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Betty Friedan Speaks At SCW

She has picketed the White House and has been subpoenaed. She was one of the founding mothers of the National Organization for Women (N.O.W.). Her book, *The Feminine Mystique*, sold over two million copies and set the women's liberation in motion. This dynamic and highly controversial figure, Ms. Betty Friedan, came to speak at Stern College on Tuesday evening, January 24.

The occasion was the monthly meeting of the American Association of Women in Science (A.W.I.S.) where approximately fifty AWIS members assembled in the front lounge of Brookdale Hall.

The opening of Ms. Friedan's talk was geared toward her AWIS audience; she recounted tales of discrimination against women in the science fields. Statistically, said Ms. Friedan, the ratio of men to women employed in the science fields is four-to-one.

The women's movement has been effectively working to alleviate the situation, as Ms. Friedan said: "Woman's lib has emerged as the most massive force of change in this decade." Ms. Friedan sees pushing for the ratification of the E.R.A. amendment as one way to continue the progress of feminism. Although President Carter has promised to pressure the states to ratify the E.R.A., Ms. Friedan complains that all he has done is "make a few phone calls...it was a gigantic hoax, in my opinion."

It became clear that Ms. Friedan's purpose in speaking to the AWIS members was to motivate them to crusade for ERA ratification. She informed the AWIS members how to use their economical and political powers to help the feminist movement achieve its goal. "You, as women in science," Ms. Friedan urged her audience, "can be in touch with your members in other states...Do not have your conventions in states that have not ratified ERA! If you happen to have already scheduled one there then vociferously indicate your disapproval."

Ms. Friedan also maintained that women must demand the restructuring of society. "We have gotten rid of overt discrimination; now we need to restructure jobs, living arrangements, etc." "Restructuring" ranges from elimination of the male-doctor-female-nurse stereotype to the reeducation of the suburbs.

The speech concluded with a look at today's young women. "The new breed of women, young women, take (equal opportunity and self-expression) for granted," as opposed to older women who "feel guilty about their aggressiveness".

While aggressiveness was seen by feminists as a positive goal, Ms. Friedan ruefully admits, "We've spawned some monsters." Young women in general are

unaware of how much they owe the forerunners of the women's lib movement for their freedom. "Whether you call yourself a feminist or not, you have to pay your dues." At the end of the speech, two hundred dollars were collected to be used to further the movement to ratify the ERA before the March 1979 deadline.

It is unfortunate that only three students from Stern attended the lecture which was not publicized because the event was held during final week, according to the faculty.

Y. U. Evaluated For Membership In Phi Beta Kappa

On Tuesday, March 22, representatives of Phi Beta Kappa will be arriving at Stern College to evaluate it for membership. The honor society, which was originally founded in 1776, admits upperclassmen on the basis of academic excellence in the colleges and universities in which chapters are already established. Yeshiva University first applied for membership in the spring of 1977, under the initiative of Dr. Isaac Bacon. A Phi Beta Kappa committee was subsequently formed by faculty and administration of the University, headed by committee president Dr. Pauline Kra.

The visiting evaluators, Professor Solomon Katz of the University of Washington and Professor Frederick Crosson of the University of Notre Dame, will attempt to learn more about the nature of the University through a series of private interviews with selected members of the student body, faculty, and administration. In addition, there will be a luncheon for faculty members who are members of Phi Beta Kappa. Consideration will also be made of the available facilities.

Professors Katz and Crosson, in investigating the acceptability of the credentials of Yeshiva University for membership in Phi Beta Kappa, will be evaluating the academic dedication of both the students and faculty. The University is hoping for successful acceptance into the honor society.

Judy Palkin Leaves Post After Two Years



Judy Palkin, formerly Associate Director of Admissions, at the recent Phone-a-Thon.

by Dassy Goodman

Ms. Judy Palkin has recently resigned from her position as Associate Director of Admissions at Yeshiva University after almost two years of service. Ms. Palkin began her career at Yeshiva as Assistant to the Director of Admissions and six months later was promoted to the post she has held until this time.

Ms. Palkin explained that her position as Associate Director of Admissions entailed not just deciding "whether we wanted this student or that student," but rather it involved planning such programs as Career Nights, College Nights, Shabbatonim, and Phone-a-Thons to attract

more students to Stern College and to answer any questions that they might have had about Stern. She also visited out-of-town schools and attended seminars to communicate to students the importance of continuing their Jewish education after high school.

According to Ms. Palkin, the Office of Admissions has undergone a substantial change over the past few years. Whereas in the past the Office played a rather passive role at Yeshiva, it has now become a very active part of the University. The Office of Admissions is determined to enroll better qualified students than every

cont. on page 3

CLEP Examinations Reinstated Under New Conditions

On March 1, 1978, the Stern College faculty voted to accept the CLEP examinations, which are administered by the Educational Testing Services, for the Spring '78 semester. Dean Karen Bacon, in announcing the relief of the suspension enacted on January 10, stressed the fact that the decision was made by an "overwhelming majority" of the faculty as an alternative to individual departmental administration to re-evaluate acceptance of the CLEP examinations.

The decision is based on two conditions: firstly, that the exams will be new ones which have never been released before; and secondly, that the examinations be administered on one of the campuses of Yeshiva University. Assurances that these two conditions will be met were provided by ETS at a meeting which was attended by an ETS representative, an ETS legal counsel, Professor Morris Silverman, Rabbi Edelstein, and Dean Karen Bacon. Dr. Bacon said that the ETS expressed regret and accepted "little, but some" of the blame for the scandal which forced the University ad-

The Educational Testing Service has also been investigating the matter on its own, and has announced that it is presently withholding certain examinations which were taken in December in Biology and American History whose answers look as though the student might have had access to the key. A retest will be administered free of charge for all students involved. If the second score is within a reasonable margin of error from the first score, the examination results will be released. Otherwise, the exams will be invalidated.

cont. on page 2

PMI/Strang Clinic: Medical Research And Prevention

by Beth Hoch

Many Stern Students walk from the dorm to school and back a few times each day without seeing any of the sights around them. Whether this is due to lack of sleep or lack of interest remains an unsolved mystery. There are many major points of interest in the Murray Hill area. One of the closest "landmarks" is the Preventive Medicine Institute/Strang Clinic at 55 East 34th Street, across the street from the Stern dorm.

A physical examination is one of the most important safeguards of health, according to Mr. Ira L. Neiger, Director of Public Information at Strang Clinic. Therefore, the Clinic administers an extremely thorough and systematized examination. Upon entering the Clinic for a medical visit, a representative will answer any questions and will reassure the patient about the Strang Clinic and medical procedures. Next, the patient will be given a series of laboratory tests. After the completion of these tests the doctor will review the patient's medical history questionnaire with him/her. This questionnaire will have been sent prior to the date of examination. It requests family and personal medical history in addition to any present ailment that the patient may have.

A wide range of lab tests and x-rays are available in the Clinic's excellent Laboratory and Radiology Departments. If necessary, patients can be referred to any of Strang's specialty clinics. A screening program is provided which was created specifically for the prevention and early discovery of cancer. CANSOREEN, as it is called, includes an evaluation of one's cancer risk factors, some simple lab tests, and an examination by a registered nurse especially trained in this area. A health counselor then reviews the case with the patient and suggests ways to reduce cancer risks. If additional tests or consultations are necessary, CANSOREEN arranges it for the patient.

CLEP

cont. from page 1

Details of when the retests will be administered will be posted outside the Office of the Dean. Students who registered for but did not take subsequent exams as a result of the original suspension may have their money refunded.

