



The Observer

Thursday, November 11, 1971

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THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF STERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Yeshiva University Welcomes Dr. Philip Handler, President National Academy of Sciences

By Ranelle Evensky

Yeshiva University was honored this week by a very prominent scientist. Dr. Philip Handler, a noted bio-chemist and President of the National Academy of Sciences, delivered a series of lectures sponsored by the Benjamin Gottesman Lectures. The Benjamin Gottesman Lectures have been established at Yeshiva University by his family on the occasion of his 70th birthday and in recognition of his long interest in Yeshiva University of which he has been a trustee since 1927.

For the Gottesman Lectures, Yeshiva University invited people of outstanding achievement to explore implications in their scholar-

ships in bio-chemistry from City College. He then moved to the University of Illinois to get his masters and Ph.D. in bio-chemistry. After he received his Ph.D. he joined the faculty of Duke University where he advanced to the position of chairman of the bio-chemistry department thus leading to his prominence in that field. In 1969, Dr. Handler received one of the most prestigious honors awarded to a scientist in the United States. Dr. Handler became the President of the Academy of Sciences while still maintaining his professional post at Duke University.

Dr. Handler's first lecture was delivered on Monday evening, November 8, 1971, entitled "Society and Science — Defense of Technology." He spoke about the change in attitude towards science, for where science was once respected and regarded with great esteem, it is constantly being accused as the source of today's major problems. In opposition to this, Dr. Handler feels that technology is and continues to be a

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

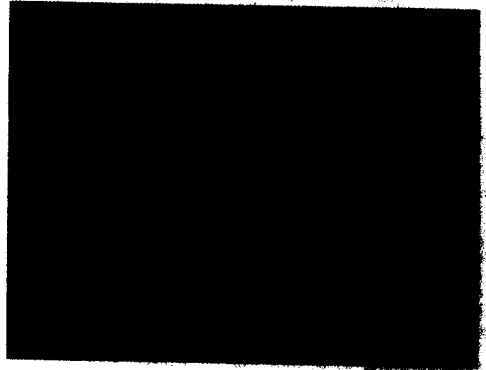
Strike Ends; Settlement Made Normal Activity is Resumed

By Ellen Stern

After fifteen days, the strike by members of Union Local 1199 consisting of the maintenance and cafeteria workers of Yeshiva University, finally ended on the evening of November third. The most recent developments prior to settlement were as follows:

On Monday, November first, the University appeared before a federal judge to obtain a temporary injunction prohibiting illegal picketing, interference with deliveries, and disturbing any persons entering or exiting the school buildings. The University further requested that a mass rally called by the union for Thursday be aborted. The judge asked representatives of both factions to meet with the state mediator once again, which they did on Tuesday at 3 P.M.

It was at this meeting that headway was actually made towards settlement. Attending the meeting were Mr. Herbert Tensor, former Congressman and present member of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Leon Davis, President of Local 1199. The Union made a request for a ten dollar a week increase for all its members, an offer which



"Back on the job" in the cafeteria.

Mr. Tensor then passed on to the board later the same evening.

Finally, on Wednesday, November third, Mr. Tensor and Mr. Davis met again, and a final agreement was reached for a new one-year contract. A ten dollar increase would be given to all workers, including those holding

union-related jobs, who are earning less than ten thousand dollars per year. This would signify an increase in the minimum wage from one hundred to one hundred and ten dollars a week.

The union also requested a pay raise during the period of President Nixon's wage freeze. The Union seems to have recognized the dire straits of the University and therefore deferred all other requests at this time.

The next major issue deals with the source of these funds. There are three major sources of monies: One, savings accrued during the two-week strike since the workers will not receive normal payment for that period; Two — No budget increases; Three — natural attrition making more money available. Workers who do not return to work will not be replaced. Generally, it is to be expected that approximately ten per cent of the strikers will not return to their positions. At present we are not sure of how many workers do not plan to come back.

(In addition twenty-five thousand) (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Library Services Available

Mrs. Edith Lubetski, head Librarian at Stern College, has informed THE OBSERVER of additional library facilities and services which are now available for use by the student body:

The periodical-reading room which opened at the end of last semester, received lounge furniture during the summer. This room is designed for use of current and back issues of periodicals. Tables and chairs are also available for research work. Contrary to regulations in the main reading room, students may talk quietly. This will fill a need long sought by the students wishing to find a haven for study with one another.

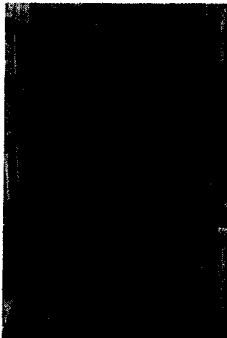
In addition, there is a career and graduate study corner which includes college and university catalogs, pamphlets and reference works dealing with occupations, scholarships and graduate study. The room is open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

The Library Resource Center, which also opened at the end of last semester, has been reorganized. The main collection in this room is the curriculum materials for use by education students. This collection has been greatly expanded through the generosity of

center is closed, access to its collection is available upon request at the periodical room desk.

The main reading room contains all of the library's books and has additional special collections such as Juvenile books for use of teachers in the Jewish school, Hebrew novels and stories graded according to levels. The library has carrels on both the main floor and the mezzanine for private study.

Students have begun to take more frequent advantage of the reference assistance service. There is a reference librarian on duty during the day to help both students and faculty find the information they seek.



Learn, Read, Explore

the Education Dept. Faculty. This center also includes the Judaica Vertical File, a pamphlet collection and map and record collections, (records may circulate). This room is open Monday and Wednesday 4 P.M. - 8 P.M., Tuesday 2 P.M. - 5 P.M. When the

Federal Aid to Higher Education

By Esti Goldsmith

A measure for Federal Grants to all institutions of Higher Education throughout the country is an important part of the Higher Education Bill which will be voted on in the House of Representatives this week, and, as reported in the November fourth New York Times, will probably be passed.

This measure includes the allocation of Federal monies to every college and university in the country, to be used at the discretion of each school towards whatever area of need they deem necessary. The Senate has recently passed a similar piece of legislation. The House vote will take place later this week. It is expected that President Nixon will attempt to add an amendment to

the proposal which will provide for financial assistance to all communities that are currently desegregating their elementary and high schools.

The allocation of approximately one million dollars in federal aid is involved in this item of legislation. According to the terms of the Federal Aid measure two thirds of the money would be allotted to the institutions on the basis of the number of students. The remaining one third would be divided according to the number of students in each college presently receiving federal aid.

