

The Paper

So we stand here
On the edge of hell
In Harlem
And look out on the World
And wonder
What we're gonna do
In the face of
What we remember

Langston Hughes

Volume 58 No. 7

A Medium For People of African Descent

October 17, 2002

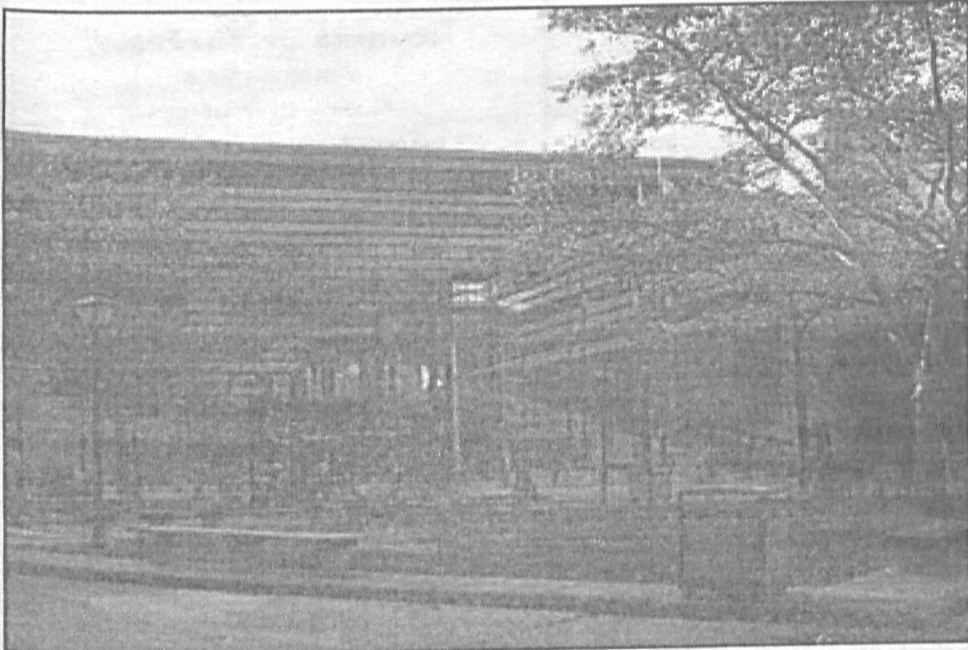
CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Student Lounge to be Lost? Beautification or Eviction?

by Sheria McFadden

It has come to the attention of the Graduate Student Council (GSC) that there are plans to relocate the

Graduate Student lounge to the first floor of the NAC Building, so that they can make room for the students in the Honors Program. After the meeting, the other members of Graduate Student



The City College campus only looks new and improved.

Courtesy of www.cuny.edu.

Graduate Student Lounge located at NAC Rm 6/201. Under no circumstances will the GSC allow this room to be relocated.

On Thursday, October 9, 2002, at a Policy Advisory Committee meeting, Mrs. Wendy Thornton, Director of Co-Curricular Life, mentioned that there were indeed plans to relocate the

Council (GSC) were informed and the general consensus was that why should the GSC student lounge be relocated when there is a vacant room on the first floor? This room has been home to the graduate students for a number of years. The Graduate Student Council is in the

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Students Face Eviction from Wingate Gym

by Anthony Hempfield

Recently it has come to the attention of a select few members of the CCNY student government that the student gym located in Wingate Hall will soon relocate to the basement of the building, a venue that is much smaller than Wingate Hall and cannot accommodate all of the equipment presently found there. This will be a serious inconvenience to many of the students who have become accustomed to the Wingate Gym, which was recently renovated in 2000.

According to John Ryan, the supervisor of CCNY's Physical Plant Services, "the space in Wingate is needed because the Y-Building, which houses many of the important

administrative offices, will be renovated soon and office space must be found for the displaced workers." Many students seem to be sympathetic to the needs of the Y-Building staff but have a problem with the fact that students were not involved in the decision.

