

THE PRESS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE AT CORTLAND

Volume XVIII Number 22

April 22, 1988

Spring rally "Is education a business?"

By A.A. Murphy
Staff Writer

On Wednesday the Cortland College Student Association held its first annual spring rally on the steps of Corey Union. Marlene Markoe, President of CCSA, said it was "the hope of student government to sponsor similar rallies once a year in the future." The title of the rally was "Is Education a Business?" There were four scheduled speakers; after the speakers the microphone was opened to the public.

According to Jeff Rosenbloom, Vice President of CCSA, the rally was similar to a student rally in

Albany earlier in the semester. Markoe, Rosenbloom, and Donald Somerville, the Minority Student Affairs Coordinator, attended that rally and got the idea for a spring rally at SUCC. The rally coincided with the SUCC Teacher Recruitment Day. That may have accounted for the good turnout. About 55-60 people attended.

SUCC President, James Clark, was the first speaker. Speaking on the question of whether or not school is a business, Clark said it is a business because it has to run smoothly, but it is not a business because it provides a unique service.

William Griffen, education department, said that business and education have a vested interest in one another and often form partnerships. The big difference is that in the relationship the school is almost always inferior, or secondary to business interests, said Griffen. In this way, Griffen said, the myth that the two are equal is both historically and contemporarily incorrect. However, he said that during the 1980's there has been growing support for a union of business and education. In closing, Griffen said there remains a need to examine the problems in Corporate America.

Esther Doherty of Career Planning and Placement said that education is a big business. But she hastened to add that education benefits business through its services.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Somerville. He asked, "has education done its job?" He thinks not. Somerville said that education has not been performing its job. He said we should complain because education is depriving us of what we are paying for, a quality education. Further, he said if schools don't satisfy students then we should do something about it.

Heath comes to SUCC

Thomas Heath, investigative reporter for the Syracuse Post-Standard will speak Thursday, April 28, at 6 p.m. in Dowd Fine Arts room 217.

Heath will discuss the story he uncovered about Lee Alexander, former mayor of Syracuse, convicted for extortion, racketeering, and conducting kick-back schemes while in City Hall. He will also speak on his life as an investigative reporter and his various other news-breakers.

Heath accepted an invitation from Sabrina Y. White, communications, to speak with the news reporting classes at the State University College at Cortland.

Safe House Program going strong

By A.A. Murphy
Staff Writer

Since the inception of the Community Safe House Program last semester 15 homes have joined the program, said Jennifer Parker, New York Public Interest Research Group coordinator at the State University College at Cortland.

According to Colleen Carroll, Cortland NYPIRG's Local Board Chair, the program started in response to a series of at least ten assaults on female students living off campus. Public Safety at SUCC says there have been no assaults documented this year. The documented

assault on campus was February, 1987, behind Casey Tower.

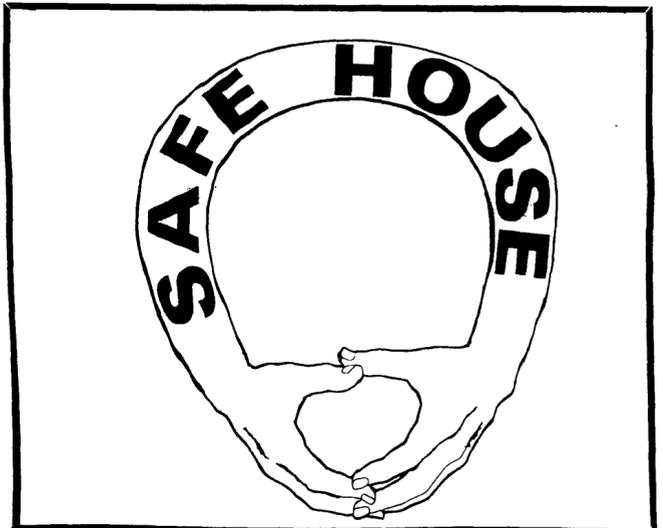
There are 15 Safe Houses with a blue-light and a non-duplicative logo in the front window. According to Parker "everyone who is involved in the program is a well respected member of the community." She said the houses serve as "havens" where frightened students can seek safety from potential assailants. The job of the houses is to act as a liasons between the students and the police, said Parker.

