Extensive Renovation Underway in Science Building

By Andy Poon

Construction work at the Science Building courtyard in the center of Queensborough Community College (QCC), now an unappealing but familiar part of the campus, has been underway for nearly a year. Known as the Science Building Enclosure Project, its purpose is to construct a new dining and meeting space which can accommodate up to 450 people as well as a new central kitchen, servery, lobby, elevator, and restrooms.

Previous coverage on the planning stages of the Science Building Enclosure Project was provided by Luke Tabet in the December 2012 issue of the Communiqué in which former Dean of Facilities Arthur Perkins, who was heavily involved in the project and design, was interviewed. Today, nearly two years later, the project has progressed from the planning stages into active construction. The Communiqué has recently interviewed Facilitates Planning Director Paul Tellers, who succeeded Perkins in April 2013. Although Tellers was not involved with the initial planning, he ensured that specifications were met, worked to minimize impact of construction on building occupants, and held a campus-wide meeting in June 2013 to inform the community about the project.

Plans to renovate the Science courtyard have been ongoing for more than seven years, a project that President Diane Call Perkins in April 2013. Although Tellers was not involved with the initial planning, he ensured that specifications were met, worked to minimize impact of construction on building occupants, and held a campus-wide meeting in June 2013 to inform the community about the project.

Plains to renovate the Science courtyard have been ongoing for more than seven years, a project that President Diane Call Perkins has been very involved in, as affirmed by both Perkins and Tellers. Originally built to accommodate 5,000 students, the 37 acre QCC campus currently serves over 16,000 students and approximately 2,200 employees, as described in the QCC project website. A new space to replace the current undersized dining room at the basement level of the Science Building, which seats approximately 123 people depending on the seating arrangement, is long overdue.

“It is crowded,” said first semester student Faith Oyebola while sitting amidst an overburdened dining room at around noon. “It gets packed very easily, too. If there is an emergency down here, not a lot of people will get out.”

“The big idea to the current project we’re doing,” as explained by Tellers, “is that for years the cafeteria was in the every college has a bookstore and teaching them about the school and how

Graduation: The “Two Year” Dilemma

By Darren L’Alloque

Graduation. It is generally the cheerful end to a grueling period of studying, stress and exhaustion. However, it is a joy that, statistically speaking, most students at Queensborough Community College (QCC) will not feel for quite some time – if ever.

It is a well-known “fact” that senior colleges finish in four years, while community colleges finish in two. One of community college’s biggest advantages over senior colleges is said to be its ability to give a person a degree in that time period alongside its cheaper cost.

The problem is, while it is indeed cheaper if you get in and out in two years, it is obviously no longer true if the amount of time taken is three or four years instead. “I know that people have been [in a two-year program] four to five years and haven’t graduated yet,” said one student, Jasmine Patrice.

Based on the data that is provided on cuny.edu, in 2003, of all the students enrolled, only about three percent of those students were awarded an associate’s degree. And of those same 2003 students, about 66 percent still never earned their degree after ten long years, with approximately three percent of that original population still enrolled.

In more recent years, one can see a zigzagging line of improvement and decline. QCC has been attempting to address the situation in many ways. For starters, all new students are given a mandatory class, “Introduction to College Life” (ST-100) teaching them about the school and how continued on page 2

Is There a Textbook Crisis?

By Krystal Singh & Zhenqiang Wang

According to an article in USA Today by Schick and Martin, textbook prices have jumped 82% in the past decade; that means that textbook prices have been rising 6% each year. Does this statement raise a red flag? Now more than ever we are seeing students cringe at the total expenses of text books. According to Nicole Alan, a program director for Scholarly Publishing Academic Resources Coalition, "publishers have been able to drive up textbook prices because students must buy whatever textbook they have been assigned." This leads us to question student alternatives to buying those expensive hardcopy textbooks.

Every college has a bookstore and continued on page 8

Continued on page 8
Extensive Renovation Underway in Science Building

continued from cover page

The Communiqué has uncovered an error for the date of completion in published QCC communications. From the project website, “The anticipated completion date is spring 2015.”

and, “The projected project duration is approximately 16 months.” From the published document, “Agenda of Academic Senate Meeting November 12, 2013 Attachment B,” page four: “During the 16 month construction period...” pointing to May 2015 as the projected date of completion for the project.

The Communiqué has confirmed with Tellers that May 2015 is the projected date of completion for phase one, and not the date of completion for the entire project.

Phase two will complete the enclosure of the courtyard to make it an interior dining hall by adding doors and a glazed, lattice wall covered in vines for aesthetics, the basement dining room will be replaced with a new central kitchen, the first floor grille will be made into a new servery for the courtyard dining area, and installation of supplementary building systems including HVAC, electric, plumbing, and fire suppression. Phase two will likely undergo similar campus closures as phase one. “Since we haven’t completed the design, we haven’t locked into that project. I can’t promise that we’re not going to have some parking problems again. That’s off in the future and we all hope that’s not in the distant future. We have heard that it should move right along, but at this point we can’t say anything definite about it,” said Tellers.

Funded largely by CUNY and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, the projected total cost of the project, according to the “Five-Year Capital Plan Request for Fiscal Year 2011-12 through Fiscal Year 2015-16,” is expected to be $17 million, with $10.33 million received for phase one, and another $6.67 million to be funded over the next several years. Phase two is still undergoing design; the $6.67 million is not yet under contract. As it stands, there is no timeline for completion.

On the current state of the project, Tellers informs that the construction team is “talking about erecting trusses” and “will be installing the steel support structure for the roof shortly.” Erecting a crane in the courtyard will be the next step. “I like the design and I can’t wait to see it open and actually enjoy being there. I think it will make a big difference. I think during this period, when there has been no courtyard, the library has been a little overburdened as a social space and at least in nice weather, people can be outdoors socializing and being together and having a sandwich. In winter weather, I think people pile into the library or hallways.”

It is important to note that the new dining hall will be replacing the existing basement dining room, and is designated as a multi-use space. Unlike the basement dining room which was available at all times, the new dining hall may not be available during events. For this situation, Tellers explained that there might be “some...” continued on page 6
What Makes a Good Teacher?

By Pimsiri Kanchanasakul

Does the road to academic success rely on the teachers or on students themselves? Some students are comfortable at learning on their own, while others rely more heavily on a teacher to teach them. However, not all instructors are one size fits all. Certain students are faster learners while others do not grip the material as quickly. Some like to listen to lectures, while others like their professor to open up class discussions.

With so many ways to teach and learn, what actually makes a good teacher? The answers from the faculty of Queensborough Community College (QCC) and its students vary.

“A good teacher interacts with the students, and doesn’t just teach out of a textbook. They give works and homework that helps students remember what they learned in class,” says Alex Jean, a second-year student at QCC.

Another student, Steven Acimovic, explains, “A good teacher is one that teaches students to use critical thinking skills to solve their work instead of trying to commit facts to memory.” Steven would like to transfer to the University of Helsinki in Finland. According to a 2012 Huffington Post article, Finland rounded out the top 40 Best Education System in developed countries. Finland ranked first, while South Korea followed in second. America came in 17th place.
Why Choose A Community College?

By Emami Adams

When making the choice to go to college there are plenty of reasons why we choose wherever we go. Maybe we choose a college because of financial reasons, comfort or whatever the case may be. Why we choose to go to a certain college over another may be different depending on our situations. We all make the choice of where to start or even continue, but how do we get to that?

“The reason why I chose to attend community college instead of a four year college was because of money. In my senior year of high school all of my friends were deciding what color comforter would go with their dorm. I, on the other hand, knew my college experience wouldn’t have been with my dorm,” said Victoria Villier, a Theatre major.

Like so many other college students, a reason Villier chose to go to a community college was due to financial reasons.

“Financially my parents didn’t have the money to send [me] away and I didn’t want to take out a loan,” she explained. “Instead of a gap year from school to decide what I was going to do as a major and pay for school. My sisters told me about the community college and I did research on what types of community colleges were out there. I decided to go community college instead of a four year college because of money. In my senior year of school all of my friends were deciding what color comforter would go with their dorm. I, on the other hand, knew my college experience wouldn’t have been with my dorm,” said Victoria Villier, a Theatre major.

So why did you choose to go to community college?

While everyone’s answers vary because everyone has different specific needs, when asked if three students felt they were getting the most out of their classes at QCC, their answers were in unison, “yes!”

What Makes a Good Teacher?

continued from page 3

While everyone’s answers vary because everyone has different specific needs, when asked if three students felt they were getting the most out of their classes at QCC, their answers were in unison, “yes!”

As a freshman, “What makes a good teacher is good articulation, passion, and the ability to give good examples relating to how the class works.”

The role of a teacher is complicated because there are so many qualifications to teaching. Not only does it require knowledge of the subject matter, but to follow the curriculum while being enthusiastic and keeping students engaged.

“I think good teaching comes from training, experience and the desire to help students achieve their learning goals,” Andrea Salis, a professor of Health at QCC, explains. “It is important to set and maintain appropriate standards for students to achieve. Students will accomplish more if they are challenged at an appropriate level.”

Professor Vidal, a foreign language teacher feels that a good teacher is “somebody who is able to spark a student’s interest and curiosity.”

But for every good teacher, there’s a bad one.