This lack of involvement seems to be the problem. Because of the

administration's policy of consistently disenfranchising the students here, many CCNY students are unaware of this issue. Information about issues and problems that affect students trickle down from the administration to the students. Many times the president and deans of CCNY tell the students that the school is a coalition of administration and student body working together for the advancement of the college. However, time and time

again, on vital issue such as this one, there is no student/administration interplay.

Support for students' right to be involved in decisions that are made here at CCNY comes from a broad base. For example, one



Students working out at Wingate Gym.

Courtesy of www.cuny.edu

Physical Plant

Service employee, has noted that over the last five years he has seen the CCNY administration disrespect the student body with cutback and all kinds of assaults on student services.

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CCNY Alumnus Stanley Nelson Receives 'Genius' Award

Stanley Nelson, a Harlem-based filmmaker and 1976 graduate of City College, has been named a 2002 MacArthur Fellow.

The Harlem resident is the brother of Professor Jill Nelson, the noted journalist and writer who is a member of CCNY's Media and Communication Arts Department.

Mr. Nelson, whose films are acclaimed for raising awareness of the influence of the Black experience in America, is one of 24 recipients of the prestigious Fellowships, dubbed "genius" awards and given out annually by The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to some of the most outstanding creative minds in America.

Each Fellow will receive \$500,000 in "no strings attached" support over the next five years.

"As the MacArthur Foundation approaches its twenty-fifth year, the announcement of the new class of MacArthur Fellows serves as a reminder of the importance of the creative individual in American society," said Jonathan F. Fanton, President of the MacArthur Foundation.

"For over two decades, the

MacArthur Fellows Program has been a vital part of the Foundation's efforts to recognize and support individuals who lift our spirits, illuminate the human potential, and shape our collective future," Mr. Fanton added.

Mr. Nelson described his reaction when told of his selection for the award.

"I was shocked, surprised and excited," he said. "For the first time in my life I pinched myself and I have continued to pinch five or six times a day. I still don't believe it."

He is the second City College alumnus to be honored by the MacArthur Foundation. Deborah Willis, a 1986 graduate of CCNY's art history and museum studies M.A. program, was named a MacArthur Fellow in the year 2000, for her pioneering work as a scholar in the investigation and recovery of the rich legacy of African-American photography.

A veteran filmmaker who received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the Leonard Davis Film Program at City College in 1976, Mr. Nelson is the co-founder of Firelight Media/Half-Nelson Films, an independent, non-profit film and video

production company where he also serves as director, producer, and writer.

Mr. Nelson is renowned for his signature style and distinctive cinematic voice. His films on a wide variety of subjects convey powerful stories with evocative technique.

In his exploration of African-American history, Mr. Nelson looks beyond standard topics of this genre to investigate less explored themes and biographical subjects. His awarded winning film, *The Black Press: Soldiers without Swords*, released in 1999, won the "Best Documentary Film Award" at the San Francisco Film Festival and the "Freedom of Expression Award" at the Sundance Film Festival.

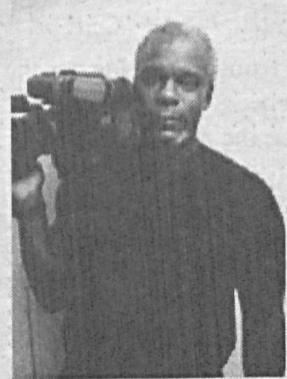
In *Marcus Garvey: Look for Me in the Whirlwind*, Mr. Nelson examines an enigmatic African-American icon, illuminating character and cultural context. With *Puerto Rico: Our Right to Decide*, he probes

still farther afield, considering the implications of political democracy arising from the historical trajectory of confluence and conflict among Anglo, Spanish, African, and indigenous social structures.

Mr. Nelson, whose other awards include the duPont-Columbia Silver Baton and the CINE Golden Eagle Award, is currently working on a documentary about the murder of Emmett Till. His other projects include the Heritage of the African-American middle class on Martha's Vineyard, and the international anthropology of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Through such projects, Mr. Nelson extends his larger mission of raising awareness of the pervasive influence of the African-American experience of the nation's common historical and cultural heritage.