Representative Edith Green, Democrat, of Oregon, led the battle for the General Purpose Grants, (Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

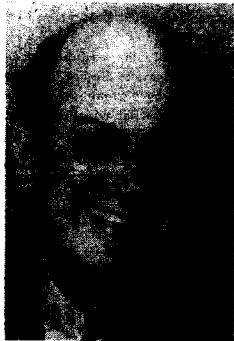


Photo by Y.U.P.R.

Dr. Philip Handler

ship for larger intellectual and social problems.

Dr. Handler, as the first guest lecturer, has spent five days at Yeshiva University. In addition to his two public lectures, he met with small groups of students and faculty for seminars and discussions.

Dr. Handler was born in New York City. He received his bach-

First Senate Meeting Convened Various Proposals Explored

By ESTHER FUCHS

The first meeting of the Stern College Student Faculty Senate was convened by Phyllis Gordon, Chairman, at 5:00 P.M. on Nov. 1, 1971. In attendance were, Dean Mirsky, Mrs. Shimoff (Office of Student Services), Miss Judy Feigenbaum (alumnae), Dr. Vogel, Dr. Perlman, Dr. Epstein, Dr. Goodman, Mr. Dubitsky, Rabbi Victor, Senior Beila Ganz, Juniors Shirley Stark, and Noreen Paikins, Sophomores Esther Fuchs and Freshman Esti Goldsmith.

The agenda committee, which had met before the Senate meeting, had stated an agenda composed of issues and proposals to be discussed. Among these topics was the proposal to amend the Senate constitution to provide for

membership of the chairman of the Religious Studies Department and a general discussion of the enforcement of the dress code. Due to the lateness of the hour, the Senate was only able to cover four of the eight points cited on the agenda. These items did encompass a wide range of topics, including a lengthy discussion concerning the feasibility of amending the Constitution to provide for the membership of the RS department chairman. A vote was called for; the proposal was defeated by a 2/3 majority (10 votes) is needed to amend the Constitution.

Since the Faculty Assembly had decided to grant Sophomores un-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

'ASSASSINATION'??

Silva Zalmanson is in a soviet prison camp suffering from tuberculosis. (see page 5) Her plight is of universal concern and each of us must do everything within our power to come to her aid. However, numerous posters have frequently appeared of late of the Jewish Defense League pledge to assassinate two Soviet diplomats should Silva die. What sort of retribution is this?

The very word "assassination" evokes visions of ugliness in any mind, but particularly in the mind of a Jew. We are not a violent people. That is not to say that when called upon to act in an emergency situation we retreat with a passive shrug. On the contrary, Jewish protest activity should and must be directed, psitive, and effective.

But assassination? Are we to imitate the practices of our oppressors? Does the Jewish Defense League realize that the pursuit of such a murderous course would jeopardize world Jewry? Is not self-destruction at least as grave a sin as assassination?

Our intention, however, is not to reprimand the Jewish Defense League or any other vocal group. It is to make a much more serious comment. The very fact that assassination can be envisioned in the mind of any Jew or group of Jews reflects the utter degeneration of humanity. The tragedy, then, lies from without. We are up against bitter external forces who wish to destroy us both physically and spiritually. Let us be aware of the danger. Let us look for the signs of degeneration. Let us consciously rise above the tactics of the enemy. We must not allow the destruction of the purity of our Torah life.

Commencement Of What

Upon glancing at the Stern calendar of events for the 1971-72 school year, one's eye cannot help but be caught by a noted absurdity. Spring exam week is to take place June ninth through sixteenth; Graduation for seniors is to take place June eighth. In other words, the 1972 graduation exercises are scheduled for the eve of final examinations.

True commencement exercises usually signify a beginning . . . Yet it is hardly possible that the ceremony was intended to herald a final exam week! Seniors cannot and should not be expected to take final exams after their official graduation. Not only would the tests be anti-climatic, but they will be reduced to no more than a ludicrous "going through the motions." We would certainly want final examinations to be much more meaningful than that, and we are certain that both administration and faculty are in full agreement. Cognizant of the folly of such an "after the fact" arrangement, we hope that final exams for graduating seniors will be rescheduled at an earlier and more suitable date.

This matter is on the agenda of the SCW Senate. We urge student and faculty senators to vote on this point as soon as possible and to reschedule finals for seniors before these exams lose their meaning and purpose.

It is only November; yet it is not too early to bring to light and try to resolve this area of potential discord. If the ailment is treated early enough, it has a much greater chance of being healed.

GESHER

By RACHEL D. BECKER

How does one express the excitement of suddenly discovering that one's entire existence has become defined and purposeful? What can be more meaningful than the realization of an earnest prayer, an envisioned dream, a vague hope? This is what has recently happened to me. It happened because I was introduced to Geshet. Please take part in my ecstasy.

Meet the Geshet Foundation. Geshet, quite simply, is an attempt to bridge the gap between the dati — the religious, and the lo dati — the non-religious factions in Israel. The relationship between the religious and the non-religious Israeli is not only grave, as many of you know from either first or second hand experience, but it is critically dangerous to the survival of Israel as a unified nation. The Geshet Foundation has been created at this crucial moment of need, offering the ammunition necessary for the unification of Israeli, and ultimately, world Jewry. Do not be misled into believing that Geshet is merely in its theoretical stage. Although the Foundation is only two years old, it has made remarkable headway. Many seminars, clubs (Chugai Yahu-dut), institutions, publications, texts, lectures, and a wide variety of other activities have been created and distributed by Geshet. Geshet is already a familiar and endearing term to nearly every Israeli high school student, young adult, newspaper, religious leader, political party, educator, immigrant, and citizen of Israel. The response has indicated that there is a thirst on the part of the non-religious for spiritual experience, and a need and desire on the part of the religious to find a vehicle by which he can relate his Jewish commitment to others.

The Geshet program endeavors to temper the extremism of both factions, by providing opportunities for true communication, understanding, and appreciation. The finest talent of world Jewry has been mobilized to this end.

What is our role in Geshet? We, as potential Olim, as future leaders of the Jewish community, must ignite the flame of Geshet ideology among ourselves, among our friends, among our communities. This introductory message is merely the inception of what will become an extensive series of lectures, seminars, discussions, training programs, articles, and activities at Yeshiva University directed to the presentation and promotion of Geshet. The first thing you can do is attend the Geshet lecture on Sunday (see page 4). The second thing you can do is become a member of the Geshet Foundation. The third thing you can do is respond to Geshet publicity and mobilization. You will hear from us; World Jewry is waiting to hear from you.

Silence Kills! Speak Out!