“A poor teacher is someone who is doing it for the extra money or is burnt out. A poor teacher will not take the time to prepare. A poor teacher is not imaginative in her method. He or she just downloads the power point that is received with the instructor’s textbook,” says Professor Cutrone, another Health professor.

Students agree. “A bad teacher is one that fails to recognize or devote time towards meeting their individual student’s characteristics, needs, and skills,” explained Steven.

“Every student is different and working to meet their educational needs is key to effective teaching. A bad teacher lectures for too long, doesn’t make it interesting, and doesn’t get their class involved. When a class is more relatable, the student will become more engaged and fulfilled.”

When asked whether he feels like he’s getting the most out of his classes, Alex responded, “Sometimes, depending on the class. I feel like I’m getting the most out of my class when the class is more than [just] a class. For example, when my English professor related many materials to life, I did well in that English class.”

Sometimes, we might not even realize the benefits of our choices. According to the American Association of Community Colleges, there are ten benefits that community colleges offer:

1. Lower tuition cost
2. Course credits transfer to universities
3. Flexible English proficiency requirements
4. Focus on teaching
5. Small class sizes
6. Additional year of Optional Practical Training (OPT)
7. Use of the latest technologies
8. Hundreds of programs to choose from
9. Opportunities to experience U.S. culture
10. Excellent students support services.

So, why did you choose to go to community college?
“THERE GOES MY BUS!”

By Christine Joseph

Were you ever late to class or even worse missed a class because of the bus? How about waiting for the Q27 or Q30 for more than an hour just to get home or to work? Do you check the schedule before you leave, and still somehow are late to class? If you’ve somehow managed to answer yes to any one of these questions, don’t blame yourself because it’s not your fault. I, myself a fellow QCC student have to take both the Q27 and Q30 every day and I know that feeling, to be late to class on the first day, or to be late to work almost every day. Yet, we are the ones to get penalized for being late. So whose fault is it? I’ve taken the time to find out that very same question. I’ve started this by first finding out what exactly is the biggest problem. So what is the biggest problem? Well that happens to be the frequency of the Q27 to Cambria Heights and the Q30 to and from Queensborough.

Q27 to Cambria, Please!

“Another Flushing,” one girl muttered, “It’s supposed to come just now,” another says to her friend. Taking the Q27 is very convenient for a Queensborough student; you get dropped right on campus and picked up. But then again, just like taking any other form of public transportation, waiting for that ride can be a pain, especially if you’re taking the Q27 to or from Cambria Heights. “The Cambria bus never comes, always Flushing buses,” one student states. Let’s start with debunking some of these accusations placed on the Q27. I sat on the benches for about two hours after school on a Monday. It seems that out of the two Q27 buses, Flushing seems to be arriving more frequently on campus. However, the Q27 gave students a warning that the time may vary. Vary for sure that is! It seems that those waiting for the bus are split between 60% for the Flushing buses and 40% for the Cambria buses. However, that does mean there should be a 5 to 1 ratio of Flushing to Cambria Heights Q27’s in a half hour time span. It seems however, that both buses are scheduled at a relatively similar time to arrive, at about 5-6 minutes, but may vary. This is true for only one of these buses. The Flushing bus sure does keep its word, can’t say I can say the same about Cambria though. As I observed the parking lot of the Q27, I’ve watched the same group of kids wait for what seems a never arriving Cambria bus. I decided to approach one girl, with a black cardigan and supreme hat on. I asked her if she’s waiting on the Cambria bus. She replied, “Yeah.” I then asked if it usually takes this long to which she replied vaguely “Yeah.” As we talked, more kids approached, so she decided to move up closer to the bus stop. None the less, a Cambria bus found its way to QCC after five Flushing buses had already arrived, collected students and left.

I decided to take my fieldwork onto the bus since I was on my way to work when I was reminded that Queensborough Community College is not the only school that the Q27 to Cambria passes. Benjamine Cardozo, Queens High School of Teaching, Martin Van Buren, I.S.109 as well as Our Lady of Lourdes are some of the main schools where most students take the Q27 to Cambria Heights. School usually ends from 2 pm to 4 pm. It seems as if the bus schedule says every 6 minutes a Q27 to Cambria is expected to arrive. However, that is not case, as I’ve come to realize. While riding the Q27 to Cambria, it gets packed from the QCC stop because of the buildup of more students since it’s not as frequent as the Flushing bus. One of the main stops is Union Turnpike, the first main stop where a lot of high school students get on, followed by Springfield Blvd and Hillside Avenue, where an abundance of Martin Van Buren students approach the bus. At this point students are coming through the back of the bus, standing on the stairs, and there are three rows of people standing on the bus, one behind another. But as the Q27 heads down to Jamaica, and finally Hempstead Avenue, people seem to be getting off gradually.

Q30 Please!

“It’s always packed at the Q30 bus stop,” one student states. “The Q30 comes every hour,” a fellow QCC student says. “I’ve waited for about 45 minutes for the Q30,” another student states. Sounds familiar? If the Q30 is your ride to and from school, then you may have encountered similar experiences like your fellow QCC classmates. Let’s start with debunking some of these accusations of the Q30. To begin with, the Q30 is actually scheduled to come every 15 minutes. However, with over 50 students waiting at the Q30 bus stop across from campus, only about half to 2/3rd are actually lucky enough to get on the bus. On some days, you might get a nice bus driver that tries their best to get as many students as possible. But on a not so great day, bus drivers will only take about half of the students that are waiting. One student recalls “he [bus driver] stopped to talk to one of the students, where only about 10 students had gotten on the bus, then after he abruptly closes the doors on more than 30 students.” “These are not kids, they’re adults,” she said.

The Q30 is known to pick up mostly school kids where it does pass a few schools. Some of these schools include, Benjamin Cardozo, Francis Lewis, St. Francis Preparatory, St. Johns University and of course Queensborough Community College. Again, school ends around 2 pm to 4 pm and it’s safe to say this is the rush hours of the Q30. Packed with high school kids with huge book bags, in groups all trying to stay together as you’re getting pushed closer and closer to the guy or girl next to you. Then when it’s your stop you’re not sure if you can make it to the door before the bus driver pulls off, so you have to awkwardly yell “getting off” or “back door.” Yeah, we’ve all been there.

So what’s there to do? One student states that she “usually walks to Horace Harding, but that just adds another 20 minutes to me getting home and another half hour to wait for a bus that doesn’t say ‘next bus please’.” Some students suggest two buses. No one gets left behind, it’s not over crowded and maybe just maybe, you’ll get a seat. Two buses, one bus can be limited and the other one unlimited. This can be a lot easier for not only students but as well as for bus drivers. Or another solution can be to have a closer time lapse between the buses, especially around the midday to afternoon. Maybe the Q30 should run every five minutes.

But that’s the evening, have you ever been late or even worse missed a class because of the Q30. “I understand everyone is trying to get to school, but the MTA should do something about it, I’ve missed a lot of classes because of this,” Chelsea, a health science major states. “But why not just wake up an hour earlier?” I asked. “Well that’s the thing, it’s always packed every hour of the morning, plus I need as much sleep as I can get!” She said. And I am sure in the winter time it is way worse for those trying to get to school on time. “Five full, packed Q30s passed by me on the first day of school,” one boy states. If you take the Q30 bus to school, the bus gets packed on the first stop, leaving about 30 students waiting at Hillside and 169th Street and Utopia Parkway/Union Turnpike for a not so full bus. Since there are two Q30 buses, one that goes to Queensborough Community College and the other to Little Neck, the QCC Q30 actually comes every 20 minutes in the morning. So that’s five packed buses, in which one student waited over an hour and half just to get to his class.

So are they any solutions?

The first and foremost thing is to address the schedule of these buses. Acting as a fieldworker, I’ve witnessed the faulty scheduling with both buses. The Q30 claims to be coming every 15 minutes, however, I’ve witness students waiting for the bus for over an half hour, adding to the 10 minute break the bus driver takes. I’ve witness students being left behind because of how packed the Q30 and Q27 can get, especially around the midday hours. My experience with the Q27 to Cambria bus was similar to the Q30. The bus time seemed to deceive students, in which they are in fact inaccurate. The amounts of buses that are arriving to the campus are not sufficient because it causes overflow. If they were more than one bus or at least more buses running frequently, students wouldn’t have an issue getting to class on time or even making it to class.

I’m sure that the students here at QCC are the only ones being affected by the MTA. They are over a 1,000 schools in New York City. The trends and patterns I’ve found within the faulty bus scheduling may likely be the same for the students taking the Q17 to Queens College. Time is very important, especially for college students, that can’t afford to miss that 7:30 bus for their 8:10 class, or to get to work on time, or to pick up their kids from school.

So it’s not your fault. You’ve tried getting up early, to beat the rush, but just discovered that there’s a rush every hour. You’ve tried an alternate bus route, but that doesn’t really work because no other bus stops at 222-05 56th Ave. in Bayside.

So how do we make a change? Well first, it’s to be addressed, then it’s to be known. I’ve already done my part, now it’s time for you.

MFA Customer Assistance (718)-330-3322. You’re not paying your tuition to miss class.
Extensive Renovation Underway in Science Building

continued from page 2

Low Graduation Rate? Who’s to Blame?

By Nathalie Dorval

Ever wondered what Queensborough Community College’s graduation rate is? Or perhaps, a better question would be: ever cared to know what QCC’s graduation rate is? According to the institutional research located on the “fast facts” tab on Queensborough’s website, the three year graduation rate at QCC as of 2009 is 16.2 percent.