Whether or not the significant decrease in assaults is attributable to the Safe House

program is a subject for debate, said Parker. She added that it is clearly one factor in making SUCC a safer campus.

Three houses have been added to the program this semester. They are the homes of Linda and Matt Morgan at 99 Maple Avenue, William Wood at 10 Sands Street, and Jo Schaffer at 31 Pearl Street.

Marlene Markoe, the Cortland College Student Association President, said that the Safe House Program, combined with the Escort Service "helps make Cortland a safer campus."



Lectures held for National Holocaust Week

By A.A. Murphy
Staff Writer

The week of April 11 through April 15 was named National Holocaust Week by the United States Commission on the Holocaust. To commemorate the loss of nearly six million Jews in Europe, the State University College at Cortland held three lectures on Wednesday. Joel Shatzky gave a lecture in

rooms 201-03 Corey Union entitled "Theresienstadt: A 'Model' Ghetto in the Holocaust."

The main focus of Shatzky's lecture was for those who still maintain that the Holocaust never occurred. Shatzky also pointed out that even though the Nazis claimed Theresienstadt was a "model" camp, atrocities continued there as well as in other camps.

One point of contention used by those who think the Holocaust never occurred, said Shatzky, is the unavailability of the exact numbers of those who died. He said that the Nazis tried to cover their tracks and at the end of the war tried to burn all the records but did not succeed. The Nazis, Shatzky said "were attempting to destroy an entire people." He said later that they did succeed in destroying the Hebrew faith in Europe. Though the Jews were once concentrated in Europe, Shatzky says they are now only concentrated in France and England.

As an example, Shatzky used Czechoslovakia to show exactly how many Jews were left after the war. In 1945, 80-90 percent of the Jews in Czechoslovakia either died or left the country. Historians put the total number of Jewish dead at about 5,120,000, but Shatzky said it was closer to 6,000,000.

The Nazi atrocities are more horrifying because around 1943-1944 the Ger-

mans knew they were going to lose the war. Instead of trying to win the war, Shatzky said they spent large amounts of money, men, and equipment to destroy the Jews in the Final Solution. In fact, during the time from 1944 to the end of the war, the Nazis killed more Jews than in the first years of the war. In what was known as the embellishment, Shatzky said the Nazis tried to make the Jewish deportation look good to the outside world and even succeeded in fooling some of the Jews into believing nothing was really happening. Initially, there weren't any large riots because the first Jews to be brought to their death were the very old, the weak, and the children. All others were worked until they were too weak to do anything, said Shatzky.

To make the distinction of "ghetto" camp, Shatzky described the four varieties of camps in Nazi Germany. The "best" were the ghetto camps like Theresienstadt. Then there were work camps where Jews would work until

their death. These were camps like Auschwitz. There were also concentration camps where Jews were kept as prisoners before going to the last type of camp, the Nazi death camp, Shatzky said.

Shatzky said the first Jewish prisoners came to Theresienstadt in November of 1941. He said the Nazis intended it to be a "model" camp. Jews could only get in for specific reasons: Shatzky said only the elderly, wealthy and prominent people got into Theresienstadt. Shatzky said this was "the best in hell." The average age of those dying at Theresienstadt was 70-75 years old. The only food they received was thin soup, potatoes, and sometimes a sixth of a spoonful of gravy.

Theresienstadt was not a "good" camp said Shatzky. Jews were given a death sentence for everything from smuggling out a letter to smoking. In the end, Shatzky said of the 139,000 people who went into Theresienstadt, less than 10 percent survived.

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Quote of the week:

"...Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself."

—John Dewey