



The Observer

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THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF STERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Education Department Opens New Programs For Student Teachers

by Liora Nestlebaum

To most education majors, the requirement of student teaching is welcomed with a mixed reaction of curiosity about the experience of teaching, eagerness to interact with pupils, and concern about the challenges a newcomer to the profession must meet. The Stern College department of education, sensitive to these feelings as well as to change within the structure of public schools and to the desire of many students to pursue their careers within a yeshiva school format, has responded by expanding their student teaching program to include two prestigious Hebrew day schools in New York City. In addition, the department has begun an apprentice teaching program in which participants receive monetary compensation for their work.

Under guidelines established by Education Department Chairman Dr. Shelley P. Koenigsberg and department members Dr. Susan Sardy and Mrs. Constance Skor, several Stern students are participating in this program. Apprentices teach for a full school year and are considered regular members of the school's faculty. This opportunity enables them to explore the teaching profession to its fullest capacity. Apprentices are better able to establish permanent relationships with their students than can typical student teachers, who teach for more limited periods of time. In addition, apprentice teachers are paid an hourly wage and are able to earn approximately one thousand dollars each semester.

If a student is accepted as an apprentice, she will be placed in a probationary program for six weeks to test her decision. At the end of this time, she decides

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Stern Faculty To Revise Calendar Graduation Date Pending Their Decision

The fate of Yeshiva University's 1973 Commencement exercises will be in the hands of the Stern College faculty when they decide this week whether to schedule graduation on June 4 or June 12, 1973. Their choice of dates depends upon an option to suspend regular study days for the Spring Semester and end the year before Shavuot, or to continue the current schedule and end after the holiday. Pending the decision of the SCW faculty, Yeshiva's Committee on Ceremonial Occasions will revise University graduation exercises.

The proposal for changing the current calendar originated among Yeshiva College students, whose academic year will end on June 4. YC seniors who wished to participate in their commencement would have to spend an additional week, during which Shavuot occurs, in the City. The boys' request found support among the Stern College Student Council, who voted on Monday, November 13 to ask the faculty to approve one of the plans to shorten the Spring academic calendar, an action that will



The SCW Student Council votes to revise the academic calendar, eliminate study days for that semester.

The student-initiated proposals will be decided by a preferential ballot. One plan is to hold regular classes through Thursday, May 24. Friday, May 25 and Monday, May 28 will be designated as "consultation days" where teachers will be present to answer students' questions. However, formal classes will not be held. Finals will begin on May 29 and last through

June 4. Senior exams scheduled for the 4 will be treated as conflict examinations, and graduation will be held on that day.

An alternative proposal will have classes continue through Friday, May 25. Classes originally scheduled for Monday, May 28 will be cancelled but will be rescheduled to Thursday, March 15, on what was originally a day off for Taanit Esther. Examinations and graduation will follow the above plan, leaving one weekday, the 28, as a study day.

The faculty members can also opt for the original calendar, in which classes would end on Monday, May 28. Three study days would begin on May 29 and would be followed by examinations lasting through June 11, with graduation on the 12. Finals would be given on June 8, 9, 10, 11, and the Friday immediately after the two-day holiday. Sunday, June 10 would be an examination as well.

Student Council members note the fact that their proposal to change study days is due to the unique circumstances surrounding this year's academic calendar. They stress that this action is not intended to set a precedent for the future.

Lecture Series Features Dr. Shapiro

by Judy Kleinerman

One of the greatest indications of the scholastic quality of a university lies in the extra-curricular academic life on campus. Students may be more stimulated by new ideas and outlooks they derive through voluntary lectures, symposiums, and debates, than through the regularly held classes themselves. The Gottesman Lecture Series of Yeshiva University is a considerable asset to the school, in the sense that it, too, strives to enrich the students' intellectual experience.

The Benjamin Gottesman Lecture Series, instituted in the fall of 1971, serves as a medium through which persons of outstanding scholarly, creative, or political achievement are brought annually onto the University campus. During their brief, three to four day program at the University, these academicians engage in a "marriage of the

minds" with the student-faculty body through a variety of means. Not only do they share their scholarship through formal lectures and dialogues with some of the faculty members, but through discussions on the more casual level as well.

Last year the lecture program was launched with Dr. Phillip Handler, director of the National Science Foundation. Appearing at Yeshiva and Stern Colleges, as well as at the Belter School of Science, Dr. Handler spoke about the current developments in applied science, and how they affect the social, economic, political, and ethical foundations of the world.

The University plans to hold the Second Annual Lecture Series this March, when the noted professor of Art and Art History at Columbia University, Dr. Meyer Shapiro, will relate his specialty to broader concerns in the manner established by Dr. Handler. Dr. Shapiro, according to Dean David Mirsky, is "probably the highest ranking expert in art history in the United States." Gottesman patrons hope to publish the contents of Dr. Shapiro's lectures.

Dr. Shapiro will come as no stranger to the University community, at least to Stern College. His daughter, Mrs. Miriam Grossberg, recently taught Mathematics at the school. In addition, Dr. Shapiro spoke at Stern four years ago, when a tribute was held for one of the college's own art professors at the time, Dr. Rachel Wischnetze.

The Gottesman lectures are being coordinated at Stern by a student-faculty committee, including Mrs. Peninnah Schram, Chairman of the Speech Department; Shirley Stark, President of the Student Council; and Cheryl Merzel, Chairman of the Speech Arts Forum. Since last June, these committee members have been meeting and making preparations for the forth-coming lecture program.

Benjamin Gottesman, the

benefactor of this lecture series, comes from a family with a long tradition of activity in the affairs of the University. The new Mendel Gottesman library was built under the patronage of this family in memory of Mr. Gottesman's father, one of the founders of Yeshiva University. Having attended Dr. Handler's lectures himself, Mr. Gottesman has demonstrated a personal interest in the educational progress of the institution. Yeshiva University is indebted to Mr. Gottesman for his efforts to elevate the educational quality of the school.

Mizrachi Convention Strengthens Position Toward Jewish Youth

The Mizrachi-Hapoel Mizrachi Organization of America held its 62nd annual convention at the Lido Beach Hotel three weeks ago. The four-day convention, which brimmed with the top celebrities in the Mizrachi scene, in addition to Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik and Israeli Ambassador Yitzchak Rabin, ended on November 5 with a sign of hope for the future.

Spokesmen of the assemblage included a member of the SCW Judaic Studies Department, Rabbi Avi Weiss; Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, Chancellor of Bar-Ilan University; and Rabbi Emanuel Rackman of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue. They reaffirmed the

importance of the Mizrachi movement for the American Jewish Community in general, and Jewish youth in particular. The speakers stressed the urgency of rekindling the Mizrachi ideology of Torah VeAvoda, Eretz Yisrael and Am Yisrael in today's alienated youth.

The Mizrachi movement is especially unique in its role as a political party within the state of Israel. Its members feel that the goal of religious Zionism be achieved only by working from within the Israeli government.

The tireless efforts of Mizrachi have not been in vain. The movement has made significant contributions toward the up-building of a religious Israel. This is shown in part by the number of religious educational institutions and agricultural settlements they have established. In the United States the same goal is being pursued through the establishment of summer camps and youth groups, and the publication of various newspapers and magazines. Mizrachi leaders summarize their efforts by noting that they stress "loving people back to religion, not frightening them back."

Rabbi Avi Weiss

Arts Festival Set For December Highlights Yiddish Culture

Students throughout the city will explore many aspects of their cultural heritage when Stern College sponsors a four day Jewish Arts Festival on December 14-17. The Festival, devoted to the Yiddish culture, will include exhibits of photography, art work, and Yiddish music. The programs, although still in the planning stages, promise to be both an exciting and educational experience.

A renowned keynote speaker will highlight the evening program Thursday, December 14. Saturday evening will be devoted to a dramatic presentation reading from *Portals to the Lower East Side* and *Briental's Briefs*, performed by members of the SCW Speech Arts Forum. Part of that program will feature Yiddish music, with a solo performer who will sing Yiddish songs and describe their background and role

in the Yiddish culture. Sunday, December 17, promises to be a day of many interesting activities. Simultaneous lectures will be given on such topics as Yiddish literature and poetry, the Yiddish theater, and Holocaust literature. Different films will be shown on Sunday afternoon. The dramatic presentation of Saturday night will be repeated on Sunday night.

