



The Observer

THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER 2, 1972
VOLUME XV, NO. 2

THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF STERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

From A Soviet Prison:

Jewish Art Exhibits Open To Public



Misha Neiburger, friend of artist Boris Penson, displays some of the paintings smuggled out of the U.S.S.R.

by Dvora Greenberg

The artist was regrettably absent from the Jewish Museum, Tuesday evening, October 17, when the exhibition, "Boris Penson: Art from a Soviet Prison," opened. Twenty-six year-old Boris Penson could not attend, for he is serving the second year of a ten-year term of forced labor for allegedly attempting to hijack a plane and escape to Israel.

Art and freedom are fundamentally bound together, and thus, in an authoritarian form of government, there is a steady conflict between art and the government. In the U.S.S.R., not only does the state control the mass media in order to manipulate the perception of the people, but the arts and artists who might propose new imaginative and alternative modes of living with man's problems also are controlled. Therefore, the fate of Boris Penson as an artist in the Soviet Union has been extremely difficult.

In addition, Boris Penson has a stronger obstacle blocking his development as a serious artist in the U.S.S.R. He is a Jew. Born in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in 1946, he was exposed to the tyranny of the Soviet government at an early age. When Boris was just ten years old, his father was arrested and began serving a seven year sentence of forced labor. Then, when he was 17, Penson was himself arrested and served three and one half years of a five-year sentence. It was after his release that he painted actively, but was prohibited from exhibiting or selling his works.

The 93 paintings on exhibit are from the years 1968-70, the time between the two imprisonments. The yearning to be free and the conditions of his imprisonment, separation, isolation, and deprivation have been decisive forces which shape his work. The reflections of these feelings can be clearly seen in his landscapes, cityscapes, still lifes, and portraits.

The man who is primarily responsible for making this exhibit possible is Misha Neiburger, a friend of the artist. He arranged for over one hundred paintings to be smuggled out of the Soviet Union by friends and fellow Jews who were on their way to settle in Israel. Penson's own request for his family was subsequently granted. This exhibition, which is sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry under the auspices of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, coincides with an exhibit of Russian art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There are no Jewish artists included in that exhibit.

JACY Geared to College Youth

by Linda Feldman

Operating a Jewish action line and a television talk show are two of the ways the Jewish Association for College Youth tries to fulfill its purpose of promoting Jewish identity among college students. JACY is an independent agency sponsored by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. It was created in the spring of 1971 when the need for an organization specifically geared to youth was finally recognized.

JACY receives an annual allocation of money from the Federation. One way that JACY promotes Jewish identity on college campuses is by sponsoring art and culture programs. SSSJ, Hillel, and the New York Union of Jewish Students have received allocations from JACY. The Stern College Student Council is currently planning a citywide Jewish Cultural Arts Festival, which JACY is considering sponsoring.

It has often been said that Stern College is a remarkable institution. Grandmothers nod their heads in approval when they hear that a girl is going to Stern. The Rivka Alexanderoviches of the world break down and cry. And the very fact that a girls' Yeshiva exists in the heart of New York City is a pretty great thing—or is it? In conception, in ideal, in potential, Stern is great. The grandmothers and Rivka Alexanderoviches are right. Yet most Stern girls bask in the ideal of Stern College, go to a few Hebrew classes, and without seeing their college career without through the ideal put into effect.

Committees Appointed

Susan Starashevsky and Corinne Feinstein are out to change the status quo of inactivity into the realization of the ideal. As Chairmen of the World Jewish Committee, Susan and Corinne are determined to involve the women of Stern College in Jewish affairs. They realize that such a contribution is both an obligation and an important goal of Stern College. They have created four interrelated sub-committees of the World Jewish Committee: the Soviet Jewry Committee headed by Tamar Kramer, the Lobbying Committee headed by Susan Numbreg, Hedda Goldberg, and Miriam Koffman, The Metropolitan Affairs Committee, with chairmen Adina Brand and Ava Goldman, and the Israeli Affairs Committee, headed by Raina Urbaites.

The Soviet Jewry Committee has been the most active so far. The committee has advertised the art exhibit at the Jewish Museum featuring the works of Boris Penson, a Soviet Jewish prisoner, whose work is said to reflect "an image of a tense young man with great inner resources and strength." The exhibit is being sponsored by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry and continues through November

World Jewry Committee Sets Goals Focuses on New York, Russia

by Susan Metzger

26. A continuing member of Stern College was present at the opening on October 18 and Stern would like to have a continual representation in the weeks to come.

The second important matter concerning the Soviet Jewry Committee at the present is the boycott of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is sponsoring an exhibit of Russian culture without the representation of a single Jewish artist. Between the hours of 11 and 5, every day, members of the New York Conference on Soviet Jewry pass out pamphlets entitled "The Other Side of Soviet Art." Stern College has volunteered to help in this effort, which brings to light the oppression of Jewish artists who are unable to perform in the Soviet Union because of their religion.

The third event on the agenda for the Soviet Jewry Committee is being planned for November. Tickets are being sold for "Escape to the Sun," an informative full length feature film dealing with the suppression of Soviet Jews. It is a dramatization of the events leading up to the first Leningrad Trial in December 1970. Tickets priced at \$3.50 can be obtained from Tamar Kramer.

The Lobbying Committee, in conjunction with the Israeli Affairs Committee, deals in an effort to discuss pertinent issues with Senators, Congressmen, and UN delegates. The Committee is in the process of compiling a list of girls' names and addresses in order to

enable a larger number of letters to be sent.

The Metropolitan Affairs Committee is also working in conjunction with the Soviet Jewry Committee. Stern has offered many congregations, Rabbis and youth advisors in the Metropolitan area an informative program on Soviet Jewry. Stern girls have arranged slides, speeches, songs and plays in order to make the project as effective as possible.

Women's Caucus

In addition, The Metropolitan Affairs Committee of Stern College has become the eleventh organization to join the ten Women's groups of the area who have consolidated under the title, "Women's Plea for Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience." Stern is specifically a member of a voluntary sub-committee which is arranging a meeting with the assistant Secretary General of the UN, Bess Myerson, as well as a demonstration at the Soviet Mission. The event is scheduled for the middle of December.

Finally, the World Jewry Committee will be sending Susan Starashevsky as representative to the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds General Assembly to be held in Toronto on November 8-12. The Council decides "who in Jewish life gets funds and how much they get." Certainly the fact that Stern will have a say in such matters is of utmost importance.

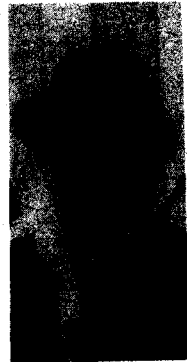
Israel Elects Chief Rabbis Goren, Yosef Assume Posts

by Judy Fruchter

October 15 marked the election of Rabbi Shlomo Goren, aged 55, and Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, aged 51, as Chief Rabbis of Israel. The two young rabbis are renowned for their liberal stands on halachic issues, yet are able to remain within the framework of the Torah when presenting decisions on various issues.

The recent election is a landmark case in Israeli politics. This was the first time the incumbent chief rabbis had been defeated, the others always having died while serving their five-year term of office. The newly-elected Rabbi Shlomo Goren was warmly welcomed as a rebel-rabbi, whose enthusiasm and great intellectual ability enabled him to win much popularity. Born in Poland, Rabbi Goren was brought to Israel by his parents when he was seven and attended elementary school, Yeshiva, and Hebrew University in the Jezreel Valley in Jerusalem. He had actually fought on the battlefield in 1948, 1956, and 1967, and was chaplain of the armed forces for more than twenty years.

Rabbi Goren is married and the father of two daughters. He has written a number of books, including an in-depth study on Maimonides, written shortly after his ordination in 1934. Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, who won the post as the Chief Sephardic Rabbi in Israel is likewise a more



Rabbi Shlomo Goren

liberal leader than his predecessor. Rabbi Yosef was born in Praq and held the position as Deputy Chief Rabbi for three years in Egypt prior to his arrival in Israel. He also served as a rabbinical court judge and later a member of the Supreme Rabbinical Court.

Both rabbis are strictly observant yet active to maintain order by finding accepted means for their decisions, while making sure not to violate any of the halachot.

Speech Arts Forum Oral Interpretation Festival

Among the ambiguous rhetoric one may come across at Stern college these days is the term "Oral Interpretation Festival." For those who enjoy acting or reading aloud, an oral interpretation festival is a perfect opportunity to play the role you've always wanted or to share with others your favorite poem. And for those who enjoy listening to others recite or tell stories the Oral Interpretation Festival will be a pleasant way to spend a Club Hour and relax after a long day of classes.

To say it briefly, an oral interpretation festival is a gathering of "story-tellers." Each participant reads and interprets in her own way a monologue from a play, a short essay, a few paragraphs from a novel, or a poem.

The Stern College Oral Interpretation Festival, sponsored by

the Speech Arts Forum, will be held on Wednesday, November 15. It is open to all students interested in the categories mentioned above. The only rules for the Festival are a time limit of five minutes for each reader and a short introduction to the piece being read. Selections need not be memorized. The Festival is not a competition.

Anyone wishing to participate should see either Mrs. Peninnah Schram, in the speech office, room 505, or Charyn Goldstein, chairman of the Festival. Applications will also be available in the lobby of the school building. Forms must be submitted immediately as the deadline has already passed. Preliminaries will be held Wednesday, November 1 at 4:00 p.m., Club Hour, in room 418. The Festival itself will take place Wednesday, November 15, 4 p.m., room 418.

Speakers Debate Campaign Issues



Senator Harris Goldin

by Amy Hershkowitz

The first of Stern's political debates of the election season brought an interesting exchange of issues and discussion when Mr. Nash Kestenbaum and State Senator Harrison Jacob Goldin addressed the student body on October 18. Mr. Kestenbaum, who is president of the National Council of Young Israel, emphasized his familiarity with Nixon's stands on important Jewish issues, while Senator Goldin refuted the integrity of the President's stands on these as well as global and domestic issues.

"Nixon opened up the U.S. arsenal for Israel," stressed Mr. Kestenbaum, as he explained the history of presidential action in the Middle East. Noting that Nixon had given more aid to Israel than any other source, including \$3 billion in indirect aid, Mr. Kestenbaum explained that the U.S. diplomatically supported Israel in private negotiations. The decisive factor in the President's stand on Israel was seen by Mr. Kestenbaum as "the danger to the survival of Israel doesn't come from Russia. Israel needs the commitment and credibility of the U.S. which they can best get under the leadership of President Nixon. Nixon feels an affinity to Israel and the Jews."

Senator Goldin of the Bronx addressed his rebuttal to the fact that during the first three years of the Nixon administration there was an embargo on the sale of

"sophisticated" weapons to Israel. He charged that Nixon's aid to Israel was short-lived and that his friendship toward Israel has proven itself unpredictable. He reasserted the recent shift in America's priorities, resulting in a new focus on economic aid concerning the Russian threat. The Senator said that the U.S. has maintained a "Balance of Terror" with Russia because each nation knows that one is capable of destroying the other. "Furthermore," he said, "to say that the military strength of the U.S. will stop Russia from intervening in Israel is fantasy." In the last years Israel has independently had to protect herself from Russian advances.

Both speakers touched lightly upon such issues as quotas and economic interests. Yet, the two speakers appealed more to Jewish concerns than national issues such as the war in Vietnam, busing, taxation, and welfare.

Admissions Society Launches Plans For Year

by Judy Kleinerman

One of the major issues in the realm of higher education is the decreasing enrollment at private colleges and universities. Yeshiva University, perhaps even more than other institutions, is faced with this reality, and must therefore intensify and revive its campaign to recruit new students. By using its most potent resource, the student body itself, our school can hopefully improve the enrollment rate. It is for this purpose that a skeletal Student Admissions Society was organized last spring and has branched into an active group this fall.

The success of Stern's S.A.S. this semester is credited to the efforts of student co-chairman Debbie Hollenberg and Sherry Scheinberg, as well as Rabbi Abner Groff, Director of Admissions at Stern and Yeshiva Colleges, and Linda Billauer, a 1972 graduate of Stern who is currently serving on the Yeshiva University Admissions staff. Because the Society is in its first year of service, it plans to operate within a limited scope to insure the greatest measure of efficiency. With the prospect of success for this term, the SAS hopes to broaden its activities in the future.

