban centers to alter long-standing economic patterns.

Zimbabwe, however, is not experiencing an exodus to Europe and has major agricultural, manufacturing, and natural resources. M'Gabe described the international sanctions against the old Ian Smith regime in "Rhodesia" as having been a major contribution to the nation's future. Before sanctions, the country was self-sufficient in sugar and corn production. The isolation caused by sanctions brought a new self-sufficiency in wheat and in small but essential manufacturing facilities for shoes and

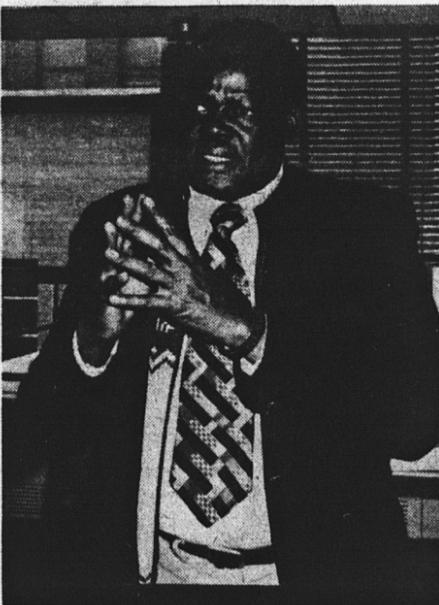
clothing.

Complete peace and development programs are the major objectives of the new regime of Robert Mugabe (a distant cousin of Prof. M'Gabe). Zimbabwe has four armies: Mugabe's, rebel leader Joshua Nkomo's, former prime minister Ian Smith's, and the new nation's army. M'Gabe reported "surprising" progress toward the assimilation of all these armed factions into one national army.

For development, Zimbabwe is forced to perform a balancing act between economic autonomy and the need for capital. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger offered a package of \$2.1 billion in aid from five developed countries. His terms, however, which included the disbanding of the independence army and exclusive trade with the five countries, were rejected.

Instead, Zimbabwe expects a package of \$265 million from several countries, including \$75 million from the U.S. More will be needed, and M'Gabe is helping Zimbabwe in its negotiations for further

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Peter Fenty

Professor Davis M'Gabe addresses seminar.

NYPIRG: Spring Elections Illegal

by Jean Heape

NYPIRG officials termed "illegal" the inclusion of a purported referendum to be included in the April CSI student government elections to take effect in the 1981-82 academic year.

In response to rumors Jannine Yoho, *College Voice* editor, asked the Senators whether it was true that SG was planning to eliminate NYPIRG from the CSI campus.

Specifically, Ms. Yoho requested clarification of rumors that SG intended, through the referendum, to reallocate the \$2 activity fee that has been earmarked exclusively to NYPIRG.

Monica Connelly, SG president, replied: "Yes, it's true." Many of the other senators murmured agreement.

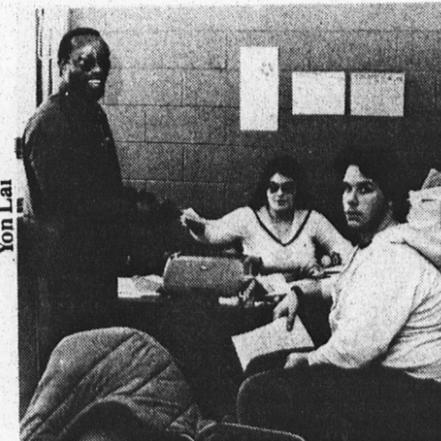
After a period of stunned silence, Mel Goldberg, attorney for NYPIRG, maintained that should such a referendum be included on the ballot, NYPIRG would take

legal measures to invalidate the entire elections through the courts.

According to Goldberg, SG was in flagrant violation of its own constitutional bylaws.

The student constitution says that its provisions only apply in so far as it is consistent with the bylaws of the Board of Trustees of the City of New York. In this case, Section 15.10f. of the Board's bylaws supersedes any clause of the constitution providing for a referendum allocating student-activity fee. Section 15.10f specifically requires that a referendum changing the distributions of student-activity fees be initiated by a petition of at least 10% of the student body. Since this was never done, the election is illegal, according to Goldberg.

Kirk O'Ferrall, NYPIRG campus coordinator, states Student Government was overly secretive about this referendum. "If Ms. Yoho hadn't asked her question, SG would probably never have notified us. SG should have obtained signatures from 10% of the student body."



Selwyn George and Mitchell Yegelwel submit their S.G. nomination forms to Kathy McKenna.

Yon Lai

SG Committee Rejects CV's Bid for More Time

by Selwyn George

Student Government's Election Review Committee, which monitors all elections and referenda, refused to allow the *College Voice* an extension in time to gather the required number of signatures on a petition for a referendum on newspaper funding. The issue was decided by a narrow margin: three members opposed the extension and two supported it.

At the March 19 meeting, which was marked by sharp debate, Elections Commissioner Mitchell Yegelwel held that granting an extension to any student group would be unfair to other groups who had worked hard and successfully to meet the deadline. The committee's bylaws had set the deadline at three weeks prior to March 20 for referenda to be included in the May 1981 elections effective during the entire 1981-1982 academic year.

Peter Fenty and Selwyn George, on behalf of the *College Voice* staff, urged the

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Editorial

Referendum on Governance

We say *no* to the administration's decision to toss us the entire proposed Governance Plan in a take-it or leave-it referendum.

The plan, the final version of which is yet to be published, takes four and a half pages of newsprint. It includes the good and the bad. That is the ploy. In effect, by telling the college community that a *no* vote will leave CSI with no Governance Plan, the administration expects to win the entire package.

The Student Government portion of the plan is grossly antidemocratic and richly deserves a crushing defeat. Basic fairness demands that it be presented for a separate vote. We urge a vote of *no* on that portion and, if the whole plan is dumped on us as a package, then *no* on the package.

One administrator has described the Student Government proposals as "increasing the powers of students." That is garbage. The proposals would take away rights that all CUNY students now enjoy—to petition for referenda to earmark funds. They would deprive students of the right to address their own government. They sabotage democracy.

Firetraps

Patrick Tighe's exhaustively reported story (Page one) reveals the potential for tragedy. Fire kills. Budget cuts are no excuse for ignoring safety. The administration has our lives in its hands. In fact, since so many of them work on the top floor of the main building at St. George, inept fire-exit procedures threaten their lives more than anyone else's.

Since our lives and our safety are on the line, President Volpe should order the appropriate subordinate to get to work immediately on a fire-safety program.

Questionable Tactics in Student Government

Official word that the student Senate has refused to drop the "no referenda" provision from the permanent Constitution of Student Government sent shock waves of disbelief through the minds and bodies of those fighting for democracy and freedom of the press.

Chief among the concerned is NYPIRG.

One Senator informed the *College Voice* that SG has plans to remove NYPIRG from the campus and the strategy that SG is planning, should NYPIRG picket the campus, is for everyone to show a validated I.D., or else. This, with the word that the democratic freedom of referenda is quietly being taken away from the student body, leads us to believe that 1984 is surely arriving ahead of schedule.

If one is ever to believe in the democratic process, one must wake up and view the SG for what it is—an autonomous, money-hungry group being misguided by a rash caustic administrator.

Just before the deadline on Friday, March 20, at 5:00 p.m., the *College Voice* turned in to SG a referendum petition with 944 signatures, fewer than 100 short of the required 10% of the student body. At precisely 5:07, the Director of Student Activities refused to accept the remaining signatures, which had already been obtained and were en route. Thus by a trivial technicality amounting to several minutes on a clock, the quest for a college newspaper's financial, hence editorial, independence was thwarted—temporarily, we hope.

When august legislatures—federal, state, and city—often stop their clocks for many hours to permit the completion of its normal business, we doubt that the Director's action demonstrated either wisdom or justice.

Letters

Phys. Ed. Requirements

To the Editor:

Students should not be required to take two physical education courses at CSI in order to obtain a degree.

At the other branches of CUNY, Phys. Ed. is not a degree requirement. Compounding the academic felony is the fact that students are forced to accept a letter grade for their efforts.

When it comes to swinging golf clubs and tennis racquets, the student performing either maneuver correctly shouldn't merit an A while another, not so well-adjusted athletically, gets a C. Regardless of practice or zeal or scholarship, if your lumbar region isn't angled in the proper direction, or if your wrist betrays you, the consequence will be a C. In the last two years alone, close to 56% of the students failed to nail down an A in Phys. Ed. More than half received a C.

Gym courses should be offered but not required. The desire to learn a sport should be left up to the individual. Some people are active enough without having to worry about playing an adequate game of paddleball in the academic world.

Finally, if sports are to remain a requirement it should be up to the student to request either a simple P for "passed" or a letter grade. It is unfair that a potential 4.0 index should be jeopardized because one student can't play ball as well as the others. On a college campus, this should not be the way the ball bounces.

Excellence in a sport, however worthy of applause it may be to the spectator, can never be achieved by education.

—Anthony Bertolino

"Kind and Caring Students"

To the editor:

I recently had occasion to spend six weeks working here at the college in a wheel chair because of a broken ankle and my leg in a cast.

I want to sincerely thank all of the many students and staff who went out of their way to open doors for me and wheel me down halls. Some of them even took time to go out of their way for me.

I have to admit that I have worked here 13 years at the college and have been guilty of not knowing what kind and caring students we really do have.

Many thanks to all of you.

—Betty Warren,
Registrar's Office

Nuclear Arms Contest

To the Editor:

Dissimilarity of mores might be a plausible explanation for the resistance of certain nations to containment in the nuclear arms contest.

In part, this dissimilarity parallels a calamity, caused by language diversity, once facing builders of a tower in the ancient land of Shinar. Today, however, the obstacle of language diversity is not insurmountable. But the expectation that all nations will consent to march in coherent procession, when some of these nations are ideologically attuned to the throbbing of different drums, appears incongruous.

—M. O'Connor

The Gospel According to St. Peter

by Peter C. Fenty

HELP WANTED

CSI requires an experienced Director of Student Activities, with demonstrated ingenuity and skill, to strengthen a feeble, lackluster extracurricular program with more-than-adequate funds.

As my college career comes to a close in June, I must reflect on why campus life at CSI is a bore. The student's only fulfillment is on the academic side, for, compared to other colleges, the social and extracurricular aspect stinks. The blame lies largely with the sad lack of imagination, industry, zeal and positivism of the Director of Student Activities, as displayed in the negative philosophy that has permeated Student Government.

Much of this frustrating deficiency stems from the absence of a long-range, quality student-activity program.

Up to four years ago, before Staten Island Community College and Richmond College merged into the College of Staten Island, both the junior and the senior college had successful programs of activities involving huge segments of their student bodies. Each college boasted an active student population that enjoyed considerable social life when classes were not in session. However, those days of joyous socializing, when men and women viewed the campus as a place to make and enjoy friendships—not as a place to visit occasionally—are all but gone. And, worst of all, the activity fees that students must pay are rarely spent on worthwhile programs of real interest to the typical student.

Many students have complained bitterly that they shouldn't have to pay an activity fee of \$26.50 when none of it seems to benefit them directly. "Sure there are movies in the auditorium from time to time during club hours, but they're all so old," a disgruntled student told me. "The *China Syndrome* was shown recently, but it's a couple of years old, and I wouldn't see it again."

Movies, the one program that Student Government continually sponsors, are a colossal failure. SG, this semester, attempted to revive the once highly successful and popular coffee hours, but again failed miserably. While the coffee hours that were

held in the SICC era were scheduled every Wednesday night from 7 to 10, the current semester's coffee hours were scheduled irregularly, and each session was only a half-hour long. One student who attended made this scornful comment: "There was only one lousy tray of donuts and one measly pot of coffee between 50 students, and for that I pay \$26.50?"

Another activity successful in the SICC and Richmond College days was rock concerts. And although several attempts have been made by various student governments to present large-scale rock concerts again, preliminary discussions have usually ended up as vicious power struggles between SG factions. While the huge egos of the Senators can account for only part of the problem, the crux of the crisis is the Office of Student Activities and its total lack of concern and foresight. It has consistently failed to present to CSI students any imaginative proposals for future activities of guaranteed popularity.

The current Director of Student Activities has also failed repeatedly to advise SG properly on the traditional American freedoms of speech and press, as shown by flagrant violations during SG meetings and in the dubious purpose of SG's proposed Media Review Board. The Director apparently has discouraged the Senate from voting "yes" on proposals for improving the students' social and extracurricular life. Moreover, the Director, a member of the college administration, attacked the student-run organization NYPIRG by distributing forms which, in effect, would force that group off campus if enough students responded negatively. Nor was the *College Voice* immune from the Director's wrath. On more than one occasion, the Director claimed that the *Voice's* editorial board was voted into office illegally, and that they were entrenched. Nothing, however, could be further from the truth. Furthermore, while it is appropriate for any student to attack any student organization, including the *College Voice* and NYPIRG, but it is highly questionable that a member of the administration should lead the attack.

CSI's administrators, particularly Dean of Students Grace Petrone and President Continued on page 12

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Opinions expressed are the writers' and not necessarily shared by anyone else.

Chemical Fumes Pose Hazard

by Jannine Yoho

Chemical fumes in under-ventilated rooms where chemicals are used may be posing health hazards to students and employees in at least three locations on the St. George Campus.

On the seventh floor in the Main building, the Staten Island Continuum of Education operates a word-processing machine in a small, windowless room. In the basement of the building, employees use a Xerox machine seven hours a day in a similarly under-ventilated room. On the fourth floor, *College Voice* photography editor Yon Lai reports that chemical fumes from developing film make him "dizzy, itchy, and sticky."

Each of the three rooms is located far from a window. Though each room is served by a single ceiling vent, efficient air circulation for a room in which chemicals are used would require two, one for pumping air in and one for exhaust.

One college official reports that the existing system, which is designed to supply air and heat control in 20 rooms, is in need of cleaning.

According to Margaret Martinez of the Continuum, "when we moved our processor into its present location, two chemicals became mixed and fumes filled the entire seventh floor. For a while, we were called

"The Nukes."

In the basement Xerox room, the ceiling around the duct outlet is smeared with black dust. Photocopying machine dust is a known carcinogen.

According to Peter Fenty, past photo editor for the college newspaper, "for years, the ventilation system in the darkroom has been inadequate despite repeated requests to the administration to do something about the problem."

Yon Lai recently complained about the situation to CSI facilities Director Kenneth Klindtworth, who promised to check building blueprints for a method of activating the darkroom exhaust fan.

Fenty expressed doubts that the ventilators could solve the problem. He said that proper ventilation of chemicals would require two ducts and suggested that the college, if it is truly concerned about health and safety, would assign all machinery which produces fumes or chemical dust to outside rooms, "where simple electric fans installed in the windows could do the job."

A long-time college employee observed that the ventilation system in inside rooms was installed by the New York Telephone Company, which constructed the building and was meant to provide "air for breathing, and not to exhaust chemicals."

