

The College Of Staten Island

"for campus and community"

COLLEGE VOICE



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No Joy In



Mudville

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RICHARDS NAMED SG PRESIDENT

First Woman Elected since 1985

by D.R. O'Connell

On September 9th, the College of Staten Island's Student Government elected Nancy Richards its president after six ballots, ending one of the most exhaustive exercises in tedium that august body has had to endure.

Ms. Richards, a senior in her eleventh year at CSI, defeated three other candidates for the position in a contest which saw four rounds of deadlock. Although she received the highest number of votes on all six ballots, SG bylaws require a presidential candidate to capture at least two thirds of all votes cast in order to assume the post, a number which supporters of former president Cliff Peterson denied her for several rounds.

For the last four years, Ms. Richards has been a leader of the tuition and consolidation protests, establishing strong links with student leaders at other CUNY campuses. At times her involvement has been detrimental to her grades; she was once expelled for a low G.P.A. as a direct consequence of her activities. Of late, she has been concerned with the loss of stu-

dent empowerment here at CSI since the move to the Willowbrook campus.

In addition to Mr. Peterson, who essentially ran on his record and his image as a quiet but forceful student advocate, Ms. Richards was opposed by student senators Meri Kaufman and Ryan Monroe. Mr. Monroe, whose hesitant and inarticulate campaign speech won him only two votes, withdrew after the first ballot. Ms. Kaufman's plea for an end to political infighting and greater accessibility to the student body kept her in the race for three rounds, two of which were deadlocked, before she also withdrew. Although the infighting continued, Ms. Kaufman was able to gain some tentative concessions towards student accessibility after her subsequent election to the post of Student Services Commissioner.

After an 11 to 6 split on the fourth ballot, candidates Richards and Peterson were ushered out of the SG meeting room while the remaining senators discussed the candidates and issues involved. This effort proved futile, however, as the fifth ballot

yielded the same 11 to 6 split.

Ms. Richards finally won the election, 13 to 5, on the sixth ballot after the late arrival of Sen. Anthony Crowdell, an act reminiscent of Caesar Rodney's ride during the vote for American Independence. Students of American history may find this analogy a bit hard to swallow, since Rodney cast the decisive vote for separation, whereas Crowdell, a noted supporter of administration policies, might almost be considered a Tory by today's standards.

Following the presidential election, the positions of vice-president and the various commissioners were filled in short order. Under the SG bylaws, each position requires only a simple majority of votes cast to be filled.

Mr. Peterson easily won the vice presidency, while the following senators were elected commissioners: Jessica Reback, Finance Commissioner; Britt Myrhol, Elections Commissioner; Raymond Godfrey, Academic and Curricular Commissioner; Tom Taaffe, Publications Commissioner; Joe Corrine Lambert, Clubs Commissioner; Joe

Nicolosi, Part Time Students Commissioner. Ms. Kaufman was elected Student Services Commissioner, while Mr. Monroe was elected Student Center Commissioner.

Conflict of Interest Questions Arise

The election of Ms. Richards to the presidency and Mr. Taaffe to the Publications chair has given rise to serious concerns about potential conflicts of interest. At the time of their elections, Ms. Richards was photography editor of the College Voice, while Mr. Taaffe was a member of the editorial board of the Ictus Review. Although Ms. Richards had previously held the position of Acting Publications commissioner while remaining photo editor, that position was, by definition, temporary, lasting only the duration of the summer. The ability of the publications to function impartially while these persons continue to serve in dual capacities has been questioned by many, and is sure to become a point of debate at future SG meetings.

HOW SAFE IS OUR CAMPUS?

By Laura Saba-Ojaste

Feeling Safe? Most students questioned answered no. It seems that in designing security procedure, structural safety took precedence over individual student safety. The result has been many a student leaving early in fear.

One student spoke of her experience on the first day of classes as "terribly frightening." Upon preparing to leave building 1S, she searched the desolate building for 20 minutes trying to locate one of the 24 hour security guards who are "Guaranteed to be in the lobby area of each building at all times." She was "scared out of her wits" by a plain clothes maintenance person who appeared out of the blue. This man told her not to bother looking for security, for they "ain' around when you really need them." Panicking upon realizing how alone she was, she fled the building, running down an unlit path through a desolate work zone towards her car. "It was so dark I couldn't see my own feet, much less anyone lurking in the shadows - not that there were shadows to lurk in as the whole area was pitch-black."

In a phone interview, a Sgt. Johnson of security said that no regular escort hours had been set as yet. One must call security upon leaving the building to request an escort.

Unfortunately, this is no simple task on a campus where few pay phones currently exist, and many of the existing phones are out of order. What of office phones? Security ensures that offices are locked in the evening, making it quite difficult to phone for an escort.

As for the poorly lit areas, tempo-

rary lighting has, for the most part, been installed. Unfortunately, in certain areas the temporary lighting is not yet wired. Such temporary lighting that was working on the evening of Monday the 14th went out when a generator blew, leaving students in the mid-campus region in the dark.

This lack of an escort system and inadequate lighting seems quite ironic when contrasted with the issue of the buildings being closed at 11pm under the auspices of "safety and risk management." This security measure makes it impossible for students to have late night access to computers and student organizations. While these measures

have been taken to secure our buildings, one must question how secure the grounds

themselves are and, ultimately, just how secure the population itself is.

This campus remains quite open, with no guarantee as to the coming and going of the population. It is comprised not only of students, faculty and support staff, but of construction and landscaping crews as well. An escort system could be established either through a direct access phone network in the lobby of each building, or through the institution of regularly scheduled escort hours, a practice which was proven successful at Sunnyside. Although the vastness and nighttime desolation of the new campus poses a far greater security risk than the Sunnyside campus, fewer measures are being taken to ensure our safety, despite the adequate recourses and detailed planning that went into the structuring of our new campus and its security procedure.

An escort system can be established...
...a proven success

Library Finally Opens Its Doors

by Scott Liozzi

After all the hassles that have been going on at the new campus here at Willowbrook these past weeks, with parking, construction, and the Student Center being overcrowded, the new library opened on September 20 as planned.

The library has three floors. Information to books and the reference desks, the cafeteria, and the media center are located on the first floor. The second floor contains periodicals, while books are located on the third floor. Students can enter through the cafeteria door (located at the side of the library facing Forest Hill,) or the main entrance. The main entrance faces the Student Center and has a beautiful display of stone-glass windows. The student will then go through a hallway, followed by the rotunda where the Circulation Reserve Information desk is located, and the stairs leading to the second and third floor. The student will enter another room following the rotunda. The reference desk is located where the librarians work.

According to Walter Dornfest, chief librarian, the reason for the delay is because construction wasn't totally completed. There was a lot of work being done outside the library prior to the beginning of the semester, which made it dangerous for students to try to get through the mud and dirt in order to enter the facility. There was also work being done with the carpentry, wiring for the phone lines, electricity and painting. The massive task of moving the library equipment from both Sunnyside and St. George campuses to Willowbrook was another reason for the delay. So for all the problems that were experienced, Mr. Dornfest felt that it would have been better to wait.

Waiting is what a lot of students did. Some were anxious about what was going on and

entered the library anyway, only to be thrown out by security, which was very frustrating to some students. The wait is over, and was well worth it. Or is it? The cafeteria isn't ready to serve food yet; all one will find are vending machines. There is still a lot of construction going on in and around the library, which makes it annoying for students who try to study. The On-Line Computer Library Corporation (O.C.L.C), which is a national data base on-line system, is not functional. The O.C.L.C checks all the catalogs of periodicals, books, etc. The new library has a system called "CUNY - Plus," which is a computerized catalog replacing the old card catalog and will be used for cataloging books while the O.C.L.C is being completed. All one would have to do is type in the title or the author of the book, and it will tell you where that book is.

Once the cafeteria starts serving food, it will be a major convenience for its users. For one thing, a student will not have to walk halfway across the campus in order to get something to eat or drink. Secondly, the cafeteria in the Student Center won't be as chaotic as it currently is, where overcrowding and ten minute waits on the cashier's line are the norm.

Mr. Dornfest has high hopes that the finishing touches will be done by Spring 94 with the completion of the Media Distribution System, which is a multi-media delivery system replacing the current system by VCRs and televisions being sent to classrooms. With the new system, all the employees have to do is turn on the film from the library without leaving the facility.

Library hours are Monday through Thursdays 8:30 AM to 8:45 PM, Fridays 8:30 AM to 4:45 PM, Saturdays and Sundays 11:00 AM to 3:45 PM.

THE LIBRARY COMPUTER ROOM
IS NOW OPEN
24 HOURS 7 DAYS

CUNY Summer Update

by John Paul Patafio

Over the summer semester, when most of the student and faculty body were not in attendance, a major change in the CUNY constitution took place. The threatening resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees (BOT) on June 28th. The proposal, which was initiated by the Chancellor, passed despite an over packed "public hearing" on June 21st. There were over one hundred students, faculty and members of the community speaking against the proposal.

The resolution passed in June followed a rejection of the Goldstein proposal by central CUNY administration up at east 80th street. Reacting to strong CUNY wide opposition to the proposal by students and faculty W. Ann Reynolds rescinded the proposal in May. However, in late June the Chancellor brought forward a proposal that mirrored the previous one, the main differences were the timing of the proposal and rhetorical ambiguity concerning what body (i.e., management or the faculty) would have control over the curriculum.

The timing of the proposal is not unfamiliar to the activist amongst the student and faculty population. The hurried "discussion" and vote took place at the beginning of summer recess when a majority of students and faculty are out of sight and

sound. This has been a historical practice of administration. In the past the BOT had voted in tuition increases during summer recess. As to the content of the Chancellor Reynold's proposal one faculty member present at the hearing summed up what most of the speakers exclaimed was the real consequence of the proposal. "This resolution puts the Chancellor and the bureaucrats at 80th street in charge of the review process [of the curriculum]."

In short the resolution concludes that the Chancellor and the ambiguous Academic Policy, Program and Research committee will decide what programs and curriculum will continue i.e., to be funded. As a consequence of the passed resolutions the responsibility over the curriculum was detached from the University Faculty Senate where it has been traditionally.

THE CARROT, THE STICK ... AND HARDBALL TACTICS

A June 25th memo circulated by Susan Cole, then with the Academic Affairs committee, revealed that those CUNY campuses that cooperated with East 80th street in the restructuring process would receive additional funds. Those campuses that did not cooperate would encounter punitive measures through the loss of funds. Several campuses were sighted and CSI in particular stood out because the memo

noted that this campus would not receive funds until Pres. Volpe retires. This was seen by many as a pressure tactic to force Pres. Volpe out.

In light of W. Ann Reynolds past tactics of playing hardball this does not come as a surprise. In California when she held the position of Chancellor over the State system she had forced a President of a campus to retire prematurely.

The theories put forward to explain why CSI was isolated in the memo is two-fold. The activity level of students and faculty here were one of the highest throughout CUNY. The students opposition in the campus helped to lead the CUNY wide opposition that was headed by the CUNY Student Union. The Chancellor was not pleased that the President did not discipline the opposition. Instead he signed his name to a document that was critical of the Goldstein proposal. An additional reason can be sought in the Italian American faculty extravaganza. It has been noted that Pres. Volpe and the Chancellor do not see eye to eye on how to resolve this issue.

Once the memo was publicly exposed East 80th street tried to cover its track and deny the accusations that it was playing hardball. However, the faculty responded quickly to denounce such tactics. The University Faculty Senate voted a "vote of no

confidence" in the Chancellor and the faculty union (PSC) executive passed a motion basically denouncing the BOT and Chancellor's handling of the matter. The union delegates will have the opportunity to pass the motion in the name of the union on September 23rd.

Though both of these actions clearly show the lack of trust that the faculty has in administration it does little concretely to challenge the restructuring process. It has yet to be seen what further actions the union and senate will do to reverse the restructuring process. As of yet their records are poor. The union has done little to prevent the dwindling number of full-time faculty and represents the adjunct faculty unsatisfactorily for the most part. The University Faculty Senate is reacting to late to a restructuring process that has been going on for many years. The number of departments that have been consolidated since 1975 or have shrunk to nearly non-existence (e.g., the Philosophy department) can be documented.

The move to the new campus for the CSI student and faculty body is being pushed by administration as an achievement. But for many students and faculty the form has changed but the content is the same. What these two bodies will do to strengthen the content is still up for grabs.

Monroe Proposes Access Plan

by D R O'Connell

Student Center Commissioner Ryan Monroe unveiled a plan, which, if enacted, would allow students and their organizations twenty four hour access to vital facilities within building 1-C

The proposal would grant around the clock access to students presenting a valid CSI ID to the security detail in the lobby of the Student Center. All students would have access to the Computer Labs and Study Lounge. Members of clubs, Student Government, and the various publications would be allowed access to their offices if their names appeared on a list submitted by their organization to the security detail.

In promoting his plan, Mr. Monroe noted the fact that many students work irregular hours, often into the early morning hours. "We students need 24 hour access because many of us work full time," he said. "Often they work erratic hours. The only hours some of these working students can use the facilities is during the late evening and early morning."

"The student publications work with deadlines which can only be met if the office is open on demand. The students who work in these organization provide a great service to the students, so the college should help them by providing access."

Although his proposal was submitted to Student government, and passed unanimously, final control of building access lies with the school's administration. It is unclear at this time how they will react to this plan.

