

# THE OBSERVER

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Honorary degrees were awarded Sunday, December 18th at Yeshiva University's 64th annual Hanukkah Dinner held at the Waldorf Astoria. Walter H. Annenberg, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom, was principal speaker and guest of honor. He has made an unrestricted \$5 million gift to the University and its Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Dr. C. Everett Koop, United States Surgeon General, delivered the keynote address at the Convocation preceding the dinner.

Seated from left: Trustee David S. Gottesman, managing partner of First Manhattan Co. (Doctor of Humane Letters); Dr. C. Everett Koop (Doctor of Science); Pres. Lamm; Amb. Walter H. Annenberg (Doctor of Laws); and Trustees; Chairman Hon. Herbert Tenzer.

Standing from left: Board Executive Committee Chairman and Trustees' Treasurer Ludwig Jesselson; Trustee Sy Syms; Trustee Samson Bitensky, ceo and president of Fab Industries, Inc., and SSSB Directors' Vice Chairman (Doctor of Humane Letters); Ludwig Bravmann, managing director of Oppenheimer & Company, YP Trustee, SSSB Director, RIETS Trustee, and member, YUHS Board (Doctor of Humane Letters); AECOM Overseers' Vice Chairperson Ira M. Millstein, Senior partner of Weil, Gotshal & Manges (Doctor of Humane Letters); AECOM Overseer John J. Pomerantz, chairman of the Leslie Fay Companies, Inc. (Doctor of Humane Letters); AECOM Overseer Stanley M. Katz, special counsel to Kronish, Lieb, Shainswit, Weiner & Hellman (Doctor of Humane Letters); Trustee Abraham S. Guterman; and AECOM Overseers Chairperson Burton P. Resnick, president of Jack Resnick & sons, Inc.

## A Look At SY Syms 1 Year Later

by Liba Morgenstern

The Sy Syms School of Business is celebrating its first anniversary this year.

Only one year ago, SSSB was established with the goal of producing a first rate school of business which would turn out first rate students. Dean Schiff says he is very pleased with the progress that the undergraduate school is making. "I think we've taken a giant step in the first year of operation toward establishing the excellence of curriculum and instruction combined with placements."

Dean Bacon says, "Sy Syms adds prestige to the school. People have lent their support and it brings prominence to the midtown center." The business school "is geared toward excellence and is very well respected in the academic world." The Dean expects interest in the school to grow due to features such as the Jacob Burns Scholarship which awards annual grants of \$5000 which can be renewed up to \$20,000 if recipients maintain standards of excellence. Dean Schiff feels very strongly about "attracting better students" and is currently attempting to establish additional scholarships.

According to Tamar Rabinowitz, President of the SSSB

Board, and a business marketing major. Sy Syms has not yet established a name for itself and some students aren't even aware that a SSSB council exists. Laura Greenfield, SSSB Vice President and a junior at Stern feels that "SSSB has something much different to offer than Stern. The curriculum is unique in what's being offered in Stern. I'm receiving a high quality business education while at the same time benefitting from my Judaic studies and being able to interact in a religious atmosphere." Danielle Blumkin, a finance major at Sy Syms and fund raising chairman for the business society agrees, "A combination of business with other liberal arts courses and the dual curriculum makes me seem like a very well rounded person." Laura considers Sy Syms to be separate in the sense that only those students involved in the rigorous program consisting of 63 credits per major, can fully realize the intensity of the school. Although Tamar expresses the concerns of students who feel that there is a lack of courses being offered as demonstrated by the single page listings for Sy Syms courses (in the spring registration booklet). Laura thinks that there only should be more variety in the

electives.

Dr. Franco Modigliani, a nobel prize laureate will be the first Ira and Doris Kuken Distinguished Visiting Professor of Finance. He will be teaching only in YC's uptown campus. Dean Schiff explained that every full time faculty member must teach both campuses but it was impossible to have Dr. Modigliani teach two courses and Y.U. rules do not permit coed classes in the undergraduate schools.

Nevertheless, several students are upset that they won't be able to take advantage of such an opportunity. Laura Greenfield comments, "One half of the student population is being neglected. Our interest here at SCW for such a course wasn't even asked for."

Dean Bacon considered the ad in the Dec 20th issue of the Commentator to be misleading since it stated that "this course is open to all SSSB & Yeshiva University students."

Danielle Blumkin says that she was looking forward to studying under a high caliber professor such as Dr. Modigliani, and was disappointed when she learned that the course would not be available to SCW students.

## Chairs Awarded To Four YU Professors

by Debra Genauer

Yeshiva University's four newest chairs were awarded this fall to Dr. Franco Modigliani, Dr. Yahuda Don, Dr. Manfred Weidhorn, and Dr. Benjamin Ish-Shalom. Two chairs were in the Sy Syms School of Business, one in the Judaic Studies Department and one in the English Department.

Dr. Modigliani, who will be joining SSSB this coming spring, was named the Ira & Doris Kunin Distinguished Visiting Professor of Finance. He recently retired from his position as Professor of Economics & Finance at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Modigliani is considered an accepted authority on capital markets, corporation finance, macroeconomics, and econometrics. While at MIT, Dr. Modigliani received the 1985 Nobel Prize in Economics. In the past, he has served as consultant to the United States Treasury Department. He presently serves as consultant to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Although Dr. Modigliani was unavailable for comment, YU publications report that he is looking forward to coming to YU with "bright expectations."

Another visiting professor, Dr. Don from Bar Ilan University, has been awarded the Ludwig Jesselson Chair in Economics until June, 1989. Dr. Don is a professor at Bar Ilan as well as Director of Research

Institute of Jewish Economic History. He is also the author of seven books. SSSB can look forward to Dr. Don's microeconomics class this spring.

The sole chair awarded in the Judaic Studies Department has been given to Dr. Ish-Shalom received the Andrew N. & Rae Miller chair in the History of Zionism and Modern Israel.

Dr. Weidhorn, a faculty member of Yeshiva College since 1963, was named recipient of the Abraham S. & Irene Guterman Chair in English Literature. Dr. Weidhorn teaches 17th Century non-dramatic English Literature at both YC and SCW. He is the author of eight books; five are scholarly, one is psychoanalytical, and two are biographies written for young adults. Dr. Weidhorn enjoys writing for that age group because it is "...more laid back." He is presently working on a Dictionary of Literary Themes & Motifs and hopes to be able to continue both his teaching activities and his writing.

Professor Hatvany, head of the English Department, proclaimed Dr. Weidhorn "an excellent choice because Dr. Weidhorn has always been a remarkably effective teacher and an active scholar."

## Guide Perplexes SCW Students

by Deena Yellin

It seems that the Student Guide for 1988-89 has been a perplexing issue, particularly for the students of Stern College. The Guide to the Perplexed, as it's called, is the student directory of Stern and Yeshiva Colleges.

In addition to serving as a communications aid between both campuses, it contains many local addresses and phone numbers, as well as a wealth of information that is beneficial to Jewish collegiates living in New York.

This year, however, there were problems with the printing and distribution of the Guide. One Stern College senior complained, "it's a big inconvenience that the Guide took so long to be

made because we had no access to the numbers that we needed."

There were a lot of other complaints about receiving only one guide per dorm room at Brookdale Hall, while YC students received one per person. According to Ephraim Sobol, one of the editors of the Guide, it was so difficult for this year's staff because, "we were harmed by the early Yomim Tovim."

Sobol claimed that it was difficult to organize a staff, and spoke of problems with the computers. He explained that there were files from last year which they needed and were unable to locate, but otherwise things were moving smoothly. "The names were all done by

# Editorial

## Lack of Supervision Causes Foul-Ups In SCW's Computer Room

With the onset of Reading Week, students have been making use of SCW's computer room more than usual. Along with acquiring notoriety for crowded facilities which are very much in demand, SCW's computer room also has a reputation for printing jam-ups, problems with saving documents, and general inefficiencies. Apparently the problem is not new to the professors either, who have been accepting term papers late with the excuse, "Problems with the printer."