The Recruitment Committee, headed by Sarah Tennenbaum, will center its efforts around two main sources of potential applicants: the Akiva clubs, which are Jewish organizations within the public school system, and Yeshiva high schools. Each girl selected from among applicants for this task will be joined by a member of the Yeshiva College recruitment staff. Through speaking and answering questions about their respective colleges, the representatives will inform prospective students of the continuous improvements within Yeshiva University.

Another area of the Society, the Touring Committee, will employ girls as tour guides for the school building. Under the leadership of



S.A.S. chairman Debbie Hollenberg (r.) confers with Committee member Sarah Tennenbaum.

Corinne Feinstein, this division has already launched its activities. Besides sponsoring actual tours for potential students during and after school hours, the sub-committee will arrange for guests to visit certain classes. The touring division hopes to obtain a large enough staff so that guides will be available at the S.A.S. Office anytime a visiting student enters. The office is located in the mezzanine room near the chemistry labs on the fifth floor of the old school building.

A third undertaking of the S.A.S. is the interviewing of the high school applicants. This activity, headed by Adina Fuchs, will not commence until late December. Interviews will be conducted by two girls at a time, presumably in order to receive more objective appraisals of each applicant.

Besides these three functions, the Society members plan to sponsor an Open House in mid-December and a Shabbaton for High School students. In the past, the annual Open House Day program was coordinated by the administration. This year, however, the students themselves will be responsible for its planning.

At the same time the S.A.S. prepares for next year's entering

class, it will supervise admissions for students applying under Stern's new Early Admissions policy, whereby qualified high school juniors and seniors who have already fulfilled their subject requirements may enter the college a year or a semester early. In order to qualify for this program, a score of at least 600 on the Scholastic Aptitude Tests is required, as well as a grade average at least of 90, references from both the applicant's guidance counselor and a second person qualified to rate the student's readiness for college work. To aid these and other applicants in their decisions, all of the literature concerning Yeshiva University has been revised.

Even within its limited scope this term, SAS has substantial plans for recruiting more potential students. "The girls of the Admissions Society want to see Stern become a better and growing school," claims Debbie Hollenberg, "but we cannot do it with only six girls; we need the entire student body, because Stern cannot exist without the students' help. We need people who want to work for the betterment of Stern; we need people who care."

NEWS BRIEFS

Teacher Evaluation Committee Formed.

A Teacher Evaluation Committee consisting of students and members of the faculty has been formed by the Student Council to draw up teacher evaluation forms. The forms will be distributed to the student body in mid-December, and the results will be published at the beginning of the spring semester. The goal of this project is to present each teacher, as well as the Student Body, with the honest opinions of his students regarding his strengths and weaknesses as a teacher. The inclusion of faculty members on this committee will aid in the formulation of useful and objective questions.

English Department to sponsor "Career" Tea.

The English Department will sponsor a "Career" Tea on Wednesday, November 8 at 7:00 p.m. in room 418. Speakers will be the Department's own successful Stern graduates. All English majors and interested students are invited to have dessert with the Department.

Grading System Revised.

The Dean's Office recently announced a new system of grading students based on an assessment of pluses and minuses into the marking system. The new method of tabulating grade point indexes will go into effect this semester. A listing of the varying indexes for different grades is as follows:

A 4.0, A- 3.67, B+ 3.33, B 3.0, C+ 2.33, C 2.0, C- 1.67, D+ 1.33, D 1.0, D- .67, F 0.

National Honor Societies to be established.

This year, for the first time, the Student Council hopes to establish Stern College's own chapters of several national academic honor societies. Students excelling in French, English, the social sciences, and the natural sciences are honored with membership in these organizations. The names of the national organizations, as well as the criteria for membership, will be announced at a later date.

Senate Meets; Elects Officers.

The Stern College Senate held its first meeting of the year Wednesday, October 18, at which time officers and special committee members were chosen. Esther Fuchs, a junior and past sophomore class Senator, was unanimously elected chairman, while Mrs. Shirley Shimmoff, of the Office of Student Services and also a past Senate member, was elected secretary. Together with Senators Rabbi Wallace Green and senior Ellen Stern, Miss Fuchs and Mrs. Shimmoff will constitute the Senate's agenda committee, which examines all proposals submitted to the Senate and decides which are to be brought before the full membership. Subcommittees were established to study the four-year residency requirement at Stern and to investigate the possibility of instituting a Judaic Studies major at the college. Any student or faculty member wishing to make a proposal on an issue dealing with Stern College can contact the agenda committee or a Senate representative.

Speech Arts Forum Holds Tryouts.

Tryouts for the December dramatic production by the Speech Arts Forum will be held early next week. The play will be a dramatic reading of segments from *Bintel Briefs* and *The Lower East Side*. Miss Cindi Reiss will direct the production.

All those interested in working on technical aspects of the play such as lighting, costuming, make-up should also attend. Signs will be posted announcing the exact time and dates.

For further information about the play or the Speech Arts Forum, contact Cheryl Merzel, or Mrs. Peninnah Schram.

Sports Activities Planned.

The Sports Committee of the Student Council has started weekly classes in yoga. Intermural teams in basketball and volleyball are also being established.

Michlalah-An Experience in Learning

by Rachel Shapiro

In recent years, Stern College students have expressed an increasing desire to take advantage of Israeli institutions of higher learning. Many are spending their sophomore or junior years in Israel. Yet, there are still a large number of interested students who are unaware of or confused about the diverse educational possibilities that Israel offers. In an effort to alleviate this situation and to further educate the student body, The Observer will periodically publish articles about colleges and seminaries in Eretz where girls may study.

Jerusalem College for Women is a commonplace name for an unusual school. Better known as Michlalah, it is located in Bayit Ve Gan and attracts about 275 girls annually from countries such as England, Austria, France and Switzerland, as well as from the

United States. Although originally intended as a three-year Israeli college which emphasizes limudai kodesh, Michlalah has recently established an additional one-year program designed for girls outside of Israel. This program, called Machal (Machleket Chutz La'aretz) instructs approximately fifty girls in an intensive study of Tanach, some Jewish philosophy, and pedagogical courses. The teachers' training program included both observing and teaching a class of Israeli children at the Horeb school in the area.

School usually starts about 8:00 in the morning and consists of twenty-seven to thirty-two hours a week of lectures in Hebrew. Fridays are free as is the early part of Sunday morning. Many short trips to various parts of the country are scheduled during the year at no additional cost. Upon graduating Machal, one receives a

certificate entitling her to teach Hebrew subjects outside of Eretz Yisroel.

The entrance requirements for Michlalah are as follows: being a Torah observant Jewess; passing a comprehensive entrance test on a variety of Hebrew subjects; possessing a high school diploma; and being able to understand both written and spoken Hebrew. The \$800 tuition covers the cost of a 3-4 bedroom apartment shared by 7-9 girls as well as food for Shabbat and Chagim. Each apartment has a kitchen where girls may prepare their week-day meals, which are not provided by the school.

Although Michlalah is a school demanding much time and study, its advantages are manifold. It is one of the few schools in Israel which is apolitical. One can therefore find observant teachers and students with varying political views, and accordingly hear differing halachic opinions on prominent Israeli and world issues. Such an opportunity proves to be both refreshing and exasperating. A second aspect is the great amount of responsibility given to the students. The school is careful in choosing mature individuals who can handle the independence granted them. Each girl is respected by the administration and is expected to merit this respect.

Fortunately, Stern gives between thirty-six and forty credits for this program, which some students have already taken advantage of. Among these students are Junior Tammy Freedman and sophomore Chana Butler. They would be happy to answer any questions others may have concerning the school's would **Hindy Kurtz, 66 Rechov Hapisga, Apartment 2, Bayit Vegan Jerusalem, who is presently attending Michlalah.** For any further information regarding this unusual institution, please write:

Jerusalem College for Women
66 Hapisga St.
P.O.B. 16078
Bayit VeGan, Jerusalem



Rabbi Avraham Weiss discusses Halacha and its purposes, by Judy Yager

On October 24 the Torah Activities Committee, held the first lecture of its annual series. The guest speaker, Rabbi Avraham Weiss, spoke on "The Flexibility of Halacha." He posed the question, "Is Halacha a computer-like, unyielding system, unresponsive to the individual and his problems?"

Beginning with the Maharal's definition of Halacha as a system which guides man into a satiating type of life, Rabbi Weiss moved on to a discussion of Oral Law. He explained that while everyone agrees that Written Law is of Divine origin, not everyone is so willing to accept the Oral Law. According to the Rambam, Oral Law has two components: divine and Rabbinical. Several mitzvos are mentioned in the Torah-Divine component without details as to how to carry out these mitzvos. Hence, the Rabbinical component must decide upon the details. For example, the Torah commands us to sanctify the Shabbat but gives no details as to how to sanctify it. Each generation has certain Rabbinical authorities whose task, stated in the Torah, was to resolve those Halachic questions which are peculiar to the society of the times. Their resolutions may differ from those of the previous generation, not because one of the decisions is incorrect, but because each generation has different cir-

cumstances and conditions. Likewise, two Rabbis of the same generation may disagree, since not every problem has one unique solution.

According to Rabbi Weiss, Halacha is flexible. It is not a strait-jacket, and must be responsive to peoples' needs. As Rabbi Weiss put it, Halacha is like a circle. One must not venture outside its boundaries, but within the area of the circle, there is a great deal of flexibility. G-d created an "incomplete" world, and desires the Rabbis in each generation to form a partnership with Him to complete the world. Rabbi Weiss also pointed out that no specific date is mentioned in the Torah for the Revelation on Sinai. From here we see that the giving of the Law was not an event that occurred at a specific time; rather, the laws of the Torah are still being derived, in day-to-day living. The bases are given, but we must derive the specifics.

Rabbi Weiss emphasized that one must not go from Rabbi to Rabbi, examine each one's opinion, and choose the one most convenient at that particular time. Rather, one should determine which school of Rabbinic thought he feels most comfortable, and adhere throughout the ideals of that school.

Profile of a Chairman

Direct from Cleveland, Ohio hails Esther Fuchs, the girl who came to Stern to find an "intangible Jewish environment" and whose contributions will strengthen this institution for many years to come.

Esther is Stern. She has left no aspect of academic or student life untouched. A Dean's List student, a vibrant Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, Observer Features and, now, Executive Editor, Esther entered Senate last year full of ideas and promise. This year she is more than Chairman. She is the epitome of the YU ideal; Torah and Science. Learning is more than schooling to her. A Sociology major whose career aspirations include all aspects of journalism, Esther's mind is always open to new ideas and constructive suggestions.

Assemble. However, she sees change as its basic imperative. "I found the general lack of respect and credibility regarding last year's Senate sessions very disturbing. My primary goal as Chairman is to implement long-overdue changes. The Senate must be respected by students, faculty members and administration alike. I think that I have lost much of the naivete that characterized my first year in the Senate. It has been replaced by a gradual understanding of the fact that necessary changes cannot be 'snowballed' through Senate. I now envision the work of the Senate sub-committees as all-important in the formulation of logical, reasonable proposals."

On the agenda for the November sessions are the creation of a Jewish Studies major, and the revision of the four-year residency requirement. Later in the year, Esther hopes to discuss the problems of dual majors, minors, a BA-MA program, and requirement adjustment. Suggestions by students and faculty are always welcome. Esther hopes to expand the relationship between the YC and Stern Senates as well as to enlarge the avenues of communications between students, faculty, and administration.

Politics beckoned Esther last spring. As an active member of National Youth for Humphrey, she travelled throughout the Eastern seaboard during the primaries. After Humphrey's defeat, like many Humphrey supporters, Esther was plagued by indecision. Neither Presidential candidate adequately responded to the issues confronting Esther as Jew and as American. She felt forced to reject Nixon's Vietnam policy because: "Part of being an Orthodox Jew is condemning mass slaughter," but feels that she cannot trust McGovern on Jewish issues. She strongly senses a "dichotomy between Jewish and American issues" in this campaign.

Esther is a modern Jewish woman. She values the traditional concept of devotion to home and family but she extends this responsibility to also include devotion to self. The Jewish home is based on the mutual respect between husband and wife. Only then, are they each able to sufficiently develop and fulfill their personal and marital obligations. In Torah U'Madah Esther sees the synthesis between the Halachic imperative and the realities of Galut in the Modern World.

Dr. Lister Joins Sociology Staff

by Barbara Reichlin

Dr. Lister is able to talk freely, without anger or hurt about his blindness. When asked how he copes with his handicap and if he has a philosophy which he might like to share with others, his reply was, "A blind person is a normal person who doesn't see." Upon becoming blind, "I thought my life was over but then discovered that it wasn't."