**"Tis an ill wind
that blows no
minds."**

Malaclypse the Younger

CUNY Rebuked Again, In Battle With Italian Americans

by Thomas Deignan

In a situation that is becoming a thorough embarrassment, and could eventually become a bitter defeat for the City University of New York (CUNY), Federal Judge Constance Baker Motley has once again reprimanded CUNY in its ongoing legal struggle with Italian American faculty members from the University. On November 18th, 1992, the same judge issued a stinging opinion that slammed CUNY for its "unconscionable" legacy of discrimination against Italian Americans—an opinion based in part on CUNY's attempt to relocate the John D. Calandra Institute from Manhattan to the College of Staten Island, and CUNY's treatment of that institute's director, Dr. Joseph Scelsa.

CUNY's latest legal setback came earlier this month, when Judge Motley granted a motion put forth by the faculty members' defense ordering CUNY to pay all attorney's fees accrued as the case unfolds. After the November '92 opinion, a June '92 decision was handed down in which Judge Motley denied CUNY's request to set aside an injunction that would bar CUNY from relocating the Calandra Institute, from dismissing or demoting Scelsa, or discriminating against Italian Americans in general. If CUNY continues to resist an out-of-court settlement, it will face Judge Motley and stand trial in December accused of discrimination, a case in which it will likely, given Motley's string of opinions, suffer a crushing civil rights defeat.

Philip Folgia, attorney for the Calandra Institute, stated that "Judge Motley's ruling reaffirms her decision and clearly underscores the fact that the City University 'stealthily' maneuvered to dismantle the Calandra Institute and that court intervention was required to stop discrimination against Italian Americans at CUNY."

Folgia added: "Chancellor Reynolds' stubborn refusal to settle this case is now costing the taxpayers additional money that could be better spent education out youth."

CUNY Vice Chancellor Jay Hershenson did not return phone calls.

Volpe Hosts Student Leaders

By D R O'Connell

Student leaders were feted by President Edmond L. Volpe Thursday, September 23, at a welcoming celebration in the Student Center.

The celebration, which Dr. Volpe called "A chance to welcome the student leadership to the new campus," was criticized by some student leaders, who wondered if the event was held as an afterthought.

Student Government President Nanci Richards suggested to Dr. Volpe that many people felt excluded from an earlier 'survived the move' celebration held in August. "A lot of students who helped coordinate the move (to Willowbrook) felt they should have been invited. They weren't informed."

Dr. Volpe replied that "Nobody received an invitation, except by flier. However, the majority of student leaders were not around to see or receive that flier."

"It sucks," said Belinda Diamond, of the *Yearbook* and the *Ictus Review*. "The administration felt guilty because they didn't think of us" when the other reception was held.

In his remarks, Dr. Volpe stressed the need for students to avail themselves of the many extracurricular activities and programs CSI has to offer. "These are very important," he said, "because they are the means of developing yourselves in other ways than simply intellect."

"You serve," he continued, "as the link between that mass of students who are mainly indifferent to the kinds of things you are involved in, but need them as much as any other student does. We depend upon you to attract them to enjoy the kinds of things that you enjoy doing."

Provactive, talented, rational, muck-racking, hard nose, pain in the ass fact-finding reporters wanted for the College Voice staff *immediately*. There are plenty of "professionals" here to help you, and plenty of "professionals" that need help.

CUNY in the Political Economy

by M.D. Wijerama

In order to be able to forge an effective response to the attempted "re-structuring" of CUNY, student militants must gain an understanding of the roots of this process. No such understanding can be gained without studying CUNY within the context of the struggle by capital to maintain and increase its profits and the resistance of labor to these efforts which come at its expense. Indeed the CUNY of open admissions and affordable tuition is a gain which working people won in this struggle.

The first part of this study will deal with the *Political Economy of Urban Decay*. The first installment is a summarization of an excellent study dubbed "The History of New York City: A Narrative Synopsis" by Edwin Burrows, Dept.

of History, Brooklyn College and Michael Wallace, Dept. of History John Jay College prepared for the American Historical Association in 1985. All credit as such is due to these two distinguished scholars although the responsibility for the summary is solely mine.

The New I.D.O.L. and the New Proletariat

The long boom of expansion that followed the WW2 was based partly on the pre-eminent position of U.S. multi-nationals propped up by U.S. military and financial strength. New York bankers and brokers served to finance the multi-national operations and Third World "development".

Physical appearance and organization of the city was shaped by the interests of bankers and brokers. Huge office complexes, sports and exhibition arenas, cultural arenas, apartment complexes, and the Robert Moses' highway network were the physical landmarks of this elite.

The assault on CUNY came on the crest of a wave of capital flight from NYC to the South and other national and international pockets of cheap labor. There were 500,000 fewer blue collar jobs in 1975 as there were in 1950. Industries like brewing disappeared while the garment industry became a shadow of its former size. The Brooklyn Navy Yard faltered and collapsed with the southward move of the defense industry.

Uprooted Black tenant farmers from the South and workers displaced by the expansion of multi-nationals from the Caribbean flocked to New York in this period and were met with unemployment or under-employment in areas like the dwindling garment trade. The rise of municipal services like healthcare was able to absorb only some of this Black labor. Most were marooned by the shrinking manufacturing economy and entered the swelling ranks of the poor.

The number of Puerto-Ricans residing in New York rose from 70,000 in 1940 to 613,000 by 1960. Similar patterns of multi-national driven immigration followed with the Dominicans, Colombians, Jamaicans, Haitians and Ecuadoreans.

The Post-War Expansion: Challenges for the New Proletariat

The new international division of labor (I.D.O.L.) based on the domination of an alliance of finance-bank capital and multinational firms ensured the steady influx of displaced labor into New York.

The expansion of the public and service

sector in the post war era, manned largely by poorly paid Black and immigrant labor set the basis for the rise of workers struggle. Public sector jobs increased by 132,000 between 1964-72.

The climate for progressive change was considerably enhanced by the success and militancy of the Black civil rights movement and the other social movements which sprung up in the 60s and early 70s. The largely Black and female workforce of the private hospitals, constrained by state laws prohibiting strikes, waged heroic battles for

union recognition. Blacks and women in the city civil service were organized by DC 37 of AFSCME. Teachers in the AFT and city social workers organized in the Social Service Employees Union launched and won a number of

hard-fought strikes. The latter waged and won the longest public sector strike in NY history with the support of organized labor and the Black civil rights movement. The new working class in the city comprised largely of Blacks, Hispanics, women and youth were beginning to challenge the post-war order based on cheap labor.

The Lindsay administration in City Hall and its backers like the Ford foundation and the city's wealthy sought to contain the potential for social upheaval by carrying out a similarly tailored program of welfare-state paternalism to President Johnson's initiatives at the federal level. He offered employment to the unemployed through an expansion of the public sector, a civilian review board, busing and community input to anti-poverty programs to Blacks and Hispanics and an expanded City University system for working class students, largely female and non-white. In return the banks, corporations and service firms were ensured social stability and dominant role in the development of Manhattan.

The Fall of the House of Cards

This post-war order came tumbling down under the strain of a monetary crisis which reached its peak in 1975. This crisis was fed by insufficient federal funding, tax-breaks to corporations who threatened to leave, and a refusal to pay higher taxes by working class communities in the outlying boroughs, who were made to bear the tax burden for social service programs for the poor. Meanwhile there was a medium term process of capital outflow, running into the billions of dollars, from northern manufacturing and industrial cities to finance the creation of the sunbelt.

Signs that the long wave of expansion in the economy were coming to an end were becoming increasingly abundant. The Franklin National Bank, Penn Central and the real estate market collapsed in 1974. The wealthy and influential members of the city decided to dispense with democracy and created the Emergency Financial Control Board to run the city.

The EFCB was comprised of CEO's of large NYC based corporations and state and city officials. It was given control of the city budget and bank accounts, the right to give orders to city officials and bring criminal charges upon officials who violated its decrees. Koch was elected with the goal of creating a friendlier atmosphere for the heavy assault that the EFCB was to wage on the cities workers and poor.

Twenty-five thousand mostly Black and Hispanic workers were fired in 1975 alone. Free tuition at CUNY was ended, subway fares raised, low rent housing was cut back, welfare was cut back, and so too were dozens of municipal services. Koch blathered that, "the main job of municipal government is to create a climate in which private business can expand in the city to provide jobs and profit. It's not the job of the government to create jobs on the public payroll."

These attacks were carried out without any real concerted fightback from the cities unions. Ideologically disarmed, believing that the problem was one of lack of money not of a contradiction inherent to the capitalist system they settled on striking a deal with the banks. This culminated in the creation of the Municipal Unions -Financial Leaders Group which was basically to ensure labor peace in return for safeguarding labor's long term interests.

De-regulation and the Employer Offensive

The beginning of the employer offensive circa 1975 was marked primarily by four characteristics: cutbacks in social spending, increase in military expenditure, deregulating industry i.e. freeing business from environmental, health, consumer and occupational laws and financial regulations. The de-regulation of the banking industry between 75-82 led to a competitive free-for-all between commercial banks, investment banks, savings banks, brokerage houses, and insurance companies. This led to a rise in interest rates as the banks tried to attract depositor dollars. In order to find profitable investment for this money the banks turned to the international loan industry, lending out \$700 billion by the early 80s. As debtor

nations like Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Poland headed towards default some major financial institutions collapsed. The banking industry through the IMF responded by implementing austerity measures on these already economically weak nations.

The Mini-boom and the New Rich

Oil companies led the charge in the mergers and acquisition craze which accompanied de-regulation. In all \$83 billion was consumed by mergers and acquisitions \$11 billion more than the total productive investment in capital goods. The oil companies were emulated faithfully by wall street investment bankers and institutional investors who invented various and sundry get rich quick schemes.

New York was the eye of this financial storm. Many finance and finance related firms moved their headquarters or sales offices into the city. This set off a sort of multiplier effect as peripheral demand was created for advertising agencies, insurance companies, law firms, communications specialists, etc. In the period of 77-83, 90,000 financial jobs were created and additionally, 100,000 jobs were created in the white collar support industries.

This boom in the financial industry marked the return of the gentry to the city. Luxury towers, glitzy shopping areas, hotels and the like began cropping up. Architecturally they were done mostly in the so-called post-modern style with its emphasis on glitz and glamour as opposed to the staid facade of the formerly predominant International style.

The layer of developers, builders, corporate executives, politicians and assorted pro-

The assault on CUNY came on the crest of a wave of capital flight from NYC to the South and other national and international pockets of cheap labor

CUNY continues on page 9

It was the last day of school in 1976
A time they'd never forget
(If only they could remember)

Dazed and Confused

See It With A Bud

GRAMERCY PICTURES PRESENTS AN ALPHAVILLE PRODUCTION IN ASSOCIATION WITH DETOUR FILM PRODUCTION "DAZED AND CONFUSED"
PRODUCTION DESIGNER JOHN FRICK DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY LEE DANIEL EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS ANNE WALKER-McBAY PRODUCED BY JAMES JACKS SEAN DANIEL RICHARD LINKLATER
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY RICHARD LINKLATER
COMING SOON TO A THEATRE NEAR YOU

Defending The Public University In Italy

By Stefano Baldisari

Editors Note: This article was submitted to the Voice on the behest of the editor. The purpose of this article is to inform the students and faculty of the international crises of higher education stemming from the crises of capitalism. A new employers offensive began circa 1973 in order to patch up the rapidly deflating Keynesian tires on which the capitalist mobile had been running since its near collapse in the 1930s. This took the form of attacks upon the wages and services which workers have won over the decades. In Italy where class consciousness and radical politics are not still born, as they "appear" to be in this country for the past two decades, the employers offensive is being met with resistance. This article deals with the student opposition to the attacks upon the higher educational system in Italy. Unlike the U.S., where higher education is a low priority and where private institutions take precedence over public one, Italy is the exact opposite. There most of the school have been nationalized and, therefore, are either free throughout or are very inexpensive. However, as stated above, this hard fought victory for the working class is being threatened. The following article is intended to clarify the situation and inform the students as the international dimensions of the crises of higher education.

The Italian university education is a public service which, until a few years ago, had such low tuition expenses that it was considered almost free. Such a strong public character of the Italian University has been one of the main reasons why, in the seventies, campuses in Italy were centers of important political debate. A considerable inflow of foreign students from Greece (then oppressed by the military dictatorship) and South America (mainly from Chile after Pinochet's fascist coup), spurred the growing Marxist university groups. It shouldn't be overlooked that the Red Brigades' which were the main Italian "terrorist" group in those years¹, counted many university students among their founders, especially from Trento's university of sociology.

As in the other western countries, in Italy too the 80's have been a period of reactionary trends and de politicization. A consequence of this new climate has been the drastic reduction of political rallies and debates independent of official parties. Especially inside the universities the atmosphere was very different from that which was typical in the previous decade: students went to the campus just to take exams, any political discussion during or after the lessons was absent, foreign students came from rich countries, mainly from Western Europe and the U.S.A., the relationship between students and teachers were no longer held on an equal level and became more and more hierarchical.²

Students Re-surgent

Between January and April 1990, however, the Italian students occupied almost every campus in the country: they took over the buildings, created commissions to decide about any major point, they even created some patrols to defend their newly acquired possessions from any possible attack by the police.³ What had occurred of such a gravity to induce the Italian students all over the country to take that action? The revolt, in fact, was not limited to a specific area, but it took place from Trento, near the Austrian border, down to Sicily. It was from Sicily itself, i.e., from one of the most depressed areas, that the protest had actually originated. In October 1989 some students at the university of Palermo decided to occupy several classrooms in their campus⁴ in order to protest against the so-called "Ruberti law." Their actions were followed by many university and senior high school students all over Italy, initially with rallies and debates held in school, then followed a second time with the occupation of the campus. The above mentioned "Ruberti law," which took its name from the Minister of Education, Mr. Ruberti, who had proposed it in 1989, enacted the legitimacy, for

private industries and groups, to be members of university councils, i.e., to actively participate in discussions involving the distribution of funds and the creation of university courses and seminars as well.⁵ Such a law, which was claiming to give "autonomy" from the State to the Italian universities, was in fact putting the educational system in the hands, and therefore in the interests, of the private industries. The universities the students said, would have become the centers of experiments dictated by the interest and by the market goals (i.e., profits) of the industries, causing a great difference of quality (i.e., of funds given to the courses) between scientific and liberal faculties, and, moreover, between Northern and Southern Italian universities. The Northern institutions, in fact, would have been directed and financed by the large industrial groups, while the universities in the scarcely developed South would have received only crumbs. Cutting drastically the state funds to the universities (hence the tricky expression "autonomy from the state") the "Ruberti law" was opening the way to the privatization of the university system, reducing it to the role of one among the many fields of intervention and exploitation of big private industries.