Attend Freedom Light for Soviet Jewry featuring a dramatic presentation of the Leningrad Trials along with major stars.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1971 - 7:30 pm

For tickets contact: Gwen Abrams, 8G or Ruthie Frank, 4B

Chanting, Screaming Into Oblivion

By Anita Gittelman

The protest rally for Soviet Jewry last Sunday on 67th and 3rd Avenue was a real insult to my intelligence. Upon arriving at 1:30 I was promptly hushed into the mob marching up and down a block near the Soviet Mission. After much confusion, a small

group of youth began chanting the usual old slogans, "Let my people go." Further down the line someone else led another chant. It all became warbled, there was no attempt at unity for a purpose. Each youth wanted to lead the others in his chant. These chants . . . I screamed

them into meaningless oblivion last year. This year they seem to be void of any thought or intent.

Then, a speaker screamed cliches from the J.D.L. van: "Those dirty fascist pigs . . ." I wonder how often that expression has been used this year and to how many different groups it has been applied. I was left cold.

Plea for Sincerity

Then, kids started rushing into the street to sit down. I was moved along, like a sheep. Pleas of "Come, sit down. You won't be arrested," were repeated. Well, I saw people sitting down just to be "in." How many were sincere? Sixty were arrested.

I came back feeling that the whole rally was farcical. Later that night a TV station reported the news that the rally had been attended by "two thousand members of the Jewish Defense League." Funny, I don't remember having joined.

The Observer

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The Eleventh Plague

By Esther Axelman

Scientists for the past several years have been monitoring a noticeably increasing contamination of the Earth's atmosphere. This dangerous phenomenon is sometimes detectable in liquid, solid and gaseous forms, but can also transform itself to become invisible, odorless and intangible. It is the Eleventh Plague, and in any form it threatens mankind. It rots and soils clothing, discolors bright housepaint, rusts metals, mars monuments and public buildings. It clouds visibility, grounding airplanes and endangering motorists. It stunts the growth of vegetables, shrubs and flowers, damages fruit trees, sickens cattle and ruins crops. It alters our weather conditions. It blurs our vision and makes our eyes water and burn. It upsets our breathing and if we are afflicted by respiratory or coronary abnormalities, it can kill us. It is not a danger generated by any alien invader. It is Pollution, our own creation.

Today when you walk outside our school building onto 34th Street, you will see the grimy, fog-like lid that's clamped down on the top of our city. Smell it. Feel it. Breathe it. Know what it is? It's approximately 396,000 tons of hydrocarbons, 2,500,000 tons of carbon monoxide, 379,000 tons of sulfur dioxide, 453,000 tons of nitrogen oxide and 70,000 tons of soot. This unappetizing conglomeration is the product of automo-

bile exhausts, power plants, apartment house smoke stacks and city incinerators. It is entirely our fault — we, the industries and private citizens; and we've not only tampered with our air, but we've contaminated much of our water resources as well. But it's not a hopeless cause; the same scientific knowledge and public cooperation that created these problems can also effect their solutions. I must stress, however, the word "cooperation," for unless every single one of us is prepared to adjust our life style a little, we'll be doomed to many more cloudy days in the future.

Due to public outcry, the automobile industry has invented positive crankcase ventilation, air injection, exhaust and fuel vapor controls and is designing a new catalytic muffler, all together will help to eliminate emissions of hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and particulates. Citizens must be willing to pay two- to three-hundred dollars more for these devices, however. We must learn to stop idling our motors uselessly before driving and must fully adopt the use of lead-free gasoline. All of these new measures combined will help to make the automobile a safe, as well as convenient means of transportation.

The large industrial plants vomit 200 million tons of gases and particulates into our air every day; but here again citizens activism

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Rabbi Lamm Addresses Stern Women Explains Religious Conflict in Israel Gesher Can Help Bridge the Gap

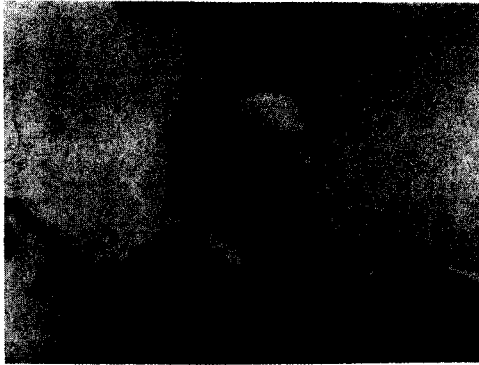


Photo by L. Billauer
Rabbi Norman Lamm lectures at Stern College.

By Anette Becker

The "kulturkampf", or the war of culture, was the topic of Rabbi Norman Lamm's address Thursday evening, November fourth at Stern College. Rabbi at the West Side Jewish Center, prominent member of the faculty of Yeshiva University, internationally renowned author, lecturer, and inspirer, Rabbi Lamm spoke of the religious conflict in our Jewish Homeland. Expounding upon the many areas wherein this conflict occurs between the religious and the non-religious in the State of Israel, Rabbi Lamm mentioned the issues of "Mamzerim", of civil and religious marriages, and of the autopsy question as examples of increased polarization.

Indeed "all the danger signals are there," said Rabbi Lamm. Yet we, the Religious community are far from prepared to intellectually confront the great challenge which lies ahead. In general there is a cultural gap between the Israeli Rabbinate and the modern Israeli Jew. The Religious Councils are for the most part ineffective in preparing to face this conflict. Furthermore, Religious schools as a rule do not produce the kind of Jew that can establish an effective relationship with a non-religious individual.

The problem has been established. How does one approach its solution? It must be approached, feels Rabbi Lamm on an ideological and spiritual level, not on a political or social level. There must emerge genuine dialogue wherein ideas are exchanged without hate, without arrogance, and with utmost sincerity.

How bad is the "kulturkampf"? Statistics indicate that the relationship between the religious and the non-religious Jew has become increasingly critical. There is danger of a "split in the fabric of the country itself." The level of religiosity seems to be going down as the level of education rises.

Yet the situation is far from hopeless. There must be an exchange of spiritual experiences. The non-religious must come into contact with the Jew who upholds Tradition yet maintains an openness to the modern world. Inflated rhetoric and extremism must be avoided. "The greatest instrument that you and I have," concluded Rabbi Lamm, "is Gesher." It is through the Gesher program of direct personal confrontation and open discussion that we can attempt to ultimately create a united Eretz Yisrael.

President's Message

'TIME'

By LEAH S. BECKER

On November 3, 1971, Club Hour was devoted to the memory of a nine year old child, Daniel Eidelberg. Daniel was a beautiful, bright child whose personality made you want to come back to the hospital to visit him every day of those last trying months. He comforted you in the light of an unspoken awareness you and he shared of the disease that was fighting for Daniel's pure, young life.