The Jewish Arts Festival will be advertised at other metropolitan universities, and in metropolitan newspapers, and hopes to draw a large audience from the New York area. The Festival will be sponsored by the Stern College Student Council. In charge of coordinating the program are Cheryl Merzel and Fran Kaplovitz, who are closely working with Dean David Mirsky and faculty members. Student participation in the Festival will be welcomed by both of the chairmen.

Standing Room Only

One of the most admirable features of Stern College is the warm atmosphere that prevails throughout the school. Most students take pride in the fact that whenever they have a problem or cannot comprehend material being studied in class, they are able to arrange private sessions with their instructors. However, this situation is gradually deteriorating. It seems that too many students are allowed to register for each course

section, resulting in overcrowded classes. This adversely affects both student and teacher. Discipline becomes a major concern and the majority of students are unable to participate.

This situation is most acutely felt in the science classes, especially in the introductory courses in biology and chemistry. Many girls who are taking biology or chemistry to fulfill the science requirement find these courses difficult even under the best conditions. Lectures with more than 40 students are not uncommon. The labs are equipped to accommodate ten students. In a lab session, where personal attention is needed by every student, the burden of twenty students in each section strains the lab instructor, who must divide his time and equipment among twice as many students. The pupil is therefore deprived of the attention she needs in a lab situation.

Bravo, Senate

The Observer commends the Senate on its fine initiation of what promises to be an active and productive year. The efforts exerted thus far by faculty, student, and administrative members of the body make us certain that the Senate will continue the precedent it established last year as a viable force in the Stern College Community.

In its first year, the Senate primarily established procedural methods and organized the machinery for effective change. Although impediments hampered some of the innovations they sought to introduce, a strong foundation that future bodies could build on was laid. The very fact that a student representative was elected Senate Chairman in both its first two years indicates the sincerity of faculty Senators in working hand in hand with the student body.

In its first month of operation this semester, the Senate has demonstrated that the organizational difficulties of its freshman year have been overcome and that plans to consider several major issues are under way. One of the initial topics of consideration will be a proposal to revise the current four-year residency requirement. By distributing a questionnaire to both faculty and students, a sub-committee was able to get a consensus of opinion and adjust its recommendation accordingly. The matter of a Judaic Studies major will be introduced in the Senate later this semester. We are confident that the research for this proposal will be just as organized. Senate Chairman Esther Fuchs must be commended for her wise leadership of the Senate in this area.

We note, however, that Senate resolutions may be reviewed by the Faculty Assembly, and that some of them have been vetoed as a result. In view of the care Senators have gone through to prepare and research each proposal this year, we trust that the Assembly will give serious consideration to each issue. Only if every measure is respected as being a carefully studied reflection of faculty, student, and administrative opinion can the workings of the Senate have any benefit to the Stern College Community.

The Observer urges the Office of the Registrar to restrict the number of girls registered to a reasonable total. If the registration is high, more sections should be opened. There is no reason that any lecture should have more than twenty students and any lab more than ten.

In an age where mass education is sweeping universities across the nation, the concept of the small liberal arts college is becoming a rare phenomenon. Unless the trend toward assembly-line education is reversed at Stern College, the individualized learning experience SCW students seek will all but disappear.

Our Editorial Policy

We of The Observer would like to make public our editorial policy at this time. All matter appearing on the editorial pages of The Observer represents a majority opinion of our Governing Board, which is comprised of both our editorial and technical boards. The Editor-in-Chief, however, may exercise veto power, although she usually does so only in the event of an extremely close vote of the Board, in which case a printed editorial may not truly reflect the consensus of Governing Board opinion. All editors do, of course, have the option of voicing a dissenting opinion via a personal column or a sounding-board editorial, which are specifically geared to present the opinion of one particular Governing Board member.

The Observer would like to stipulate at this time that any article other than an editorial, whether the said article is accompanied by a by-line or not, appearing anywhere within The Observer is understood to represent solely the opinion of the author of that article. Editorial matter alone may be taken to reflect the general opinion of the Governing Board of The Observer.

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PHOTO CREDITS: Photos of Marlon Derr and Sachon students—Cheryl Merzel. All other photos—Irene Flink.

Letters To The Editor

Optimism for Ed

Dear Editor:

The Observer, in its October 19th issue, painted a very bleak picture of the job market for students interested in becoming teachers. A recent publication raises the very question of "Teacher Shortage or Surplus," and notes 1960's when "a warm body" was often the primary requirement to be an elementary school teacher. The situation looks bleak indeed. But in comparison with teaching work, and technicians such as media specialists. This report by the Recruitment Leadership and Training Institute comments: "A larger supply of teachers also makes it possible to consider a number of options which were formerly closed," e.g. expansion of services to all children.

There is a fourth point that mitigates the bleak picture. The decade of the 1970's promises to bring expansion to two areas: public school needs. Private education has increased greatly in the past decade and bids fair to

continue to increase. For Stern students, this means the day schools and Yeshivot. Even in public schools now, bilingual Spanish teachers are in great demand.

For all of these reasons, the outlook is not bleak; it is encouraging. The Education Department would appreciate it if The Observer would present the larger picture to its readers.

Sincerely yours,
Shelly P. Koenigsberg, Ed. D.
Coordinator, Teacher Education

(Editor's Note: an examination of two of the education Department's newest programs, day-school placements and apprentice teaching, appears in this issue.)

Oh, Boo!

To the Editor:
I would like to correct a statement made in my column which appeared in the November 2 issue of The Observer. It has been brought to my attention that Stern College does, in fact, have a B.A.-M.A. program at the present time. As such, I would like to apologize for this oversight.

Esther Fuchs

The Shattered Looking Glass

Graduation: An Exercise In Cooperation

by Sherry Scheinberg



Graduation is 210 days away. Or, if you choose, you can have only 202 more days of counting. Yes, at this late date the University has no definite choice for the day it will confer degrees upon thousands of students this June.

For Stern College, the matter is more complex than the fact that the entire decision for graduation lies in its faculty's hands. For, as you will see, the decision was theirs last spring as well. This year, the fate of the long-bargained for study days is in jeopardy. While students may benefit from the fact that their academic year will be shortened by one week and all exams will be concluded before Shavuot, they may forfeit study days, an innovation that is first going into effect this year, for the spring semester.

Students understand the Spring calendar to be a unique case. Seldom does Shavuot fall in the middle of an exam schedule. Exams the day before and the day after (a Friday) the holiday are both unusual and unwelcome, as are Sunday finals. With the prospect of concluding their entire schedule eight days earlier, and before the holiday, Student Council members approved a Yeshiva College-initiated proposal to move the commencement date back to June 4, a plan which the graduate centers also favor. The final decision of the University's Committee on Ceremonial Occasions is contingent upon the SCW Faculty Assembly's acceptance of one of two student plans to shorten the calendar and eliminate many of the original study days.

If you'll remember back to last spring, when the Senate adopted the study day proposal, you might recall the controversy that surrounded the issue. Students had originally suggested a plan similar to one up town, in which the semester would be arranged on a 13-1-1 basis: thirteen weeks of classes, one study week, and one week of examinations. A calendar such as this would be approved by State officials, who allow either fourteen weeks of class or thirteen class weeks and another five days for study.

Unfortunately, student senators claim, their motion met with such opposition from faculty representatives that it had to be discarded. The plan, even if approved by Senate, had little hope for success on the Assembly floor. Faculty members claimed that they could in no way

condense their syllabi and allow for a week of student consultation. Instead, realizing the demand for a study and consultation period between examinations and classes, the student senators devised a method by which three study days would be added to each semester's fourteen week schedule. Although this would mean having one more calendar week than YC, it seemed to be the best solution to the study days problem.

However, the new proposals to shorten the academic year may now cause faculty members to remark that if students themselves choose to eliminate the study days they struggled for last year, the extra three days must be of little importance. The threat also exists that if study days are temporarily eliminated this year, they may be permanently terminated in the future to make way for earlier graduations. After all, if our current system continues Yeshiva College will always finish their year six days before SCW.

Does it have to continue, though? A proposal will be brought before Senate again this year for the 13-1-1 system. By citing the problems inherent in the 14-3 day-1 system, student senators could convince faculty members that a fourteenth consultation week is the best choice. Of course, the faculty representatives could maintain that study days are both unnecessary and more problems than they are worth.