Obviously the effects of this law would have been visible only after a certain period of time, the students said, but the consequences were inevitable.

As one of the students that has participated in the occupation of the campus and in the discussions that took place during those months, I can say that our predictions were unfortunately correct. The Italian press wrote incredible things about us: I can just point out the fact that many newspapers wrote that the students were secretly financed by the Italian Communist Party or even (why not ?!) the Russian Communist Party. There is no need to say that the students didn't receive such an

honour. The students did not receive a dime from any political party of any hue; the truth is that those newspaper, and their journalist, obviously, were property of those same private industries which had great interest in the promulgation of the "Ruberti law."

We can already see the results of this law. After the cutting of state funds, the increase in tuition has been remarkable in the Italian universities: from 300 lire (\$120 US dollars) in 1988 to one million lire (\$600 dollars) in 1993 for scientific faculties, from 300 lire in 1988 to 700 lire (\$400 dollars) for liberal arts faculties. The different tuitions are due to laboratory expenses, which are much higher in scientific faculties, in spite of the fact that the service results are, in both cases, very poor. The recent scandals for corruption and exhortations, which involved both the public and the private Italian companies, might be a key to explain such high costs for a poor quality. Most importantly is that 600 US dollars in tuition is a very high cost for an average Italian family (the average salary for an Italian worker is 800 US dollars a month, but recession and unemployment are actually more serious in Italy than in the States). Consequently, studying in Italy is becoming a privilege for a few people, not a right for everybody. Six hundred US dollars in tuition might not sound too expensive, but it is actually mandatory in almost every university to follow the courses full time, so that working students are denied the right to receive their instruction. It is true that working students can take the exam showing a certificate that attests their working activity, but in Italy 90 percent of the students work with no social securities, without any regular contract, so that their bosses do not have to pay any insurance taxes and can get rid of them any time he wants. Moreover, considerable expenses for each exam must be added to

ITALY continues on p.9

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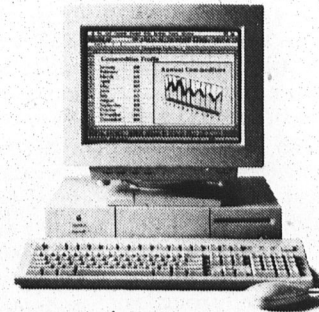
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THE BARSTOOL BOY

by TC Lynch

I was in a booth at the Cargo Café, doodling on a butcher's wrap tablecloth, listening to Elvis Costello caterwauling about three things New York could never handle and wondering how I'd be casting my votes on November 2nd, since that special silly season has now reached full-tilt boogie mode.

I looked down and found I'd drawn Bob Gigante with his face on fire.

This hammer-head, for you brain dead types out there, is Staten Island Democratic Party chairman, and he doesn't have anyone on the ballot to challenge Borough President Guy Molinari in November.

Granted, *no one* the Dems might have forged onto the ballot had a prayer of unseating the Great White Guy, especially Larry Ambrosini, but jeez, what the blazes is the purpose of a party chairman, anyway? To raise cash and put people on ballots, then throw the Party's resources behind their candidates, right?

The SI Democrats backed no one in the citywide primaries. They can try to take credit for Comptroller candidate Alan Hevesi, but his media campaign had more to do with his results here than anything these bozos did on his behalf. And fer Chrissakes, who was Halperin, anyway?

Gigante blew it, no matter what buck-passing bullshit he flings at the complacent press down on Fingerboard Road. And he's going to retain his head honcho role, even though he has shown himself to be criminally incompetent and abysmally useless.

Meet the new boss. Same old damn dross. For someone old enough to remember Jack Murphy as more than an Abscam footnote, this was the coffin closing. The Staten Island Democrats are dead. The hoary incumbents listed under the braying ass mascot come November are about as "Democrat" as Rush Limbaugh. They're free agents, happy to accept cross-party endorsements and mewl the same treacle their Republican counterparts regularly mouth.

I went back to my brooding, secession sitting in my head like a bad dream. What happens when it passes? Not if, when. It's almost as solid a Staten Island lock as Giuliani. But what comes next?

Molinari used all the dough intended for his re-election campaign to hype Giuliani, since Gigante didn't supply Guy any opponent in the BP race. I'm sure he's going to tell his buddy "Congrats, Rudy! Now piss off, please" if Giuliani wins Gracie Mansion. I'm also sure the Twink Dinkins, if he is re-elected, is planning to treat Molinari,

or any Island official, with the utmost respect and civility if he's the person leading City Hall into this coming battle, after all the support he's received from Staten Island and its elected officials these past four years.

Then again, I'm a hoop.

The waitress came by and I ordered a Glenlivet Forever. Terry Bedlam slid into the booth, returned from socially surfing other tables. He slugged back a mouthful of Jaegermeister and tore the drawing from the table.

"Forget this gimp," he said. "Didja hear what happened on the ferry a couple weeks ago?"

"What?" I said, staring at my glass, waiting for it to start whispering an answer into my clouded brainpan.

Bedlam buried his booze and roared the waitress over again. "Sort of another South Beach Pysch Samurai. Some shit-typical Staten Island asshole sliced up some poor bastard on his way to Wigstock."

Wigstock's an annual drag party held in Anarchists' (Tompkins Square) Park. It's a gas; something that leaves you thinking New York still has a prayer. A slew of public spectacles throw on wigs and lamé tights and strut their stuff. It's fabulous, a chance for

everyone to just dress crazy and strut. No politics. No problems. Just poseurs.

"I couldn't believe it when I heard it," Bedlam said. "Not read it, heard it. Lame-ass *Advance* bastards."

"What'd you expect?" I said. "Laline's readers care about some maybe-queer getting cut up? Anyone smells anything but mondo hetero on this rock gets hammered. You know that, I know that and Laline knows that. This is Bob Grant Country, Bedlam. Dude should have waited till he reached Manhattan to put on his gear."

"Bullshit," Bedlam grumbled into his drink. "Why should he get slashed for wearing a wig and tights?"

"Terry, can you imagine what's gonna happen if we're separated from the city," I said, "and fifteen 'John from Staten Island' types are running this rock? It'll be open season on freaks."

"Where's that gonna leave us?"

"Drunk," I said, "buying plane tickets or body armor."

Homecoming?

By ROBIN GARBER-KABALKIN

We are home. And our homecoming, like so many others, is rife with conflict and ambivalence. For decades the College of Staten Island has maintained separate households. Divisiveness and factionalization have been the product of our discontent. Now we are united on a 204 acre campus. Before us lies our greatest challenge: To weave the fabric of community from the frayed fibers of past experience.

How? How can a campus spirit emerge through the muck and mire of inadequate parking availability, lack of library, inordinately long cafeteria lines, long cross-campus hikes to which we are not accustomed, and the ever-present fine red dust which makes us feel like characters in a Frank Herbert novel.

As students, we have both the right and the obligation to demand administration responsiveness to our needs. We can not allow our own apathy and lethargy to indicate our willingness to accept things as they are. Only sustained involvement and action will empower us and enable us to be part of the process of creating change. Clubs and numerous other student organizations invite our participation. WSIA, the college radio station, and student publications - the *College Voice*, *Ictus Review*, *Serpentine*, *All Ways a Woman* and offer us opportunities to speak out.

In May, we elected 18 senators to seat on Student Government. We must meet with them. We must know who they are. We, the constituency, must keep our representatives informed and aware of our concerns and interests. They, student representatives who interface with the administration on our behalf, need our input in order to best serve our needs.

We, the students of the college of Staten Island, have the power to transform the institution which has been created and supported by our quest for education, personal growth and development. But we cannot do so without effort. Are we ready to work?

Shall they shoot us now, or wait until we're unemployed?

by T.S. Killeen

After all the hype, and all the rhetoric, and everybody swearing up and down that the Willowbrook campus is going to be a marvelous bastion of higher education, state of the art computers, fiber optics, etc. etc., and it turns out they haven't even finished the damn thing yet! It's September, and we don't have a school, we have a sinkhole with Neo Georgian architecture. How could they possibly be this bone headed? Only an idiot would open a construction site to the general public! I can smell the putrid stench of injury lawyers in the air. They're circling the campus waiting for a serious accident to happen, and they'll probably get one too. Maybe a half dozen or so. Can you say litigation? I can, and so can a lot of other students here, after, all how the hell else can we pay our monstrous tuition and book costs? Judging by the condition of this campus, the school should be paying us to go here!

How many of you out there couldn't find your class because of improper or no labeling on doors? What a concept! Finding classes through the use of ESP! How new age of them. Thank you CSI! Maybe we can use a Ouija board and see just how long it takes for the morons responsible for the condition of the campus to be hunted down, tarred and feathered. Let's not forget the Electrical engineering lab without electricity! And that's just for starters...

You know, I really shouldn't be too harsh on the school, after all they just installed handles on the front doors to the *Student center*. I guess they must really like us enough to treat us like human beings now, huh? Perhaps one of our Anthropology professors explained the opposable thumb to whoever put the doors in. It really touches me to see how much they really care about us students.

After all, we deserve the utmost respect from this school if we're to become model citizens after we graduate, right? After all, learning through example is a good way of teaching certain behaviors like trust and respect. It's only simple common courtesy to give as much as you would wish to receive. Just look at the student body. Nobody bothers anybody else, at least not on a level that would be considered harassment. The students generally show respect to each other. In fact, the only time I saw a problem of how the student body interacted with each other was during an isolated incident

about 4 years ago, when a woman was grabbed after a night class by two assailants, removed from the campus and raped.

After word of the attack got out both students, faculty and administration mobilized to make sure that nothing of the sort would ever happen at CSI ever again. A couple of Frats volunteered to escort women to and from their vehicles at night, supplementing the system that security already had in effect. Students even went straight up to the head of security, Gene Martinez and told him about certain areas that, during certain hours, could become the site of another attack. Hell, plans were made to install security alert boxes in certain areas of the Willowbrook campus. These boxes (which have yet to make an appearance) would emit an alarm, and send a signal straight to security for a prompt response. With increased vigilance, the student body went about restoring order and safety to the campus hand in hand with security. Now that is respect. Respect for each other and for the school.

When I look back at that incident, and other incidents of a less drastic nature, like the fact that no violent behavior has ever threatened the public safety of the students since, I must ask this next question. Why are there undercover CUNY guards posing as students? I know Ann Reynolds is a reactionary little bitch, but this is a little too far. There is no reason for there to be undercover guards with arresting powers, not on this campus. You can scream City College riot all you want, I say the way the students of this school have comported themselves in the past is proof positive that the Board of Trustees of CUNY have never shown the students of this, or any other, college the respect that they have earned.

There is probably nothing more degrading than being treated as if you are some sort of dangerous element that must be watched and controlled by some sort of overseer, or wondering just who is really "us" or "them". That is not conducive to a harmonious student body, or a relaxed learning atmosphere. Just why are the undercover guards among us? To prevent rapes? No, I think a guard in a uniform would be a better deterrent. To stop crime? No, there really hasn't been any kind of deranged crime wave hitting this campus, and I really don't think any serious student would be committing any major crimes on

this, or any other campus. If we evaluate any of the major violent crimes that have ever happened in conjunction with the school we will see that they have happened in areas right off campus, usually late at night, something undercover guards mixing in with the rest of the student body during the day does not deter at all. So why the undercover guards? I really don't want to believe this, but in the eyes of CUNY we are simply cattle. Just a lot of heads to count at the beginning of the fiscal year, and a few of us are consolidated to that big academic slaughterhouse on a one way trip to the butcher known as *unemployability and destitution*. How many of us will moo all the way to a bleak future with the rest of the cattle on the unemployment line? How many prospective careers in finance or computer programming will be shot down by these academic cowboys and end up serving Big Macs to the little snout nosed bastard children of the Board of Trustee members?

But I digress. After all I'm wandering a little too far from the subject at hand. Before I forget to mention it, Reynolds wanted her CUNY police force to carry guns, but Dr. Volpe said no guns on this campus. I think the entire student body owes Dr. Volpe a heartfelt thanks for considering our safety to that extent. After all, these guards are not real police officers with the training of real police officers behind them, but they are a CUNY-wide security team trained by anti-terrorism experts, who really should have been hanging out at the World Trade center instead of playing 21 Jump street for Ann Reynolds. I wouldn't want them carrying guns either.

Before I sign off, I really should address the parking issue. I seem to remember being told that there would be enough parking on the campus, and I also seem to remember this paper saying over and over again that they were being ridiculous. I now say with mixed feelings, *we told you so!* We must have mentioned that about a thousand times, and now that we're here we find that we, your student paper was right all along. I wonder if any of the "brilliant" planners of this campus would like to explain this "oversight" to any of us. I know I'm waiting.