Why and how has the graduation been so low?

There are many factors that affect the graduation rate at QCC. These factors come from both the faculty members and students. As uninformed as most people on campus are about QCC’s graduation rates, many have already formed conclusions about the issue. In fact, many students on campus have adamant viewpoints when it comes to the question of who is to blame.

A few of the students believe the fault belongs to the faculty members. In speaking of his professors, QCC student Joshua Green stated, “They seem miserable. With some of them, it doesn’t seem like teaching is improvement.” There are currently no plans in place on how events will be arranged. The possible unavailability of the new dining hall during these events is something to keep in mind as the construction continues.

Another detail to take into account is that the new central kitchen, which is planned to be built over the old central kitchen in the basement of the Student Union Building. The Communiqué inquired about the possible vacant space that could become available. “We have not made plans for that. That will be a project coming up, I’m sure. As far as I know, that’s going to remain,” said Tellers. Since the lack of student space is still very much an issue in QCC, seeking to open that space may not be a bad idea for a project whose purpose is to “enhance the campus experience” of its population of about 18,200 students and employees, as outlined in the QCC project website.

Financial issues aren’t the only hindrances keeping students from reaching the seemingly inaccessible goal of an associate’s degree. QCC student Francesca Plowright simply found the transition from high school into college difficult. “The overwhelming work that you have to do and the competitiveness of the classes is a lot to handle. With my commute and a part-time job, it’s a lot,” she said.

Faculty members, like the students, have formed their own inferences about the low graduation rate. English professor Tammi Rothman feels that professors hold some weight in the student teacher dispute among the graduation rate crisis.

“Students can pick up on attitudes right away. If a professor’s attitude is ‘I don’t like what I’m doing,’ or ‘I don’t want to be here,’ or they don’t respect that a student is a human being, they won’t want to be in that class, especially at a community college where students have work responsibilities, and a lot of students are parents and have family responsibilities outside of class,” she says. “We have to respect that.”

Rothman also believes that students hold a share of the responsibility, however. In fact, she’s even noticed patterns within her classes. “A student will have some problems and will just disappear,” she said. “Most students will just disappear and I won’t know why.”

Professor Rothman isn’t the only faculty member at QCC that has had the experience of students “disappearing.”

“One of the things I think leads to people not graduating is the fact that students kind of feel like they might be too far behind and it’s all gone—and that’s rarely the case,” says Art History professor Annie Dellaria. “You can always make [the work] up and come back.”

Dellaria also stressed the importance of communication with her students in regards to this issue. “They will just stop coming rather than communicating with me and staying on, and that’s one of the things that I always try to emphasize on the very first day.”

Graduation rates at QCC seem not to be the fault of the students or the faculty, but more evenly distributed. What can the school do to fix this problem? There are plenty of programs on campus whose aims are to prepare students to the best of their ability for college life. For example, Accelerated Study in Associates Program (ASAP) whose graduation rate is 55%, and the Introduction to College Life program (ST 100) are two programs that have proven to be very supportive and helpful for students. However, as is affirmed by the overall graduation rate of QCC, they haven’t yet had much of an effect on student performance.

The faculty have also suggested some resolutions.

“If they could integrate those skills more into the curriculum and teach the faculty how to integrate them into our classes, I think that could be helpful,” suggests Dellaria. Rothman took more of an informative approach, suggesting mandatory advisement beyond the first semester. “I think academic advising needs to have a strong role in this,” she says. “Not all students know that they can ask questions and get informed, and I think it’s the role of the academic advisor to prepare them in that way.”

By Nathalie Dorval
CUNY vs. SUNY?

By Keshae Wright

The City University of New York and the State University of New York, also known as CUNY and SUNY, consist of 88 schools including universities, colleges, community colleges and technical colleges. SUNY has 64 schools located throughout both city and rural regions of New York with CUNY having 24 in the five boroughs of New York City (NYC).

When deciding on what college to attend, students typically ask, what kind of college do I want to go to? Do I want to live on or off campus? How am I going to pay for college? Can I even afford it? And the list goes on.

CUNY schools are located in the five boroughs of NYC with approximately 540,000 students attending, and include 11 senior colleges, seven community colleges and five graduate schools. The CUNY schools are a consortium of colleges affiliated with the CUNY Graduate Center, which are part of the City University, though each individual school is a college. With every school having its distinct history, they all have multiple programs to offer students attending their school.

State universities, in contrast, have 64 schools located throughout the entire state of New York, including community colleges, technical schools, graduate schools and four-year schools; with nearly 460,000 students attending.

So, what are some pros to attending CUNY?

“It’s affordable,” said Noemi Herrera, a second-year student currently at Queensborough Community College as a Criminal Justice major, who is planning on transferring to John Jay College of Criminal Justice next fall. “I was considering going away for college, but then realized that I didn’t have the money to dorm.”

On average, a New York resident attending a CUNY school who lives at home, pays roughly $5,730 a year in tuition. With other expenses such as books, transportation, food and personal expenses, one would spend approximately $13,240 a year, according to cuny.edu.

At a SUNY school, tuition is about $5,870, which very close to that of a CUNY school. Most SUNY schools have dorms, whereas CUNY students usually still live at home. With the expenses of dorms and living on campus, attending a SUNY while living on campus can cost a student about $22,700 a year. That’s $9,460 more a year then if you were to attend a CUNY and live at home.

According to projectonstudentdebt.org, every seven in ten college graduates leave college with an average of $29,400 in loan debts. In the state of New York alone, 60 percent of the students are in debt from student loans and the average of a college graduate’s debt is $25,537.

A pro of attending SUNY? Two words. Campus life.

When attending a SUNY, 89 percent of your fellow students actually live on campus, according to suny.edu. Social activities and gatherings on campus is what keeps students engaged and creates a social life for the students. You make friendships, join clubs and don’t go to school just to go to classes but also to enjoy the college life.

“I loved going to LaGuardia, but I also love it at Buffalo,” said Ashely Simmons, a SUNY graduate and currently majoring in Business at University of Buffalo. “There wasn’t much of social activities at LaGuardia. Everybody just went to class, took break and went home right after. Nobody really seems like they were interested in anything but trying to get a degree. Social life here sucks because there’s no spaces for us to hangout and actually interact.”

College classes also seem to be different at CUNY schools compared with SUNY ones. Classes appear more intimate at CUNY where the teachers can teach to about 20-25 students a class. An average classroom size at QCC is 25 students, according to qcc.cuny.edu. Comparatively, SUNY schools have some classes averaging from 25 to as many as 45 students in a class, which can be challenging to some students who prefer a smaller classroom setting.

“A lot of my professors were generous and understanding at LaGuardia. They seem as if they care more. And my professors actually knew my name. That’s one thing I miss,” says Simmons.

Tuition costs, campus life and intimate class settings are some factors of what make CUNY and SUNY schools different. Some prefer CUNY where they can still live at home without any student loans and others choose to attend a SUNY where they gain the full college experience.

“I’ve attended both and I can say that I got something out of everything,” says Simmons. “You experience amazing things at both schools.”
How Does Your Salary Correspond to Your Major?

By Geovanni Mieses

It should come as no surprise that earning a Bachelor’s degree significantly increases a person’s income potential. A recent study conducted by the Pew Research Center revealed that among millennials, ages 25 to 32, median annual earnings for someone with a college degree was $17,500 more than those with only a high school diploma.

The gap between the earnings of college graduates and high school diploma holders is one that is constantly growing, and within that gap exists another: Those with high paying majors and those without.

Earlier this year, Forbes released data comprised of seven different disciplines and their average salaries from 2013. Engineering topped this list as the highest paid discipline. On average, entry-level Engineering graduates made $62,600 last year. Having only hauled their average salaries from 2013. Engineering topped this list as the highest paid discipline. The middle five concentrations in descending order were: Computer Science, Business, Communications, Math & Sciences, and Education. These majors had median salaries of $59,100, $55,100, $44,600, $43,000, and $40,600 respectively.

Fortunately, the path to earning a decent living does not have to come at a large expense. All seven of the aforementioned majors are offered through the CUNY system. According to the CUNY website, tuition for New York State residents at any CUNY four-year school would cost $6,030 per year (based on taking 15 credits a semester). That’s a fraction of the cost compared to what private schools in the city charge per year. Schools like St. John’s ($37,870 year), Fordham University ($45,577), and NYU ($44,260) also offer many of the programs listed but at six times the cost in tuition alone.

Ultimately, the reason someone chooses a major is completely personal. Some choose their career paths because of the immediate compensation that may follow; others do it for the personal satisfaction that their career may bring, and many do it for both.

Graduation: The “Two Year” Dilemma

continued from cover page

to stay on track. Queensborough also has degree audit, which gives students access to their credit track.

However, the numbers don’t lie. CUNY dropout rates are astonishingly high. In an era where a college degree seems mandatory to finding a secure job, it’s an unnerving trend.

The problem doesn’t seem to be student grades, as most students earn more than a C. In fact, according to the CUNY fact sheet, about 30 percent of students receive A’s, about 40 percent of students receive a grade between B+ and C, and 30 percent of students earn a grade lower than that.

One problem may instead be that many students feel that some required classes are a bit irrelevant. “They do not correlate to the major itself, which I feel is unnecessary and irrelevant,” said Keshika Joseph, a nursing student, in response to the question of whether all of her classes were relevant.