Reprinted courtesy of CCNY News.



The man and his craft.

Courtesy of http://www.cpb.org

Editorial

by Ernesto Johnson

The (not so) funny thing is that it would be assumed that the guiding principles and policies of a college would benefit the students who attend and financially support the institution and not just the shot callers. Experience has shown us by now that this is not the case. Every time you turn around it seems as if the bureaucrats here at CCNY are shaving away vital programs, much to the detriment of the students.

The latest outrage on campus regards the purported arrangements being made to move CCNY's Fitness Center, currently located in the Wingate Building, to a much smaller and inadequate space located in the building's basement.

Mr. John Ryan of the department of Campus Planning is the lead person behind this actionssss. CCNY's Y-Building is scheduled for an overhaul and as a result, alternate office space for offices currently housed in that building is needed. It is reported that Mr. Ryan feels that the location change for CCNY's

Fitness Center is necessary in order to provide these new offices. If his plan succeeds, Mr. Ryan will convert Wingate's old swimming pool into the new home for the fitness center.

Even if all the reasons given for the relocation of the fitness center are valid, shouldn't students be included in making such an important decision? Shouldn't the students voice count considering that our activity fee funds the fitness center? Why should our gym be compromised, its elimination considered the solution to a lack of office space? Why does it seem like the students always have to suffer, struggle or lose out? Why is it that the hands that are supposed to guide us towards educational righteousness always carry out injustices against us? Lastly, why is it that whenever the administrators here tell us something, we feel as if we're being lied to, that the whole truth is not being shared?

This message goes out to all students, alumni's and personnel who use the facility and to others who share our concerns. Let's face

it. A change to our fitness center would only benefit a small portion of the CCNY community. It would mean a reduction in the activities offered, less equipment and a much smaller workout space. Does this sound fair? Let your voice be heard and protest. There's a petition circulating around campus informing students about the proposed changes. Sign it and also speak to your representatives in the Undergraduate Student Government (USG).

CCNY family, what are we going to do? Let's not suffer and smile any longer. Let's unite and win this fight.

Ernesto Johnson can be reached at ernestjohnson@yahoo.com.

Racism Summit Shaky

by Valdón Tau Battice

The African and African Descendants World Conference Against Racism held in Bridgetown, Barbados from October 2-6, although not an official meeting of world governments was, at least in theory, a follow up to last year's United Nations Racism Conference held in Durban, South Africa. This year's gathering proposed to implement the UN's "Program of Action" (POA) developed at the South African conference where slavery was deemed "a crime against humanity" but the issue of reparations was strangely sidestepped. Lest we forget, the biggest economic beneficiary of Black slavery, the U.S., walked out of that conference.

Topics on this year's agenda included reparations, health care, education, youth, judicial reform, economic issues and the decolonization of the remaining Black colonies. More than 300 delegates from Africa, the Americas, the Caribbean and Europe participated. Among the speakers and personalities at the event were honorary chairman Danny Glover, activist Angela Davis and South African freedom fighter, Winnie Mandikizela Mandela.

CCNY Professor John Amoda was guarded about the fruits of such conferences.

Bad blood was drawn on the first working day of the conference when all non-Blacks were asked to leave Sherbourne Center in a motion proposed by the 50-member strong British delegation which felt it had been misled by the organizers into thinking that the event was for Africans and African descendents only.

Kwaku Bonsu, a London disc jockey and black activist told

Barbados' *Daily Nation*.

A resolution barring all of the dozen or so non-Black delegates was voted for by the overwhelming majority of those present and adopted by chairman of the central organizing committee, Dr. Jewel Crawford.

"We told them emphatically that we don't want to be sitting down with no Europeans or Asians and they assured us that this is an African and African only event and that is why we came here."

- Kwaku Bonsu, London disc jockey and Black activist

Among the Whites kicked out were Karen Dear, a journalist working for the Barbados Advocate; Bill Farrington, a freelance journalist from New York; and Martin Pile, the wife of a Black Bajan and a 21-year resident of the country. Her daughter was told she could stay but she exited with her mother. Unconfirmed reports were that the Cuban, Martiniquan, Haitian and South African contingents withdrew from the conference within days.