The Professor refuses to accept sympathy from others or feel pity

for himself because of his condition. He is an active and independent man who thrives on going places and doing things by himself. However, he declined to tell people in similar predicaments to "cheer up," because "each case is unique." Upon concluding the interview, he grasped his white cane in one hand and his books in the other, and with firm and steady steps walked to the elevator, leaving me with an open invitation to sit in on one of his sociology lectures.

Students Play Active Role in English Department

by Debby Pomrenze

Dr. Morris Epstein, Chairman of the Stern College English Department, claims that the election of student representatives to the English staff is of the utmost importance and has shown beneficial results in the past. A program in which representatives of the Stern student body and 2 representatives of the alumni association are elected to serve as members of the staff, has been in operation for nearly three years.

The Department chooses the alumni representatives from among those who are teaching English or doing graduate work so that the staff is constantly being informed of the most current developments in their fields. These people can readily speak from experience, and are most qualified to suggest careers for English

majors, such as positions in the field of public relations or the world of journalism.

The student representatives are nominated at the first English department tea, at which time the election details are arranged. Their major role is to make available to the students any information concerning problems or issues related to the fields of English. They participate in all activities and committees of the department, and are free to express their views and suggestions.

This idea has proven effective in the past. Problems haven't always been solved, but the representatives' role marks another step forward in the strengthening of student involvement in the college's decision-making processes.



When asked how she valued her Stern education, Esther responded that she had acquired a positive ideology, and an encompassing conception of Orthodox Judaism. Stern helped her "view things from the vantage point of an Orthodox Jew." It synthesized her previous halachic knowledge with the everpresent reality of modern civilization. In retrospect, one course in Jewish philosophy, Philo 71-72, represented the ideal of Jewish education. Rabbi Schonfeld "stressed ideology and the why of yiddishkeit. I found his approach to teaching innovative. He constantly stressed that one cannot grade knowledge of Yiddishkeit. This lack of pressure for superficial grades made his teaching even more meaningful. I learned and what's more, I retained."

Esther agrees that the Senate must serve as a legislative body as opposed to the executive bodies of Student Council and Faculty

Phi Beta Kappa Why The Delay?

Finally there is a Stern College Student Council that is concerned with the academic standards of our college. The long overdue initiation of National Honor Societies has prompted deep concern regarding the faculty's inaction in procuring membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the most prominent of these societies. Phi Beta will not consider applications unless they are filed by five or more of its members who are employed full time by the college. No such request was issued by either the Stern or Yeshiva faculty. This passivity is inexcusable.

We have been informed by the National office of Phi Beta that Stern could be considered despite the religious nature of the school. Their qualification committee weighs factors including the strength of the Liberal Arts College, the quality of the faculty, the library, the nature of the student body, and the general academic atmosphere. We believe that Stern would measure up to the standards of Phi Beta Kappa in each of these areas. Since Stern offers an extensive liberal arts program, the Jewish studies requirements would prove no barrier if they were explained as vital to one's understanding of human civilization, rather than parochial, ethnocentric concerns.

We must not demean our college nor underestimate our standing on a national standard. A faculty committee to rectify the existing situation should be organized NOW!

Editors Go On Record

The Observer has long maintained an editorial policy in which only unanimous opinions of the Governing Board appear as printed editorials. The 1972 campaign cannot be afforded a simple concurring opinion of the newspaper staff. It is for this reason that we, as a publication, will not support any single presidential candidate. However, the opinions expressed in the columns on the following pages do echo many of the sentiments of our board members. The arguments voiced in the pro-McGovern columns written by Rabbi Saul Berman, Bracha Sacks, and Features Co-Editor Arlene Pianko are supported by Editor-in-Chief Sherry Scheinberg and Makeup Editor Ava Goldman. The issues discussed in pro-Nixon columns by Esther Axelman, Rochelle Yellin, and Contributing Editor Karen Taylor are echoed by Features Editor Esther Epstein, Managing Editor Florence Simon, and Typing Editor Susan Dobkin.

In Name Only

Every year, dormitory residents abound with criticisms about the condition of their home away from home. "Why must freshmen have a curfew?" "The boys have a color television, and we don't even have a black and white one that works." "I've been in the infirmary for two days now, and from 6 p.m. to 9 a.m. nobody cares to see if I'm alive or dead!" "It's about time we had a recreation room around here."

Petty as they may seem to an outsider, the lack of basic facilities and services ordinarily taken for granted in another school are pressing issues to the Brookdale resident. With University funds to maintain the dormitory as scarce as they are, and with a Resident Assistant board over-burdened with other responsibilities, the student has one remaining avenue of expression; the Dormitory Council.

Unfortunately, in past years, the deteriorating condition of the dormitory has been paralleled by the deterioration of its Council, so that all that remained was a vestigial body of four officers and eighteen floor chairmen, serving their positions in name only. As the Student Council awakened to the school's need for a viable force to serve the Stern community, the need for an organized body to work for improvement in the dormitory has manifested itself. With a curfew existing only for freshmen, a Student Court is virtually unnecessary, but should be substituted by ombudsmen to whom students can take their requests and see positive results enacted.

It is the hope of The Observer staff that this year's Dormitory Council will not follow the path well-worn by its predecessors. A Council office can no longer serve as a title to be tacked onto a yearbook page or a graduate school transcript. Dorm Council officers have assured us that plans are underway for fundraisers to procure televisions and recreational facilities. They have suggested an open forum meeting in which residents can air their complaints and organize committees to achieve results. We hope that they will continue this enthusiasm and revitalize an important force that has too long been lacking at Stern College.

Why WYUR?

Yes, the rumor is true. Yeshiva University does have its own radio station. Unfortunately, however, half of the student body is totally unaware of its existence; the freshmen, simply because they are new to the school, and the sophomores, because Stern received no transmissions last year. The other half, our jaded upperclassmen, usually refuse to tune it in anyway.

Why is there so little support for an accomplishment that so few schools of Y.U.'s size have managed to achieve—a stimulating and controversial radio station with a unique collection of offerings? We should be proud of the tremendous growth exhibited by WYUR in the past few years, both in terms of content and technical quality.

This year, for the first time, the station will be connected to cable TV channel F, providing the audio portion that will accompany projection of a "TV Guide" on screen.

This new arrangement will enable the station to reach a potential audience of 40,000 in Northern Manhattan. The thrust of the station's appeal will be to those listeners who would like information on Jewish news, public events, and cultural happenings unavailable to them on New York's regular stations. Also adding to the uniqueness of WYUR's programming schedule will be a weekly show on Soviet Jewry, a survey of the "Contemporary Jewish Scene," a show

The Observer

Published by Stern College, an undergraduate division of Yeshiva University
First Class Rating Printed by Photo Text
Published Every Two Weeks—Subscription \$3.50 per year

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PHOTO CREDITS: Pages 5 and 6 Nixon and McGovern Campaigns, all others: Irene Flink

entitled "Jewish University of the Air", and a series of short programs devoted to Jewish community affairs and news.

A diversified music program has been planned as well, including classical, rock, Israeli folk and modern, American Jewish folk-rock, and Hassidic music.

A tremendous amount of planning and hard work has been devoted to WYUR this year. Both the Stern and Yeshiva College communities are actively involved in coordinating the program and technical schedule. However, all this effort will go to waste if you, their strongest audience, don't listen. Remember to tune to 820 on your AM dial from 7:30 to 1:00 P.M. nightly.

Letters To The Editor

Yavneh In Perspective.

To The Editor:

We would like to take this means of publicly putting the first Yavneh "Supper Discussion" in the history of the quasi-united Y.U.-Stern College branch into perspective, for the benefit of Yavneh members as well as every other student in your school, who obviously should be a member.

The event was programmed to be for a small informal group for various reasons we won't go into at this point. Each branch committed itself to round up a specific limited minimum number of participants. We the undersigned hereby attest to the fact that between the two of us we personally orally contacted enough members to enable us to receive definite statements of intention to participate from well over our self-imposed quota, ranging in language from "most probably" to "come or high water." Neither nor high water nor our pre-arranged quotas of people came, but thank G-d at least our speaker came. We are sure that everyone present—including the entire Ferkauf sub-branch membership that did the Y.U. branch credit by attending en masse without a single absentee—found that Israeli Tourist Guide and Columbia Visting Lecturer Moshe Pollack, informative, entertaining, and even profound.

In reassessment, since we have the members and we have the workers and now we have the experience of breaking the ice as well in the sense that on our campus Yavneh has a reputation of having been completely dormant on a local level in the past—and since many new members have been recruited up at Y.U. on a basic understanding, *inter alia*,

that on a branch level we intend to work in cooperation with Stern, we suggest you maintain your interest and enthusiasm at least until the next few functions give us a chance to show what our Yavneh branch, with your cooperation, can really be like.

Aaron Reichel, Pres.
Nehemiah Ben-Zev, Vice Pres.

Administration Participation

To The Editor:

I feel it necessary to correct an apparent oversight in the article pertaining to the Senate which was published on page one of the last issue of The Observer. While considerable mention was made of the involvement of student and faculty senators, the author of the article inadvertently failed to stress the ideas of the representatives of the Office of the Dean and the Office of Student Services, respectively, as integral members of the Senate body. Certainly the over-all participation of both Dean Mirsky and Mrs. Shimoif in senate oriented matters is to be commended; even more important though, is the fact that both of them managed to attend almost every Senate meeting during the 1971-72 academic year, placing Senate as a priority before many other concerns. The involvement of the administration lends cohesion to the Senate, a body that, both in principle and in practice, serves as a liaison between the student body, faculty assembly, and administration.

Esther Fuchs
Chairman of Senate

A Joint Effort.

To The Editor:

There is not now, nor was there ever, any such thing as The Karen Taylor Show. Firstly, I have a very able partner named Avi Bitton. Secondly, even if I was the only person on the show, I'd never name it after myself anyway. Our show is actually called "Jewish Problems and Personalities." Throughout the year, we will be conducting interviews once a week, with prominent Jewish community figures concerning the areas of Jewish Poverty, Assimilation and Jewish Identity, Soviet and Arab Jewry, Anti-Semitism, and many other topics. We already have a number of very interesting guests lined up, and we hope you'll give us a try—every Tuesday from 9:00-10:00 P.M.

Karen Taylor

Cloister Not Kosher.

To The Editor:

I am writing in reference to your listing of The Cloisters in your museum section. Your readers should be informed that several of the rabbis here at Y.U. have paskened that it is prohibited to go to The Cloisters because the buildings were originally used for church worship, and are now maintained specifically to show what a church is like.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Zvi Rogin

The Observer Staff
congratulates Executive Editor
Esther Fuchs on her election
as Senate Chairman.

'The Shattered Looking Glass'

Keynesian Economics

by Sherry Scheinberg



A short while ago, I received a questionnaire from a doctoral candidate researching his thesis on editorial freedom of the college student press. Surprising as it may seem to those readers who consider our editorial topics to be too uncontroversial, I could honestly recall no instance of external censorship of *The Observer*. Other than use of our own discretion (or lack of it), there has been no instance of forced retraction of a statement, faculty or administrative approval of an article prior to publication, or requested correction of a statement that was not published through our own error.

With all of this unlimited freedom of the press, then, our staff should witness no limit of expression, save our own judgement. However, a severe crisis exists that may pose a heretofore unenforced form of censorship upon the student publication of Stern College: a crisis that may altogether halt production of our "emancipated" newspaper.

With a brief glance at the front page of *The Observer*, the reader will note that the customary beginning of the year headline bemoaning the cutback of Student Council funds is missing. At press time, due to the delinquency of either the Yeshiva University Administration, the Stern College Student Council, or its auditing firm, no budget allocation for the 1972-73 school year has been presented to the Council. Consequently, *The Observer*, which annually derives its own budget from the Council funds, cannot estimate production expenses for the current year. If we base our anticipated allocation upon last year's publication, with the most severe cutbacks possible, cannot extend any further than March, 1973. Publication for the rest of the year depends upon a raise in Stern's Student Council allocation. We hope that, according to the Rabinowitz Plan, Stern will be allotted the same payment of activity funds per student as Yeshiva College.

