CUNY Student's Rally Against Budget Cuts

Student's march despite inclement weather and intense funding

By Deirdre A. Hussey

City University of New York students held the first major organized action on March 21 to combat Governor George E. Pataki's proposed budget cuts to higher education.

Over 200 students, a large number of from local high schools, and faculty gathered at Times Square to rally and march in hopes of mobilizing student and community support against the cuts.

"This is a mobilizing march. We want you, the students to go back to your schools and your communities and mobilize people to fight the cuts," said Aldo Valmon, a student at Brooklyn College and member of the Student Liberation Action Movement, the grassroots organization that sponsored the action.

Despite the rainy weather, a strong police presence and organizational infighting among contingent of City College students held the first major retrenchment and a new admissions policy for Baruch.

The state of fiscal exigency alluded "fiscal exigency." In response to Governor George E. Pataki's proposed budget cuts to higher education, the Board of Trustees declared a state of fiscal exigency on March 25, 1996.

Students gather at Times Square in rainy weather to protest roughly 200 people strong, chanting and marching down 42nd Street.

The highlight of the day was the march from Times Square down 42nd Street and South on Lexington Avenue to Madison Square Park, with over 400 participants marching and chanting presenting a united front and drawing attention and support from the citizens on the street.

"I think protests are good," said John Villa, a worker at Bloom's Deli who frantically waved his hand as the march passed. "Tuition is too high and the cuts and increases stink."

"I think they[the students] are right," said Raul Romera, a bystander, "because the cuts to education are wrong. It's important, it's very important not to make the poor suffer."

A large number of the student participants were from New York City high schools concerned about cuts to high school programs and the opportunities that are dwindling for higher education.

"We are here to show people... continued on page 4

Fiscal Emergency Declared on March 25 By CUNY; Goldstein Addresses the Faculty Three Days Later

Retrenchment committee to be formed; New admission criteria for Fall 1996

By Deirdre Hussey and Antionette Coulton

The Board of New York Board of Trustees declared a state of fiscal emergency on March 25, 1996, to combat Governor George E. Pataki's proposed budget cuts to higher education.

The Board of Trustees is a part of CUNY's by-laws each president must appoint a retrenchment committee to review and recommend specific cuts to the President in order to bring the operating budget in line with the cuts. The president has the power to accept or reject the retrenchment committees recommendations, as does CUNY's central administration located at 80th, which the Board of Trustees is a part of.

"...I am not planning to instruct the retrenchment committee to look at faculty who teach..."

"We will need to establish a retrenchment committee, and we will do that, but I am going to do it in stages. I believe we have lost too many faculty who teach at this institution. Many of our departments have been badly hit by retirements we have not been able to replace and tenured people who were not reappointed."

Baruch is facing an $8.8 million operating budget, according to a February 9 memo sent to Vice President Richard Rothbard by Goldstein, analyzing the impact of such a drastic cut. According to the memo, Baruch would be forced to reduce 93 positions, this already taking into account the reductions Goldstein submitted last spring in a three year savings plan.

"We have prized ourselves at this college with taking planning very seriously," said Goldstein, addressing the faculty. "You may remember that last year I insisted that we follow a three year savings plan that had imbedded within it, our retrenchment plan. That three year savings plan is something that I am going to invoke or am in the process of invoking now. We have real savings that we have provided for and we will invoke those savings now."

According to the memo, "the impact of the 1996-97 Executive Budget Recommendations" would be the reduction of 65 full-time faculty positions, 24 full-time classified positions, which include maintenance, security and secretaries, and 4 full-time executive staff which includes high administrators.

"I am worried about 1996-97," said Goldstein, "but I'm really worried about 1997-98. We have to take another look at our savings plan and start planning for next...

continued on page 3

Contents

Editorial: 6
Letters/Op-eds: 7
Business: 11
Features: 17
Arts: 27
Sports: 31
Next Issue: 4/24/96
Ad Deadline: 4/17/96
President Goldstein Addresses Faculty: Discusses the New admission standards

Two CUNY Law Professors Killed in Car Crash in Capetown, South African

By Tracy Young

Margaret Shanara Gilbert, 45, a prominent law professor at the CUNY Law School at Queens, and her husband, the late Richard W. Burns, a graduate of the University of New York at Queens College, were killed in a car crash in South Africa early Thursday morning, according to a large number of people who knew the couple. The couple were driving their car when they were involved in a car crash in South Africa.

The Congress is celebrating two years of freedom in South Africa, a cause for which they both worked tirelessly. The death of these two professors leaves a void in the legal community. The loss of Margaret Shanara Gilbert and her husband, Richard W. Burns, will be profoundly felt by the legal profession and the entire community.

Margaret Shanara Gilbert, 45, a professor at the CUNY Law School at Queens, was killed in a car crash in South Africa. The accident occurred when the couple was driving their car on a rural road in the southern part of the country. Burned died approximately four hours after the accident. Gilbert died first and was taken to a hospital where she was pronounced dead. The couple had been married for 25 years and had two children, aged 12 and 15. Burns was a professor at the University of New York at Queens College.

President Goldstein, who was at the time a student at the University of New York at Queens College, said in a statement, "I am not planning to reappoint or retrench any of our faculty, but I am absolutely committed to the idea of improving the institution." He also said that he would do it. Whether we can succeed in the Fall of 1996, and the Baruch College board of directors, is our key to participation in On-Campus recruitment in the Fall of 1997.

The Congress is celebrating two years of freedom in South Africa. The cause was achieved a certain level of preparation and foreboding. According to Goldstein, Baruch currently requires a student at least 10 high school grades and 2 years of high school grades. But he did not rule out the possibility of faculty layoffs. "If we have to, then faculty will be on the table again. I think the likelihood is small," said Goldstein.

The Congress is celebrating two years of freedom in South Africa. The cause was achieved a certain level of preparation and foreboding. According to Goldstein, Baruch currently requires a student at least 10 high school grades and 2 years of high school grades. But he did not rule out the possibility of faculty layoffs. "If we have to, then faculty will be on the table again. I think the likelihood is small," said Goldstein.