The faculty, or should I say the Assembly's approach to this action, will reflect their attitude toward the Senate. Faculty senators have proven that they are willing to work with students and promise mutual cooperation within that body. Until now, however, the Assembly has indicated a lack of flexibility when handling Senate material. This could be due to the fact that last year was Senate's freshman year. Many teachers may have viewed it as usurping part of their power. I hope that this year, skeptics will see that the Senate is instrumental to faculty as well as students, and Assembly members will accord it the consideration and respect it deserves. Students realize that there are faculty priorities occasionally overlooked in a senate proposition, but this is also true with certain student priorities. We mustn't forget that Senate is the only body in which both parties can work together with these priorities in mind to bring about change beneficial to our school.

From the Office of the President
Separate But Equal

by Shirley Stark

During the past few weeks, I have found the time to meet at length with several administrators at Yeshiva University. In each of these meetings, I was told of the important role which Stern plays within the Yeshiva community. Why then did I leave these meetings with a sense of doubt, unconvinced of the commitment of the administration to Stern? My personal feelings were echoed by many other students in their frequent comments about the relationship of Stern to Yeshiva University. "Why is Stern always at the bottom of the Y.U. totem pole?" sums up student opinion quite well.

The administration, however, claims that Stern receives allocations which are proportionally equal to the funds given to Yeshiva College. Yet Student Council especially can feel the brunt of the inequality between the two schools. When the Rabinowitz Plan for funding the undergraduate student councils was adopted in 1969, the Yeshiva College Student Council was to receive \$25 per student, while the Stern College Student Council was to receive only \$20 per student. When asked why this inequality existed, I was told that Stern's Student Council had received so small an allocation prior to this time that it would take two years before Stern could be brought up to parity with Yeshiva College. The explanation merely emphasizes my original point - Stern has never received the status - financial or otherwise - that Yeshiva College has enjoyed from the outset.

Let me just bring up some clear-cut examples which further illustrate my point. Stern's R.A. program amounts to almost exactly the same program as that administered by Yeshiva College dorm counsellors. Yet, Stern's R.A.'s receive a much lower annual wage for almost equivalent duties.

Stern College conspicuously lacks a much-needed career guidance division. Yeshiva College, on the other hand, has had such a department for several years. In a time when women are entering the professions at a rapid pace, the absence of such guidelines is a glaring inequality.

Letters

To The Editor:
 I feel it quite necessary to correct the reader's image of what the Dorm Council is and not impose what has been. While considerable mention was made of what Dorm Council failed to do, why not give credit to what is being done now? Three televisions for the dorm have recently been donated, dorm dues are now being collected in order to decorate the lounges and the infirmary, a Chanukah Fund-Raising Program is currently in progress and so is the establishment of a game room in the Orange Lounge.

If people would stop criticizing what was done in the past, and over which this year's Council had no control and instead place an affirmative and optimistic outlook of what can and will be done for the dorm if each and every one helps, then the Dorm Council will deem itself worthy of being an active functioning body of which we can all be proud and use it. None Only.

Thank you
 Gabe Freudenberger
 Dorm Council President

Yeshiva College students enjoy a fully equipped lounge in the Morgenstern Dormitory. Stern has two lounges for the enjoyment of its students, i.e. one lounge which is perpetually locked and another which is constantly overcrowded and underfurnished.

The Yeshiva College newspaper runs on a production schedule similar to that of Stern's newspaper. The expenditures of the Observer are about equal to those of the Commentator. Yet, the budget of the Commentator is approximately 65 percent of the total budget of YCSO, while the Observer's budget amounts to about 80 percent of Stern's total. This discrepancy could be eliminated by establishing a separate fund for the two undergraduate newspapers. Each Student Council could then contribute many more to the list. The basic problem, however, is much greater than all of the examples I have mentioned. It lies in the basic attitude of Yeshiva University to Stern College. I think that I speak for the entire student body when I say that we feel as though we are not given the same respect nor the consideration given to Yeshiva College students by Y.U. Perhaps the cause lies in our distance from the main center. But whatever the true reason, this policy—real or implied—must be brought to an

ORFEO ED EURIDICE at the Metropolitan Opera in Lincoln Center.

Student rush tickets \$4 one half hour before curtain.
 Standing room available day of performance.
 Box Office Information: 595-6700.

by Aileen Pollack

In conception, Orfeo ed Euridice at the Metropolitan Opera spans three time periods at once: it is a Greek myth, set to the eighteenth century music of Gluck and staged as a modern surrealist spectacle. The result is surprisingly integrated and inherently logical. I saw this production as a result of winning the drawing for opera tickets donated by SCW's benefactor, Mr. Max Stern. Along with five other girls, I had the

end. We must eradicate the feeling among Stern students that we occupy the bottom rung of the Yeshiva University ladder. The first step in this direction would be granting Stern students some very basic privileges, already enjoyed by Yeshiva College students. Let me emphasize that we do not begrudge Yeshiva College these privileges which we feel are a necessary part of college life. It is just that Stern students want their fair and equal share and will accept nothing less.

delicious luxury of sitting in a box at the Metropolitan Opera, so close to the stage one hardly needed opera glasses, so close to the famous "snowflake" chandeliers one could almost reach out and touch one.

The most striking aspect of this production is its staging. There are only three individual singing roles, and the story line is rather tepid and static. Choreographer Niko Sparemblek has brought the story to moving life by placing the chorus in the orchestra pit and a corps de ballet on the stage to play nymphs, furies, and the like. The effect is to heighten the drama and contribute to the other-worldly aura. These ballet sequences constitute some of the best modern dance choreography I have seen. However, there are times when the ballet visually overpowers the opera.

Marilyn Horne as Orfeo has a chance to utilize her most unusual voice, which combines the mellow timbre of a contralto with the upper register and coloratura of a soprano. She brings to the role an impressive technical command; as an actress, however, she emotes and moves woodenly.

Euridice is played by Lilian Sukis, a soprano who displays both technical excellence and a capacity for the broad emotional range of the role. I was especially

impressed with the vocal quality and control of soprano Judith Blegen, as Afmore, especially in her first act aria.

This is a top-notch performance which combines opera and ballet to effect a singularly dramatic staging. The music of Gluck is breathtaking and the singing is artistic and polished. And of course, an evening at the glittering Met itself is a king of cult ritual for the confirmed opera buff.

Play It As It Lays - At the Beekman Theater, 64th Street and Second Avenue.

by Arlene Planko

If you fantasize Doris Day skipping down Melody lane when someone says, "Let's go to the movies," don't be surprised if you detect Play It As It Lays. This nihilistic abysmal search echoes only one melody. It's Doris' "Que Sera Sera" with neither musical accompaniment nor vocalist. What is, is, because it is. We go on just because it is. We go on just because it is. The only answer to "why" is that it is. There are no answers. Those who pursue answers to the perplexing premise of life become mad.

Tuesday Weld and Anthony Perkins' magnificent acting shocks the audience into brutal awareness. The glitter and glory of the hedonistic quest is shreaded, revealing beneath it a core as deadly as a rattlesnake. There is no love in Maria (Miss Weld) and Carter's (Mr. Perkins) marriage. Throughout two hours of sundry sexual encounters, never once is there an allusion to love. Yet the pain of lost love destroys every character.

Maria is a successful actress who is determined to unfold the secrets of man's destiny. Everyone around her has become imbued with nihilism. Her husband preaches existentialism in the tone of a Baptist minister's Sunday sermon. His grandfather sought answers by being the first Jew accepted into a WASP club. His father converted to Catholicism, became a Jesuit priest, escaped, and found answers by committing suicide. Carter knows the "answer" already. He demands that Maria also realize that the truth is that there are no answers.

Every aspect of Play It As It Lays coincides with the theme. The simple plot begins and ends at the same point. This overt symbolism coincides with the futility of the characters' lives. The movie is so well constructed that even its omissions and absences advance the theme.

I highly recommend this thought provoking, deeply moving drama. Do not expect amusement or entertainment. The learning experience, though, is so enlightening that you will never regret this caustic awakening.

The Firing Line

Russian Terrorism
Alive and Well
 by Karen Taylor



Contrary to the unspoken feelings one currently senses throughout most of the Jewish Community, the issue of Soviet Jewry is not dead. The problem is still with us, and it is worsening. For a long time now, we have heard scattered reports of Soviet Jewish prisoners becoming seriously ill while incarcerated in the notorious Potma Labor camp and prison complex, and other similar jails. Until recently, no reports have reached the West of any deaths due to prison conditions. However, the New York Times of November 9 reported the death of Yuri Galontsov, a "dissident intellectual" who has been imprisoned in Potma since his seven-year sentence began in 1967. He died from the suffering he had endured there.

