

Jackson Wins The Hill

by Robert A. Seaborn and Andre Martin

There was something unusual about the campus. It seemed empty for a Tuesday morning. Even the halls of NAC lacked its share of students. Still, those who had not yet heard the news continued to battle their way up the hill and to their classes. Jesse was in town. Not only was he in town, he was on our campus.

Original plans to host him in N.A.C.'s Aronow Theatre was small time thinking and this became evident by 10:30 am because Aronow was packed like a sardine can, and the crowd was moved to Aaron Davis Hall.

Presidential Candidate Jesse Jackson honored City College with his presence on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1984. With the grace and poise of a true leader, he entered the over-capacitated auditorium of Aaron Davis Hall and absorbed the warmth of the waiting audience.

A program to welcome Jackson started about 11 o'clock. Various speakers reminded the audience of the importance of voting, voter registration, and the need to elect Jackson into office. The last to speak, before Jackson, was Dr. Leonard Jeffries, Chairman of the Black Studies Department. Dr. Jeffries emphasized how important it was to find time somewhere in the day to vote. To help some students of City College find this time. Dr. Jeffries announced that he, for the first time registered to vote and also that all Black Studies classes were cancelled for that day. The audience cheered and applauded as Dr. Jeffries' "action to involve all" showed the seriousness of the matter.

Going over some historic with special focus on movements lead by college students he mentioned "the drive for public accommodations in 1960, Freedom rides in 1962-63, March on Wash. in 1963." Suddenly a baby in the audience started crying loud; Jackson was not disturbed and stated, "y'all let that baby alone" and continued, "any president that cannot preach longer than a baby can cry does not deserve to be president. Give the baby a big hand."

Staying on point Jackson pinpointed the objective goal of movements led by students in the early 60's. "To make the U.S. more sensitive to its own commitment to democracy. The drive for the right to vote in 1965, led by students; anti-Vietnam war era, led by students; right of 18 year olds to vote."

Jackson blames the Vietnam struggle as a major cause of "agony and hurt," resulting to the effect that "students turned inward on themselves, began to implore through drugs, began to put cocaine in their membranes."

He criticized his democratic opponents, Walter Mondale and Gary Hart heavily condemning their negligence toward discussion of South Africa, and the Caribbean. He shouted about how "they never mentioned - the African drought, oppression in South Africa, or South Africa being our number one trading partner." To resolve the crisis Jackson feels that the first step would be to halt licensing of corporations to go to South Africa. "Not another one!", says Jackson. "As South Africa gains nuclear capability, its not only a threat to the Black race,



photo by Michelle Dunkley

Jesse Jackson at Aronow Theater on Primary Election Day

When Jackson took to the podium, our hill became a mountain. 'Go down into the valley and vote' was the summation of his speech. Unlike his opponents, Jackson gave clear and distinct reasons why he was the most appropriate choice to hold the presidential position in 1985. Each reason that Jackson gave met the approval of the audience. This was indicated by ovations at the end of each idea.

After the warm greetings between Jackson, the crowd and others on stage, it was hard to tell who was happiest.

"Counting has begun; voting has begun; it's a beautiful day, a record turnout. N.Y. politics will never be the same again." These were Jesse Jackson's first words and the latter portion of his statement is still being weighed on a daily basis. Expressing delight that our student leaders welcomed and warmly embraced him he reviewed with all his morning journey from Abyssinia Baptist Church, to the reknown Sylvia's (Harlem restaurant), Lehman College and on to City.

South Africa is a threat to the human race."

In further scrutiny of Mondale and Hart with a look of fury, Jackson said, "How could they be here for a week and not discuss Caribbean policy? Don't you know Haitians were cast aside at sea and literally fed to the sharks" (with a look of unbearable regret on his face). The crowd shouted "Je-sse, Je-sse, Je-sse" clapping their hands in unison. Jackson cited Haitian CC camps in Miami and Brooklyn and the silence around those issues "a benign neglect, a kind of blatant disregard." He continued, "did they write you off; did they take you for granted, did they think you were unaware? This time around don't get mad, vote for me. There's a way out."