If you are interested in writing for the News section of The Banner, contact Candia at 802-6800.
CUNY Students View Rally at Times Square as a Success; Results Have Yet to Be Seen

...it's not the number of people who turnout, it's the force..."

wanted to leave and they wouldn't let us. It was crazy."

Police presence at Times Square and along the march route was strong. Police on scooters were lined along march route, as were officers on foot. Officers on horseback followed behind the crowd, and at least four undercover police officers were noticeable.

"It's always the case that the City has the money for this kind of police action, yet they are cutting education," said Attorney Ron Macguire, legal counsel to SLAM.

The event was sponsored by USS, after the Professional Staff Congress and United Student Senate decided not to endorse the event. A few days prior to the event the new cursof the PSC publicly supported the event.

"USS and PSC originally chose the site for the action," said Rob Hollander of SLAM. "We approached USS and said we wanted to work with them. Bill Negron, president of USS was interested in working with us. We had certain demands that were not met, and one of them was the presence of politicians."

Bill Negron denied charges that he pulled out of the event, and had denounced the event in favor of the USS rally held on March 28.

"USS did not pull out of the event," said Negron. "It was SLAM that had made non-negotiable demands about accepting our speakers. We decided to our stay our services to SLAM, but not allow them to take over the event. To date, no one from SLAM has called our offices asking for our help." said Negron.

"What it came down to was we wanted this to be a day for students, for students voices to be heard," said Valmon. "We held our ground on this issue. We did not want to provide a platform for politicians. Since SLAM took the threat in organizing this event, we took the day."

Besides organizational difficulties, the original march route from Times Square to City Hall had to be changed because the city denied the march permit.

"We are pretty happy with the route," said Hollander. "Times Square and Lexington Avenue are extremely visible."

"The reason the students decided not to challenge in court," said Macguire, "was because the students are committed to having a peaceful demonstration and the feeling was that if we had run into court last week it might have thrown the planning for this demonstration into chaos."

Despite these differences, a rally is being planned for May 8 in which SLAM, USS, PSC and other organizations are working together to make the largest protest to date.

Overall SLAM regarded the March 21 demonstration successful, with a strong turn out and people committed to working for future demonstrations.

"In my opinion," said Valmon, "which is not the opinion of most, it's not the number of people who turnout, it's the force... What we want is for those students, these activists to go back to their communities, back to their schools and mobilize. This battle is not over when the budget gets decided, because we'll see next year and the year after."
EDITORIAL
One’s Own Personal Gain

What has Andrew Heller, Day Session Student Government (DSSG) President, done to inform, organize and battle the recent student budget cuts at Baruch? Very little.

One prime example of this inactivity is the organization and turnout of Baruch students at the March 21 CUNY-wide rally.

The few announcements that DSSG did make concerning the rally were filled with conflicting times and destinations. Because of this confusion, DSSG had made a pathetic attempt to get students out of a 23rd Street building—as the rest of their CUNY counterparts marched past along Lexington Avenue.

Why, if the student government president was attending Student Liberation Action Movement (SLAM) meetings, SLAM, ‘weren’t the students being organized and informed?’ Is this because the president has an alternative motive—one which stems from his desire to claim the political student ladder, will riding on the coattails of DSSG. Perhaps he is prematurely setting his sights on becoming a chairperson for the University Student Senate Government (USS) for the upcoming year.

If this is true, the apathy which we’ve seen recently from DSSG makes perfect sense. In the current political climate, the safest position to assume is one that does not challenge the President Goldstein has asked Heller to recommend three students to sit on the retrenchment board. This leads me to yet another belief I have with some of you. Is it that you can have no faith in your own campus, or no hope in your home for your child, yet you spurn the DNNY or Hilligil? Where are the values?

I hope that you realize that children are taught by example, which basically means that you are failing to turn your back on those who pay your way.”

Letters to the Editor
Student Life Director Exhales...

To the Editor:
Thank you for your balanced reporting on the incident arising at the party on Friday, March 18. This letter is to clarify some of the Security Incident Reporting procedures.

Baruch College is a private institution and as such students and staff with valid ID cards are the only people allowed access to all Baruch Col­lege events. This policy was in effect at the old Student Center. A guest list is a mechanism that was requested by students as a means of ensuring that the security of Baruch students and staff and to Lastly, meetings to discuss Friday night ties. This letter is a question for some of my sisters—women who have heard the jokes about West Indians being lazy women.

“I feel your pain. I am just not into self-pity and all that crap.”

Letters to the Editor
Student Life Director Exhales...

To the Editor:
Thank you for your balanced reporting on the incident arising at the party on Friday, March 18. This letter is to clarify some of the Security Incident Reporting procedures.

Baruch College is a private institution and as such students and staff with valid ID cards are the only people allowed access to all Baruch College events. This policy was in effect at the old Student Center. A guest list is a mechanism that was requested by students as a means of ensuring that the security of Baruch students and staff and to Lastly, meetings to discuss Friday night ties. This letter is a question for some of my sisters—women who have heard the jokes about West Indians being lazy women.

“I feel your pain. I am just not into self-pity and all that crap.”

Letters to the Editor
Student Life Director Exhales...

To the Editor:
Thank you for your balanced reporting on the incident arising at the party on Friday, March 18. This letter is to clarify some of the Security Incident Reporting procedures.

Baruch College is a private institution and as such students and staff with valid ID cards are the only people allowed access to all Baruch College events. This policy was in effect at the old Student Center. A guest list is a mechanism that was requested by students as a means of ensuring that the security of Baruch students and staff and to Lastly, meetings to discuss Friday night ties. This letter is a question for some of my sisters—women who have heard the jokes about West Indians being lazy women.