And so the Soviet "freedom movement" has its first martyr. Galontsov's death bears frightening significance in light of the fact that more than 50 Soviet Jews are currently imprisoned, living in dangerous conditions, facing anti-Semitic harassments and worse from their fellow-prisoners and guards, subsisting on sub-standard diets, and dying slowly. Sylvia Zalmanson, 28, has contracted tuberculosis and other serious ailments. Informed Jewish sources in Russia estimate that under present conditions, she has less than a year to live. Recently when she attempted to help a friend in Potma, she had been beaten and harassed by a camp inmate. Sylvia was sentenced to 18 months of "strict regime" in the prison at Yarov near Potma.

Raiza Palatnik, a young librarian, is also reported to be dying in prison and is partially paralyzed. Boris Penson, only 26 years of age, already has whitened hair as a result of hardships endured during his 2 years in jail. Eight years remain to his sentence, and a friend who was recently able to visit him, reports that his health is deteriorating. The friend fears that Penson, an artist, will not be able to survive his term, because of both the terrible physical conditions to which he is subject and the psychological torture of not being able to paint.

Soviet oppression continues daily. On September 19, the Supreme Soviet, the U.S.S.R.'s highest parliamentary body, ratified the decree of the Council of Ministers regarding a new "education tax." Despite optimistic early reports that many families had been permitted to leave Russia without paying the heavy ransom tax, it is obvious that these gestures are aimed at weakening Congressional support for the Jackson and Vanik Bills, which would stop trade concessions until the fees are abolished. These ransom-free releases began the day the Soviet-U.S. agreement was signed and reached a peak prior to Election Day, when two major Soviet Jewry activists, Khadkha and Gorbman, were released. However, neither of them was publicly denied by a Soviet official, and their release to leave without paying the tax was considered to be the price for a two-year term. Several Russian

families have been denied their exit fees on "technical grounds" after having already paid the exorbitant exit fees, which amount to thousands of dollars. This, despite promises that they were about to receive exit permits.

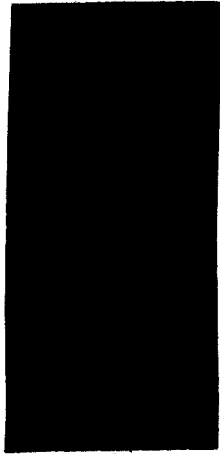
Incidentally, two major Soviet newspapers stated in 1970 and 1971 that three-to-five years is ample time for a Russian student to reimburse the state fully for all expenses incurred in his education, thus unwittingly negating the premise upon which the ransom fees are based. In addition, the special committee set up by Russian authorities to hear pleas for exemption from the taxes has ceased to function.

The list of injustices continues. On October 10, 11, and 12, 22 Jewish scientists and professionals, who had all previously been fired from their jobs, were ordered to acquire jobs within fifteen days or face trial for "parasitism" despite the fact that they were all blacklisted because they applied for exit permits. Anatoly Glod, 39, was sentenced in September to fifteen years in prison on the charge of trying to smuggle diamonds from the U.S.S.R. when boarding a plane to leave for Israel. Valery Kukuy, serving a three year prison term, was recently sent to a punishment barracks for refusing to direct his wife Ellina to Israel to stop agitating for his release. His health has worsened to the point where he badly needs hospitalization. At

(Continued on Page 7)

The Observer extends sincere condolences to Mr. Chaim Waxman on the death of his brother. "May you be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem."

Rabbi Norman Lamm Discusses Jewish Mysticism, Its Depth and Grandeur



Rabbi Dr. Norman Lamm

by Susan Metzger

In approximately seventy minutes or less on October 31, Rabbi Dr. Norman Lamm transformed fifty Stern girls into accomplished mystics—or almost. Quite brilliantly, he enabled them to envision the realm of Jewish mysticism which, as he said, is neither logical nor empirical. Rabbi Lamm defined mysticism, expanded his definition to describe its cognitive and revelational experience, outlined some of mysticism's historical background, and briefly surveyed its three major concerns.

In his definition, Rabbi Lamm explained that mysticism is more than an awareness of G-d or a feeling that one has experienced G-d. It is, rather, the method in which the impatient mystic attempts to jump across the chasm existing between G-d and the world, begin to know G-d's essence, and feel his soul absorbed in G-d much as a ray, which imagines itself separate from the sun, wants to return and be absorbed within the sun. So, the mystic wants to capture a glimpse of G-d, his Creator, during his

lifetime.

Rabbi Lamm then divided the Kabbalic experience into its cognitive and revelational aspects.

"Within Jewish mysticism," he said, "knowledge and cognitive experience are a must. A mystic cannot be an Am Haaretz! Kabbala is a Traditional Body of Knowledge in the sense that it is made up of Divrei Kabbala, receiving, and Maasoret, giving. It is not a trance or oceanic feeling. It must operate within a limit of inherited knowledge. The mystic must be intellectually creative and innovative, and if he accomplishes the revelational experience, he is always introverted and esoteric. He is secretive because he has seen the unseeable and therefore cannot express the unexpressable.

Rabbi Lamm traced the origins of mysticism to Adam. Mysticism is a universal element of mankind and cannot be separated from religion. The mystic strain is deep and can erupt at any time to create or destroy.

Three-thousand printed books, of which Sefer Hazohar is the main

source, comprise the literary works of mysticism. The Zohar is both of

a literary and midrashic nature, and according to Rabbi Lamm, has three main features. "describes" the attributes and the characteristics of G-d, it symbolically interprets the Torah, and it expands on the halacha. The Zohar deals with the mystery of how G-d, who is infinite, can turn outward in Creation, Revelation, and Redemption. It also describes G-d's actions as going through ten specific spheres, of which man can experience only the tenth, the Shechinah. This Shechinah, the maternal aspect of G-d, shows His unconditional love for man and Israel. In doing a mitzvah, the mystic attempts to reunite the Shechinah with the other Spherot.

Rabbi Lamm succeeded in convincing his audience the importance of Jewish mysticism. He noted that it enables man to appreciate the depth and grandeur of the Jewish religion, and although most will never experience a mystical revelation, the awareness that such a great thing did and could exist—in itself, an enlightening and hopeful thought.

Prof. Solomon Senses Satiation Of Today's College Youth Notes Conservative Trend Of 70's

by Barbara Reichlin

"If you liked the 50's, you'll love the 70's," claimed Professor Eric Solomon of San Francisco State University, as he described the current college scene to Newsweek Education Editor, Jerold K. Footlick. In a recent two week tour of college campuses across the nation, Footlick observed a variety of changes that are indicative of a conservative trend among college youth today. The editor concludes that today's collegiates are less restless than their counterparts of the 1960's. He attributes the student radicalism and campus violence of the 1960's to feelings of disillusionment and disappointment based upon "little sense

of identification with the restless generation that preceded them."

Clothes are becoming more conservative and students are, once again, more intent upon learning. Career training has become more important. The job shortage has reoriented student priorities. Not everything is that serious. A bike fad has swept many campuses. The latest feature, the "10 speed Peugots," is equated with the "status once accorded to the '55 T-Bird convertible."

Sexual standards have been "totally transformed." Students no longer feel bound by a higher morality and believe that they are only responsible to themselves. Not only are there twenty-four hour visitation rights and co-ed dorms at most campuses, but birth control information and pills are freely distributed. Sex and drugs no longer preoccupy the minds of most students. There is a general apathy about the practices of others; each student is basically concerned with his own circle. Perhaps, as Footlick indicates, the students are "satiated by the momentous changes of the past decade."

The former idealism that motivated civil rights crusades has been replaced by a strong sense of apathy. The segregation is generated by the Black students' preference to broaden their own scope rather than change the world

for others. Even mention of the VietNam war no longer elicits fury. Since they are no longer personally affected by a draft to the war zone their opposition has been quieted.

The unrest on campus is expressed more often by the faculty than by the students. Many are concerned with the security of their jobs. Others are disturbed by the attitudes of their students. In response to social demands, many schools have been forced to lower admission requirements. They find enrollment competition from two year community colleges which are opening at the rate of "one per week."

The whole structure of higher education has changed. Colleges have opened their doors to people who never considered college before. Home study programs are on the rise as are night and summer school enrollments. Many universities have cut their graduation requirements and are moving toward a shorter college program.

Thus, from Footlick's survey, one can really understand the revolution of the 70's.

"Youth Fare" Air Travel Under Controversy Stand By For Further CAB Decision

by Ashira Rappoport

How many of us will make it home this Thanksgiving? Those planning to travel by airplane might have to change their plans. According to a recent newsletter written by the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington D.C. the standby-youth fare offered by many airlines may soon be abolished.