Ours is not to question the ways of G-d nor to try to understand them. But Daniel's untimely death may serve to teach us a very important concept — the concept of time. Do we treat each day granted to us like the blessing that it is or do we waste it as though it were an endless entity certain to promise infinite tomorrows?

"Hazman Katzar V'Haavoda Meruba" (Time is short and the task is great) even if each of us at Stern could devote every moment of our precious lives to doing Mitzvot, to helping others do Mitzvot, to giving Tzedaka and to laboring the causes of our less fortunate brothers around the world, we each would make a small con-

tribution to the survival of Torah Judaism. Yet, how often will we spend thirty dollars on an extra dress before giving five dollars to Tzedaka? How often will we enjoy our Shabbat without any concern for the hundreds of thousands of Jewish youth yearning for a taste of the Shabbat experience?

Contemplation of time is seldom a pleasant occupation. But how much better the world would be if each and every one of us evaluated our use of time and the goals and interests we have for our lifetimes. When we realize that our time on earth is a blessing of G-d, we may appreciate it more and use it more wisely in order to insure a more meaningful life to ourselves and to everyone around us.

Let us begin in a very small way. Let us each eliminate one of the many hours of wasted time every night talking in the dorm and replace it by attending a TAC class or learning with a friend. Let us make sure that each Shabbat is a meaningful experience and not simply a day off to sleep.

Let us think about time. . . .

'Parshat Hashavua' Examined; Valuable Lesson Learned

By FLORENCE SIMON

The parsha of "chayai sarah," as all of the Torah, is replete with lessons for man. However, this "parsha," presenting insight into the characters of two of our patriarchs, perhaps offers us several lessons with which we may more readily identify.

The sedra opens with the statement:

And the life of Sarah was 100 years and twenty years and seven years; the years of Sarah's life.

Rashi points out a peculiarity in the verse and derives an interesting *d'rash*. He questions the Chumash's style in enumerating Sarah's years. Why not simply state: "And the life of Sarah was 127 years?" Rashi answers that from the Chumash's distinctive style here we gain an insight into Sarah's character. At 100, Sarah was as twenty in regard to sin (just as a girl of twenty does not sin because she is not liable to punishment, so too was Sarah at 100.) And at twenty, Sarah was like seven in regard to beauty.

Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch also offers an explanation on this *pasuk*. He suggests that the three numbers here enumerated represent the three stages of human life: old age, mature youth and childhood. Hirsch notes the perfection of the life of which it is said — as an old man, he was old, as a man, a man, as a child, a child. Hirsch further remarks that Sarah retained a child's beauty in her womanhood and the innocence of a young woman in her old age. And with this statement concerning Sarah, Hirsch presents a striking social comment. The innocence of a young woman is ascribed to Sarah. Today interestingly, we are accustomed to refer to the innocence of a child. Hirsch reveals an important nuance; i.e. that a child, in actuality, should not even possess the possibility of inno-

cence because innocence implies the potential for guilt. Innocence necessitates a struggle and a subsequent victory; a struggle in which only mature youth may engage. Hence, Sarah's attribute of the innocence of a young woman is most meaningful.

Continuing further into the "sedra," we read of Yitzchok and Rivka, our second patriarch. The Torah describes Yitzchok and Rivka's first encounter with the "pasuk":

And Yitzchok brought her into the tent of his mother Sarah, and he took Rivka and she became his wife and he loved her. And Isaac was comforted for his mother.

The order of events is of the greatest significance here. Hirsch points out that Yitzchok's love is stated only after he has already

taken Rivka as his wife. Yitzchok's feelings for Rivka are not immediately described as love, and here the Torah teaches a most meaningful lesson concerning the relationship between a man and wife. The nature of love, the Torah reveals, is such that it develops only with time. Genuine love, the mutual love of Yitzchok and Rivka, could exist only after Yitzchok had taken Rivka.

In explaining this "pasuk," Rashi brings down a beautiful "medrash." While Sarah lived, the tent had light from one Shabbos eve to the next, there was a blessing in the dough and a cloud hovered over the tent. When Sarah died, the things ceased but with Rivka's entrance into the tent they returned. Here we clearly see the influence of true "B'not Yisrael" and hopefully may learn to emulate their ways.

Council Corner: News Shorts

Club Hour

Club Hour is held every Wednesday afternoon at 4:00 P.M. and is for the benefit of students. No classes are to be scheduled during this hour. Today there will be a choir rehearsal. Next week, on November 17, 1971 Club Hour will be honored to present Israel's new Consul to New York, Mr. Michael Shashar, who will speak on "Israel and the territories."

Elections

Freshmen elections were held last week. The new officers of the Class of '75 are: President, Esther Axelman; Vice-President, Debbie Weissfogel; Secretary, Kathy Schreiner; and Treasurer, Karen Dick. Newly elected senators are: Belle Ganz, senior; Noreen Palkin, junior; and Esti Goldsmith, freshman.

English Department

The English department, under the direction of Prof. Morris Epstein, has asked Student Council

to those student representatives to participate in all meetings of the English department faculty. Meira Azulay and Rhonna Meystel were elected by the English majors to serve as student representatives.

Next Meeting

The next Student Council meeting will be held on Monday, November 15, at 6:30 P.M. in the Orange Lounge. All meetings are open to the entire student body.

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY NOTEBOOKS are now on sale in the Bookstore

Mazel Tov to Rabbi David Victor of the Stern College Mathematics Department upon his engagement to Miss Phyllis Gibber.

Congratulations

Professor Shelly P. Koenigsberg, chairman of the Education department of Stern College intends to be married to Mr. Morris Laub.

Having served for twelve years with the American Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. Laub presently directs the Joint Commission on Social Action of the United Synagogue. He coordinates all the activities of the various arms of the Conservative Movement on

issues of the day, in local, national, and international affairs.

Some years ago, Mr. Laub was granted a special leave of absence to go to Morocco on behalf of the Government of Israel in order to negotiate the immigration of Jews between these two countries.

On behalf of the entire student body we would like to extend our congratulations to Dr. Koenigsberg and Mr. Laub.

ENGAGED

Rot Hillalson '72 to David Samansky
Shoshana Klirs '74 to Stuart Margolis
Rochelle Mann '73 to Harry Bloom

Susan Stern '72 to Bob Weiss

MARRIED

Debbie Rosenthal '73 to Michael Ross

Rings & Things

Memorial Service Held for Daniel Eidelberg Berman, Shmidman, Metzger Offer Added Meaning Tzedakah Drive Organized in Danny's Memory

By BARBARA MILLER

A memorial service was held during Club Hour on Wednesday, November 4, for Danny Eidelberg, who, at the age of nine succumbed to leukemia after a long period of illness. Danny was the son of Dr. Shlomo Eidelberg, who served many years as head of the Hebrew Department. Dr. Eidelberg is currently on a sabbatical in Israel.