Dr. Bacon expressed her regret that cheating which is known to be widespread on college campuses is also at YU. She stresses that this problem "is not just an administrative problem but a problem for the students themselves, because the students should recognize that the image of the college and the value of the diploma is tarnished with every such incident that occurs. As people committed to a Torah-ethical way of life, we cannot let this continue."

Dr. Bacon continued, "there is still considerable faculty unhappiness with allowing the CLEP examination to be used as a means of achieving exemption or credit for Stern College courses. However, the faculty feels that inasmuch as ETS is willing to correct those problems that led to the discrediting of the exam in the past, it is only fair to our students to allow them to take the exam under these new conditions. The faculty intends to discuss the entire issue of exemption exams in the future to decide whether or not our policy should be revised."

Since one of the main causes of death in America is heart disease, Strang Clinic has devised a test for early detection of cardiac disorders so that appropriate preventive care can be administered beforehand. This Exercise Tolerance Test, or Stress Test, includes an electrocardiogram taken first while the patient is resting, and after the patient walks with gradually increased speed on a treadmill machine. The test continues until the "target" heart rate is reached, adjusted for the patient's sex and age. The cardiologist assesses the maximum oxygen consumption at peak exercise which each individual is able to reach. Any signs of strain are noted. Using this information, the physician can then suggest a safe exercise program suitable for the individual's capacity.

Strang Clinic was founded as a division of the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases by Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance in 1940. Twenty years later the Clinic became an independent non-profit center and moved to its present location. In the ensuing years, the Clinic, which until then had been directed mainly to cancer detection,

cont. on page 11

Rabbi Berliner Speaks On Life In Development Towns

"Development Towns in Israel" was the topic of the first TAC lecture of the spring semester. Rabbi Moshe Berliner, who heads the summer T'chivah program, was the featured speaker on Tuesday night, February 14th.

Rabbi Berliner began by explaining that the label "development town" is a generic name given by the government to describe the economic situation of a particular area. Once a town receives this label, it becomes eligible for economic aid and certain social services.

From an historical perspective, many development towns have arisen since 1948 to serve the political needs of the state. Most towns were established in the Galil,



Rabbi Moshe Berliner delivers TAC LECTURE. EL

the Negev, and other outlying areas, purely for military defense, and without any regard as far as city planning.

The economic situation in most development towns is quite poor, and there is no opportunity for economic advancement.

To fully understand life in these development towns, one must understand something about the people in them. Rabbi Berliner described the "overwhelming Sephardiness" present in the towns. In contrast to the Ashkenazim, Sephardim place a stronger emphasis on the patriarchal family structure. An average family has six or seven children, making it necessary for the children to learn responsibility at an early age.

Rabbi Berliner proceeded to share some of his personal experiences in working with the youngsters in Hatzor. For example, he explained how his feelings changed towards an "obnoxious" boy, when he learned that this boy's father had been killed in the Yom Kippur war, his sister killed in the terrorist attack on Ma'alot, and his brother killed in a car accident.

After stressing the need for volunteers to aid in educational, religious, and social areas, Rabbi Berliner concluded by relating what the volunteer gains by spending a summer in a development town: respect for the Sephardic Culture, with its beauty and warmth; a sense of living in Israel with both its joys and frustrations; the opportunity to contribute. "Spending a summer with T'chiva," said Rabbi Berliner, "is an opportunity to fall in love with Eretz Yisrael."

Ayala Levy Joins SCW Faculty

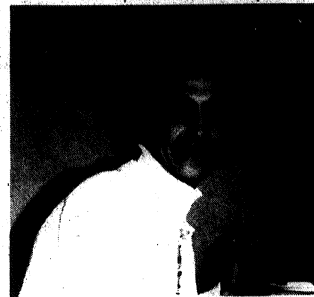
by Mindy Seiden

A pedagogic representative from the Jewish Agency, Ayala Levy is one of the latest additions to the Stern College faculty.

Miss Levy, a native Israeli born in Zichron Yaakov, first received her education in a home filled with love for *limud Torah*. Her father, himself an educator, was her "first and favorite teacher." Aspiring to reach great levels in *limud Torah*, Miss Levy studied *Tanach* in Bar Ilan where she received her B.A., and in the University of Tel Aviv where she earned her masters degree. While she worked for her masters degree, she also studied for three years under the renowned Biblical Master, Nachama Leibowitz. At the present time, while fulfilling her three-year educational mission in the United States, Miss Levy is working towards the completion of her doctorate in Near Eastern Studies.

Miss Levy brings with her much experience in the field of Jewish education. She has taught on both high school and college levels, with added experience in the training of educators. Her extensive work with Israeli educators in the Teachers Institute of the University of Tel Aviv was done in conjunction with Nechama Leibowitz.

Describing her goal in *chinuch* (Jewish education), Miss Levy stated that she feels that she is in the classroom to aid the student in the thought process. Information can be obtained through books, but a



Ayala Levy: "When one teaches, one learns the most." EL

teacher is necessary for the development of the intellect. She also stressed that she wants her students to gain an appreciation and love for *Tanach*; she wants to motivate her students in the reading and learning of *Tanach* as a part of their daily lives. Quality being the essential in learning, Miss Levy urges her students to ask questions and to gear the Shiur in a way that is most beneficial to them.

Miss Levy's impressions and attitudes towards Stern College are extremely positive. She finds Stern College to be an academically stimulating institution, and asserts that Stern College has much potential for advancement. She enjoys her work here, as it is an exciting challenge.

When asked about her experience in education, Miss Levy replied with the statement of our *Chochomim* that a teacher learns from her students. "When one teaches," she says, "one learns the most."

The JCC:

Working Against Sadat

by Jill Hacker

"Sadat does NOT want peace," is the statement printed on their flyers. They feel that overtures of peace from Egypt to Israel are part of an Arab plan to weaken Israel in order eventually to destroy her. "They" refers to the Jewish Committee of Concern, a month-old organization whose purpose is to sway American opinion against Sadat.

Why should anyone suspect the motives of the Arab who comes to Israel offering peace? According to the JCC, anti-Jewishness is intrinsic to Islam. As long as a Jewish state exists, Moslems will see its destruction as their religious duty. Sadat has stated time and again that his goal is the destruction of Israel. The JCC asks why this man has turned around and renounced his sacred duty. Is it because of Egypt's falling economy? Egypt is poor, but she has been poor for years. Victor Vanier, JCC's executive director, is of the opinion that "the Sadat visit to Jerusalem was designed only to bring U.S. pressure on Israel for the types of one-sided concessions which he feels will lead to the destruction of the Jewish state." He also maintains that Sadat's peace offer has given Carter "... the weapon that he wanted all along to force Israel to retreat to the pre-1967 suicide borders."

The JCC works by lobbying, demonstrating non-violently, and speaking at Jewish functions. There are open meetings for interested persons every Thursday at 160 5th Ave. (near 21st St.) suite 801. The phone number is 242-4829.

SCW Alumnae Return To Speak To Seniors On Careers

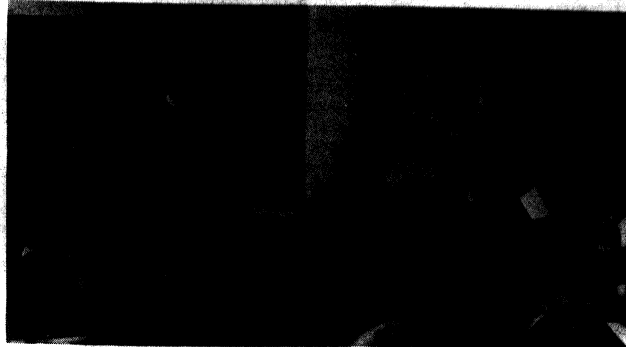
by Chaya Kleimnerman

Despite the variety of students at Stern, we all share in at least one experience. We can't escape the responsibilities following the inevitable graduate. On March 1, the Office of Student Services invited nine Stern alumnae to the dormitory to explain to seniors what paths they took when they approached their respective graduations. The speakers explained what motivated them to determine their careers and whether they were satisfied with their decisions.