“I feel your pain. I am just not into self-pity and all that crap.”
Easy-Going Prof Is Easy to Like

By Robert Sauer

As Donald Reagan once said, "I am going to talk about controversial things. I make no apologies for it.

The articles I write come from my heart; they come from within. I write about the little things, the day-to-day things, the things that I care about and am passionate about. I am not afraid to express my opinions, even if they are controversial.

I write about the things that I believe in, the things that I think are important. I write about the things that I care about, the things that I think are worth fighting for.

I believe in the power of the written word, and I believe in the power of the written voice. I believe that we can use language to make a difference, to fight for what we believe in, to change the world.

It is my hope that my articles will inspire others to speak up, to stand up, to fight for what they believe in. And it is my hope that my articles will help to create a better world, a world that is more just, more fair, more compassionate.
POP QUIZ

1. How many times have you missed 1-800 CALL ATT this semester?
   a) None.
   b) Fewer than five times.
   c) 1-800 CALL ATT.
   d) Where’s Dylan?

2. Someone calls you collect, using 1-800 CALL ATT. What happens?
   a) You accept because you and the person calling are automatically entered to win an internship on Beverly Hills, 90210.
   b) You accept because it always costs less than 1-800 COLLECT:
   c) You accept because he/she might be Dylan.
   d) All the above.

3. What’s the best thing to do while watching Beverly Hills, 90210?
   a) Study.
   b) Listen to David’s rap song.
   c) Hope for a guest appearance by Dylan.
   d) Call a friend collect using 1-800 CALL ATT (you might win the Beverly Hills, 90210 internship and listen to David’s rap song in person).

4. You have to call your parents for money. Select the most appropriate scenario:
   a) You use 1-800 CALL ATT because you know you’ll get more money out of them.
   b) You use 1-800 CALL ATT because that way you’ll get another chance to win the Beverly Hills, 90210 internship.
   c) You’re doing it to get a bigger TV set.
   d) All the above.

SOURCES: Official consumer price (cost-of-living) indexes; United Nations Statistical Yearbook; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>1970 VALUE OF MONEY AS % OF 1950 VALUE</th>
<th>ANNUAL RATE OF DEPRECIATION, COMPOUNDED (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Optimal Rate of Inflation

By Michael Fagans

Although a zero inflation rate is the best case scenario, there is no realistic optimal rate of inflation. This creature is so dynamic that we have been studying it for decades and it still shows us unexpected nuances. One reason inflation is so hard to get a handle on is because it is so difficult to isolate in economics with thousands or millions of variables. Long-term, short-term, expected, unexpected, lower class, middle class, upper class, businessperson, debtor, creditor, the list is endless. Determining your perspective on the rate of inflation is essential. The definition of inflation is as varied as the colors of the rainbow, but for this paper it is a rise in the price level, or a fall in purchasing power of the monetary unit that causes economic distortions and uncertainties. The Consumer Price Index, statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, measures the change in prices for a fixed basket of goods and services. It does not measure the cost of achieving it as a "true" cost of living index has been compiled. There are 100 of these day-to-day living items that reflect the index. Food, shelter, clothing, transportation, fuel, and utilities, household furnishings and operations, entertainment, personal care, and medical care are the categories of expenses. Historically, the United States has been one of the nations of inflation percentage rate increases. Chile and Brazil, two of the larger violators have double-digit inflation percentage rate increases on average. Most Americans are against inflation. They see it as a drain on the nation that lowers their standard of living. It usually leads to boom, bust, and depression. Old inflation, Cost-push inflation, is when excessive spending on goods and services available for purchase, generally based on an increase in the creation of money. This activity redistributes income and wealth from the workers and the poor toward the profit takers and the rich, largely because wage increases lagging behind rising prices in inflation and because the capital rich showing up with aid instead of lowering prices. This creates asset inflation and because those assets (stocks and land) that rise, create asset inflation. The U.S. is the most in inflation rather than inflation.

Inflation has many degrees of intensity.

fixed income assets like bonds. Non-inflationary woes like pull inflation, occurs when aggregate demand exceeds the existing supplies, forcing price increases and pulling up wages, materials, and operating and financing costs. These rises are usually caused by unions seeking wage increases, businesses marking up prices, or cost of living adjustments tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). All of the inflation increases are paid for by the American taxpayer, one way or the other. This is done by purchasing the item or by having the government bail out the major companies who have mishandled the rate of inflation.

Inflation and unemployment are intricately intertwined. Since the major goal of the United States is to have high employment, inflation is a necessary means to that end. This credo has been periodically spoken of the depression of the 1930s when millions were unemployed and bread lines were long. No party in power since then, has escaped inaction for long when continued on page 13

By Sonni Cox

Downsizing is becoming a reality as an increasing number of businesses cut costs. AT&T's January announcements of their intentions to lay off 40,000 by 1999 and IBM's 1993 massive job elimination are just signs that the "long arm" of downsizing is reaching into realms that were thought to be unreachable not too long ago. And despite a recent announcement by AT&T halving the originally announced job figure, job security has become a major focus in the minds of many Americans. The New York Times deemed the topic relevant enough to publish during the week of Sunday, March 3, a series of articles on corporate downsizing in America. The April 1 issue of Fortune published continued on page 14
The Appropriated Inflation Rate