In January, 1968, an examiner of the Aeronautics Board spoke of discount fares for 12 to 21 years olds as "unjustly discriminatory," claiming that age alone is not a valid distinction between passengers. His statement, however, generated sack loads of protest mail sent by college students. This overwhelming opposition to possible cancellation of the youth fare caused the CAB to rule that airline youth discounts do not unjustly discriminate against adults. The board therefore postponed its decision of whether to abolish the discount prices.

It is difficult to understand why many airlines want to revoke the special stand-by privileges, since

over \$300 million is spent on over one million youth fare cards and tickets annually. Many of the young people who now take frequent advantage of the discount rates may have to resort to other means of transportation. Observers comment that the airlines apparently feel the special fare constitutes sufficient discrimination against adults to want to forfeit the good business which it undoubtedly promotes among young people.

Sources at several airlines have stated that the decision to maintain or abolish the fare will most probably be announced sometime after the November elections. Students note that the delayed announcement of the CAB decision comes in the first national election in which eighteen year olds can vote. "Perhaps," one student noted, "the CAB feels that people old enough to vote are old enough to pay full fare on airplanes. Does one privilege necessarily deserve another?"

Dorit Wollman Leads Stern College Chorale Exciting Concerts Planned

by Fran Kaplovitz

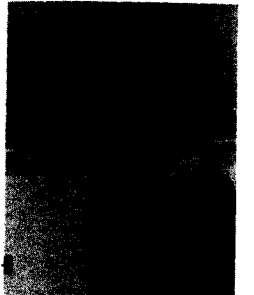
For the first time in three years, the Stern College Chorale is active once again. Under its director, sophomore Dorit Wollman, the thirty members meet weekly to prepare for their schedule of concerts and performances. Anticipating a program that includes functions of different Yeshiva University organizations, hospitals and nursing homes in the Metropolitan New York area, benefit performances to raise funds for the school, and guest appearances, the group of altos and alto-sopranos hope to acquire the same amount of prestige in local circles that previous Stern Chorales have witnessed.

The philosophy behind the choir is best expressed by its chairman, who explained that its members strive to create a "sound of harmony." The choir provides talented students with an opportunity to "combine good voices to form a context of beautiful sounds." Through their efforts, both director and vocalists are able to develop a feeling of unity and rucsh as they work to create an entire unit of various chorale

pieces. The musical pieces performed by the choir do not consist of the usual songs sung at Seudah Shelishi, but rather are choral pieces that require work and discipline. Members of the choir attest to the fact that many of the songs are difficult to learn because of their complexity and the fact that they range from very high to very low notes on the musical scale.

Miss Wollman's background in choir work includes conducting and assisting in the leadership of high school and summer camp chorales. She works by ear, playing the piano and arranging compositions, tunes, and harmonies independently. It is not necessary for vocalists to know sightreading of music. However, a clear, strong voice is required of all members, as is the ability to learn the tune of a song quickly. In two meetings, the choir has already learned three songs, two of which are rounds and one which has complimentary lines that accompany the basic melody.

A poll of some members of the choir has shown that the girls are satisfied with the progress shown thus far. Although one girl voiced an opinion that the chairman may be too strict in dealing with girls who are her own peers, most felt that a strong hand is necessary if the choir is to be well prepared to perform. The arrangements



Choir Director Dorit Wollman

rehearsed are an enjoyable challenge to the vocalists, who note with pride the techniques that the group as a whole has mastered.

The task of any choir director is not an easy one, but the efforts of one student leading thirty others are especially demanding. Without the determined effort of both the members and the director, their success would be minimal. In Stern College, talent, interest, and devotion to music have combined to promise a productive and entertaining year for the Stern Chorale.

College Youth For Torah presents
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 Tuesday November 28
 7:30 p.m.
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Madison Square Garden
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 See Judy Friedman 5G

English Department Tea:

Alumnae Return To Present Promising Post Graduate Careers



English Department member Dr. Carol Silver confers with SCW graduates Rona Meystel and Sandy Kilstein as Dr. Dan Vogel looks on.

by Rochelle Yellin

"It is not impossible to step out of the Stern cocoon; things can be adjusted." These are the words of Edie Lazaros, a Stern College graduate, an English major, and one of the guest speakers at a tea held Wednesday evening, November 8. Miss Lazaros, along with six other Stern College alumnae, spoke about their jobs, schools and lives after Stern. They encouraged current English majors to continue with their major and told of getting jobs and keeping them.

Miss Lazaros is studying for her doctorate at Fordham University, where she has a teaching fellowship. She gives two courses

in poetry as well. She hoped the girls would not be afraid to meet new challenges and explained how she adjusted to a Catholic school environment.

Another alumnaus also working in an environment quite different from that at Stern is Alice Lautman. With a wink and a smile, Miss Lautman told of her job in the WIN Work Incentive Program. Her job entails teaching English to Spanish-speaking adults and showing basic education skills to blacks on welfare. After graduating Stern, Miss Lautman received a master's degree in adult education from Columbia University and started writing

resumes to find a job. "It was not that discouraging if you pursue," she exclaimed. It was evident that her resume reflected her desire to succeed. In addition to many extracurricular activities while at Stern, Miss Lautman carried a double major of English and education as well as a minor in psychology.

Two girls, however, chose not to "break away" from Stern College completely. Both Linda Billauer and Phyllis Gordon are working for Yeshiva University. Miss Billauer is an assistant to Rabbi Groff at the Office of Admissions uptown. She interviews prospective students for Stern and Yeshiva Colleges. In addition she is studying for her masters in education at New York University. She is concentrating on teaching English as a foreign language and plans to go to Israel to use her skills there. Miss Gordon is doing something different with her major in English. She works for the Public Relations Department of Yeshiva University, while she, too, pursues a masters degree. Miss Gordon thanked the English teachers at the meeting for giving her a firm background in literary skills. She felt the ability "to read, understand, analyze, and write" are valuable in any profession one would wish to enter.

Shifra Stollman Hochberg, who is completing her doctoral studies at NYU, spoke about her career as a teacher in Central High School in Brooklyn. Mrs. Hochberg felt it was satisfying to teach bright yeshiva students to whom "the teacher can give more material

than to their public school counterparts." Before teaching at Central, Mrs. Hochberg received her M.A. from NYU and worked as an assistant librarian at Touro College.

Bella Farkas and Meira Azulay described their jobs at the Prager Publishing Company. Miss Farkas' duties consist of copy reading and editing. She works in the department that produces brochures. Moreover, she feels there is much room for advancement in the publication field. Miss Azulay is an assistant to the director of advertising at Prager. She performs many of the duties Miss Farkas does and reads manuscripts as well. She noted that recently she was asked to read a book on sexual liberation, which she found to be little more than a "cheap sex novel." She wrote her comments down and was surprised to learn that they were the basis for the book's rejection.

Although these speakers represented a few of the professions former SCW English majors have entered, their remarks left an audience curious about the many fields they can choose after graduation.

Nothing to Do?

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See Juliana Mocho

Room 12B

News Shorts



Student Representatives to English Department Roberta Klein (l.) and Heather Green.

Student Representatives Elected

Class of 1973 members Roberta Klein and Heather Green were elected as student representatives to the English Department at its tea held November 7. At the tea, Department Chairman Dr. Morris Epstein reminded students that they may work at the Modern Language Association convention to be held in Manhattan in late December. Students will be paid five dollars for each session they attend, and will be able to observe meetings and discussion groups.

Philosophy Requirement Clarified

Information concerning the fluctuating philosophy requirement for SCW seniors has been clarified by Dr. Gerson Appel, Philosophy Department Chairman, and by the Office of the Registrar. All potential June graduates must take one semester of either Philosophy 5 or Philosophy 6 instead of the former requirement of both courses. If a student's schedule does not provide room for either course she may receive permission to substitute Philosophy 1 or Philosophy 11 in its stead. The requisites for students enrolled under new requirements are the same as those listed above. Junior class members on the old system will be informed of the philosophy courses they must take at a later date.

Yavneh Symposium

Despite its phenomenal growth rate, many are unaware of the existence of the "Jews for Jesus" movement and the harm it is causing. There will be a symposium to hear about and discuss this important matter at Yeshiva University on Tuesday, November 21. Among the speakers will be Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, Rabbi Melech Shachter, Rabbi Wurzbarger and Rabbi Sheer. Reservations for the round trip bus leaving from Stern can be made with Nomi Guttman in room 6D.