Roberta Pruslin, an MBA candidate at Baruch, described the circumstances which led her to the business world. As a junior at SCW, she took courses at Baruch and became very impressed with the school. She is confident that the field offers growth opportunities for qualified women. Ms. Pruslin currently works in a large accounting firm which recruited her through Baruch.

Education majors interested in teaching next year were given advice by **Adele Reichert**, SCW '74. She is a teacher at Ramaz and is studying for a masters degree in education. She recommends assistantships because they offer excellent experience and job contacts.

Rhonda Barad graduated from Stern last year and rose quickly from a receptionist job at the Jewish Community Relations Council to the position of Assistant to the Director. Ms. Barad enjoys the responsibilities involved in community organization. She feels similar administrative opportunities for women exist in similar organizations.



Dean Karen Bacon delivers introductory remarks.

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Everyone knows **Sharon Schwartz**, a Chumash teacher at Stern. Not everyone may be aware that she also is studying for a Ph.D. in sociology from Columbia University. In the area of Jewish studies, Ms. Schwartz believes there are great educational opportunities in history and philosophy. There are very few advanced programs, however, in traditional learning for women. She commented that in the area of sociology there are few observant Jews, although there are important contributions that professional Jewish sociologists could make. Ms. Schwartz warned that a Ph.D. is necessary in order to work as a sociologist.

Barbara Stone is a lab technician at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. She enjoys the challenge of her job and is taking advantage of her free tuition

benefits to work on a masters degree in biochemistry. She explained that most lab employees in universities are eligible to take courses tuition-free. Ms. Stone feels that she will only get as far in her job as she asserts herself. For students wondering how and where to begin looking for a place to live once they leave the dormitory, Ms. Stone related her own experience. She relied on a realty agency and lives on the upper east side of Manhattan.

Many people don't realize that librarians work in places other than schools and public libraries. **Debby Kamaras '74** is employed at a copper mining company. After completing Stern, Ms. Kamaras received a Masters' degree in library science from Queens College. She finds her duties varied and challenging. In order to succeed as a librarian, Ms.

Kamaras stressed that one needs verbal abilities and intellectual curiosity.

Dr. Susan Kahr Schulman '67 has her own pediatric practice and enjoys every minute of it. She introduced herself as an example of a religious woman with both a family and a successful career. The initial training in medicine may seem endless, but Dr. Schulman believes that ultimately medicine offers the most flexible hours and satisfying work.

Past Observer editor-in-chief **Anita Gittelman Steinberg '74** is now a graduate journalism student at New York University. Since her graduation from Stern, Ms. Steinberg has been involved in publishing and public relations. She is aware that there are very few religious Jews involved in journalism, and few opportunities in New York City. She noted that students interested in advancing in publishing in public relations don't need graduate school backgrounds. Work experience is the best key to advancement in such fields.

Remember Captain Kangaroo? **Shirley Robbins Greenfield '73** is commercial coordinator for the TV show. She began her career at CBS by landing a script typing job when she walked into the personnel office after her graduation. Without her knowledge of typing, Ms. Greenfield acknowledges, it is unlikely she could have entered the TV world.

After the program, refreshments were served and students were free to talk to the speakers about their various professions.

Bio Club Shabbos

Successful

by Barbara Michael

On the weekend of February 24-25, the Stern College Biology Club, led by chairperson Erica Smith, held its Shabbos program. The guest for this weekend, Dr. David Hurwitz, led an informal discussion Friday evening on the many problems orthodox Jews face in medicine. Dr. Hurowitz is a graduate of Y.C. and Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Some of the issues Dr. Hurwitz chose to discuss were: the treatment of the sick on Shabbat, abortion in Jewish Law, and the particular problems facing an observant Jew who happens to be a doctor. The questions raised were thought-provoking and several people remained after the general discussion had ended to ask specific questions. While Dr. Hurwitz could not, of course, cover in one evening the vast amount of complex material related to Jewish Medical Ethics, his sound knowledge of Halacha and medical experience provided the participants with an overview of halachic opinion in many areas.

Shabbat afternoon Dr. Hurwitz conducted a shiur on the parsha. The shiur, although not well attended, was worthwhile. Instead of lecturing on a specific topic, Dr. Hurwitz asked each person to read the relevant pesukim and the commentaries of Rashi, and he invited comments and criticism.

The program provided all those students in attendance with a relaxing and informative Shabbat.

Paikin

cont. from page 1

before. It realizes that there are fewer candidates for Stern College than in the past, due to more opportunities for a Jewish education at other colleges, and a decrease in the number of college-age students. Because of these factors, the Office of Admissions has had to work extremely hard to keep up the enrollment.

Ms. Paikin cited many significant changes that have occurred since she was a student at Stern. The College now has a more intensive Judaic Studies program, shaped majors, and combined programs. She notes that Stern students are more career-oriented than in the past and that they plan their curriculums accordingly. She feels that through reorganization the University is using its resources more effectively to benefit all its branches.

After a month in Israel, Ms. Paikin will begin her new career as Executive Vice President of the Women's Branch of the UOJCA. Ms. Paikin believes that the one thing she will miss most by leaving Y.U. is working with the students. She remarked, "I have a lot of affection for Stern and Yeshiva University and the people I've worked with. That makes it difficult to leave."

Ms. Paikin, who considered her job at Yeshiva University "an honor and a privilege" derived her greatest pleasure from "bringing kids to Stern who never had any Jewish education, and watching them mature and make serious commitments to frumkeit." She believes that it is important to remember that Yeshiva University is a "great institution that stands for something special and is very special."

Stern U. J. A. Campaign Gets Off To A Good Start With Brunch

by Barbara Michael

Sunday, February 26, marked the earnest beginning of Stern College's campaign for the United Jewish Appeal Committee. This U.J.A. committee, one of many in the New York Metropolitan area that constitute the College Campus Campaign, focuses its attention on the activities of Stern College students.

The opening activity of the campaign was a brunch for students. Rabbi Avi Weiss, well known to the Stern student body, and Lena Drook, a Stern student and recent immigrant from Russia, spoke on the continuing struggle of Russian Jews for freedom to leave the Soviet Union.

The U.J.A., working with donations from many sources, makes a vital contribution to the lives of Soviet Jews. Those people who lose their jobs because they have expressed a desire to leave the Soviet Union receive aid in the form of food, clothing, and medical care from the U.J.A., so that they may continue their struggle. Those Jews who have the good

fortune to be able to leave the Soviet Union and go to Israel or America are also aided by the U.J.A. funds which go for housing, health care, and needed jobs.

The U.J.A. does not just work in Israel and America; aged, poverty stricken, and oppressed Jews in 23 other countries need the help that the U.J.A. can provide. In order to continue to provide help for Jews all over the world, the U.J.A. depends on the donation of American Jews. It is for this reason that the College Campus Campaign has been organized.