The dilemma, however, has less to do with the Computers Department than it has to do with the students. Generally an operator is on duty to assist students with printing and saving documents; however, often the operator simply is not able to deal with all of the problems that arise at once. Some computer majors complain of students who know nearly nothing about word processing, and constantly request help from those who are more familiar with the system. "It's not that I don't want to help," explained a computers major, "it's just that I also have a lot of work to do."

Although all of the problems encountered in SCW's computer room can't be remedied completely, there are certainly a few steps which might be taken to help some students. A one-page basic guide to WordPerfect and WordStar should be available to students by the computer terminals. The guide should include instructions on how to save, print, and most importantly, how to receive more help from the computer. Many times questions may be answered by simply pressing one button on the keyboard. Students should be made aware of this fact.

In addition, it would definitely be helpful to post step-by-step instructions by the printer. This would include basic knowledge such as how to load paper, how to change the print type, and how to take the printer off-line. This guide would help cut down on quite a few problems encountered with printing.

Perhaps if such a guide were placed in the SCW computer room, minor problems would be solved by the students rather than the computer majors and operators. And, as a result, less computer mix-ups and term paper latenesses would occur.

## Sudden Ran Cancellation Strands Several SCW Students

Getting back to Brookdale Hall from the uptown campus during last Tuesday's snowfall was a major problem for SCW students who had left earlier by train. As a result of the weather, all van service was cancelled for the evening, and SCW women found themselves stranded at YC. The majority of women were present at the uptown campus in order to do research in the library, and those who had planned on going uptown via van were greatly inconvenienced.

Although an 11:30 return van was rescheduled when the snow let up, the implications of a sudden cancellation of van service left some students upset by the incident, and with good reason.

SCW students were depending upon the uptown library facility for research on papers, sometimes due within the week. The cancellation of van service was not only inconvenient, it was unfair.

Granted, the van service was cancelled in the interest of safety. Hazardous driving conditions undoubtedly had an effect on the decision. However, the cancellation was inconsiderate to those who were already present uptown and would have had no choice but return to SCW by train or car service.

Needless to say, traveling by train was not the safest option, and car service would have had to deal with the same road conditions as the van would.

If the roads were indeed so treacherous as to force van service to a halt, then SCW students already present at YC, should have been provided with childcare for their return. In addition, it might have been commendable to begin van service earlier the next day in order to make up for lost time.

Since the uptown library is meant to be used by SCW as well as YC students, only the direst of circumstances should prevent its accessibility to both campuses. This holds true especially during the month of finals.

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## Letters

### Hamashkif Article Found Insulting And Degrading

#### To the Editor:

This is in response to an article that appeared in the December 1988 issue of *Hamashkif* — Isaac Breuer's Hebrew College newspaper.

The issue was in time for Hanukkah, and the paper really gave Stern girls a present.

The article entitled, "Sheker Hachen Vhevel Hayofi," brings two questions to mind. One, was this the author's idea of a sick joke, and second, how could *Hamashkif* print this irresponsible attempt at legitimate journalism?

Perhaps they found it amusing to take a swipe at Stern College students in Hebrew. Did they think that no one at Stern could read Hebrew, or did they simply believe that no one at Stern would see the newspaper that's not distributed at SCW.

The author called the girls cows, compared them to Sumo wrestlers, and said that almost all women at SCW wear so much makeup that they look like they are dressing up for Purim. Even more insulting, was the closing remark that called on the university to provide SCW students with greater access to exercise facilities in order for them to take better care of their bodies.

This article was degrading and insulting; it is a wonder that the author had the gall to attach his name to it. However, since the article was printed, we expect at the very least an explanation, as well as an apology to be forthcoming from the author and the newspaper.

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*The Students of  
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mourn the passing  
of Joseph K.  
Miller of blessed  
memory who died  
aboard Pan Amer-  
ican flight 103  
which crashed over  
Scotland Dec. 21st.  
Mr. Miller, Z"l,  
was a founding  
member of the  
Board of Directors  
of Stern College,  
and a cherished  
part of the Yeshiva  
University family.*

## Opinion

# Wake Up And Smell The Coffee

by Yaffa Weiss

It's hard to believe, but it's not as uncommon an attitude as you think it might be. Classes officially ended last week, and some students are already partying. They mistakenly think that since there are no more classes, the worst is over. To these students, I offer the following advice: It's time to wake up and smell the coffee. Reading week has officially begun.

For me, reading week always has the same pattern: The first day I wake up at about 12:30, have some breakfast, watch TV, go back to sleep, then get up for dinner and watch some more TV. I leave the dorm to go buy a magazine, call some friends, then stay up late to watch "Star Trek" reruns. By about 2:00 a.m. however, I begin to realize that I had better get working on the two term papers due in four days, and I may as well find out what's been happening all semester in one of my courses designated for letter writing.

By the second day I am already in a panic. Suddenly all of the "joke" courses have 95 pages of notes from which to study, and I realize that the public libraries are all closed because of the holidays. ("Holidays?") I put my answering machine back on, intending to return all calls in about two weeks. Then I head out to Food Emporium and stock up on junk food and Diet Coke to keep me

going through the night. And then I begin to work.

Yes, it's definitely Reading Week. People are strewn all over the dorm, Dipsy Doodle bags collect in the study hall, and suddenly everyone has a few pimples. The computer room is filled with students who don't know where the "On-Off" switches are, and people begin to make bets on how many copies one can xerox in the library before the machine breaks down. What's more, everyone's breath smells like coffee.

And the study breaks! Those are interesting to watch. Some students relieve tension in between studying by dancing on the library's tables, or rolling the computer room chairs around the building. Others just turn on the radio and see who can identify the most cars. The most severe students tune in to the "Morton Downey Show" for a relief of tension. My roommates and I have considered new ways of relieving stress, such as moving all of our beds together to make one giant trampoline. Sometimes we take hangers and create new and exciting shapes for a TV antenna. I occasionally take notes using nail polish.

Only an idiot asks "How are you" during reading week. A more appropriate and popular greeting is, "Surviving?" We all know how we are: We are exhausted, burnt out, out of touch, and in need of some

protein. Why do we do it? The answer is clear—such is the torture one must undergo in order to become educated.

Some time ago a friend of mine told me that all of our education is for the sake of an early retirement. He explained that you want to do well in elementary school to get into a good high school, then you want to excel in high school in order to be admitted to a prestigious college. You try your best in college so you will make it into a good graduate school, and you kill yourself in grad school to get a good job. And why do you want a good job? Why, to retire early, of course. So perhaps this is why we undergo reading week and finals. Maybe we are thinking to ourselves that someday the time we spend cramming will result in free time when we're fifty.

Or maybe we do it as a challenge. It's a game to see how little sleep we can live on, and how many facts we can stuff into our brains before they explode. It's a test of stamina, endurance, and patience. And the winner is the one who lives to tell about an "A" received.

But no matter why, reading week is here to stay. And perhaps the sooner we deal with it, the sooner it will pass. So stock up on carbohydrates, vend-a-cards, and no-doze, and save the parties for later. It's time to hit the books.

# The Look And Sound of Jewish Music

by Mindy Lebowitz

The look and sound of Jewish music has been constantly changing, developing and becoming more diverse. Currently, there is more variety than ever before. One can find everything from the more traditional type of Jewish music, to a rock and roll rhythm set to Hebrew lyrics. While there are bands which specialize in one particular type of music, there are also those who are willing to play all types, interchanging rock with mellow music, and traditional with modern.