Prior to the exclusion vote, Senegalese Doudou Diene, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance lambasted the motion as being contrary to the achievements of Durban and his understanding of this current conference.

Still, others felt that this conference was an opportunity for Africans to discuss the issues among

themselves and address their personal hurt. "How can they heal if the perpetrators are there?" asked Dr. Kuba Assegai, a Kittitian living in Connecticut.

The Daily Nation on Thursday, 3rd October stated, "radical voices" were "backed by timid souls" and that "radicalism and intolerance" had "opened embarrassing divisions at the meeting." Moreover, "the delegates who supported the decision either ignored or were not aware of the predictions of critics of the conference who had said long before the first participant even set foot on Barbadian soil that the deliberations would descend into name-calling, finger pointing and little else of value."

The Barbados government was a sponsor of the event but not a participant. Attorney General and Minister of Home Affairs, Mia Mottley, issued a statement clearly saying the Barbados Government "does not support segregation in any form or racism in any guise."

The outcomes of the conference are not only important for matters of African concern in general but also for the Bajan society. Lessons are to be learned by all. Barbados' population of around 275,000 is 80% Black, 4% White with the remainder Mixed and East Indian. The Bajan people enjoy a high standard of living and work well together, but to say racial uneasiness and separation does not exist would be inaccurate. As Dr. Tony Squires saw it, "racism may not be as overt as it is in the United States, but if you look at the possession of land, especially beachfront property, and the possibility of obtaining a bank loan, then the element of race is very apparent. It operates here in a very covert way."

The Paper

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With the sun and sand of Barbados a memory, a couple of weighty questions arise. How are discussions on racism to progress if members of particular races are expelled from the dialogue? If Blacks are to expect economic reparations shouldn't the payers be included in the process?

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Turmoil Rocks Cote d'Ivoire

by Kelechi Onwuchekwa

Back in mid-September, the nation of Cote d'Ivoire plunged into violence that is now threatening western Africa. Hundreds of lives have been lost in the fighting between rebels in the northern region of the country and government troops in the southern region. This insurrection stems from the actions taken by President Laurent Gbagbo to demobilize the military, whereupon parts of the military, disgruntled by the impending losses, proceeded to attack government facilities in the cities of Abidjan, Bouake, and the capital of Yamoussoukro. The African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have tried to intervene and establish peace in the country by sending forces and diplomats into the area in early October, but the collapse of a truce made on October 6th between the government and rebel forces has made this very difficult. Matters have not been helped by both the United States and France, who have entered the country only to protect their citizens and interests and leave the native Africans to fight among themselves.

The few media that have covered the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire have

asked why such a disaster should befall a nation was supposedly the most politically stable in Anglophone and Francophone west Africa. The answer lies in two areas: one is the political rift between northern Cote d'Ivoire and southern Cote d'Ivoire



Rebels contributing to the unrest in Cote D'Ivoire.

and the troublesome political leadership that has plagued many western African nations for many years.

Cote d'Ivoire, like many other West African states, has a population divided along religious lines, with the north being mostly Islamic and the south being mostly Christian. This has influenced national politics because there has been a continual struggle for power between the political leaders of both regions which led to a series of clashes in the late 1990s. In addition, the military, under the leadership of General Robert Guei, has disrupted

national politics by pitting religions against each other, marginalizing the northern peoples, and using the resulting instability to take power. This has led to the rift that exists today between northerners supporting the rebels and southerners supporting the government.

Political leadership is another factor behind the insurrection. After over thirty years of one party rule, attempts by former

President Felix Houphpet-Bogny to transfer power to his trusted successors melted down in 1995, with a struggle ensuing between the faction loyal to Bogny and his hand-picked successor Henri Bedie, the faction loyal to Muslim leader Alassane Ouattara, another key player and one of the main voices of the northern Muslim peoples, and the faction loyal to General Guei who has been killed in the recent fighting. The situation climaxed in 1999, when Gen. Guei assumed power in a coup that overthrew Bedie. General Guei was, in

turn, forced out of power by Gbagbo in the elections of 2000.