The program began with the recitation of Tehilim, Psalm 20. Karen Gertz introduced the first of three speakers — Rabbi Saul Berman, the head of the Jewish Studied Department. Rabbi Berman discussed the idea that the spirit of a *tsadik* continues to live even after he ceases to function as a human being because "there is a continuity of *mitzvot* flowing from his life which continues after death." Since there is no real life without *mitzvot*, and since the *tsadik* embodies *mitzvot*, therefore we say that the *tsadik* is the cause of *mitzvot* and the source of true life.

Certainly, those people who knew Danny could not help but notice that though this intelligent and sensitive boy was courageously fighting a losing battle for survival, he always had a love for life and for people. The *mitzvot* he did inspired others to do likewise. "These *mitzvot* which we do now," Rabbi Berman explained, "form a vicarious merit flowing backwards in time which confirms the merit of the deceased."

The second speaker, Rabbi



Rabbi Alter Metzger speaks in memory of Danny Eidelberg.

Joshua Shmidman, focused on the response of Stern girls to the tragic experience of the Eidelberg family. Never a day went by last year when a Stern girl was not visiting Danny in Beth Israel Hospital. During those final two months when Danny was transferred to a Boston hospital, the families of students in the area welcomed the Eidelbergs, attended to their needs, and visited Danny. Rabbi Shmidman called this a great act of *chesed* — greater than *gemilut chasadim*. He concluded by hoping that this *chesed*, inherent in Stern girls, would manifest itself every moment of our lives.

The final speaker, Rabbi Alter Metzger, began by explaining the phrase, "G-d is your shadow." The usual interpretation is that G-d protects us; however, accord-

ing to the *Ba'al Shem Tov*, this phrase means that if we do an act of *chesed*, G-d will respond in kind. One of the greatest acts of *chesed* is to give *tzedakah* in memory of the deceased. "Giving *tzedakah* not only honors the dead but also brings the Messiah closer to us." Rabbi Metzger concluded that — G-d willing — the coming of the Messiah will end the suffering of the sick.

The final part of the program was devoted to organizing a *tzedakah* campaign in Danny's memory. The money collected will be used for Beit Olot — an Israeli school which gives Eastern Sephardic girls — many of them orphans — a good education and training for a job, in order to help them adjust to their new lives in Israel.

The Annual
BLOOD DRIVE
will take place
on
December 29th
Assistance Needed
Contact Miriam Kohn

LET'S REVIEW:

Truth, Justice, the American Way

By Esther Epstein

Centering on the WWI era, "Johnnie Got His Gun," based on the novel of the same name by Dalton Trumbo, will neither lose its significance nor any of its relevance, as long as there are men in this world to make wars and wars to kill men.

The key focus of the movie is on the American dream — democracy, however questionable that dream may be. At a time when the anti-war movement was not yet a "cause célèbre" politicians, newsmen, etc. brainwashed the impressionable minds of the young into thinking that the right thing to do would be to leaving everything behind and march off to "save the country." (Ah, if women ruled the world!)

And, so, the unfortunate dead lay battered on the bloody battlefields while the "lucky" returned home minus arms, legs, ears, wondering just what Democracy is anyhow.

Johnnie, the central character of the film, is one of the "lucky ones." A shell had exploded in his trench and upon regaining consciousness, Johnnie slowly realizes that not only is he without his main limbs (arms, legs, hands), but he cannot hear, see, or speak.

What follows next is the torturous monologue going on in

Johnnie's mind. He questions what he fought for and why. He contemplates the words democracy, freedom, decency, and wonders what it all means, especially now, when he will be confined for the duration of his life on a bed with tubes stitched into his body.

"Johnnie Got His Gun," does more than merely leave you with a wet, worn out tissue (although that should not be underestimated). It leaves you with a stained conscience at our utter ignorance, and a feeling of complete helplessness and despair over what is to come.

Definitely a must for all movie goers who believe in truth, justice, and the American way.

On Being Young; On Being Black

By Anita Gittelman

What it's like to be young, female, and Black, most of us will of course never know. Perhaps the closest we can come to such an understanding is the off-Broadway play "Black Girl".

Giving marvelous insight into Black-culture the story centers around Billy Jean, a seventeen year old high school dropout and her family. Billy Jean's mother perpetually harasses her two older sisters who "had to get married". She fears Billy Jean, who recently accepted a dancing job in a bar, is heading in the same direction. Simultaneously, while scolding all her daughters, the mother points with pride to her foster child, Norma who is an outstanding college student.

The two older sisters openly display their hatred for Norma when she comes to visit. Norma tries to prove to Billy Jean that her sisters are trying to prevent her from achieving her full potential. Billy Jean finally gathers strength to leave home and pursue her education.

At first I was overwhelmed with the strangeness of the situation and even the dialect. It was a totally realistic and convincing performance. Many universal themes presented themselves: The mother who insulted her children for fear they would lead the same life she had led, the unambitious sisters who tried to make everyone around them wallow in their mire, and the pains of deciding on a direction in life and then pursuing it.

I left the theater feeling renewed as I had just witnessed in a Black cultural setting, struggles that are inherent to all mankind. Maybe we're not so different after all...

Strike Ends; Students Praised

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)
sand dollars is to be donated by two members of the Board of Trustees to further alleviate financial stress.

The University has to deal so well with the faculty response. Dr. Dan Vogel, serving as a faculty representative on the negotiating committee, repeated a suggestion he had stated at previous meetings:

The University should now recognize the faculty acceptance of the salary freeze by initiating negotiations for the future in terms of a move toward some means of "unfreezing."

At another meeting on November fourth in Rabbi Miller's office, Dr. Sheldon Socol stressed the fact that the University would not have run so smoothly "without the student's and faculty's cooperation. I can't estimate in dollars and cents what the students have done." Perhaps as a direct result of student cooperation a tuition raise will be the very last resort of the university, in the hope that no student will be deprived of a yeshiva education because of financial difficulty.

Senate Meets

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

limited cuts, there was no need to bring the issue under Senate scrutiny. However, the Freshman Senator moved that a Committee be formed to examine the possibility of Freshman unlimited cuts. The motion was carried and the Chairman of the Senate will form such a committee.

A motion made by Dean Mirsky to set up a committee to investigate ongoing studies of the effect of curriculum changes instituted this year, was also carried unanimously.