Lenny Solomon, or the King of Schlock Rock, as he is known by his fans, specializes in Jewish rock and roll. He started out writing spoofs of popular rock songs as part of his Kiruv work with the National Council of Synagogue Youth. While involved with NCSY, Solomon, who is still known by many as the leader of Keshet, his first band, stuck upon the idea of using music to keep kids interested in Judaism.

His purpose, he says, was to "reach out to kids with a limited background in Judaism...and make them proud that they are Jewish." What Solomon actually does is take today's popular songs and replace the words with ones of a Jewish theme, switching, for example, the "Rhythm of the Night" to "The Kotel in the Night", or "Glory Days" to a song about Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, "High Holy Days". The lyrics are catchy, often humorous, and are always with a Jewish theme. This, combined with familiar tunes, make his songs very popular among many Jews who enjoy listening to rock and roll.

Solomon, now musical director of JPSY (Jewish Public School Youth Movement) says that his songs are, for the most part, "Kiruv-oriented;" that is, they are aimed at unaffiliated Jews in an effort to bring them closer to Judaism. However, he maintains that they appeal to affiliated and unaffiliated Jews alike. His sold-out performance at YU's own Chanukah concert this year attests to this.

The Schlock Rock band, comprised of Lenny Solomon, Yonah Lloyd, Mark Skier, Gary Wallin, Danny Block and Mark Infield, has performed in 30 concerts in the past year, and has released five albums. Solomon has been touring since September of 1987, spreading the sound of Schlock Rock to South Africa, Australia, Canada, and all across the U.S.

What makes his band unique, says Solomon, is that it is "the greatest Jewish rock and roll show ever...[people] walk away saying it was definitely different and exciting."

By his own admission, however, Solomon would like to see

Schlock Rock eventually "phased out", as he puts it, and see the emphasis switch back to his original material. Schlock Rock has a purpose and serves it well, but it seems that the King of Schlock Rock's ultimate goal is to be known for his own original music, rather than for takeoffs on others.

A band known well for its numerous performances at YU engagement parties is Segula, made up of members Ari Solomon, the lead singer and founder of the band, Mark Wilder, and Eli Krimsky, all currently enrolled at YU. The band has performed a number of times for NCSY, Yachad (the division of NCSY for the handicapped), and HASC (Hebrew Academy for Special Children) Summer Camp.

The group plays in a variety of styles; they are equally at home with "Freilach" style music (Jewish wedding music), Jewish rock and roll, and "Kumtitz" style music (soft and mellow).

Krimsky, the newest member of the band, remarks that every member of the group has a "love for Jewish music." According to him, this is what makes Segula unique. Some bands, according to Krimsky, are only in this business for monetary benefits, but, he feels that for all the members of Segula, Jewish music is "something we really enjoy and really believe in."

The music performed by Segula is not original material; however, some members of the band have been working on some original songs. There may someday be an album out with Segula's name on it.

# Glass Half Full or Half Empty For January Graduates

by Terri Simckes

There are approximately 35 Stern College students who have applied for January graduation, and their reasons are perhaps as numerous as the applicants.

Often considered a "minister without portfolio," the January graduate has traditionally been an anomaly to the University system. But the real question to be asked is whether the glass is half full or half empty.

Some SCW students have completed their requirements a semester late—their glass being half empty. Yet they have chosen to include themselves in the previous graduating classes' yearbook and commencement exercises. These students may have just as easily partaken in this year's commencement exercises and appeared in the '89 yearbook.

Many January graduates can be classified as technically finishing a semester ahead of schedule, yet they still view themselves as an integral part of their year's graduating class.

It would be possible, however,

for such a student to have already appeared in a yearbook and have symbolically accepted her degree the previous May or June. Of course, there are those indecisive January graduates who consider themselves neither here nor there, and sometimes even possibly both.

For those like Linda Taragin (SCW'89), graduating after 3-and-a-half years is a chance to travel and possibly explore other avenues of interest before beginning her career as an accountant. Although it demanded taking courses over the summer to complete her accounting major, Linda felt that the pleasure of not having to deal with Spring registration far outweighed the inconvenience of summer courses. More importantly, she admitted, "it gives the student freedom from the pressures of school for the entire semester."

Although I too am graduating in January, the factors enabling me to do so differ from Linda's. The combination of AP credits from High School, my year spent learning in Israel which

diminished my CORE requirement, and early planning for my political science major, pushed me ahead.

For me, this means an opportunity to travel a little and dabble in the area I plan on pursuing before I start Law school in the Fall.

Unfortunately, for others, finishing in January brings with it memories of unpleasant situations. Dore Kreiser, (SCW'89) had intended to graduate in '88, but only learned last spring she could not. Faced with requirements she was not made aware of in time for graduation, Ms. Kreiser was forced into staying an extra semester.

Whatever the reasons, January graduates have a special place in the university. Fellow students envy their ability to count the days left to their college careers, and faculty have more time to give them attention and personal advice.

No longer should a January graduate be regarded with puzzlement; she is a graduate whose schedule allowed for a different option, and open-handed plans.

## VERVE

### naturelle

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DIETARY  
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# Spotlight On Murray Hill

## Third In A Series

### Homeless on 34th Street



by Deena Yellin

Most Stern students who walk by would barely notice her. She sat huddled, shivering in the cold. Her dirty hands gratefully grasped the jar of pickles and bag of doughnuts that I gave her.

Her name was Dolores. She lived on Madison and 34th street— not in a condominium, but in a doorway. She seemed glad that she had someone to talk to and smiled at me with a toothless grin. She told me she lives there because there's no where else for her to go. She seemed to be unaware of any local shelters for the homeless. "I have a plan I'm working on," she told me. "I want to get a place and live there with other people who don't have a place to live...nice people. We don't want

to hurt anybody, we just want to be left alone. I just hope the people from the city don't mind."

Like most people, I am guilty of apathy. When a homeless person approaches me and asks for spare change, I turn my head in the other direction or respond with a curt, "no, sorry". But almost always, I am struck with a twinge of guilt afterwards. Sometimes, I am curious to know the story behind the outstretched hand.

Usually, we see the people who reside in the streets as a nuisance. But is that unconstitutional? If someone chooses to make their home at Penn Station, isn't that their right? For Dolores, there is the hope that her plan will work and she will be able to have a place to live.

But she is afraid that the city will disapprove of her plan. It seems that the same city which tries to help the homeless is, in a way, trying to keep them on the streets, denying them a place to live. Shelters are known to be extremely dangerous; therefore, many homeless people have concluded that the street is better than what the city has to offer.

I discovered Frank on Sixth avenue. He was browsing through garbage cans. I followed him around, and approached him as he stared into a coffee shop window. He mumbled something to himself, and I asked him what he said. He complained to me that this particular Coffee Shop was not to his liking. I asked him if he lives around here. He responded

that he works at Macy's in the advertising department.

Then he started feeling uncomfortable. He looked at the walk sign across the street and said, "I have a party to go to...bye." I imagined that he would continue rummaging through garbage, perhaps to find something to eat, and I wondered how he got to this sorry state.

There is a dichotomy between the lavish condominiums of Murray Hill, while at the same time another aspect of the neighborhood consists of destitute, homeless people who depend on the contents of garbage cans for dinner. Although Frank is not the most socially adept gentleman I have ever met, I can't blame him for talking to himself. After all, at

least he is willing to listen.

Then I met Tony. He's a cheerful black man wearing army fatigues who sits in a wheelchair holding a can of change. He has no legs. He tells me he's from New Jersey but comes to New York to beg, because in New Jersey, they wouldn't go for this sort of thing." He really seems to believe that "people from New York are great."

Tony is better off than most beggars I see. He looks clean and he has a place to live. I found it strange that although he has to beg for his money, he takes a taxi in from New Jersey twice a week.