The next activity of the Stern U.J.A. Committee will be a training session for the prospective donation solicitors on Wednesday, March 8. Any student who is unable to attend this training session but is still interested in helping with the campaign should contact Estle Heas, Rachel Weller (5G), Joy Koreen (7E), or Barbara Michael (12G). The actual campaign for donations will extend until the U.J.A.'s culminating Shabbaton on April 14-15.

Silver Reflections

High Anxiety

by Debbie Silver

As June 8, and graduation, draws nearer, people seem to be asking me with alarmingly increasing frequency what I'm planning to do next year. Usually I manage to bluff my way out of the situation with a polite smile and an incoherent mumble about investigating my options, etc. Inevitably, however, these questions take their toll, and I find myself wondering what indeed I will be doing next year.

I am not one of those who believe that an individual, having chosen a major, chooses a lifestyle and profession concurrently. My four years as a psychology major have benefitted me in all aspects of life, and I regard myself as fortunate for having had the opportunity of pursuing study in this field, even though it plays no significant role in my plans for the future. When I consider, however, the fact that I might have wanted to go into psychology upon graduation, I am terribly disturbed. My four years as a major were spent in classes learning theory with no field work to speak of. Although various field work opportunities were offered by the psych department, there is not even a minimal requirement for any type of practical experience outside of class time. How can I, who will be receiving a degree in psych, claim any familiarity with anything but theory?

The internships which were initiated last semester under the leadership of the English Department Chairperson Dr. Frederick Plotkin have had both satisfactory and unsatisfactory results. Quite a few of these internships have not worked out, leaving upset and frustrated English/Communications majors. Nevertheless here is an example which other departments should follow. Every new program is bound to meet some trouble at its inception; the true worth of the program will become evident as more of the problems are ironed out and more students are satisfactorily placed. Those students who graduate with a major in English/Communications will have a resume already begun, and a better sense of direction in terms of careers.

The fact is that most of the students who graduate from Stern College have had little or no chance to practically apply the theory that they have learned. Since a degree in a subject should indicate some type of practical proficiency in that subject, I believe that a certain number of hours field work in each major should be a prerequisite to graduation with that degree. Education can and should be supplemented outside of the classroom setting with internships in the field of one's choice. In this way, true knowledge of a subject can be reinforced in terms of knowledge accumulated.

L'shana Haba'ah

by Nina Neuman

"Libee bamizrach v'anochi b'saf maarav" — my heart is in the east (in Jerusalem) though I may find myself in the west." This is the famous maxim of the beloved Rav Yehuda Halevi in expressing his passionate love and fervor for the land of Israel... I often wonder to what extent that feeling is prevalent, if it exists at all, among religious Jewish students of today. My purpose is to preach a mass Aliyah but rather to inspire an awareness and a degree of love for the only country the Jew can call his own.

In the wake of Sadat's supposed "quest for peace" in the Middle-East and the political problems including the question of religious settlements on the West Bank, do we, as a Jewish community, take an active enough role in caring? Is an annual participation in the Israeli Independence Day Parade sufficient in manifesting our Zionist tendencies, if indeed we have any?

So many daily occurrences elicit memories of the year I spent in Jerusalem at Michlalah. A year in which the amount of learning I acquired and the spiritual gain from various experiences are priceless and beyond comparison. Somehow, those of us who were lucky enough to study there and absorb "mituv ha'aretz" —

from the good of the land — tend to fall back into our niche in exile and forget the memorable time spent in Israel. I plead as much guilt to this phenomenon next person, but at least I'm aware that it's happening and I'm trying to suppress it.

The land of Israel, home of our forefathers; Jerusalem from whence the learning of Torah shall one day come; Israel is so much a part of the life of a Jew wherever he may be. Our daily prayers reverberate with the hope of returning there. But do we really mean it when we express that hope or has it just become a mechanical expression in our daily prayer?

Perhaps my Zionist tendencies are coming to the fore and indeed I never knew I really had any. But I do know that it is vital that the Jewish community begin feeling more for Israel than a yearly check to UJA or Israel Bond. And the recognition that Israel can well serve as a potential home (in the literal sense) for many of us must begin to be perceived by the Jewish youth. If that feeling doesn't take root, the thought of the future state of our homeland could be more precarious than it already is.

NEXT YEAR IN JERUSALEM!

Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor,

I read with interest your recent column (January 19, 1978) concerning the new Beit Medrash Program at Stern. The column reflected a basic error in attitude towards Torah and Yahadut. Judging from my own experiences at Yeshiva University and from reports from others, both students and graduates, I do know that this attitude is unfortunately all too prevalent in Y.U. I do not feel that I am most qualified to respond to your column, nor do I feel that a letter to the editor is the best method of response in this case; but I know of no one else who is writing to you, and I know of no other practical way to reply.

To a Jew, the purpose of life is to serve Hashem. The Torah tells us what we are to do and how we are to behave in order to serve Him. These standards are called Halacha. The Torah sets up a system of absolutes which are to some extent flexible but only within certain bounds. It is therefore absurd to think it can be molded to fit the attitudes of any particular society. It is equally ridiculous to judge Torah in terms of society. Rather, society must be judged in terms of Torah. If a society is at variance with the Halacha, then there is something wrong with that society. Therefore, any idea or opinion of society must be carefully examined using Halacha to determine whether it is good or bad, proper or improper. Certainly, if this opinion will affect our method of service to Hashem, we must scrutinize it very carefully.

Any recent change in the Orthodox Jewish woman's role has not come about because of new developments in Halacha since Halacha does not change. It has been external influences from American secular society that have brought about these changes. Therefore, the question is whether we should expand (or alter) the Jewish woman's religious role to include areas that are now part of the man's religious role paralleling what is happening in American secular society. This problem certainly merits investigation by those who are most qualified to deal with Sha'alot in Halacha, the Gedolim. Since the majority of Gedolim are opposed to establishing Shiurim for women in Gemora, those who wish to attend these Shiurim should be aware that they are following a minority view. Please understand that I do not mean to imply that it is necessarily forbidden to attend such a Shiur. I am simply pointing out that one who is thinking of going to a Shiur in Gemora should be cognizant of these facts and realize, therefore, that the entire matter deserves careful consideration.

When I was a student at Y.U. I noticed a certain attitude among the students that seemed to be rather widespread and, I think, still is. Many students feel that Y.U. is the leading institution of the American Torah community. They assume that no other institution is able to reach the American Jew and that the Torah scholarship in Y.U. is unsurpassed. Having spent over six years in another Yeshiva I know that neither assumption is valid. In fact, Y.U. is often a da'at yachid in the Torah

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Of Power And Politics

The students of Stern College have often heard speakers discuss various options of life. Perhaps it is because women have so recently stormed the male bastion of politics in large numbers that the possibility of entering politics is rarely suggested as a future for a graduate of Stern College.

To the surprise and delight of the SCW community, we were presented with a symposium on women in politics, consisting of a panel composed of Jewish women holding high political positions, one of them an alumna of Stern. The Observer applauds the Speech Arts Forum for recognizing the need for Stern women, to be more aware of every opportunity open to them and for providing the symposium to achieve this end.

community. And in this latest innovation, the opinion held in Yeshiva University does not pervade very far beyond its walls into the rest of the Torah community.