continued from page 11

unemployment measures. President Bush can attest to that. He ignored the problem and preferred to con­centrate on international issues. At times, he said that the economy was on the right course, although in a recession. In 1992, he paid the politician’s ultimate price. He was not elected. Thus people of this country want jobs first. This is not to say that everyone should have a job. The acceptable unemployment level of the monetarists is about 5.5 percent. More unemployment would be good, to discourage inflation, lower wages demands and lower yields. But, so over years, will ever change this objective. The New Deal, cre­ated in the 1930s, proved to everyone that massive government spending would keep unemployment from rising through the deficits. The inflation rate would surely rise and it will be tolerated. Some think that this knowledge is the basis for our high employment goal. Important eco­nomic groups have discovered their power through the political process to achieve goals they cannot achieve satisfactorily through the market place. Farmers have gotten higher than market prices for their goods for years by lobbying Congress. They are not the only group, for they are not one of the most powerful groups. When poverty afflicted the retired people, Congress raised their social security payments. Congress inter­venes in the market both direct and indirect. And the bureaucrats try to act in such a way that the outcome of the market is not satisfac­tory to the interest of some groups and individuals in the mar­ket. These groups come from the right and the left, exerting their power on Republicans, as well as Demo­crats. Another underlying fac­tor of inflation today is the end of the gold standard. It provided a mon­etary "religion" that brought the gov­ernment and the public up short when they felt the urge to spend more than they were taking in, both through the debt incurred and through the expansion of the money supply to finance new spending and through the international gold drain if infla­tion diffuses from the home to other coun­tries. The Federal Reserve (FED) is playing this role, although they are not entirely without pressure. They have to comply with the objec­tives of economic and financial policy established by the executive branch. It is a free choice. And they must balance their policy in the Congress. Allocated on a dollar to dollar between "main street" and "wall street," since the two interests are now always mis­matched. Currently, op­en-market operations, reserve requirements and discount rates are primary instru­ments used by the FED to control the money supply available. They are also a combination of union-business mar­ket power and confidence in government ex­penditure action against depression that generates the high probability of a strong upward push on costs and the price level in the impor­tantly monopolized sectors of the economy & inflation leads.

umptions. The appropriate inflation rate is the best anti-in­flation policy. Equitable operation measures to ensure the policy are as follows: (1) wages and salaries should be tied to a cost-of-living index, (2) business and homes could be taxed to cover government workers salaries to cost of living to­wards long term economic accout should vary in variable dollars but in con­tingent purchasing power, (3) regula­tions requiring trust funds and finan­cially, the best interest rate obligations should be abolished. These measures would eliminate most imbalances of inflation, yet account for economic recessions and at­tact it. But there will be no solution to the problem of the activity.
Baruch Graduate In The Spotlight

Starting Or Growing A Business, is written by Robert M. Guttmann, founder of the new Business Administration's (IBA) Development Group located in New York, is no stranger to CUNY. At the beginning of his college career, he attended and graduated from the Borough of Manhattan Community College, and received a master's degree from the executive MBA program at Baruch College.

Mr. Guttmann is currently head of his own firm, Investors Consulting Group. There he offers business owners effective methods to succeed from the ground up for their companies. The book is a wealth of information for the business owner presented in a clear, easy-to-understand manner.

Failure to plan is planning to fail, a fundamental principle that is true when applied to any situation. I believe that this is the reason why the first chapter is devoted to aiding the reader in constructing a business plan for potential investors and lenders. It discusses the key bullet points to focus your plan, including the history of your venture, financial summary, products, markets, and goals for the company.

more individuals are deciding to exchange the title of employee for the title of entrepreneur. A sample plan is also provided. In the subsequent chapters, Mr. Guttmann outlines approaches of obtaining financing through a variety of means. The book lists numerous small companies, banks, finance companies, and IBA funding.

Contact names and addresses, as well as other reference sources are included.

In addition, information on how to locate private and government contractors, as well as banks, is presented. A way to obtain specific sources is also provided.

While Mr. Guttmann, an African-American, targeted this book effort to minority entrepreneurs who often do not have the networks available or are not aware of the many sources of financing available to anyone who is in search of financial assistance, he is prepared to assist the author.

For more information about the book and the seminars, contact Investor Consulting Group at 1-800-377-3859.

Part I:

Should The Gold Standard Be Revived?

A close-up look at U.S. currency policies

By Pamela Ebanks

The United States Congress passed the Coinage Act of 1792, which linked the dollar to gold and silver, as a result of the war's hyperinflationary pressures. This act made possible the conversion of government minted coins and bank-issued paper money to the reserves backing them. In addition, the coinage act exerted influence on exchange relations between the currencies of various countries, as the dollar was fixed to a metallic standard of 1792 running at 15:1 and then to exchange this ratio back to its "metallic" base in 1914. Its most important attributes was its role in fixing the exchange rates and its adhesive mechanism to equalize trade balances between countries.

Surplus countries experienced net inflows of gold, which allowed money supply and credit at home to expand more rapidly. Deficit countries lost gold and had to raise interest rates to attract funds from abroad; while other countries had to loosen domestic credit conditions to make funds available to the central bank experimental countries. Surplus countries experienced increasing inflationary pressures, while deficit countries experienced falling wages. This in turn, tended to feed inflationary pressures. As a result, increased prices made the industries of the surplus countries less competitive, causing imports to rise and exports to fall. Countries in a deficit would go through the opposite sequence.

Gold outflows forced the money supply and credit activity to shrink. This reduced economic activity. Once prices and wages began to fall, the trade balance would improve in the wake of decreased demand for imports, increasing exports. The fixed exchange rate system gave the monetary system a degree of stability.

But according to Barry Blaueng, the gold standard had problems from its inception. Major crises prompted different reactions from different countries. The country losing gold was threatened by a confiscation of gold interest rates to attract funds from abroad, while other countries had to loosen domestic credit conditions to make funds available to the central bank. Experimental countries were forced to adjust interest rates to attract foreign funds at a higher rate of interest. In the subsequent chapters, the book outlines approaches of obtaining financing through a variety of means. The book lists numerous small businesses, banks, finance companies, and IBA funding.

Contact names and addresses, as well as other reference sources are included.

In addition, information on how to locate private and government contractors, as well as banks, is presented. A way to obtain specific sources is also provided.

While Mr. Guttmann, an African-American, targeted this book effort to minority entrepreneurs who often do not have the networks available or are not aware of the many sources of financing available to anyone who is in search of financial assistance, he is prepared to assist the author.

For more information about the book and the seminars, contact Investor Consulting Group at 1-800-377-3859.

Part I:

Should The Gold Standard Be Revived?