Republicans, USS Decry CUNY Budget Slash

by E. Anthony Marquez

CUNY needs \$8.5 million in budget restorations from the state in order to avoid a new tuition increase, and New York City Republicans in the Assembly are fighting for these funds, according to Queens Assemblyman John Flack.

The budget restoration fight is currently taking place in Albany with an April 1 deadline. Flack announced the Republican support for CUNY at a February 27 press conference, in the Graduate Center, co-sponsored by the University Student Senate (USS).

Garth Marchant, USS Chairperson, said the gathering marked "the beginning of a bipartisan effort on behalf of public higher education." He emphasized the renewed threat of a tuition increase now that the State University Board of Trustees has approved a \$150 raise. The Board cited parity

extensive planning because of the urgency of the issue, Marchant later explained. He acted as host along with Stephen Solomon, USS legislative director. Other elected officials who attended were John Esposito of Queens, Douglas Prescott of Queens, Robert Straniere of Staten Island, and Florence Sullivan of Brooklyn.

A consolidation of forces waging massive lobbying is needed to get the state legislature to enact the necessary budget amendments, according to Vellella. Last year, the legislature restored \$7.6 million to CUNY's budget and passed an override of Carey's veto.

Several of the representatives strongly urged all CUNY students and their families to write to the Governor and their local elected officials, urging them to support CUNY. "Politicians are involved in a num-



Student Government President Monica Connelly helped organize student bus trip to Albany to protest budget cuts.

Visitors from France See CSI as 'Typical'



French visitors relax in St. George lounge.

A group of students and professors from France, having chosen CSI as "a typical American college," toured the campus in late March.

The group, consisting of 23 students—18 women and 5 men—who are studying English and economics, and 2 professors, was invited to CSI by professors Gerard Bisainthe of the Modern Languages Department and Harold Weber of the Business Department.

The group was greeted by CSI President John Flack and Prof. Harold Weber in the conference room.

Explaining why the French group chose a college in New York City, Professor Audie-Mogeville said, "We believe the United States is New York," to which Volpe added, "We think so too, and there's only one city in France, Paris." Dr. Taylor, on a more serious note, said of the French students' visit to CSI that "we want to see the world's youth come together and learn together."

While the foreign students were touring CSI, several students in the French group served as unofficial guides. Flack said that the group was very interested in the college's facilities and its location.

between CUNY and SUNY faculty salaries to substantiate the 1979 hike.

Flack also criticized the manner in which "the legislative responsibility is being bypassed by state commissioners and department officials," in the question of new academic standards for TAP recipients. These rate-of-progress guidelines were approved by the Board of Regents and the commissioner of the State Education Department, Gordon Ambach. "The Regents never referred the issue to the legislature," said Flack.

Governor Carey's 1981-82 executive budget proposes a reduction of \$5.6 million in CUNY funding, including the loss of 274 faculty and staff positions. CUNY officials, according to the Republicans, have given the figure \$8.5 million as the minimum needed to avoid an increase in tuition.

Guy Vellella of the Bronx said, "We want \$8.5 million, and we won't settle for a penny less." He indicated that the first two weeks of March would be the most crucial. The press conference ended without

bers game," said Vellella. "The students must care," said Esposito; "this is their fight."

Assemblyman Esposito remarked that a full value assessment of CUNY must include the many graduates who have become respected public citizens and that the goal in education is to increase, not decrease, the numbers of those participating. He warned, however, that while CUNY "used to be a freebie, those days are gone."

Assemblywoman Sullivan called for a recalculation of CUNY's enrollment projections in order to evaluate needs and cuts more accurately. She noted that Brooklyn College is scheduled to lose 44 teaching positions, which would be "a huge loss." An ex-teacher, she said she is committed "to protect the state's investment in CUNY."

Staten Island's Robert Straniere said, "The cuts will not be tolerated." His borough's college had its status upgraded last year but is receiving the largest cutbacks for their "expanding" program. "The university is not doing its job," he said.

Sp

Alumni To Sponsor Career Conference

The CSI Alumni Assn., in cooperation with the New York City Board of Education will sponsor a career conference at CSI on "The New York City School System: Career Opportunities and Advancement." The conference is scheduled for April 7 from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. at College Hall, St. George.

Announcements concerning the conference have been distributed throughout the city and all teachers are welcome: those already teaching, graduates and undergraduates entering the profession, (as well as persons interested in recertification), and those interested in becoming supervisors. The program includes registration and refreshments from 4:30 to 5:00 p.m., the general introductory session from 5:00 to 5:30 p.m., and seminars until 7:00 p.m.

Opening remarks by Dennis Sarlo, president of the alumni association, and Dr. Edmond L. Volpe, president of CSI, officially begin the conference. Introductions will then be made by Nicholas Aiello, director of the Board of Education's Office of Planning, Development, and Technical Assistance of the division of personnel. Concluding this general introductory session will be a statement of welcome by the Honorable James F. Regan, member of the New York City Board of Education, and by Edward Aquilone, executive director of the Division of Personnel.

Participants of the conference may attend the seminar of their choice. The seminar entitled "Teaching Opportunities in the New York City School System/Teach-

ing in an Urban Setting" will cover such topics as applying for a position, where vacancies exist, recertification procedures, what to expect as a teacher, and dealing with an urban school system. The host of this seminar is Diane Cunningham, vice president of the CSI Alumni Association. Other seminar leaders from the Board of Education include Marie DeCanio, Howard Tames, and Fred Woodruff.

"Upward Mobility: Supervisory Positions in the New York City School System" will be the subject of the second seminar which will include applying for a supervisory position, selection procedures, filing a personal profile, a day in the life of a supervisor, and effective administration. Dennis Sarlo will host this seminar. Group leaders of the discussion will include Joyce R. Coppin, deputy executive director of the office of support services, and Gerald Brooks, director of the office of field services, both of the division of personnel, along with Lew Smith, assistant principal of Harry S. Truman High School and president of the social studies supervisors association.

Additional resource persons attending the conference are members of local Community School District 31. CSI Professor Sally Kaminsky, acting chairperson of the Department of Education, will be present along with faculty members Joel Berger, Thomas Crowl, Jed Luchow, and Fran Silvernail, who helped plan the conference.

Persons interested in further information may call Eleanor Proske, alumni office, 390-7885.

Math Teachers Confer On Study Incentives

by Elizabeth Forkash

Mathematical concepts must be presented in a way which excites the students and gives them the incentive to learn, said Professor Morris Kline while addressing the Second Annual Teaching Conference held at CSI, St. George, March 28.

The New York University professor was the principal speaker during the opening general session of the conference in College Hall. Kline concentrated his talk on the problems that math teachers face, offering solutions to some of the frequent uncertainties.

"Taking mathematical concepts and making them relate to real-life situations can make the subject more encourageable," said Kline. He gave examples of rolling dice to work with probability and calculating baseball averages when dealing with percentages. He also inferred that these activities might appeal more to male students than females. This comment was immediately protested by the man women in the

room. Kline accepted this criticism and revised his statement.

Professor Kline went on to say, "The primary reason for the existence of mathematics is the study of the physical world." He believes that the teachers should include history, poetry, art, and music in their program. This would relate math to the involvement of our society.

Kline concluded his speech by saying that the mathematical curriculum must involve the children in the whole cultural world because math is a part of the world's culture.

After Kline's presentation, the audience was directed to classrooms where math workshops were held. Teachers from the Staten Island area gave lectures dealing with mathematical concepts. Each of the lectures was given twice so that more than one workshop could be attended.

Following the workshops, there was a luncheon in the cafeteria and a summation of the day's event by the officials of the conference.

A Joint Program of Poetry Reading

by the Students of
Viveca Lindfors of Sarah Lawrence College and
Quincy Troupe of the College of Staten Island

Viveca Lindfors, actress and member of the faculty at Sarah Lawrence College, is bringing 5 of her students in poetry to the college in a cooperative program of poetry reading with Quincy Troupe and his CSI students of literature.

The two classes will present their readings on Monday, April 6, from 12:00 to 1:30 p.m., in 1-300. Miss Lindfors' students have been working on ways of performing and acting poetry, including a presentation of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*.

Both Miss Lindfors and Prof. Troupe will read from their own repertory of poems. The performance is sponsored by the Poetry Center at CSI.

Campus Rhythms

by Scott Grimes

The *College Voice* introduces herewith a column devoted to the music, entertainment, food, and drink offered by popular places called synonymously bars, cafes, boites, lounges, discos, or night-spots. The ratings—based additionally on ambience, comfort, and decor—range as follows:

1. Fantastic.
2. Worth a visit.
3. A dive, but OK to get drunk in.
4. A total dive; enter with extreme caution.

Two Staten Island bars, boasting local bands with original talent, offer a good time: the *Swiss Chalet*, 18 Nelson Ave., and the *Intimate Lounge*, 23 Doty Ave.

The *Swiss Chalet* is a constant among bars; the place is always the same. The juke box changes tunes slowly, so they get played to death. On one occasion, "Turning Japanese" was played about ten times.

The drinks are fairly cheap. Tap beer is 75c a glass, domestic bottled beer and mixed drink, about \$1.50. There is a \$2 cover on Fridays and Saturdays only. The place is not great, but it rates a 2 because it is a good drinking bar; however, there are hundreds of those. The best band on display there was "All Night Lovers" which should move on to bigger and better things.

The *Intimate Lounge*, less than a year old, is a lot bigger. The drinks cost about the same, it's clean, and the acoustics are good. The juke box is up-to-date, and they offer both kinds of bands, copy and original, all local. The cover is \$3 on weekends and \$2 on Wednesdays. Sad to relate, it is not open all week—just Wednesday through Saturday, with entertainment on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The *Intimate Lounge* has the potential to be a Max's Kansas City. It's worth a 3 for its superb band during one visit: Lou Hollywood & the Chasers.

Now the local band picks of the month:

1. "All Night Lovers"—playing at the Acme parking lot at the Walkathon on April 26.
2. "Lou Hollywood & the Chasers"—playing April 17 at the Intimate Lounge.

Both of these bands are hot, pop original rockers.

The single picks of the month are:

1. Gen-X: Dancin' by Myself.
2. Spandau Ballet: To Cut a Long Story Short.
3. U2: I will Follow.

Nursing Professor to Tour China

Professor Harriet Levine, head of CSI's Department of Nursing, will be among the first group of American nurse-educators and hospital administrators to travel to the People's Republic of China, May 11 to June 1.

The trip is organized by People-to-People International, a private organization to promote international friendship, which was founded by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Professor Levine is one of 34 professionals from across the country selected for participation in the program. The group will visit several cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Nanjing, Kweilin, and Guangzhou (Canton), and travel extensively in rural areas.

The delegation will have the opportunity to see the "barefoot doctors" program in action in outlying areas. The program sends non-physician professionals, similar to American paramedics, to areas without

doctors. There they run clinics, make basic diagnoses and provide simple care. Only the severely ill are sent to hospitals in large cities.

"We will be looking at the whole health-care picture," said Professor Levine, "not just nurse training. I look forward to learning about acupuncture from the people who are using it in their own country."

Though the group will provide written commentaries and criticisms for the Chinese government and will be accompanied by Chinese government officials, Professor Levine says that a mutual learning experience is the goal. "It will be a give-and-take situation."

The delegation will keep a daily log, with all members sharing the writing, to record its observations.

Professor Levine anticipates making a full report to her CSI colleagues and the administration upon her return from China.

Symposium

"Technology: Its Effects on Society and the Quality of Life"

Tuesday, April 7

Williamson Theatre, Sunnyside

Morning Session (10 a.m.—12 noon)

Moderator: Barry Bressler, Dean of Faculty

1. Charles Robbins, Expert and Consultant on Domestic and International Energy Questions, and Former Managing Editor, *The Wall Street Journal*: "The Politics of Energy"
2. Yale Meltzer, Department of Political Science/Economics/Philosophy: "Productivity and Technological Change"
3. Robin Carey, Department of Political Science/Economics/Philosophy: "Technological Change and U.S. Anti-Trust Policy: Some Recent Developments"
4. Stanley Zimmerman, Department of Mechanical Technology: "2001—Will We Make It?"
5. Joseph Schwartz, Department of Applied Sciences: "The Myth of Technological Progress"

Afternoon Session (1—3 p.m.)

Moderator: Mohamed Yousef, Department of Mechanical Technology

1. George Small, Department of Political Science/Economics/Philosophy, "Technology—The Treasure and the Tyranny"
2. Richard Schwartz, Department of Mathematics, "The Misuse of Technology"
3. Joel Oppenheimer, Department of Biology, "Pollutants and the Biosphere"
4. Andrei Weiszmann, Department of Applied Sciences, "Technology and Human Survival"

How to Make It As a Poet

by Donna Fahey

Even though it isn't easy to break into the field of poetry, there are ways to get published. Professor Armand Schwerner, a published poet and professor of English at CSI, offers some advice on how to go about it.

Professor Schwerner feels that going to poetry readings may be useful. The poet thus comes in contact with many other poets and editors of small magazines. Meeting these editors could be significant to publication. Poets should expose their work by submitting it to various periodicals. Professor Schwerner says, "Every artist depends to some degree on what other artists have accomplished, and then gradually finds herself." Poets should interact with one another and would profit from reading other poets' work. "Language is shared; it's a social reality."

Getting poetry published in most major magazines isn't easy. Professor Schwerner says, "Sending poetry to *Harper's* or

Cosmopolitan isn't necessarily a good idea." These magazines receive much poetry, but publish very little.

CODA is a publication put out by *Poets and Writers*, a state funded organization, which informs poets of readings, grants available, patrons, and general matters of interest in the world of poetry.

Only a few bookstores in Manhattan stock an extensive poetry selection. The best one is the *Gotham Book Mart*, on W. 47th Street.

On March 27, 28, and 29 there will be a gathering of "small" publications—books and magazines—from all over the country, in New York University's Loeb Student Center. It will feature poetry readings and be open to the public.

Professor Schwerner feels that "if it weren't for small presses, many poets wouldn't be heard of. Poetry doesn't make money." Our society doesn't place value on things that do not make money, he intimated.

Commentary on the Bookstore

by Lorraine Tambini

Recent changes at the bookstores have brought about improved conditions. The layout is better organized for the students' needs and interests.

In addition to selling texts for courses, each bookstore stocks stationery supplies and jackets and shirts decorated with the college emblem.

In a recent random survey of twenty CSI students, 60% stated they had bought other items besides texts. Students said that more personal items such as make-up, beauty aides, and health aides should be added to the inventory. They also suggested more magazines, puzzle books, and art supplies.

50% of the students quizzed thought the price of books were high while 40% said the books were sold at the standard price, and 10% felt the prices were fair. Some strongly criticized the price of used books. One said, "They are unfair because they sell them for much more than they give the people who initially sold the book."

Another said, "Some used books have much scribbling in them."