Your column makes reference to the major problem facing American Jewry — assimilation. You state that the Beit Medrash Program is an aid in fighting assimilation. It is true that learning Gemora can have a positive influence on one's commitment to Judaism. But Gemora is a very complex study; and, from my own experience, I know that it takes at least four years of full-time study to begin to see what is really going on in a Sugyah (a section of Gemora dealing with a particular subject). Thus the student will not fully appreciate what he or she is learning for quite awhile. I would be much more productive for the Beit Medrash Program to be really radical by Y.U.'s standards and concentrate on Haskafah and Musar. There has always been a lack of Shiurim in these areas in Y.U., and the results have been tragic. Gemora in itself cannot in our day and age help students with their problems in Haskafah and guard them from assimilation. This fact became quite clear to me when I was in Y.U. and had much opportunity to speak with Riets Bochrim. I am sure that a program could be started which would integrate Haskafah and Musar with the study of Chumash, Nach and Halacha. Such a program would do far more to produce B'not Torah imbued with true Yirat Shamayim than a Shiur in Gemora.

Sincerely,
 Michael D. Grossman
 JSS, Y.C. '71

The Grapes Of Roth Stern Apathy: Is There An Answer?

by Sally Roth

People complain that the world is apathetic — that others are so wrapped up in themselves that they have no time to work for others — to eliminate poverty or protest injustice. Here, at our school, we have the same problem on a smaller scope. The number of girls on the Bikur Cholim Club is minimal, and the attendance at TAC Lectures and Senate Meetings is less than that.

This is not to say that nothing has occurred at Stern College. Fortunately, we are more active this year than ever before on the religious, academic, and social fronts, though the entailed responsibilities are usually carried out by a small minority of students. (A fact that, after screaming about apathy to the wrong audience for so long, I've learned to accept and work around.)

I have thought to myself — "What would the students want to hear? That everything is fantastic, attendance is soaring, activities are overlapping and even conflicting in their schedules, or — would they rather — not hear anything..." I have opted for a middle course because I believe it is crucial that every student understand exactly what is going on in Council and where help is needed.

Recently, many students have voiced their disapproval of the Observer. They say that the newspaper does not represent the student body; nor do the articles sufficiently cover all topics of interest.

Criticism is always appreciated, and I do not intend to defend the Observer's position — nor justify it, but rather explain, perhaps, why this attitude arose.

It is my knowledge that the amount of students on the writing staff of the Observer is limited. Women with literary talent are too "busy" to write, and snicker at the topics as being boring when they are asked to do so. There are perpetual complaints, but no "written voices" are expressed. There is no one willing to sit for an hour or two to write an article which could be interesting and informative.

College is meant to be a total experience. Nothing can be done without you. We have just finished a successful semester, and I thank all of you for your tireless efforts. We have accomplished a great deal and can be proud of our continued success. Of course, the year is by no means over. We must try to make the second semester even more exciting and rewarding than the first. There are many exciting things being planned for this semester — a Jewish Arts Festival, a play production, shulim series, volleyball intramurals, etc ... When? Where? Who? The way to find out is to attend Student Council meetings — that is where you find out what's happening and how you can make the most of your college years.

I look forward to another stimulating semester, with the hope that each and every student will take it upon herself to become an active participant in several, if not all, student activities.

Bigger Or Better?

by Laurie Rosenbrock

The administration of Yeshiva University seems quite proud of the recent appointment of a University Dean of Sciences and of its plans for the consolidation of science programs throughout the University. However, I as a chemistry major am concerned and not pleased with this development. While I agree that changes in the sciences are called for, this step (like the closing of Belfer Graduate School of Science which contributed to it) seems to me to be detrimental rather than progressive.

At the outset, we must question the premise that quality is proportional to size. It would appear that some people have fantasies of making Y.U. into a miniature of some larger and more prestigious institution. While I would like to see a raising of our academic standards as a whole, consolidation is not a magical way to accomplish this. And, though we should certainly adapt and adopt their good ideas, it is foolish to attempt to imitate any other school. If we want to be a duplication, our *raison d'être* disappears. The uniqueness of Yeshiva University and especially of Stern College lies in its small-school character and, even more, in its insistence on being both a university and yeshiva.

Consolidation may provide greater academic resources and administrative efficiency — but it may also obscure the individual in the mass. A department in one school of the University has somewhat different aims, needs, and problems than the corresponding department in another school, because it is dealing with a different student body and because it must work within the framework of its particular school.

Furthermore, experience gives us reason to expect that a consolidated budget will give Stern College the short end of the financial stick.

Perhaps the worst part of consolidation is its indulgence in the game of musical faculty. In theory, the pooling of professors who teach some classes at Stern and some in other schools of Y.U. should be an advantage, providing everyone with greater academic resources by enabling them to draw on a wider variety of expertise. Unfortunately, the problems of this system may outweigh the benefits. The faculty itself usually finds it most inconvenient to teach in two different schools. Moreover, my experience is that it is often detrimental to the students. In several subjects I have had teachers who also taught in other parts of the University. Some were great scholars and great teachers, and I was privileged to learn from them. Others, though, were completely out of touch with their students, never getting to know them, unaware of their difficulties, and never available to answer questions or talk things out when needed. The uptown half of Y.U. has sent us a number of ivory tower professors over the past few years, people who cannot teach or have no concept of how to approach undergraduates. Even those who are good have difficulties; sometimes they simply haven't the time to be accessible when they are half here and half there. I would be delighted to see Stern continue to benefit from many fine teachers in other parts of the University, but to scramble up all or most of a department is unwise.

I would be pleased to see the introduction of a few new electives; the first to come to mind being a course in the basics of chemical engineering. Science students should be encouraged to take more in other related fields and sciences. However, this cannot be made a requirement unless careful consideration is taken of other requirements, especially Judaic Studies. Perhaps YU should expand its summer science and math offerings to that purpose.

I would like to see the establishment of a real physics department at Stern, with a permanent faculty that is familiar with the students' needs and capabilities. I would like to see introductory physics taught as a four semester course, with calculus as a prerequisite. Perhaps the first semester, mechanics, would be prerequisite for the others, but the other three (electricity-magnetism, sonics-optics, and nuclear-chemical) could be taken independently of one another.

I consider it important to increase the amount of time classes meet. The chemistry department at Stern has arranged extra time for recitation periods for some classes; this practice should be expanded.

Centralization of administration of the sciences at YU is something I see as an unfortunate mistake. But if it is here to stay, then we must be sure that it brings real improvements and does not become a mere insensitive lumping together of University faculty.

Last Word On CLEPS

by Leah Katz

This Cleveland is not a crusader, nor a philosopher, nor a reporter. But she is someone who after 21 year has begun to form some vague notions of what is right and what is wrong. Somehow, everything and everyone seems to be in the wrong in the past "CLEP Scandal." Nobody is blameless or innocent. Including this writer. To victimize one individual is unfair. Shelly Senders did not utilize the best method for stopping the cheating on the CLEP tests. Editor Phil Klein's motivations in printing Mr. Sender's article in the Commentator are questionable. The Administration's immediate banning of CLEP exams was unfair to those who had planned on taking the test the following week. And finally, Sandy Alter's attack on Shelly Sender in Tempo was not only in poor taste but left many questions unanswered. For example, is the insinuating that the activities, although illegal, dishonest, and immoral, should simply have been overlooked? All skeletons come out of the closet sooner or later and silence has never legitimized anything. Shelly Senders may imagine himself a Bob Woodward but I suspect that Sander Alter imagines himself Alfred E. Newman. I hope to disappoint you, Mr. Alter, but I don't really think that NBC News is interested in our "Yeshivagate." Neither is the NY Post — but judging from your recent article perhaps they'd be interested in you. And one last question — why does the Kallah go to the Chupah?