A close-up look at U.S. currency policies

By Pamela Ebanks

The United States Congress passed the Coinage Act of 1792, which linked the dollar to gold and silver, as a result of the war's hyperinflationary pressures. This act made possible the conversion of government minted coins and bank-issued paper money to the reserves backing them. In addition, the coinage act exerted influence on exchange relations between the currencies of various countries, as the dollar was fixed to a metallic standard of 1792 running at 15:1 and then to exchange this ratio back to its "metallic" base in 1914. Its most important attributes was its role in fixing the exchange rates and its adhesive mechanism to equalize trade balances between countries.

Surplus countries experienced net inflows of gold, which allowed money supply and credit at home to expand more rapidly. Deficit countries lost gold and had to raise interest rates to attract funds from abroad; while other countries had to loosen domestic credit conditions to make funds available to the central bank experimental countries. Surplus countries experienced increasing inflationary pressures, while deficit countries experienced falling wages. This in turn, tended to feed inflationary pressures. As a result, increased prices made the industries of the surplus countries less competitive, causing imports to rise and exports to fall. Countries in a deficit would go through the opposite sequence.

Gold outflows forced the money supply and credit activity to shrink. This reduced economic activity. Once prices and wages began to fall, the trade balance would improve in the wake of decreased demand for imports, increasing exports. The fixed exchange rate system gave the monetary system a degree of stability.

But according to Barry Blaueng, the gold standard had problems from its inception. Major crises prompted different reactions from different countries. The country losing gold was threatened by a confiscation of gold interest rates to attract funds from abroad, while other countries had to loosen domestic credit conditions to make funds available to the central bank. Experimental countries were forced to adjust interest rates to attract foreign funds at a higher rate of interest. In the subsequent chapters, the book outlines approaches of obtaining financing through a variety of means. The book lists numerous small businesses, banks, finance companies, and IBA funding.

Contact names and addresses, as well as other reference sources are included.

In addition, information on how to locate private and government contractors, as well as banks, is presented. A way to obtain specific sources is also provided.

While Mr. Guttmann, an African-American, targeted this book effort to minority entrepreneurs who often do not have the networks available or are not aware of the many sources of financing available to anyone who is in search of financial assistance, he is prepared to assist the author.

For more information about the book and the seminars, contact Investor Consulting Group at 1-800-377-3859.

Part I:

Should The Gold Standard Be Revived?

A close-up look at U.S. currency policies

By Pamela Ebanks

The United States Congress passed the Coinage Act of 1792, which linked the dollar to gold and silver, as a result of the war's hyperinflationary pressures. This act made possible the conversion of government minted coins and bank-issued paper money to the reserves backing them. In addition, the coinage act exerted influence on exchange relations between the currencies of various countries, as the dollar was fixed to a metallic standard of 1792 running at 15:1 and then to exchange this ratio back to its "metallic" base in 1914. Its most important attributes was its role in fixing the exchange rates and its adhesive mechanism to equalize trade balances between countries.

Surplus countries experienced net inflows of gold, which allowed money supply and credit at home to expand more rapidly. Deficit countries lost gold and had to raise interest rates to attract funds from abroad; while other countries had to loosen domestic credit conditions to make funds available to the central bank experimental countries. Surplus countries experienced increasing inflationary pressures, while deficit countries experienced falling wages. This in turn, tended to feed inflationary pressures. As a result, increased prices made the industries of the surplus countries less competitive, causing imports to rise and exports to fall. Countries in a deficit would go through the opposite sequence.

Gold outflows forced the money supply and credit activity to shrink. This reduced economic activity. Once prices and wages began to fall, the trade balance would improve in the wake of decreased demand for imports, increasing exports. The fixed exchange rate system gave the monetary system a degree of stability.

But according to Barry Blaueng, the gold standard had problems from its inception. Major crises prompted different reactions from different countries. The country losing gold was threatened by a confiscation of gold interest rates to attract funds from abroad, while other countries had to loosen domestic credit conditions to make funds available to the central bank. Experimental countries were forced to adjust interest rates to attract foreign funds at a higher rate of interest. In the subsequent chapters, the book outlines approaches of obtaining financing through a variety of means. The book lists numerous small businesses, banks, finance companies, and IBA funding.

Contact names and addresses, as well as other reference sources are included.

In addition, information on how to locate private and government contractors, as well as banks, is presented. A way to obtain specific sources is also provided.

While Mr. Guttmann, an African-American, targeted this book effort to minority entrepreneurs who often do not have the networks available or are not aware of the many sources of financing available to anyone who is in search of financial assistance, he is prepared to assist the author.

For more information about the book and the seminars, contact Investor Consulting Group at 1-800-377-3859.
A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MUSEUM

By Stacy-Ann Foster and Ellen Steinberg

On Sunday, March 17, 90 college students from the New York area travelled to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. This trip was unique in that half of the 90 students were Jewish and half were African-Americans. Seven Baruch students took part in the New York City groups: Anissa Aminov, Robin Breve, Stacy-Ann Foster, Richard Hoby, relat. Lawrence, Erin Millerman, and Oborne Olajobi.

The trip began Saturday night when the students boarded buses at Queens College. After an overnight stay in Washington, D.C., we arrived at the museum, where our group was given an orientation and then given time to explore the museum at our own pace. After a short lunch break at George Washington University Hillel, we returned to the museum for more touring and a debriefing with Dr. Michael Berenbaum, Director of Research at the Museum and an expert in the field of genocidal studies.

Dr. Michael Berenbaum spent an hour with our group, answering questions and discussing not only the Jewish Holocaust, but the recent genocides in Rwanda and Bosnia. In response to questions from students like LLI-Cambridge Banking and Business, he spent time discussing why there are problems today between Jews and African-Americans, in the past when two groups worked hand in hand, literally.

"Most importantly," he said that we both try and compete with who suffered the most," says Foster, "when in actually, we both suffered, therefore you are not competing, because we are talking about feelings. It's impossible to compete.