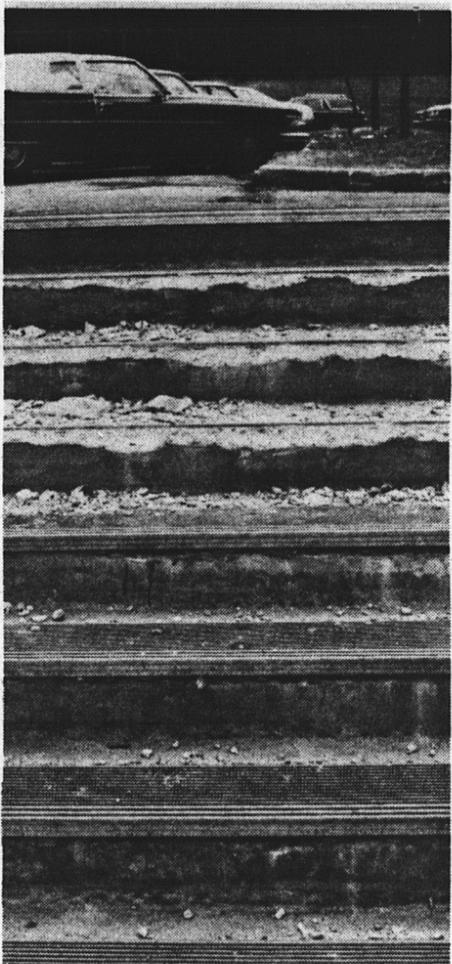
70% of the students felt the bookstores are run in an orderly fashion. But one student said, "Books should constantly be in stock if possible. It could be run better."

Another said, "The bookstore is neither orderly nor efficient. Sometimes the lines are long and too slow-moving."

Students have found in their experience that the service of salespeople who work at the college bookstores are helpful.

"If you are in need of a book or a price of one, the salespeople are helpful," a student commented.

The salespeople deal with students in a polite manner, said the majority of students surveyed.



Yon Lai

Parking lot steps in Sunnyside have remained unrepaired for over a semester and are hazardous to your health.

Student Lounge Guard Changes

by Elizabeth Forkash

Mr. Lewis Parisa assumed the title of lounge supervisor of the student lounge in C-building, Sunnyside, on March 9. The former supervisor of the lounge at St. George was hired after Student Government decided to dismiss two employees who had held the job for nearly three years. They searched for a replacement who could enforce regulations while maintaining a friendly atmosphere. Mr. Parisa helped to turn the St. George lounge into a desirable place to relax and study. He also encouraged quiet conversation and the playing of board games, amenities which he plans to bring to the Sunnyside lounge.

"The regulations will continue to exist," said Mr. Parisa. "The students should think of the lounge as a place to relax, somewhat like their home. I'm going to strive to create a congenial atmosphere which will attract the students to the lounge."

Mr. Parisa has worked for twenty-five years as a counselor for the Children's Aid Society and feels that he will be able to provide a comfortable lounge. Those students who are discontented with the way the lounge is being run can bring their suggestions to the office of Student Government. Mr. Parisa said, "I would be glad to listen to any suggestions for making the lounge more comfortable."

New Career Service Informs by Tapes

A new service has been made available to CSI students by the Career Development Center. Entitled Career Tapes, it provides students with fifteen-minute taped interviews with experts in special fields.

Information concerning entry qualifications, employment and advancement prospects, and probable working conditions are included on the tapes.

Currently available tapes include cassettes which describe opportunities in office management; banking; personnel; industrial relations; social work; art; advertising design; fashion illustration; mechanical and electrical technologies; chemistry; bio-chemistry; physics; architecture; civil technology; chemical and architec-

tural technologies; and aeronautical, mechanical, space, industrial, electrical, and chemical engineering.

Tapes which discuss opportunities available to college graduates majoring in psychology, English, economics, languages, biology, math, political science, and sociology are also available.

The staff of the Career Development Center provides services particularly useful to undecided students and to adult students desiring a mid-career change.

Additional information can be obtained, or appointments to hear career tapes may be made, by contacting Prof. Gil Benjamin, director of the center, in A-141 (390-7630).

Hiring Trends

The Career Counseling and Placement Association of CUNY has released the following employment trend information:

- The Allied Chemical Company will be looking for 4-5 Accounting majors in June 1981 along with 70-80 Electrical and Chemical Engineers. The company will also be opening a new location in Mt. Bethel, New Jersey to manufacture synthetic crystals for laser rods in the next few years.

- New York Telephone Company expects to hire 600-700 technical graduates in June.

McGraw Hill will be looking for graduates of 2-year programs in secretarial sciences, accounting and computers. Also, 4-year economics majors will be sought. Typing skills, a very important asset in most areas of company.

- Manhattan Cable TV, presently in the process of expanding, will be looking to fill 400-500 management positions in the near future. Looking for accounting majors as well as students with a background in finance. Those interested in sales will also be sought.

- Harris Corporation. Students interested in electronics who are open to relocating in Florida may want to consider this firm which deals in information and telephone systems.

Job Fair

CSI's Placement Center has developed a job fair, where graduates and alumni can meet with prospective employees. Recruiters from over 50 corporations and governmental agencies will attend. Typical of them will be Bell Labs, Metropolitan Life, New York City Department of Education, U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Con Edison, North American Phillips, Bank of New York, International Business Machines, and United Parcel Service.

The job fair will be held at Sunnyside, in the corridors of building C, on Thursday, April 9, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Myron Alberts (390-7790) is the job fair coordinator.

Tax Workshops

A tax workshop designed to help students fill out their 1980 Federal, State and City tax forms will be held every Tuesday during club hours. The workshops will be run by Professors Goldblum, Weber, Martin, and Goodman of the Department of Business. This service will be provided through April 14 in 1-409, St. George.

A Message From Financial Aid Offices

Applications for Basic Education Opportunity Grant and for campus-based financial aid (College Work-Study, National Direct Student Loan, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant, College Discovery, SEEK, Nursing Student Scholarship, Nursing Student Loan, and Graduate Tuition Waiver) for the 1981-82 academic year are available and will be distributed at the workshops listed below.

Each student who attends a workshop will get all the necessary applications and instructions for completing each form. Workshops start promptly at the times listed. No one will be admitted after the workshop begins. Each workshop will last approximately one hour.

You are urged to attend the first workshop that is convenient for you. The earliest applicants are most likely to have their financial aid in order before the academic year begins.

If you wish to be considered for a Summer College Work-Study position you must submit your completed CSAF and all required documentation in person to the Financial Aid Office by Friday, May 1. However, there is no guarantee of a Summer College Work-Study position even if you do file your application by the deadline.

Note that this is the only schedule of workshops that will be published. No workshops will be conducted after Saturday, April 25. In addition, no CSAF's will be distributed to students except at one of the scheduled workshops.

The deadline for submitting your CSAF and accompanying documentation is Friday, May 29.

TAP applications will be available soon. Watch for announcements. All workshops are held in the C Building auditorium, Sunnyside.

Monday	April 6	2:00 p.m.	Wednesday	April 15	2:00 p.m.
Monday	April 6	6:30 p.m.	Thursday	April 16	2:00 p.m.
Wednesday	April 8	6:30 p.m.	* Friday	April 17	2:00 p.m.
Thursday	April 9	2:00 p.m.	* Monday	April 20	10:00 a.m.
Thursday	April 9	6:30 p.m.	* Tuesday	April 21	10:00 a.m.
Saturday	April 11	10:00 a.m.	* Wednesday	April 22	10:00 a.m.
Monday	April 13	2:00 p.m.	* Wednesday	April 22	2:00 a.m.
Monday	April 13	6:30 p.m.	* Thursday	April 23	10:00 a.m.
Tuesday	April 14	10:00 a.m.	* Saturday	April 25	10:00 a.m.
Wednesday	April 15	10:00 a.m.	* Workshops will be held even though these days fall within the spring recess.		

Spanish American Club Launched



Members of the Spanish American Club.

On March 27, the Spanish American coalition became the 36th club chartered by Student Government this spring. It was a pleasant spring day and fine folks and tasty snacks made it a cheerful occasion.

Norma Brenes, president-elect, said that the club was formed by students with a common interest in the arts and humanities. She extended through this column an invitation to students who are looking for a friendly club on campus.

"We want college to be a meaningful experience, and we want to establish links between our club and other clubs," said Rose Marie Lazure, club representative.

Part of the club's program this fall includes two field trips, a lecture-workshop, tutoring exchange among its members, and an end-of-term festival.

The club intends to monitor opportunities for scholarships, independent study, and work experience.

The next meeting is Tuesday, April 7, at 2 p.m., in K-102. Election of officers will be held then. Club activities will be conducted on Tuesdays and Fridays. You don't have to be Spanish to join.

Campus Compass says, 'Right on!' to the Spanish American Coalition. Todos bienvenidos!

Psych Society Inducts Twenty

by Ann Stiers

Psi Chi, the national honor society in psychology, held its fifth annual induction ceremony of new initiates on February 27 in the College Hall, St. George. Dr. Wallace Orlovsky, professor of psychology, and Dr. Ivan Smodlaka, Dean of Student Services, were initiated along with 18 others.

Members of the administration, psychology faculty, friends, and relatives honored the initiates.

The candlelight ceremony followed a formal tradition. Each initiate, when called to receive a certificate, was escorted to the stage by a host or hostess. The hosts and hostesses for the evening, past inductees of Psi Chi, were Larry Florek, Barbara Gambale, Barbara Jensen, Judy Taylor, and Bobby Giovianizzo.

Many alumni, also members of Psi Chi, joined in the celebration.

Ms. Ann Stiers, president of Psi Chi, gave the opening and closing address. Dr. Edward Meehan, professor of psychology and the faculty adviser for Psi Chi, addressed the audience concerning the meaning of Psi Chi.

Dr. Philip Alsworth, associate dean of faculty, was the guest speaker. He discussed the future of higher education and talked about his own college experiences, enlivening them with anecdotes.

Refreshments were served after the program.

N.Y. Senate Internships

Students interested in an internship with the New York State Senate for the Spring 1982 term should obtain an application form immediately from Professor D. Kramer, 1-831, St. George (390-7990).

The deadline for filing for this program is May 22, 1981. Interns work in Albany and receive academic credit and a stipend of \$1200. They meet interesting people and obtain valuable and impressive work experience. Only seniors, juniors, and exceptional sophomores are eligible.

Human Rights in Ireland and S.A.

Human rights violations in northern Ireland and El Salvador will be the subject of a talk by Jesuit Brother Patrick Flannagan from 2 to 4 p.m., Tuesday, April 7, in J-6, Sunnyside.

Flannagan spent two years in Northern Ireland. The talk is sponsored by the Irish Cultural Club. Further information may be obtained from Richard White (979-0579, after 6 p.m.).

Board Approves Use Of Student Revenue

by E. Anthony Marquez

The CUNY Board of Trustees unanimously authorized the use, by college presidents, of discretionary funds derived from the revenues of services like the cafeteria or bookstore, but subject to review by the student activity fees task force. The Board banned the use of such funds for political campaign contributions.

The Board failed, however, to confirm academic standards for TAP students, as now required by the new State Education Department's regulations. Only nine voting trustees attended the February 23 meeting, which Vice-chairperson Edith Everett called "an unfair, upsetting circumstance."

The discretionary fund issue has been hotly contested for years. The university's task force on student activity fees has debated it extensively with student leaders and has firmly opposed administrator's use of "traditionally student-directed money," according to Andrea Shapiro, SG president at Queens College.

The funds became an embarrassing public issue last October when several CUNY college presidents gave campaign donations, from their discretionary funds, to incumbent state legislators. Presenting the resolution to the board, Chancellor Kibbee remarked, "We can now put the issue to rest."

When asked if the funds would use student-derived money, Dr. Kibbee named the major revenue areas—bookstores, cafeterias, and other concessions—as available for use. He added that vending machine receipts would go to students.

Surprisingly, student trustee Garth Marchant, chairperson of the University Student Senate, voted in favor of the resolution even though his single "no" vote would have defeated it (a unanimous vote was needed since the minimum number of voters was present).

Initially opposing the motion, Marchant relented at the request of Chairperson James Murphy, who promised further review of the concession revenue section by the task force. Marchant said later that he agreed only with the review. "We can fight it in the committee," he said.

But other student leaders did not agree with Marchant's decision. He admitted that the USS Steering Committee was angered. Gerard Savage, vice-chairperson for legislative affairs, told one reporter "there was nothing I could do."

Marchant had other difficulties during the meeting as well. Earlier he attempted to amend the TAP standards resolution to say the board "seriously opposes" the guidelines. He called the current wording "too lukewarm." He was countered by Blanche Bernstein, who said, "We should not use strong language if we cannot act," and by Chancellor Kibbee, who added, "This is unnecessary because we have already voiced our opposition to the Regents and the Commissioner."

Marchant's amendment did not receive unanimous support, and his call for tabling the issue was not seconded. The resolution also failed, however, for lack of unanimity. Marchant expressed confidence that the item will be defeated if it is reintroduced in future meetings.

Committee Studies Aid For the Disabled

by Phyllis Lederman

An ad-hoc presidential committee is studying the changes necessary for full compliance with the federal "rehabilitation" law mandating that a college must create an environment where disabled individuals can function or compete with others on an equal basis. The committee acknowledged that it was the obligation of CSI to make provisions enabling handicapped persons to participate in all educational programs and activities.

During its evaluation of the college's actual improvements in conformity with the law, the committee identified a number of deficiencies. Among these were suitable bathrooms, adequate elevators, sufficient lighting, convenient ramps and shuttles, and a properly surfaced quadrangle at Sunnyside. Ways to improve communication between abled and disabled students

were also discussed.

At present, CSI is not operating in compliance with federal regulations, according to Cynthia Bell, vice-president of the Student Organization of the Disabled. "I don't want to see the college lose its federal funds, but during these times of austerity, when things are being cut, the programs not in compliance with the statute providing equal rights for the disabled will be the first most likely to go," she said.

The committee planned to meet again to establish a definite policy that would guarantee for the disabled equal accessibility to all programs, activities, and facilities.

Dean Grace Petrone chairs the committee, whose other members are Dean Stamos Zades; professors Mary Ruth Culbert, Gordon DiPaolo, and Audrey Glynn; attorney Kathleen Galvez; and student representatives Cynthia Bell and Phyllis Lederman.

Kid's Books Show Racism and Sexism

by Donna Fahey

Many children's books are racist, sexist, "agist," and "handicapist," according to Professor Albert Schwartz, of the Department of Educational Studies, in his address at Sailors Snug Harbor on March 23.

In *Mary Poppins*, written in the 1930's, there were many racist comments, said Schwartz. A South African child was referred to as a pickaninny, and the people were portrayed as stupid, happy-go-lucky natives. The book was revised in 1962, but the offensive terms were not deleted.

Schwartz said that the New York Times publishes books for student teachers. One such book dealt with the teaching of hearing impaired children. The book depicted the child as a monkey, without reason or explanation.