Joe's sign reads "temporarily down and out Hungry, broke and homeless...god bless you

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# SCW Senior Tours Poland With Bnei Akiva

by Nechama Goldman

Imagine exploring a world where Jewish life flourished for 1,000 years before being destroyed almost entirely by a blood-thirsty nation. Picture yourself walking through Treblinka and Auschwitz on the anniversary commemorating the beginning of the Holocaust. Think of walking on the same grounds on which millions of Jews marched to their deaths. This is the kind of week Karen Goldberg, an SCW junior, and 42 other Jews spent, while visiting Poland.

For the first time, Bnei Akiva organized a trip to Poland for 34 students from all over the world, including France, England and Uruguay. The Director of Bnei Akiva, fondly nicknamed Duv-Duv, took a trip last year to Poland and felt that "Bnei-Akivniks" would greatly benefit from it.

Karen Goldberg, an active member of Bnei Akiva, was chosen to be one of the participants. Along with seven others from North America, she was chosen to learn about a country that instigated mass murders of the Jewish people.

When asked what benefits such a trip had for her personally, Karen answered that it reinforced her commitment to move to Israel. "It gives you a realization of what a Jewish State really means in contrast to Jews living in another people's State."

The eight days spent in Poland, included many long hours on a bus, in addition to the touring the group did of the various Polish towns and camps. Karen expressed a feeling that there were two parts to her trip.

The first was the extreme



Karen "Goldie" Goldberg

"Keshet" she felt with all of the participants. There were 34 students and 10 leaders. Since they were from all over the world, the common language that united the tour was Hebrew. It was a group of "young Zionists speaking in Hebrew," Karen explained. The intensity of the trip brought about an intimacy between collegiates and adults. The tedium of the long bus rides through Poland was alleviated by conversations, cross discussions of reactions to the tour and song. Singing Ani-Maamin in Auschwitz took on a significant meaning that was frightening, Karen admitted.

The second part of the trip was a look into the past. The information and history they had been taught came alive. Karen mentioned that she had recently been looking at Roman Vishniac's photography taken of the Warsaw ghetto in the 1930s. "It was strange walking down the same streets that I had seen

in pictures," Karen said. "Instead of Hasidim and Jewish housewives, we found ourselves looking into the very blue and somewhat unfriendly eyes of the Polish people."

Cracow was the first Polish city that Bnei Akiva visited. This, according to Karen, was fun and informative. This was where the Maharshal, a sixteenth century commentator of the Talmud had lived. Very few Jews live in Cracow today, but as the group walked through the 16 blocks that once housed a thriving Jewish community, they had an unbelievable sense of what life had been like. They passed many old synagogues, Jewish hospitals and theatres, and they saw where the first Bais Yaakov stood.

Shabbat was spent davening in the Ramah's synagogue. Surprisingly enough, 75 Israeli students on a trip to Poland walked into the shul Saturday morning. They joined Bnei Akiva for Kiddush. The ruach of the combined groups was "unbelievable," Karen said.

Out of all the cities that the tour saw, Warsaw was the most cosmopolitan. In contrast to Lublin and Cracow, which were dreary and ugly, Warsaw was alive and bustling. There were a lot of modern shops and hotels. The Jewish cemetery in Warsaw is huge. Karen described, containing 150,000 tombstones. The tour visited the Warsaw Ghetto and stopped by Milla 18, the old headquarters of the Ghetto, made famous by Leon Uris.

These facts, coupled with real life stories told by survivors, brought back in a very real way, the events of 45 years ago, Karen noted.

Auschwitz was the first con-

centration camp visited upon immediate arrival to Poland. November in Auschwitz is freezing cold. Karen described the inner cold that every one felt beneath their coats, gloves and scarves.

It snowed as they walked through the three camps that comprise Auschwitz. "The irony of freezing in winter coats, when 45 years earlier, Jews were standing at attention in this weather wearing cotton dresses was gripping," Karen said.

Karen mentioned that she saw different Polish schools on field trips to Auschwitz. She and other members of her tour wondered what the schools tell their students about this period in Poland's history.

Hanging over Birkenau's entrance, is the famous sign "Labor Liberates." The camp is clean and neat. Barracks have been converted to museums with pictures and typed information displayed in an orderly fashion. Everything has been changed except for the ground. The group felt very conscious of walking on the same soil that millions of victims had walked upon. They saw where the train tracks ended so that the cattle cars could unload their cargo. In place of Mengele's platform, where he pointed people to their deaths, there stands a memorial. There are lots of fresh flowers and candles beside the memorials in the various camps.

At this memorial Bnei Akiva performed a special ceremony (tekes). They raised the Israeli flag, engaged in a moment of silence, and somberly sang Hatikvah and Ani-Maamin. They walked back to the bus in silence, their steps crunching on the gravel, the same crunching

that the Jews made as the Nazis marched them to their deaths.

Majdanek is another camp that stands within sight of Lublin. Since it was possible to hear the traffic from Lublin, and see smoke rising from the factories, it was impossible that this city did not know what was going on in Majdanek. Karen felt this was the most emotionally draining of the camps.

Auschwitz was very clinically arranged, Karen noted, whereas Majdanek has basically been left as it was. It is a very big camp with huge empty fields. Some of the barracks have been converted to information centers with haunting eyes of Jewish victims staring out of pictures. In many barracks the beds have been left standing.

"It was inconceivable to us how 500-800 people fit into one room," Karen exclaimed. "The graffiti the inmates had scrawled on the walls, the names and dates of people who had inhabited the barracks is still legible." Three enormous barracks are filled with shoes. Like Auschwitz, two out of the three rooms are shut off from the public by a wall of glass. However, the third barrack is open.

In the crematoria stands the same table used to loot the corpses for their gold teeth and hair before cremation. Like Auschwitz, cans of Cyclone B, the gas used in gas chambers, stood by the chambers in Majdanek. An old furnace oven stands in testimony to the cremation of thousands of bodies. What was terrifyingly real was the pile of ashes as big as "a block of 34th Street," Karen said.

The last camp that Bnei Akiva Cont. to P. 5 Col. 3



## YC's The Dresser: All Sound and No Fury

by Jordana Margolin

"I don't want to go on painting my face night after night and wearing clothes that aren't mine..." insisted the character, Sir, an English veteran actor from Ronald Harwood's play, *The Dresser*. Sir became ill, yet he never missed a performance with his Shakespearean acting troupe. The company continued performances even through WWII air raids.

The Dresser deals with love and devotion, and life and death. The story is about how one's life can become art, and how one's art can become life. One sees how a person can embody his acting role offstage. It is also about aging and youthfulness as represented by Sir and his dresser, Norman. The play bridges the artificiality of the stage with the reality of daily life.

The Yeshiva College Dramatic Society, under the direction and guidance of Dr. Anthony Beukas, presented this play within a play, from December 17th through the 22nd. The small studio theatre was transformed into a three leveled stage. A red curtain separated the world of onstage from backstage.

Set in the turbulent time of January 1942, England, the play opens with interesting effects. An air raid is heard complete with red colored lighting, and a swastika projected on a wall. A smoky fog is then dispersed throughout the theatre.

Following this introduction is an re-enactment of Hamlet's death. In a well choreographed scene in Elizabethan garb, the YC actors thrust "poisonous" rapiers into one another.

We are then invited into the dressing room of Sir (Richard Siegal). Sir is a proud man with two sons, Jeff and Mark (Jonathan Lewin, Ari Scherz). He has never missed a performance and is regarded as a legend by the acting company and his audience.

When we first meet Sir, he enters in a haggard state. He has had enough of performing, claiming, "even kings abdicate." His devoted dresser, Norman (Kenny Rochlin), regales a tale told to him by an actor-friend: "I don't care if there are only three people out front, or if the audience laugh when they shouldn't. One person, just one person is certain to know and understand, and I act for him."

Norman assists Sir in preparing his make-up and costume for his role as King Lear, while Sir says: "it's time to age." Sir, however, can't even remember his first name, or for that matter, what play he's performing. He starts putting on black make-up for the role of Othello.