Is it possible these extra classes are causing the attention of students to drift? However, in some cases those “extra” classes might be there because they were remedial. Now, more than ever, students must take remedial courses in either mathematics, reading, or writing,-- and sometimes all three.

One Daily News article claims, “CUNY dropout rates show public schools aren’t preparing kids.” If this is indeed the case, the graduation problem could stem all the way back to student’s high school years or further.

Having to stay held back in a school students thought they would leave in two years can create negative views towards QCC, or even CUNY in general.

“Staying in the school longer has its ups and downs, more so downs in the sense [that] everything getting done in a slower pace,” said Joseph. “It’s hard to say whether they do anything to help people graduate.”

However, not all people think it is the fault of the staff or education system that graduation rates are as low as they are.

“It’s because the students are fooling around. Nobody’s taking it seriously,” said Ms. Okechukwu, a former QCC student who recently graduated.

For now it’s hard to see major improvement on the situation, though it’s worth noting that since 2008, the amount of people completing their degree on time has increased from 2.6 percent to about five percent. Hopefully this trend will gain momentum. Until then, the chance of getting an on-time degree from CUNY’s is cloudy.

Is There a Textbook Crisis?

continued from cover page

to the general public Barnes & Noble locations, prices at the QCC bookstore are generally 10%-20% higher. Both stores provide renting and buying used and new textbook options, but the QCC bookstore has much less storage space for the used textbooks because the bookstore only buys back a small portion of the textbooks used each semester. For the students that are looking to save some money on textbooks, it is recommended to check out outside sources first. 90% of the time the price of outside sources would be lower than the QCC bookstore.

To avoid the hassle of having to go to the store and face the difficult decision making process of whether to buy a new or used textbook, there is something called an e-book. E-books are becoming increasingly popular especially to the college student population. The price of e-books is far cheaper than a hardcopy textbook. This is because there are less or no manual labor costs, material costs, shipping and other miscellaneous costs. Unfortunately, not every textbook has an e-book version. The QCC bookstore provides very limited e-book versions of textbooks. In the ever evolving world of technology, e-books have become the new trend because of their efficiency and pricing.

For students that don’t plan on buying textbooks, the reserve desk of the QCC library is extremely helpful. The reserve desk tries to obtain the mandatory textbook for each class in session at QCC. Here, you are allowed to borrow the required text for up to two hours at a time. Students can choose to read, scan or photocopy sections of the book for further use. There are two scanners next to the reserve desk for students to use for free. These scanners also have a limit of 30 minutes per use.

There are many alternatives to buying an expensive hardcopy textbook. The prices for these text books are only getting higher so we urge the college students to consider the other options that are out there. We also encourage professors to be a bit more considerate on their choice of textbooks for class. Let us be better and wiser consumers and enjoy the courtesy of Queensborough Community College.
What You Need to Know About Ebola

By Anderson Ordonez

The Ebola Virus outbreak has claimed thousands of victims’ lives since the epidemic in West Africa was first reported back in August 2014. Health professionals anticipate more cases of infection and an unexpected increased fatality rate than what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox adds, “That’s a big increase over the what originally was thought. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) “70 Percent of patients are dying.” A reporter for MSNBC, Maggie Fox add...
How have the New York Courts addressed Equal Human Rights for the LGBT Community?

**FAMILY LAW:** How has the law addressed LGBT families? Your essay may cover issues including, but not limited to: civil unions & marriage, adoption, spousal benefits and inheritance.

**EDUCATIONAL LAW:** Discuss anti-discrimination statutes and case law that concern LGBT students on campus.

**EMPLOYMENT LAW:** What types of discrimination have LGBT individuals faced in the workplace and how have rights in this sphere evolved?

**CRIMINAL LAW:** Examine events of your choice in the evolution of New York’s criminal law that impacted LGBT individuals from the Stonewall Rebellion (1969) to the present. This may include the development of hate crimes legislation.

NYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE GRAND PRIZE - $1,500
CUNY COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRIZE - $1,000
SUNY COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRIZE - $1,000


*Submit your essay by Fall 2014 deadline to be entered in a raffle to win a $25 Starbucks Gift Card

Competition open to all CUNY and SUNY Community College students enrolled during Fall 2014 and/or Spring 2015. Students from all academic majors and departments are encouraged to enter.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONTEST VISIT OUR WEBSITE OR SCAN OUR QR CODE

www.nycourts.gov/history
E-Envy and Instagram

By Mayur Y. Pathak

Pedophiles, bullies, black-hat hackers, and scam artists – the Internet is full of these types of creeps. Some of these folks are on the prowl, searching for illegal pornography in an attempt to satisfy their sexual fantasies. Others are merely interested in infecting peoples’ computers with malware, just for the sake of disrupting their lives. There are also plenty of people who make it their mission to steal the personal information of unsuspecting web-surfers for a multitude of reasons. As a matter of fact, the Internet contains no shortage of ways it can ruin a person’s day. Even more frightening is the fact that some basic, yet highly damaging, acts of online malice can be learned rather easily of late. Merely a silly, yet relatively simple technological skill. The various types of threats are copious, and the dangers are real. Folks with malicious intentions are simply waiting, undetected, for an opportunity to strike.

Have you ever wondered just how safe you are while routinely surfing the web? Although these risks may sound rather cryptic, there is good news; folks may effectively safeguard themselves by exercising a little common sense.

“Be very careful regarding the type of personal information you divulge online,” says Mark Chopuluka, Acting IT Academic Technology Manager at Queensborough Community College. “A good rule to remember is the famous quote that ‘less is more,’” he continues. “If asked for personal information, even on what appears to be a reputable site, provide the least amount of information that you can. The internet, unlike TV, is a two way interactive window to the world. Not only can you see out, but the world, if you let it, can see you too! Would you want complete strangers peering through your window shades from the street; most would say, ‘No!’ Yet we unknowingly do just that sometimes surfing the net unsecured, sharing photos/videos online and by freely providing our personal information.”

Out of an abundant number of risks associated with Internet usage, identity-theft and fraud are all too common. Using a program-called “Aircrack-ng,” one can easily intercept wireless information and steal sensitive, personal information. However, this type of danger can be substantially minimized, provided the Internet-user employs basic defensive tools; common sense and good judgment go far.

“Being safe online is similar to being street-smart,” according to Mr. Chopuluka. “The best defense is awareness. Always remain cognizant of your environment. Most of the time people fall victim because they respond to a suspicious email, browse via an unsecured connection or give out information they wouldn’t give out to a stranger. Be very careful while on a public WiFi connection; you should be very careful about things like divulging personal information or even online banking while on public WiFi.”

Mr. Chopuluka adds that the majority of online threats and hacks occur on unsecured, public WiFi connections. Perhaps, the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel is the fact that plenty of tools and resources are available to assist in combating cyber-criminality. For tech-savvy folks who are well versed in the realm of technology, some defensive measures include setting up BIOS passwords, utilizing full-HDD encryption, and surfing the web using a VPN. An even more extreme, yet highly effective route, would be to use a Linux operating system in lieu of Microsoft Windows; however, a caveat to this is the somewhat steep learning curve associated with the operation of Linux.

It is understandable if these approaches seem overwhelming to those who are not familiar with computers. What are some things a computer-illiterate person (or Windows user) can do to be safe online?

The answer to this dilemma, thankfully, is simple: use a good anti-virus program, and make sure your virus definitions are up-to-date. In addition, make sure to use anti-spyware programs and a firewall. Just as important, back up and password-protect important accounts and data, and use a strong password, which is unlikely to be guessed. Internet-users would have little to worry about, provided they simply use a modicum of common sense.

How safe are you while surfing the web?

By Nicole Campos

What would social media be if you couldn’t know what your friend had for breakfast? Specifically, a photograph of french toast and an English muffin, selectively filtered, carefully cropped and hashtagged “friswandise;” or your viewing pleasure. Aesthetically, your simple bowl of cereal on that same morning does not compare to the snapshot of a sophisticated breakfast. Another one of your peers uploads vacation pics from a sunny paradise in another hemisphere, while you are stuck in rainy New York City. While it is true that Instagram is the pinnacle of social promotion triggers more self-promotion, and the world on your photos and posts even better photos, and so on. Self-promotion triggers more self-promotion, and the world on Instagram, “one way to compensate is to self-promotion triggers more self-promotion, and the world on social media gets further and further from reality.”

Approvals of one’s selfie are represented by the numbered red heart located at the bottom left of the picture. This red heart symbolizes the indirect competition for likes that unspools upon the young users of Instagram.

Alyssa Rubino, starting her second year at QCC, admits that she is an avid user of Instagram. “I’ll be honest, I try to maintain a steady follower count. Though it may seem like a petty and egotistical thing to care about, I think that Instagram plays a big role in the life of your friends, your own friends, and your friend’s friends,” she admits.

Many of us can also admit to the guilty truth that having a large amount of followers ultimately boosts confidence. After all, the larger your audience is, the more interesting or attractive you are? Right?

But one has to wonder; where does Instagram violate the “gray line of stalkerism”?

Each time you scroll to 34 weeks deep into someone’s public profile (and let’s be honest, we’ve all done it), swiping through selfies and beautiful skylines and those vintage breakfast photos, aren’t you somewhat on the boundary of innocent, curious lurker and a voyeur who’s a little too interested?