The Earth, written by a New York City school principal for use by third graders, has all of the typical stereotypes on the cover: an Indian with his feathers, an eskimo in his fur, an African with a spear, and a white man in a business suit. Although this group is supposed to be representative of the entire world, said Schwartz, not one woman is pictured.

Schwartz is on the editorial advisory board of *Interracial Books for Children*, which publishes bulletins ten times a year to review children's books. A typical pamphlet, which Schwartz distributed to his audience, is "10 Quick Ways to Analyze Children's Books for Racism and Sexism." This and other pertinent material may be obtained by writing the CIBC, 1841 Broadway, New York City 10023.

Student Government Election Dates

St. George: April 6 and 7
10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Building 1 Lobby

Sunnyside: April 8, 9, and 10
10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
C Building Lobby

Weekend at Sunnyside: April 11 and 12
10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
B Building Lobby

CSI Blood Drive Pumps New Life

by Marilyn Wisniewski

Some 34% of New York's blood supply is imported from Europe. On Tuesday, March 10, students and faculty members of CSI did something to keep the blood supply constant.

Michael Alberts, who works in the placement office at the Sunnyside campus, has been running the blood drives at CSI for fourteen years. He estimates that these highly successful drives have brought in 4,000 units of blood. Last year the Staten Island Chapter of the American Red Cross in Greater New York honored CSI with a commemorative plaque, thanking the college.

In just two hours of the 1981 drive, sixty much-needed units were brought in, and Alberts expected a total of 125-150 pints for the total day. He stated that CSI hosted one of the leading blood drives on Staten Island.

Alberts cited the public's unawareness of the critical need for blood and the general fear of possible pain as two of the major reasons for the reluctance to donate. "This is one in which monetary donations have no value—blood is what saves lives, not money," he stated.

November of 1980 was the most successful drive ever at CSI. Two students were involved in an automobile accident and the incentive of helping fellow students caused a tremendous turnout. Alberts stressed, however, that there is a need for that kind of support at all times, not merely in times of crisis. "Europe understands the necessity of donating blood, which is why they export their excess to the United States. We must get across the importance of an adequate blood supply so that we will always have enough."

The entire process takes only about 35-45 minutes. This time includes the actual removal of the blood, resting on a bed, and eating free refreshments at the canteen serviced by Red Cross volunteers. Donors at CSI enjoyed special cookies which were decorated with the Red Cross emblem commemorating the group's 100th anniversary.

"It's the cookies that get us," joked Jeff Close, a CSI staff member. On a more serious note, Close added that, "It's the only way you can truly give of yourself to another human being."

All the donors seemed high in spirits and physically fine after giving blood. Alberts believed that two-thirds of all donors at CSI are women. "Men seem to be afraid of losing their blood much more than women are." Alberts recalled one case of a male student who fainted even before the needle was inserted in his arm.

Other than that the CSI blood drives run smoothly and no calamities take place. All donors are checked for high blood pressure, pulse rate, body temperature, and hemoglobin prior to being accepted as a donor.

Lenore Widdecombe, Services Chairman for the chapter is widely considered a "remarkable woman" and an "extremely dedicated volunteer." She is 92 years old and has given her services and support to the American Red Cross for over 70 years.

"The only function I haven't done is drive the ambulance for the Red Cross," stated Mrs. Widdecombe. She stressed that there is a serious need for volunteers in all areas of the Red Cross.

Along with Red Cross volunteers are registered nurses and professionals from New Jersey Blood Services, a division of the Greater New York Blood Program. Both Alberts and Mrs. Widdecombe stressed that the blood removed from the human body naturally replaces itself quickly. The fluid content of the blood returns within 24 hours while the red cells are fully replaced before 56 days pass, and then the donor may give blood again.

Alberts, in conjunction with Mr. Louis DiGiuseppe, scheduled another blood drive at the St. George campus of CSI for March 16. The district attorney's office, The St. George School, and the borough president's office donated in conjunction with CSI.

The next drive to take place at Sunnyside will be in November. Alberts stated that he would appreciate volunteers to help publicize the event with him. In the past, the Performing and Creative Arts Department has assisted him in ingenious campaigns. Volunteers can report to Alberts' office, C-129.

Those who wish to volunteer Red Cross Service can contact the Staten Island Chapter of the Red Cross at 477-7160. Volunteers are needed in the Red Cross blood program and in many other programs that serve as community services, helping people.

Threat of Nuclear War Looms Near

by Stephen J. Stearns

In the previous edition of the *College Voice*, I wrote that the world is now in more danger of being destroyed in an atomic war than at any time in nearly 20 years.

I set forth three reasons for this threat: existent social and economic conditions are conducive to war, the world's arsenals are capable of annihilating all life on earth, and the international political leadership seems unwilling or unable to preserve the peace. Here, I will discuss the last two of those reasons.

The principal problem of nuclear war, however, is posed by the massive atomic arsenals possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union, which have between them an estimated 15,000 nuclear devices. (For those who like to keep score, we have more, three for every two of theirs.) You could blow up the world many times over with all those bombs. When the first atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima in August 1945, it had an explosive force of about 20 kilotons, equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs were babies, mere toys, compared to the current bombs.

Our biggest strategic warheads are supposed to be about 25 megatons—that is, 25 million tons of TNT, more than a thousand times stronger than the Hiroshima bomb, and the Russian bombs are supposed to be roughly twice the size of ours.

The relatively tiny Hiroshima bomb destroyed a square mile of that city. There is no technical problem about making and dropping a bomb of 100 megatons, twice as big as the Russian's biggest, though no one has made one that large so far. A bomb of that size would create a circle of destruction with a radius of 60 miles. It would destroy anything and anybody within 60 miles from ground zero in every direction. Furthermore, the whole area—an area half again as large as the state of New Jersey—would be covered with radioactive rubble.

If you dropped one such a bomb on Manhattan, all the way to Bridgeport, Conn., to Trenton, N.J., up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and half way out on Long Island, into Suffolk county, or a little farther, would be a ruin, littered with the charred bodies of millions of dead. There are at least 30 million people living in that circle.

In the 1960's, the Department of Defense estimated that a U.S.-Soviet nuclear war would cost 100 or 125 million lives on each side. Clearly, with 100-megaton bombs, there would be many more dead. The destruction by one bomb, however, is not significant in itself. In a war many bombs would be used, and all to no purpose, it is impossible to "win" an atomic war. The radioactive dust released by the bombs of both sides would circle the globe, poisoning the atmosphere and the environment everywhere and gradually killing off all the survivors of the blast and fire on the entire planet. Some victory!

Enough about weapons—though we have not talked about huge stockpiles of conventional means of assassinating mankind or about recent developments of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

But wars begin not because of the existence of weapons or social conditions, but because political leaders decide that a war is desirable. Surely, you may think, fear of the enemy's terrible atomic weapons will forestall any decision to begin a fatal conflict.

It would be comforting to think that the mere presence of the bomb means that there cannot be another major war, that no rational leader would embark on such a war. (And so far we have avoided the ultimate conflict.) But there is no reason to assume that in the future some madman, some new Hitler or Idi Amin, will toy with the fate of the world, or that some deceptively reasonable statesman will succumb to self-destructive megalomania, in the interest of national honor, and get us all killed.

The Soviet Union and the United States went to the brink in the Cuba missile crisis. When Krushchev said there was the "smell of burning in the air," both sides stepped back. Reason may prevail in that fashion in the future, as it has since 1962.

Madmen and accidents aside, the "rational" behavior of the two superpowers in the last few years is not encouraging. If we had a similar crisis now, we might not survive it, for there has been a serious deterioration in the search for accommodation. The Soviets have built up their arms substantially, flagrantly disregarded their obligations under the Helsinki pact, invaded Afghanistan, and now threaten Poland.

These are not the actions of a country seeking peace or accommodation. On our own side, however, there are equally disquieting signs: foremost, the rejection of the SALT II treaty. Inadequate as the treaty was, it was the precondition for any abatement in the threat of nuclear war. We forget that the Soviets narrowed the military gap between us while we were squandering our advantage in a stupid and pointless war in Vietnam.

We now seem committed to the revival of the arms race, the restoration of the draft, and the possibility of covert interference by the CIA in Third-World countries. In general, our politicians are responding to a reviving popular belligerence. A recent poll showed that 56 percent of the American people think that we should seek military superiority over the Soviet Union. The goal is unattainable and pointless, since no one can win a nuclear war, but it is terrifying that our fellow citizens should take such an absurd position. Our search for security by accumulating more and more weapons in our arsenals, when these very weapons have only made us increasingly insecure, is unreasonable. For thirty five years we have amassed these increasingly powerful tools of destruction, but they have only increased the possibility that we, and everyone sharing our planet, may be suddenly blown to bits. They have not made us secure in the past; they do not make us secure now; they cannot make us secure in the future.

The only security against nuclear war is universal abolition of the bomb and mutual inspection to insure against cheating. Our failure to recognize this elemental truth, and to act upon it, makes nuclear annihilation likely. Because we simply cannot believe that it will happen to us, we assume it will not.

Instead of thinking about the unpleasant realities, we follow politicians whose policies are full of fatal nonsense: "We bought it, we paid for it, and we're going to keep it." And the popular mood, in all its frustration, is no better in coping with complicated problems: "Nuke the Ayatollah!" —A triumph of rationality!

As always, with a change of leadership in Washington, many are hopeful of harmonious peace. I would like to share their hopes, but I am skeptical, and I fear our chances of survival will be worsened rather than improved by the new administration. President Reagan does not want to start a war, of course. He is not mad, and as he reminded us during the campaign, he is a grandfather. With his perspective on foreign relations, however, will we blunder into that war? We owe to him, after all, the preposterous rhetoric about the Panama Canal, one of the worst pieces of cheap demagoguery to debase debate over foreign policy in recent years. Such narrow chauvinism can only increase the present danger. Let us hope the presidency will enlarge his perspective. It would be nice if my children, and all of you, young people and students everywhere, had a chance to become grandparents, too.

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Wednesday, April 22

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African Seminar...

Continued from page 1

aid. Machinery is needed for processing the country's vast wealth in chrome, asbestos, coal, nickel, and manganese.

Zimbabwe hopes to free itself from the typical third-world bind of selling its raw materials to developed nations and paying far more than its revenues to buy back the finished products, such as locomotives and airplanes.

Mustain, whose African background has been in the West, rather than the South, discussed the impact, on all of Africa, of new political developments in the South.

He described the domination by the South African white minority as a major problem: "a distraction which makes it impossible for any African country to consider itself fully independent until minority governments are eliminated."

He called Namibia, in which blacks are battling to expel a South African dominion declared illegal under international law, "the new front-line state."

The last to be repatriated from Mozambique and Zambia are 17,000 young people—ten percent who are war orphans, being housed at three holding centers. Those with parents were unable to re-enroll in local schools.

The land redistribution efforts have been hampered because the government has not raised \$1 billion it needs to purchase white-owned or underutilized land.

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Professor M'Gabe emphasizes a point at African seminar.

He spoke of a "new scramble for Africa," resulting from alterations in the balance of power, involving South Africa, Cuba, Russia, and Libya.

He warned that the United States could alienate the states of black Africa if it adopts proposals, discussed by the Reagan administration and Senator Strom Thurmond, to establish an American military base in Kenya and to provide active support for Angolan dissidents.

"Nigeria, in particular," said Mustain, "has warned that it will not respond favorably to a change in U.S. policy toward southern Africa."

Military involvement of the U.S. in Africa "is not welcomed by Africans and is very dangerous for the U.S.," he said.

He spoke of the entire African political situation as one which is evolving rapidly, with a "changing of the guard" in the independent countries.

"The talents required of a freedom fighter are not necessarily the talents required to govern," and though friction results when the old guard gives way to government by managers rather than revolutionaries, these transitions have been made in a number of countries, including the most powerful, Nigeria.

Both speakers criticized African educational policies that emphasize high technology for economies with abundant labor and serious unemployment. They blamed American corporations for encouraging inappropriate technologies.

M'Gabe, a professor of political science, has returned to Zimbabwe to continue his sabbatical leave. Mustain, whose African experience began as a Peace Corps volunteer in Sierra Leone, earned his M.A. at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, in African history, and stayed to teach Nigerian college students. He has served as a member of transition teams for the State Department, preparing Nigerian graduates of American colleges, including CSI, to cope with life at home after several year's absence.

Campus Compass

by Selwyn George

At a public session, the Elections Review Committee of five students has turned down a request from the *College Voice*, for an extension in the time permitted for accumulating signatures on a petition for a referendum. The referendum dealing with newspaper funding, was to be placed on the ballot of the upcoming elections.

It is clear from the decision that the Committee is wholly unaware of its purpose and function. It was mainly for such a time as this that the idea of an Elections Review Committee was conceived. Furthermore, its members are certainly obligated to act in the best interest of students. However, instead of making positive use of student power, the committee became hung up on the trivial technicality of adherence to a deadline.

Deadlines, as pointed out by one member, are set merely so that people know just when and where to report and not to thwart the honest purposes of decent folk. But other members chose to become involved in the politics of the situation and to impede democratic progress. Their action screwed a worthwhile student organization.

The committee was informed that newspaper funding became an issue of import only with the unveiling of the Governance Plan. The referendum that required about 1030 signatures was, therefore, a formidable task considering the limitation of staff and the coincidence of midterm exams. The *College Voice* was asking for two more days—as guaranteed in the bylaws—but the committee said "no."

The committee erred in not coming up with a reason of worth. The chairperson said that the *College Voice* was duly notified and should meet the deadline. Another member felt that the organization's request for more time was realistic. And it surely was.

Also, the *College Voice* had published, in its last issue, the referendum with a petition form to be signed. In the opinion of the Senate, this was a straight case of electioneering that violated the committee's guidelines. Thus the paper had to do the job all over again, rewording the petition in accordance with a bylaw that was never quoted. Although the repetition hurt the success of the petition, it may ultimately prove to be just a shot in the arm for the newspaper.

The first petition states in part:

"The funds will be used to publish the newspaper, pay for a technical advisor, and for the reimbursement of editors' expenses."

Some senators felt that the hiring of a technical advisor to the tune of \$16,000 a

year was a matter that required considered opinion and should not be the subject of arbitrary signatures. The Senate hastily notified the *College Voice* that the petition was illegal, and the *College Voice* hastily complied with a revised version.

In moving to protect students' funds, the Senate acted as students would always expect them to act. But in insisting that the newspaper, the second time around, comply with the guidelines, the Senate acted craftily. It failed to advise the committee in the matter, and actually obstructed the committee's work—a serious blunder that the newspaper should not hold against the Senate. Yet the *College Voice* should understand its responsibility to work amicably with the Senate without compromising freedom of the press.

By the evening of March 19, the *College Voice* was only 190 signatures short of the 1030 goal. This indicates that the paper does indeed have the support of the students and that the request for two more days was fair and realistic.

It is now time for level-headed thinking and planning. The *College Voice* must become a heritage of CSI, and one way to ensure this is to ensure continued funding. However, the students must always have the power to reverse any decision that appears to restrict the free operation of its funded organizations, including the *College Voice*.