Sir, also at the end of his journey, is paralleled to Lear. He philosophizes, "it's easier to climb than it is to hang on." Lear gives up his power - his crown - against his will. Sir, too, though he can't admit it, must give up his jeweled crown - his power as an actor. When he can no longer act, he can no longer live.

As Sir delayed going onstage as Lear, laughs were evoked from the audience as the acting ensemble tried covering for him: "methinks I saw the king, methinks I was mistaken." One supposedly somber scene becomes hysterical when Sir carries the dead Cordelia, who is really played by his son, Jeff.

Unfortunately, when Mr. Siegal, as Sir, gave his final speech, it seemed that Mr. Siegal did not know what he was talking about. If he did, it was not conveyed well, since apparently his intentions were not understood. Many times during his role, Mr. Siegal built up a facade and did not convey this important character believably.

After the storm scene, Mr. Rochlin, as Norman, was a breath of fresh air. He displayed his devotion to Sir convincingly. After Sir began shaking, Norman also did try to make Sir believe "it's infectious." One felt for him when after Sir's death he cried, "What's to happen to me?"

Other performances in the cast of eighteen included Alan Ronkin, who played Lear's fool with a spark. Dean, the stage manager, was an added character in the YCDS revival of *The Dresser*. He was played by Judah Kaplan, as a small man with the high hopes of one day becoming part of the acting company.

The frequent music evoked more emotion than most of the acting did, which was sometimes strained and usually projected too loudly and spoken too rapidly. The intricate production did, however, capture the excitement of actors before and after a performance.

by Jordana Margolin

The Vatican Library in Rome has accumulated 800 sacred Jewish books and manuscripts. These were taken during pogroms and massacres of Jews dating back to the Crusades. These aesthetically and historically significant manuscripts contain our art, traditions, and halachot. Until now, they have been unseen by the public and were only available to scholars admitted to the Vatican on special research.

On view concurrently at the 42nd Street Library with the "A Sign and a Witness" exhibit, is a less publicized exhibit entitled, "A Visual Testimony: Judaica from the Vatican Library." The stimulating exhibit is on the library's third floor, in the Edna Barnes Solomon room. It contains 57 of our most priceless and significant works. They cover a broad range of Judaica of both illuminated and non illuminated manuscripts.

The works vary in design. Some are painted with narrative scenes and reflect the stylistic characteristics of their country

of origin. In some, micrography, tiny lettering which forms designs is used. Also revealed are works of historical significance and development of Jewish thought and art. The miraculously well preserved books are mostly on parchment. They range in size from a tiny festival prayer book to a massive biblical volume of text. One volume from 1294, is painted magnificently with shapes of birds, animals, and geometric figures. In an original Rashi commentary from France, the opened page is meticulously drawn with a diagram of the 12 tribes.

The ancient manuscripts are written in a variety of languages. A machzor for the high holy days, for example, contains a Yiddish translation. An Ibn Ezra commentary on the Psalms and the five scrolls of fourteenth century Spain has Latin annotations in the margins. In a commentary on the Pentateuch, Arabic script is interspersed with Hebrew words in red letters.

Among the other unique treasures is a Talmud Yerushalmi dating back to the thir-

teenth century dealing with agricultural laws. This is the only original of its kind in existence today. The "Arugat ha Bosesim," or the "Cupellation of Spice" by Abraham ben Azriel gives an understanding of Medieval Hebrew poetry. Also on exhibit here is a 1435 legal code from Lombardy of the Arba'ah Turim.

"A Visual Testimony" will remain at the 42nd Street Library through January 15th. It will then travel to the Harvard Semitic Museum in Boston before returning to Rome where it will be available for public viewing.

In a recent issue of the Young Israel Viewpoint magazine, there is a plea to the Vatican to bring these books home where they belong. A letter writing campaign is requested as an appeal to return these manuscripts to the Jewish people.

Please send letters to: The Most Rev. Pio Laghi/Apostolic Nunciature 3339 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W./Washington, D.C. 20008

## Illuminated Ancient Jewish Manuscripts On Views of 42nd St. Library

by Sheryl Glazer

The journey of the Jewish nation through history has been a long and arduous one, where seemingly insurmountable obstacles have been miraculously overcome. Despite all efforts to annihilate the Jewish race, the Jews have persevered.

Hebrew books, scrolls, and manuscripts, an integral part of Jewish life, are a written testimony to our existence. These not only testify that Jews have endured through the ages, but that Jews have been and are still an active part of society.

An exhibit of ancient to modern day Hebrew manuscripts; "A Sign and a Witness: 2,000 Years of Hebrew Books and Illuminated Manuscripts" is now displayed at the main branch of the New York Public Library at 42nd street.

The title, borrowed from Isaiah 19:20, suggests that Hebrew books are a sign or a symbol of Jewish culture, and serve as witnesses to thousands of years of history.

This exhibit is a culmination of years of hard work, where 185 of the worlds most historically significant and beautiful Hebrew manuscripts have been pooled together. Leon Gold, the exhibit's curator, has devoted

the past four years to collecting these priceless manuscripts from the chief repositories of Judaica world-wide. This includes the Israeli Museum in Jerusalem and collections from Spain, Portugal, Germany and the United States. Gold has accomplished his goal of displaying the Hebrew book as a record of civilization and as a means of cultural exchange between the Jews and other countries.

One is awed by the beauty and accuracy of the manuscripts. Among the richly decorated scrolls are an array of Haggadot and a rare illuminated copy of the Rambam's Guide to the Perplexed. There is also a colorful display of the Torah. While the beauty of these manuscripts lie in their colorful designs, the beauty of many others lie in the simplicity of their inscriptions.

It is evident that the Jews incorporated many artistic styles of the times into their own art. The styles of the periods, such as the Byzantine, Medieval, and Italian Renaissance, are reflected in the scrolls and manuscripts. The humanist influence upon the Jews in fifteenth century Florence, for example, is vividly seen in the rich, white, vine scroll borders of

the book of principles, a scroll by Joseph Albo.

The Jews were not a passive people who integrated ideas of other cultures into their works. They were directly involved in the exchange of ideas between cultures, especially in Medieval Spain. The Portuguese Jews were educated in the Arabic culture and therefore, were able to transfer much of the Arab's classical learning into their own writings.

Many of the works on display are not illustrated. According to the second commandment, it is forbidden to worship other gods. Illustrations, which could be construed as signs of worship, were avoided. Fragments of the Mishna Torah from Maimonides' own hand, were examples of a non-illustrated scroll.

The exhibit itself, is arranged logically, with manuscripts divided into five sections, each representing a specific theme. Ancient Biblical scrolls, including the Dead Sea Scrolls, which date back to 63 B.C.E. can be viewed. Due to its historical significance and pleasurable viewing, the exhibit is one which should not be missed. These books will be available to the public through January 15th.

## SCW Senior Tours Poland

Cont. from P. 4 Col. 5

visited was Treblinka. It is no longer a camp. Instead, there are 17,000 tombstones representing the different towns and communities people came from.

There was a closing ceremony for the group when they returned to Berlin to await their various flights home. Candles burned, words were spoken and

songs were sung. Emotions ran high, flames flickered and tears flowed. The last Hanukkah was sung and suddenly it became that of a "Kol Ehad." In a land where Jews were unable to be an Am Ehad, Karen offered, "a new generation of young and idealistic Jews raised their voices in a song of hope for Am Yisrael, Torat Yisrael and Eretz Yisrael."

## Murray Hill's Homeless

Cont. from P. 4 Col. 3

and Merry Christmas!" Joe insisted he "...wasn't always like this but this is just a temporary situation." He used to be a taxi driver but received a lot of tickets so he "...can't do that anymore...but I'd like to do it again."