There is no question that a publication cannot operate without an anticipated budgetary framework. Should the increased funding we hope for fail to materialize, we must have time to examine additional sources of revenue and to change our production schedule accordingly. In a year in which cooperation between *The Commentator* and *The Observer* has finally synthesized, the distressing fact exists that both publications are experiencing financial difficulties. While a mutual agreement resulting in weekly publications (although by two different staffs) and unprecedented cooperation between both editorial boards finally exists, *The Commentator*

must find additional sources of revenue and *The Observer* cannot begin to enforce its production schedule until we receive a budget. In addition, we may witness a cutback of funding parallel to that which our brother publication has experienced.

What should our course of action be? Curtailment of further production after funds are exhausted is no answer. Turning either paper into a monthly would defeat the very purpose of our existence: we are newspapers, not morgues for outdated facts.

What, then, is the solution to this precarious issue of funding? Currently, both the YC and SCW Student Councils earmark a major portion of their budgets for these news publications: *The Commentator* absorbs over 50 percent of the YC budget, and *The Observer's* printing costs equal close to 70 percent of SCW monies. It appears that the plans of all other student activities are subservient to the needs of these publications. And yet, although the Stern College paper is produced just as frequently as its YC counterpart and distributes the same number of issues to the same sources within the University, the disparity in funds between the two newspapers is amazing.

In light of these issues, I suggest that the Yeshiva University administration create a general fund earmarked for these two student publications. In May, each governing board would submit an anticipated production and cost schedule to the administration.

Any unreasonable demands or overwhelming expenditures could be discussed and, if need be, eliminated or altered at that time. Since the University is the ultimate source of publication funding, this method would not incorporate any additional resources. It would eliminate the havoc wrecked upon the middle-man Student Councils, who must work their activities around newspaper production. It would also eliminate the painful alteration of publication schedules in mid-season and the pressure to increase advertisements to help pay production costs. (Advertising revenues currently pay for such non-printing costs as photography, distribution, make-up equipment, telephone, and typing expenses.)

Lack of an operating budget seriously handicaps effective student expression. I see no reason why needless red tape, repetitious planning, and aggravation cannot be eliminated. It is my sincere hope that the Yeshiva Administration will recognize this situation and help us remedy it immediately.

Just Observing

The Psychology of Change Within the Yeshiva Community

by Esther Fuchs

Periodically I become totally overwhelmed by feelings of intense frustration wrought by the "all-is-not-well-at-Yeshiva" syndrome. Certainly, I have been acutely sensitized to the University's financial straits: since my freshman year I have become attuned to the all-too-familiar password of: "the funds are just not available." However, after almost two and a half years at Stern College, it occurs to me that the fiscal situation of the University is not to blame for all of our ills. No, something is very wrong within the Yeshiva community apart from finances. This heretofore unidentified, intangible "something wrong" is, I contend, the University's resistance to change.

Need Flexibility
Although human nature, as a rule, tends to favor the retention of the status quo in most matters, it seems to me that a university and its components cannot afford the luxury of allowing itself to be ruled by instincts and human nature. It is the task of the university, rather, to maintain its institutionalized status as a dynamic, "relevant" unit of society. It is specifically the task of Yeshiva University, as a leader in the American Jewish community, to be flexible enough to satisfy the needs of its students and faculty members.

While I cannot wholly condemn Yeshiva for its supremely bureaucratic organization (inasmuch as it is indicative of the bureaucratic norm of American society), I most certainly cannot condone obsolete, and to institute viable programs for progress in their stead. Let me cite some very specific examples of this phenomenon: Long overdue admissions and B.S.-M.A. programs have just been instituted at Yeshiva College; parallel programs have yet to be instituted at Stern College. The Office of Admissions has just decided to seek the cooperation of interested students in the recruitment and interviewing of candidates for acceptance to the University. Student Council has just recognized the importance of affiliation with national academic honor societies and has just begun to explore the feasibility of establishing such affiliations. It was, too, just decided that there is a definite need for a Senate to serve as a liaison body in which students, faculty members, and administration can work together for the benefit of the University as a whole.

Too Much Lacking

The re-institution of the B.R.E. and the creation of a Judaic studies major have still not been created at Stern College. The administration and faculty members have still not recognized the intense need for a reevaluation and restructuring of requirements for graduation: it is a fact that a student can still be taking required

The Reviewing Stand

SLEUTH by Anthony Shaffer

by Aileen Pollock

SLEUTH, by Anthony Shaffer. At the Music Box, 237 West 15th Street, 246-4636. Student tickets available 15 minutes before performance time for \$3.25.

Andrew Wyke - Patrick MacNee - Milo Tindle - Brian Murray

Remembering my thorough enjoyment when I first read the script of Anthony Shaffer's play, "Sleuth", I really would have wanted to recommend the stage production without reservation. But after seeing the current Broadway version, reservations I do have.

The play is adroitly written, deftly pulling out one surprise after another. It concerns a middle-aged writer of English detective fiction, played by Patrick MacNee, and the young man who is having an affair with his wife, played by Brian Murray. To tell any more would be to reveal too much of the plot. Which gives you an idea just how many surprises there are.

The problem of the play is in its credibility. The plot is unabashedly romanticized. This is a play that hinges upon its characterizations. The main two characters, if played convincingly, can turn the myriad contrivances into a believable whole.

Patrick MacNee is best known for his role as John Steed in television's "The Avengers." There he was a master of understatement; in "Sleuth" he overacts shamelessly. His broad actions become mannerisms, his stage business teeters on the brink of slapstick, and he alternates overly precise enunciation with an unintelligible flow of convoluted words that could stand beside the

worst of Danny Kaye. In addition, he often appears to be trying his best to upstage Mr. Murray. The results is an unconvincing characterization which undermines the overall credibility of the play.

Brian Murray, as the young man, almost but not quite saves the show. He balances just the right amounts of broadness and subtlety, ending up on the right side of subtlety. He is especially effective in the second act.

Set by Carl Toms, is a marvelous rendering of a study in an old English manor house. All the properties were perfect to the last detail. I especially loved one sailor dummy which, at the press of a button, would let forth a stream of evil guffawing—a bizarre touch to a most unconventional play.

The Candidate

by Judy Fruchter

The Candidate, a Warner Brothers production, is a movie reflecting the sad state of political affairs in America, as well as a lesson in human nature.

Robert Redford stars as a young, "with it" legal-aid lawyer who is hastily and unexpectedly brought into the California Senate race as a result of a plan devised by his new campaign manager. Excited by the fact that he could not possibly win against Crocker Jarmon, the Republican candidate for the Senate who is up for reelection, Bill McKay, young and involved, seeks to awaken the American people to the problems facing them. Rather than blind the voters with false promises and poetic cliches, McKay's campaign reveals a wholesome, natural, and genuine man.

The major intentions of McKay were not, in fact, to win the election at all, but rather to stir up concern for domestic problems. The tragedy of the whole plot is that in the end, McKay does actually break through, and wins the great election. Upon reaching that seemingly great height of achievement, McKay's reaction is one of total shock, dismay and confusion. Pulling his campaign manager aside, McKay pathetically asks, "Now what do we do?"

At the outset of the plan, Bill McKay is a bit disturbed by the politics involved in his publicity campaign. Progressively, however, he begins to like seeing the reflection of his handsome, friendly face on camera, and illustrates a fascinated interest as he views himself.

The climax occurs when the actual confrontation on television between Crocker Jarmon and Bill McKay becomes a reality. In the concluding statement, McKay suddenly bursts out in disgust, probably more with himself than with the campaign. He is totally sick and tired of the facade which has kept him back from expressing himself in an informal but honest way, as he had originally started out to do.

I personally found myself spellbound while viewing the film. This is, perhaps, the result of the excellent acting, photographic effects, and excitement, so well portrayed, as well as the frequent periods of comic relief.

In many ways, the fact that McKay does actually win serves as a true hope for America's future. In that voters can sense a genuine person, even though he lacks that confidence in himself at the end.

Corrections

The Observer wishes to correct mistakes which appeared in our first issue. Robin Mandel Luchins is not coordinator of the Nixon Campaign on campus. We also apologize to those affected by the typographical errors on our Rings and Things page. Corrections are found in this issue's Rings and Things column.

McGOVERN AND JEWISH INTERESTS

by Rabbi Saul Berman

As a minority community within American Society our best interests are not served by eliciting from reluctant politicians promises of support for our causes. Such campaign commitments are at best ephemeral, at worst intentionally deceptive. We ought rather to be concerned with whether the consistent underlying values of the candidates are such as to result in support of our vital interests.

It is my contention that Richard Nixon has manifested a constant readiness to sell-out Jewish interests in his quest of personal political gain. On the other hand, George McGovern, in his legislative record and in public speeches has consistently revealed a set of basic values which coincide with the needs of the Jewish community.

The State of Israel is in the hearts and minds of most Jews in this political season. The apparent threat to its continued existence leads us to evaluate with great care the respective positions of the two candidates and why so. Our own future is integrally tied to the fate of Israel. For us, policies related to Israel are not foreign, but are domestic affairs. Where do the candidates stand?

Vice-President Nixon was one of the prime apologists for the Eisenhower policy which required the withdrawal of Israel, France and England from the Suez Canal after the war of 1956. During that same period of time, George McGovern, in his first term in Congress and without any Jewish constituency to pressure him, was one of a group of Congressmen who called upon President Eisenhower to get Egyptian guarantees of free access for Israel to the Suez Canal and the Straits of Tiran before insisting upon Israeli withdrawal.

After he assumed the Presidency in 1968, Nixon withheld the shipment of Phantoms to Israel despite President Johnson's prior agreement to their sale, and despite strong Congressional pressure. He was using the Phantoms as a means of pressuring Israel to agree to the Rogers Plan calling for a four power imposed settlement to the Middle East crisis. Have we already forgotten the fact that for the first two and a half years of his incumbency the American Jewish community viewed Nixon as a sellout to the "evenhandedness" called for in the Scranton Report? It was only under the pressure of increased Soviet involvement and the imminence of his reelection campaign that President Nixon changed his mind and began supplying sophisticated armaments to Israel.

With the partial withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Egypt, and with his reelection behind him, Nixon will be free to allow his more basic commitments to become evident. Anyone who follows media reports of campaign financing cannot help but notice the massive amounts of money being poured into the Nixon campaign by the oil industry. His debt to them will undoubtedly be greater than his lukewarm feelings for the need to preserve an outpost of Democracy. If Israel were a military dictatorship, Nixon's record might inspire us with greater confidence in his future support.

George McGovern, from 1967 to the present has rejected an imposed solution to the Middle East crisis. He has repeatedly called for the settlement of all outstanding problems by direct negotiations

between the parties to the conflict. He has called for no more than Israel herself has demanded, direct negotiations with no prior commitments. McGovern's voting record on legislation affecting Israel is equal to that of Hubert Humphrey despite the latter's attempt to discredit McGovern in the eyes of the Jewish community in the California primary. Humphrey has since admitted as much.

The Committee to Reelect the President (more commonly known as CREEP) has attempted through quoting out of context, through citing repudiated reports and through the publicizing of outright lies, to picture Senator McGovern as an enemy of Israel. Nothing could be further from the truth. McGovern's record on Israel and in other areas of foreign affairs is a model of consistent support of democratic countries throughout the world. McGovern agreed that aircraft sold to Israel should not be used over Arab territory in ex-

(Continued on Page 8)

No Crime In The Streets - Just In The White House

by Arlene Planko

The heightened ethnic sensitivity of this campaign has made me vital to both Nixon and McGovern camps. No longer am I considered one voter. This November I am a member of the female majority; the Jewish minority, the suburban middle class majority, the brown haired majority, and the thinking minority. All this attention has caused the real issues of the campaign to be obscured. When candidates appeal to a general voting public, they are forced to take stands that may antagonize some as they woo others. Campaign coordinators have therefore decided to exploit the ethnic voter's enthusiasm in his ethnicity and let him hear what he wants to hear.

Shrewd politicians of the Nixon administration have uttered such nebulous platitudes that they have successfully courted both the oil interests and the Jewish vote. Few Jews are concerned about the

origins of the Republican campaign fund. Nixon's refusal to disclose the benefactors who provided \$10 million frightens me. John Foster Dulles was a Republican with many Arab connections. His narrow minded oil interest cost Israel the victories of a bloody war. Has that much time passed that Eisenhower's Vice



President would have forgotten the lucrative Arabian reserves? Is he that much a lover of Israel that he will allow the recent evacuation of Russian troops from Egypt to leave a gap in the power struggle in

Did Somebody Say Four More Years?

by Bracha Sacks

Did I hear somebody say "four more years?" I must ask, four more years of what? Kent State? The Wheat Deal? ITT? Watergate? A Supreme Court that is fast making a mockery out of the Bill of Rights? I cannot accept the implicit assumption that the average citizen supports these atrocities: I cannot add my voice to Shakespeare's and cry: "L-r-d, what fools these mortals be!" We have more sense, more intelligence, more morality than to be duped into giving this administration additional time to destroy the ideals of the nation.