For its part, the *College Voice* must understand that it must not fight Student Government because it will never win. The simple mechanics of the situation is that the Senate, elected by the student body, represents the will of the students. The newspaper, which must comment on college activities and monitor political bodies, is still subject to student funding via the student Senate. And, like all student groups, it is accountable to the Senate.

It is folly to think that this Student Government or any to come would interrupt the funding of a newspaper, for such an action, unless it is provoked by irresponsibility, would be abhorrent censorship.

The student body will like to see the *College Voice* and the Senate beat their spears into pruning hooks. They want a strong, vibrant, free press.

The issue is not one for independent funding; it is not for the hiring of technical personnel; it is simply this: Students with desire for newspaper work should be given every opportunity to indulge that desire on the staff of the *College Voice*. A specific portion of the student-activity fee should be spent expressly on them. Only then will we have a free and stable press.

Zimbabwe Background: Improvement Slow...but Sure

by Jannine Yoho

After eight years of war and 27,000 lost lives majority rule has come to Zimbabwe.

On April 18, 1980, Zimbabwe became an independent nation after Lord Christopher Soames the interim British governor of Rhodesia asked Robert Mugabe to form Zimbabwe's first government.

A little more than a year ago, Mugabe's party, the Zimbabwe National Union (ZANU), won 57 seats in the House of Assembly; Bishop Abel Muzarewa's party, the United African National Council (UANC), won three seats; and Joshua Nkomo's party, the Zimbabwe Africa People's Union (ZAPU), won 20 seats.

Although there has been some fighting between the forces representing ZAPU and ZANU, the country is progressing toward stability.

Observers in Zimbabwe characterize Mugabe as a Socialist within the context of his traditions. He is a Shona, which is the largest tribe in Zimbabwe, roughly 77 percent of the population. Nkomo is a Ndebele, a smaller tribe that comprises 19

percent of the population. Politically, Nkomo is viewed by many as being inclined toward the status quo.

Minimum wage standards have been established, although they are not yet in complete effect. In urban areas workers are to be paid \$85 (Zimbabwean) monthly, and domestic workers and farm laborers who earned no more than \$3 (Z) a month in the past are now going to receive \$30 plus rations and "class quarters."

For those Africans who earn less than \$150 (Z) monthly and those who live in rural areas—where the bulk of Africans live on Tribal Trust Lands (TTLs)—free health services are now available.

The majority of Africans with minimum wages at \$30 to \$85 (Z) a month still live below the poverty level which is \$115 (Z).

Prime Minister Mugabe has announced that primary education will be free and, in mid-February, Dzingai Mutumbuba, minister of education and culture, announced that enrollment of primary-school children had increased from 850,000 last year to 1.3 million in 1981.

Students entering secondary school increased from 20,000 in 1980 to 90,000 in

1981 despite a cost of \$75 a year in government schools. Between 600 and 700 teachers, most from Australia and Britain have been brought to Zimbabwe to cope with the massive influx of students. There are 400 new secondary schools this year to meet the demands of those seeking an education.

According to a *Washington Post* article, Zimbabwe's long-term economic policy was announced by Bernard Chidzero, minister of economic planning and development, who emphasized the dire need to reduce the gap between white and black incomes, stating that it was "grossly unjust and could well be a threat to the peace and social stability of the country."

Apparently, the only part of the government's repatriation and resettlement program not considered a complete success concerns urban squatters. Brian Beecroft, Director of Social Services, informed visiting journalists in February that "about 150,000 squatters had not returned to the land." Beecroft said many of them have found jobs, or account for the bulk of the street hawkers, and it is not "unreasonable to assume that some of them may become

permanently integrated into urban society."

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The Ice of the Night

Colorless hours slide away
Chased by arrows of light
My past etched in the frost fades
As life buried deep returns
Dawn climbs into my bed
saying, "Did you miss me?"

—Douglas Schwartz

ROSES

Things to say
find a way
to convey
this thought to you.

I am home
all alone
thoughts are deep
hard to sleep.

You bring warmth
through the night
touch my soul
clear my sight.

It is not hard
for me to say
those things I feel
I'm not afraid.

But I need time
and help from you
so I can say
that I love you.

—Charles Parisi

A Solution

Wandering aimlessly, seemingly for
nought
Eagerly digesting some food for thought
Constantly pushed to follow the norm
I won't be the one to conform to
The pain, the hurt of society's wrath
It seems we should follow Horri-son's path
Whatever it is we call success
Has certainly seen some die for less
Not stopping the stare of my eyes open
wide

An interesting solution, that suicide
—Keith Koprowicz

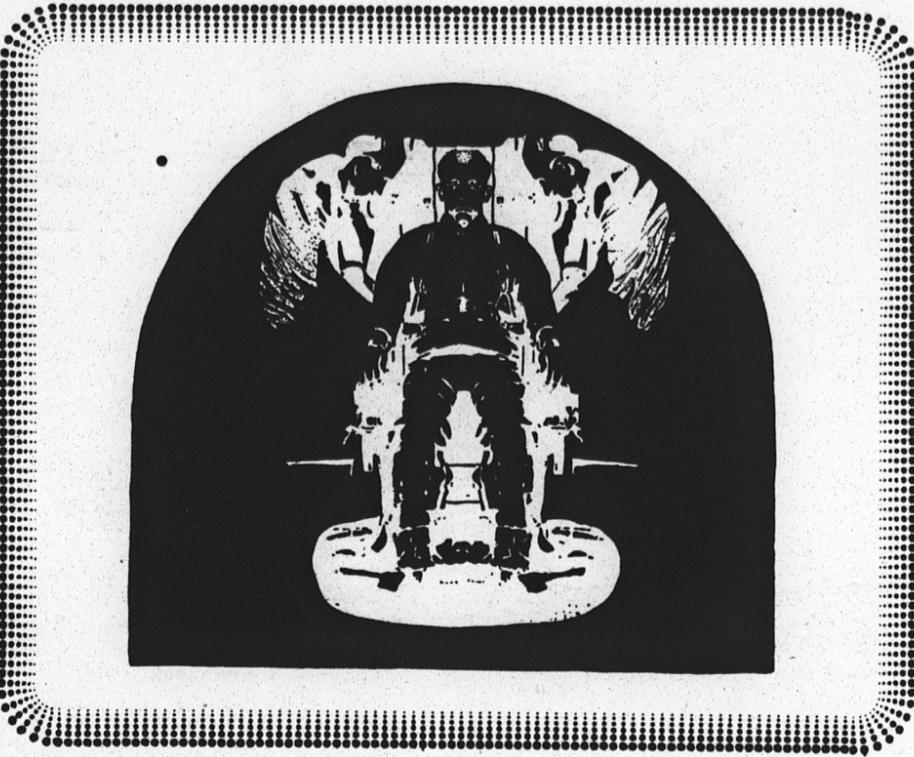
by Valerie A. Pisarik

Lilli Lonngren depicts, for all of us fortunate enough to have gone to LaGalerie March 1-26, the most lovely and evocative of interstellar fantasies. The show's graceful premise is a deep one, developed with creativity and style. Titled "From the Series the Planets: Topographies and Fossils," the show is simply one of radiant imagination. Quoting Ms. Lonngren, "For many visual artists, and I am one of them, the practice of their art is a quest for the means of giving expression to intangibles: qualities, states of mind, values, formless realities which resist being contained by words or images."

To categorize the show, we would have to agree with the artist that it is one of paintings of a nonspecific, nonfigurative genre. This most recent series draws upon views through the telescope, satellite photos, and information gleaned from space-probe ventures. "No more representational of an actuality than my previous works, these paintings depict environments to which man is alien," writes Ms. Lonngren.

The artist paints realizing she has the liberty to change. Organization and interlocking variation play upon themes of nature, all creation other than man. "For central to all of my work is a respectful awe of the structure in constant flux and symbiotic

The Arts



All Ways a Woman Seeks Poetry, Fiction

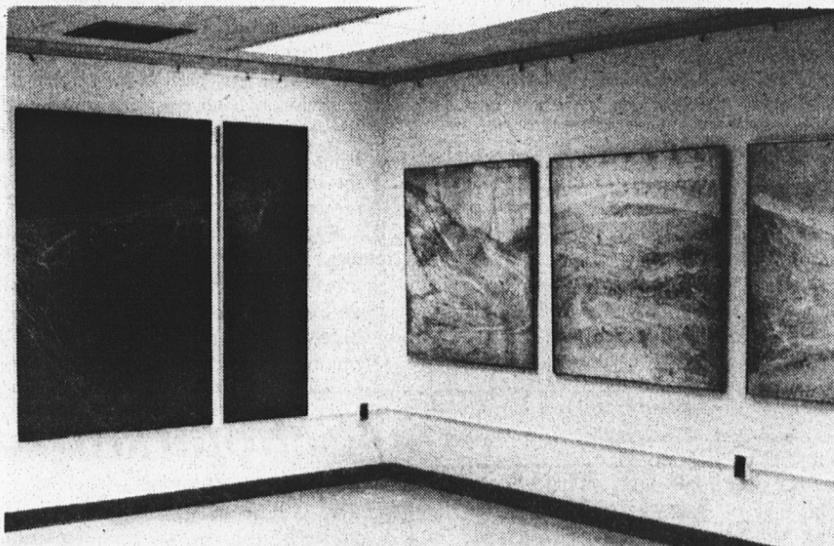
by Bernadette Golden

The co-editors of *All Ways a Woman*, Helen Decker and Bernadette Golden, invite contributions of poems and short fiction by all students pertaining to the situation of women. Material to be published may be left in care of Professor Jo Gillikin, the magazine's adviser, in A-324B. The

deadline is May 15.

All Ways a Woman, now in the preliminary stage of its fourth issue, is funded through Student Government and has been commended by the Modern Language Association; by Florence Howe, founder of the Feminist Press; and by community leaders.

Lilli Lonngren: Recent Paintings



interdependence of all that exists," explains Lonngren.

To Lonngren, "the concrete statement is no more than a provocative force." Her exhibition is an excellent example of this philosophy concerning art. The paintings are recent and bear such titles as "Ganymede #1," "Ionian Plains #1," and "Venus as the Evening Star: Fossil #1." This is indeed a contemporary show and of current interest to all those who have looked toward the heavens on starry nights, wondering, imagining how its contents would appear at closer range. Lonngren, through her unique intellectualization of the problem, reveals the previously unknown.

Lonngren's paintings are all oil on masonite, and the exhibition contains eleven

penetrating and painstaking works, the largest of these measuring 72" x 72". White, black, and silver-gray predominate the show; purple, apricot, and orange-red are less represented. All are perfect examples of Lonngren's message...delivered more compactly.

An aura of mystery and calm presides over the exhibition. The mystery is most obvious, due to the subject matter: the planets, moons, and fossils of the universe. The calm is considerably more difficult to decipher and come to terms with. Perhaps it is because space is a vacuum, the eternal music of the spheres—thus far, the absence of life on worlds other than our own. One feels one is perusing dead worlds—worlds of inactivity and pervasive silence, and worlds



Overexposed

Events swirled like photographic silver
Fixing a certain image in my mind
The bright intensity of things
Turned everything black
As things developed
Behind closed doors

—Douglas Schwartz

Slowly

s l o w l y
so
slowly
the snowflakes
f
a
l
l
on too few trees
scantily clad

(I'm in Brooklyn and it's snowing)

distantly,
I hear a lone flute playing a silent tune
and in accompaniment
a derelict drinks of his cup
cheap wine
and pukes

(I'm in Brooklyn and it's snowing)

And Sally and Sue and all the boys too,
snow nymphs just home from school,
play winter
games on cobbled street, till evening,
then bright moonbeams dance on
a luminous snow,
pink and orange, smashed cupcakes on
the ground.
I'm in Brooklyn and it's snowing.

and in another somewhere
I kiss the lips
from which words sprang with such regret
as they too would know
the loss of you
and silently, in my bed, I await sweet
Death.

(I'm in Brooklyn
and it's snowing)

—John-Paul Richiuso

of the past, older than our own.

Yet we are awestruck by the incredible beauty Lonngren presents us with. Our vision is arrested as we gaze in wonderment and disbelief at the delicacy and mystery of our universe. Detail is a major strongpoint of Lonngren's. As we scan the panels, our eyes are never bored. We view alien worlds for the first time through Lonngren's conceptualizations translated through the prowess of her artistry.

Lonngren's career has been illustrious. Educated at the High School of Music and Art, she proceeded to Queens College, where she earned a B.A. degree. Then it was to Paris, to study at the Sorbonne, and later to NYU's Institute of Fine Arts for an M.A. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Currently, Lonngren is teaching in the Wagner College Art Department. Previously, from 1954-1962, she taught at Hunter College. She was a Guggenheim Museum Lecturer from 1950-1953, and editor-in-chief of *Artview*, FSIAC magazine, 1978 and 1979.

A popular exhibitor, Lonngren has shown her works at the FSIAC Annual Exhibition, Newhouse Gallery, Snug Harbor Cultural Center (1980); the Cork Gallery, Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center (1977 and 1975); and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1977 and 1975). She is represented by Roads Galleries, 400 East 57th Street, N.Y.C.

A Hint for the Home Gardener

by Prof. G. L. Small

"Bouvard became infatuated with fertilizer. Into his compost pits he piled boughs, blood, entrails, feathers—anything he could find. He used Belgian liquor (cesspool liquids), liquid manure, lye, smoked herring, seaweed, old rags. In the midst of his stench, Bouvard smiled. To those who seemed disgusted, he cried, "But it's gold! It's gold!"

From Bouvard et Pecuchet,
by Gustave Flaubert, 1881

He was right.

From San Diego to Bangor, home gardeners by the tens of thousands buy second-rate fertilizer at high prices while they throw away the ingredients of the best fertilizer and soil conditioner. If you want to have fertilizer that will make your soil as productive as any soil anywhere on earth, start a compost pile. This is simply an accumulated pile of organic debris from your kitchen, lawn, trees, animals, and yourself. When the pile is well rotted put it into your soil and you will have done for your soil in one year what nature requires many decades to achieve.

Save all uncooked kitchen scraps except fat and bones. This means you save banana peels, celery trimmings, apple cores, rotten tomatoes, carrot tops and peelings, fish heads, cherry pits, and egg shells. (An egg shell has more than 3 times the variety of chemicals found in commercial fertilizer.) Save grass clippings. Save weeds, dead flowers, and leaves. Save rabbit droppings, chicken manure, and your own excrement if you can stand the idea. In short, save nearly every conceivable type of organic debris made by nature that will decompose. If you cut your own hair, save that too.