## SCW And YC Students Arrested at Soviet Jewry Rally

by Jennifer Epstein

Fifty-eight people, among them many Stern and Yeshiva college students, were arrested during a rally on behalf of Soviet Jewry which attracted hundreds of Jewish students.

Almost a year to the day after last December's protest in Washington, D.C., this rally was staged outside the United Nations moments before General Secretary Gorbachev's scheduled arrival.

Ora Ruttner, president of the SCWSC, explained her presence and apparent willingness to get arrested as, "being important enough to break a law for our suffering brethren."

The students were taken to the 17th precinct, given summons for disorderly conduct, held while their names were checked, and were then released.

Rabbi Avi Weiss, a Jewish rights activist and a teacher at SCW, gave shiurim about Hanukkah and spoke about how the Jewish community has "been duped into complacency by the glitter of glasnost," while he and others who had been arrested waited for their release.

The story will end on February 3rd, when the people who were arrested will have to appear in court. Rabbi Weiss reassured the concerned students that all such cases have been dismissed "in the interest of justice."

But the question that remains is why so many college students felt it was important to get arrested, as opposed to just showing their support by rallying.

This question was posed to many of the people who got arrested. A junior, who wished to remain anonymous said, "I



think everyone was caught up with the emotion and frenzy of the moment. If the state had been denying us the right to protest, that would have been one thing, but this was a pure publicity stunt, and the statement that we wanted to make could have been made just as well by the rally itself. There was no need to get arrested."

But the majority of the people who were questioned felt differently. Sharon Raven, a sophomore from New Jersey, said, "It made a stronger statement. When 58 people got arrested, the press gave the whole event more coverage."

A junior from Staten Island felt much the same way. "It was important for everyone to go to the rally, but every one of us who got arrested was counted. Without me it would have been 57."

Becky Sukoff, a junior from Virginia, said, "At this rally there were so many people

demonstrating, the media wouldn't have made particular mention of us and our cause unless we got arrested. By getting arrested, we made headlines."

"I wasn't making a statement on behalf of the Student Council," added Ora Ruttner, "but on behalf of my own moral conscience. We gave up something of ourselves when we got arrested."

Rabbi Weiss maintains, "I take violating the law very seriously. But this was a statement of moral outrage of what's happening to our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union. We sent the message that people are prepared to do this for the cause."

I wouldn't have let anyone do it if it was dangerous, but I'm proud of each and every student who was prepared to violate the law to reflect the height of our indignation."

## Blood Drive Success '88a

by Sarah Fineberg

In conjunction with Stern College's annual blood drive, 45 students participated in Dor Yesharim's Tay-Sachs testing.

Tay-Sachs is a genetically-acquired disease with no known cure which is always fatal. A carrier of the Tay-Sachs gene is healthy, but if two carriers marry, there is a one-in-four chance that each one of their children will be a Tay-Sachs baby.

Under this program, a person who is tested is receives a card with a number rather than actual test-results. People are encouraged to call Dor Yesharim with the numbers of two people they are interested in matching up. The response will either be "incompatible," meaning that both parties are carriers, or "compatible." If the latter is the response, the couple may never know if one of them is a carrier.

SCW senior Stephanie Gross, organizer of the blood drive, feels that the advantage of the Dor Yesharim system is that young people are not burdened with the knowledge of being Tay-Sachs carriers. Also, the program attempts to combat a widespread tendency to delay being tested for the Tay-Sachs gene until they are already

involved in a serious relationship. At that point the couple is faced with the difficult decision of either breaking off the relationship or running the risk of having one or more Tay-Sachs children.

Although a variety of factors—low iron levels, low weight, sickness, and fear—prevented many from giving blood, the blood drive also drew people from other universities such as Barnard and Columbia. Miss Gross attributes the success to an excellent publicity campaign. The drive's slogan was "This Chanukah Give the Gift of Life-Give Blood." There were recruiters on each floor of Brookdale Hall urging girls to donate blood. At the Chanukah chagigah Rabbi Kanarfogel gave a lecture emphasizing the mitzvah of giving blood and the necessity of Tay-Sachs testing.

There will be another blood drive held at Stern in the Spring semester. More girls should take advantage of the opportunity, says Gross. Besides the most important mitzvah of saving life, "It is beneficial to give blood, because a donor has an easier time obtaining blood when they need it than one who has not given blood. It could mean the difference between life and death."



L to R: Jeffrey Gurock, Ehud Havazelet, and Dr. David Shatz. Ehud Havazelet, Jones lecturer at Stanford University and acclaimed short story writer, delivered the 17th annual Hillel Ropoff Memorial Lecture before a packed audience at Stern College's Koch Auditorium Dec. 12th. Ehud Havazelet, whose collection of short stories, *What Is This Between Us*, is the son of Dr. Meir Havazelet, Professor of Bible at SCW.

## SY SYMS One Year Later

Dean Schiff sympathizes with the students and affirms that his plan is "to alternate visiting professors so that next time we get a person of that stature, he will be teaching at Midtown." He claims that the students upturn were not being favored but rather there was "a larger backlog of business students upturn this semester."

Ultimately, every student must face the work force and there is a consensus among students and administration that Sy Syms is "extremely helpful in pointing students in the right direction." Dean Schiff proudly states that the established placement operation not only serves business school students but also helps YC & SCW students who are interested in pursuing a

business career.

Skills such as interviewing and resume writing have been emphasized. Trina Fishback, an accounting major who will be graduating in June asserts that she "feels very well prepared to go out in the work force." She considers the current incorporation of computers as part of the curriculum to be an integral part of any business major.

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Julie Savitsky 696-4067 Br 17G

# 1988: World-Wide Elections Change The Face Of Nations

by Anita Kurzer  
and Rachel Seidel

This year has been a year for elections world-wide.

## UNITED STATES

In the United States, Vice President George Bush defeated Michael Dukakis by 54% to 46% of the popular vote, winning 40 states with 426 electoral votes. President-Elect Bush can now, after 30 years in public service, set his own political, economic and foreign-policy agendas. Bush does not intend to change the world, but he does intend to protect the well-being of the people of the United States. He is concerned about drugs and crime. He advocates the death penalty for drug ring-leaders. He has promised to improve education and racial tolerance. He pledges to solve problems as wide-ranging as cutting the deficit and expanding agriculture markets. In the meantime, Dan Quayle will have his work cut out, proving that he is ready to serve as Vice-President.

## CANADA

The 1988 election in Canada appeared to be a repetition of their 1984 election. Prime Min-

ister Brian Mulroney defeated John Turner on November 21st in a second victory. Mulroney, a progressive conservative, stood in favor of free trade with the United States while Turner, a liberal, was opposed.

## MEXICO

Bordering the U.S. from the South, Mexico attempted to hold democratic elections. Stuffing ballot boxes and creating voting cards with the names of the dead, were just some of the fraudulent rumors surrounding the July 6th National Elections.

President-Elect Carlos Salinas de Gortari will take office on December 1st, but not without much controversy, as opposition leader Cuauhtemoc Cardenas claims that he is the rightful winner. Salinas won the election with 50.7% of the votes, defeating Cardenas, who received the support of the small parties in addition to the remaining 31.1% of the votes.

For six decades, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (known as the P.R.I.) has ruled without interruption in Mexico's single-party political system. July 6th proved that this

political arrangement may soon come to an end. Salinas, who represents the P.R.I., must prove that he is able to lead Mexico into political and economic stability, thereby giving the P.R.I. the popularity it once enjoyed.

## HAITI

Similar to Mexico's elections, Haiti's elections came about with much upheaval. On November 3, 1987, former President Devalier's followers raided other candidates' homes and offices. This was due to Devalier's associates being rejected as presidential candidates.