Have an opinion?
(we know you do)
Send letters or essays

to

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3091

AN ADMINISTRATIVE BLUNDER

The new campus seems to have all the trimmings of a bad dream. The expectations with which administration filled the halls of CSI last year did not come to fruition. Now we are told that in the "near future" the campus will develop into the glorious reality that the blue prints have charted it out to be. Today the move can be concluded as an awful blunder at best and an immature move at worst. When the question is posed: Who is to blame? The responsibility falls upon the shoulders of those who "take responsibility over the campus," i.e., the administration. Both the CSI administration, with Pres. Volpe leading the charge, and the "professionals" up at East 80th street.

The campus, as of now, is not prepared to be open. There are many reference points which one can turn to that verify this general malaise. From the unfinished buildings and grounds, and classrooms, to the lack of proper equipment for those facilities "that are ready" (e.g., the labs). Another aspect of this blunder is that presently we (i.e., the students) are paying for the operation of three campuses. The two former campuses of CSI (Sunnyside and St. George) are still functioning despite the fact that the halls of two of them are basically empty. Could not this money be used for more important needs, i.e., to hire some full-time faculty and staff, or some other function that will support the needs of the student body. But in order to put forward solutions to a problem we need first to understand what the nature of the problem is. One aspect of the problem is the method in which the decisions of the entire college community are made. The decisions are decided by administration with only a student and faculty "advisory" role. Can students expect anything more than a sense of alienation and frustration over the outcome of such a process?

STUDENTS RIGHTS LEFT BEHIND IN THE MOVE

On our arrival to the new campus many students learned that certain rights are no longer so. It seems in the move over that not only were the students facilities left vacant and unequipped (Not taking into account the classrooms, the College Voice was moved into an empty room. On paper we have two new computers and furniture. In reality we have the same old equipment, no new furniture, a darkroom that is not operational and no layout table. I suppose we should be grateful to have a floor to work on.) but our rights were left behind in those empty halls. Instead we have a new administrative position, the Campus Coordinator Mike Daniels, who's administrative job is to oversee the Campus Center. He was hired under the edict of "risk management."

In the Campus Center (once named the Campus Center but changed by administration because it was not to their liking) the Student Government, the College Voice, and student clubs lost their 24 hour access. The decision to change the access to student facilities, once under the auspices of students, was made by administration. However, administration have the students "best interests" in mind and they do "listen to our suggestions."

When the administration was approached by students about the issue of 24 hour access for the College Voice (something which every running newspaper has) they promised that once certain "security features" are put in place we would again have access. No date was given. However, this access will only be limited to the voice. What all students need is 24 hour access to the entire Center. A place where students can study, write their papers and use for general leisure, and which is under the control of students. Let the Campus Coordinator be precisely that - coordinate the functioning of the building. However, student organizations first have to grapple with the fact that in the move to the new campus they had lost what was once a given, i.e., 24 hour access. Today the student struggle is to regain the rights we had at the old campus.

Auxiliary Services reaches out to students

The Students at The College of Staten Island have long been kept in the dark about the activities of Auxiliary Services not necessarily because of any deliberate attempt for a cover-up, but due to a gross lack of communication. That long held silence officially breaks now.

For those students who are thus far lost, I will begin with a brief description of the role of Auxiliary Services: it is a non-profit corporation which operates the bookstore, parking, food services, and other auxiliary services to the school. It is run by a board of directors which encompasses four administrative members: Dean Phil Alsworth, Dean Nan Sussman, Dean Frank Torre, and David Jacobs; two faculty members: Prof. Robert Hulton-Baker, Prof. Gloria Garcia; and five students: Nanci Richards, Ryan Monroe, Ciff Peterson, Jessica Reback, and myself.

One of the main concerns discussed at our first meeting, Fri. 9/10/93, was the parking situation on campus. With over 6,000 parking decals sold as of Thursday 9/9/93 and less than 2,000 parking spaces ready, most members of the CSI community did not have to imagine the result. The impromptu parking spaces that were established in the mud along the loop are unsafe and very uncomfortable. As a temporary measure, gravel was laid down in areas safe for parking to allow for 500 extra spots. A more permanent solution will be decided on in a few weeks when a more regular routine sets in.

It must be stated that our neighboring state facility will ticket and tow your car if you are caught parking on their property.

Related issues then sprang up over traffic problems and public transportation. Although the board has no control over these areas, the members are very knowledgeable about the problems and possible solutions. There has been officially made requests for retiring the traffic lights on Victory Blvd. and to add an extra lane for turning without waiting for the light which the city has basically ignored. President Volpe invited the Deputy Borough President to meet him on campus during the height of traffic which should lead to a change in that condition.

Negotiations are currently under way with The Institute for Basic Research, who owns the rear entrance to Forest Hill rd., for use longer than the 9:30 to 3:30 they currently allow.

In the matter of lacking city bus service it was suggested that students press Dean Povia of Administration to allow the college loop bus to go to Forest Hill in order to allow use of the s61, which stops near the exit, to alleviate the pressure on the s62.

An itemized account on Auxiliary Services financial standing is not expected to be ready for another month.

The Board took into consideration an idea by Ryan Monroe for a Governance Board over the Student Center which would be responsible for allocating resources and executing the will of the Center's primary residents and contributors: Student Government, CSI Association, and Auxiliary Services. This Board would likewise be seated by three members from each body.

A promotion was approved for Jodi Merendino to Director of Dining Services.

Complaints were voiced on the issues of smoking in the cafeteria and the lack of garbage cans.

Problems with the vending machine contractor were then brought up. The discussion of which led straight into a press for more vending machines on campus. Currently, the only ones on campus are in the Student Center, and in the staff lounges of north and south administrative buildings. The obstacles to this include the administration not allowing them in academic buildings for two reasons. First, they feel it would be too unsightly. Second, they don't believe the customers of the vending machines would be responsible enough to properly dispose of their trash.

The discussion then went full circle into the lack of waste baskets.

Dean Jackson's request for \$30,000 towards the Student Center was tabled until next meeting for further review. A general consensus exists on two reasons for this decision. First was Dean Torero's hesitation to give a blanket amount with no itemization of what the money is for. The other reason was the student member's unwillingness to allocate funds for anything to which they are not allowed full utilization.

This is the case with students not being allowed 24 hour use of the computer labs (when they open) and the publications area in the Student Center as was previously standard before the move. The money will be given when a clear understanding of what auxiliary service to the CSI community would be provided through its use.

The meeting then dissolved itself into personal discussions.

Auxiliary Services serves the college community and is willing to hear any comments the community may have. The simplest means is through a letter to this publication or by directly contacting us at our office 1C-208.

Luigi Kapaj, Member of Auxiliary Services

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“NAFTA” Shock—The Price Of “Free” Trade

by Thomas Deignan

Free trade conceptions such as NAFTA and GATT result in two things: reams and reams of theories, and allies that wouldn't normally agree on the number of sides to a coin. But here we are with Ross Perot, Jesse Jackson, organized labor and Pat Buchanan teaming up and screaming “kill NAFTA” while Bill Clinton, Bob Dole *The New York Times* laud it; “Viva NAFTA” if you will.

What all these opinions attempt to address, essentially, is whether or not NAFTA will be good for the American economy, a basically impossible question since, like most economic theories, scenarios for the pro and con can be articulated with equal passion. Often the success of any such theory rests in the hands of consumer confidence, opinion polls and other non-gaugable indexes—i.e. it's a crap shoot. To wit, we thought Reaganomics was working—it wasn't. We thought America, in Clinton, wanted change—it didn't (or it didn't get it, depending on your viewpoint.) So whether you believe the August 21st *The Economist*, “Defeat for NAFTA in congress would be a loss for Americans and Canadians, and a blow to all Latin America” or the June 14th *The Nation*, “...when (NAFTA's) various elements are analyzed, it looks unnervingly like a cost inefficient, socially regressive and ultimately self-destructive canard that cannot possibly fly”, one simply can't form a worthwhile opinion because there are strong, reasonable-sounding hypotheses at both ends of the spectrum.

What we do have to go on, in the GATT and NAFTA fiasco, is the process by which these agreements are being hammered out, the unholy alliances and strange bedfellows for and against, and the concrete goals free trade seeks to achieve. An excellent produced-for-radio debate I recently obtained (as News Director at WSIA Radio for full-disclosure folk) took no prisoners in its scathing indictment of both GATT and NAFTA. Produced by TUC Radio in California “The Secret Side of Free Trade” featured both historical facts and likely aims of the free trade movement: GATT, (General Agreement on Tarrifs and Trade) which sets the rules for over 90% of world trade, was originally a side agreement to a measure that was initially intended to derail the evils of overzealous, unregulated trade, evils that many (Woodrow Wilson among them) will tell you led to both world wars. Keynesian concepts such as the World Bank and the IMF were set in motion to curb these problems, but the International Trade Organization was defeated by the Senate. A minor side agreement that survived this defeat was GATT, which has since shaken its original, progressive intentions and become a very corporate-friendly piece of legislation. Clinton has made a point of saying he will be looking to unstack the GATT talks soon.

Mark Ritchie, Director of the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, explains that the Nixon Administration saw the process by which treaties such as GATT and NAFTA are constitutionally ratified (2/3 approval in the Senate, which could also fully amend) too cumbersome, as democratic processes often are. Nixon proposed to congress that a new procedure for treaty considerations—“fast track”—be adopted. Fast track basically says that the president can negotiate a treaty in secret, and then present it to the Senate, which also would lose the power amend. Furthermore approval required only a simple majority vote. These fast track proceedings were accepted, since they dealt only, at the time, with tariffs, a fairly narrow range of economic discourse; real policy wonk stuff. During the roarin' Reagan 80's however, after “the biggest transfer of wealth ever”, the White House set out to continue

this trend of separation between the executive branch and the legislative branch. To that end, Reagan's troops vastly broadened the definition of a policy that affects trade. In doing so, they could negotiate a given policy secretly, and present it under the fast track procedure. Congress could say “yea” or “nay” but it could change nothing, and often didn't have time to read the lengthy legislation. Taking this angle, the White

House could negotiate a te changes in federal,

state AND local laws as long as these changes, under the new elastic definition, affected trade. In short, free trade + fast track + the redefinition of trade = corporate freedom from the shackles of regulation! (Or as Ritchie

uct safety standards, labeling rules, etc. If another country's standards do not meet U.S. standards on such regulations, their products cannot get into the country, therefore the regulations stand as a barrier to free trade. As a result, NAFTA-think seeks to create global (and likely much lower) standards on such regulations—“...a ceiling on safety.” in Wallach's words. And there is already, a “smoking gun...a corpse.” Two and-a-half years ago, the U.S Marine Mammal Protection Act (designed to prevent cruelty against dolphins in tuna fishing—I know, I know, what about the tuna...) was challenged and defeated. Wallach cites a litany of other regulations presently under fire. Where does NAFTA fit into to all this GATT chat? Well, under GATT, one casualty is a town, state or country's control of its natural resources. Under NAFTA, “domestic users” (Read: residents of the U.S., Canada or Mexico) will lose their natural resources to a

boards at *USA Today*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Post* and *The Times*. And from the green-side come facts Ledbetter notes the dailies have ignored as well: “...nearly 20 percent of pesticides banned in the U.S. are legal in Mexico. As of April '91, only about half of the Mexican states had enacted environmental legislation. And vast sectors of pollution...remain untouched by Mexican law.” Scary stuff. Reports have recently said that strong side agreements are being cut for the sake of the environment, but details are not out yet.

As for why many along the Beltway and in other sectors of government support NAFTA, one can't overlook the attraction of such a theory. Perhaps it'll work. However, one can't overlook the extent to which corporate and Mexican lobbyists have been putting pro-NAFTA heat on the inhabitants of Capitol Hill. The June 14th *The Nation* was dedicated to the lobbying blitz NAFTA has led to, complete with a 2-page list of megabuck, mega-corporate lobbyists who are ALL former government officials. Remember what I said about strange bedfellows...these are more like scary bedfellows with serious access to higher-ups. And as Jonathan Tasini noted in the August 31, 1993 *Village Voice*, one of Clinton's “side agreements” was punched up to lick the business community's boots: If corporations engage in a “pattern of failure to effectively enforce” labor and environmental laws, U.S. taxpayers, not the corporation in violation, pay the fines.

So Clinton still supports NAFTA. Even after Gephart, Perot and David Bonior, the House Whip and Democratic Sen. Donald Riegle, who thumbed his nose at Clinton by appearing with Perot at an anti-NAFTA rally, have defected. (Clinton, by the way, is scheduled, next month, to appear at a fund raiser for Riegle. Weak, very weak) But one good thing about all this smoke is this: The public can be very smart and very dumb, because the media can cover things very good or very bad. In the case of GATT and NAFTA we see examples of this. As Michael Balter points out in the May/June 1993 *Columbia Journalism Review* “...the print media's coverage has seldom ventured very far beyond the dry assumptions and calculations of U.S. trade officials.” But the apocalyptic smoke of the anti-NAFTA troops plants that oh so ubiquitous seed of skepticism in the minds of Mr. and Mrs. front porch. Sure Perot has simplified the argument, but his intention is good and it puts Clinton in a devastating quandary, one that may, as a leaked, internal White House memo by Jeff Faux points out, may get him “blamed for every factory that closes down whether NAFTA was the cause or not.” (This memo was reprinted in the September 1993 *Harper's*.) NAFTA, at this point, is suicide for Bill Clinton.

So Clinton's job is to quell the smoke before the public sees the fire, a large task indeed, as more and more members of his own party defect, despite the lobbyist blitzkrieg. Think about it: the government is for it and most media are for it, and still the public is skeptical; that is quite an achievement. Apparently they understand the rule of thumb that is “never trust strange bedfellows in politics.” I know my love for NAFTA peaked when I saw Clinton powwowing with Bush, Carter and Ford in a push for NAFTA support. Quite a scene. The fight for NAFTA is underway, and it should be fun to watch Clinton screw the world, or squirm panting and breathless before finally conceding defeat.