Commendation of Students

The senate then discussed the \$2.00 per hour payment that students were receiving for cafeteria and maintenance work during the strike. Certain faculty members felt that these students were strike-breakers and that the entire situation was deplorable. The senate nonetheless voted unanimously to commend the student body as a whole for its effort during the strike.

The remainder of the agenda which could not be covered at the first meeting will be automatically slated for the next Senate meeting. These items include a discussion of the enforcement of the dress code, a discussion of the proposal that upper seniors be exempted from finals and a provision in the academic calendar for study days before final.

As a whole, the first senate meeting went quite smoothly and covered a variety of topics with a minimum of major disagreement among the Senators. This would certainly tend to understate a promising future for the 1971-72 Senate of Stern College.

The GESHER Foundation
presents
"Social Unrest in Israel"
A Panel Discussion with
DR. G. COHEN, *Touro College*
PROF. D. FELDSTEIN, *Fairleigh Dickinson U.*
DR. A. SHUMSKY, *Brooklyn College*
PROF. B. SUSSER, *Bar Ilan U.*
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1971
7:30 pm
CARNEGIE INTERNATIONAL CENTER
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Members: gratis Will Be Served

In its bold attempt to build spiritual bridges between the polarized sectors of Israeli society, the Gesher Foundation has been mobilizing the finest talents of world Jewry. Together with men and women, the Foundation has developed a wide range of sophisticated and imaginative programs designed to foster mutual tolerance and understanding, where mistrust and ill-informed belligerence exist.

At a time when internal unity is the urgent demand of the day two belligerent peoples are being created. Clearly, the abyss of suspicion and intolerance separating religious from non-religious must be bridged.

... A bold attempt to reconcile brother with brother through the heritage of their fathers. The GESHER Foundation.

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As We Look Around This Troubled World

Tragic Plight of Jews in Syria Deplored; Persecution of Mideast Jewry Increases

By KAREN DICK

Never Again! The cry still rings throughout the world. Yet Jewish oppressions continue to spread throughout Eurasian countries with alarming speed. Jews

are carried by every Jew: Jewish schools have been taken over by the state and staffed with Moslem principals. Jewish religious studies have been drastically reduced. Only a few Jews are permitted to pursue higher learning in the universities. The Jewish cemetery in Damascus has been desecrated and almost totally destroyed and a highway has been built through it.

Freedom Denied

Syrian Jews are being denied freedom normally entitled to them as Syrian citizens. Banks, public institutions and government have been prohibited to Jewish professionals with the exception of doctors, and pharmacists are banned from practice. Authorities maintain a constant surveillance over the Jewish community carrying out frequent arrests, interrogations and unprecedented house searches at night. Army personnel and government employees may not make purchases in Jewish-owned stores and Jews are prohibited from selling their houses or other real estate. Even property rights are being denied to the Jew, for when he dies his state is transferred to a government authority and his family is then forced to pay rent for the continued use of the property and should a Jew successfully flee from the country, his assets and property are immediately confiscated. Moreover should a Jew bring a petition against a Moslem

the court inevitably rule in favor of the latter. Jews working for Moslems have been dismissed without compensation; Vendors have had their licences revoked. The majority of the community object poverty.

Needless to say, the Jews in Syria are in grave danger. Recommendation for immediate action to save the terrorized remnant of Syrian Jewry has manifested itself in the establishment of a Sabbath of Concern for Syrian Jews which was declared for Saturday, October 23. On that day, Rabbis were urged to include the problems of Syrian Jews in their sermons and to encourage congregants to participate in the letter-writing campaign to the Syrian Mission to the UN and to U Thant. Rabbis were asked to stress that letters and telegrams be based on humanitarian rather than political grounds.

Outrage and Prayer

On Thursday, November 4, over two thousand people gathered at the Issiah Wall to protest the horrendous treatment of Syrian Jews. In a very unique type of rally Rabbis and leaders of many major Jewish organizations expressed their outrage. A declaration read by Deputy Mayor Costello in support of Syrian Jews and telegrams from important political officials implored to act immediately. After davening the Maariv Service, the rally concluded with the blowing of the shofar.

A Woman's Urgent Plea for Aid

By Sharon Freedman

On November 8th, Rita Gluzman, a 23-year-old chemistry student from Russia spoke to a small audience of girls at Stern. The story Rita told was not an ordinary one, nor was it very pleasant. Rita is Jewish and her family, along with 90,000 other families in Russia, applied for visas to go to Israel.

For fifteen years, Rita's family applied for a visa to emigrate to Israel. During that time her father was imprisoned for three years. On August 24, 1969, she married Yaacov Gluzman, a brilliant biology student who was going to Moscow University. Exactly one month later her family received permission to leave Russia. This permission was for her parents, her sister, and herself. It did not include her husband. Her family waited until February and then decided to leave and try to free Yaacov once outside of Russia.

Rita is still trying. Her husband has applied every year to obtain permission to leave but has been turned down each time. He is only allowed to apply once a year. He has left the University and now works as a carpenter so the Russians can't claim that he owes them his education.

Rita refuses to be silent. She has petitioned for the help of political figures in the United States and Canada. She has only received their promises to "look into the matter." But most of all she asks for the help of students because she feels the Russians are

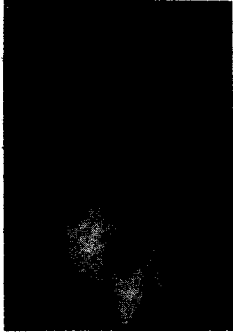
more sensitive to their protests. Rita has a year old son whom her husband has never seen. If her husband isn't given permission to leave Russia soon, she will go on a hunger strike until he is released.

Rita says there are many cases like hers. She also says many Jews of Russia want to leave and they are willing to risk losing their jobs and even their lives to do so. Rita wants her husband. Her plea is not only one of passion, but of determination.

Silva Zalmanson Suffers in Prison

By BRACHA KING

The problem of Soviet Jewish life is still prevalent. Although many students have spent the summer in cities far from any organized protest, it is now time to begin again to join with the many who have been ceaselessly



Young boy burdened with gravity of the tragic plight of Jews.

are not only being tortured and tormented for wanting to live as Jews in the Soviet Union and Iraq, but a fresh wave of Jewish persecution in Syria has been revealed.

Distressing and increasingly alarming reports are being released by most reliable sources indicating the gravity of the situation of Syrian Jews. Syrian authorities are presently imprisoning twelve young Syrian Jews who are charged with attempting to flee the country. All of the arrested are believed to be in their late teens and early twenties, including Azur Blanga, a 27 year old man who was arrested with his wife (24) and four year old son.

Interrogation, Torture

Syrian security police have interrogated relatives of the 12 arrested Jews and relatives of others who have either succeeded or been suspected of planning an escape to Israel. Reports indicate these people have been interrogated under torture and held under strict solitary confinement for periods of up to six months.