Speech Arts Debating Team

An active debating team has long been absent from the Stern College scene. This year the Speech Arts Forum plans to re-institute this vital activity. Several students have expressed strong interest in forming a debate team and would like to see more girls participate. Anyone may join, regardless of experience. Team members will be taught the fundamentals of debate and will enter tournaments with other colleges as well. All interested in joining are urged to see Mrs. Peninnah Schram, Speech Department Chairman, or Speech Arts Forum Director Cheryl Merzel.

Torah Umada:

Modern Halacha Problems Arise In Endocrinology Lab

by Tammy Fredman

The uniqueness of Stern College is often attributed to the fact that it is part of a university which provides a comprehensive Jewish education as well as a firm secular education. Torah and Science have been taught back-to-back at Stern for nearly twenty years without any major confrontations. However, a head-on collision between the two realms recently threatened the peaceful co-existence they had shared.

While Rabbi David Bleich's class in modern halachic problems discussed the prohibition pertaining to the removal of reproductive organs from male

and female animals, Dr. Rosoff's endocrinology class was briefed on the procedure for performing castrations on rats. Although these operations were to be performed for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge, there seemed to be no way out of the halachic dilemma.

This situation, unique to an atmosphere such as that found at Stern College, was finally resolved. The halacha remained untouched and the Biology 21 class performed thyroectomies, removal of thyroid gland, on their rats instead.

But the story continues. As if in anticipation of this very problem,

the Rambam, in his Mishna Torah, explained that if a non-Jew castrates an animal of his own volition, it is permissible for a Jew to make use of that animal. In view of this fact, the endocrinology lab will be receiving already castrated rats and the scheduled experiments with them will be conducted as planned.

Science and Halacha have had to come to terms with each other in the past, but to many here at Stern, the situation has never hit so close to home. In the final analysis, it has proven to be a rewarding experience.

Yavneh Symposium

Rabbis Carlebach, Shachter, Wurzbarger and Sheer

discuss

Jews v. Jews for Jesus

Yeshiva University

Tuesday, November 21

Contact Nomi Gutman 6d

Bus Leaves SCW for Y.U. at 7:15 P.M.

Machon Gold Is An Enriching Experience Alumnae Term Both Faults and Strength "Endearing"



Former Machon Gold Students (l. to r.) Rachayl Eckstein, Rochelle Schwartz, and Raina Urbaitis. Second of a series of informative articles on study opportunities in Israel.

"They say at Machon Gold, the rolls are very fine. One rolled off the table, almost killed a friend of mine. Oh, I don't want to go to Machon Gold. Gee, ma, I want to go home..." Immortalized in verse of over twenty stanzas by Machon alumni now at Stern, Gold College for Women in Jerusalem suffers from the same "endearing" faults found in many institutions: unappetizing food, hard beds, and sporadic petty crime. Fortunately, the intensive Jewish education, the religious atmosphere, and the ideal location, just a short walk from the Kotel, satisfactorily compensate for such unimportant shortcomings.

Machon Gold, a small school of Jewish studies, was established to provide an intensive religious and Hebraic education in a Zionist atmosphere. Students must enter the institution with both a commitment to religious observance and a commitment to abide by the rules of the school. As the classrooms, the cafeteria, and the dormitory are all housed in the same building, the Machon student can expect that the "Mizrachi" framework will provide guidelines for behavior in all aspects of her daily life.

The academic year at Machon is, as at Stern, divided into two semesters. A typical schedule includes about 26 weekly study hours in such general topic areas as Tanach, Torah Sheb'el Peh, language and literature, bibliography, Jewish philosophy, Jewish History, and Yedi'at Haaretz. Since courses are offered on the elementary, intermediate, and advanced levels, the Machon programs are especially well-suited to the Stern girl.

Machon alumnae note that the Stern student must often consciously adjust to the structured "high schoolish" daily format of the classes. Upon making this adjustment, however, she has the unusual opportunity of learning from such great teachers as Nehama Leibovitz and Ray Hadari. She also benefits from the extensive, officially sanctioned cross-country touring, which are included in the Stern tuition.

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framework. She also has the opportunity to do an accredited independent project within her major field of study.

Because SCW Dean David Mirsky has worked with the Machon administration in adapting the Machon program to Stern's needs, the Stern Program student is given greater leeway than others in her choice of classes. Upon her return to SCW, she is also treated with greater consideration in credit evaluation than is her Machon or Yavneh counterpart. At the present time, the Stern program is limited because of the small number of participating students. Seven are involved this, its second year. If the Stern venture is to be a worthwhile one and Machon is to restructure its program more in accordance with Stern's needs, it is desirable that a greater number of students choose this program.

Any student wishing further information about Machon Gold and the differing accounts of its merit as an institution of higher learning as well as of the different merits of its various programs, can contact: Shoshana Korobow or Freddie Blachowicz regarding the Stern program, Sharon Schwartz or Tamar Kramer regarding the Yavneh program, and Rachayl Eckstein regarding the Machon Jewish Studies Program. Applications for admission may be obtained from the Jewish Agency, 515 Park Avenue, or from the Office of the Dean.

International Security Tightens In Aftermath of Olympic Tragedy

by Amy Herskowitz

Following the murders of the Munich Eleven at the Olympics in August, Arab terrorists began mailing letter bombs to Israeli government officials stationed throughout Europe. These actions began an underground war between Arabs and Israelis which culminated last week when Arabs received the same type of letters. Exploding parcels and letters were sent to Beirut, Cairo, and Algiers, blinding or injuring unsuspecting Arab government employees and officials.

European authorities have tightened their security in order to prevent such violent tactics. Airporters boast of increased precautions. Anti-metallic devices, used to detect hidden arms and bombs, have proven to be successful. According to the November 6, 1972 issue of Time magazine, customs officers in Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport used these instruments to search two bags belonging to a Palestinian. The luggage was

found to contain hand grenades, pistols and letter bombs.

West Germany, reported Time, has taken harsher measures toward the 55,000 known Arabs living in her country. She has not forgotten the Munich disaster and is determined not to let it occur again. An elite police force has been formed to deal with the new terror tactics. Visa requirements have been tightened and forty-four Arabs suspected of illegal political activity have been expelled from the country.

Both Israelis and Arabs favorably view the new precautions taken in many European countries. But, they have criticized Great Britain for her lax security. Important Arab and Israeli government officials have been warned not to visit Britain because she will not safeguard them. British officials were unable to guarantee the safety of Jordanian King Hussein's children at English boarding schools, and the children have been

At Home and Aboard The "Untouchables" by Anita Gittleman, Israeli Correspondent

This article is going to shock you. Or at least, I hope it does. It's not the usual heart-rendering article about Israel. Rather, it's a revelation about some phenomenal injustices initiated by two heretofore untouchable institutions, i.e. The Jewish Agency and Machon Gold.

Like many other girls from Stern who chose to spend a year studying in Israel, I applied to Machon Gold, since Stern promoted it. During my interview with Rabbi Galinsky, of the New York Jewish Agency, he assured me that if I attended the summer Upan Dati at Machon, my Hebrew would be sufficiently improved so that I could master the classes taught in Hebrew in the fall.

So, I came to Machon Gold expecting an intensive Hebrew Upan. Unfortunately, Machon Gold's, or perhaps I should say The Jewish Agency's concept of an Upan was not what I was led to believe. There were only two levels of classes, the advanced for girls fluent in Hebrew and the lower level, which was a catch-all for girls not quite fluent to those who couldn't speak a word. Courses were centered around Bible with some geography and little actual Hebrew training. The Advanced level was conducted in Hebrew, but the lower level was mostly in English. Though they provided some excellent tours of the country, this did not compensate for the lack of proper instruction.

After a week, the director of the ulpan took these criticisms to heart and revamped the curriculum.

More Hebrew was implemented in the lower level; however, it was presented in a completely unstructured, haphazard manner.

Machon Gold was full of more surprises. Apparently, during the summer it becomes a hotel for various dati tour groups. Pure bedlam resulted. Men were given rooms on the same floor as women. Even at Hebrew University they have separate floors! Occasionally the Jewish Agency miscalculated the number of reservations they had confirmed, so they asked the Upan girls to vacate their rooms for the tourists' convenience and cram as many as five girls into a small room.

The Jewish Agency rented rooms to the Geshet Banot tour group for several weeks. These "dati" girls felt no qualms about going to the main floor and out in the garden wearing bathrobes and hair curlers to greet their male visitors. There were so many new people milling about that the guard admitted everybody and failed to stop the male visitors from going upstairs. Perhaps this wouldn't have bothered me so much if it hadn't happened under the auspices of Machon Gold. Or, perhaps Machon Gold was not the righteous institution I was led to believe.