Why do you hesitate? Is it Israel? I'm sure we have been through this so-called issue many times, but as it must be clarified once again... while Mr. Nixon was Vice

Hachamim said it all! And, you ask, what of Senator McGovern? Well, way back in 1957 (the Ike & Dick years) he opposed arm shipments to the Arabs. He has stuck to that policy ever since, refusing to support any aid to the Arabs. He was among the leaders of those who pressured Nixon into finally supplying the jets. McGovern has never deviated from this position. Senator McGovern is that rarity, an honest man in political office. His interests lie with the needs of the people; not with the oil millionaires. (With so many oil-connected businessmen financing the Nixon campaign, where do you think he will turn once he is a lame-duck president, when votes no longer matter?)

Now that the "issue" is exhausted once again, let me turn momentarily to the other "Jewish" concern: quotas. It is well known that Mr. Nixon in the past four years has been responsible for the advent of the quota system in civil service and similar areas. The "Philadelphia Plan" demanding quotas in all federally funded construction projects was modeled by Nixon's HEW. Now, a few weeks before the election, his rhetoric changes, while Senator McGovern has been consistently in favor of the merit system.

How, you ask, did the common misconception arise? Partially as the result of the well-financed campaign for the Jewish vote being run by the rich, big-business supporters of Nixon. And partially as the result of Senator McGovern's own genuine caring for all minorities. Need I explain to intelligent college students that a national political convention is not fair, does not give "one man one vote" unless all segments and factions of the American people are represented? And need I add that special attention must be given to those who have been effectively locked out in the past? I mean, youth, blacks, women, Indians, Jews, everyone who has not been in the smoke-filled rooms before. This has nothing whatever in common with the quotas Nixon has set up for jobs normally requiring a certain amount of merit: quotas which Mr. McGovern has pledged to abolish.

Before I leave the Jewish issues completely, I must mention the one

which has, as most of you know, been of concern to me for a long time: Soviet Jewry. I must ask myself: I must ask you all—Why did the ransom fees only begin when Nixon left Moscow? It is obvious that Nixon somehow left the impression with the Russians that he didn't care and would not pressure them? Why did Leonid Rigerman, an American citizen, have so little help from the U.S. that it took him a long time, plus a jail sentence, before he could leave? Why is Gavriel Shapiro still in Russia, while his American wife cries out daily to be with him? An

(Continued on Page 8)

VOX...

President Richard Nixon leads Senator George McGovern by a large margin according to the student poll conducted by *The Observer* on October 26. Unfortunately, less than 50% of the student body responded to the study. The complete set of questionnaires and tabulations are on file in *The Observer* office and may be inspected upon request.

At this time *The Observer* acknowledges the help of *The Commentator* in preparing the survey and thanks those who participated.

1. Are you registered to vote in the forthcoming election?
 - Yes-92.4%
 - No-7.6%
2. Do you plan to vote in any of the upcoming local, state, and federal elections?
 - Yes-90.0%
 - No-8.8%
 - Undecided-6%
 - No answer-6%
3. In which political party are you registered?
 - Republican-5.9%
 - Democratic-57.6%
 - Liberal-1.2%
 - Conservative-0%
 - Other (Please Specify) 4.1% (Independent)
 - None-30%
 - No answer-1.2%
4. Do you characterize yourself as:
 - Conservative-15.3%
 - Moderate-50.6%
 - Liberal-28.2%
 - Radical-.6%
 - Other-2.4%
 - No answer-2.9%
5. In the upcoming presidential election, for whom do you plan to vote?
 - Nixon-47.1%
 - McGovern-24.1%
 - Undecided-21.2%
 - Other (specify)-0%
 - Do not plan to vote-7.6%

McGovern- Self Righteous Hypocrisy From The Beginning

George and Richard and You and Me

by Esther Axelman

I recently returned to Convention City to do some follow-ups on the constancy of support for the two presidential nominees. Has each candidate been able to maintain or even increase his adherents?

I spied a young man sitting against a wall in the sunny Miami street attired in a way that brought to mind the attire that seemed to predominate at the Democratic Hall just a few months ago.

"Good afternoon, Sir...You look as if you must have been doing some hard campaigning lately, as I see from all your signs here, uh... what does G P for D A A stand for?"

"Uh, like, hey, man' What's going on? Like where am I? Like, who are you? What time is it?"

"Well, since elections are only about a week away, I'm doing some research on the relative strength of the various supporters for their candidates, in comparison with their backing at the conventions back in August."

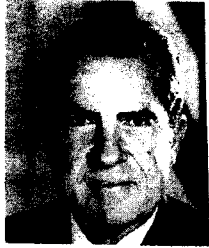
"Uh, hold it, man, like I was just at that convention but I been, uh, tripping it out for awhile, like you know what I mean? Like, me and the guys come down here to swing for McGovern...and, did you say elections are only a week away?"

"Yes, that's right...And we'd like your opinion now of, say...are you feeling alright, kid?"

"Sure, but wow' Have I been out of it for a long time' I musta been spaced out for a couple months. But like, sure, I'll tell you what I think—what independent Americans everywhere have been protesting and demonstrating for for days: we won't settle for anything less than the McGovern-Eagleton team"

"Uh, I beg your pardon, Sir, but didn't you hear? Senator McGovern changed his vice-presidential running mate shortly after the convention."

"You mean he wasn't really behind Tom Eagleton?"
 "Oh, yes' He was—100 percent behind him, in fact, but things happened and for party unity



Senator McGovern had to change."
 "To whom? Kennedy?"
 "Well, no—"
 "Then Muskie?"
 "No."
 "Shirley Chisholm? Larry O'Brien?"
 "No, he chose Sargent Shriver to run with him."
 "No kidding. Well, like, what's

the difference really. It's the platform and ideals in the campaign that really matter. I'm voting for McGovern because of his unwavering belief in his convictions and issues."

"I see, that's just what I've been trying to learn. You can say now that you still support Senator McGovern as fully as you did during the convention?"

"Absolutely. He's the only guy that will pull every single guy out of Southeast Asia for good."

"Uh, again, I guess you didn't hear. Senator McGovern has now decided that it would be much wiser to keep a residual American military force in Thailand as a safeguard to cement our agreements."

"Oh, no! But we want every guy out now! Peace now! No more war! America first! Well, even so...McGovern still stands for other things, like he's for bringing greater economic equality to all Americans—\$1,000 minimum aid to every U.S. citizen."

"Uh, I'm afraid that is an outdated Welfare Economic Program...The Senator..."
 (Continued on Page 9)

by Karen Taylor
 Few if any American elections have had such a potential bearing on the status of the Jewish community, not only here in America, but also in Russia and, of course, Israel. This fact has resulted in unprecedented attempts by both of the major political candidates to "court" the Jewish vote. The chronic Galut-disease of Jewish schizophrenia has, consequently, reappeared as we all try to reconcile both halves of our split personalities and find some balance between our Americanism and our Jewishness. The "leaders" of the American Jewish community, haunted by the spectre of the dual loyalty accusation, are meanwhile doing their best to reassure anyone who may be concerned that there is no such thing as "the Jewish Vote," based, I assume, on the naive supposition that their rpronouncements will banish from the minds of all anti-Semites a hate and mistrust of the "foreign, clannish" Jew that has existed for centuries: Their patriotic protests aside, I fervently hope that we here at Stern find no

difficulty in saying that Jewish, rather than American, interests are our priority.

To me, a vote for George McGovern shows, at best, a lack of awareness of his dangerous stand on many of the so-called Jewish issues, and is, at worst, symptomatic of a belief that Jewish considerations are to be sacrificed or at least diluted in deference to more "American" concerns. We, as Jews, must carefully examine the direct effects that Sen. McGovern's policies would have on American and world Jewry. McGovern has pledged repeatedly, to the Black Caucus and to other groups, that he would appoint women, blacks and Chicanos to his cabinet and to the Supreme Court and to positions to all federal civilian jobs in relation to their percentage of the general population. McGovern's chief economic advisors, Professors Kuh and Galbraith of Harvard, have proposed that large corporations fill high-level executive posts with women, blacks, etc. in accordance with their percentage in the community where the corporation is located. This heralds a severe danger for Jews, who comprise less than 3 per cent of the American population, a danger compounded by the irony of the fact that the Jews whose jobs will be the most heavily threatened, those in the civil service and teaching positions, achieved their high concentration in these fields only because they were denied entrance to other areas of study due to quotas.

Newsweek credits Nixon with an attempt during this past year "to achieve prosperity without inflation, to administer wage and price controls without causing undue pain and to restore U.S. industry to competitive health in a world no longer dominated by the American colossus." To the average American this means that prices have been kept down while allowing businesses to grow and prosper. Though the unemployment rate at best stands still, the average American is working and does not want to pay more taxes to support people on welfare than he is already putting in.

McGovern's proposed slashes in the defense budget would have a distinct bearing on Israel's security, and, to quote Edward S. Boylan, (National Review, October 27) "are bound to affect adversely Israel's military position...The McGovern defense budget would reduce the number of aircraft carriers from 16 to 6. This would adversely affect the strength of the Sixth Fleet, the most visible American presence in the Middle East. The slash would also affect development of new weaponry, such as the F-15, needed to match recent Soviet developments. What if a coup places a pro-Soviet clique in command (in Egypt) and the Russians return in force? Will the United States be able to give Israel the military aid it will then need to respond to the threat? Most likely not, under a McGovern defense budget."



Finally, there is the issue of crime, and along with it the related area of drug use and abuse. Many feel this issue has been neglected by both candidates. Basically, Americans feel President Nixon is more of a "law and order man" than George McGovern and therefore is a better choice.

Besides these basic issues, President Nixon has surprised many with his new policies. For example, President Nixon opened the door that America closed on China for more than two decades. His efforts, though denounced by some militant blacks, provided federal grants to get black businesses moving. His trip to Russia has helped to foster goodwill between the two nations and is seen by many as a big step in ending the cold war.

Thus, in this election the Jewish American need not feel there is a conflict of interests. President Nixon, who appeals to every ethnic, religious, and age group in the country also appeals to the Jews and will get the majority of our vote.

McGovern has said that upon election he would withdraw all aid from the "right-wing military regime" of Greece, the last base and staging area open to American forces in the Middle East-Mediterranean region. The undoubted response of Greece to this act would be immediate closure of her facilities to the U.S., thus weakening the American presence in the area and consequently tempting the Soviet Union and the Arab states to attack Israel.

The distinction between Vietnam and Israel has been blurred not only by many of McGovern's more leftist supporters but also by many rightists among the general population. The former, anxious for America to adopt a more isolationist posture, are demanding the indiscriminate withdrawal of the American presence, be it from Greece, Vietnam, or Israel; the latter harp on the fact of the prominence of Jews in the Vietnam peace movements and

(Continued on Page 9)

The Next Four Years Will Be Even Better

by Rochelle Yellin

On a recent Observer poll the students of Stern College were asked if our Jewish interests in this election conflicted with our American concerns. I feel this is one election where what is best for the American Jew is what is best for Americans, and that is the reelection of President Richard Nixon.

If one looks closely at Nixon's long political journey one sees his esteem growing on both a national American level and a John F. Kennedy in 1960 was not long after

his low point with the American Jewish community for Eisenhower's decision about the Suez.

But politics is a dynamic, ever-changing devotion. Today 70 percent of all Israelis have come out strongly for Nixon with top officials outwardly signaling their o.k. President Nixon is being judged not for what he did 15 years ago, but rather for what he is doing today. At the same time Nixon is experiencing an all time high among Jewish voters, every major poll in this country is predicting a landslide for him this November. Let us put aside our Jewish framework for a moment (though please not on election night) and examine why Nixon is so attractive to the average American voter and why Jewish interests need not exclude American priorities.