Says our honest Alyssa: “Funny story...a few months ago, one of my exes accidentally ‘liked’ a photo that I had posted months ago. He unliked it just as fast as his finger slipped, but I caught it. So yeah, I definitely think one of the negative effects of Instagram is that it promotes stalkerism to an extent.”

In fairness, it is a given that stalkerism is a part of the whole package that is Instagram. (I mean, come on, it’s basically a gallery of your life in pictures for the world to see). My only advice to the people who admire from behind a screen, the curious lurkers, and heartbroken ex-lovers who read this: be careful not to double tap!

In essence, Instagram distorts reality. You might envy something that you’re missing out on. Perhaps an event your friends went to but did not tell you about, however you were able to get the whole scope of how incredibly awesome it was through Instagram. Maybe a “picture-perfect couple” who constantly post about their lovey-dovey relationship and cute dates, while you’re stuck in “forever alone” land. But keep in mind, those party photos were fine-tuned and curated for its audience, its appeal deeply exaggerated by filters and hashtags and the infamous #tumundownforwhat hashtags.

And that romantic pair who make you sick to your stomach? They might compensate for their frequent bickering and secret tumultuous relationship by putting on a facade.

Instagram is only a glimpse into how things really are. If you, the scraper, find yourself to be downcast and envious because everyone seems to be having a better life than you, hear in mind: the grass isn’t always greener on the other screen.
A Recollection of the Holocaust with a Survivor

By Joseph Wolkin

During the Holocaust, thousands of families were separated. While over six million Jewish civilians perished in the midst of Europe, approximately 200 thousand came out alive after the concentration camps were liberated.

Growing up in Vilna, Poland, Zula Schibuk struggled with being separated from her family. In 1941, her town was taken over by the Nazis. Around the time of Rosh Hashanah, she was taken to Kaiservald in Latvia in Western Europe, which used to be a part of the former USSR. She survived multiple close calls, but her family did not. Following the Holocaust, she began to paint as a way to show her emotion. In the midst of her apartment that overlooks the Throgs Neck Bridge, her paintings showcase the gratitude that she has for life.

Schibuk spoke to “The Communique” about her experiences in the Holocaust, how she came to Queens, New York and what life was like after the torture she went through.

Joseph Wolkin: Growing up, what was your life like?

Zula Schibuk: We were growing up very normal. We had a normal education. My parents were not poor; they were in the middle class. I went to regular school and then to high school. We had eight years of high school with six years of high school and two years to prepare for college. I finished high school in 1939 and this was the time that the war broke out. When the Russians we there, it wasn’t that bad. A lot of people were afraid of the Russians. They didn’t like the rich people and didn’t treat the people right.

JW: Did your family know what was going to happen?

ZS: The Jews were not too afraid of communism. They accepted the communists very well, but they were afraid of Germany. They had the brains to leave. I had a husband and he was an engineer. He worked for the Russian government as a metal engineer for planes and propellers. There are a lot of people that say a lot of bad things about the Russians, but I don’t. I am with them. I saw that they were doing certain things very well. You had all of the education and freedom as you wanted with Russia. My father even got some work with the Russians as a businessman. We had 75 thousand Jews compared to 79 thousand non-Jews in the city.

JW: What did you have to do to prevent yourself from getting captured?

ZS: Any way you could hide. They came in and they wouldn’t take the women. They were looking for men. I took my husband and threw him behind the bed. They left and didn’t take him.

JW: How did they capture you?

ZS: Everyone knew where the Jews lived. The anti-Semitism from the gentiles was very immense. The gentiles [in Latvia] were also taken into the concentration camps. People couldn’t hide. It wasn’t a Jewish country and they paid people a price to tell them where we were.

JW: What was going through your mind as all of this was happening?

ZS: We were thinking that we weren’t going to survive. We thought they were going to kill us because there was no one to defend us or any place to go. They didn’t have prisons for the Jews; they only had concentration camps. If you were in a concentration camp and they liked you, they sent you to a working camp. This was part of the concentration camp, but you were in a completely different spot.

JW: You were standing in line to be sent to another camp. What happened that you weren’t sent?

ZS: Let’s say they told you to come out of the camp and go on line. They knew how many they wanted to kill and how many they wanted to save. One went to the left and one went to the right. I survived many times the same thing. The Germans used to come and say ‘girl, come along with me.’ If they looked at you, that’s how you knew what they were going to do.

JW: What was it like once you got to the camp?

ZS: There was no environment there. It was awful. If you went to sleep, you didn’t know if you would sleep all night or not sleep at all. Most of the time – they poisoned the food in the barracks. By the time you woke up in the morning, about one-third of the room was dead. Sometimes, when you were in the camp to work, they gave you a place to sleep. Otherwise, this was the way they killed people.

JW: What happened to your husband?

ZS: He was taken by the Germans. He was in the ghetto for two years. The Germans put us in the ghetto for two years until 1943, where they liberated it and killed most of them. They took you to work and I was one that they took to work. My husband went out from the ghetto and never returned. My brother went out of the ghetto and was shot right next to it by the Germans. They used to shoot you like nothing; like paper.

JW: What about your mother?

ZS: My mother was taken with me. We were all together. The Germans came and grabbed her. I couldn’t go with her and I thought that would save her. I never saw her again.

JW: How did you deal with all of the pain?

ZS: No one understood us. You felt whatever you felt. It was difficult, but right away, I was taken by the United Nations to work in the office. The English were very nice to us.

JW: What did you have to do to survive?

ZS: Every time that something happened, the Germans came and took me somewhere. We survived with very few people. We were on the sea for eight days – the Baltic Sea. They kept us on the sea for eight days and finally they transferred us to a big ship, which was from another concentration camp. They said that we would stay there until the liberation. We arrived at the shore, but couldn’t get out because it was too deep since we were in a barge. A lot of people got killed. I had a broken leg. The people went on the deck and it couldn’t hold all of the people. The deck fell down and some people were caught. A person next to me died. I was lucky that my leg only broke. We were able to get on the shore. We were very hungry. The Christians got on the shore and saw houses there. They went there and said they were hungry for food. The Germans didn’t let them in and the ones that didn’t make it back to the shore were all shot dead.

JW: What was life like for you when you were liberated?

ZS: We didn’t know where our future would be. We didn’t know where to go. We lived in Germany. I got a job in the UN. I stayed on the English side. I decided that there were too many non-Jews, so I went to Munich. In Munich, I got a job in the Joint Distribution Committee. I didn’t like the work over there. The embassy in Israel was opening in 1947. They called me and I went to work in the embassy for Israel.

JW: What was the transition to America like for you?

ZS: You came with a little money. You tried to do business for work. There were Jews there, so one Jew helped another one. My husband got a business in the car business.

JW: How did you end up in Whitestone?

ZS: You had businesses in the city. We lived in Rego Park, but it was very difficult for me at night. We looked for a place that we could live and be quiet.

JW: Have you spoken to any other survivors?

ZS: We were all like brothers and sisters. We got together around one another. We weren’t among strangers. Unfortunately, most of the people have passed away already.

The Harriet and Kenneth Kupferberg HOLOCAUST RESOURCE CENTER AND ARCHIVES

Education, research, and remembrance are central to the mission of the Holocaust Resource Center and Archives at Queensborough Community College. The Center acts as an ongoing witness to history. Through extensive research and documentation, and by chronicling the testimonies of survivors, the Center embraces the lessons learned from the Holocaust to teach tolerance, to understand prejudice, and to embrace the lives and legacies of the survivors. It is through the details of their personal reminiscences that we can educate future generations to recognize and reject the face of hatred so that what happened once will never happen again at any level.

The KHRC places the role of education as its centerpiece. It houses an extensive and expanding collection of books, documents (including nearly 400 doctoral dissertations on microfilm), and audio-visual materials for use by students, teachers, scholars and any other interested persons.

Holocaust Resource Center & Archives Queensborough Community College
222-05 56th Ave., Bayside, NY 11364
Phone: (718) 281-5770
Monday - Thursday: 9:00am - 5:00pm
Friday: 10:00am - 4:00pm

Queensborough Communiqué, October 2014
21st Century Feminism

By Jay Lucero

Bikini Kill plays in the background while I sit in my bedroom writing in my journal. I share my bedroom with my mother and my younger sister so my younger sister is picking out her clothing for the next day of school. My mother is tired from working her two jobs so she just lays on a blanket on the bare carpet. Being born into a home of domestic violence was traumatizing. I remember being 6 years old and telling my mother that I would become a lawyer and stand up for women’s rights when I grew up. I wanted to talk about the importance women are to our society. My mother left my father when I was in the 8th grade so perhaps that was my first encounter with feminism, or maybe it was earlier when my mother worked her Laundromat job. She has been a strong female role model and has raised my siblings and I with a strong sense of equality. Bikini Kill is famous for their unapologetic feminism, radical ideas and the screaming of women’s everyday struggles in a patriarchal society. I wonder if younger women are doing that in a new form today.

Let’s start by defining feminism. Feminism is the advocacy of equality for the sexes. There are different areas where equality can be considered. There must be equality in the political, economic and social sense. Women didn’t have the right to vote until August 1920 when the 19th Amendment was ratified. That was the first step to a more equal society but was that enough? Is feminism necessary in 2014? There are more women getting college degrees than men but they still don’t make the same amount of money as a man does.