As your debris collects, simply pile it behind the garage, or in some unused corner of the backyard. A corn stalk should be chopped up into smaller pieces to accelerate decomposition. Beet tops will rot without chopping. Remember, however, that the smaller the particle size, the sooner decomposition can take place. Dry leaves tend to pack too tightly, and if used in quantity, they should be passed through a rotary lawn mower to shred them. From time to time you should turn your pile over: To change organic material into humus via decomposition, two kinds of bacterial action are necessary—aerobic and anaerobic, or bacteria that function with oxygen and bacteria that can function only in the absence of oxygen. When you turn your pile over, try to put material from the top onto the bottom, and material from the outside into the inside. The pile at all times should be moist. Keep a hose handy when turning over the pile, and wet it when you encounter dry material. It should not be sopping wet either. Bacterial action will stop if the pile is too dry or too wet.

Do not waste money buying chemicals that purport to speed up your compost pile. Natural decay bacteria exist in all uncooked organic matter, plant or animal, and they

will do the job if you help them along. How often you should turn your pile depends on how soon you wish to use it. If you need it in five or six weeks, turn it every four or five days. In most cases, the easiest plan is to put the compost into the soil a week or two before planting time, once a year, if there is only one growing season. Here in the northeast a good plan is to collect organic material all year, and turn the pile once or twice in autumn before the top gets crusty with frost. Then turn it once in March and once in April. A pile is ready when it is black, and when the ingredients have lost their original shape and form. Spread the compost on your garden up to 4" deep and then turn it into the soil with a spade, plow, harrow, or rototiller. Then you are in business.

If you have a fireplace, you have a prime source of potash. The agrochemical industry will gladly sell it at \$1.75 a pound (1977 price). Spread a thin layer of ash on your garden a few weeks before planting. Do not add it to your compost pile because fireplace ash is nearly pure lye with a pH of almost 14! (It is extremely alkaline.) Do not use the ash if you have burned synthetic "supermarket logs." They give off heat, but they contain a large amount of waxy hydrocarbons that leave a black sticky residue in the ash that is highly toxic to plants. In any case, if you have good ash, use it even though you don't have much of it. Every ounce is valuable.

If you are conscientious about collecting organic debris and composting it, you will end up with the most fertile garden possible. Nothing you can buy can do the same for your soil. The reason for this is that compost is two things: fertilizer and soil conditioner.

As a fertilizer compost is unsurpassed because it contains nearly two dozen essential elements, i.e., nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, iodine, copper, cadmium, boron, sodium, calcium, magnesium, and others. No commercial fertilizer in the world supplies all these elements that most plants and vegetables need. In addition, chemical fertilizers are soluble in water, and after a few

warm summer rains, they are leached out of the soil and end up contaminating ponds and streams. The continuing decomposition of the compost material in the soil gives the plants a continuous supply of the elements all during the growing season. Occasionally, you will read an article by an idiot stating that compost is not a fertilizer. That is preposterous. The nutrients that a tomato plant takes from the soil do not all end up in the fruit. When you put back into the soil the roots, stem, branches, and leaves, you are returning to the soil nearly 90% of what the plant took out. When you return grass to the soil, you are putting back 100% of the extracted nutrients.

Compost is also a soil conditioner, and this is just as important as the fertilizer. No matter how rich in nutrients a soil may be they are of no value unless plants can extract them. In a silty clay soil, for example, plant root systems develop poorly because of the difficulty of simply pushing through the compact soil particles. The addition of the humus from the compost lightens the soil so the roots can grow. It also improves drainage and reduces excess moisture that collects in compact soils after a heavy rain. The compost adds air space to such heavy soils, and this is essential if plant roots are to breathe properly. In the case of coarse, sandy soils, compost is equally beneficial. Humus absorbs and holds moisture, thus eliminating droughty soil conditions. A garden rich in humus needs far less watering by man and assures a more nearly continuous supply of moisture for plant roots. In short, there is almost no soil anywhere in the world that cannot be improved by the addition of rich compost material. This is the system which Japanese farmers have used for decades and it gives them the highest yields per acre of any farmers in the world.

This paper seems to imply something almost miraculous about compost. It is almost miraculous in what it can do for soils and garden productivity. But it has drawbacks. First of all, it is difficult to acquire as much compost material as many gardeners

would like. A family of four can accumulate enough to service a garden of only about 400 square feet. If you have a very large garden and not enough compost to cover, use the English trench method. This involves putting the compost material below the seedlings so that when they grow, the roots will grow down into the compost and be enriched. For example, when planting a row of bush beans, first dig a shallow trench about 7" deep and 5" wide. Put about 4" of compost in the bottom, pack it down firmly, and place 2" of soil on top of it. Then put down your seeds and cover with an inch of soil. American Indians had a variation on this theme: They would put a codfish beneath a hill of corn. That was rough on the codfish but it did wonders for the corn.

The second drawback is that if you use this system your neighbors will become jealous of your results and ascribe your success to luck or a gimmick rather than to your intelligence.

A third drawback is that the first year you add compost you may not experience an increase in yield. This is because the bacteria in the humus added to the soil are more efficient at taking up nitrogen than plant roots. In a year or so, the bacteria begin to die and release the nitrogen, thus ending the problem. This initial drawback can be prevented by adding a small amount of animal manure, fresh or dehydrated, to the soil.

Some "Don'ts"

1) Do not add lime to your compost! Most compost piles are only slightly acidic, and on occasion may even be slightly alkaline. Add ground lime to your garden only after turning in the compost and after making sure the lime is needed. You should aim for a pH of 6.2 to 6.8.

2) Do not put bones into your compost. They take years to decompose and they seriously interfere with root development and root crops—e.g., beet, carrots, or parsnips. They also tempt dogs to tear your pile apart.

3) Do not put cork into compost if you plan to put the compost into your soil in less than a year. Decomposition is very slow. The same is true of corn cobs.

4) Do not expect much benefit from coffee grounds. The beans were roasted, you brewed the coffee, and there is not much left in the grounds except sterilized carbon. If you have very heavy clay soil, coffee grounds can help.

5) Do not use grass clippings if the lawn has been treated with a persistent fungicide or insecticide. You will be eating the poison if you do. The same goes for leaves sprayed with persistent insecticide.

6) Do not add fats and oils in any quantity to your compost. They are slow to decompose and can be almost toxic to most plants including vegetables.

7) Do not compost man-made items such as glass, metals, or plastic.



Scholarships

CSI is offering Merit Scholarships to deserving freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors for the academic year 1981-82. The award is presented to students who have demonstrated academic excellence and an outstanding record of service to the school and the community. Financial need is not necessarily a consideration.

Applications for the Merit Scholarship, which is awarded to full-time students only, may be picked up in either A-208 or 1-520.

Application deadline is April 30. All applications and supporting data will be reviewed by a student/faculty committee. Notification of the committee's decisions will be sent to everyone who applies.

Anyone having questions concerning the scholarships should contact Dr. Ann Merlino, dean of admissions (390-7807).

History Mag Solicits Articles

Preparation of *Phoenix '81*, a collection of historical works written by CSI students, is now in progress. Students are being asked by Maryann Castelucci of the English Department (A326) and Herbert Foster of the History Department (B150) to submit papers that deal with historical or history-related subjects.

Among the topics to be covered are American history, women's studies, various ethnic histories, cultural history, medieval and renaissance studies, and psychohistory. The deadline for submissions is April 15.

Teach-In on Nuclear Weapons

- WHAT:** A teach-in on the arms race and its effects on our economy, world development, and global survival.
- WHEN:** Monday, May 4, 7:00 to 11:00 p.m.
- WHERE:** The Williamson Auditorium, Sunnyside.
- WHY:** The world is in the "day before doomsday"; threats of nuclear war continue to increase; our economy and that of other countries is greatly weakened.
- HOW:** Films, speeches, panel discussions, songs, artwork.
- WHO:** Faculty members (from CSI and elsewhere), political and community leaders, clergymen, others, perhaps you.
- ISSUES:** How can we end the nuclear arms race?
Is America weak militarily?
How serious is the Soviet threat?
What are the effects of the arms race on our economy? On global development?
Can nuclear proliferation be halted?
What is the best United States foreign policy?

Report on NYPIRG's Spring Conference

by Antonia Schiavone

I attended the NYPIRG spring conference although I didn't know what to expect. I dreaded the prospect of sitting through speeches, which I find tedious. However, I went to the conference despite my abhorrence of the expected lecture-hall atmosphere.

The bus ride to Albany was far from luxurious. And we got lost several times. Amazingly enough, no one complained. In fact, the spirit of the excited conference-goers never dwindled. People joked, played games, strummed guitars, and made friends throughout the seven-hour drive. This was my first exposure to the unity within NYPIRG.

The stay in Albany wasn't comfortable: People slept in crowded dorm rooms, in friends' homes, or on the SUNY Albany gym floor. Even though the accommodations were primitive, the sense of togetherness and hope for a better future for nearly 600 participants, far outshone the inconvenience.

The speeches and workshops were entertaining as well as educational. Over forty different workshops dealt with nationwide Public Interest Research Groups, higher education, toxic wastes, nuclear legislation, and countless other pertinent topics. However, the ones that I attended were nothing like a typical setting in which a teacher lectured to bored, silent students. The audiences participated actively, and the workshop coordinators frequently solicited ideas from their groups. At the end of any workshop, I could talk as a friend to the coordinator, not as an inferior student.

The highlight of the weekend was the presentation of NYPIRG Citizens' Awards to Dr. Rosalie Bertell for her research into radiation hazards; to Hope Donovan of the League of Women Voters for her service to the community; to Ron Ayala of NYPIRG's Citizens Alliance; to John Ringer, a major force in the successful fight to preserve the ten-cent phone call; and to Harry Chapin for his efforts, through donations from his musical concerts, to end world hunger. After the awards ceremony, there were

songs by Mr. Chapin and by NYPIRG's multi-talented Steve Vitoff, who sang and played on the guitar many of his original compositions. Steve's music and humor helped make the conference a huge success. A highlight of the conference was an address by Mr. Consumer himself—Ralph Nader—who spoke with such vitality and candor that he had me all but jumping out of my seat. Here is a short summary:

"People have power. Together we can make the utilities answer to us, the people. We can make the government work for us, the people. The constitution gives us responsibilities as well as rights. Once we as citizens see that something needs to be done or changed we are responsible for making sure that it is done or changed. If we are to remain a democratic society all individuals must unite and exercise the constitution. We must not wait for someone else to do it; we must do it ourselves."

Mr. Nader pointed out that as college students we have an advantage over most other groups in that we have vast amounts of readily available educational resources, like libraries, professors, and an educationally stimulating environment. Most important, the campus provides college students with a place where it is easy to meet with large groups of people. Therefore, the campus is a breeding ground for new ideas, and a good place to advertise those ideas. Also, college students tend to be more idealistic than their elders. Although less idealistic than high school students, they have far superior resources that, combined with energetic willingness to raise their voices, can give college students as a group more power than any other group in America. Thus the potential of college students for implementing social change is astronomical; it needs to be realized.

I am glad that I went to the NYPIRG spring conference. I met many interesting people from different places (Massachusetts, Fredonia, Brooklyn, Canada, the Bronx, to name but a few). Their ideas, personalities, and visions of life were as varied as their home towns. I've come back more aware of the world around me and, incredibly, more hopeful.

Dr. Camisa, Scientist, Addresses Engineers

by Alfred W. Zaher

The relevance of Gallium Arsenide FET's to industry was the subject of an address on March 17 before engineering students and faculty, by Dr. Raymond L. Camisa of the David Sarnoff Research Center, RCA Laboratories. The talk was one of a series sponsored by the Engineering Science Department.

A summary of the talk follows:

The Gallium Arsenide (GaA)FET will revolutionize electronics. Standard integrated circuits (IC's) are made of various materials that have parameters of high electron density and mobility, like silicon and germanium. When the IC's are put to use, new parameters arise, most critical being those of cost, speed, and performance. The speed of the device is predicated on its material, which in most cases is silicon. Silicon diodes and bipolar transistors are restricted in response performance because of a deficiency inherent in the material—a lack of an insulating substrate.

Thus, when devices are operated above a few gigahertz, they no longer operate within their design capabilities. Another material, with sufficient electron density, mobility, and an insulating substrate, had to be found. One solution to the problem is the GaA. The substrate provides an insulating

layer between source and drain; also, it enhances the dissipation of heat. Other benefits are an enforced mechanical support and better electrical connections.

The performance of GaA's surpasses that of silicon in electron mobility, and its productions, through monolithic techniques, yields an insulating substrate because of the masks used during chip manufacturing. The designer is therefore permitted to work within extended-performance guidelines over a range of 1-15 GHz, while yielding higher power gains, low noise levels, and wider bandwidth features.

Such features permit the attainment of greater versatility in design and much faster performance, perhaps in the 20-30 GHz range, for computers, amplifiers, and other electronic equipment. Major industries, such as communications and defense foresee obvious gains from them. However the GaA device is infantile in development, hence low in production. The device is currently manufactured on a wafer, 600 units a day with a 10% usable yield and a remainder of hybrid modules which could have obvious uses within their limits.

Dr. Camisa, who has worked on the development of GaA's FET's for the last seven years, holds a patent on a unique feature that enhances the operation of the device.

Desirable Jobs Await English Majors

by Kenneth Hart and Rosemary Orrichio

A combination of the right attitude, behavior, and intelligence will enable a student to get a job, according to Dr. Martin Black, who spoke before a group of English majors on March 17.

"The common perception is that people who major in English are in trouble, vocationally speaking" said Black. However, he paraphrased Shakespeare by adding: "The problem lies not in our stars, but in ourselves," and prospective job-seekers must have the right attitude toward themselves and their desired occupation.

According to Professor Black it is very possible to get a teaching job. "The difficulties have been exaggerated," he said. There are job openings in parochial schools and schools outside of New York City.

Black focused his discussion on CSI students in particular, saying that English majors must face the reality of the 1981 business world, where one out of four job-seekers with a college background is often rejected.

Two important factors must be considered before applying for a job, Black said. First, as a job hunter, you must know what you want. "Nothing's unreasonable," he said, but you cannot simply ask the employer what openings he has to offer. Second, you must ask yourself, "If I were the employer, would I hire me?"

The most vital task to be done before any job hunt, Black stressed, is research: the businesses should be examined beforehand, and the college job-seeker should join organizations and meet people in the field. He said that the seeker must face up to the politics of the situation and have contacts.

Good typing skills are important for English majors to have, Black said. They should be able to type forty words per minute. "I think typing is absolutely essential," he said. He urged that computer courses be taken, since computers are present throughout the business world. "Do what you have to do in order to get the background you need," even if it means going to another university, he said.

Black suggested many fields which English majors could investigate, like editing, in the publishing industry. Chances for jobs in advertising—copywriting, for example—range from slim to none, he said. Journalism is "another difficult road to hoe," he said. It's nearly impossible to get on one of the major daily newspapers in New York City, and he suggested that prospective journalists should

look into the many opportunities in the South and establish some credibility first.

A big opportunity exists in the expanding Cable TV market, where people are needed in editing, but opening salaries are likely to be very low, Black said.