The major issue of this election is the Vietnam War. In the latest Gallup poll discussed in the October 23 edition of Newsweek, 58 percent of those surveyed believed President Nixon would do a better job of dealing with Vietnam as opposed to 26 percent that backed McGovern. The Tuesday, October 17 New York Times ran an excerpt of a speech President Nixon recently made to families of P.O.W.'s. Here is a part of it: "I had to make a choice, a choice of accepting defeat and going to Moscow had in hand, or of acting to prevent it, I acted." Summing up his position Nixon went on to say that he would "not agree to any settlement which imposes a Communist government upon the people of South Vietnam and would under no circumstances abandon our prisoners of war and our missing in action and would not betray our allies." Furthermore, he attacked McGovern's position to leave the fate of the P.O.W.'s to the "goodwill of the enemy." Evidently, though the American people want to get out of Vietnam as soon as possible they do not want to sever their commitments to do it. They feel that Nixon's steps taken thus far to bring about a cease fire show he will probably end the war sooner than McGovern promises to.

Another major issue of the campaign is the economy. In this respect Nixon has made many monumental break throughs. The January 31, 1972 edition of

...POPULI

6. Indicate below the candidate whom you feel best represents the following aspects of a president (please fill in Nixon or McGovern).

Character	Nixon	McGovern	Neither	No answer
Credibility	24.1%	35.4%	7.6%	32.9%
Leadership	31.2%	25.3%	14.1%	29.4%
	47.1%	17.6%	8.8%	26.5%

7. Indicate below the candidate whose views on the following issues you support (please fill in Nixon or McGovern).

	Nixon	McGovern	Neither	No answer
Israel	61.7%	20.0%	.6%	17.7%
Quota	34.1%	21.2%	4.7%	40.0%
Soviet Jewry	31.2%	17.1%	4.1%	47.6%
Parochial aid	23.5%	19.4%	2.4%	54.7%
Vietnam	27.1%	41.8%	.6%	30.5%
Welfare	25.9%	28.2%	2.4%	43.5%
Unemployment	15.3%	40.0%	2.9%	41.8%
Defense Spending	22.9%	30.0%	2.4%	44.7%
Women's Rights	15.9%	27.6%	2.9%	53.6%
Economy	24.7%	31.2%	2.4%	41.7%
Environment	19.8%	39.4%	3.6%	41.2%

8. Do you year interests as an American and as a Jew conflict in choosing a candidate?

- Yes-47.1%
- No-52.3%
- No answer-.6%

9. If so, which interest takes priority?

- Jewish-74.2%
- American-9.2%
- Undecided-16.6%

10. Do you consider yourself to be a well-informed voter?

- Excellent-11.2%
- Good-37.1%
- Fair-42.9%
- Poor-8.8%

11. Rate your interest in the campaign.

- High-27.9%
- Moderate-68.6%
- Disinterested-3.5%

12. Are you working for the election of any candidate?

- Yes-7.6%
- No-91.8%
- No answer-.6%

"Why I Can't Vote This Year"

by Mr. Lawrence Grossman

Never in recent memory have two such objectionable candidates as Nixon and McGovern run for President. Many voters will choose the lesser evil, whoever that may be, but I can make no such fine differentiation between the two men.

George McGovern's nomination was a serious blow to the Democratic party and its traditions. Democratic foreign policy in the last three decades has been based on the view that we could not remain indifferent to events in the rest of the world and that dictatorships bent on subordinating other nations must not be allowed a free hand to carry on their aggression. In recent years justifiable indignation over an endless war in Vietnam has led many people not only to question the wisdom and morality of this conflict but to reject any role for the United States in world affairs. This group seized control of the Democratic organization at Miami and no matter how often McGovern denies being an isolationist, what else could his slogan "Come Home America," mean?

The conspicuous exception to the candidate's isolationism is Israel; indeed his Mideast policy sticks out like a sore thumb. Why should Israel be protected? Because, he says, it is a "good" nation, not a corrupt one like South Vietnam and Greece. But should foreign policy decisions be based upon simplistic distinctions between "good guys" and "bad guys" like a television western? There are Americans who view Arab terrorists as heroes and see Israel as evil. What would happen if the people around McGovern, many of whom are already sympathetic to New Left ideology, should give him such advice?

The Democratic party has stood for equal opportunity for all, but McGovern stands for quota systems. We saw the application of such quotas at the Democratic convention. McGovern has made specific pledges to "minority" groups that they shall receive government jobs in proportion to their numbers. Of course the candidate denies that he believes in ethnic quotas. He means by such a denial that if, say, 15 percent of the population is black, it will not necessarily get 15 percent of the jobs, but perhaps 14 or 16 percent. Certainly all would agree that some groups in America have not had the opportunity to develop their talents and raise themselves. However it is one thing to end discrimination and quite another to distribute the rewards of the society on the basis of color or ethnic background. Jews will suffer most from a quota system because we constitute a far smaller proportion of the population than even the so-called "minorities." Our fate is clearly tied to the merit system.

Despite my fears about McGovern I sometimes consider voting for him when I think about Nixon. The Republican convention and subsequent campaign have been so smug and self-righteous that one can only call them Nixonian. Each day the newspapers unearth further revelations of administration scandals. Rather than attempting to uncover the truth about the Watergate bugging and kindred activities, the President and his advisors seem to think all the dirt will go away if they ignore them. This campaign has witnessed the interesting phenomenon of a few self-constituted "Jewish leaders" who, I assume, have their own fish to fry loudly endorsing Nixon

Nothing could be more dangerous for the American people to think that the Jewish community votes as a bloc upon the dictation of its "leaders". Such "leaders" of course proclaim that they only speak for themselves. Already, however, their activities have harmed the Jewish cause. They have convinced the President that he has much of the Jewish vote in



his pocket and therefore the administration feels little need to pressure Russia about Soviet Jews. We recently saw the United States negotiate a major trade agreement with the U.S.S.R., and the only concession the Soviets made to American public opinion was to

waive the visa ransom for a few Jewish families. What will happen when Nixon is reelected and no longer has to worry about the Jewish vote at all? Will the administration lose all interest in Soviet Jews? Will it begin to pressure Israel to make concessions to the Arabs?

Jews should also know that the Nixon administration has been working for racial quotas in the name of "affirmative action" against discrimination. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has threatened to cut off federal funds from universities that cannot prove that they are trying to hire "minorities" and women in proportion to their numbers in the general population.

I am angry because I have no one to vote for. I had hoped that the Democrats would choose a candidate in the party's mainstream, a decent alternative to Richard Nixon. McGovern is not an acceptable choice. His nomination was the result of his opponent's mistakes and shrewd political organization by fringe groups within the party. In the name of an "open convention" and "power to the people" the McGovern forces have disfranchised me.

Mr. Grossman is an instructor in the History Department at Stern College.

McGovern and Jewish Interests

(Continued from Page 6)

change for an end by the Arabs to their state of war with Israel. The Republicans quote only the first half of that position. An erroneous New York Times report that McGovern called for the "internationalization of Jerusalem" was repudiated the following day by the candidate and by people who were present when the statement was allegedly made. The fact that the report was false has not deterred the Nixon campaign staff from publicizing it.

But after all, Nixon is a grand master at deception. Anyone who can convince housewives that the inflation has been brought under control, can convince city dwellers that the crime rate is down, can convince Americans that increased bombing is equal to ending a war, can certainly convince Jews of the equally preposterous proposition that he is the friend and McGovern is the enemy of the State of Israel.

There are also significant issues which affect other vital interests of the American Jewish communities. Take quotas as an example. It has been the Nixon Administration which has introduced quotas in the construction industry through the Philadelphia Plan, and in the universities through the Affirmative action program. The President hoped, through these devices, to quiet the rumblings in the black community despite the fact that Jewish social advancement through the educational establishment would be sacrificed. And despite his one thousand percent backing of these programs for a number of years, Nixon has now repudiated them both in face of political expediency. (While we're on the subject of a thousand percent, how many percent and for how many years did Nixon back Chiang Kai-shek and how many percent did he back

his own family assistance plan?) It is clear that Nixon would use or discard quotas no matter what the Jewish interest if it served his own political ends.

McGovern has repeatedly indicated that he views quotas solely as a device to bring political representation to communities traditionally excluded from political process. He has repudiated quotas in areas such as education where competence or merit must govern appointments. His deep commitment to quality education and to the need for expanded Federal support of higher education would do well for the Jewish community as well as for American society generally.

The final issue I would like to pose is the question whether the American government during the Nixon administration exists for the benefit of all the people or for the benefit of the wealthy and powerful few. If I.T.T. can buy the quashing of Justice Department actions against it by a sizable contribution to the Republican National Committee, one begins to wonder whose interests are being served. When the milk lobby can get higher support prices, costing the consumer millions in retail markets, for a contribution to creep, one begins to suspect that Nixon's political interests override those of the consumers. When an incumbent administration can bug telephones, steal documents, create bogus letters and generally interfere with the free operation of the other political party, one cannot help but become frightened at the prospect of four more such

FOUR MORE YEARS?

(Continued from Page 6)

administration led by Senator McGovern and Mr. Shriver, two men who honestly care for people, is the only answer. Recently the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, condemned both Senators McGovern and Jackson for their efforts to help Soviet Jews emigrate to Israel. In the meantime, Rabbi Shlomo Riskin stated that Soviet Jews now face the worst crisis in 15 years, as a direct result of Nixon's non-action or negative action, at the summit conference. Mrs. Judy Shapiro, the wife of the above mentioned Gavriel Shapiro, has repeatedly attacked the State Department for being of no help to her, quite the opposite, in fact, in her efforts to get back to Gavriel.

Is this enough? Have you seen through the Nixon mask yet? Running as John Q. President, not as himself, Nixon has managed to dodge direct confrontation with the issues fairly successfully. Certain things have come out in the open, however, that lead me, at least to wonder what else lies in wait for us if we are indeed foolish enough to give him the opportunity.

There is always Vietnam. At the time of this writing, I do not know whether Nixon has or has not managed to capitalize on the fact

that it is practically Election Day and declare a ceasefire. What I will say is that if the war is over, it may not be a direct issue, but it remains a moral one. If, as Nixon once said, "those who cannot produce peace in four years do not deserve a second chance" we may see the same of an administration that has deliberately dragged this war out for the full four years, killing thousands of additional soldiers only to use it as bait to get himself re-elected. Even while these so called "sensitive" negotiations are going on, Nixon is brutally bombing North Vietnam. The war is not over yet. Senator McGovern who has been against the war since the mid sixties, when dissent was: not yet the "thing to do," says that if the war ends, and he loses, his campaign will not have been in vain. No, indeed. But can we be sure that Nixon will not trick us again? There are many other reasons to elect Senator McGovern...

For instance, the economy. Now I speak to you as Orthodox Jews. We do have an obligation to those poorer than we are, but this does not mean 7 percent unemployment and an additional 1,800,000 persons on welfare since Nixon took office. What did Rambam say is the highest form of tzedaka? Helping someone start a business or find a job.

Besides the statistics on welfare and unemployment food prices have risen 25 percent, prices have gone up for such items as rent, taxes, gas, transit...all to provide profits for Nixon's friends, the enormous corporations. What has Nixon done? He has not stopped rising prices and profits; he has opposed extension of unemployment benefits for those thousands he has laid off; he has vetoed bills that hoped to create jobs and job training; he has fought increases in Social Security; and he has wasted billions of our tax dollars on Vietnam.

What would Senator McGovern do to correct this? He would end

(Continued on Page 10)

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No Crime In The Streets

Just In The White House

(Continued from Page 6)
totalitarian rulers have existed before. We need not restrict our morality, we need not challenge our democracy, merely in order to meet the enemy on his own plane.
As Jews we are faced with an agonizing decision. The President shows disrespect for ethical and moral values. His foremost concern is reelection. His politics are the politics of appeasement by obscuring the issues. Our Jewish heritage implores us to value integrity and honesty. Yet, our sensitivity to these basics of human activity has been dulled by euphemistic appellations. When we read about TTT and wheat deals we don't flinch because white collar thievery has become fashionable. We no longer perceive conflict of interests as graft. Credibility gaps are no longer lies.

Yet the most agonizing tragedy is Kissinger's recent announcement of a settlement in Vietnam. News of the end of the war that tore the nation apart did not bring us back together. One cannot be oblivious to the "perfect timing" of this withdrawal. One fears to hypothesize how many more lives would have been lost had the election been next month or even, G-d forbid, next year. We must be reinforced by this settlement, though. It proves that even Richard Nixon realizes that the American oppose his holy crusade. This is the victory for which George McGovern strove. The election will be an after thought, an anti-climax.