We recently saw the word feminism in the privacy of our own home. Beyoncé’s performance at the VMAs shed some light on such a broad and unfamiliar term (to some). She sampled Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Nigerian author and feminist, in her song “Flawless.” There are some people who don’t think Beyoncé is the appropriate person to talk about feminist ideals in 2014. However, I think it’s clever to use someone with such a big fan base to promote this provocative notion.

Yet not all QCC students share these views of feminism. Marco, a student who is in a band called Amestris, draws a distinction between feminism today and in previous eras. Feminism is “the ideology by which woman’s right were advanced in the past,” he states, but claims that “as a young male in the 21st century in the United States, feminism has increasingly become anti-male.” Certainly he is not alone in casting feminists as “man haters” full of anger and resentment towards men.

Women have won the right to have the same jobs men do, such as working in business or in the medical field, yet they are still fighting for the right to have the same pay. According to huffingtonpost.com, the Make It Work foundation found that of 800 voters, 76 percent are in favor of fair pay for women.

Co-executive director of this foundation, Vivien Labaton, explains that “Republicans claim that a gender pay gap does not exist and voters don’t care about women issues.” That is when feminists will disagree that they do care about this ongoing issue. As Vivien quips, “Long gone are the days of men bringing home the bacon while women fry it up in the pan.”

In an excerpt from Barbara F. McManus’s, “Classics and Feminism: Gendering the Classics” she explains, “Although sex/gender systems differ cross-culturally, most known societies have used and still uses sex/gender as a key structural principle organizing their actual and conceptual words, usually to the disadvantage of women”. McManus argues that this is why feminism is important, because until this day, when we talk about gender, we usually favor men rather than women.

Hearing all of these definitions made me curious to find out if many QCC students consider themselves feminists. Isaias explained “I do not consider myself a feminist for the reason being that, yes, continued on page 14.
Let’s Talk About the “F” Word.

continued from page 13

I have my personal beliefs for it… but even so, I believe that I cannot be considered one until I can contribute to the cause. Thoughts mean nothing until action is taken.”

Recently the actor named Joseph Gordon Levitt proclaimed himself as a feminist, not only because he believes in it, but because he agrees that gender injustice is an appalling issue going on today.

Many men, by contrast, say they are not feminists only because they are not women, or it is not directed towards them.

Carolina, in turn, explained, “I consider myself a feminist because I don’t see it as a woman over men movement, but just wanting basic equality… it’s important to remember that feminism also stands for bigger issues, like girls being sold in third world countries, being raped… not being to abort a fetus because some congressman thinks he has a say in it.”

By contrast, Marco asserted, “I don’t consider myself a feminist. Feminism is an ideology that increasingly likes to vilify men… portray women as victims on every situation, not holding them accountable for their actions. Many feminists like to say that rape and violence is only a male crime and have made it increasingly difficult for men to charge a woman with rape. Meanwhile in the opposite case, a woman can falsely charge a man with rape and still ruin his career… without the accusation even being true”.

Studies show that only two percent of women lie about being raped, while 98 percent of women tell the truth of being sexually assaulted, according to one QCC professor, who teaches the Health class, “Human Sexuality.”

Sometimes it is forgotten that feminism addresses different but equally pressing issues around the world, whether on equality, rape or women's choices on abortion.

In countries such as Pakistan, they are still debating whether or not they should hold the women accountable for being raped based on whether or not the woman had done something to “encourage” her rape. There are unsanitized surgeries done on women in some African countries, where their genitals are mutilated, so that they do not have any sexual urges.

Perhaps students have a different take on what feminism is, why it exists, and why or why not they consider themselves as feminist, because they are based solely on their individual opinions and experiences, rather than on statistics, research and a more global perspective.

Every Fashionista’s Heaven on Earth

By Angela Medel

What girl doesn’t like to find new places to shop? Thrifting or shopping for vintage clothing has become more popular over the years and has even become a hobby for plenty of people, male or female. So what’s a better place for fashion lovers to find one of a kind clothing pieces than in a thrift or vintage shop, especially in New York City, one of the fashion capitals of the world?

The first stop on our shopping extravaganza is Good Will on 25th Street in Manhattan’s Chelsea District. Good Will was originally founded in 1902 in Boston by Edgar J. Helms, a Methodist minister and early social innovator. Helms collected household goods and clothing in wealthier areas then hired the poor to repair the items. Once the items were fixed, Helms would either give it to the poor workers or sell them at a reasonably cheaper price.

This particular Good Will is special because of its location in the popular Chelsea District, where fashion thrives, yet it also provides a variety of clothing that will appeal to everyone.

Good Will has lots of casual everyday clothes but there are also a lot of unique items. Most importantly, Good Will is filled with very inexpensive clothing for people, which benefits both those on a limited income as well as fashionistas looking for hidden treasures.

Moving two blocks down to 23rd Street in the Chelsea District, we come to one of New York’s finest vintage stores—Family Jewels Vintage Clothing. The discovery of this hidden gem came about two years ago when girls in high school began looking for prom dresses and fell in love with everything this store had to offer.

The store originally opened in the early 21st century and has only been operating for almost 15 years. According to the owner, the clothes have been accumulated over decades. Family Jewels provides timeless clothing ranging from the 1920’s-1980’s for both men and women. There are also a variety of accessories from jewelry, hats, shoes, scarves and bathing suits from the 1940s. The store also sells old records right when you walk into the store along with antique dinner wear.

Lillian Pidito, the owner of Family Jewels, has been in the Chelsea area since the early eighties, even before she opened the store.

Pidito explains, “I traveled a lot over the years, going to many state fairs and auctions where I was able to get many of these beautiful pieces which include not just the clothing but also the records and expensive china. …People will come by the store once in a while asking if they could donate so overall everything in the store is just an accumulation of items from over the years and from hundreds of families.

Hop on the subway down to Brooklyn and you can find Beacon’s Closet, a popular destination for hipsters and trendsetters in Greenpoint. Although there are now four Beacon’s Closet’s in New York City, the original was first opened in Williamsburg in 1997 by Carrie Peterson. The original store has been moved to Greenpoint as of this year and it still remains a hotspot for young hipsters and yuppies.

Beacon’s Closet is a two-in-one special, doubling as both a thrift and vintage store. If any thrift addict talks about the best places to find thrifted items, it is guaranteed they will mention Beacon Closet. Rather than having a particular style, Beacon’s Closet instead provides variety for everyone, creating a wide appeal. They sell modern, trendy clothes that make anyone who shops there look fashion forward without even trying.

Thrifting can be a fun, rewarding experience, so whenever you have the time get a couple friends together and head on down to the city to explore what I like to call The Island of Misfit Toys – or what normal people call them thrift and vintage shops!
RUN GEL-EQUIPPED. BETTER YOUR 4TH QUARTER.

ELEVATE YOUR CONDITIONING. THE ALL NEW GEL-NIMBUS 16 WITH GEL CUSHIONING TECHNOLOGY.
Quarterly Fashion Report

By Megan Sullivan and Suleimy Santos

Fashion awareness has been in existence since the beginning of time, whether you knew it or not. In 1903, a small shop called Enrich Brothers curated a fashion show to lure people into their store. By 1910, department stores began experimenting with fashion shows as they aimed to promote their products. The popularity of the fashion shows in New York grew to such a high level that thousands began flocking to the Big Apple just for these events. Ironically enough, the first New York Fashion Week was held in 1943, during World War II. Since then, New York Fashion Week has taken place twice every year. It originally was held in Bryant Park until it was relocated to Lincoln Center in 2010.

The change in weather does not only correlate with the occasional feeling of being under the weather, but it also signifies the multiple fashion weeks that take place all across the world. Famous fashion houses such as Balmain, Givenchy, Calvin Klein and newcomers such as Hood By Air, use these events to preview their lines for the following season.

The Latest Trends

Co-Ords
One of the biggest trends on the red carpet and in everyday street style to look out for this month is the two-piece separates, also known as “Co-Ords.” These outfits consist of high-waisted bottoms, and a matching crop top. These outfits can be found at stores like TopShop, Forever 21 and many in store and online boutiques. Some of the biggest celebrities, such as Taylor Swift and Nina Dobrev, are rocking this look on red carpets and award shows.

Prints
A second trend that goes right along with two pieces is ‘print.’ Many people have recently been wearing pants and tops that have different prints patterns such as checker, plaid, watercolor, animal and a countless number of others. For the “Co-Ords,” typically the tops and bottoms tend to have the same prints. People wear leggings that have eclectic prints on them with a plain colored shirt. This is a trend that many people use to express their many moods.

Flannels
The flannel trend has been huge recently, mostly because the flannels are so easy to style. The greatest thing about a flannel is that it can instantly make a plain outfit look like you tried a little harder than you actually did. For example, you can throw it over a solid colored shirt. This is a trend that many people use to wear pants and tops that have different prints patterns. People wearing pants and tops that have different prints patterns such as checker, plaid, watercolor, animal and a countless number of others. For the “Co-Ords,” typically the tops and bottoms tend to have the same prints. People wear leggings that have eclectic prints on them with a plain colored shirt. This is a trend that many people use to express their many moods.

The Museum of the Moving Image

By Alina Fedahi

New York has a rich history when it comes to fashion, photography, and film. Many people feel they have to go to places such as Manhattan or Brooklyn to get a feel for these experiences yet are unaware of the history of this art right here in Queens! I am speaking of The Museum of the Moving Image located in Astoria. It is a museum built on a landmark which was a former film and television studio. This museum carries so much rich history and elements from generation to generation of American entertainment media.