After the crowd calmed from a multitude of cheers and chants Jesse Jackson began to enlighten them with words of wisdom. "Keep the cycle of hope moving, keep the fire burning, let nobody break your spirit, this is your movement to make a great statement." The audience continued on page 3

N.A.C. Dedication

by Frederick Kennedy

Last week's Dedication of the North Academic Center concluded Thursday with a variety of festivities. The highlight of these activities was President Bernard Harleston's cutting the ribbon, signifying the formal opening of the building.

Thursday's ceremonies include two ribbon cuttings and a plaque unveiled as symbolic actions, not only dedicating the NAC, but the Aronow Theater and Finley Student Center as well. Participants and spectators involved with the program included alumni, faculty and students moving collectively to each dedication location.

The Dedication Address in Aronow Theater initiated the day's ceremonies, which continued throughout the afternoon. After a brief introduction, President Harleston presented Dr. Charles Hamilton, Wallace Sayre Professor of Government, Columbia University, to the audience as the guest speaker. Afterwards, everyone filled the theater lobby for the dedication proceedings. Manager of the Finley Student Center, James Small, presented President Harleston for the unveiling of the plaque on the lobby wall. President Harleston subsequently removed the lavender material covering the bronze plaque. It formally names the theater after David and Rae Aronow for their past commitment to the college.

Next, Edward Evans, Director of Student Activities, requested President Harleston cut the ribbon hanging before the information desk, signifying the opening of the John Finley Student Center. "It's your place and I hope you wear it well," the President told the onlooking students just before cutting the lavender ribbon. The group then proceeded to the second floor rotunda where the final ribbon was cut, dedicating the NAC building itself.

The City College Brass Ensemble and Jazz Ensemble provided musical entertainment throughout the program, playing immediately after each dedication action was completed by the President. The program began in the morning and concluded with the following: A Dedication Concert by Orpheus Chamber Ensemble at Aaron Davis Hall, the opening of the Mary Ascher Art Exhibit, followed by a champagne reception at 4:30 p.m.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday featured lectures by distinguished special guests as a part of the week long ceremonies. Monday, Board of Education Chancellor Anthony Alvarado addressed the theme "Excellence and Equity in Education." Mr. Alvarado appeared despite being under tremendous scrutiny lately for his alleged corruption.

The Paper would like to give credit to and thank S.A.M.E. for the use of its video taped coverage of the dedication ceremonies.



photo by Michelle Dunkley

President Harleston Cuts Ribbon



photo by Winston Majette

Mary Ascher receiving award

NAC Dedication Week Ends With Pomp and Ceremony

by DiAnna L. Jones

"... and the word is 'go'... how far, how far." So goes an excerpt from the writings of Mary Ascher, City College's fourth oldest graduate, whose work was featured as part of the closing ceremonies of Dedication Week on behalf of the North Academic Complex (NAC). Selections from her work were featured in conjunction with a concert performed by the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra.

March 26-29th was NAC Dedication Week. NAC is the latest addition to the campus of City College's academic facilities. These words from Ms. Ascher were most appropriate as a summation of what has become a new era at City College. The NAC building and Aaron Davis Hall are the two latest installations of new campus facilities which will provide the stage for new academic and cultural endeavors intended to widen the scope of the educational experience at CCNY.

The scheduled performance of selections from Hindemuth and Schubert by the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra provided a musical celebration which exemplifies the need for a facility such as Aaron Davis Hall, and what is known amongst CCNY's performing arts majors as the Davis Center for the Performing Arts

program (DCPA). Just as NAC has provided housing for innovative academia, the Davis Center made it possible to elevate and expand the caliber of cultural and creative programs at CCNY, and with its three performance stages, has therefore made possible the appearance of such world class performers as Orpheus.

Orpheus is an autonomous group of 26 musicians and the group is comprised of individuals who have received awards and accolades of praise for their musical achievement not only in their home base of New York City, but in such areas of the world as eastern and western Europe, South America, India and Israel. Despite the inclement weather, which prevented members of the quartet who were to perform the Hindemuth selection from arriving, the sparkle of their performance of Schubert's Octet in F Major compensated for this quirk in the weather. Their performance was marked by infusions of melodious charm, stately elegance, fanfare and drama, executed with all the exactness that is obviously the reason they have become a group with stature in the area of classical music. Those of us who would appreciate other performances of the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra can take solace in the fact that they are frequent guests at Carnegie Hall.