I have but one more tale of incongruity to tell. This involves a girl from Canada, who was told by Rabbi Galinsky that a second set of Upan classes would begin September 3, which she could attend. When she appeared at Machon, suitcase in hand, they informed her she could neither move in nor attend classes until the school year began on October 5. She explained that Rabbi Galinsky had told her she could come. They promptly invited her to take it up with him in New York. She pleaded that she had no place to eat or sleep and she had come planning to begin classes immediately. Again, the administration was unmoved. That girl was forced to go from friend to friend, spending a few days with each, and to eat in Shaarey Tzedek Hospital, where she did volunteer work.

I am incensed by the hypocrisy of the Jewish Agency and Machon Gold's summer program. They claim to be religiously oriented, yet they shooed no sense of justice of chesed. I don't know why these incongruities occurred. Perhaps The Jewish Agency in Israel does, or how they run Machon Gold. Why does Stern promote Machon Gold?

Since I've been here, I've heard that the learning at Machon is good in the Fall. I wait with a strong, well-founded feeling of skepticism.

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Speakout

Analyzing The Jewish Vote

by Bracha Sacks

According to statistics, President Richard Nixon received about forty percent of the Jewish vote, while Senator George McGovern acquired the remaining sixty percent. Since Democratic candidates usually carry the Jewish electorate with an eighty percent show of support, these numbers show that Nixon actually doubled the "normal" Republican percentage. Why? And how?

It is important to note that the Jewish voters must be divided into two groups. The great majority, especially those outside of New York, Los Angeles, and other metropolitan centers, consists of assimilated Jews. These people, while their parents were Democrats, are now changing their party affiliations. If they are blue collar workers, they vote like Gentile blue collar workers; if they are college students, they vote like Gentile college students. Their Jewishness is secondary to other factors. Therefore, a number of these Jews have become Conservatives or Republicans as they have become more affluent. In the cities, many, like other ethnic groups, have turned Republican because they feel threatened by crime and the so-called liberal attitude of "going easy on criminals." There are many reasons not at all tied in with Jewishness that has caused this movement to the right; as one columnist said, people tend to vote according to their fears, not their hopes.

In the religious community, the apparent shift to Nixon was accomplished by three factors: Republican money and organization, Democratic infighting, and rumors spreading.

First, The Republicans, they (CREEP) were given a great deal of money and told to win the Jewish vote. They hired such people as Rabbis Schachter, Greenwald, and Luchins. They started early and with great efficiency. By the time the McGovern forces, with their limited facilities and funds, could get into an area like Boro Park, the vicinity was flooded with Nixon offices, sound trucks, material, buttons...For the Democrats, it was too little, too late.

How did the Republicans manage to convert Jewish voters? They took advantage of Democratic party fighting. They used anti-McGovern primary

statements by such "heroes" of the Jews as Jackson and Humphrey. Taken out of context, these statements managed to convince unwar voters that McGovern was weak in supporting Israel, heavily in favor of ethnic quotas, and the like. Nothing the Democrats could print was useful in changing minds once the Republicans had convinced influential Rabbis, given out Nixon buttons in Yiddish, and thoroughly infiltrated the Jewish areas.

The third factor was the prolific rumor. The largest of these unsubstantiated rumors was that "Israelis want Nixon." Another was that "McGovern supports quotas." Once such rumors start, it is impossible for many traditionally paranoid Jewish voters to overlook them.

Thus, twenty percent of the Jewish electorate "switched." Yet,

less of a change was recorded among Jews than any other ethnic group except blacks. Italians, Polish, Irish, all voted for Nixon in much larger numbers than Jews did. After all, McGovern won the Jewish vote by sixty-four, the same landslide by which Nixon won the nation.

Thus, in interpreting the statistics, we might say that there was a comparatively small defection from Democratic ranks among Jews, mostly for non-Jewish reasons, a little bit due to greater efficiency in propagandizing among the Republicans. The important factor in the outcome is that both candidates did receive a large enough "Jewish vote" to pay attention to our needs—Nixon in the White House and McGovern in the Senate. Now, we must both watch and work to make sure that this is done.

Russian Terrorism IS Alive and Well

Continued from p. 3

Babi Yar, Jews of Kiev attempted to hold a memorial service for the Israeli athletes slain in Munich. Eleven people were arrested there and sentenced to fifteen days in jail. On Rosh Hashonah, police closed the street where the only synagogue in Moscow is located after 12 noon each day. On Yom Kippur, the street was again closed, and Jews who attempted to reach the shul after 8 a.m. were prevented from doing so. Unlike previous years, Jews were denied permission to congregate or dance in the street on Simchat Torah.

The list of atrocities is endless. According to reports from the New York Times, Vladimir Stepak, a leading Soviet Jewish activist, was recently imprisoned by Russian police in a concrete torture box lined with spikes, in which he could not sit down for 20 hours. Stepak and Viktor Polsky were recently told by officials at OVIR, the Russian emigration bureau—"You want to go to a fascist state; your emigration is against the interest of the U.S.S.R. It's as if you wanted to

go to Nazi Germany during World War II—we would have shot you then." Consider yourselves fortunate that we leave you alive." The attitude of Russian officials towards demands for emigration is also evident by the remarks made by the Soviet Embassy in Washington in response to a question concerning the exit tax: "This problem is so minute, so unimportant, that they (the Soviet authorities in Moscow) don't bother to inform us. It is only an issue with people in this country."

These cases speak out for themselves. We can't continue to pay mere lip service to our brothers in Russia. Support all groups when you hear they are sponsoring rallies, and please look for signs around the dorm. At 7 p.m. on Tuesday, November 21, the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry will stage a demonstration at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum to coincide with the opening of the Moscow Circus. In addition, the movie, "Escape to the Sun," based on the Leningrad trials of December 1970, is currently playing at the Anterior Theatre at 45 Street and Broadway. This movie is highly recommended for a view of what Russian Jews are experiencing daily.

Mr. Lawrence Grossman Makes History Requirement Enjoyable

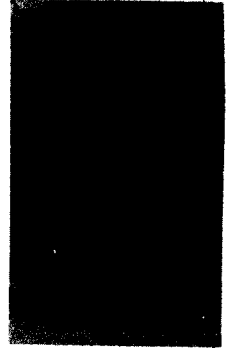
by Deborah Kamaras

"A year of Western Civilization who needs it?" This common complaint of the girls at Stern has recently been changed by the arrival of Mr. Lawrence Grossman to the History Department. Probably the most significant reason for the change is Mr. Grossman's sincere desire to make history more palatable to all his students. "History is alive. The situations of the past are basically those faced today. History is lively and really can be entertaining." It is this attitude which helps to make his classes more interesting. Facts are put into the background; ideas and philosophies of people and how they effected society are the themes of most of Mr. Grossman's lectures.

Mr. Grossman chose the teaching profession in order to help mold personalities of others. He hopes to teach an appreciation of the world through history. At the same time, Mr. Grossman finds his students stimulating and bright. His only regret is that at times they tend to take too many notes and worry too much about exams, thereby missing the ultimate goal of his course.

Mr. Grossman did his undergraduate work at Yeshiva College. He later went on to Columbia University where he received an M.A. in American History. In addition he is a graduate of RIETS, where he received Semicha and a Masters of Hebrew Literature degree. Thus,

he understands the difficulties of the dual program as well as the problems of a Jew in today's society. At present, he is pursuing



Mr. Lawrence Grossman

a doctorate at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. Always ready to help his students with any problems, claiming that, "My door is always open," Mr. Grossman is indeed an asset to Stern's History Department. He hopes to prove that even if it is a requirement, history can be made worthwhile and even fun.

Kibbutzim Renovate Ideals: Materialistic Outlook Strengthened

by Harriet Reznick

The kibbutzim have drastically changed since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948. Communal settlements are no longer the foundation of the State and have lost much of their original appeal. Industrialization has reordered the priorities of the kibbutzim. Many have built factories which employ outside laborers. The sense of communality is debased when a class structure separates the kibbutzniks from their employees. Motivation is no longer based on cooperation and faith because salaries distort the issue. Perhaps the only advantage of the factories is that they provide suitable work for the elderly, who are no longer able to perform heavy farm labor.