The museum features copious amounts of film memorabilia that would be recognizable to mostly anyone. This includes a glass encased model of Linda Blair’s character Regan, from the hit film “The Exorcist” (1973). Another horror sight to be seen in the museum is the notorious green and black Freddy Kreuger sweater, and a hauntingly bruised pair of legs used in the film “Black Swan” (2010). For the avid Star Wars fans, there is a mask of Chewbacca among many other masks, such as Jim Carrey from “The Mask” (1994). There is even a mask moulded from the late Robin Williams for his movie “Mrs. Doubtfire” (1993). The museum even featured the fat suit Williams wore in the movie, along with the famous floral dress, and many other amazing costumes.

Not only does the museum display famous movie props and clothing, there are also many interesting things from behind the scenes. There is a room full of movie projectors, ranging from different points of history as well as different camera equipment. The museum even has in a glass display of actual makeup used from the trend setting show, “Sex and the City” (1998-2004). There is also a big emphasis put on the work used for sound effects, and background music. There is even an interactive “Simpsons” sound board where you the person controlling it ultimately creates a scene with sound effects you choose.

The whole museum and exhibit are running until January 19, 2015, is mostly a dedication to Chuck Jones (September 21 1912- February 22, 2002). He famously worked with “Looney Toons” directing many world famous cartoon characters. Characters such as Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, Marvin the Martian. There are also videos and drawing from his cartoon adaptation of “How the Grinch Stole Christmas” (1966). There is even a unique actual cameras used behind the scenes to play a clip of the cartoon “Pudgy and Grunge” from Mrs. Doubtfire. Characters he created himself.

The museum and exhibit is an interesting in depth look at the world of television and cinema. It shows the effort and the artistry that goes into the entire process. Overall, it is a must see collection of timeless movie memorabilia, and much more. As I did with fellow Queensborough student Negina Sedagzahad, I definitely recommend going out and having a look!
Aladdin – Broadway’s Newest Magical Hit

If you had three wishes that could be granted by a genie, what would you wish for? I think Broadway’s wish would be for a new show that would contain these three things: (1) A show everybody can relate to; (2) great songs and dance numbers done by a wonderful cast; (3) a touch of magic...maybe Disney magic. These are just some things that people want in a Broadway musical. Now the wish has been granted with Disney’s latest musical, Aladdin. Audiences have been coming out of the theatre smiling as they see their favorite Disney characters from the popular 1992 movie such as Aladdin, Princess Jasmine, the evil Jafar and the magic Genie come to life on stage.

When I heard it was coming to Broadway, it was immediately on my must-see list (this was after I saw the movie). I saw it the week before the Tony Awards via their ticket lottery, and then again a second time, more recently (also via their ticket lottery).

Based on the popular 1992 movie, Aladdin is set in the fictional Middle Eastern city of Agrabah where Aladdin (Adam Jacobs) is a poor “street rat” trying to do something good with his life. His life starts to change when he meets the beautiful Princess Jasmine (Courtney Reed) running away from her father, the Sultan (Clifton Davis). Her father demands that she marry a prince, something she refuses to do. Meanwhile, Aladdin (James Monroe Iglehart, the 2014 Tony award winner) releases a magical genie in a lamp who can grant him three wishes. Unfortunately, there are other people who want that magical lamp: the Vizier Jafar (Jonathan Freeman) and his parroting sidekick Iago (Don Darryl Rivera).

The stage adaptation keeps the same storyline but adds a twist. When the project of Aladdin started out as a movie back in 1991, composer Alan Menken was working with lyricist Howard Ashman. Ashman was diagnosed with AIDS at the time Aladdin was being created and there were lost songs, lost characters and character traits that were buried away when the film was released. Ashman passed away in 1991 and Tim Rice was brought in to finish the project. Chad Beguelin’s (the writer for the musical adaptation’s) book brings back Ashman’s original ideas such as making the genie a Cab Calloway-like singer and creating a debut of three songs that Menken and Ashman wrote just for the stage show, as well as debuting songs that Menken and Ashman wrote that never made it into the film.

The sets and costumes are a match made in musical heaven. Bob Crowley’s sets made Agrabah appear magical and full of color and Gregg Barnes’ costumes are just beautiful as if they have been bejeweled and bedazzled out of a storybook.

Who does not love the music from the movie, and yet it was interesting to hear these songs that did not make the cut from the movie. Chad Beguelin’s book keeps the storyline alive and it blends well with director Casey Nicholaw’s direction. Nicholaw, a Tony Winner for another hit, The Book of Mormon, also did the choreography which transitions from beautiful Middle Eastern dances to Broadway dance duets to a classic tap dance. This is a trend for Nicholaw to include in his shows comedy and tap dancing. This makes him stand out as notable name and makes his direction/ choreography unique. The choreography here looked stunning, and the company made it look effortless. One caveat: it can be hard to see a few things if you sit in the boxes as your sight may be slightly blocked with the technical gear.

As the title character, Adam Jacobs is really good eye candy with a gorgeous voice, good acting and great dancing ability. It looks like a workout for him, between getting chased around and jumping on buildings, as well as tap dancing. Courtney Reed is a beauty as Princess Jasmine. Jasmine is supposed to be rebellious yet with a soft side and Reed brings that out in her interpretation. Jacobs and Reed both have gorgeous voices that even blend well together especially in “A Whole New World”. They feed off each other well to give us a “boy meets girl, girl meets boy and realize they have something in common” kind of romance that will ultimately bloom.

Jonathan Freeman (who voiced Jafar in the movie) is paired up well with Don Darryl Rivera as his parroting human sidekick Iago, who gets his funny moments with his one-liners. Even though their characters were not known to the public before the musical, Brian Gonzalez (Babkak), Jonathan Schwartz (Omar) and Brandon O’Neil (Kassim) make a funny trio from their antics to the food-related puns.

Everyone remembers the late great Robin Williams’ voice work as the genie in the movie. On Broadway, it is James Monroe Iglehart who makes the magic happen at the New Amsterdam Theatre. He is a ball of energy who gives 200 percent to every show. He was on fire on the day we saw the show. Iglehart makes you ready for a story when the curtain drops, revealing him welcoming the audience during the opening. “Friend Like Me,” which is a two to three minute highlight in the movie, is now an eight minute long showstopper. They pull everything off in one number, which received a five minute standing ovation. Iglehart has the second showstopper from the movie, “Prince Ali,” complete with costume changes galore. The first time I saw the show, I had a feeling inside that Iglehart would win the Tony and he did (if you want to see more, Iglehart has a Broadway.com video blog called “I Dream of Genie” that goes behind the scenes of Aladdin.) Over all, it’s a really great show for families, great to take the kids to, couples and basically anyone from five to 100.

*Aladdin currently play eight weeks a show at the New Amsterdam Theatre (located on 214 W 42nd St.). If you want to see the show for a lower price, sign up for their $30 ticket lottery. All you have to do is sign in with you name and write down if you want one or two tickets two and a half hours prior to show time at the theatre and they call the names out at random 30 minutes later. Hopefully Lady Luck (or in this case maybe some genie magic) will be on your side. If you win, make sure you have a photo ID on you. The seats are scattered around the theatre so you could be anywhere from the mezzanine to the boxes (I recommend a booster seat for better viewing if you are seated here) or orchestra. It is great way to see the show at a cheap price and fall in love with adventure and romance all over again.
OCC Tigers Getting Back to the Top

By Michael Perez

Baseball in October. In major league baseball it is the time for playoffs. Here in New York, October baseball has been a regular amongst Yankee fans and a “somedy” for Mets fans.

However, for the second straight year there will be no October baseball in New York. It will be the off-season for both teams and we won’t see them until March for Spring Training. Spring Training is for teams to head out west or south to prepare for the upcoming season.

So when do our Queensborough Community College Tigers have spring training? Ironically enough, in the fall.

In New York the season starts in March. The CUNY season isn’t as long as a major league season, so there isn’t as much time to reach your full potential. The only time to work on things is in the fall. The Tigers don’t have the luxury of heading down to Tampa like the Yankees, or Port St. Lucie, where the Mets go in late February through early March, to train and enjoy the good weather. Instead, they deal with the cold, wind, rain, and snow that New York never fails to give us.

The OCC Tigers are a very successful team. OCC is a 15-time City University of New York Athletic Conference Tournament champions and an eight-time runner-up. Both are mostly in CUNY history.

The Tigers also have the most tournament MVPs with 11. They even have the most regular season championships (nine altogether) and regular season all-Americans with 12. So it doesn’t come off as an unreasonably big expectation to assume the Tigers will be very competitive and tough to beat this year.

Coach Roger Mitchel and his Tigers were coming off 12 straight title games (2007-2013), two straight Coaches of the Year awards and regular season titles, as well as being back to back CUNY Tournament champions entering last season.

A dynasty was in reach for the Tigers.

The Tigers would only manage to accomplish a 6-6 CUNYAC record and an overall of 10-16 record. It was good enough to make to the Regional playoffs but they failed to beat Nassau Community College in what was a thrilling but heartbreaking game. The game lasted until the 14th inning and didn’t end until 3am.

“Of course I was sad. It was hard. We thought we had the game for a second. The cards weren’t in our favor I guess,” said second year catcher Edwin Vidal about the game.