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JESSE JACKSON— FRIEND OR FOE

by David Wade

Jesse Jackson carries the blood and the woes of our people. Like the best that we all possess, Jesse has shown himself able to make mistakes — big deal. Brothers and sisters beliefs are better focused and directed not upon Jesse with ill will but with a will to assist him in any way, by any means necessary.

Why Vote For Jesse

Jesse Jackson is the key to Ronald Reagan's defeat. Four years ago Africans and other less wealthy people had a choice to choose either Reagan or Carter, which was more like shooting ourselves or being shot, so, many of us did not vote. Therefore, Reagan was able to win New York by only 165,000 votes. This election year (particularly in New York) Jesse Jackson can make him wish he gets that many votes.

Besides Reagan's invading Grenada, shaking the hands of the Ku Klux Klan in approval and giving them more protective permits to March, playing world bully, taking no action against racism at home or abroad, exploiting the wealth of Africa and collaborating and dealing with South Africa is sufficient evidence that they cannot get any better while a man of his thinking is in office. Therefore, Jesse can and will expose him (they're all for what they truly are) and shall challenge them all to the last day.

What Does Jesse Mean to Oppressed People

Jesse Jackson's candidacy means peace, freedom from all injustices, it means liberation and it pulls the cloak off the faces of those who wish to govern the many by doing plenty of ungodly acts of devilishness. Jesse's campaign can expose the American dream. It will show this "Democracy" as the lying hypocrisy it is and has always been. It will prove that civil rights are down right lies and have never been right.

Furthermore, it will show that the constitution is the American government's illusion. But more importantly, Blacks have always been traitors to their people ("house negro, field negro" syndrome) when ever they felt they could best secure their needs, but again, Jesse Jackson has flushed them out into the open and thrown them into the face of the masses to be judged; later for the court house, the masses shall judged.

At a time as crucial to the world as 1984 we still have handkerchief headed males and females who have chosen to compromise only with the opposition because they have more gold, money, clout, and influential control over the lies of those who rightfully own that gold, etc. which determines the conditions under which they live. Jesse Jackson has exposed into the cold all of those who have decided to

remain or become sell outs.

Jesse's candidacy wants to point out to all of us that our lives cannot get better and will only become worse under the control and leadership of those who have never done anything for us but perpetuate oppression and classify Haitians as Aids carriers, which was trumped up and revealed as lies to prevent Haitian people from getting into the U.S.A.

With all the money or wealth right here in Americans, Aids and gonorrhea cannot be solved nor controlled. Something must be wrong with all the banks, businesses and 60 and 70 story high corporations. Job discrimination is still legal and unemployment for Blacks has gone through the ceiling. With all the schools teaching our kids to fail, society only wants to believe Blacks cannot do as well as whites, therefore they give more and more money to South Africa and schools that practice racism. In the meantime, our people drop school, use drugs, hangout and commit crimes because the plan that American has for our people today besides legalized lynching, which was rampant 30 years ago, is for generations of us to go to jail and kill other poor people.

Black people must control their own existence. Only one thing is going to get our people out of jail and that is to give them meaningful jobs. The only things that will keep them out of jail is a purpose, a mission, a cultural way of life. We must change the existence of our lives because billions of our people are in the army fighting wars they do not understand and they will inevitably end up killing each other.

We must control our own lives. Jesse Jackson today happens to be the beacon of light that will shine right through the American system of hatred, bigotry, lies, corruption, injustice, racism and beam a ray of hope over dope, strength over stench, mind power over sour wine, truth and love throughout the land over the Ku Klux Klan; trust plus will to persevere through all ills and the conscious awakening that must be born to once again make all African people look toward the salvation, redemption, protection, and the collective, cooperative and communal need for effort to work together. (With the system is okay, but we must work without it in order to have no allegiance to it as our work brings fruit to the earth) to assure our survival and protect us from our enemies and traitors.

Jesse cannot do it all because he only has two feet. We must help Jesse by registering to vote because by helping him to remove Reagan and having our issues brought to the front table, will insure the removal of our pregnant arch enemy minor (Mayor) Koch from NYC in 1985.