This situation is reflective of the split in African-American leadership between old-guard leaders with Civil Rights or Democratic Party ideology and the younger generation of politicians who are attempting to advance their respective communities by different means, with the recent mayoral election in Newark, NJ a prime example. The battles that are resulting from this split only serve the Establishment and in the end will keep the Black community from becoming the major political and economic force that it should be in America. In fact, it may be one of the main reasons that some local Black communities cannot effectively respond to the economic disenfranchisement, political marginalization, and general disrespect from the larger public. This is also the case in Cote d'Ivoire. In addition, as a result of this conflict, the economy will be left in shambles, the public will be further balkanized, and the tensions could potentially spread to other west African nations, making it harder for them to effectively compete with western Europe and the United States.

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Evidence Exonerates Defendants in Central Park Jogger Case

by Kahlil Almustafa

In 1989, five teenagers of African descent were convicted for the assault and rape of a white woman, in an attack dubbed the Central Park Jogger Case--a case which propelled racial tensions in New York City and gained national attention. Now, thirteen years later, an unexpected confession along with matching DNA, has brought this case back to the spotlight.

The five teens were convicted on charges of rape/sexual assault and other charges. The convictions were based primarily on their videotaped confessions. Their lawyers argued that although the confessions were coerced, the tapes were still played at the teenagers' trials. The only other evidence in the trial was a blond pubic hair similar to the victim's that was found on one of the defendants jacket. None of the defendants' DNA matched the DNA found in semen from the woman's sock.

Jurors convicted the five young men in two separate trials. They received sentences between five and fifteen years. They all served their time though one is serving a sentence for an unrelated crime.

This case had been forgotten until January of this year when Matias Reyes came forward and confessed to raping and beating the jogger in Central Park on the night of April 19, 1989. Reyes said that years of prison counseling gave him the conscious to finally tell the truth after thirteen years. More convincing than his confession is the fact the DNA found on the sock is exactly the same as Reyes'.

The 31-year-old Reyes was arrested a few months after the Central Park jogger attack for raping three other women and murdering one of them. Reyes is currently serving a minimum 33-year term at Attica. He cannot be charged in the jogger attack because the statute of limitations has expired.

At least one police officer and one assistant district attorney worked on the two trials of the five young men. The same judge, State Supreme Court Justice Thomas Galligan, presided over both cases as well. While those cases went to trial, Matias was in custody for a string of violent rapes committed in the four months following the Central Park attack. With the signed petitions and videotaped confessions of the young men,

no link was ever made between Reyes and the rape at Central Park.

Today legal advisors for the young men demand the convictions be overturned. "These young men are innocent," said defense attorney Michael Warren, who is seeking to have the guilty verdicts thrown out. "There is injustice here."

LET'S FOLLOW THE EVIDENCE:

Semen on the sock: None of the five teenagers' DNA matched with the



Confessed rapist Matias Reyes

semen found on the sock. The person matching the DNA left on the victim in the Central Park Jogger case was never caught and charged for the crime. Thirteen years later, Matias Reyes' DNA is a perfect match.

No forensic evidence: Michael Baden, a former New York City chief medical examiner reviewed the forensic testimony and visited the crime scene. He said the physical evidence was "more consistent" with a single

perpetrator not a gang rape.

No evidence at all: The defense also noted that no traces of the woman's blood were found on the boys' clothes, despite the fact that she was covered in blood. Advanced DNA capability also found that the blond hair used as physical evidence in the trial did not belong to the victim.

Reyes' testimony: The Central Park Jogger attack is consistent with the crimes Matias Reyes' committed in the same area. Also, Reyes drew a map to show the route he took through the park and detailed the attack. His map closely resembled the diagram investigators used as evidence presented in the trial.