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor,

The two recent snowstorms have done much to upset and rearrange the SCW school calendar. While the first storm forced the delay of final exams, it also caused almost all of our residents to remain in the dorm for Shabbat. The cafeteria, which had only been prepared to offer food to a limited number of students, became the scene of long lines and much excitement. Mr. Sam Klein traveled several hours in the snow to take care of "his girls." He prepared additional food on Friday morning and made certain that every student was served.

The latest blizzard extended intercession for everyone but Mr. Klein. He once again trudged in the snow to be sure that students who were able to make it back had enough food. He stayed overnight in the dorm on

Monday night to open the cafeteria should it become necessary, and left for home only after making sure that the snack bar machines were filled with fresh food. Our "Sammy" went out of his way and was here when he was really needed, and we know that the student body is grateful for his efforts.

We would also like to thank Rabbi Saul Berman who accepted a very late invitation to serve as our Shabbat speaker. The large attendance at Rabbi Berman's Shur as well as the hundred or so students who braved the snow to attend davening at the 29th Street Shule proved once again that we have "the finest women in the world."

Sincerely yours,
Paul and Rachel Glasser

Dear Editor:

Monday, Dec. 26, was Stern College's blood drive. I am proud to announce that we exceeded our expected limit of students, and that as a result, all students and staff of Stern College and their immediate families are covered for an unlimited amount of blood for one year. If for any unfortunate reason this is necessary, please contact me in 5G, or at 686-3821, as soon as possible, so that I may fill out the proper release form.

I would like to thank my committee for their tremendous help in making this fall's blood drive the success it was. Most of all I would like to thank every single person who donated or offered to donate blood. The pleasure you have received from possibly saving a life is, perhaps, the greatest reward there is.

Erica Smith, Chairperson
Stern College Blood Drive SCWSC

WOMEN IN POLITICS:

Preparations For Power - Channels For Change

Special Section By Debbie Deitch, Student Coordinator

On Wednesday, February 22, Stern College for Women Speech Arts Forum presented a symposium on "Women in Politics: Preparation for Power, Channels for Change". The entire university community was invited. The guest panelists were: Dr. Jewell Bellush, director of the Women's Center for Community Leadership and professor of political science, Hunter College; Mrs. Sylvia Deutsch, executive director, Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress and a member of the New York City Planning Commission; New York City Councilwoman Carol Greitzer; Dr. Eva Hanks, associate dean and professor of law, Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law of Yeshiva University; and Sharon Manevitz Laurer, a graduate of Stern College and Research counsel for the New York State Assembly Housing Committee and a district leader. Dr. Blanche D. Blank, vice president for academic affairs, was the moderator. Peninnah Schram, assistant professor of speech at Stern, and Debbie Deitch, Stern student, coordinated the program.

Five aspects of the topic were covered by the panelists: Why Politics for the Jewish Woman? How to Become Political? What are the Channels? How to Prepare for Power? and What Happens When you Get There? The formal presentation was followed by an open forum in which the audience participated.

One could easily begin a discussion of the symposium by noting as Dr. Blank did in her opening address, that it is indeed surprising that this was Stern's first symposium on Politics, and more surprising that this was Stern's first symposium of women, something perhaps long overdue. To make the students more comfortable most of the speakers emphasized the need for the realization that politics is not a dirty word, as the general stereotype would have it. As the symposium progressed, a broad definition of "politics" was examined. A concise definition might look something like the following: Politics—Power—Decision Making. Each speaker directed their presentation to a different aspect of Politics. Dr. Jewell Bellush spoke of the need for people to be politically involved because of the human element. Her contention was that all relationships are political. When people fight, someone wins, someone loses, and the process by which that decision is made is political. Another reason she offers as to why we, as Jewish women, should be politically involved, is historical. Jewish women have been in the forefront of many reform movements (suffrage, labor etc.) and have succeeded in helping to mold American history. After the presentation, a faculty member at Stern College offered another, more obvious reason why Jewish women should be involved in politics. Perhaps it went unstated in Dr. Bellush's presentation because it was so obvious to almost be understood. However, it is valid to consider this truism, "if we don't make decision for ourselves, someone else will".

For Jews, this in the past has sometimes been disastrous. It may be cynical, but one can never assume that someone else will take care of one's own problems. If we wish to insure that our goals as women, as Jews, and as human beings, are met, we must be active participants in the arena in which our goals lie. Dr. Eva Hanks may have said this best; if we truly wish to exercise worldly power, we must put in the work and effort needed to attain that power. We must be well-rounded and well-educated. Sharon Lauer and Sylvia Deutsch both gave suggestion as to how women can become more well-rounded politically. Sharon Lauer suggested that

"If we wish to insure that our goals as women, as Jews, and as human beings are met, we must be active participants in the arena in which our goals lie."

we find one issue in which we are interested, or which affects us, and work on that. Do anything; stuff envelopes, support a candidate, run errands, start at an elementary level and master the skills needed to actively attain your goals. Sylvia Deutsch suggested that we acquire our practical education on perhaps a more sophisticated level. For those that have already had experience at an elementary level, Mrs. Deutsch's suggestions would be useful. People are needed in neighborhood politics; students could easily pick projects to work on that would fit into their schedule. Carol Grietzer spoke of an internship program for students. This program provides practical experience, often with the bonus of college credit, or government funding.

Ms. Greitzer also talked about some of the difficulties and rewards of being a

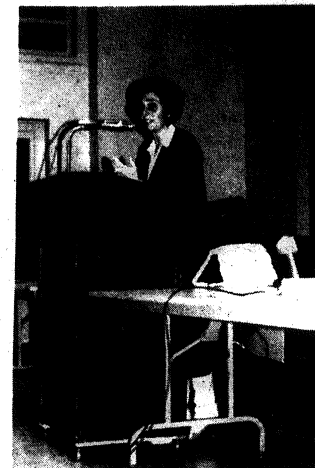
woman in politics. One particular problem was whether one should deal with "women's issues" first, because one happens to be a woman. She decided for herself that she had to deal with women's issues in a more special way. She felt that "men, no matter how intellectually sympathetic they might be, are not going to address themselves to the issues on the same gut level as a woman". She, like many other women in position of authority, felt the pressure of reacting to women's issues on a gut level, and wanting to respond, yet also knowing that they had to avoid the stereotype of being a woman's candidate". What happens is that one has to work twice as hard, to fulfill a dual role.

Often, if one responds to issues as a woman, one still runs the risk of being judged on a separate scale. We are striving for equality, and it seems that "separate but equal" has long since been declared unequal. One does not compare women senators with other women senators, men senators with other men senators, one compare senators with senators. It is that simple; women have not fully attained their rights when a woman executive is considered great...for a woman that is.

Many Stern students admitted after the presentation that they had come with firm pre-conceived notions about politics. One student, who attended grudgingly to placate a roommate, was surprised. She felt that she had learned a great deal and was excited to be a part of a major "first" at Stern. Another student said that the symposium helped Stern women by giving them role models. It is true that none of the panelists addressed the problems of a orthodox woman in politics, but admittedly, no role model is perfect for everyone. Perhaps by hearing of the need for women in positions of authority, and the difficulty of attaining this goal, we can better appreciate two role models that are closer to home, Dr. Karen Bacon and Dr. Blanche Blank.



A large audience of students and faculty listens attentively.