Letters

To: Mr. Bernard Harleston, CCNY President,
From: Stephen Payton, S.A.M.E. President

At this time, we the Students for Art, Media, and Education call upon your services as the College's president to try and remedy a situation mired in politics, bureaucratic red tape, greed and falsehoods all together demonstrating a blatant disregard for student rights.

The problem is the following. S.A.M.E., for the past six months, has followed the correct procedure in requesting adequate and suitable space other than the room given to them on the first floor of the North Academic Center (NAC 1/117). This alternate space could fulfill the organization's storage, production and post-production needs. You will find attached all available information on what has transpired over the course of these six months. A run-down will indicate that a) the Operations Committee, assigned the task of finding S.A.M.E. adequate and suitable space by the Student Services Corporation, was unsuccessful; b) Dean George McDonald, Vice-President of Student Affairs and Chairman of the Student Services Corporation, stated at an SSC meeting on January 31st that the deadline for finding S.A.M.E. a room was February 14th. At an SSC meeting of February 28th, McDonald stated the actual deadline as being the end of the spring semester. This particular statement for some reason is not included in the minutes reflecting what transpired at the February 28th meeting regarding S.A.M.E. The audio tapes of the SSC meetings on January 31st and February 29th are the only evidence that can indicate the inaccuracies.

Before continuing the rundown, you might be wondering how this all began. This all came about due to S.A.M.E.'s ouster from the CCNY Television and Media Production Center back in October of '83. Due to the centralization of two audio-visual departments (the School of Engineering and the School of Education) into the North Academic Center's fifth floor facility, S.A.M.E.'s time for production and post-production in that facility was drastically curtailed. As the weeks progressed, the facility's television studio became a storage area for the center's old and new equipment. This did not allow S.A.M.E. any space whatsoever to videotape any kind of production. Thus, the complete removal of the student-run television organization from that area became self-evident.

A couple of weeks ago, G. Scott Anderson, the Executive Assistant to President Harleston,

came in to investigate the matter and cited several options that S.A.M.E. had available to them. One choice was to go back to the CCNY Television and Media Production Center and request time on a limited basis for production. Given the on-going placement of production equipment by the center's personnel into the control room, it would make no sense at all to put in S.A.M.E.'s equipment (production switcher, monitors, etc.) into a room that's fully occupied with immovable equipment and expect to operate in this manner. That and having to take the equipment up and down from S.A.M.E.'s office to their control room time and time again on a limited basis is preposterous.

The second option is and continues to be the fight for rooms on the first floor of the North Academic Center. If S.A.M.E. could get 1/212 and 1/213, these rooms could facilitate the organization in so many ways. The same goes for 1/114 and 1/115 which can be turned into a mini-television studio, a control room, a post-production room and storage area. The latter two rooms provided that S.A.M.E. can keep its current room, which is 1/117. The reasons why S.A.M.E. cannot obtain either 1/212-1/213 or 1/114-1/115 are not valid. Anderson is presently continuing the investigation as to why S.A.M.E., having followed the correct channels in searching for adequate and suitable space, is being denied every possible outlet.

It's ironic how the College's administration has the power to centralize an audio-visual facility, give it enough space to operate (on the fifth floor) and not do the same for a student-run television medium with little more than a closet for space on the first floor. The implication is there and there's no denying it. If this is the administration's way of phasing out a particular organization, a student medium which has given the College its share of visual coverage (news, arts and sciences, sports and entertainment), then we have an answer. We fight to survive. We'll fight to achieve prosperity which can only be accomplished if the organization is accommodated with the proper amount of space. We cannot make our point any clearer. More students come into our current resident (NAC 1/117) to join the organization. This along with storage of purchased equipment into 1/117 makes for impossible working conditions. We implore you to act as quickly as possible given the circumstances as they are at this very moment.

Dear Editor:

I am a prisoner at Folsom State Prison. I have very few outside contacts, but I would like to communicate with other human beings. I am therefore, writing this letter to you, as the student body "ear" . . . so to speak . . . (Smile) of CUNY, in the hopes of enlisting your assistance in getting into contact with members of the CUNY student body whom might be interested/willing (to) in communicating with another human being. Basically, I am interested in communicating with anyone of any age, gender, or ethnic origin who can relate to communicating one-on-to-one with another human being . . . on a for real level and basis. I have an open and inquiring mind and spirit, and very few "isms" (smile).