I am a proud American. I value the American system and trust the populace. I believe that Americans, in the privacy of a voting booth, vote with good conscience. Before they cast their vote, they will remember that the Nixon administration ignored them while courting Big Business. Some people will reflect upon the 5.5 million unemployed. Others will mourn for the 50,000 dead in Vietnam. Still others will recall the rising crime rate. George McGovern will not only get my vote. He will be elected by the millions of Americans who value life, liberty, and the pursuit of justice.

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George and Richard and You and Me

(Continued from Page 7)

push the line that since American Jews are so eager to have us pull out of Vietnam and turn our attention back to domestic problems, why should America step in to aid Israel? Nixon's present position on Vietnam, compared with his handling of the Israeli question, does more to emphasize the crucial differences between these two areas than all of McGovern's inflated rhetoric contrasting "the corrupt military dictatorship of Saigon" with the "island of democracy in the Middle East"—Israel. In addition, Nixon's stance of continued support for South Vietnam serves notice to Russia that the U.S. does not desert her allies, important in the light of Israel's position.

McGovern's income redistribution plans would also severely affect the American Jewish community. Jews are estimated to have the highest average income of any American ethnic group. Though there are at present approximately 1 million U.S. Jews living below the poverty level, the net effect of income redistribution, according to Mr. Boylan, would be income redistribution away from the Jewish community." McGovern has also co-sponsored legislation that would make a charitable contribution tax deductible only if the money was used predominantly in the United States. One can easily imagine how

tyis would affect the United Jewish Appeal.

President Nixon has shown his determination to provide Federal aid to non-public-parochial schools (i.e. yeshivas) in the face of repeated Supreme Court attempts to block such aid as a violation of the U.S. Constitution. His proposal that tax credits be granted to the parents of children attending Jewish day schools should leave no doubt as to where he stands on the issue.

On the question of the civil and religious rights of American Jews, Nixon shows a remarkable record of achievement. He has provided \$18 million in U.S. manpower funds to Jewish agencies to provide training and employment for poor and disadvantaged Jews. Under his administration, approximately \$200,000 in federal funds was put toward the establishment of the first kosher lunch program in the U.S. The President has also signed the Equal Employment Commission Act, which includes employment protection for Shabbas observers.

Contrast this attitude with the insensitivity to Jewish sentiment manifested by McGovern in his scheduling of delegate selection caucuses for the Democratic National Convention on Shabbos in Los Angeles and Cook's County, Illinois, and on the second night of Pesach in many sections of Brooklyn. This was done after a letter from Larry O'Brien, former

national chairman of the Democratic Party, had been sent to all Democratic candidates, urging them to abstain from holding these caucuses at that time. Concerning the above-mentioned amendment to the Office of Economic Opportunity bill, extending the civil and job rights of Shabbos observers,



McGovern again not only refused to vote, but also would not take a position, the usual procedure in such a case." McGovern's record on the issue of anti-Shechita legislation is also extremely poor. The Grey amendment, with its provisions against the killing and selling of kosher meat, would have effectively killed Shechita. Senator McGovern was the only member of the Senate Agriculture Committee who did not oppose this bill.

The topic of Israel, easily the most sensitive and highly discussed Jewish issue in the campaign, has resulted in a considerable crossfire of accusations between the two candidates, and much confusion for the voter. "On that issue (Israel)," stated Time Magazine on August 21, 1972, "President Nixon has proved himself. He has provided as much economic and military assistance to Israel as all the White House predecessors combined. In times of crisis, he has stood up to the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Three times in 1967, as the Soviet Union was pumping arms into Egypt, and once as late as 1971, McGovern voted against U.S. arms credits to Israel. One such bill was defeated by a vote of 46-45. McGovern's vote could have made the difference. His supporters insist that his votes against joint military appropriations bills were misleading, in that these bills also contained aid to such countries as Greece, South Vietnam, and Cambodia. But his actions show clearly given the choice between aiding Israel and denying aid to Greece, Cambodia, etc., he considered it more important to do the latter. In July 1970 in his only major speech on Israel before the Senate, McGovern stated that the U.S. should insist that any Phantoms sent to Israel be used only for "defensive purposes." At the time of his statement, the War of Attrition on the Suez Canal was at its peak, and Egypt strongly outnumbered Israel in (Soviet-supplied) artillery pieces. Using the Phantoms for defensive only i.e. only over Israeli territory,

McGovern-Hypocrisy From The Beginning

(Continued from Page 7)

"He hasn't changed that, has he?"

"Well, he had to after his academic advisers told him that it would bankrupt the country."

"But what else will he do? He dropped the guaranteed national income plan before, I know...but you still can't deny the fact that McGovern would give everything to support equal education in our country. It's only fair that minority group persons should have the benefits of the same educational facilities as the middle and upper class whites—that's what the Senator just said the other night and that's why I'll support him."
"Ahem...I hate to bring this up, but in Oregon recently Senator McGovern said that he would support the present anti-busing bill in Congress."

"Oh, but that's impossible! McGovern has even promised specific percentages of federal jobs to minority racial groups, and he'd never..."

"Well, the Jews have felt that this would discriminate against them and so now the Senator maintains that we must also adhere to the merit system, in addition, so that everyone has equal opportunities."

"But you can't give everything to everybody! These Jews again! They're the ones responsible for the wreck of this campaign...with their selfish interests. And that's why I've always gone for McGovern. He voted against the sale of U.S. planes to Israel, he voted for the internationalization of Jerusalem in 1971, and I remember he came out strongly to force the Israelis to pay reparations to the Palestinians after they blew up their homes...McGovern has always had the courage to stand up even against those smart, rich Jews."

"Excuse me, son, but the Senator has reconsidered his previous views and has pledged his friendship and alliance with his Jewish compatriots."

"Oh my gosh, I'm going to be sick!"

"Mr. McGovern thinks it would be safer for democracy in the world if the U.S. aided Israel with plane shipments."

"But some of my friends down here pushing for McGovern were representing the Palestine Liberation Front—they even sent him their official support—the won't change now."

"Well, the Senator is trying to synthesize all of the interests in the party into a united whole."

"Don't tell me McGovern got the Old Guard party members to support us in the legislation of amnesty, abortion and legal pot?"

"Well, no, not exactly, to tell you the truth—we haven't seen these, uh, outer fringes hanging around the McGovern camp too often lately."

"Oh, \$%\$ I can't believe it...that Senator McGovern would...he's something else..."

"Does this mean you've changed your mind and you will not support McGovern in the election?"

"Geez, man, I don't know. I kind of think all these new things he's been saying are just covers-ups...he's probably just kidding around now...he'll change back to how he used to be, don't worry. Listen, I gotta split now..."

"I see, well thank you very much for your time. By the way, what do the letters on your poster stand for? What interest group do you represent that you found such firm kinship and allegiance to the McGovern camp?"

"Oh, the GP for DAA? That's "Gay Power for Drugs, Abortion and Amnesty." See ya at the polls!"

Why I Can Vote

by Esther Epstein

As the 1972 Presidential election draws near, more and more people seem to be joining the ranks of potential voters who choose not to cast their ballots at the polls on November 7. Questionnaires and surveys that have been conducted on election problems and issues present us with an almost comical if not pathetic feedback. The amount of people who remain neutral or noncommittal in their stand on the election outcome is shockingly high.

To be sure, the forthcoming election does not offer us an appealing slate of saints, but then again, the two Presidential candidates echo the outcome of sentiment from our primary votes of last spring. That criticism on both political hopefuls now abounds is no new phenomenon. The road to the White House is not well charted, and securing its occupancy may sometimes mean empty words and unfulfilled commitments and promises. But while neither candidate need be emphatically endorsed, November 7 begins four new years of leadership that will affect every fact of our lives.

With that in mind, the current epidemic of apathy that is now so evident is inexcusable. Casting aside the problem of whether to vote first as a Jew or as an American, there are scores of problems that ought to concern each one of us as human beings. How many of us have actually taken the time and interest to seriously delve into each candidate's stand on foreign and domestic policy, gun control legislation, women's rights and welfare, just to name a few common concerns? Those to whom these issues constitute an unimportant facet of the election are merely displaying their ignorance in the campaign, and any misgivings they may experience during the next four years will be self-inflicted.

While it is true that the past few years have ushered in some very questionable governmental tactics and actions, nothing is beyond change. We only compound the errors by showing indifference with regard to our political leaders. The fact that we may elect a man to occupy the most powerful seat in our government is a privilege afforded to the American people. To survive as a democratic society that privilege must be utilized.

Our vote on Election Day says we care enough about imposed taxes, unfair quota systems and the deterioration of our cities to voice our concern. It means we care about the quality of air we breathe and the water we drink. It means we care enough to speak up as proud Americans for the ideals which we cherish.

Election Day is when we grade our candidates on the basis of past work and future promises. A voice of dissent, a voice of agreement... when else will others listen, if not at this polls? To all who will silence their voices this Tuesday, remember that... November 7 is when the people speak.

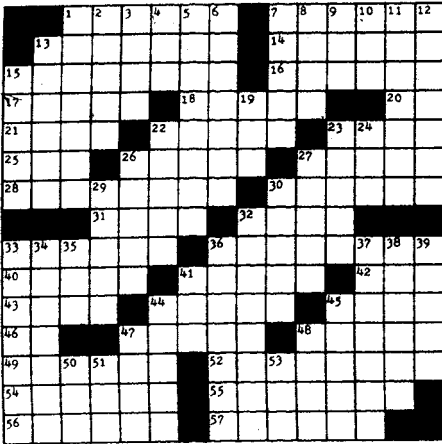
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14. Actress Merle
15. Swollen, as veins
16. Halo
17. Troop Encampment
18. Partly Frozen Rain
20. Hospital Employee
21. French City
22. God
23. Type Size
25. Individual
26. Paddled
27. Sword
28. Armed Naval Vessel
30. Rest
31. _____ Fixe
32. Mitten Rock
33. Market Places
36. French Satirist
40. British-Indian Soldier
41. Toxic Protein
42. Business Abbreviation
43. Branch of Accounting
44. Rescued
45. Mandi comb. form
46. "Monopoly" Property
47. Golfer George
48. Boys' Stories Writer
49. Philippine Head-hunter
52. Distinclined to Talk
54. Bathing Suit
55. Word Roots
56. Pennsylvanian City
57. Brief Suspension

DOWN

1. Moslem Enemy of Crusaders
2. Food Derived from Ox
3. Political Contest
4. Military Address
5. Mosaic Squares
6. Artist's Studio
7. Exchange medium
8. Death Notice
9. Part of Sleep Cycle
10. Sphere
11. Places of Origin
12. Trap
13. Film on Copper Coins
15. Poisonous Secretion
19. Airport Info. (abbr.)
20. Coolidge's VP
23. Of the Church
24. African Tribe

26. Pass the Time _____
27. _____ Hills of Rome
29. Siberian Region
30. Mad
31. Tear Jaggedly
33. Attribute
34. Southern State
35. Harvest Goddess
36. Construction Worker
37. Pneumatic Weapons
38. Burles
39. Hold in Contempt
41. Flatfish
44. Silk Fabric
45. Voice Parts
47. Cui _____
48. Lovani Fr.
50. Approves
51. Dye Brand
53. Reference Book (abbr.)

Compliments of Rutgers Targum Answers in Next Issue

Rabbi Riskin Explains Anti-Semitism and The Holocaust

by Boni Nathan

For the past few years, Rabbi Steven Riskin has been giving a lecture series for the New York Jewish Community with topics ranging from courses in modern Jewish problems to a study of the five Megillot. The theme of the term's Wednesday evening presentations at Rabbi Riskin's Lincoln Square Synagogue deals with "Halachic Implications of the Holocaust." Notes from the first lecture of this 14-week series, which has been highly popular among Stern and Yeshiva College students, appear below.

In his first lecture of this season's highly acclaimed series, Rabbi Riskin examined the historic development of anti-Semitism which eventually culminated with the European Holocaust. Anti-Jewish policy, Rabbi Riskin briefly explained, began blooming in Pharaoh King of Egypt's reign, long before Hitler and Christian doctrine had developed. In the sixteenth century the German reformer Luther, embellishing on the gospel of Mathew with its Christ-killer accusation, called Jews, "blood thirsty hounds." Two hundred years later this cultural predecessor inspired Hitler's invective, which claimed the inferiority of the Jews as a race. Hitler's perverted sense of justice reasoned that it would be a great service to the world to annihilate Jews from the face of the earth.

Rabbi Riskin himself questions the puzzle of so many postwar historians. Why didn't the Jews fight back? For two reasons. During Rabbi Akiva's time when he was with Bar Kochba help stage a rebellion against the Romans, the Jewish armies were massacred. This defeat encouraged the belief among the Jews that they weren't fighters. Their plan for survival that evolved was to bend in time of crisis until the wave of terror subsided.