Dr. Blanche Blank, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Moderator for the Symposium EL

While there was much praise for the symposium, there was criticism also. The criticism, like the Stern student body and faculty, was diverse. One woman felt that the symposium was on too advanced a level. She felt that the Stern student had to first be motivated in terms of issues, and made angry. One suggestion she made was that the students could best relate to politics in terms of Jewish issues; the State of Israel, Soviet Jewry, and the like. A faculty member here, using similar reasoning, came up with a different conclusion. She felt that the students

"Men, no matter how intellectually sympathetic they might be, are not going to address themselves to [women's] issues on the same gut level as a woman."

already had political awareness due to their involvement with the abovementioned issues, hence, the symposium was on too primary a level. yet another person countered with the argument that even of those people who were involved with Jewish political issues, many are only involved when there is a crisis. She felt that the topics addressed at the symposium were the kind of things we need to know to be able to attain positions where we can help to avert crises. If history is created by decisions and politics is the process by which decisions are made, then to be political is to help create history; a history, hopefully, with fewer crises.

There were other interesting reactions. One woman felt that the speakers were patronizing. Her complaint was that a presentation given to men would have a different emphasis. They would not be told to avoid trivia, or to avoid soft courses, and they would not be told to stuff envelopes. That is probably true. However, it is possible that college men need this kind of presentation as much as Stern women. Men and women both spend a great deal of time on trivia. And in all

hopefully motivation to become some or all of those things.

There were also several men in the audience. One male student offered his reactions. On one hand he was very pleased with the symposium. He felt that society would be more productive if we utilized the skills and capabilities of the entire population, instead of half. On the other hand, he was nervous, perhaps afraid of some of the implications of several speaker's presentations. As a joke he said, "Well, if I'm a lawyer, and my wife is a lawyer, who takes care of the kids." A joke, yes, but evidently a thought that many men and women have had. This symposium did not directly deal with that kind of question, and many people wonder how their professional and personal life will balance. Perhaps a future symposium can deal with those conflicts. Suggestions from the University community for future symposiums will help Stern to produce other useful programs. The following questionnaire as well as any other suggestions can be sent to Peninnah Schram at Stern College.

"We will not and should not stop, because women - actually all people - gain support from one another in this way...those who have succeeded show others the way up, and those who are in the positions of authority become confident that there will be other competent people to draw from in the future."

colleges there are students, both men and women, who would flock to such gut courses as "Advanced Basket Weaving" (six credits, self-graded, and video instructed). The point is really not whether men would receive a similar presentation, but whether this presentation was appropriate to Stern College. There are many active political and professional women at Stern. The symposium for them may not have been in enough depth. But for the others, the not-yet-active, or the not-yet-political or the not-yet-professional, the symposium gave them a background and

Several of the speakers in one way or another indicated that equality in women's rights will finally have been achieved when symposiums like this one are no longer necessary. That might be true, but Sharon Lauer brought up an interesting counter-argument. We will not and should not stop, because women (actually all people) gain support from one another in this way... those who have succeeded show others the way up, and those who are in the positions of authority become confident that there will be other competent people to draw from in the future.

Questions For Participants

Please return the completed questionnaire to Mrs. Peninnah Schram.

1. Did you find this symposium of interest?
2. Did you find this symposium of value to you?
If so, in what way?
3. Would you attend other programs dealing with this topic?
4. What format would you prefer?
SYMPOSIUM
Speaker spotlight _____
Small group discussion workshops _____
A smaller panel _____
Other _____
5. What other topics would you be interested in hearing about?
6. Do you have names to recommend as speakers?
7. Are you involved in "politics" in any way at this time?
8. Do you plan to get involved in "politics" in the future?
9. Would you be interested in participating in planning future programs at Stern?
10. Overall evaluation of this program:

Quiz: How Much Do You Know About Women And Politics?

If one really wants to know just how much symposiums of this type are needed, they have only to look at the following quiz. It is on Women in Higher Education. It does perhaps take us away from the issue at hand, Women in Politics, but it is valuable as a tool to see in at least one area how women have fared in the professional world.

1. What percentage of full professors at institutions of higher education are women?
a. 10% b. 51.3% c. 26%
2. During 1975-76, the percentage of women college and university faculty members:
a. fell 1% b. rose 2% c. stayed even
3. Out of 2,936 accredited colleges and universities in the United States, how many are headed by a woman?
a. 1,463 b. 812 c. 154
4. What percentage of college and university trustees are women?
a. 51.3% b. 22% c. 13%
5. In a recent national survey, what percentage of 11th grade girls selected careers from only 3 job categories: clerical and secretarial, educational and social services, and nursing and home care?
a. less than 10% b. over 50% c. about 25%
6. What proportion of working women are found in the following seven professional fields: teaching, nursing, music, social work, accounting, auditing, and library work?
a. 4 out of 5 b. 1 out of 5 c. 2 1/2 out of 5
7. How do female and male college freshmen compare on preparation in mathematics?
a. about equal b. females twice as well prepared c. males 9 times better prepared
8. Research on male-female interaction in discussion groups shows that:
a. males and females talk about equally b. males talk 1/2 of the time c. females talk 1/2 of the time
9. A current study of 17,000 administrative positions in 1,150 institutions of higher education found that, in comparison to men holding comparable positions, women earn:
a. about the same b. 10% less c. 20% less
10. Of all full-time, year-round workers in 1974, in order to earn roughly the same wages as men earned in 5 days, women had to work:
a. 6 days b. 7 1/2 days c. 9 days
11. How does this gap in earnings between men and women workers compare with nineteen years ago?
a. gap is wider b. gap is narrower c. gap about the same
12. Women's studies courses have proliferated on campuses in the last 10 years. Over 1,400 departments of schools of education prepare students for careers as teachers, school counselors, and educational administrators. Of the 5,000 women's studies courses offered nationally, how many are offered in schools or departments of education?
a. 700 b. 315 c. 184
13. Women earned only 1/4 of the doctorates awarded in schools of education in 1972-73. What percentage of them was in educational administration?
a. 93% b. 10% c. 47%
14. Women comprised 66% of elementary and secondary teachers in 1974. What percentage of them were school principals?
a. 75% b. 50% c. 15%
15. A direct correlation between the number of women faculty and the number of women students who subsequently became career achievers has been established. What percentage of the faculty in schools of educational administration are women?
a. 51.3% b. 23% c. 2%
16. How many references to the need for attention to sex-role socialization and sex discrimination in education programs are made in the 1975 Proposed Revision of Standards of Accreditation of Teacher Education?
a. 46 b. 17 c. None
17. The word "sex" was added to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because:
a. A Southern Congressman thought it would help defeat the bill
b. Pressure from feminist groups made it necessary
c. The country wanted to make up for past injustices

QUIZ ANSWERS: 1-a, 2-a, 3-c, 4-c, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-b, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a, 12-c, 13-b, 14-c, 15-c, 16-c, 17-a.

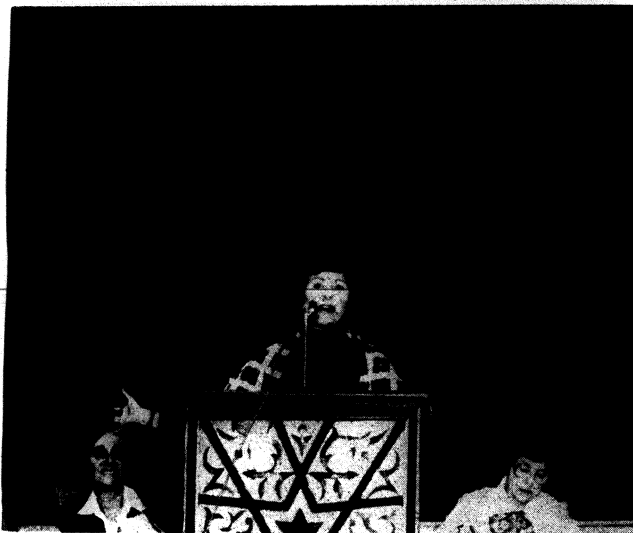
Dr. Jewell Bellush: Why Politics For The Jewish Woman?