Any assistance that you may be able to give me in my efforts will be very greatly appreciated.

Thank you for reading this letter.

Very Truly Yours,
Robert Charles Jordan Jr.

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Judith Cohall on "Bitter Cane"

On Wednesday, April 4, a heroic film was presented by the Student Committee for Non-Intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, along with the Day Student Government, the International Studies Program and four student organizations. The documentary, "Bitter Cane" (1983) was an extremely well-made account of the repressive way of life for the majority of Haitians. The movie used actual footage demonstrating the invasion of the U.S. Marine forces in 1917 and the effects of the continued military and industrial presence that still exists there. It gave a historical account of the struggles that some Haitians have waged for freedom and it also showed the various dictators bolstered by U.S. support who have put down these attempts at liberation.

Haitian workers are exploited by American and European corporations to the extent that most of them are paid the typical wage of \$2.64 per day. One company, Kellwood Inc., recently laid off a large number of workers in

the United States in order to shift production to Haiti and other low-wage earning countries. Smiles came to the lips of the entrepreneurs that were interviewed when they explained the benefits of industrialization in Haiti, such as tax-free status, no financial restrictions on money leaving the country, and of course the unorganized masses of workers. They were also quite happy with the control that the government had in terms of maintaining "political stability."

The film ended by showing the plight of the "boat people," Haitian refugees seeking asylum in the United States. Many lost their lives at sea, while those who arrived on American shores have been forced into concentration camps awaiting deportation in many cases. After the film, a discussion led by Professors Laraque and Mannigat of the Black Studies Department answered many questions that the students asked. The room was filled to capacity. The level of political activity regarding the Haitian

situation has not been significant up until the showing of this film and subsequent discussion. Perhaps brothers and sisters will be inspired by the event to engage in dialogue and to work towards solving the problems of the Caribbean and Central America. At the same time, problems facing the oppressed citizens of the United States must also be addressed.

The film festival has offered the best forum for enlightenment on campus thus far this semester. Grenada, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua have also been highlighted in the film festival. It has provided an excellent opportunity for students to increase their awareness of the region and relevant U.S. policies. Next week, "When Mountains Tremble" on Guatemala will be shown. The film series ends on May 2, with a film on the situation in Puerto Rico. Anyone interested in joining the committee can inquire through the International Studies Program on the sixth floor, or at the Political Science Department.

Jackson

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dience was mesmerized with Jackson as he sounded holy, magnificent, and resounding, and gave way to the incredible influence of his pathos.

It was then that all transcended toward the light of reminiscence provided by Jackson's focus on death, specifically murder. He recalled Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination of April 4th, 1968. "Dr. Martin Luther King was crucified, shot down in cold blood murder." He also had a few words of praise for the infamous Marvin Gaye, who died from his father's bullets, on Sun. April 1st. Jesse labelled as "a brother beloved, victim of a passion killing." Citing that this would not have happened, "if the guns weren't available," he iterated, "handguns have no socially useful purpose." "You can't defend yourself with a hand gun against sabotage ambush, passion killing. What about more security in the name of security. Marvin Gaye 1984, Martin Luther King 1968, we must ban these handguns. The site of crucifixion April 4, 1968. Today is April 3, 1984, 16 years later. We can vote today with voter fever and roll the stone away. What was April 4, the day of crucifixion in 1968. Will the day of resurrection be April 4, 1984. New life, new life. . . new life" the crowd chanted, "Vote. . . vote, Win Jesse, Win. . . Win Jesse Win!"

When Jackson left the podium many knew exactly where he stood on various political issues. Jackson was the people's choice. As enthusiastic supporters left the auditorium with voter fever, they carried in their minds the message bestowed upon them that day. Jesse Jackson got 80% of the Black vote in N.Y. Many students left school earlier than usual to go to cast their votes while some voted earlier.

the village **VOICE**

WRITING FELLOWSHIP -1984

City College students with an interest in writing and journalism are invited to apply for the Village Voice Writing Fellowship, designed to discover and train future journalists.