Advantages in industry have also created a social gap, and many kibbutz members have turned to a more materialistic way of life. Many Israelis now have access to the luxuries their socialistic parents rejected. They emphasize intellectual and cultural pursuits. Parents have become more liberal and more children are attending college.

Until recently, Metaplot, or special nurses, were solely responsible for child care. The

trend now, however, is toward a renewal of the bond between parents and their children. Mothers are now allowed a six-week leave from their jobs so that they may nurse their newborn children. For the next six months, they may spend half a day with their babies.

There are few sexual difficulties in the kibbutzim. Boys and girls shower and sleep together until they are ten, but are separated afterwards if they find a mixed group disturbing. Their marriages are generally harmonious and both divorce and crime rates are very low.

In order to combat the cynicism of the age mentioned above, many collectives have begun to require their youths to serve one year on a new kibbutz to renew the idealistic spirit of the early settlers. After the completion of their military service, many youths return to the kibbutz. This return has reinstated the prestige and symbolism of self-sacrifice as well as enlarged the kibbutz population by two to three percent per year.

In the past few years, the kibbutzim have altered their external appearances in other ways as well. However, these changes have merely adapted the kibbutz life to life in the 1970's without distorting their socialistic ideals.

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At Kasher King Both Prices and Food Are Finger Lickin' Good



With the recent decline of family restaurants, the fast drive-in food services have established themselves as a viable alternative. Kasher King gives observant Jews the opportunity to participate in this American food revolution. Its two branches in Coney Island and New Rochelle are always busy because the prices are low, the food is good, and the atmosphere is congenial.

As one walks down Surf Avenue, past Nathans and the Penny Arcades, the sight of the revolving Kasher King sign is surprising as well as amusing. The black haired, bearded men, with their modestly dressed wives and numerous children seem to clash with the sterile, middle American, over-the-counter hamburger concession. The incongruity quickly vanishes as one tastes the delicious "kingburgers," the quarter-pound pride of Kasher King.

Perhaps the most appealing aspect of Kasher King is its prices.

For less than one dollar one can purchase a beefburger, french fries, and a soda. Corn and frankfurters are both popular at 45 cents. Aunt Sara's Southern fried chicken is the best seller. Boxes start at \$1.09 for two pieces and french fries, and range to the grand 21 piece barrel priced \$7.25.

The convenient hours, 11 a.m. to midnight weekdays, and until 2 a.m. Saturday evening, enables everyone to visit Kasher King. To get to Coney Island, take the "D" or "F" train to its last stop. Walk one block right until 1501 Surf Avenue. Avid beefburger fans agree that it is one train ride well worth the effort.

East Side, West Side All Around The Town

Museums

Solomon Guggenheim Museum (1071 Fifth Avenue) a display of Joan Miro's artwork through January 21.

New York Cultural Center (2 Columbus Circle) "Adrian Flowers" an Indian Pottery exhibit starts November 15, accompanied by an Andrew Wyeth exhibit. "Treasure Island and "Kidnapped" are included in the Wyeth collection.

American Museum of Natural History (Central Park West at 79th Street) largest collection of "Shells of New York State." See reconstructed dinosaurs and skeletons. Jewish Museum (1905 Fifth Avenue) on exhibit are paintings by Boris Penson, Russian Jewish artist as well as works of other Russian Jews.

Theatre Projects Co. (161 West 22nd Street) presents "Macbeth" Wednesday through Saturday evenings at 7:30 P.M. and Sunday at 2:00 P.M. Student admission \$3.00.

The Long Island University Theatre (at Saint Felix St. Playhouse - 126 St. Felix St.) will perform Percy McKay's "The Scarecrow" starting December 1. Student admission \$1.50. For further information call 834-6290. Brooklyn Academy of Music (30 Lafayette Avenue) will host the Paul Taylor Dance Company November 28 through December 3. The Academy will also feature the Darpana Dance Company in its first United States appearance December 5-10. Tickets for both programs are available at Ticketron or phone 783-2434.

Eden Theatre (189 Second Ave.) features "Yasha Kalb," a Yiddish musical comedy by I. J. Singer.

Theatres

Yavneh

November 17-18 Shabbaton at Columbia University
November 20 Symposium on "Jews for Jesus" at Y.U. 7:15
November 23-25 Thanksgiving week-end in Chicago

Miscellaneous

In the IBM Building play "Twenty Questions with a computer."

At Columbia University - Thursday November 16, enjoy an evening with Chabad.

Every Monday night at Columbia's Edith Hall from 8-11 p.m. join in Israeli dancing. Free dance instructions from 7-8 p.m.

What's free? - Call the Convention and Visitors Bureau, 90 East Forty Seventh Street at 687-1300.

School Activities
Junior Class Shabbos December 15-16

Sophomore Class Shabbos November 17-18, guests Dennis Prager and Rabbi and Mrs. Saul Berman

Senior Theatre Party December 12

A list of City Wide Events is available in the Stern College Library.

Targum Crossword Answers To Last Issue's Puzzle



Hear O Israel! Sh'ma is Provocative Sh'ma is Unique

Some older Jews have been quick to see that such controversial editorial tactics could help to revitalize the thinking of less radical communities too. The best new Jewish journal on the market today—and arguably the liveliest Jewish periodical in the U.S.—is a slim, stapled bi-weekly called Sh'ma from the Hebrew confession of faith, which begins, Sh'ma Yisra'el (Hear, O Israel). (Time, March 6, 1972.)

Jewish periodicals rarely excite young readers any longer. Concerned youths have turned away from the establishment press because it refuses to confront the issues of our age. Yet, in this time of disillusionment, one new journal is exciting thinking Jews. Sh'ma-A Journal of Jewish Responsibility sweeps across the splintered community with a feverish impact never before evoked by a Jewish periodical. Its unbiased approach elucidates relevant debate in the belief that although arguments may be presented by a journal, conclusions must be driven by the reader.

No individual is responsible for

Sh'ma. Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of the publication is the diversity of individuals who comprise its Editorial Board. The Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Eugene Borowitz, teaches Jewish thought at Hebrew Union College. Contributing Editors include Rabbi David Bleich of Yeshiva University, Novelist Elie Weisel, Historian Arthur Herzberg, and Orthodox Philosopher Rabbi Norman Lamm. During its second year of production, the Editors decided to elect students as Editorial Fellows. Ben Eisenberg, former Editor of the Brooklyn College Hatikvah, Jonathan Groner, Editor Emeritus of the Columbia Spectator, and Arlene Pianko, Assistant to the Editor of the Observer, assist in each issue. They contribute ideas, edit, and have chosen a research topic. Later this year they will organize an issue based on these themes.

There are no editorials in Sh'ma. The primary goal of the journal is to present both sides of each issue. One of the topics discussed in the November 10, 1972 issue was the success of the Free University as a viable source of Jewish Education.

Jacob Neusner, of Brown University, debated Lubovitch Boston University Hillel Director, Yakov Pollak. Also in that issue was the response to Assistant Editor Mark S. Golub's condemnation of Orthodox silence on social issues. The debate of whether Orthodox rabbis should condemn the Vietnam war included such outstanding Orthodox leaders as Rabbi Eliezer Berkovitz of Chicago, Rabbi Sholom Klass, Editor of the Jewish Press, and Rabbi Saul Berman, Judaic Studies chairman, Stern College for Women. Future issues will discuss small town Jews, spirituality in Judaism, the 50th Anniversary of Martin Buber's 1 and Thous, and the 1973 Evangelical Crusade.

Although the subscription price is \$10 for two years, there is a special rate for college students. This bi-weekly journal is available at an annual student cost of \$2.50 and subscriptions can be purchased from Arlene Pianko.

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engaged:
Debra Horowitz '73 to Shalom Tzadok
Jenny Weinstein '74 to David Gottesman
Jeri Lapinski '73 to Michael Astor
Alice Laurman '70 to Elliot Dickman
Debbie Fink '73 to David Friedman
married:
Sylvia Unger '73 to Abe Waronstein
Helen Mintz '74 to Everett Ackerman
Sarah Mandelbaum '73 to Michael Wendorf
births:
Cheri Chernitsky Nussbaum '69—a girl
Yovah Fishman Taragin '68—a girl

Student Teaching

(Continued from Page 1)

whether to continue as an apprentice or revert to regular student teaching status. Apprentices are currently employed at public schools in District 111.

The apprentice program is not only limited to elementary education majors. Students interested in teaching English on the high school level, can register as apprentice teachers for the Spring 1973 school term. A minimum of nine credits in foundation courses is required for this program. English majors can contact Dr. Morris Epstein, English Department Chairman for more information.

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