However, the sales business is where the money is in this society, according to Black. He felt that the lack of interest in this area is "one of the real deficiencies of college in terms of counseling." He also said that it's very possible for an English major to get a teaching job, adding that the difficulties in doing so have been exaggerated. Black also mentioned the possibility of becoming a sign language interpreter; it takes two years to learn, he said, but there is a tremendous need in that field. "What you'll be doing for the next five years," he said, "does not have to be the principal job you'll have for the rest of your life." He requested that English majors take a number of more technical courses, such as accounting and a second language.

One last field Black discussed was life insurance. "Life insurance companies will take anybody," he said. The field does not require a technical background and the companies usually have training programs. If you can relate to people and enjoy helping them, you can make a successful career out of selling insurance, and it is possible to use your degree to move up, he said.

When being interviewed for jobs, Black said, it's important for the seeker to sell his communication skills—speaking and writing. He asked the students to go to the job fair at CSI on April 9, and to look for positions in "Customer relations," although he admitted the fair wouldn't have much in the fields he mentioned earlier.

Black went on to praise the CSI faculty, saying it "provides a terrific motivation for students." He said he's quite happy to discuss a student's intended occupation with him, and he is available throughout the day from Tuesday to Friday to help students work on their resumes, among other things.

The English majors who attended the meeting had mixed feelings about it. One student thought Black's view was "negative" and that he personally didn't find out anything that he had not already known. Another student agreed that the meeting did not give out much new information, but he said, "Compared to other speakers I've heard on the subject, Dr. Black was optimistic." Other students defined Black's approach as "humorous" or "light-hearted."

George's Gems

This column is dedicated to all those who want something.

- Who want to ask a question.
- Who want to share a secret.
- Who want to get a pen-pal or a study-friend.
- Who just plain want to be wanted.

Write in your request and Selwyn will answer your inquiry.

Dear Selwyn:
When will the new student lounge be opened?

—Rebecca

Dear Rebecca: The tentative date is Tuesday, 4/7/81.

Dear Selwyn: Who is responsible for regulating the clocks at the Sunnyside campus?

The clocks all went crazy over four months ago.

—Clockwatcher

Dear Clockwatcher: Our investigations reveal that the Buildings and Grounds Dept., jointly with Campus Facilities, have responsibility for the maintenance. It was learned that the Board of Trustees allocated money for the repair work recently.

Dear Selwyn: Last night I dreamt that I stood beneath the moon. It was full and like gold ablaze. Is that funny?

—Aiya

Dear Aiya: No, it's not funny. Watch your desires. You stand on the threshold of time.

Have a question? Write: Selwyn, c/o Campus Compass, College Voice, C-115, Sunnyside.

The College Voice

Welcomes

Writers Reporters

Photographers

See

JANNINE YOHO

(1-424 St. George; Mon., Wed., Fri. at 12 noon, 448-6141)

Disabled Foil Barrier To Books and Food

by Helen Yiannoulatos

There may or may not be discrimination against the disabled using the library or cafeteria, depending on your point of view. The disabled are compelled to hurdle the turnstiles, part of an extensive and cumbersome security system installed to frustrate thieves and vandals.

The turnstiles regulate the flow of people and minimize theft. Although they seem to accomplish this fairly well, some sandwiches and some library items disappear occasionally. Unfortunately, turnstiles hamper the mobility of the disabled. Being disabled does not necessarily mean you are confined to a wheelchair; you could have broken an arm playing football or could end up on crutches for a good hockey play. Under any of these conditions, using either lunchroom or library can be a trying experience.

However, all is not lost. Provisions made by human courtesy overcome the structural and security obstacles. Bert Gilbert, concessionaire of both cafeterias, has stated that anyone disabled—whether in a wheelchair, or crutches, or by obesity—should go to the cash register on the right side of the Sunnyside cafeteria, where they are given priority service. If necessary, a tray of food will be carried to a table for them.

The library has a system that also relies on courtesy. Those confined to wheelchairs may gain access to the listening room by first contacting a librarian at the main desk on the second floor. The librarian will then unchain a pair of entrance doors on the third floor, which may be approached through the use of the elevator in building A.

All of this works in theory and can be performed fluidly if all parties temper their impatience with a smile of understanding.



Angella Camello encounters barrier at Sunnyside cafeteria and asks for assistance.



Camello pays for her food.



And a courteous cafeteria employee brings her food to a table.

Lawyer Discusses Rehabilitation Act

by Phyllis Lederman

Discrimination against the handicapped was the subject of an address March 17 by Paula Hepner, a lawyer for Advocates for Children, an organization that seeks to protect the rights of all children having problems in school. She emphasizes that under the law no person, because of his handicap, should be subjected to discrimination.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 compels all government agencies to institute regulations ensuring equal opportunity for the handicapped. Ms. Hepner pointed out that any organization—a school, for example—in violation of this law will be penalized through the loss of federal funds. "There is no way to go through a whole day without coming into contact with a whole mess of agencies or organizations that get federal dollars," she commented.

Ms. Hepner explained that if all the federal agencies did this, the changes would be tremendous, and the barriers that exist for

the disabled would disappear overnight. She added that every single aspect of university life—all academic programs, research programs, scholarships, financial aid, physical education programs, opportunities to be involved in extra curricular activities—must be opened up to the disabled students, who are part of the college community.

Ms. Hepner said that, as provided in the law, handicapped persons may not be counseled into more restrictive or lesser career objectives than they seek.

"A disabled person might be counseled out of an objective not for valid reasons, nor for a realistic reason, but simply because the person doing the counseling has blinders on," she said.

Ms. Hepner also discussed employment of the disabled. J.O.B. (Just One Break), a Manhattan-based agency, helps disabled individuals find jobs. Jobs of Industry is another group which helps disabled college graduates find employment.

Prism of Glass

House of glass surrounding my life
With evening breeze as cold as ice
Glasses shattering before my eyes
Taking me forever to the sky.

Lifting me slowly up so high
Perhaps I could even spread wings
and fly
Rays of sunlight beaming through my
heart
It was so easily torn apart.

A drop of dew upon a rose
With a great thirst to grow
Unlike blood, for blood will stain
Filling its cup with great pain.

Memories come and go
Lingering ever so slow
Picking up shattered glasses from
the ground
Hopefully soon, peace will be found.

—Janet Goon

SERPENTINE, a new student publication, invites contributions of poems and stories. Please address Prof. Quincy Troupe, Editor, Room 1-829, St. George.

Gospel...

Continued from page 2

Edmond Volpe, should begin a thorough search immediately for a real Director of Student Activities, someone who has a proven track record at another large college and who has demonstrated expertise in developing popular and profitable activities. Unquestionably, the current Director has numerous talents suitable for another position on the staff and need not be doing what amounts to be 'on-the-job-training' with a student body numbering nearly 11,000. Surely, the entire college community deserves better.

It should be strongly emphasized that CSI, still a young college, must drastically change the direction of the Office of Student Activities or we will lose many more students to colleges that have well-rounded extracurricular programs. Dean Petrone and President Volpe, the ball is in your court.

Editor's note: Replies are welcomed and will be printed in the next issue.

SG Rejects...

Continued from page 1
committee to prolong the deadline because it was "virtually impossible" to amass the signatures—just over one thousand—within the allotted time. After a tie vote (2-2, with one abstention), a second vote sealed the fate of the *College Voice's* plea.

Governance Plan Awaits Ballot

The CSI Governance Plan will be in final form this week after several changes inspired from testimony at the February 17th and 19th hearings, according to vice-president Arthur Kaufman.

The Governance Committee is now working on the mechanics of printing and distributing the final plan. The committee apparently has resolved to submit the entire plan for a single "yes" or "no" vote.

Kaufman believes the hearings were helpful: "Many sentiments were discussed, a good cross-section of opinion helped the Governance Committee make changes."

"An example," emphasized Kaufman, "is the structure of the Curriculum Commit-

tee, and the Media Review board, which was thrown out completely."

Staff members and faculty will vote by mail.

The entire plan will be voted on as a single plan and this includes the provisions of Article VI, Constitution of the Student Government, originally developed by the student Senate, which has been retained.

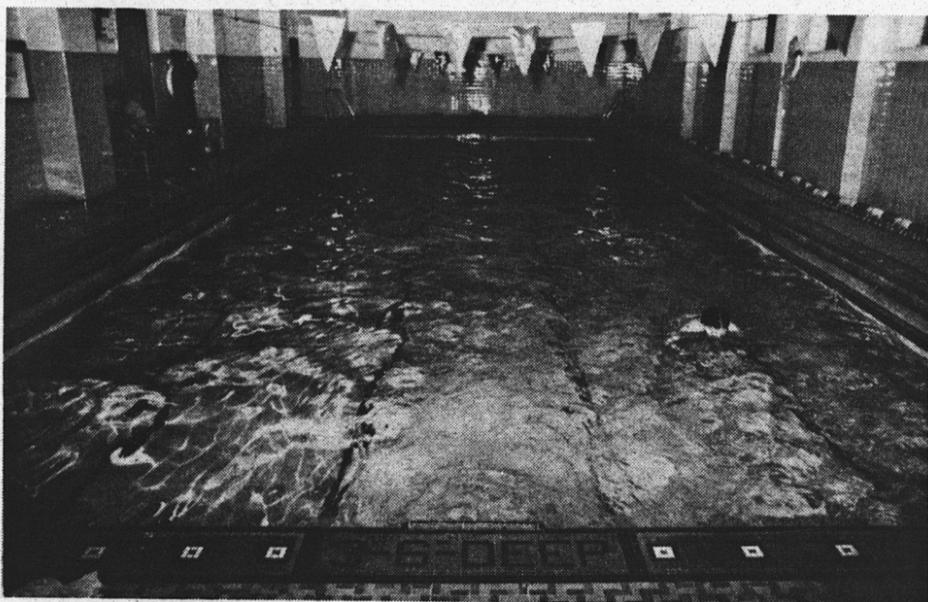
Remaining in the Constitution is the plan to abolish referenda, meaning that no student, or organization in the future will be able to request the earmarking of student activity fees.

—Jannine Yoho

Cleanup-Crew Cut Promises Dirt Pileup

Recently imposed budget cuts have "severely reduced" contract cleaning services at St. George, the Buildings and Grounds Department announced March 9. The reduction will take the form of a smaller evening cleaning crew operating through June 12.

"The skeleton crew will not be able to perform routine cleaning, but will instead confine their efforts to maintaining toilets, emptying wastepaper baskets, cleaning spillages, etc., and otherwise maintaining safety standards," the announcement stated.



CSI students take part in Intramural Swimming Program at Jewish Community Center.

Firetraps...

Continued from page 1

vators, which are not used in fire drills. The stairwell on the south side is completely enclosed and is accessible from an exterior balcony. Though emergency lights for power failures are in place on each floor, there is no general lighting between the fifth and sixth floors in the windowless well.

Two St. George employees say they have been criticized for using the fire-safe exit during drills. One of them describes the regular staircase, which is jammed during drills, as "the first place for smoke to pour, with the door on each floor open, and a natural flue for fire."

Wentz says that the law does not require the use of fire-safe exits in drills, as long as drills are held regularly. Also, no law requires exits for the handicapped.

One student cited the practice at the huge World Trade Center, where an able-bodied person is assigned to each handicapped person to escort her or him in case of a fire.

Though the Fire Department reports that its ladders can reach the top of the St. George Building, the nearest ladder company is a mile away on Brighton Avenue.

A *College Voice* reporter tried to elicit a response to his findings from CSI vice-president Arthur Kaufman and his assistant, Michael Bloomberg, in light of recent fire disasters in Las Vegas hotels and in nearby motor inns. Kaufman, though alone in his office, directed his secretary to refer a reporter to Bloomberg, who in turn referred the matter to Palmer.

Aluminum Pots, Pans May Cause Senility

by Jannine Yoho

Recent research data released from the University of Toronto and Yale University reinforces the age-old suspicion that aluminum pots and pans may cause senility.

Dr. Stephen E. Levick, a psychiatrist at Yale University School of Medicine, cites a study that found high levels of aluminum in the brains of people with diseases that impair mental powers.

In a recent statement to the press, Dr. Levick says: "It might be prudent, until further research is done, to use alternative cookware."

Dr. Crapper, professor of physiology and medicine at the University of Toronto in Canada, believes like Levick that aluminum in cooking utensils can be absorbed in food and transmitted to the brain, thus causing senility in those who eat it.

Jethro Kloss mentioned aluminum toxicity in his book *Back to Eden* in 1939.

Dr. Crapper studies Alzheimer's disease, a form of senility. He studied persons with this disease and found parts of their brains with aluminum levels so high that an animal such as a cat or dog having the same amount would not survive 21 days.

The evidence suggests that aluminum is toxic in the brain and Dr. Crapper emphasizes the need for thorough study.

CSI Student Fenty Stages 85 Concerts



Opening night of the seventh annual Wolfe's Pond Park Concerts. Peter Fenty (far right), Rep. Guy Molinari (glasses), and Michael Fenty (far left) accompany Mayor Koch.

Concert \$ —it's music to all ears

By MARY ENGELS

For the past few years more than 350,000 young people have attended the free summertime concerts in Wolfe's Pond Park in the Prince's Bay section thanks to the efforts of two young men, Michael and Peter Fenty.

Each year, the pair has gone to bat for the community to get the concerts going so "that we could get the kids who hang out off the streets and into the park to enjoy some fine music."

Now the Fenty brothers are seeking the community's support in helping them raise money to sponsor this year's concerts, scheduled to begin in July.

"For the first time, we are starting off with a deficit," said Michael, director of the Kaleidoscope Citizens Organization of South Richmond, a nonprofit, tax-exempt group formed when the concerts began almost six years ago.

"WE HAVE THE PERMIT for the concerts from the Parks Department, which we got earlier than usual due to

began when Michael Fenty was part of a band at the College of Staten Island and saw the need for a showcase for local talent to perform in front of their peers.

"MY BROTHER AND I decided to pursue the idea and approached the Parks Department with our plan. The first year we gave seven concerts and had about 5,000 people a night turning out. This year, we plan on 17 concerts Mayor Koch's help.

"The Parks Department, in addition to giving us the stage and park, have also promised to aid us in the cleanup after the concert, which is a big plus.

"However, in order to get the proper light and sound system and increased lighting in the area, we have to raise extra monies," said Fenty.

The bands are paid a nominal fee. Since they are local groups, they are, for the most part, glad to get the exposure the concerts give them.

In fact, the idea for the concerts to be given between July and September on Tuesday and Thursday evenings."

WOLFE'S POND PARK, they feel, is the ideal location for the concerts as it is a great big open-air facility, has plenty of adequate parking and does not infringe on residential areas.

The Fentys are asking anyone who wishes to help them with their fundraising efforts to write them at 167 Chester Ave., Staten Island 10312.

(Reprinted from the New York Daily News)

La Brea

La Brea animals
Were trapped
By needs
Drinking from shallow pools
On sticky bogs

I became trapped
By needs
Drinking in narrow bars

—Douglas Schwartz

Classified

OVERSEAS JOBS—Summer/year round. Europe, S. Amer., Australia, Asia. All fields. \$500-\$1200 monthly. Sightseeing. Free info. Write IJC Box 52-NY28 Corona Del Mar, CA 92625

Need professional assistance in preparing your resume? Contact David Holtzman, 967-1539.