Physical Abuse

Perhaps the most alarming fact is the report that all who have been released after confinement are said to be physically ill, mentally deranged or bodily maimed. Cigarette burns on various extremities of the body, electrical torture, ripping off of fingernails, the list of inhuman treatment to which these Jews are being subjected continuously grow. Jewish girls are being abducted, raped and thrown into the streets of the Jewish ghetto of Damascus where recently many Jewish homes were set on fire.

Emigration is banned

Restrictions placed upon Syrian Jews include a total ban on Jewish emigration modified to include a prohibition to leave the country to visit relatives or to seek medical aid and limitation of travel within Syria itself to within 3 kilometers from one's home. Identification cards clearly stamped "Member of the Mosaic Faith" in red are to

The Eleventh Plague

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5) can reduce the defilement of our air. Public indignation is forcing the large plants to use lower sulfur fuel and to filter the soot from their smokestacks. Individually, though, we must try to cut down on our tremendous, though often unnecessary use of power, because the more energy we use, the more fuel Con Ed must burn to meet our demands. So try to cut down on excess electricity, get rid of useless appliances. The next time you throw the switch, remember that "generating electricity produces darkness as well as light."

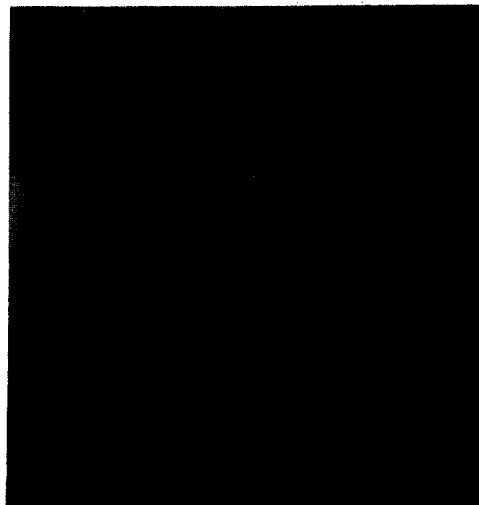
It is also highly likely that someday, if current methods of waste disposal continue, our skyscrapers will be equalled in height by towering heaps of garbage. Every citizen in this country discards 1800 pounds of solid waste each year, and much of this is inexcusable. Paper, household items, clothing — all could be used and then given to charity instead of joining junk piles so soon. Most important, we can now re-cycle and re-use our glass and aluminum products. So discourage "convenience" packaging — the box inside the package inside the double-thickness paper bag. Leave your empty glass bottles and aluminum cans to be picked up for recycling. It's so easy — but so vital.

Neither is there any reason to contribute to the choking of our lakes and streams every time we wash a load of clothes. Stop using phosphate-detergents that overfertilize our marine fauna and suffocate our aquatic life. Ignore the garbage disposal units that clog our sewage pipes and litter our lakes. Learn what you can do to

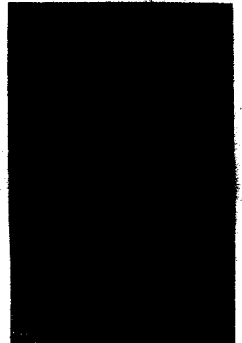
change your habits; you'll be surprised at how easy it will be to clean up our world.

For knowledgeable and rational action is the only method by which we can institute Pollution reforms. Most people can complain, although they know nothing about the problem and here at Stern College, especially, ignorance is immoral. Our own Science professors, to whom I am greatly indebted for a great amount of information, offer instruction on En-

vironmental Sciences as part of their, yearly courses. Dr. Remes, Dr. Krombein and Dr. Goldring are informed and aware of the pollution crisis, and are willing and quite able to supervise a group of interested students who would like to join together to inform themselves and the public of what can and must be done. How about it? Try to do your own bit to stop the Eleventh Plague in the only effective way. Rationally, Knowledgeably, Together.



What you don't see will hurt you.



We must not be silent.

active in fighting the conditions plaguing Russian Jewry.

SSSJ sponsored a protest gathering at the theatre showing "Fiddler on the Roof." Their purpose was to bring the situation to the public eye — and the audience of "Fiddler" was a natural group to start with, since the subject of the film was Russian Jews. If Tevye and his family had remained in Anetevka, where would they be now — in jail? In mental hospitals?

Several weeks ago, SSSJ sponsored picketing outside such stores as Macy's and Gimbel's. At Stern, the prevalent opinion was that it was unnecessary. Trivial as it may seem, it did point up the fact that we buy Russian products without thinking that the economy we are aiding is persecuting our brothers.

Now, Silva Zalmanson, a young Jewish woman, is in prison. She was sentenced to three years, approximately one of which has passed. At this time, she is suffering from tuberculosis, not to mention malnutrition and who can imagine what else? Whatever she was accused of, Silva's real crime was wishing to preserve her Judaism, to go on Alya, Silva Zalmanson is Stern College SSSJ's special project. According to the plans outlined by Rabbi Berman, we will be, in addition to supporting the activities on behalf of Soviet Jewry led by SSSJ etc., sponsoring our own demonstrations for the release of Silva Zalmanson.

American College Programs in Israel

By ANITA GITTELMAN

Many Stern students have recently returned from a year of study in Israel. And it is certain that a new group of girls will go from Stern to study abroad next year. I have randomly selected one girl who participated in each of the major programs abroad, and recorded her personal reactions, with the hope that they will benefit those contemplating study in Israel.

Bar Ilan

Ronna Mystel spent her junior year in Israel at Bar Ilan University. Being a relatively small school, Bar Ilan satisfied Ronna's desire to come into personal contact with a great many individuals. Permitted to chose any course in any department, Ronna commented that the regular courses were excellent; however, those given exclusively for American students were of lesser quality.

Furthermore, Ronna noted that Bar Ilan helped give her direction in her studies in terms of specializing. She added that Bar Ilan had no real religious atmosphere, "just a lot of Kipof."

Hebrew University

Meira Azulay enrolled at Hebrew University to be in Jerusalem. Generally, the Israeli's didn't mix with the Americans unless they (the Americans) took it upon themselves to make the first move.

Meira found the regular University classes to be large, with little teacher-student rapport. She felt her regular courses were well

taught, yet her religious studies courses were of a poorer quality, for they were geared towards Americans with little or no background.

Yevneh Program

Linda Billauer joined the Yevneh Program. She dormed at Machon Gold, taking T1W courses in the morning, and secular course at Hebrew University as a part-time student. Commuting, she said, was no problem.