Organized by Hillel of New York, the trip was made possible by a donation from David Teich, a local businessmen.

According to Rabbi Moshe Shur, the director of Queens College Hillel and leader of the group that Mr. Taub felt the trip was an opportunity to create an open dialogue between young African American and Jewish students, and to share in the common experiences of the two communities.

Four Baruch Students Tell of Their Experience of the U.S. Holocaust Museum

By Ellen Steinberg

Recently some Baruch College students took a trip to the US Holocaust Museum. Here is a chronology with two students, Stacy-Ann Foster, President, and Ellen Steinberg, Secretary.

First and foremost, we have to thank David Teich and his family for providing this unique experience and to say that the museum is 'good' because we're dealing with a difficult subject matter. It's a beautiful architectural structure, and the museum was very well organized.

The chronology and the artifacts help you from today's life and bring you back to that time. For example, walking through an actual train car that transported the persecuted to the camps, just made you realize how real this was. You could almost feel the presence of the people who had been there. There's no way to convey this to some people who claim to be 'a conspiracy of the Jewish people' like some people claim.

Foster especially remembers a part of the museum where piles of shoes were displayed. These shoes were taken from the victims when they were forced to march quickly and some were also murdered or slowly murdered by being gassed to death.

I focused particularly on one shoe. It was a woman's single shoe, high-heeled shoe. I searched the picture in my mind of what this person looked like, what she expected out of coming to this new destination. And all I can think of, looking back now, is that she had no idea what was coming, or what was going to happen to her.

Foster lives on the border of Crown Heights, Brooklyn, where tensions exploded a few years ago between two groups who she describes as "the black community and itsх abolishment of this stereotype or make generalized inducements. I think there is no need to make the communities between the African-American and Jews are being slashed and the Holocaust that took place in Europe.

Stacey-Ann, the ultimate lesson from Michael Berenbaum's discussion with our group is that "Once you get past the stereotypes, the competition of suffering, you get past the black community, you know the way they go past that you are able to resolve these things and come down to being just two human beings. You can talk, you can joke, you can relate to each other's emotions and you can relate to each other's emotions and work together to better the world."

continued on page 20
POP QUIZ

1. How many times have you missed class this semester?
   a) None.
   b) Fewer than five times.
   c) 1 800 CALL ATT.
   d) Where's Dylan?

2. Someone calls you collect, using 1 800 CALL ATT. What happens?
   a) You accept because you and the person calling are automatically
      entered to win an internship on Beverly Hills, 90210®.
   b) You accept because it always costs less than 1 800 COLLECT:
   c) You accept because he/she might be Dylan.
   d) All the above.

3. What's the best thing to do while watching Beverly Hills, 90210®?
   a) Study.
   b) Listen to David's rap song.
   c) Hope for a guest appearance by Dylan.
   d) Call a friend collect using 1 800 CALL ATT (you might win the Beverly
      Hills, 90210® internship and listen to David's rap song in person).

4. You have to call your parents for money. Select the most appropriate scenario:
   a) You use 1 800 CALL ATT because you know you'll get more money
      out of them.
   b) You use 1 800 CALL ATT because that way you'll get another chance
      to win the Beverly Hills, 90210® internship.
   c) You're doing it to get a bigger TV set.
   d) All the above.

PEGGY MONESTIME, LOWER SOPHOMORE
"Go to the movies, sleep, hang out with friends."

TAMICA DURAN, LOWER SOPHOMORE
"I'm going to do my homework, go shopping, go to parties, and relax;
as well as go to church for Easter."

PAUL LAMMEY, GRADUATE STUDENT
"I'm taking my girlfriend to Toronto to meet my parents."

MICHAEL WEISS, LOWER SENIOR
"Celebrate the holiday of Passover and study for tests. I'm going to be working."
Be careful that it will happen. It is unlikely that the effects on the budget cut will cause a significant decrease in the number of students who will attend Baruch in the future. However, if the tuition hikes continue, many financial programs and scholarships are at risk. Students who have graduated from Baruch College will no longer exist. In fact, it is difficult to imagine what the future holds for Baruch College. In the current financial climate, it is uncertain what the future holds for Baruch College. In the current financial climate, it is uncertain what the future holds for the institution.
The Passion of Dracula, is a play in three acts, by Bob Fosse. The play is based on Stoker's Dracula. Directed and choreographed by Bob Fosse, set designing by Ariadne Cebos. Starring Carlos Infantes (Dr. Cedic Seward), Hanan Greens (Lord Godalming), Jan Kim (Miss Jemison), Michael (Count Dracula); Roger Aquilera (Professor Van Helsing); Sammy Monteiro (Mr. Rainfield); Stephanie Weil (Dr. in Training); Zenetta; Teddy Karatza (Josephine Parker); Scott Liebman (Wilhelmina Murray). Performance: April 12 at 8 PM and 12:30 PM; April 13 at 2 PM and 5 PM; Tickets $5. The performance for the Center for the Performing Arts is directed by Ricardo Cea. The performance takes place in the 6th floor of the 26th street building in Room 1814.

Mr. Ferrar says that the students love it. Even though Professor Ferrar's extensive experience is a safe pass to the圆满 of the play, she still carries the emotions to the teenage audience every director before the play opens. "Every play we've done has packed the theater," she says. And I hope this will to.

Dracula: continued from page 12

By Kumiho Bhoop
This year, the Club Council was created for the purpose of uniting students. The council is a collection of all of the officers of the clubs and ar­ganizations at Baruch. It was designed to be an arena for the students to take it.

The students love it.

Professor Ferrar says that the whole concept of putting people together is not only an incredible amount of work but also it involves everyone involved in the process. The people involved are not only the individuals from the other club, they’re also the leadership of the student body.

The society for Human Resource Management, which is affiliated with the National Association of Colleges and Employers, and other interested stu­dents have been involved in the study of faculty and professional practitioners in this Management area.