Hoopsters Ousted From NCAA Tourney

by Lou Varveris

The Potsdam State Bears dumped the Dolphins out of the NCAA Division III basketball tournament on March 6 with an 80-57 triumph. Another loss in the following day's consolation game to the St. Lawrence Saints, 62-60, marked the end of CSI's season.

Maurice Woods (21 pts.), Derrik Rowland (16 pts.), and Ed Jachim (12 pts.) led the Bears on to victory in the first-round game while Tom Johnson (16 pts.) and Gregory Whitehead (13 pts.) scored the most for the losers.

Gerry Koenig, who was limited to five points against Potsdam, poured in 25 versus St. Lawrence. His eleven field-goals proved to be one less than necessary, however, when his last shot, which could have tied the game at 62 and given him 1000 career points, failed to drop through.

The Saints, who had fallen to the Albany State Great Danes, 45-44, in their first-round game, defeated the Dolphins on the scoring of Lonnie Webb (19 pts.) and Tom Markert (17 pts.).

Potsdam, which hosted the Eastern Regional tourney at their 4000-seat, \$9-million Maxey Hall, continued on to the NCAA's quarterfinal round with a 68-63 overtime victory over Albany.

"We found out against Potsdam that in order to beat the really good teams, we need a third starting forward," noted Dolphin coach Evan Pickman. The Dolphins had been successful using a three-guard offense throughout the regular season. The extra ballhandler made for a quick team, and rigorous training stressed by Pickman and his two assistants, Reginald Magwood and Gerry Mosley, enabled the Dolphins to play even with much taller teams (such as Wagner, Pace, and Adelphi).

Potsdam was a well-coached team with playoff experience, two factors which magnified their height advantage.

Pickman is already at work trying to find the missing forward who would hook up with the 6'6" Johnson and the 6'5" Koenig.

"We're planning on new blood, both to push the players we have now and also to help fill in our weaknesses."



Yon Lai

Dolphin cagers display the awards they earned by defeating Queens for the CUNY title. Gerry Koenig holds CUNY's Wooden Shoe and is flanked by (from left to right) Paul Fischer, Kevin Harris, Carl D'Angelo, Greg Whitehead and manager Daryl Petersen. Standing (l.-r.) are statistician Ed Stouter, coach Evan Pickman, Paul Martin, John Daddio, Tom Johnson, Mario Domingue, Hector Gonzalez, Joe Albero, trainer Sal Rizzo Cascio and manager Mike Fitzmaurice.

Although CSI may offer no scholarships, Pickman does have a list of 30 players who will be contacted on a weekly basis from now until their final decisions on college enrollment have been made.

The Dolphins recent success has made recruiting less of a task. "I used to sell the school, the program, and myself," said the energetic coach. "Now that job is a lot easier. I still have to sell, but now there are more buyers."

The list of 30 includes not only high-school seniors but also college players believed to be on the verge of transferring.

A junior varsity team is also being

planned for next season. CSI experimented with a J.V. team for the first time in 1979-80. That team, coached by Magwood and led by Mark Skipper and Carl D'Angelo, won the CUNY J.V. tourney. That, noted Pickman, may hurt the varsity team two or three years from now.

Next year's varsity schedule is already 95% complete. The Dolphins will be at home Christmas week hosting their own tournament against teams from Trenton State, CCNY, and Hamilton. This is in contrast to the tourney they attended in Wisconsin last Christmas. New Paltz and Salisbury State will present teams not

planned for next season. CSI experimented with a J.V. team for the first time in 1979-80. That team, coached by Magwood and led by Mark Skipper and Carl D'Angelo, won the CUNY J.V. tourney. That, noted Pickman, may hurt the varsity team two or three years from now.

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Women's Softball Schedule

Date	Opponent	Place	Time
April 4	SU at Stonybrook (DH)	Home	12:00
April 7	Queens	Away	4:00 pm
April 9	Concordia	Away	4:00 pm
April 11	CCNY	Away	1:00 pm
April 13	Rutgers	Home	3:30 pm
April 15	John Jay	Home	3:30 pm
April 17	Ramapo	Home	3:30 pm
April 21	Princeton	Home	3:30 pm
April 23	New York Tech.	Home	3:30 pm
April 27	Jersey City State	Home	3:30 pm
April 30	Brooklyn	Home	4:00 pm
May 1	Fairleigh Dickinson	Away	3:30 pm
May 6	Wagner	Home	4:00 pm
May 8	New York State		
May 9	Tourney	Away	
May 10	Fordham	Home	11:00 am
May 12	Hunter	Home	3:30 pm
May 13	Malloy	Away	3:30 pm

Men's Basketball Final Statistics

	GP	FG%	FT%	TOTAL REBS	ASSISTS	AVG
Albero, J.	29	47.9	68.3	73	113	12.0
Daddio, J.	25	36.4	50.0	27	3	1.2
D'Angelo, C.	29	36.2	58.6	45	22	2.0
Domingue, M.	27	30.9	48.1	63	12	2.9
Fischer, P.	9	0	66.7	3	2	0.2
Gonzales, H.	25	35.3	58.6	13	10	1.2
Harris, K.	29	44.3	67.2	54	*170	5.3
Johnson, T.	28	53.1	76.0	*271	33	19.3
Koenig, G.	29	52.5	71.7	167	29	15.2
Martin, P.	24	40.0	53.8	30	4	1.8
Skipper, M.	20	37.2	56.5	24	15	3.1
Whitehead, G.	29	53.9	73.6	92	59	11.8
Team Totals						
CSI	29	48.7	67.2	889	450	73.3
OPPONENTS	29	45.4	62.5	874	417	66.7

Potsdam Wins NCAA Tourney

Potsdam State defeated Augustana of Illinois, 67-65, in overtime on March 21 to capture the NCAA Division III championship.

Fencing Club Buckles Its Swash for 1981

by Zachary Cognos

"Fencing isn't the most practical of sports," according to the CSI Fencing Club's president, Kenneth Hart. "If someone tries to mug you on the subway, you can't pull out your sword in self-defense. The good old days are gone." Hart expressed pleasure that the club may finally be getting some appreciated help this semester.

"I can't really say much about it," said Hart. "It's still a bit tentative, but after waiting several semesters, we should be receiving some aid in obtaining transportation from CSI to our tournaments, as well as in paying the entrance fees to those tournaments." Hart, Vice-President Rosemary Tallon, and the club's coach, Prof. Steve

Khinoy, are currently teaching new club members the basics of the sport, and preparing most of the other members for this season's schedule of tournaments. "Prof. Peirano of the intramural department has really been pushing for us," Hart said.

There are four major types of competition: men's foil, men's sabre, men's epee, and women's foil. Most people are better suited to only one of the three weapons because of their own characteristics and abilities. The foil is used as the basic training weapon, acquainting the fencers with the major offensive and defensive tactics. The sabre is similar to that used by the cavalry, and, unlike the other weapons, can be used to score with the edge of the blade, as well as the point. "In sabre, it helps an awful lot

if you have a vicious mind and enjoy inflicting pain on other people," joked Hart.

The third weapon, the epee, requires a different strategy. "Epee fencing is more of a waiting game," said Hart. "You have to be patient, often waiting for your opponent to make the first move."

Although the sword is held with the hand, the legs are more important in fencing bouts. "A fencing match is an endurance test," said Hart, "so we concentrate highly on developing leg strength as well as hand-to-eye coordination." He hopes that the club's members will have participated in many competitions by the semester's end, and that fencers should compete with as many people as possible, because they get a better understanding of their own

strengths and weaknesses.

Hart said the club has good foil and sabre squads, and he wants to see how well they do in competition. "However," he added, "I'm the only epee fencer in the club besides Steve, our coach, so I hope another one develops soon. Ms. Tallon used to be our only regular female fencer, but a few women have joined the club this semester, taking some of the burden off her."

The Fencing Club meets every Tuesday and Thursday at four o'clock in D-102, and Hart said the club always welcomes new members, especially young women. "Most male fencers are lustful, swashbuckling fiends," he remarked.

• Sports •

Softballers Pursue CUNY Championship

by Claudia Lombardo and Lou Varveris

When Vince Lombardi said "Winning isn't everything; it's the only thing," he was referring to football. But had he been referring to softball, he would have been talking about the CSI women's softball team.

After several struggling years, CSI appears to be on the verge of putting together a consistently winning club. At least, coach Lillian Montalbano hopes so.

"We are stronger defensively this year, and we've added a lot of hitting," Montalbano said. "Our weakness is pitching because we're inexperienced. We lost our strongest pitcher, Cookie Pinero. But we have a few girls working hard to be the best."

Michelle Weisberger, Susan Stein, and Kelly Etheridge are competing for the pitcher's job, but all three can play other positions. Weisberger, a former city champion in the shot-put while at Tottenville High School, also plays first base. Stein is also a second baseman and outfielder while Etheridge, who used to run track for the Staten Island Jets, also plays the outfield.

Among the returnees are Linda Hofman, Anna Misseri, Kathy Horohoe, Bonnie Barrett, and Sheila Leahy. Hofman will play first base while Misseri and Horohoe will play second and third, respectively.

Weisberger and fellow Tottenville graduate Andrea O'Lenick are two of the many new faces on the CSI squad. The two have teamed up on the field once before, when they were teammates at Tottenville, which won the ASA Metro title in 1978.

"We have some talented and skilled players this year," said Montalbano. "To have a good softball team, you need two or three good pitchers. In that respect, Weisberger is our franchise. She's a blue-dart thrower."

O'Lenick, a shortstop, is "an excellent player," Montalbano said. "She'll be a steady shortstop."

A new player who expects to see plenty of action is catcher Maryann Roth. "Roth is an all-around player who is an excellent hitter and fielder," said Montalbano.

Other new players who will have important roles to play will be Evelyn Garcia and Kathy Kruzinski. Garcia, who possesses a cannon-like arm, will patrol left field.

The Dolphins will host the defending CUNY champions, the Lehman Lancers,



1981 Women's Softball Team.

Yon Lai

on April 1 in their home opener. CSI will be seeking to improve upon last year's 6-11 record.

The season opener will come a day earlier, when the Dolphins trek out to St. Peter's College in New Jersey. That game, however, will have no bearing on their CUNY record, which is of primary concern.

A good CUNY record will aid CSI when the league's tournament gets underway on May 14 at Lehman College in the Bronx. Theoretically, the better the record, the poorer the opposition they will draw in the opening round of the single-elimination tourney.

Besides Lehman, coach Montalbano ex-

pects that Queens and Brooklyn colleges will field teams representing the cream of the CUNY crop. "The key," she noted, "is that these colleges have Phys. Ed. majors."

Beyond winning the CUNY championship, the coach's ultimate goal is to lead the team to the New York State tourney, to which the top sixteen teams in the state are invited.

"It promises to be an exciting season," Montalbano said. "We'll give every team we play a good battle." She expects the team to come on strong during the season's second half, as the players become more familiar with one another and confidence builds.

Women's Softball Roster

- 25-Eleanor Barrett
- 12-Kelly Etheridge
- 1-Evelyn Garcia
- 18-Linda Hofman
- 19-Kathy Horohoe
- 27-Kathy Kuezynski
- 3-Sheila Leahy
- 5-Anna Misseri
- 4-Andrea O'Lenick
- 9-Janet Reiss
- 20-Maryann Roth
- 17-Vera Pryor
- 11-Suzanne Stein
- 28-Michelle Weisberger

LATE NEWS: CSI's softball team lost their first two games, 18-6 to Lehman and 20-0 to St. Peter's... The baseball team was 0-5-1 after losing to C.W. Post, 6-0, on April 1. Before that they tied Upsala (7-7) and lost to Queens (8-4 and 9-2), LIU (18-3) and JCS (6-0)... The tennis team was 1-3 after losing to C.W. Post, 5-4, on March 31. Before that they lost to Rutgers and Concordia after beating Baruch in their opener.

Baseball Fever Rages at CSI

by Howard Edelbaum

It's that time of year again, and the Dolphins nine opened their regular season on March 26 against Jersey City State. The players were all optimistic, looking forward to a fine year.

On March 18, the Dolphins played host to Queensborough Community College in an exhibition game. CSI showed power in their line-up even though they only scored three runs. The two big guns were Captain Donald "Goose" Gossett and Vinnie Palmieri. After a three-up, three-down inning pitched by Eddie DeCelle, the Dolphins came up with a run in the bottom of the first. A major league pop-up by Gossett was too hot to handle for Queensborough's third baseman. A well-hit triple to right field by clean-up batter Palmieri scored Gossett.

In the top of the second, there was some outstanding defensive play by catcher Joe
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Tennis Champs Look Toward Division III National Tourney

by Ed DeCelle

1980 was a banner year for the CSI men's tennis team. After losing their first match, they reeled off eighteen straight wins, copped the CUNY crown by going undefeated in that division, finished seventh in the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference, and placed fourth in the Metropolitan Tournament. They can only improve in 1981, with five starters back from 1980 and their number-one player returning from 1979.

Coach Nick Farkouh should be proud of his squad, which boasts 17-3 and 18-1 records over the past two seasons. His teams have always had winning records which, he says, are the result of perseverance, hard work, many practice hours, academic guidance, and no false promises.

This year's roster includes sophomore Tom Carlson, a graduate of John Jay High School, where he first began playing tennis

competitively. He played first or second singles during 1980 and won 14 of 17 matches in those spots.

Paul Fischer, who holds the school record by going undefeated in 19 matches, a difficult record to improve upon, will be in the number-five singles spot. Bob Henle, who has completed two seasons, will be bearing an important load for the team, playing between the second and fourth singles spots. Henle notched a 14-4 record in singles play for 1980.

Nick Longo, a senior, will hold down the sixth singles position. Longo was a novice to tennis when he first came to CSI, but, a natural athlete, he quickly mastered the game. Nick posted a 15-1 record last year.

Ed Perpetua posted a 16-2 singles record while in the first or second position, and a 14-1 doubles record. He has developed into one of Staten Island's most respected players. Bobby Wu played number-one singles

in 1978 and 1979 and contributed greatly to CSI's first METC crown. CSI lost Bob to the business world in 1980, but he has shown that he is ready to pick up right where he left off in this, his final season.

Ross Oser, a junior who has diverted himself from studies and other obligations to make a commitment to tennis, should add a great deal to the team's effort. Monte Taylor, a graduate of Taft High School, where he played number-one singles, should add a great deal of depth to the team. In his first season, Taylor boasted a 6-2 singles record.

Sophomore Mike Gate, also expected to add more depth, has developed into a well-rounded competitor. He had a 5-2 record in doubles for 1980 and will see more action in 1981. Mike Hart, a junior with a strong tennis background, will be in his first year of varsity tennis. It is expected that he will see a good deal of competition.