The 1987 elections were then halted as a result of people being massacred by soldiers and thugs. This year, new elections were held, but voting appeared to be light. Opposition leaders and candidates charged widespread fraud. On January 24th, the government-appointed electoral council declared Lesle F. Manigat the winner, but on June 20th, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy seized power from the civilian President. President Manigat claimed the main reason for his ouster was resistance

in the army and police to his efforts to curb corruption and drug trafficking in the U.S. FRANCE

Half way around the world, yet another election was being held. In France, neither the hostage release, nor the dramatic rescue of 23 Frenchmen held captive by Melanesian Separatists in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia, had been sufficient to overcome the setback Prime Minister Jacques Chirac suffered in the first round of the voting. Mitterand's 54% to 46% win over Chirac was decisive, and President Francois Mitterand was re-elected. The President plans to form a center-left coalition government composed of both socialist and leading members of the current center-right parties that have been backing Chirac. Socialist Mitterand gave France a new Premier, moderate socialist Michal Rocard, as well as a new 26 member cabinet which includes six non-socialist independents.

## PAKISTAN

Travelling eastward, and passing through Muslim territory, Pakistan combines tradition with Western ideas. The first democratic election in 11 years took place peacefully and by most accounts, fairly. Benazir Bhutto emerged as Pakistan's new Prime Minister after the November 16 National Election. The only other major party in the race was the Islamic Democratic People's Party, which gained 92 seats of the 215. Benazir stands as the only woman ever to lead Pakistan. For more than a decade, she waged a political battle against the repressive military regime of Pakistan's

President Mohammed Zia VI-Haq who had deposed her father, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. After Zia's death in an airplane crash last August, Benazir faced the challenge of holding public office. However, there still remain lingering

doubts in Pakistan's Tradition-bound society as to whether or not women educated in the west are fit to rule.

## ISRAEL

The campaign season also opened in Israel this year. The November 1st elections were nothing less than a referendum on Israel's policies toward the occupied territories. The Likud Party, headed by Shamir, asserted a territorial imperative that ceded no ground to the Palestinians; while the Labor Party, headed by Peres, was willing to negotiate territorial compromise in exchange for peace. Each side accused the other of being unrealistic. Meanwhile, the small, religious parties held the balance of power during the period in which the two major parties refused to deal with one another. The religious parties set, as their main price, the amendment to the Law of Return. Yet, the leaders of Israel's two major parties reached an agreement for a new coalition government on December 19th, which is to be headed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. As a group, both parties have indicated no willingness to drop the longstanding Israeli refusal to negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, even though the United States has now chosen to do so. Shimon Peres, on the other hand, is to be the Prime Minister in the new government. The new government is determined to deal firmly with the year-long Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza strip and not to yield to Arab demands to return all the lands liberated after the 1967 war.

The 1988 election year has brought about world-wide changes from ousting a Prime Minister, to electing presidents and reforming policies. As we approach the turn of the century, we look forward to social, economic and political prosperity.

## 1988's Unforgettable Olympics

by Rachel Mohl

1988 brought the world a month of television viewing they will never forget. Between the winter and Summer olympics, five billion people world-wide watched as athletes' dreams were realized and broken.

Each Olympics has its own memorable competitions, leaving us with images of athletes receiving medals as their national anthems played in the background.

The 25th inter-olympics were held in Calgary. This prairie town in Canada became host to an international entourage of athletes for 16 days late last February. Despite fears that warm weather might melt the snow, the smaller of the two olympics opened, enabling athletes to compete in a wide array of events. The host country did not win any gold medals, but the Europeans returned in victory. The Americans, while capturing two golds, performed pitifully on the broader scene. Many athletes and coaches were defensive when questioned about their performances. The United States hockey team lost to both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, only to watch the Soviet team beat Canada 5 to 0 for the gold. "If only they hadn't gotten that lucky second goal," exclaimed the team's coach Dave Peterson.

The skiing competitions were a disappointment as well, with Alberto Tomba of Italy walking away with two gold medals. The U.S. lost their chance for a gold when Don Jansen's sister died on the first morning of competition. In the skating rink, America did not perform as well as expected, but still managed to come away with three medals. In the pairs category, Peter Oppgard and Jill Watson received

the Bronze.

Women's figure skating ended with a great surprise. The ongoing battle between the style of East German Katerina Witt and the power of American Debi Thomas, hinged on the last night. Thomas began her routine with a mistake, which threw her off for the remainder of the exercise. Witt went on to become the first woman to secure two consecutive Olympic figure skating titles. Thomas dropped to third place with native Canadian Elizabeth Manly stealing the silver medal. America's two gold medals were both won in skating events. Figure skater Brian Botano beat Brian Orser in one of the most closely watched competitions. Speed skater Bonnie Blair recaptured her world record of 39.10 seconds in the 500m sprint against East German Christa Rothenburger. Blair brought home a gold medal and a bronze for her performance in the 1,000 meter race. America fared much better in the summer olympics held in Seoul, Korea. One hundred and sixty-one countries with 13,600 athletes attended the first games to be televised by NBC. Despite the 14 hour time difference, Bryant Gumbel and his staff provided this country with live coverage of most of the olympics.

This summer was the first time in 12 years that the United States and the Soviet Union were both present at the Summer Olympics. In 1980, America boycotted the competitions after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Four years later, the Eastern Bloc held their own friendship games after not attending the ones in Los Angeles "for fear of security problems."

The athletes who had lost their chance at medals, or those who felt cheated by their mock Olympics, awaited 1988 with great expectation. America's Olympic team was pleased with their performance. In all of the water events, America placed high, receiving five gold and one silver medal. The winners included 17-year-old Janet Evans who won three swimming events. Matt Biondi broke two world records as superior anchor in water relays. Greg Louganis went on to win the gold, despite hitting his head on the diving board and receiving stitches.

America showed her athletes' prowess on the track as well. Sisters-in-law, Jackie Joyner Kersee and Florence Griffith Joyner, were named the best women athletes as well as the world's fastest women.

Some of America's defeats were deep emotional blows to the athletes. The U.S. gymnastics team remained on the platform while a teammate was performing, resulting in their loss of the bronze medal by .3 of a point.

Edwin Moses, who had waited 12 years to compete, received a bronze medal and announced that he would be ending his career. Carl Lewis lost to his year-long rival Ben Johnson of Canada. Johnson was later stripped of his title due to the discovery of anabolic steroids in his system.

The 1988 round of the Olympics is over. We will wait four years to once again see the product of polished dreams, when athletes will take the opportunity to demonstrate how far and how fast they can go, and we will be there to watch.

## The Changing Fads of 1988

by Danielle Shunkin

Fashion, dictates change and the seasons of '88 marked dynamic evolution. The start of the year brought with it the fanciful and imaginative creations that were inspired by the costume designer Christian La Croy.

The beginning of the year was ushered in with glitter, glitz and jeweled clothing. The punk overtones were gone and replaced by a more romantic look. Ruffles, bows and bubbles: these are the details that dominated the scene. This was the year of ornamentation from head/barrettes, bows, hairbands to the toes-shoe clips, gait, and passementerie and everywhere in between.

Hemlines this season rose the shape of skirts which varied from full and fluffy to body skimming and lean. There was a

focus on stockings which included bright patterns and colored opaques.

Pants in all different lengths and proportions offered a viable option to women instead of the miniskirt. A new ease in dressing appeared in the spring with the rise of Isaac Mizrahi and his roomy pajama pants. Many new styles are wider legged, bell bottomed, long and flowing or boxy.

In spring clothing was some ornamentation due to the influence of Chanel gold buttons, chains and leather quilting on clothes. The take off on the classic suit and the coat dress abounded.

With the warmer weather, appeared a new body-conscious approach to dressing. New

Cont. to P. 8 Col. 1



# 1988: "The Year The Nation Went Bad"

by Claudine Sokol

The past year was fraught with numerous scandals in and out of the New York area. In 1988 we saw the tragic and senseless murder of little Lisa Steinberg, the apparent scam of Tawana Brawley, the revelation of drug corruption at the highest levels of our boards of education, and the corruption of our court systems.