The society for Human Resource Management has given the former students an opportunity to do very well.

An important benefit of SHRM mem­bership is the ability to regularly network with professionals, giving students the much needed contacts for entering the job market.

The council meets Thursdays during club hour at 360 PAS, Room 1816.

Dracula is a play in three acts, by Bob Fosse. The play is based on Stoker's Dracula. Directed and choreographed by Bob Fosse, set designing by Ariadne Cebos. Starring Carlos Infantes (Dr. Cedic Seward), Hanan Greens (Lord Godalming), Jan Kim (Miss Jemison), Michael (Count Dracula); Roger Aquilera (Professor Van Helsing); Sammy Monteiro (Mr. Rainfield); Stephanie Weil (Dr. in Training); Zenetta; Teddy Karatza (Josephine Parker); Scott Liebman (Wilhelmina Murray). Performance: April 12 at 8 PM and 12:30 PM; April 13 at 2 PM and 5 PM; Tickets $5. The performance for the Center for the Performing Arts is directed by Ricardo Cea. The performance takes place in the 6th floor of the 26th street building in Room 1814.
By Ira Hersch

How many of you out there have heard of NYPIRG? NYPIRG is funding to see that planners consider transit and other options for building new roads.

Education reform?
NYPIRG’s Movement in Education (MOE) works to protect consumers who lease cars, set up a credit card information hotline to help consumers compare credit cards and require that banks provide inexpensive materials to help consumers.

Good Government
NYPIRG’s good Government project monitors state and local government. The goal is to make government more accountable and act as a check on power.

Healthcare Reform
NYPIRG’s work for improved healthcare begins with the New York State Insurance Agency. A healthcare reform study is currently underway.

Consumer Protection
NYPIRG consumer rights victories have included the General Drug Laws, item pricing laws, a state's consumer protection agency and a reduction in kickbacks to doctors.

The seasons have now
begun, and the next season is
coming.

In upcoming issues, look for
Ira Hersch's work with fellowships and scholarships, and for a look at what's new in the world of education.

WRITERS CORNER

By Catalina Vega, Dept. of Student Development and Counseling

Fellowships, scholarships, and grants are available to students based on academic credentials, community involvement, and other criteria. NYPIRG includes a number of NYPIRG, I have assisted students to participate in a number of extracurricular activities that are open to anyone who is interested in participating.

If you think the above descriptions are general, you are right. Every scholarship or fellowship has unique requirements and application process, so it is important to research opportunities and provide the required information. But, who cares about all that? NYPIRG's fellowship opportunities are open to anyone who is interested in participating.

By catalina Vega, Dept. of Student Development and Counseling

As you know, students who are interested in participating in a fellowship or scholarship program should first research and apply to any programs that interest them. It is important to research and apply to programs that interest you, but don't forget to check with your school's financial aid office to see what scholarships are available to you. They may have more information about scholarships that you might be eligible for.

After you enter some data about yourself, NYPIRG can search for scholarships that match your profile. NYPIRG can also search for scholarships that you might be eligible for.

NYPIRG's fellowship program is open to all students at Baruch College. If you would like to be included in this program, please contact me at the above address.

The Ticker mailboxes to the attention of NYPIRG.

Awards, Fellowships, Scholarships, and Grants

What's the Difference?

If you choose to participate in NYPIRG's fellowship program, you will receive tutoring, counseling, and other services that will help you succeed in your studies. NYPIRG also organizes special events, workshops, and other activities that will help you achieve your academic goals.

NYPIRG also has a Scholarship Fund that provides financial assistance to students who need help paying for their education.

By catalina Vega, Dept. of Student Development and Counseling

NYPIRG has 19 college chapters throughout the country. Each chapter is open to all students, regardless of major, and new members are welcomed with open arms.

As you know, NYPIRG is a non-profit organization that works to promote social justice and environmental sustainability. NYPIRG's work is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations, and foundations.

NYPIRG is open to all students, regardless of major, and new members are welcomed with open arms. NYPIRG works to promote social justice and environmental sustainability. NYPIRG's work is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations, and foundations.

NYPIRG is open to all students, regardless of major, and new members are welcomed with open arms. NYPIRG works to promote social justice and environmental sustainability. NYPIRG's work is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations, and foundations.
By Manny Rodriguez

If you want something done right, do it yourself. If you doubt the truth of that, look no further than Martin Lawrence. A hardworking, imaginative, and sometimes mischievous performer, Lawrence has taken Hollywood by storm with his new comedy film "A Thin Line Between Love and Hate." The film, which Lawrence co-wrote and stars in, tells the story of Darnell, a man who is just starting to figure out what he wants in life.

In "A Thin Line Between Love and Hate," Lawrence plays the character Darnell, who thinks he's a ladies' man. But when he meets Brandi, played by Lynn Whitfield, he realizes that he has feelings for her. However, things don't go as planned, and Darnell must deal with the consequences of his actions.

The film is a comedy thriller, and Lawrence says he wanted to do a movie that would appeal to a wide audience. "I wanted to do a comedy thriller that would appeal to everybody," Lawrence said at the press conference for the film. "The joke's on you, the victim. You've been taken."

The film is set in a world where love is just a game, and the stakes are high. Darnell must choose between his own desires and the expectations of others, and he learns the hard way that sometimes the line between love and hate is thin.

Lawrence says he wanted to make a film that would make people laugh and think. "I wanted to make a film that would make people laugh, but also make them think," he said. "I wanted to create a film that would have substance and depth."
2Pac Comes Out of Death Row

By Edward Rodriguez

2Pac has been my favorite rapper since my early years, and I have followed his career with great anticipation. 2Pac has been a source of inspiration for me and has helped me through some tough times. His music has been a constant companion and has given me the strength to keep going.

2Pac is a poet, a philosopher, and a visionary. He has a unique ability to combine the raw emotion of his experiences with the analytical power of his intellect. His music is a reflection of his life and is a powerful testament to his resilience.