The Fellowship is open to *minority students* who have completed at least 45 credits with good grades. All majors are eligible. Poets, scientists, historians and novelists are encouraged to apply. Previous newspaper experience is *not* necessary.

The student selected for this Fellowship will work *fulltime* from August 1, 1984 through January, 1985 and will learn how to develop, report and write stories.

A Stipend of \$100 per week will be paid. In addition, up to 12 credits may be earned toward a degree.

- Application deadline: June 15, 1984
- For application and more information, contact:

MR. TONY ROGERS
Office of Career Services
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690-5326

Intramurals Are Back

by Richard Summers

The two-time defending champion, "Wrecking Crew" leads the field for this semester's intramural basketball tournament. This semester's tourney appears to be the most competitive in quite some time. The champions are going to be hard pressed to hold on to their title, but it will be equally hard to take their title away.

Willie (Kenny) Covington is the leader of the Crew and he is largely responsible for the team winning their back-to-back championships. His aggressive play and scoring are an integral part of his team's attack and he isn't doing it alone either.

Darryl London was the team's center for the two championships and is still the man in the middle for the Crew. Glen Mackie has been a

fixture at one forward spot. Both London and Mackie are aggressive on the boards and trigger the team's fast break.

John Morgan joins Covington in the backcourt and together they make it tough on the opponents' ballhandlers by trapping and pressing the ball. Both Morgan and Covington play the passing lanes very well and create a large portion of the team's offense through their defense. Add Mark Wells to the Crew and you come up with a very potent front line.

Thus far, the Crew has gotten off to a 2-2 start. That record is not enough for first place because that distinction belongs to a new entry in the tournament, "The Enterprise." Even though they are not in first place, the Crew still remains the team to beat in the tournament. This should be a very exciting tournament, so come down to the Nat Holman Gym and check out the action.

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Ernest B. Boynton, Jr., Memorial Fund

The sudden and untimely passing of City College professor, Ernest B. Boynton, Jr., sent shock waves through the City College community. Many of his colleagues, former students and friends have evidenced a desire to show appreciation for his service to the college. To that purpose a tax-exempt memorial fund has been sent up to further Professor Boynton's efforts to create quality undergraduate journalism at the college by awarding outstanding students, providing financial aid, job placement, support for communications needs in the way of equipment and other worthy purposes.

To: The City College Fund, 139th St. & Convent Ave., NY, NY 10031
My donation to the Ernest B. Boynton, Jr., Memorial Fund is enclosed:

() a contribution in the amount of \$ _____
() a pledge for \$ _____, which I will pay in _____ annual installments.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

In 1906, Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati after many years of fruitless attempts, managed to persuade certain local industries and the University, to share in the education of a group of engineering students through alternate periods of employment in industry and instruction at the University. Although the innovative concept introduced by Professor Schneider (civil engineering) allowed for twenty-seven Cincinnati engineering students to become the first Cooperative Education students in history. The concept of learning by doing is not a new one. The Greek playwright Sophocles said, "one must learn by doing the thing; for though you think you know it you have no certainty until you try." A some-what more popular statement is "experience is the best teacher."

Herman Schneider's Coop Education plan was an immediate success, the number of students participating at Cincinnati grew rapidly, and within a short period other colleges and universities adopted the program. Today the Cooperative education movement has become an accepted and valued part of higher education in the United States with over 1,000 Colleges and universities participating in the program. According to the National Commission for Cooperative Education. The Federal government in 1977 alone employed 10,400 Coop Education students. Sixty percent of those who completed their co-op assignment were hired in permanent Federal positions after graduation. Currently the Federal budget authorities close to \$35 million dollars a year to support cooperative education. There is also an upswing in the development of Cooperative Education Programs in the private sector.

WHAT DOES COOPERATIVE EDUCATION MEAN TO THE STUDENT

A. Co-op Education enables the student to become acquainted and make valuable contacts with people employed in Professional occupations.

B. Co-op Education can make academic work more meaningful, as a result of contact with designs, projects, products, procedures, services and developments. The student observes the practical application of the principles studied in the classroom.