Insisting innocence: These teenagers, now men, still insist they had nothing to do with the attack in Central Park. They insist the police tricked and coerced them into making the statements. Their families say that the police led them to think their children were witnesses and not criminals and that their taped confessions would allow them to go home.

Bring in the experts: Two leading experts on false confessions said inter-

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It must be recognized too, that Africa, its people, its present and its future are of vital concern to everyone, no matter how far removed geographically.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie I
Addressing American Committee on Africa
September 18, 1960

Honorable Mention

Professors Stephen Urkowitz & Bill Crain

by Chinonyerem Omeokwe

CCNY has both its share of note-worthy professors but also has some not-so-great ones. Sometimes when we see "staff" as the instructor for a class listed in the bulletin, we wonder if the department genuinely doesn't know who will be teaching or if they are trying to hide it so students don't avoid taking the class. Students generally know who to take and who to avoid. If a student is not sure, he/she can definitely ask a classmate and get a whole rundown on who is a good professor and who is not.

One City College professor who deserves a great deal of recognition is Professor Urkowitz, who teaches English and is heavily involved in the Theatre Department here at school. Last semester, I had the privilege of taking a class on Shakespeare's work with him. I went into the class with a great deal of trepidation because I knew that one of two things could happen. On the one hand, I could have been totally confused because of the language and style of Shakespeare's writing or I could have been totally bored. After the first class, I knew that none of these scenarios would actually be the case.

We read about seven of Shakespeare's major works and each time Professor Urkowitz came up with interesting and different ways to introduce and present the material. He showed up to each class with a level of energy that I have never encountered in all my four years at City College. Professor Urkowitz made a genuine effort to connect with his students. We

knew about his life, his family, his history, his trials and tribulations. He encouraged the students with his candidness and kept his student interested because of his charisma and intensity. Above all this, Professor Urkowitz knew his material in and out. He has a book published to prove it. And this is not the end of Professor Urkowitz's accomplishments, in the late seventies he received a Grammy nomination and now he is directing the Shakespearean play *A Mid-Summer Night's Dream*, just as he has directed other plays before which, by the way, have always been top-rate.

It's not often that the students at City College get a chance to take a class with a forward-thinking professor who laughs in the face of convention and embraces invention. Professor Urkowitz made the study of Shakespeare's works into a study of the dynamics of life, relationships, and society. We give praises where praises are due. Professor Urkowitz, we are glad to have you here at City College.

The Paper would also like to acknowledge Professor Crain of the psychology department. He is actively involved in CCNY affairs and always has the students' interests at heart. He contributed an article in our last issue about the unfair practices of the CUNY admission exam and we are grateful to have such professors who actually care about the students and do what they can to protect us. Likewise, Dr. Crain, we are glad to have you here at City College.

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Life After City College

by Cecily Canady

Many students look at college as a way of getting ahead in society. You go to a college of your choice, you earn a degree in a field that you like and then you get started in your career right? Wrong—the availability of jobs has been at an all time low due to recession before and after Sept. 11 and students are finding that getting into their career after graduation is not practical nowadays. Currently, unemployment is a common way of life and students may have to look forward to it. The current unemployment rate is 5.9%, which is near a seven year high. In July 2002, there were 8.3 million unemployed Americans. Students may have to make a change in their career goals or perhaps apply to grad school to increase employment opportunities.

An alternate career plan is what most students have to develop to get started in the working world. Jeffery Michaels, a graduate of Medgar Evers College/CUNY, with a Bachelor's degree in political science has realized that his plans have to change. "I was expecting to get directly into my field after graduating but it seems like that is not the case," said Michaels. Now, his options after grad-

uating are going to grad school or law school. "I didn't want to further my education until two years from now so that I could have enough working experience and also save some money to finish my education but it looks like I have a different agenda." Along with that option in mind, Michaels had an application for the police department ready to be submitted. "This is also something that I have to keep in mind just to have something to fall back on even though it was never in the plan."