JOURNALISTIC ADVANCEMENTS: The big story around here, of course, is the preparedness, or lack thereof, of our shiny new Victory Boulevard digs. But the story got little play from the *Staten Island Advance* which sat by idly as, week after week, departments at Sunnyside were told their move date was being pushed back...yet again. Finally, in the August 22 edition of *The Sunday Advance* CSI got front-page treatment and reporter Anne Marie Calzolari didn't swing and miss at Doc Volpe's rosy P.R. pitch. Granted it wasn't a home run either: The story didn't

The Public Debate

Parking: Present and Future Problems

by J.P. Parola
When the college moves to the new campus, there will be a parking lot each weekday for the foreseeable future.

Our opinion

The flaw in the plan

It never fails. Some terrific new public building or new business goes up and everyone cheers. But then, after it opens, it's discovered the new sensation causes monumental traffic and parking problems.

Why do parking and traffic always seem to be afterthoughts for the planners?

It's a question that has to be on the mind of anyone who has had to use Victory Boulevard in Willowbrook since the opening of the new College of Staten Island campus this month.

is wondering whether Victory Boulevard is going to be a virtual parking lot each weekday for the foreseeable future.

This is not simply CSI's problem, but a public problem, and it's the duty of the city Department of Transportation to do something. Frankly, we're amazed that even with ample notice of the impending opening of all the new buildings in the area that meant, officials did little to alleviate the inevitable problem: Victory Boulevard is virtually the same now as it was before the new campus opened.

The Promise Of A New Campus

A campus is doing at the College of Staten Island. The new campus is a shining example of the promise of a new campus. It's not just a new building, it's a new campus. It's a new campus that will be a shining example of the promise of a new campus. It's a new campus that will be a shining example of the promise of a new campus. It's a new campus that will be a shining example of the promise of a new campus.

PAST AND PRESENT?: While *The Advance* and *The NY Daily News* have covered the parking mess at CSI fairly well, *The College Voice* was ragging about it last year.

states, it was a way to “lock in the Reagan revolution.”) It was also the means with which to easily challenge consumer rights laws and environmental regulations, and to create “one huge 7-11,” or a vast world market controlled by a few corporations. This process, and those it reaped benefits for, according to Ritchie, set out to create a government “of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations.”

In Part II of the debate, Lori Wallach, the Director of the Trade Program at Public Citizen, with a caustic tongue, explains the secrecy with which these documents have been hammered out (in buildings that “resemble the set of *The Wizard of Oz*”) and that even politically uninfluential *countries* are shut out. No debate for the public, but *special access for over 1,000 U.S. corporations*. Public Citizen proceeded to cross-check those privileged corporations with their respective environmental records: the result, in her words, “Not the guys you want working on your food safety laws.” Wallach goes on to explain that suddenly, the once thin topic of tariffs now includes patents, transportation, banking, literature, intellectual property and others.

Wallach boils GATT and NAFTA (the “inseparable” and “evil Siamese twins of trade”) down to this: each sets up a system of rules, and then a system called “dispute resolution,” sort of a “GATT court,” in which it is up to those groups justifying a regulatory law to prove that, for whatever safety reasons the law was initially implemented, the regulations it enforces are still necessary, and not simply a pesky, hindrance to free trade—guilty until proven innocent, as Wallach points out. And if “dispute resolution” finds a law in conflict with trade, out it goes. In the crosshairs of this trade agenda, currently, are pesticide control laws, prod-

higher bidder overseas, also undermining any attempts at local reform. All of this comes from only Parts I and II of a four-part series. (For more info, call (415) 861-6962.)

Taking all this into account, why on earth would anyone support such free-trade propositions? Well, conceptually, free trade may work. It is a theory, as I said, that can be formulated and postulated to produce positive results and many have indeed looked at it in this light. From *The Washington Post* weekly, May 17, 1993: “...the agreement would marginally increase the advantages in migrating (and taking jobs) to Mexico, while for many American industries it would strengthen the reasons to stay where they are.” This appeared under the headline “Rescue NAFTA.” *The New York Times*, like *The Economist*, has been eloquent and adamant in its editorial support for NAFTA. Meanwhile, Michael Boskin, the chairman of President Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers argued on the *Times* Op-Ed page that NAFTA “promotes growth, raises standards of living and creates jobs in the U.S., Mexico and Canada.” Hobart Rowan has argued as such on the pages of the *Post*. So why do the experts and the editorial boards agree, while others bash such a seemingly utopian concept? Let's contend with the latter first. As James Ledbetter pointed out, in his typically excellent media review column in *The Village Voice* earlier this year, “...the daily papers are owned by multi-national corporations who not only generally support so-called free trade policies, but whose direct interests—in lumber, in paper mills (the *Times* owns several in Canada), and in international shipping—stand to benefit immensely from NAFTA's passage.” And Ledbetter has been dogged in pointing out flaws and biases in “ostensibly objective” stories, as well as at the editorial

compensate for non-coverage of the messy move all summer and Calzolari's (or the editor's) spin was overstated to the point where the story came off as a bit condescending—as many *Advance* stories do when it comes to reporting CSI happenings. However, its recent coverage of the parking situation, albeit belated, (Guess which campus paper was polemicizing about this a long time ago?) has been downright good. An editorial hedged at blasting the whole set up, but nonetheless, the coverage has been consistent, fair and of course, deserved. *The NY Daily News* did a piece as well.

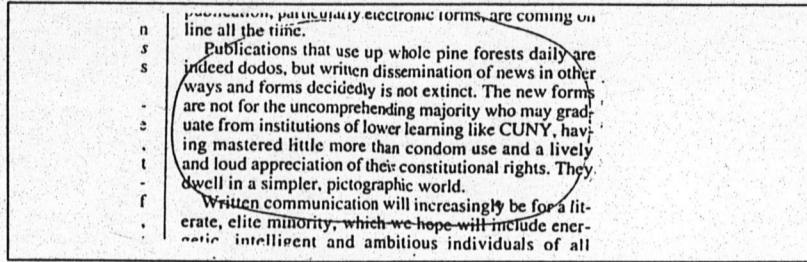
The Advance also made a good move when it recently began running stories reported from independent cities similar in makeup to Staten Island—an interesting twist on the secession story. Secession also got ink in the August *Empire State Report*, which cited Fresh Kills as the main force behind secession. The article was very sympathetic to S.I. but essentially played the secession question straight. It was hysterical, then, in the next month's *ESR*, to see Jerry MacLaughlin, Sen. John Marchi's chief-of-staff actually complain in a letter to the editor that Marchi—apparently the Tom Jefferson of secession—should have gotten more credit in the article for starting the secession snowball. He blamed—what else—the Manhattan-orientation of the mag. The editor's pointed out that not a single editor at the mag resides in Manhattan and the reporter who wrote the secession story, Anne Marie Squeo, lives in Staten Island.

The Advance is trying its darndest to cover secession, and they are, in terms of quantity, but at this point, since so many Islanders—for whatever reasons—want to do something to improve the quality of life on Staten Island, *The Advance* should begin telling them that secession is not the answer. Most secession sentiment is based on a fear of plain old reality, and is simply attacking the symptom and not the disease. Life on Staten Island is not getting better, but it could be worse if secession ever germinates and comes to fruition. The cozy landscape many carp about would be raped so as to build more houses ("Just what we need...MORE HOUSING!!!!" many pro-secessionists would say, failing to comprehend the connection between the need for more taxes, therefore the need for more houses and businesses to tax. This would result in a squeeze on even more members of the lower class who could no longer afford housing and need I point out the correlation between crime and the existence of a large lower class?) Then of course there is the 15-person City Council proposed in the charter, which realistically could have

Council proposed in the charter, which realistically could have up to five members with affiliations to Right-To-Life and other religious/conservative groups that flock to Staten Island. And deny it all you want Straniere, Marchi and co., but secession has been fueled by racist/isolationist/xenophobic feelings. I have listened to people justify secession and their words betray them as, not only uninformed, but bitter and misguided as well. How about that guy who told Gabe Press-

editorial bias towards CUNY. Moles at that paper tell me that mid-level editors really buy into stories such as the Italian American faculty situation at CUNY, only to be KO'd by editor Susan Morrison, formerly the editor of *Spy*. An unfortunate bias indeed because *The Observer* is a great product otherwise—except for von Hoffman, who has earned the shit-sniveling-snob of the month award.

BLURBS: Over the summer I finally had a



The New York Observer's Nicholas von Hoffman earned the shit-snivelling-snob of the month award for penning these eloquent lines in the Aug. 16th issue.

man on the Ch. 4 news that he didn't like Dinkins because he's all for the "color" or "coloreds." (It wasn't clear.)

Right now, higher taxes is the most attractive way to sway Staten Island from secession, but knowing that at least a portion of the pro-split clique—the portion that believes secession will keep "them" out—has been defeated, is a great bonus. And by the way, even if we do secede, don't expect any miracles/disasters for about 15 years. I hope someone told the 70-yr-old Senator Marchi this. (P.S. Ask a Rudy Giuliani supporter if they are for secession and 8 out of ten will emphatically say 'yes.' Then ask them why they care so fervidly who the Mayor is if we are looking to secede? The ensuing gurgle is rather funny.)

OBSERVING CUNY'S FAULTS: Once again, CUNY's golden reputation as a bastion of higher thought has been exposed. Not Jeffries, Levin, or CCNY specifically this time, just the August 16 *New York Observer* penned the eloquent lines that appear photocopied on this page. Of course von Hoffman knows that it is not a starvation for funds that hurts CUNY but an overinclusive open-admissions policy, and a tendency to dwell on that little ol' constitution, free-speech nonsense. Of course someone should tell von Hoffman that his pagemate, Wise Guys columnist Terry Golway, somehow crawled from the CUNY hole-in-the-wall—CSI in fact—semi-literate. *The Observer*, a tasty paper otherwise, seems to have a nasty

chance to flip through the pages of the *Forbes Media Guide: A Review of the Nation's Most Important Journalists*. Indeed it is certainly a thorough work with some interesting essays, good reference material, many insightful pieces from 1992 and of course, nowhere else will you find such a complete listing of so many journalists. But there is a feel about it that makes it seem as if it were printed simply as a trade publication, to provoke gossipy oohs and ahhs within the circles of powerful journalism. Also, while many journalists are represented, not included are the following: Walter Russell Mead from *Harper's*, who recently penned a worthwhile piece debunking the dangers of the national debt. Lars Erik Nelson, of old from the *New York Daily News*, (now at *Newsweek*) one of the most insightful, balanced and informative scribes anywhere. Both *Village Voice* media critics James Ledbetter and Doug Ireland. (From the press beat Howard Kurtz from *The Washington Post* is noted as is fellow *Voice* writer Nat Hentoff so the reason for excluding Ledbetter and Ireland must be assumed ideological ones.) Also it seems the *Forbes* book rewards access to power rather than provocative reportage, typical of anything attempting to analyze Beltway analysts. And finally, there was something too ironic about *Forbes*—the prototype big money company—publishing a critique on an industry that is gluttonously corporatizing into an upper upper-class oligarchy. Call it

garchy. Call it worth looking at, but not much more...Way too many *US News and World Report* stuff has been popping up on the pages on the also-Zuckerman-owned *New York Daily News*. Stories based on *USNWR* articles, full-page subscription offers, columns by *USNWR* writers, and Mort Zuckerman diatribes reprinted from the mag to name a few. Zuckerman must feel his work is quite crucial to have it appear in two news outlets? By the way, it's not. *The Daily News* has improved itself, with more news and diversified commentary on the inside, but Zuck's info/ads for his other products, and a disgusting penchant for putting sleaze on the front page, has made *The Daily News* a very confused product...Two pieces about post-Cold War foreign policy were worth reading recently, one more than the other however. *The New York Times Magazine* weighed in with a piece by Thomas Friedman that began as an investigation into the amount of needless spending the Pentagon still justifies (the piece was even accompanied by an informative pie-chart) however Friedman seemed more content, in the end, with contemplating and listing the changes, big and small, the end of the Cold War has brought about—not exactly groundbreaking stuff. A more complete and epochal (longer too) essay was found in the September *The Atlantic*. Jonathon Clarke dissected much of the stagnant policy the Clinton Administration is currently billing as "bold", and was at times, sadly blunt about the political realities of future American intervention, stating basically, we must find national interest in a situation, or else skip the party. Somalia may be showing us this as public opinion sours. He also debunks several theories espoused by pundits that justify egalitarian intervention. He is indeed isolationist (not a guy for the one-world theory) and he doesn't discuss in-depth why a new, U.N. with teeth would or would not work, but his discussion of this topic AT ALL is a breath of fresh air. Agree or not, a worthwhile read...And finally, after all of the jingoistic, chauvinistic, asinine rantings spewed by Bush/Quayle '92, the September '93 *Harper's* asked the question most of the media was afraid to ask "war hero" George Bush during his campaign against commie "come clean" Clinton: Did George Bush, as a navy pilot, strafe—that is riddle with bullets from the air—an enemy lifeboat during World War II. The answer, according to Mark Hertsgard—who points out that *USNWR*, *The LA Times*, and *Newsweek* knew about the implicating document (reprinted for the first time in *Harper's*) before the election, but chose for various reasons not to run with it—seems to be a resounding, militaristic "Yes Sir!!"

CUNY continued from p.4

professionals that benefitted from this mini-boom cultivated a system of values and a lifestyle that was in sharp contrast to the prevailing ethos since the 60s. Being rich and flaunting it became the fad as debutante balls, minks, stretch limousines and lavish, extravagant living became the rage amongst the new rich.