C. The student learns to work with others, developing concepts in human relations.

D. The salaries earned by the Co-op Education student can be used as a substantial portion towards the cost of his or her education.

E. Work experiences gained while on a Co-op Education assignment, usually makes the student more valuable to an employer after graduation.

WHAT DOES COOPERATIVE EDUCATION MEAN TO THE COLLEGE

A. Institutions that offer Co-op Education programs attract many able students, who seek the opportunity to mix study and work.

B. Co-op Education Students bring back to the Campus, the classroom and the faculty, up dated information on industrial and business practices and new technology. This feedback can help the curriculum remain current and

relevant. Co-op Education students provide a bridge to the communities served by the institution. They also help develop the needed cooperation between industry and education.

WHAT COOPERATIVE EDUCATION MEANS TO INDUSTRY

A. The cost of training Co-op Education students is much less than that of comparable training given to college graduates who have not had the benefits of a cooperative plan of education.

B. Many Co-op Education students stay on with their employers, making cooperative Education a source of well-trained college students.

C. Due to the continuous rotation of students making up a Co-op Education team, a position may be filled at all times.

D. Students returning to school after their work assignment become good-will ambassadors for companies.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS SEEN WITH COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

In many cases a student that participates in Cooperative Education programs must extend their expected date of graduation. Many students choose to however, because graduation gives no guarantee to immediate employment. Statistics show that students that graduate with work experience have a better chance towards employment than students graduating without work experience.

A frequent problem seen by many Cooperative Education Coordinators and directors, is the persuading the teaching faculty to accept the notion that students might obtain degree credit based upon work attained learning. Other specific problems include the amount of credit to be given and the responsibility for awarding Credit. There is no simple solution to the concern with awarding credit. According to a number of Cooperative Education directors who have over come this difficulty, the best approach to the problem is to establish supportive relations with faculty members, often on an individual basis with hopes that the merits of Cooperative Education will motivate an overall positive support of the Concept. Others indicate the need for carefully matching students job assignments so that the merits of the program can be immediately obvious to all skeptics.

Cooperative Education is not for everyone, but it can be extremely beneficial to those who are eligible and choose to take advantage of what the program has to offer.

Due to a recent grant awarded to The City College Office of Career Services by the U.S. Office of Education for the purpose of enriching the Cooperative Education experience at City. There is no time better than the present to explore whether Cooperative Education can be a useful plan for your future. There will be a Cooperative Education workshop held on Thursday, April 12th, between 12:30 noon and 2:00 p.m. in NAC 1/203. Come see whether Cooperative Education is for you.

NAC Dedication Week Ends with Pomp and Ceremony

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Just as Orpheus provided the dramatic musical ending to activities for NAC Dedication week, Mary Ascher's art, displayed in the entrance lobby of Davis Hall, provided a dramatic artistic finale with her lithographs in black and white and her serigraphs in color. The Mary Ascher Art Exhibit featured women from the Bible, as well as her oils projecting idealistic themes and praise for women in the area of sports. Her "Twelve Women of the Old Testament and Apocrypha" and "Twelve Women of the New Testament and the Early Church," complete with script, as well as her "Corridors of Power" and "Women in Sports" displayed the durability of simplicity, and yet hinted of the dominance of the human spirit. Mary Ascher has concentrated on biblical themes within the last 20 years of her career, and in these two collections featuring biblical women, Mary Ascher feels she has made a significant statement about women in general, and all of us in particular: that is, we can only

achieve success in new challenges by appreciating the old, and we can only realize the grandiose after we have reckoned with the simplistic.

Mary Ascher is a graduate of the class of 1923 and she is a member of the original group of female graduates at City College. She has distinguished herself in the art world and the world-at-large, and was therefore presented the Certificate of Accomplishment on Thursday by President Harleston, accompanied by a letter of warm greetings, congratulations and praise from Mayor Koch.

Ms. Ascher's portrayal of Delilah, overlooked virtuous principles in exchange for selfish gain, and pictures of Ruth and Naomi exemplify a "story of love and duty."

The NAC building is a facility which is intended to house programs which will be vehicles for CCNY students their goals. It certainly would not hurt to remember that "the word is 'go'... how far, how far."