Leila Richmond, a 2001 graduate from SUNY Potsdam, with a degree in Employee Relations is still unemployed. "I have been job searching in my field for over a year and I have yet to find something pertaining to my study. I have been on interviews after interviews and things just don't seem promising." Richmond has realized like Michaels that having other options post graduation is necessary. Starting a career in Richmond's field is not a priority anymore and now anything will do. She has been working part-time at Starbucks just to keep some money in her pocket. "I won't give up on looking what I have studied so hard for but I have to take what is reliable right now."

A recent survey by the

Central Park Jogger Case

... Continued from Page 3

rogators sometimes encourage false confessions. Richard Ofshe of the University of California Berkeley said the prosecutor, Elizabeth Lederer was, "... working like mad to try to get these kids to say things that are consistent with the facts as she knows them." Saul Kassin of Williams College said the fact that police brought one of the boys to the crime scene before he gave his videotaped confession was a "flagrant" violation.

Go to the videotape: The two experts noted there were "glaring errors" in the taped accounts. First, the accounts of the boys' did not agree. Each teenager confessed to a different one being the first to get on top of the woman. Second, the teenagers incorrectly said she was naked. Finally, one of the young men repeatedly said a knife was used to cut off the woman's pants. Actually her pants were not cut off, and none of her injuries were caused by a knife.

Common Sense: Reyes argues that if

he had committed the rape with the five teenagers, it is *highly* unlikely that one of them would not have given him up instead of serving the thirteen-year sentence.

Several detectives who worked on the case in 1989 say the confessions were given voluntarily and without coercion and say they are confident the convictions are valid. Most say they think Reyes is the other attacker they always believed was out there, though they are divided over whether he was with the teenagers when he raped the jogger, or whether he raped her before or after them. Still, the Manhattan District Attorney's office is reexamining the case.

Will the five men's convictions be overturned? Convicted murderer/rapist Matias Reyes' said, "I just hope they do the right thing. Then if they don't, it'll be on their head." Perhaps his new-found conscience will be contagious.

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Beautification or Eviction?

... Continued from Page 1

process of purchasing new furniture for the room and it will be the future home for all GSC workshops, seminars and graduate club activities.

This issue raises concerns because once again students are being asked to give up the space they have maintained for years. The administration promotes beautification, however, it seems that they are really promoting eviction. Whenever a part of the beautification plan is implemented, another student resource, service and/or space disappears.

It makes one wonder if the administration's plans to upgrade the campus and improve student life are for the benefit of the new faces at City

College and without consideration of the current student body.

As adults, it is our responsibility to become knowledgeable about our academic environment and the resources it has to offer. It is imperative that students to become involved in the student government, clubs, and organizations on campus, which serve as a means of communication between the administration and students. Student participation in these activities helps maintain the necessary resources and services needed for a full-bodied education here at City College.

Sheria McFadden is CCNY Graduate Student Council chair. She can be reached at gsc@ccny.cuny.edu.

Here are some options...

Do an internship—Visit the Career Center in NAC 1/116 that has a wide selection of internships nationwide in every field.

Network—Its all about who you know so make solid relationships with people in your field maybe old friends who have graduated before you.

Be Open—Broadening your choices within your field can help you get your foot in the door. Research your field to see what is your career goal and express that to employers.

Study Some More—Grad school may have to be a sooner option that way you are fully educated and well rounded in your field. City has a graduate center that is more than welcome to have you there.

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National Association of Colleges and Employers (NACE) indicates that hiring of college graduates in 2003 will decline by 3.6% from last year. What do the 2003 graduates think about what they have to look forward to? "New York is not the only city that has good jobs even though the recession is nationwide you've still got to try everywhere else," says Tracy Jones, a CCNY senior majoring in psychology. "The more choices you have the greater your chances are to get into the career you like."

Chris Brown also a senior majoring in English adds, "I know people who have graduated last year and are employed in their field so there is some hope. You just have to prepare yourself for the challenges that come when looking for something in your field."

With the current rate of unemployment, job hunting seems so discouraging and challenging. How can the 2003 graduates make sure they stay on their career paths? There are a couple of pro-active things to do to make yourself more marketable in an inhospitable job market.

Go to the Career Center in NAC 1/116 for further details about your career choices.