“It was a tough loss to swallow but third baseman Gabriel Gonell said he was “proud… we worked really hard. And proved we weren’t going down without a fight.” That truly is a hard way to end what could have been a special season. As he described it, “The goal was to win a third one [CUNY championship].”

The hopes of a dynasty were now gone as Vidal said, “sadly it didn’t happen… but we are just gonna use that loss to keep us strong and bring the CUNY chip [Championship] back to QCC.”

With the chase for a dynasty behind them, the Tigers look to the fall season as their time to start over, regroup, and improve. The team practices about four days a week from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. at their home field or at the Robert F. Kennedy Hall (Gym) due to weather conditions.

The fall season described by Gonell, is a time “where the freshmen get looked at, their time to shine. … Sophomores work on improving their game and show the freshmen how the program runs.” Gabriel Gonell felt he didn’t hit well or hit what he called his “standards of hitting.” So what does he do to make sure he is where he wants to be in the upcoming season? He replied, “Everyday, from the moment I wake up to the moment I fall asleep, I’m thinking about what I can do to increase my hitting.”

Surely he must be hitting in the batting cage?

“When the weather is ugly out, yeah, you’ll find me at the cage. Otherwise I’ll be on the field,” he said with a laugh due to the fact it happens to be raining at the moment. Like today? “I’ll be at the cage later from around 2 to 5.”

We aren’t in Florida; so how does one adjust to all the cold and bad weather of a New York fall? “You got to get warm gear, you’ll be fine,” Gonell replies, “…just stretch and run.”

The fall season is a bit different for Edwin Vidal. He has a little more responsibility and work to do. He uses the spring not only to get in shape and ready to play, but as a catcher, he says he uses the fall to “get to know my pitcher’s strengths and weaknesses.”

Every aspect of a pitcher’s game has to be relayed to the catcher and he has to create a bond with freshmen joining the team. With that he hopes to improve his defense and agility for the season. He spoke about doing a lot of blocking drills, running and active warm ups before practice.

“As a catcher you have to be able to block everything and recover the ball as quickly as possible,” Vidal stated.

The fall season is the preparation state for the Tigers. They started in August and are still playing now. Wins and losses aren’t the concern. The games are a matter of seeing how they play on the field and work up to spring season form.

Describing the fall season so far, Vidal says, “we got a lot of potential and if everyone keeps working hard this could be a good season.”

As far as their goals for the team this upcoming season? Gonell went on, “To prepare the freshmen and myself physically and mentally for the upcoming season”

Vidal said with a laugh “a goal would for us to go to North Carolina for the College World Series.” Big expectations for a team that has received this many times before. But more seriously he said, “We will focus on winning CUNY first.”

Catch the promising OCC Tigers at Padavan Preller Field located at 236-02 Hillside (at 234th St), Bellerose, New York this spring. They look to get back to usual form and bring the title back to Queensborough.

Can New York’s basketball teams return to supremacy or is another year of mediocrity ahead of them both?

By Kadeem Fletcher

With the 2014-2015 NBA Season almost upon us, New York teams are once again on the bubble. Both the New York Knicks and Brooklyn Nets, after the two endured tumultuous seasons and underwhelming off-seasons, head into their seasons with much doubt surrounding them.

For the New York Knicks, after almost losing Carmelo Anthony to free agency, they retain their superstar with the addition of new head coach, Derek Fisher who recently retired from the NBA as a player. Fisher, a player who was coached by Phil Jackson, the new team president, already has a feel for the system Jackson wants to be in so his adjustment shouldn’t have many bumps in the road. However Fisher and Jackson both have some tough missions ahead of them. Winning Carmelo Anthony over and convincing him to stay in the Big Apple was a success but now it’s time to make good on the promises that they have made to their players and to the city of New York. Though much of the team was juggled around after trading Tyson Chandler and Raymond Felton to the Dallas Mavericks in exchange for Samuel Dalembert, Jose Calderon, and Shane Larkin, in addition to receiving Quincy Acy and Travis Outlaw for Wayne Ellington and Jeremy Tyler, the Knicks are determined to gel this new cast of players together in hopes of a successful season. The Knicks also hope for some promising seasons from rookies forward Cleantony Early and Iman Shumpert who has yet to tap his true potential. And after missing out on the Sixth Man of the Year Award last season, J.R. Smith will look to once again hold that title at the end of this season.

The question that now remains is whether or not the Knicks can figure out a winning formula while being led by Carmelo Anthony.

On the other hand, we see the Brooklyn Nets is a similar predicament. Dealing with the loss of Jason Kidd who bolted from Brooklyn for a higher position over at the Milwaukee Bucks, Nets saw themselves scrambling a bit as this was something they didn’t see coming at all. On top of that they lose Shaun Livingston, one of their most consistent players from last season, in free agency. He wasn’t the only Net who now has a new home as Marcus Thornton and Paul Pierce are both no longer apart of the organization as well. Though the Nets brought in a few draft picks in Cory Jefferson, Willie Reed and Markel Brown, their success will rely on the play of their marquee players. Brook Lopez, Kevin Garnett, Deron Williams and Joe Johnson, all didn’t live up to expectations last season due to injuries or inconsistency and with so many key players now missing from the team, the load on these four only gets heavier. The Nets will also look to speed up the learning curve of young players such as Mason Plumlee who played for Team USA this summer during the FIBA World Cup and Marquis Teague. Jarrett Jack looks to be a reliable scorer and playmaker that they’ll need this upcoming season.

In the East the competition isn’t as stiff as the West but both the Knicks and Nets right now seem to be on the bubble due to so many question marks surrounding their teams. As the season commences and starts to flow, we will see how both of these teams are faring against the rest of the competition.
Combating a City-Wide Cycle

By Domenique Nicole Chaplin

Finding where the NYPD’s hand in social justice begins and the New York community upset ends.

As children, we all recall our first, second and umpteenth “don’t talk to strangers” speech from our parents. The sole exception to this adamant ruling being that in the world outside of our homes, the only unfamiliar faces that we were to trust were firefighters and most commonly the ‘men in blue.’

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries in the times of both the Revolutionary and Civil wars, the rise in citizenry and industrialization called for full time municipal justices of the peace. In modern day New York City, these law enforcement officers are known as members of the New York Police Department or its acronym, NYPD.

While the fundamental role of the police has been to provide and protect, the past few decades have placed a tremendous strain on the relationship between law enforcement and civilians.

The vicious beating of Rodney King in 1991 and the more recent cases involving the demise of Ferguson, Missouri high school graduate Michael Brown and Staten Island resident Eric Garner, both while in police custody, have caused many to question the American criminal justice system.

In the age of the Internet and other forms of mass media, news broadcasters and bloggers often use the ethos methodology to place focus on victimization rather than the true social gravity of the situation itself.

Has the attacks on the New York City Police Department (NYPD) during the Occupy Wall Street protests caused the relationship between the people and the police to improve or worsen? Civil wars, the rise in citizenry and industrialization called for full time municipal justices of the peace. In modern day New York City, these law enforcement officers are known as members of the New York Police Department or its acronym, NYPD.

While the fundamental role of the police has been to provide and protect, the past few decades have placed a tremendous strain on the relationship between law enforcement and civilians.

The vicious beating of Rodney King in 1991 and the more recent cases involving the demise of Ferguson, Missouri high school graduate Michael Brown and Staten Island resident Eric Garner, both while in police custody, have caused many to question the American criminal justice system.

In the age of the Internet and other forms of mass media, news broadcasters and bloggers often use the ethos methodology to place focus on victimization rather than the true social gravity of the situation itself.

As children, we all recall our first, second and umpteenth “don’t talk to strangers” speech from our parents. The sole exception to this adamant ruling being that in the world outside of our homes, the only unfamiliar faces that we were to trust were firefighters and most commonly the ‘men in blue.’

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries in the times of both the Revolutionary and Civil wars, the rise in citizenry and industrialization called for full time municipal justices of the peace. In modern day New York City, these law enforcement officers are known as members of the New York Police Department or its acronym, NYPD.

While the fundamental role of the police has been to provide and protect, the past few decades have placed a tremendous strain on the relationship between law enforcement and civilians.

The vicious beating of Rodney King in 1991 and the more recent cases involving the demise of Ferguson, Missouri high school graduate Michael Brown and Staten Island resident Eric Garner, both while in police custody, have caused many to question the American criminal justice system.

In the age of the Internet and other forms of mass media, news broadcasters and bloggers often use the ethos methodology to place focus on victimization rather than the true social gravity of the situation itself.
Bring your resume to an
INTERNSHIP & COOPERATIVE
EDUCATION FORUM

In today’s ever-changing job market, employers
are seeking individuals with experience.

How do you get experience?

One of the best ways is through an internship.
Come meet and network with representatives from
various companies recruiting interns to meet their
needs in a broad range of functions and roles.

Earn credits toward your degree

Cooperative Education Faculty Coordinators
will answer your questions in one-to-one
conferences.

Wednesday, November 5, 2014
12:00pm to 3:00pm  In the Student Union Upper Level

For information about the Internship Forum please call
(718) 631-6297, or stop by Library 429.  Open to QCC students ONLY!

CAREER FIELDS

SEE EMPLOYERS ATTENDING THE FORUM CLOSE TO THE TIME OF THE EVENT

Sponsored by The Office of Career Services