2Pac's music has always been a source of comfort for me, and I have found that listening to his music has helped me to process my own emotions and experiences. His music has also been a source of inspiration for me, and I have found that his messages of hope and positivity have helped me to stay strong and motivated.

I am excited to see what 2Pac will bring to the world in the future. I know that he will continue to be a voice for the underprivileged and will fight for justice and equality.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop Editorial

Hip-Hop is a beautiful, intelligent form of expression. It is a language that speaks to the heart and the soul. It is a form of communication that is powerful and effective. It is a way of life that is rich and diverse.

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of possibilities. It is a culture that is full of hope. It is a culture that is full of creativity. It is a culture that is full of love. It is a culture that is full of strength.

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is not just music. It is a way of life. It is a culture. It is a language. It is a form of expression. It is a form of communication. It is a form of resistance. It is a form of empowerment.

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodriguez

Hip-Hop is a culture that is full of promise. It is a culture that is full of potential. It is a culture that is full of possibility. It is a culture that is full of potential.

— Edward Rodgers
CRITIC'S CORNER

R&B Bopping over hip hop tracks? What a fine idea! It really was about five years ago but R&B producers have proved that there is no idea how to put hip hop tracks together. Sampling is like listening to this soundtrack for the new Martin Lawrence film "A Thin Line Between Love & Hate." It's perfect for an R&B/hip hop soundtrack.

This album is packed with over-sampled Missy’s "She's A Green's "Love & Happiness," Missy’s "Right My Wing," George Clinton’s "Atomic Dog" and Zapp’s "Computer Love" to name a few. In fact, Zapp is sampled twice on this compilation. It really is tad and it is looking to those who work to sample new songs and create new music. Everything on this album old and the weak music quality. However, further compilation of any hope of listening pleasure. Some of the tunes are for the film in club scenes. The zombies in the movies are favorite samples. Does create a pleasant party atmosphere. Is it a hip hop hit or it's an esoteric recording collection of half-stepping R&B/ hip hop? Remember, it's a thin line between sampling and copying.

-Manny Rodriguez

Answer to last issue's question of the day

By Michael Cruz

In response to last issue's question, "What do you think about Mahmoud Abdul Rauf's decision to not use the National Anthem in his first three games?" I'm of the opinion that the boos Rauf took were made in a unprofessional manner.

First of all, sitting out of the national anthem was disrespectful for the millions of fans who recently bought the CD. The cut of the anthem is 20 songs too long with 2Pac dominating it. The down side is the fans felt insulted.

Secondly, other favored Muslims such as Ali and Hakeem Olajuwon still show respect for the anthem and fans. Rauf's actions were not intended to harm anyone, however, his sitting out the national anthem was the best alternative taken.

As for Rauf's standing once he found out that the NBA was going to suspend him, Rauf in my opinion, performed the right action. The NBA is a business similar to any other one. If a person does not cooperate with a company's rules, their job will be in jeopardy. Rauf realized his job and popularity was in crisis with the fans. Therefore, against his better judgment, he stood for the anthem while playing.

Several issues are involved with Abdul Rauf's negotiating to stand. Could it be possible the NBA is silencing the voice of one of its premier players? Are they afraid his opinions may be true? In reality, Abdul Rauf has the right to sit as he practices his religion. So why is the NBA trying to silence him? These issues that will occur again in the NBA.

31

Sports Quiz

By Marlon Del Valle

1. What is the oldest sports trophy? 2. Who was the first man to win Wimbledon? 3. How many points behind first place is Pete Sampras?

Answers to last issue's quiz

1. 9
2. February 1989
3. Erasmus Hall 4.82

Do any of you get a nasty taste in your mouth when you see the new Musthead? Well I do, and now I have been given the opportunity to change mine! Here are a few potential Mustheads if you like them, let me know. If you think that they are just as bad as the original one, make up your own and submit it in.

Question of Day!!

In the next few issues, a question will be asked and you, the reader, can respond by sending it to Marlon at 360 Park Avenue South room 1022.

Phil Jackson pulled Scottie Pippen off the bench a week early once Hor Rod was suspended? How important do you think winning a league record of 70 games is to him?

Response to last issue's question of the day

By Michael Cruz

1. What do you think about Mahmoud Abdul Rauf's decision to not use the National Anthem in his first three games? I'm of the opinion that the boos Rauf took were made in a unprofessional manner.

2. Who was the first man to win Wimbledon? In 1876, Augustus "Borie" F. Travers of the USA was the first man to win Wimbledon.

3. How many points behind first place is Pete Sampras? In the 1996 US Open, Pete Sampras was 4.82 points behind the winner.
AIDS WALK NEW YORK
Sunday, May 19, 1996

A ten kilometer fundraising walkathon benefiting Gay Men's Health Crisis. Start/end at the North Meadow in Central Park.

- Sign-in 9AM.
- Opening Ceremony 9:30AM
- Walk begins 10AM

Sponsored by:
DSSG
TICKER
BARUCH FACULTY AND STAFF

If you plan to walk with us, please fill out the coupon below and hand deliver to:

Office of Student Life  Purchasing Department
Room 1512 OR Room 1005
360 Park Avenue South 135 East 22nd Street
or mail to:
AIDS WALK NEW YORK
OLD CHELSEA STATION, P.O. BOX 10
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10114-0300

For additional information, contact David Garlock at 802-2930 (Staff Team Leader) or Andrea Rivera at 802-6790 (DSSG Team Leader)

☑ YES

Register me today to walk and raise money to fight AIDS and support people with HIV and AIDS.

Name: ☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. (Please print)
Home Address:
City
State Zip Code
Evening Phone ( )

Team Name: Baruch College

☐ In addition to walking, I can volunteer to help produce the event. Please call me.

Age: ☐ under 18 ☐ 18-25 ☐ 26-35 ☐ 36-44 ☐ 45-55 ☐ over 55
Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