The Other 95%

Life for workers, particularly Blacks, Hispanics and women but also most working whites was a far cry from the glitter and glamour of the jet set. The garment industry, already sapped of 158,000 jobs in the previous decade lost 30,000 more in 84-85 to reduce the blue collar job total to a miserly 400,000. Unions which were primarily organized in blue collar industries lost much of their power as a result, thus paving the way for wage and benefit concessions and speed-up on the assembly line for the remaining workers. Of the new jobs that were created an overwhelming majority went to suburbanites and not to city dwellers. Almost all of these new jobs were non-union, poorly paid, dead end, low level service jobs e.g. pool typists, keypunch and copy machine operators, data processors, messengers, janitors, and security guards.

Further employment opened up below this low level service sector rung in sweatshops and restaurants which profited off the influx of hundreds of thousands of "illegal aliens" who were displaced from their own

lands. Most of these newer immigrants and the older minorities reside in delapidated housing projects on the periphery of the city and in the rim communities of the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Cuts in social services and public assistance have continued unabated compounding the problems of unemployment and under-employment for workers and the poor. Day care centers, job training programs, centers for the elderly, neighborhood health services, low cost housing, legal services, food stamps, Medicaid, CETA jobs, VISTA, housing subsidies, Economic Development Administration grants and loans for job creation have all been severely cutback.

The number of poor in NY went up 25% from 1970-80 while the total population declined 11%. In 1978 about 25% of the cities population lived below the poverty line and the median family income was 17% below the national average as compared with 3% above the national average in 1970.

Twenty seven hospitals closed down and 312,00 apartments were deliberately destroyed by so-called developers between 1970-80. Meanwhile an estimated 40,000 homeless people roam the streets of the city. Approximately 75,000 are regular attendees of the cities soup kitchens and pantries.

In the words of Burrows and Wallace, "So much for recovery".

ITALY continued from p.5

tuition costs. In the faculty of Architecture, for instance, each exam might cost up to 250-300 US dollars for books and material needed to build plastic models. Finally, several regions in Italy have just one or two cities where university courses are offered, and in some regions it is impossible to study some subjects (e.g., veterinary, marine biology) and, consequently, to obtain a degree in them because those subjects are not part of the curriculum at the local university. This means that many students have to move from their city and move to another, usually some big city, such as Milan, Rome or Florence, having to pay very high rents just for a bedroom (up to \$500 a month not including gas, electricity etc.)

The students' protest, three years ago, ended after a few months with no concrete results. This failure in achieving a practical improvement from where to start a new defense of our basic rights was mainly due, to the lack of collaboration between different social groups. What I mean to say is something that have seen occurring quite often. In most recent protests every social group acts as a corporation in the vindication of its rights, without reaching out to join other protests which might seem to be different, but still are firmly connected and spring from the same source. During those months of occupation, for instance, we, as students, didn't succeed in joining our protest with the struggle of the laborers who were losing their jobs, of the African immigrants, of the housewives that had formed

a group in a suburban quarter, to protect their sons and daughters from the heroin dealers, and so on, not to mention any kind of specific vindication connected with every form of violence and oppression. Our mistake, probably, has been to think about the right to study in terms of specific problem rather than of one among the many aspects of a general situation of social injustice.

NOTES: ¹ Together with the Italian secret service and the CIA. But this is an argument non too strictly related to my article

² For instance, it's very unusual nowadays that an Italian professor receives his students at home to give them some information about his seminar. In the 70's it was as normal as going to class,

³ On this point I would have some funny stories to tell, but I spare you such anecdotes. I can only tell you that all the universities I've visited counted several easily recognized police men dressed with plain clothes acting like students in the most stereotyped ways.

⁴ I must say that I use the word "campus" just to make you understand that I writing about a university area. Actually, in Italy there is nothing like an American university campus: the typical Italian university is made by several buildings with classrooms, labs and secretariats put one next to the other in the center of the city. Colleges are not so numerous as in the States: some regions have only one university which, in most of the cases, doesn't include every subject in its undergraduate program.



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Weighing Our Options

Diets, Health, Fitness

by Erica Polakoff, Wellness Coordinator

There's good news and bad news about dieting. The good news is that many diets and weight loss programs can help you to shed pounds. The bad news is that within a short period of time (six months to two years) after completing a weight loss program, most people gain back the weight they lost. Stringent dieting may, in fact, trigger binge eating. One study conducted by the University of Minnesota found that when young, healthy men were placed on a 6 month well-balanced low-calorie regimen—similar to many commercial weight loss programs—after the program ended, they went on massive binges, eating up to five meals and 5000 calories a day, returning to their previous weight within six months. The National Institute of Health reported that as much as 90% of the weight lost in dieting is regained within five years. Additional studies carried out by the Center for Disease Control indicate that significant weight loss may actually be harmful to a person's health and life. In their study, women who lost any weight had a higher death rate than those who hadn't; the more weight they lost, the higher the risk. Men who were very overweight and who had lost a moderate amount of weight, had a slightly lower than average death rate. Men who lost 15% or more of their original weight had a higher death rate, unless they were so overweight initially that even after the weight loss, they were still overweight. A Harvard University study demonstrated that frequent and significant weight fluctuation—that is, repeatedly gaining and losing weight—is associated with a 50% higher risk of heart disease.

Apparently, there are biochemical mechanisms that control our body weight over time, and according to research, body size is genetically coded. Essentially this means that our bodies tend to resist major weight losses or gains. However, this fact does not negate the importance of maintaining a nutritionally balanced diet and exercising for health and well-being.

Being seriously overweight is associated with a number of health risks including high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease and type II diabetes (adult onset diabetes). Being moderately overweight has fewer risks.

At what point do the health risks associated with being seriously overweight outweigh, so to speak, the risks which are associated with weight reduction? How much of our perception of weight problems is socially programmed? How much is biological? How do we determine if we are overweight?

The conventional method for determining a person's "ideal" or appropriate weight range has been to consider weight in relation to height. However, weight and height are not the only factors to take into consideration. Two people may be the same height and weight, but one may actually be "fit" and the other "unfit," i.e., at risk.

Thus, standard height/weight tables (established in 1959 by Metropolitan Life Insurance) are, at best, very rough indicators of a person's ideal weight range.

Age is also an important factor, since some weight gain is normal through the aging process. The Center for Disease Control determined that the health risks associated with being moderately overweight decrease with age. In 1990, the U.S. government published *Dietary Guidelines for Americans* which, unlike the previous standards, takes age into account.

In addition to height, level of fitness, and age, weight distribution or fat distribution is important to consider. Fat that settles around the hips and buttocks carries lower risks to health and life than fat that settles around the waist. In spite of the fact that men, usually beginning in their mid-40s and older, tend to have a less benign fat distribution than women in the same age group, overweight men are much less likely to try to lose weight.

What does all of this mean? In order to stay healthy and fit, what is the best course of action? Most of it is common sense. Basically, people who are not overweight, should probably avoid gaining weight. This can be accomplished by eating moderately and exercising

regularly. People who are seriously overweight, should probably attempt to lose some weight. But large weight losses may be harmful, so try to avoid diets that produce quick weight loss. Again, moderate physical exercise can be effective in toning muscles and controlling weight.

It should be noted that the greatest benefits derived from exercising are in situations where people with sedentary lifestyles change to accommodate moderate activity (as opposed to rigorous, intense athletic activity) in their every day life. Moderate activity can be 30-60 minutes per day of brisk walking, either in short segments or all at once. (Swimming is one of the best all around forms of exercise—but I guess we'll have to wait another year for the pool to be ready.)

According to the government's *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, our food intake as a nation, has changed dramatically over the past 80 or so years. We tend to depend much more

National Physical Therapy Celebration

by Matthew Cutroneo

For many years, colleges and universities with established physical therapy programs have participated in annual Physical Therapy Months. This October, due to the coordinated efforts of faculty and students of CSI's new physical therapy program is proud to present CSI's first official Physical Therapy Awareness Month (PTAM).

PTAM will be divided into four weekly themes. Our first week will be devoted to posture evaluations. Members of the physical therapy program will not only give free evaluations but will also offer suggestions and distribute pamphlets on how to improve your posture; the other weeks include massage therapy, educational informational on injury prevention, blood pressure and pulse readings. Additional events, the site, and time for PTAM are still being planned and will be announced in an upcoming flyers.

In addition to the weekly events, there will be raffles and items for sale including physical therapy tee-shirts, sweat shirts, fanny packs, bumper stickers and water bottles.

Whether you're interested in physical therapy as a career or for the rehabilitation of an injury, this profession offers many challenging and rewarding possibilities. During our presentations any questions regarding careers in physical therapy or the CSI physical therapy program can be answered by faculty members (Dr. Jeffrey Rothman, Ph. ed., Program Director, and Maureen Becker, M.S., P.T., clinical coordinator) or current physical therapy students.

Options continues on p. 13

What to use when your term paper's
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SPECIAL ORDERS

Charlie Rose And *The New Yorker*: What Price Progress?

by Thomas Deignan

Both Charlie Rose, the PBS talk show named after its host, and *The New Yorker* magazine, are staples of the uptown Manhattan, cultural elite set. Rose and *New Yorkers* have also recently become semi-ubiquitous members of the New York paparazzi and gossip columns, what with the ultra-hip former *Vanity Fair* editor Tina Brown taking the reins at *TNY*, and Rose's personal life garnering its own attention, we've seen both Rose and the mag adjust to a newfound spotlight. First and foremost, it should be noted that each of these two are near the top of their respective craft. Rose's show is clearly some of the best gab on TV, which is of course not saying much, but indeed, consistently he has delivered delicious, provocative, offbeat and relevant talk. *TNY*, meanwhile, remains the standard as far as magazine journalism goes, and offers its readers top-of-the-line articles, art and fiction every week.

That said, disregarding the disparity in the ages of the two, (Rose's show has been on PBS for two years, after six years overnights on CBS, while *TNY* has been published weekly since 1925) they have each welcomed, with open arms, the same concept in the last year or so: change.

As Brown begins her second year as editor, even a glance at the cover of *TNY* screams of reform, in that half-size, transparent table of contents tease that tells the reader why he or she should purchase the magazine this week...Sidney Blumenthal on Clinton...Joan Didion on the Spur Posse...John Updike (reason enough alone). And as we work our way into the magazine we discover that indeed, the articles and departments are more structured and organized, and there are more explanatory headlines and sub-headlines, and there is even—gasp—a photographer, at a publication that craves pencil and pen art like few others.

The journalism, not surprising given the talent of most of the writers, remains impressive. And Richard Avedon's work has been a long time coming since photography is an art that should have received attention at *TNY* years ago. The "Comments" editorial section, meanwhile, has been largely fascinating, timely, and cutting: practically a must-read on current events discourse. (*TNY* was one of the first big-time mags to debunk managed competition and laud the single payer health care system, harking back, slightly at least, to its early and prescient condemnations of the Vietnam conflict.) Taking this into account, it seems the prognosis for progress at *TNY* is positive...a successful transfer of power, yes? Perhaps, but not as much so when I picked up a couple of those old crusty *New Yorkers* I had laying around: when the by-lines, for no apparent reason, appeared at the end of each piece, when the only thing on the cover was the art, and when there was no concerted attempt to keep up with the *Times* and the tabloids as far as politics goes. In short, there was a time when you bought the magazine, not because of any

Options cont. from p. 11

on highly processed, "fortified," preserved, synthetically manufactured "convenience" foods, eating more fat, oils, salt and sugars than we did in the early 1900s. Nutritionally speaking, this is a disaster! That is, our overall nutrition has suffered as a result of this trend. Luckily, it is not that difficult to change. Even small changes in the average person's diet can significantly improve the nutritional value of food eaten. Since the body tends to store fat very effectively, we should try to eat less fat. For example, a plate of fettucine alfredo may have the same caloric content as a plate of fettucine with marinara sauce (say, 500 calories), but the alfredo sauce will most likely contain three times the fat content as the marinara sauce. We can substitute low fat or skim milk for whole, low fat meats and fish (skinless chicken, water-packed tuna, etc.), and low fat dressings and spreads in the place of mayonnaise and butter. It should be noted

particular week's contents, but simply because it was *The New Yorker*, a stodgy, pretentious, long-winded and at times confused—but always irreverent and singular—magazine.

Make no mistake about it, Brown has played all the right cards in terms of beefing up circulation, clearly her most pressing assignment when hired. But few readers can be pleased at the sheer volume of ads on the pages of *TNY* (accept of course publishing biggie S.I. (Si) Newhouse, who does out the paychecks.) The increased advertisements are just plain annoying, making each issue seem misleadingly huge. And the ads have included brash, big, and gaudy ones, as well as the bane of the magazine industry, those smelly perfume ads.

Brown has also made much of the material that appears on the pages of *TNY* more relevant and timely. Smart move? Well, it never hurts to have another ear to the wall of City Hall or Washington: But therein lies the problem. Time was *TNY* was not just another ear. It was *The New Yorker*, and that was enough. Some weeks you'd buy it, flip through it and realize there was nothing particular worth reading. Or some week, an offbeat article might make your day. It was the equivalent of stumbling through an old closet or chest and unearthing an old photo album: you open it, and maybe what you see is boring and irrelevant, or maybe what you see probes and stuns. You didn't know whether you were reading fiction, essay or report until a couple of paragraphs in but that was the directionless excitement about the old *New Yorker*, which once dedicated an ENTIRE issue to John Hersey's "Hiroshima." It is doubtful that this type of freedom and editorial reckless abandon is running amuck under Brown's tutelage. With the new *New Yorker*, you know exactly what you get when you buy it. Of course, now, for that exact same reason maybe you won't bother buying it in the first place.