On a national level we have seen crack leave the big city and enter small towns across the nation. General Noriega remains in power in Panama, and in control of the drug trade of Central America. The United States' war on drugs has failed miserably within our borders and internationally. This past year our nation saw two close presidential advisors, Michael Deaver and Ken Nofsinger indicted and convicted. 1988 will be remembered as the year the nation went bad.

## TAWANA BRAWLEY SCAMS NEW YORK CITY

1988 started out with a bang, a bang by the name of Tawana Brawley. Advised and protected by Reverend Al Sharpton and by black activist lawyer Nelson Maddox, the city and nation stood by and watched an elaborate scam take place. We were all horrified by the story of 15-year-old Tawana, who had allegedly been raped by a gang of white men, and then placed in a plastic

bag with racist slogans written in excrement all over her body.

A special prosecutor was appointed because of fears that Tawana's attackers were city officials, and justice would not be served without an outside counsel. Governor Cuomo appointed Special Counselor Abrams. Soon Abrams was under attack for trying to hide something.

Tawana refused to talk to the grand jury. Her mother sought refuge in a church after having been found in contempt of court. Suddenly people started questioning Tawana's story. Girls from her school said they had seen Tawana the day after the rape walking alone and fine. An assistant to Sharpton came forward and said it was all just a publicity stunt.

Sharpton and Maddox went on Donahue, Oprah, and numerous other national talk shows to plead their cases. Then in the fall of 1988, Tawana came forward at a news conference and admitted to having placed the excrements on herself and that she had lied about numerous events. She wanted to show the injustice of the legal system and its racist tendencies. What America saw was a reverend, a lawyer, and a young girl take us all for a ride.

## LITTLE LISA STEINBERG DIES OF CHILD ABUSE

In November 1988, the nation

was shocked by tales of little Lisa Steinberg, a six-year-old girl from Manhattan who had died because of physical abuse at the hands of her father. Joel Steinberg had savagely beaten his illegally adopted daughter Lisa, as well as his live-in lover, Heda Nussbaum. The city was shocked at the pictures of Nussbaum before and after living with Steinberg.

The story evolved of a lovely young girl who had quietly screamed for help but was ignored. One of our own SCW student teachers, Stacy Weiss, had reported months before to her superiors that she suspected Lisa to be the victim of child abuse. Her report was ignored and Lisa was found comatose not much later. Stacy's report raised questions concerning appropriate procedures in these cases of suspected child abuse.

Joel Steinberg is presently standing trial for the murder of Lisa, and the nation has been shocked to learn of the endless physical pain Lisa had to endure in her six years of life.

## NEW YORK SCHOOLS INFESTED WITH DRUGS

Not only have the heads of New York's educational departments had to revamp their procedures with regard to child abuse suspicions, they have had to face drug corruption in their ranks. Early in the fall, a New York principal was arrested for

buying crack. Then, not more than a month later, Mr. Green, head of New York's education, suspended an entire school board for its alleged use of drugs.

Three weeks later in November of this year he suspended more members of separate school boards because of drug use. The Mayor's response to this has been outrage, and a city-wide investigation has been called for all school boards. New York parents are not only facing drugs on the streets, but are facing them in the schools as well.

## EX-MISS AMERICA ACCUSED OF BRIBING JUDGE

Bess Meyerson, ex-Commissioner of Cultural Affairs of New York City, was charged with giving a judge's daughter a job in exchange for reducing her lover's alimony payments. Meyerson and Judge Gamble were charged with judicial corruption and bribery.

The city was rocked by this scandal because of Meyerson's close relationship with Mayor Koch. Meyerson was recently acquitted of all charges.

SCW students reacted to Meyerson's charges with dismay because they felt she had an extra responsibility to keep a clean record because of her position as the first Jewish Miss America.

Susan Brand remarked that "Meyerson, even coming under investigation, was a blow on the Jewish community as a whole. If the media did not keep introducing Meyerson as the first Jewish Miss America and just plain Bess Meyerson, ex-Miss America, we would all be better off."

## WASHINGTON ROCKED BY INDICTMENTS OF TWO EX-WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Michael Deaver and Ken Nofsinger were indicted and found guilty this year of illegal use of influencing lobbying in Washington. Deaver and Nofsinger were both presidential advisors to President Reagan during his administration. This event was followed closely by the dismissal of White House staff because of drug use. 1988 is the year drugs hit the White House.

The past year has truly shown the low level to which America has sunk. The abuses range from drugs, to children and bribery. Here at Stern, the overall feeling, as we say goodbye to 1988, is one of hope for the future.

As Laura Greenfield put it, "We have seen the worst, and we can only go forward." In general, SCW students are viewing 1989 with a positive outlook. For this Stern student from California, the past year has been a true eye opener. Who thought that New York City was where the Enquirer got all their scandals?

## Fads of 1988

Cont. from P. 1 Col. 4

fabrics, such as clingy and billowy, and stretch threads resulted in the close to the body shape.

Somber silhouettes may dominate this season but shoes this season reached new levels of opulence. The shoe has become the most enchanting fairy tale of the season. Shoes are sequined beaded and jeweled, are made of suede and usually sport the Louis heel or other interesting shapes. Shoes have been elevated this season to a form of art.

What has the Stern student been wearing this past season? Fabrics that are tie-dyed, jean skirt that are acid washed, champion sweatshirts, multiples, kikit, anything gap, bows, the rugged look, everything black and of course, keds.

## Livia and Her Hats are Back!

Contact  
Sheryl or  
Valerie  
at 696-0248  
Or Livia  
at 979-0666

## Guide Found Perplexing

Cont. from P. 1 Col. 5

from Gedalia," he pointed out, "but unfortunately things were lost on the computer."

Daniella Bak, another editor of the guide, revealed that there were only two students who knew UNIX, a computer program, and that there, "wasn't enough expertise in dealing with the computers." Sobol blames the printer, "who promised it would take two weeks to print and instead, it took four." In addition says Sobol, the printer made a lot of mistakes. "He moved margins making them crooked and some of the things are off-center, he did an amateur job."

According to Sobol, the printer has not been paid yet because of ongoing negotiations with the printers. Sobol says that 1,200 copies of the Guide were delivered to him, and not realizing there were mistakes in them or that there weren't enough of them, he went ahead and distributed them at YC and SCW.

According to one of the female editors, "Not only did he neglect to count them before he gave them out, but he also neglected to give copies to his co-editors." Another problem with this year's Guide was that there seemed to be "improper" innuendos contained within the list of names in the student directory section.

Dean Orlian, expressing her disappointment, said that she felt "it was inexcusable that inappropriate things were written in the student guide of Stern and Yeshiva College."

Some members of the administration implied that although student organizations had the liberty to do as they wished until now, they conveyed a message that it was not appropriate for a Yeshiva University publication.

Tzippy Gittler, another editor of the Guide said that "since there were a lot of names that people submitted, a proofreader wouldn't think to delete any

because nobody tries to analyze what the names symbolize." Daniella Bak pointed out that although it could have been a malicious act, nobody could catch such a thing because there are 1,600 names to print in the guide. Explained Ephraim Sobel, "there is no way to avoid such a thing." Cheryl Soled, SCW '89, remarked, "it is the job of an editor to proofread the material before it is sent to the printer regardless of the quantity of work involved."

As of yet, the matter is still unresolved.

## We'll Miss You 1988

## SSSB ALL SENIORS...

If you are interested in on Campus Recruiting and have not picked up a packet, you must do so IMMEDIATELY.

See Lisa Small or Wendy Kaufman at the Sy Syms School of Business Placement Office

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at 960-0845

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