A second reason for Jewish impotence was due to the ingenuity of German policy. Their annihilation plans were built on the knowledge of the "Jewish bend policy" and were so swift and clever that they overwhelmed the entire Jewish community, thus catching them unprepared for the final solution.

Further lectures will deal with analysis of the Holocaust and its implications. Rabbi Riskin's lectures should become a regular Wednesday night activity for Jewish enlightenment.

Four More Years?

(Continued from Page 8)

force price controls and refuse big profits to big corporations; he would find jobs for all the employable citizens, welfare would be only for those who could not work; he would increase pensions and Social Security to insure a decent standard of living for the elderly; he would increase the minimum wage...and last but not least, he would close tax loopholes and make the wealthy individuals and corporations pay their taxes. As you enjoy that allowance your parents send you each month, don't feel that the economy does not affect you. In a year or two you, and/or your husband will be looking for jobs. Under Nixon, you will be lucky if you can find a position driving a cab; under McGovern, jobs in the fields of science (such as anti-pollution research, health, etc.) and the humanities (social work, psychology, etc.) will open their doors. Where do you want to be?

Lastly, there is one more major reason, one which I think is the key to our entire future as Jews and as Americans, why Nixon should join the unemployment lines he has created. Is there anyone out there who has never heard of Watergate? Watergate can by no means be construed as a mere

political "caper" as some would wish. It has gone too far. If there had been a little infiltrating, a little spying, maybe some who are less than honest could excuse it, but no thinking person could excuse what has actually taken place. False letters accusing Muskie of being a racist, certain other contenders of misconduct...false calls to cancel meetings or to set them up...deliberate attempts to foul up the campaign...this is immoral.

Not only is it immoral, but it is dangerous. If a political party with a lot of money (from, of course, hidden sources) can mess up the opposition badly enough to insure its own election, free elections are gone from America. If former U.S. spies are used, along with sophisticated electronics equipment to spy on the Democrats, the government has the resources to spy on Joe Citizen. An example of that was in this morning's (10-23-72) New York Times. A woman who happens to be married to a long-term prisoner of war is

opposed to Nixon's reelection. Therefore, she was followed and trailed by Nixon men when she attended a speech by the President for relatives of POWs. Who knows how often she is trailed? Are her phones bugged? Is her every movement watched? Is it 1984? Could you and I be next, as soon as we voice some opposition to the powerful elite? Are Jews ever safe in a police state? Is anyone ever safe in a police state?

Are we going to elect George McGovern? Or are we going to join our voices to e.e. cummings' and say, "listen, there a hell of a good universe next door. let's go?" Or will we post a sign on the Statue of Liberty, echoing Dante: "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here."

TAC Inspires Torah Spirit

by Judy Katz and Judy Schulman

On Thursday, October 19, many of you may have noticed a gleam in the eyes of many Torah Activity Committee members. This was due to the official opening of Stern College's own Beth Medresh. The Beth Medresh, located in room 319, will be open daily, Monday through Thursday, for all students' use. All of us would like to thank Rabbi Berman, Mr. Sam Mandelbaum, and Mrs. Lubetski and her library staff for making this dream a reality.

In conjunction with the Beth Medresh, a lending library will be established whereby students in need of seforim will be able to borrow them from others. Sophomores Judy Schulman and Judy Yager are compiling a list of available seforim, and all students volunteering to lend their books should contact them.

In the near future, flyers will be distributed explaining future TAC activities, including assisting at rehabilitation centers, hospitals, orphanages, and homes for the aged. We hope that students will participate in this rewarding project.

Rabbi Shmidman will conduct a Mishna and Gemora class every

Sabbos in the dorm. All students are encouraged to use this wonderful opportunity to study these subjects. Students are also advised to attend the informative lectures sponsored by TAC each Tuesday evening in the Orange Lounge.

Stern College has the resources to provide a stimulating Jewish environment. The opportunities are readily available. The atmosphere of Yiddishkeit and learning needs you, the student. The new programs that TAC has instituted this year, such as the Chavrusa program can only direct students toward the positive direction, if they participate.

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Speakout The Higher Purpose

by Arlene Pianko

At a recent meeting of the Student Admissions Society, I was told, "We are not running an evangelical society. Stern is not a missionary society." As I weigh the impact of the Director of Admissions' statement, I come to question Stern College's outlook on its role in the Jewish community, if not its admissions policy as well. I believe that we must determine what we really are, lest we shirk our responsibilities to the Jewish community. It is too easy to "cop out" by analyzing what we are not. Stern College is the only Orthodox Jewish women's undergraduate school in the United States. Perhaps by my believing this, Public Relations has pushed me too far; yet I prefer to think not. I am proud of Stern and I work for Stern for one reason; I believe in the ideal inherent in Stern's uniqueness.

An educated Jew is a good Jew. This education must not be denied under any circumstances. When we reject any applicant, one of the considerations must be: where are we sending her? If the alternative even hints at the possibility that her neshama may be lost, it is our responsibility, our halachic imperative, to accept this student. This is not to say that the academic standards of the school should be lowered. An influx of dedicated students pursuing Jewish education will raise, not lower, the standards of this college. I have never met a student who fought family and friends to attend Stern and has not been a credit to this institution.

Thank G-d, there are enough Ivy-League schools in America. Stern was not created to be an eighth seventh sister. Our academic requirements are not so vigorous that a willing student could not pass. Therefore, I propose a one-year open admission plan under which students would be accepted because they are able to prove their sincere desire for a Jewish education.

Conversely, Yeshiva high school graduates who have not sufficiently expressed a true resolve for religious education should be rejected. Stern has too often been a last choice for City rejects. They merely bide their time until they are accepted at their preferred school or until a proper "proposal" is suggested. Commitment to Judaism should be the primary criterion for admission. No academic record can compensate for a lack in this area.

Both the Office of Admissions and the Office of Financial Aid are responsive to the demands of the Jewish community. In most cases they judge honestly and sincerely. They often reverse rejections once they are appealed. But I do not speak of the student whose influential rabbi can pull strings or whose father can make a sizeable donation. I bemoan the applicant whose primary proponent is her religious zeal. We must seek them out and welcome them with fervor and reverence. Only then will Stern fulfill its destiny and become a school whose name engenders pride throughout the Jewish community.

Ess, Ess Mein Kindt

by Deina "DIET" Shapiro, Susan "SNACK" Lebowitz, and Pauline "PACK-IT-AWAY" Secemski

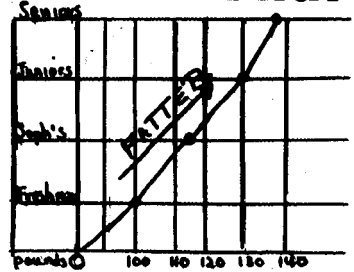
As we all know, food is the primary source of nourishment, and even more evident, of obesity. A typical member of the freshman class weighs approximately 100 pounds, while her counterpart in the senior class weighs no less than 135 pounds. What is it in these four years of attending Stern College that causes one to incur such a substantial and unprecedented gain in weight? It is the purpose of this article to present reasons for these outlandish vicissitudes in a student's weight during her four years here and to recommend a remedy for this disastrous situation.

First, we shall examine different types of diets:

1. The popular "500 calorie a day diet." Necessities on this diet include lettuce and, of course, cottage cheese.

2. The "1000 calorie a day diet." Favorites (and not so favorites) on this diet include the same variety of food as the above diet as well as special features such as carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggs, and yogurt (coffee, vanilla, or plain only).

3. The "carbohydrate diet." In this diet, added delicacies are allowed.



Imagine, you can have a pat of butter! Just think, improve the taste of that dreary egg on the "1000 calorie a day diet" by frying it in your favorite frying pan with your pat of butter. And better yet, treat your taste buds to twenty pistachio nuts a night!

4. The "ice cream soda diet." Have one ice cream soda five times a day. How does it work? You regurgitate most of the calorie intake.

These diets and other endless ones seem foolproof as a promise to shed unwanted pounds immediately. What is it, then, that prevents Stern College students from adhering to the aforemen-

tioned diets?

The culprit is hunger. This, accompanied by temptation, and masochistic tendencies engender constant eating by the students of Stern College. Although she is the diligent dieter by day, she becomes the naughty nosher by night. She cunningly sways the almost successful dieter with her cry: "Raid the machines tonight, diet tomorrow!"

The writers of this article make the following recommendations: 1. The vending machines are to sell only lettuce and cottage cheese. We urge the cafeteria to heed our suggestions and replace the current food in the machines. 2. We demand that all local food stores limit their supply of high-calorie foods.

3. We petition all teachers to refrain from giving exams, since long periods of study tend to aggravate the nosing problem.

If these measures are put into effect, with time the problem of a freshman walking into freshman orientation and rolling out of graduation will be prevented.

Rings & Things

married:

Shoshana Klirs '73 to Stuart Margulies
Rhonda Schwartz '74 to Sanford Landau
Roz Yager '72 to Robbie Veigh
Mara Cumsky '72 to Shelly Miller
Sarah Kitajewitz '72 to Judah Chasky

engaged:

Sylvia Unger '73 to Abe Warerklien
Fran Kaplovitz '73 to Marvin Aschendorf
Linda Wolfson '75 to Steven L. Winter
BatSheva Shemaryahu '73 to Stanley Richman

George and Richard and You and Me

(Continued from Page 9)

would have forced Israel to pull back greatly, thus ensuring an Egyptian victory. In that same speech, McGovern proposed that

Israel provide reparations to the Palestinian Arabs for both property loss and "psychological damages." Both in 1970 and 1971 McGovern suggested the

internationalization of Jerusalem as a possible solution to conflicts there, a stand which he has maintained and changed only quite

little. The camp is packed with men of varying anti-Israel tendencies, among them one of his key aides, Rick Stearns, who signed several strongly pro-Arab newspaper advertisements following the Six Day War. He has never publicly retracted his former views. Gary Har, McGovern's campaign manager, stated the following on September 19, 1972, "I don't know whether he (McGovern) has or not, but he should have condemned Israel" for her attacks on Lebanon following the Munich Massacre. Frank Mankiewicz, one of the Senator's senior advisors, has stated that the U.S. may have to impose a settlement in the Middle East, clearly a dangerous possibility for Israel to face. Also among the Senator's prominent supporters are many public figures certainly not known for their great love of Israel, including I.F. Stone, J. William Fulbright, the editors of Ramparts, and M.T. Mehdi, head of the Arab-American Friendship

Committee, the chief propaganda organ for the Arab cause in the U.S. While McGovern has refused the latter endorsement and even claimed it was all a Republican "plot" to embarrass him, he has yet to repudiate his other questionable support. It has also recently been disclosed that the law firm of McGovern's vice-presidential candidate, Sargent Shriver, is involved in dealings with Occidental Petroleum, which handles Arab oil, not Israeli.

On the right of Jews abroad, McGovern has shown an extreme lack of concern. He did not vote on legislation concerning Syrian Jewry, and refused to express a position. Senator Frank Church, whom McGovern has stated would make a "great Secretary of State," is one of the few Senators to have voted against Soviet Jewry bills.

To be sure, Nixon is also no shining light in the field of Soviet Jewry, and several other areas; however, the choice with which we are faced in this election is that between the lesser of two evils. Surely when one carefully weighs the issues to be considered, it becomes evident that we as Jews must vote for President Nixon.

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The Senior Class of Stern College is planning to sponsor a trip to Israel during Pesach. The expected cost will be less than \$700. The trip is open to Yeshiva University students, alumnae, families, and friends. If interested, contact Judy Friedman 5G or call 532-2408.

CONTENTS

Boris Penson: Art From a Soylet Prison	1
Diets	11
Dr. Lister	2
Editorials	2 & 5
English Department	2
Israel Elects New Chief Rabbis	1
J. A. G. Y.	1
Michlalah	2
News Briefs	2
Observer Poll	2
Presidential Campaign	2
Profile on a Chairman	2
Rabbi Riskin	10
Rabbi Weiss	2
Reviewing Stand	2
Rings & Things	10
Speech Arts Forum	2
Student Admissions Society	2
TAC	10
Why I Can't Vote This Year	2
World Jewry	1

The Observer

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? Nixon-McGovern

Viet-NAM

WELFARE

?

Economy

MID-EAST



?

CHINA

Busing



USSR

Watergate

?

CRIME

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