Rose also seems to be suffering from the same 'need-to-be-relevant' syndrome. He has clearly stepped up his attempts to cover a breaking story on a given night, such as the Waco debacle and much of the new president's actions. To repeat, another ear never hurt, but the same quandary applies. Nightline may be doing a story on the same thing Rose is doing, but there should never be a day when we can compare Rose's apple to Koppel's orange.

Now of course, Rose remains the best interviewer on television, therefore any piece he conducts is likely to be superior than any other channel's, but the desire to achieve timely relevance and familiarity has also injured what was once also an unpredictable, and yes, sometimes stuffy hour. But it was, more importantly, unique and unlike the others, from the stage setting to the pop classical music used for the opening theme. Rose's new theme is a more catchy and accessible jazz number, accompanied by images of a bustling Rose and familiar, very well-known faces—Clinton, Gore, Cosby, Rather, Brokaw,

that these changes are especially important for women due to the apparent relationship between dietary fat and breast cancer. (This topic will be discussed in future Newsletters.)

According to *Consumer Reports*, Americans spend \$3 billion/year on commercial diets and weight loss programs. Since there has been quite a bit of interest in rejuvenating the Weight Watchers at Work program (WWs) here at CSI, I looked at what *Consumer Reports* had to say about WWs in comparison to other weight loss programs. According to *Consumer Reports*, Weight Watchers emphasizes healthful dietary habits (a low-calorie, low-fat, high carbohydrate diet), slow weight loss (1% of one's body weight — generally between one and two pounds — per week), and generally emphasizes a healthful lifestyle (that includes moderate exercise and physical activity). People on Weight Watchers experienced less pressure, experienced fewer unexpected costs, and were satisfied with the program compared to other commercial programs.

Jennings, McNeil, Lehrer...etc. The show's message is clear. It says "We are NOT stuffy and boring. We are just like other shows." Unfortunately, that message may be coming through too clearly. Rose may have grabbed a new audience, who may be, rightly so, impressed, but many who caught his first season have a right to feel a touch ignored and disappointed.

Rose has also featured way to many celebs pushing their latest product. I mean really, Sarah Jessica Parker? Oh sure, in the past Rose could pull out a heavy-hitting actor, actress or musician but it was for no other reason than to chat in an unconventional way about their trade. Now they talk about their trade and their latest album or movie, on the shelves or at a theater near you this Friday. The same face on Rose's show may be on Jay or Arsenio 30 minutes later. And that's a shame, because Charlie Rose is in a different league than those others.

To that end, Rose has caught some flack lately. Ironically enough James Wolcott did a less-than-flattering piece in the June 14th *TNY* in which he accurately correlated the show's "demise" (my misuse, for lack of a better word) to the show going national this past January. While such criticism has been known to enrage the congenial North Carolinian with the sweet, subliminal accent and stern stare, he'd be right to lend an ear to the critics and understand that he is not...never...ever going to achieve network-like ratings. (Rose's ratings have been somewhat low, undoubtedly a factor in the recent changes, just like circulation at *TNY*, but the show is by no means in danger of cancellation, as PBS execs have stated. But then again, who knows if that's the real deal.) So he may be best to consider this: Rather than

attempt to sway viewers from the other late night gab shows with bigger guests looking to push their wares, or beat Nightline or the local news to the punch in covering unfolding events, shore up an audience that is always hungry—the one looking for the unorthodox and the offbeat. Given the scarcity of such a product, these people are always looking for somewhere else to turn. In fact it's probably what attracted people to Rose in the first place.

Make no mistake about it, Rose and *TNY* are special members of the communications fraternity: each are among the few forums offered to members of the alternative political press, the best literary minds of our time, and each examines trends, science, sports, architecture and a whole bunch of other things that would otherwise have even fewer channels. Charlie Rose brings us Larry Kramer, Anna Devere Smith and Alice Walker—*TNY* gives us pieces about genetic engineering, the conflict between the black community and the gay community, and, of course, fiction, a rare commodity in itself. Both have always, (yes, even recently) successfully mingled politics and culture, and *TNY* in particular, has been strong in the last month or so. (See Stan Sesser's Sept. 13th "Opium War Redux" and Seymour M. Hersh's Sept. 6th "The Spoils of the Gulf War" as evidence.) But it is unfortunate to see them turn away from this formula as if it were not the right way to go, and instead, attempt to assimilate themselves into the mainstream, rather than build around the niche that attracted many people to them in the first place. The *last* thing TV and journalism need are more familiar, safe and predictable products.

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Letter from the Arts Editor

Greetings from the staff of the Arts department here at the College Voice! For those of you braving your second or more semester at CSI, welcome back; for those of you embarking on your coll if things seem overwhelming — it's not asege career, don't worry if things seem overwhelming — it's not as bad as it looks. The incoming freshmen for Fall '93 have a distinct advantage over previous freshmen, for with the birth of tnc2 advantage over previous freshmen, for the with the birth of the new campus comes a general confusion that has resulted in everyone, staff and faculty included, to wander the grounds in a bewildered and overwhelmed state. For this reason, freshmen can take security in the fact that they won't stand out as newcomers; there are more than 12,000 other people just as clueless as they are about the new campus. The key thing to remem-

ber is not to panic upon becoming lost on the grounds; just pick a direction and keep walking — you should hit a major roadway in 20 to 30 minutes.

I'd like to take this opportunity to invite anyone interested in joining the College Voice to visit our office on the second floor of the Student Center. Many students mistakenly assume you have to be an established writer or at least be interested in writing to join the staff, while in reality, nothing could be further from the truth. Of course the main need of the paper is writers, but it also offers opportunities for people interested in computer layout, drawing, photography, and business management. Working on the paper affords students the chance to learn valuable skills that are widely sought in the professional world. The work can be hard, but the benefits are many.

As the editor for the Arts, I'd par-

ticularly like to invite anyone interested in reviewing movies, plays, books, music, television, or anything related to art or entertainment to stop at the office and fill out an application for the paper; we can use the help. Many students have asked why we don't review all types of films, music, books, etc. The truth of the matter is, as students ourselves, our time is very limited. As a result, we center primarily around the types of film or music we have time to see or listen to, i.e. whatever's playing at the local multiplex. A perfect example of this is how I had planned to review Martin Scorsese's *Age of Innocence* for this issue, but was unable to do so since the film is not playing on the Island, and I didn't have time to run into Manhattan. The more writers I have, the more the number of reviews, and the broader the range.

Well, that said, good luck in the semester ahead, and I look forward to seeing you at the office of The College Voice.

Darrin DeRosa

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If you were willing to read this you just might be the "right person for the job."

Ed Hicks' Record Reviews

Music News and Reviews

Eve's Plum "Envy" 550 Records* * 1/2

This is the first offering from these Manhattan natives and while their name implies good ol' Jan Brady, their music is a straight ahead power chord attack. The band features Colleen on vocals, Michael on guitar, Chris on bass and Benjamin on drums.

The CD opens with "Blue," which really rocks. Colleen's lead vocals really leap out at you toward the end of the cut with an effective raw edge that becomes her trademark throughout the disc.

"I Want It All" and "Once, Twice" really capture the listener with catchy vocal hooks in the verses and choruses. Again, Colleen balances effectively between polished and raw vocal parts and has a nice call and response section with the bass in "Once, Twice."

"Venus Meets Pluto" is the best track on the CD. Colleen finds her niche of singing smooth melody lines against raw chorus music. This song has a very trippy feel to it, especially towards the end of the cut. The band excels with this kind of feel.

After the first four songs, the CD begins to plummet downhill. With the exception of "Die Like Someone," the rest of the songs are, quite frankly, boring. There is no musical interaction between any of the instruments and you start to wonder as the CD rolls on if the band should check themselves into Riff Beaters Anonymous.

You get the feeling after listening to "Envy" a few times that the band is there to back up Colleen exclusively and the standard 4/4 time signature fill-up-every-space-with-eighth-notes is pretty good proof. Roger Greenawalt, who produced the album, Steve Boyer, who co-produced and engineered and Andy Wallace, who mixed the tape, all did phenomenal jobs. The CD sounds top notch and is very reminiscent of the type of production on Nirvana's "Nevermind."

If strict verse, pre-chorus, chorus music is your bag, you should buy this CD immediately. However, if you're looking for a band that takes their music to new heights, then Eve's Plum misses the mark.

Eve's Plum can be heard on WSIA, 88.9 FM.

Black Tape for a Blue Girl "the lush garden within" Projekt * * * *

When I first picked up this CD, I didn't know what to think. The front cover has a picture of a naked woman lying in a pile of rubble with a caption of "...is this a good omen...of our fertility? Our bearing of much beauty? Or the first pain to linger?"

I was confused. Well, after listening to this CD, it only proved one thing: Never judge a CD by its cover.

"the lush garden within" is an incredible mix of gothic, industrial and neo-classical influences with dashes of different cultures. It conveys powerful emotions ranging from anguish to the plight of the human race and mother earth.

The CD features a host of musicians, featuring mainly Sam on vocals and electronics and Lucian on vocals. The singing is very soothing and emotional and is backed by terrific chord progressions and changing background feels. Lucian, especially on "the flow of our spirit," could be compared with the vocals on the album "Shepherd Moons" by Enya.

"The broken glass" is an amazing song with a hauntingly catchy vocal melody while "we exist, entwined," overwhelmed, beneath me" and the title track just flow with a trippy, dreamlike sequence.

The lyrics are really poignant and well-written, but are not meant to be hummable. They address serious topics and really evoke true emotion without sounding cliché.

This CD is not meant for those with a short attention span as all the songs are linked together in a slow, methodical fashion. It's kind of like listening to Pink Floyd "The Wall." You either listen to the whole thing or you just don't listen at all.

If you're looking for the next Pearl Jam, you haven't found it in black tape for a blue girl. But if you are looking for an original musical experience with thought provoking lyrics, then you should go to your local record store immediately.

Listen for black tape for a blue girl on WSIA, 88.9 FM.

The Ed Hicks Rating system:

****—Buy this CD immediately **—Good, but not overly impressive
***—Great CD, definitely worthy of buying *—Fair to poor
**—Solid effort, but not amazing 0—Forget it, buy a hot dog

by Olli Sibelt

Greetings and Salutations music fans! Welcome back to another edition of Music News and Views, a compendium of information on the best new music, concerts, record releases and important news which is affecting the record industry. Some of you might find this column a bit out in left field, considering that I rarely cover bands which everybody knows about, or listens to i.e.: Metallica, Pearl Jam, etc.... You can get all the news about them from any magazine such as Spin, Creem, Rolling Stone, etc.. In my opinion, Top 40 radio and MTV are just media money making tools. They rarely care about the bands they put into rotation and usually play only what will give them the highest ratings and profit. This column gives you something better. A column completely unbiased and unaffected by what's popular in today's music charts. Forget about what the cool new band of the week is, because I'm here to give you the dirt on some of the best bands I can find, yo. And as always, your comments are much appreciated. I love discovering new bands, so if you have a band you'd like me to review (either your own or a CD you just bought), please write me and let me know. Also, if you're in a local band, please write and let me know when and if your band is playing, so we can let people know about it, or you can send us a tape or CD. There's a lot of great bands out there for you to enjoy, no matter what your taste is. So lets start off with what's going on in the Music world this time around.

First off, scheduled for release in this month are three major items of interest. One: Seattle punk rockers Nirvana release their eagerly awaited follow up to *Nevermind*. Entitled *In Utero*, it was produced by Steve Albini and you can expect the first single, entitled "Heart-Shaped Box" to be released on August 30th domestically. The album also contains a B-Side of interest called "Marigold" which drummer Dave Grohl wrote, and sang on as well. Pearl Jam also will issue their follow up to *Ten*. Entitled *Five Against One*, it contains 12 songs and, contrary to earlier reports of being a full fledged punk album, it has been toned down a bit to include two new acoustic tracks. The album also features a track called "Leash" which was originally on the demo that got them signed. The song has a wonderful break in the middle, where Mr. Vedder screams "Get out of my fucking face". So much for being a poet and not knowing it. But finally, the big news we've all been waiting for... A brand new album

by... Meatloaf! Yes, it's true. His second album will be called *Bat Out of Hell 2, Return to Hell*, or something like that and all I can say is that if there is a "Paradise By the Dashboard Light, part 2" on it, I'm leaving the country, so smoke 'em if you got 'em.

Singer Natalie Merchant has also confirmed that she has left 10,000 Maniacs. Merchant said the decision was two years in the making and that she didn't want to deal with a "farewell tour" or "any distractions that it might have produced." She is reportedly looking for another band, and no further word has been heard about the state of the rest of the 10,000 Maniacs since her departure.

Confusion still abounds after The Wonder Stuff bassist Rob Jones died two weeks ago of a suspected heroin overdose. According to one U.S. source, the overdose theory came from a police report, yet the bands manager and Jones' girlfriend deny the claim, saying that Jones suffered from a sleep disorder called Apnea. The Wonder Stuff release their new album in early October entitled *Construction for the modern idiot*. No further word on the bands plans, although a possible U.S. tour with Ned's Atomic Dustbin sometime this winter was discussed.

Simon and Garfunkel have been confirmed to play 20, yes, count 'em, 20 shows at Madison Square Garden in New York City from October 3rd to the 24th, as an official reunion. Get your tickets now Ladies and Gents, because I don't think they're gonna last, if they haven't sold out already.

R.E.M.'s Peter Buck has been in the studio recording a solo album, and although details are still quite sketchy, early reports say it seems to be a Graham Parsons tribute album. We'll let you know the minute we hear more.