The religious studies courses at Hebrew University were unsatisfactory, though the secular courses were excellent. Teachers at Machon Gold were extremely stimulating and capable.

Machon Gold

Rachelle Mann attended Machon on a full time basis. She chose the one-year intensive study program that offered a teacher's certificate.

She took only religious studies courses which she evaluated as "excellent," stressing that studies were taken very seriously and "there was no such thing as cutting." One felt secure and comfortable at Machon for the administration took a personal interest in the well-being of each girl.

Stern Program at Machon Gold

This program is new as of the 1971-72 year. We hope to hear good reports from "graduates" of the program next year.

Israeli Consul to Speak at Stern

Mr. Michael Shashar, Consul of Israel in New York, will speak on November 14, 1971, at 4 P.M. in the Stern College Auditorium. He has served as spokesman for the Military Administration of the West Bank and spokesman for the Ministry of Defense from the Six-Day War until his recent appointment.

A journalist and writer by profession, Mr. Shashar has been associated with the Israeli daily papers "Hatzofe" and "Haaretz." He is the author of three books entitled "An Israeli in Moscow" — reminiscences of a tour in the Soviet Union, "Between Book and Border," a document about life on a religious kibbutz, and "Europe," a tourist guide for Israelis. In addition, Mr. Shashar was the first editor of "Tourey Yeshurum," the only Synagogue monthly published in Israel.

Mr. Shashar was born in Germany in 1933 and emigrated to Palestine in 1955. He is a graduate of Bnei Akiva Yeshiva and of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he specialized in Judaic Studies. He was a member of the religious "kibbutz" Saad, near the Gaza strip, and later served in several public affairs

missions in Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

Dr. Handler Lectures; Defends Technology

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) very significant part of the society in which we live. "Technology has never claimed to solve social problems, but it has far from failed in its role as a vehicle of human endeavors."

One of the most effective examples he used to illustrate his opinion was in his description of a particular "Today" television show in which the guests, dressed in such man-made fibers as nylon and dacron, and wearing self-winding watches, all came to the conclusion that technology is the major evil of our society.

In defense of science and technology, Dr. Handler stated his opinions that the responsibility for the majority of today's problems, for example, ecology, is not with the inventor, but rather with the administrator. He further explained that the scientist's job is to discover and improve; while it is the duty of the bureaucrat to concern himself with how these discoveries are applied to the general public. In addition, he stressed that the public must be made aware of the truth of the situation; for, many of the uproars and issues are derived from improper information. Finally, in conclusion, Dr. Handler pointed out that we must learn to use technology to our advantage — avoid its hazards while reaping its harvests. "If we fail," said Dr. Handler, "Humanity fails."

Prominent Local Attorney Joins Yeshiva Board of Trustees

Abraham S. Guterman of Mamaroneck, prominent attorney and communal leader, has been elected the 23rd member of Yeshiva University's Board of Trustees.

A partner in the law firm of Hess, Segal, Popkin, Guterman, Pelz & Steiner of New York City, he has lectured before university seminars and institutes throughout the U.S., and before various bar associations, tax panels and symposia. He has also authored numerous articles on taxation which have appeared in such leading law journals as *Harvard Law Review*, *Tax Law Review*, *Columbia Law Review* and *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*. Co-author of *Encyclopedia of Tax Procedure*, he has lectured at various tax institutes and universities, including Harvard, Rutgers, University of Miami, Tulane and the New York University Institute of Federal Taxation.

Noted Yeshiva alumnus

Mr. Guterman is a member of the 1933 class of Yeshiva College, graduating summa cum laude and valedictorian. He was also a founder of the school's Debating Society. After graduation, he entered Harvard Law School and received an LL.B. Magna Cum Laude in 1936, and was an editor of the Harvard Law Review.

Mr. Guterman has long been

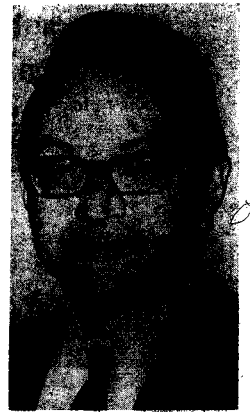


Photo by Y.U.P.R.
Abraham S. Guterman

active in Hillcrest, Queens, and Mamaroneck, the two major areas where he has resided. His activities in civic, charitable and cultural efforts include: Hillcrest Zionist District, Hillcrest Jewish Center, United Jewish Appeal, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and Westchester Jewish Center, of which he has been president and cultural chairman. He is chairman of the Board of Ethics of the Village of Mamaroneck.

Elected chairman of the University's Alumni Council in 1970, Mr. Guterman headed a 17 member board which provides guidance and counsel in terms of the overall growth and development of the University's academic, developmental and service areas.

Federal Grants

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) stressing that this was the only answer to the crippling financial distress in which most colleges and universities now find themselves.

Opponents to the measure argue that such financial aid would give the government increased and unwarranted control in these institutions. Others maintain that evidence is not clear of all colleges being in such financial danger, and that even if they were, it is doubtful that this measure will relieve the danger.

Religious Affiliation

Supporters of this financial measure are concerned with the possibility of a Supreme Court ruling which would declare religiously-affiliated schools unconstitutional according to the terms of this plan. However, at this point a proposed amendment that would end all aid to schools of religious affiliation was rejected by the House of Representatives.

Speech Arts Forum

Tryouts for Drama Reading

Thursday, November 16, 1971

7:00 P.M.

in the Auditorium

Test Dates For Civil Service Exam

The U.S. Civil Service Commission today announced three test dates for 1972 summer jobs in Federal agencies.

Candidates whose applications are received by December 3, 1971, will be tested on January 8, 1972; those whose applications are received by January 7 will be tested February 12; and those whose applications are received by February 2 will be tested March 11. Applications postmarked after February 2 will not be accepted.

Complete instructions for filing and information on opportunities available, are contained in CSC Announcement No. 414, Summer Jobs in Federal Agencies, which may be obtained from any area office of the Commission; many major post offices, most college placement offices, or from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Applicants listed eligible in 1971 need not take the written test again unless they wish to improve their score. They will be sent a special bulletin by December 1 to update their qualifications and

indicate their availability for employment in 1972.

The Commission urged candidates to apply early for maximum consideration, and emphasized that the number of jobs available through the nationwide test will be extremely small in proportion to the number of competitors. Last year, 157,485 persons were tested and only 12,800 were appointed through the nationwide CSC exam.

In addition to providing details about the types of jobs that will be filled through the nationwide test, Announcement 414 contains information on other summer jobs that will be filled through merit procedures administered by individual Federal agencies. Last year, more than 22,000 jobs were filled through such procedures.

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