Rider commemorates Kristallnacht tragedy

By Brooke Olster
Staff Writer

Over 60 years ago, the Nazis ignited their first overt atrocity against the Jewish people, called the Kristallnacht, or “night of broken glass.” As_rewarded later, the rubble has been cleared, but the nightmares linger.

The Julius and Dorothy Koppelmann Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center at Rider, in conjunction with Rider’s Campus Ministry and Seminarians for Social Change at Princeton Theological Seminary, held its annual Kristallnacht program on Thursday, Nov. 7 at 7:30 p.m. with Ruth Lubitz as the guest speaker.

The Kristallnacht program commemorates the night of Nov. 9, 1938, when the Nazi Secret Service incited mobs to attack Jewish citizens in Germany and Austria. Synagogues, as well as Jewish-owned businesses and properties were also destroyed. Many regard this as the turning point in Nazi persecution; the first systematic act in the genocidal process against the Jews.

Lubitz presented her personal story that connects her to Kristallnacht. Her father was captured and brutally beaten in Germany in 1938. He passed away two days later. Other participants in the program will include Rev. Kristin Saldine, minister of Miller Chapel; Dr. Harvey Kornberg, co-director of the Koppelmann Center at Rider; and Kian Young of Seminarians for Social Change, among others.

“The center is pleased to continue our tradition of interfaith programs,” said Dr. Marvin William Kahn. “I believe that it is very important to observe Kristallnacht as it brings awareness of terrible tragedy, like the Holocaust, to light,” said sophomore Rachel Kahn.

“Commemorating events such as this allows community learning and an extent of confidence that something like this will never happen again,” said sophomore Rachel Kahn.

According to Goldstein, Rider has been partaking in this program for several years. There is always another commemoration planned for the spring.

All information was provided by Rider press releases and Rider News.

Daylight

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can no longer hold practices on the field.

“It’s ridiculous. We’re a field sport and we have to start practicing on the basketball courts because that is the only place that we can get light,” she explained.

Scarantino said that she does not like daylight savings and would rather not have to set the clock back at all.

“It’s good for that day because we get to sleep in for an extra hour but I really don’t like it because of practice,” she said.

Likewise, students who do not play on the sports teams experience the effects of daylight savings. Junior Chris Tsipolaes’s leisure sports time has been cut in half.

“I usually play sports with a bunch of my friends outside. Now we can only play until six when we used to play until eight,” he said.

Tsipolaes said that he too enjoys the immediate affects of setting his clock back but is disappointed in the long run.

“When I walk to class it’s light out and when I get back it’s dark out. It’s a little strange,” he said. “I get more sleep on that day but then it seems like I get tired earlier because it gets so dark out.”

Tsipolaes is not alone. Sophomore Jacki Simard has also been experiencing increased afternoon drowsiness.

“When it’s five in the afternoon it feels like it’s exceptionally late and makes classes drag on a lot longer. I get tired earlier because it’s darker earlier,” she said.

According to Simard, feeling tired is not the only aspect of daylight savings that is less than appealing.

“Getting up earlier is one as I wake up a lot earlier than I need to,” she said.

According to Simard, feeling tired is not the only aspect of daylight savings.

“I think that the purpose of daylight savings is no longer relevant because it has to do with the farmers from way back then. Greeks do not even affect us anymore,” said Simard.

Amongst all of the negative results of daylight savings, some students are able to see a bright side.

“I find myself getting more done due to the earlier time I’m waking up,” said Simard. “Now I just have to learn to get to bed earlier so I can still get the proper amount of sleep.”

Frats

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In addition to meeting with the presidents of each house on campus, IFC has also recently gathered all male Greeks to brainstorm ideas on how to realistically deal with this problem. Since the Greeks are self-governed, they have greater liabilities than residence halls or other groups, such as maintaining their charter, the safety and security of all students who attend their social events and the maintenance of the houses themselves.

This week the IFC and Greek leaders are bringing the conclusion to allow each individual chapter to enforce the social policies in a responsible manner on their own, according to Lange.

“Giving the fraternity system the opportunity to look at themselves to adhere more to policy is a direct result of the recent modifications to social policy,” said Overend, director of Greek Affairs. “It is a unique and proactive approach which is expected to bring about a plausible solution.”

According to Phi Kappa Tau President, Tim Boss, the new changes to the social policy have been successful in downplaying the number of complaints of underdrinking during recent regattas and social events.

“It is the discretion of the houses as to who they let in and the position they want to put themselves in while abiding by the social events policy,” said Lange. “Greeks do not concede the authority for our drinking and thus have independently created a plan to combat the social issues.”

Republicans

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that Republicans did as well as they did despite a struggling economy, and gave Bush credit for his ability to raise funds and make otherwise struggling candidates viable.

“Clearly, Bush was successful in at least giving the impression that he had nationalized this election,” said Rusciano.

“For a president to make gains in a midterm election when the economy is bad is unusual. Certainly, the aftermath of September 11 is still being felt, but the credit must also be given to Bush for his efforts on behalf of Republican candidates. I think also that perhaps the biggest contribution Bush was able to make was to raise money for candidates who might otherwise not have been competitive.”

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“We didn’t campaign on the economy. What voters seem to be saying, however, is that it’s not enough to draw us out to vote for you. You must offer alternative solutions, rather than just saying things are bad,” said Rusciano.

“For the Republicans, they are now going to have to deliver on the promises they made. If the sentiments I mentioned are not reversed, they will have no one else to blame. In the final analysis, party responsibility can be a good thing, because it gives voters a clear choice. That challenges both parties to either govern, if they are in power, or present viable alternatives, if they are out of power.”