U.K. rave act The Shamen are also in the studio working on their new album. However before its release, they are set to release a new single of "Comin"

In other dance news, Belgian industrial band Front 242 issue their second album this year on August 27th. Entitled "05:22:09:12 OFF" or "Evil Off". It will feature an American band called "Spill" who recorded many vocal tracks for the album. The new release will be more ambient oriented than their previous release "06:21:03D:11 UPEVIL" or "Fuck Up Evil". One record company person heard it and said it sounds like "the Orb on Steroids". England's premier Grindcore and thrash record label Earache Records has just signed a North American Licensing agreement with Columbia Record. See you next time.

The Midgets By The Bay

by Ed Hicks

I can see the headlines in the World Weekly News. "THE GHOST OF BILL BUCKNER HAUNTS THE BAY AREA" or "BUCKY DENT SIGNS WITH ATLANTA" or even "GIANT INDIAN SWALLOWS SAN FRANCISCO." But it will make no difference.

San Francisco made the cardinal sin in sports: Never look over your shoulder. Sure, those Braves were charging fast and a team that's playing 30 games over .500 since the All-Star break is enough to make any team cringe.

But you never look back. Leaders look ahead and stay ahead. With all of Atlanta's pitching, you'd figure they should have had first place from day one.

But they didn't. The Giants just shuffled their feet when they should have planted them. Now the Braves have planted the Giants in second place and they are there to stay.

If you have tuned into WFAN since the Giants slide out of first, you have heard the humbling of the pooch, Chris Russo. The poor puppy has been the target of so much abuse (with most of it being warranted), but you have to wonder, how much of this verbal warfare is really animosity?

Right after the Giants were swept in San Francisco by the Braves, Howie Rose was all over Russo about it. Mad Dog then burst into a shouting tirade, calling Rose cheap and a front runner while Rose just laughed and loudly applauded Atlanta's apparent acquisition of Dennis Martinez, which set off Russo even more.

As if the sound of Russo's voice wasn't grating enough, we have to listen to this adolescent psycho-prattle from a so-called professional. Russo actually went as far as to say that the Braves were wrong for trying to obtain Dennis Martinez from the Expos.

There is nothing wrong with rooting for your favorite team, but when your own frustration clouds your objectivity, then you are wrong. The Braves attempt to acquire Martinez was pure baseball business. Use it or lose it. How does Mike Francesa handle this lunacy?

A (Howie) rose is a rose. Business is business. If the Giants suck, then they suck. Call it as you see it, Mad Dog, not as you want it.

Do you think Barry Bonds feels snakebitten? Have a great season and blow hard in the playoffs for Pittsburgh two straight years. Couple that with his throw from the outfield that couldn't nail the speedy Sid Bream in the NLCS last year and you have a pretty well-rounded failure in post season play.

Now Barry has a new twist. Have your team choke in the stretch run. Where is Mr. Bonds now? I can remember Darryl Strawberry rising to the occasion to carry the Mets, I can remember Kirby Puckett rising to the occasion for the Twins, but I really can't recall Bonds leading the Giants when they were down.

That's why he makes \$43 million, to be a leader and not just in salary. Hopefully, when the Giants officially bow out, a reporter will ask Barry to bark like a dog.

So a fan runs out on the field and the Yankees steal a win from the Boston Red Sox. Call it highway robbery, call it a bunch of crap if you want. You know what I call it? The breaks.

Let's face it. Stranger and more crucial things have happened. Remember the 1985 World Series? Kansas City's Jorge Orta called safe at first when he was out by five feet? If the proper call is made, the St. Louis Cardinals go on to become world champi-

ons. But Orta was safe and the Royals rallied to win Game 6 and went on to crush John Tudor (remember him?) and the Cards to win it all.

Frank Thomas is definitely the front runner for AL MVP, with Juan Gonzalez and Ken Griffey Jr. making solid bids, but how about Ron Gant for N.L. MVP? Gant, who was trade bait not too long ago, can't help but smash the ball when he bats these days. If he's not MVP, then he is definitely Comeback Player of the Year.

Fred McGriff joined an elite group when he hit his 30th homer this year, making it six straight years of 30+ homers. Now McGriff can be mentioned with home run hitters like Babe Ruth, Hank Aaron etc.

But with over 30 dingers, McGriff, as of press time, has 88 RBI. That annoys me.

How do you hit 30+ homers and drive in only 88? With the bases empty, I suppose.

Hats off to Dave Winfield, who collected his 3,000th hit. Cheers to a professional who overcame a lot of adversity and just played ball.

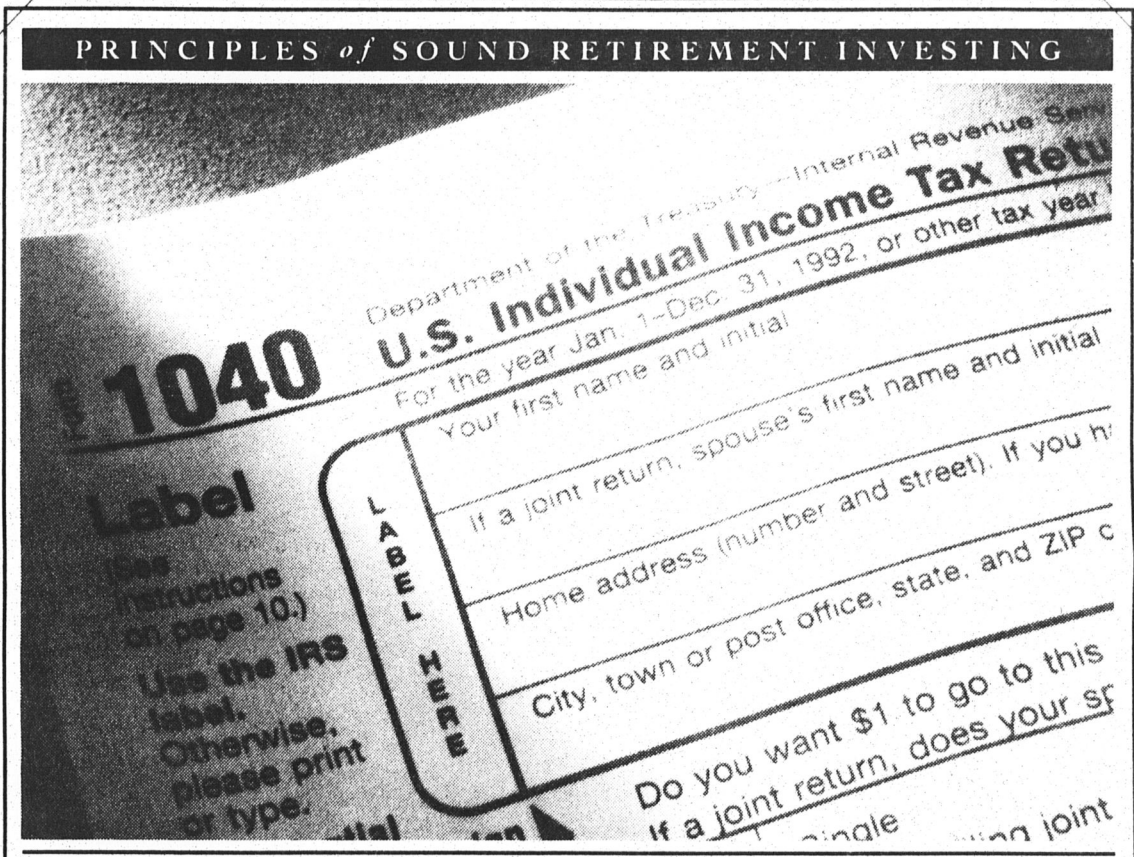
Would someone like to tell me how Mike Keenan plans to employ his tough tactics on defense with guys like Sergei Zubov, Peter Andersson, James Patrick, Brian Leetch and Doug Lidster?

Jeff Beukeboom is finally in training camp, although I don't get excited about someone who could only get even odds if he raced Kevin Slowe.

The Rangers should be interesting to watch. The countdown begins on who will whine about that bully Keenan first

Editor's Notes

Cardinals go on to become world champi-



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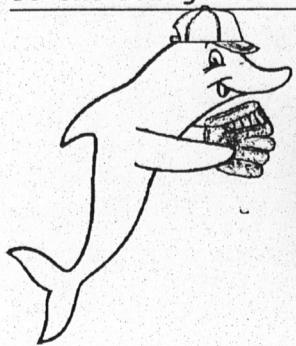
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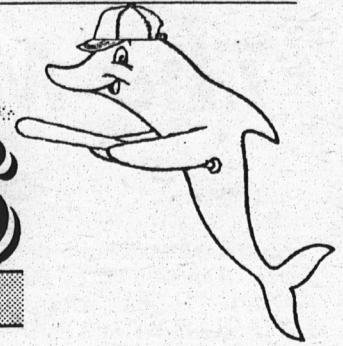
The
COLLEGE VOICE

Dolphin Sports

VOL. XIII

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1993

NUMBER 1



Women's Tennis Hit Hard By Losses

by Ed Hicks

Coach Bruce Knittle tried to hide his disappointment. Dickens was right. It is the best and the worst of times.

After a 4-7 1992 campaign and a fourth place CUNY Conference finish, Knittle's squad seemed on the verge of having a successful 1993 season.

But a funny thing happened on the way to 1993. Some players won't be coming back after all. Five players who were expected to return will not for a variety of reasons ranging from academic ineligibility to personal reasons.

"I have no control over situations like this," said Knittle. "If they had come back, we would have a chance to have a good season. But the players are responsible for qualifying, so my hands are tied."

One could understand Knittle's disappointment as now he is forced to play the cards he has. "I'll do what I can," said

Knittle. "It's not easy to replace number one and number two players. Hopefully we can add some players along the way."

Only three women return from last year. Juliana Nguan, a number two seed in 1992, will be Knittle's number one seed for 1993. Nguan is expected to be a solid number one and Erica Larssen, who was a number three seed in 1992, should slide into the number twospot. Jackie Chung also returns. Chung, who was a number six seed last year, should jump to the number three or four seed.

MOTHER/DAUGHTER COMBO

Larssen's promotion to the number two seed, however, will not be the most talked about event for this season. More so, it will be the doubles pairing of Larssen and her mother, Irene Larssen. The senior Larssen looks to fall into the number three or four spot behind her daughter.

"They're both good singles and doubles players," said Knittle. "They play well

together and should be real contributors to this team."

Four newcomers will also see a lot of action this season. Nora Ryan, Stacey Jones, Diane Cordes and Denise Russo will get their trials by fire, at least in the beginning.

"The bottom line is that the attitude of the players that we have is great and I know they'll work hard. If we can add a few players, it would really help out," said Knittle.

MATCHES CANCELED

The Dolphins have caught a couple of breaks along the way. Their season was supposed to have started on September 18th with another match on the 22nd, but the matches have been postponed and the first match won't take place until October 1st, a home match against Baruch.

"We need all the extra time we can get," said Knittle. "All of our misfortunes had

occurred in the last week or two, so it has really been difficult to get a clear picture for 1993."

GOOD-BYE SUNNYSIDE

Another thorn in Knittle's side has been the move to Willowbrook. With most of the student body at the new campus, Knittle has not been able to reach out to large female population while being stuck over at Sunnyside. To make matters worse, Knittle couldn't even hang signs at the new campus because the buildings still belonged to the contractors.

"It's tough to recruit with no advertising," said Knittle. "I'm hoping to get some new recruits for the season and I can't stress enough for women to come on down and play if they are interested."

All women should try to contact Bruce Knittle at the athletic office. The phone number is 390-7607.

WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL UPDATE: Radolinski, Owen Lead Dolphins

CSI notches first victory over CCNY

by Ed Hicks

After losing their first three matches, CSI broke into the win column with a 15-5, 7-15, 15-10 win over CCNY at Baruch College on Saturday. The Dolphins lost their opening match to the hosts, 15-6, 15-1, but then battled back behind the solid play of Vicki Radolinski and April Owen.

"I was happy with my performance," said Radolinski. "But you can look down the line and see that everybody did their part. You can't say that one player did the job because everyone contributed."

Radolinski and Owen did their parts by coming up with key blocks in the final set for the victory. The Dolphins registered 20 kills and 10 blocks in the win and missed only nine serves, a big improvement from their previous losses.

"We made a lot more serves this time around and that was a big difference," said Radolinski. "It helped us to win."

CSI improves to 1-1 in the CUNY Conference.

DOLPHINS DROP TWO

Despite the fine play of Denyse Simmonds, Crissy Tremper and April Owen, the Dolphins dropped matches to Kings Point and St. Elizabeth, both by scores of 2-0.

Poor serving was the demise of the Dolphins as Kings Point beat them 15-11 and 15-7 and St. Elizabeth's beat them 15-10 and 16-14. CSI missed nine serves in the 16-14 loss to St. Elizabeth's.

Simmonds combined with Tremper to record 12 aces for CSI. Simmonds also registered 10 kills while Owen slammed home six kills.

CSI SOCCER UPDATE:

Stony Brook 3, CSI 0

The Dolphins just couldn't get it going as the Patriots victimized the Dolphins for three first-half goals, including two in the first 10 minutes.

Freshman goalie Keith Fisher stopped 14 shots as CSI fell to 0-2.

NJIT 4, CSI 1

CSI goal—Ray Godfrey

Attention Women:

**THE CSI WOMEN'S TENNIS
TEAM NEEDS YOU!
TRYOUTS FOR TENNIS
MONDAY THRU FRIDAY 3:00
AT SUNNYSIDE
OR CALL BRUCE KNITTLE
AT 390-7607
ALL ARE WELCOME.
NO EXPERIENCE
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