Dr. Jewell Bellush is presently the director of the Women's Center for Community Leadership at Hunter College. The center conducts workshops, such as: how to lobby, candidate training, and a tenants' referral training service. The intention is to give women the motivation and skills needed to become political leaders. The purpose was more evident in the Center's original name, The Woman's Political Training Center. Dr. Bellush is also a professor of political science at Hunter College and author of a book, *Race and Politics in New York*. She was involved in urban renewal projects, and on Mayor Lindsay's Planning Commission for the City Charter.

Dr. Bellush opened her presentation by remarking how pleased she was to see a crowd. She hoped that this indicated that we were not afraid of the term "politics". She said that it was unfortunate, but many women looked with disdain on politics and that the "prevalent" at-

bargaining ... someone wins, someone loses." It is also true that in a democracy, politics are necessary. Politics means conflict and "conflict is healthy, conflict is democratic, it is the resolution of that

"The danger comes when you don't have politics, when you don't have the freedom to express yourself...then you no longer have a democratic society. That is something that we can not, and must not, give up willingly."



Dr. Jewell Bellush

EL

"There is no aspect of life that is not in some way touched by a government decision."

titude is that politics is a man's game and that women should not get involved." The way to dispel this idea, she felt, was to "broaden our definition of politics, and neutralize the term for the evening." In this way she could break her topic up into two parts: Why Politics, and Why Politics for the Jewish Women. Why politics? Because politics means power. It is true "that there is no aspect of life that is not in some way touched by a government decision." Politics can be broadened out even further. Dr. Bellush contended that all relationships are political. "Politics means decision-making ... a point at which you decide who gets what ... negotiating

conflict that becomes the process by which you bargain out your rights." Examples of democracy that grew out of violent conflict are the creation of America, the creation of Israel, and much of the labor movement. There are yet other reasons why it is important to be actively involved in politics. "Everything ... allocation of the resources of society, transportation, food, religion, ethical issues ... everything is based on the civil law of the country." If we are interested in life, we must be interested in politics.

Why must Jewish women be active in politics? Historically we have a great tradition to follow. The Jewish woman has been at the forefront of many reform movements. Ernestine Rose, a woman abolitionist, is one example. Jewish women have also worked for suffrage, settlement houses, unionization, and peace. Dr. Bellush clearly summed up why we must be active when she said "the danger comes when you don't have politics, when you don't have the freedom to express yourself ... then you no longer have a democratic society. That is something that we can not, and must not, give up willingly."

Sharon Manevitz Lauer: How To Become Political?

One of the panelists was a Stern graduate, Sharon Manevitz Lauer. Sharon Lauer is currently the Research Council for the Housing Committee in the New York State Assembly. This entails working at least three days a week in Albany. She is also a Democratic district leader on the West Side as well as an elected delegate to the National Democratic Convention. In addition, she is a lobbyist for the New York Women's Lobby and in the past has been a Mirzachi Program Director.

One of Sharon Lauer's first comments was that when she was a student at Stern, there would not have been as large a turnout for a symposium on Women in Politics. She was pleased and excited to see so many young women interested in what was happening in and around their lives. After reiterating Dr. Bellush's point that politics effects everything, she told her audience that she was proud to be a politician. As a student she had realized that she found history exciting and fascinating. Politics means conflict and change, and a politician has a stake in the making of history.

While at Stern she became involved in a student internship program; she worked with addicts — "quite a different world, but I learned that I cared, cared a lot about issues...the women's movement, abortion, ERA..." This experience eventually led to a political career. She shared with the audience why symposiums like this one were necessary, and perhaps give the students a good feeling about politically active people. "We do need this kind of symposium, we need to know that other women have the same trepidations, the same feelings, and that they can give strength to each other." She recalled running for the state assembly and losing, then running to be a delegate and district leader and winning. "Winning isn't everything, but losing is nothing."

Towards the end of her presentation, Sharon Lauer discussed some of the specifics of her topic, "How to Become Political." She told the audience to look at the issue, and see what made them angry, what affected them or what they were curious about. Then they should involve themselves with that issue; on a local or



Sharon Manevitz Lauer

EL

city level, in an internship program, or perhaps by supporting a candidate who holds their views. The main idea is to start on an elementary level and acquire the skills needed to become more powerful

"We do need this kind of symposium; we need to know that other women have the same trepidations, the same feelings, and that they can give strength to each other."

politically. Another point was that one should remember that one's talents are transferable, and we actually might be much more prepared to be political than we had ever imagined.

Sylvia Deutsch: What Are The Channels?

As shown by the broad range of activities she is involved in, Sylvia Deutsch was a very instructive speaker for Stern women. In October of 1972, Mrs. Deutsch was appointed by Mayor Lindsay as a member of the New York City Planning Commission; it is a position she still holds. Also, since 1972 Mrs. Deutsch has been the Executive Director of the Metropolitan Council of the Jewish American Congress. The agency works to strengthen Jewish life, enhance the security of and dignity of Jews all around the world, support the State of Israel, and promote the cause of full equality in a free society for every American. Since 1976, she has also been a member of the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women. She proudly explains that she has done all this and managed to have a husband and three sons also.

Sylvia Deutsch began her presenta-

tion by stating that the most important thing for the audience was not what the panelists said really, but that they were there and could serve as role models. "We have five different case histories for what the successful woman could be."

Mrs. Deutsch addressed politics in a different light. She stated, "It is obvious that not all of you are going into politics," and continued in that vein. She reasoned that even those who had no interest in politics would still gain something from the symposium because the skill one would learn to become political are transferable to most any area. It is important to be self-confident and well-informed. She stressed that the worst impression one can make comes of getting up to speak, and not knowing what one is talking about. It is very important to become

cont. on page 9

Dr. Eva Hanks: How To Prepare For Power?

Councilwoman Carol Greitzer: What Happens When You Get There?

Dr. Eva Hanks, Associate Dean, and Professor of Law at Cardozo Law School, presented the topic "How to Prepare for Power". She received her LLB from UCLA in 1960, her LLM and JSD from Columbia in 1962 and 1969 respectively. She taught at Rutgers, Princeton, and New York University before coming to Cardozo in 1976. Her areas of expertise include: property law, environmental law, and legal methods. In keeping with these interests, she has co-authored a treatise on Water and Water Rights, and a Casebook on Environmental law. Cardozo is a new and upcoming school and Dr. Hanks conveys her excitement with the challenge of working with a new venture and helping it grow.

The last speaker for the evening was Councilwoman Carol Greitzer, from New York's third district. She was elected to a vacancy in 1969 and has filled the position ever since. She also has been a Democratic leader in the Village since 1961. She is an expert on housing, rent control, civil rights and sex discrimination. She is chairwoman of the Consumer Affairs Committee, Founder of the Council on Parks and Playgrounds, and serves on the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Ms. Greitzer also spoke about the problem of specialization and the question of where she could be the most useful. She decided to work with housing, rent control, transportation, mass transit, the environment, and currently, consumer affairs. She reiterated that "women in the legislature have problems in deciding



Dr. Eva Hanks

EL

Ms. Greitzer addressed the audience on the topic "What Happens When You Get There". When she first became councilwoman nine years ago, "there were merely the faint rumblings of what later was to become the crescendo of the women's movement." Even at that time there were many women's issues, and she was uncertain whether she should campaign focusing on those issues, or remain more neutral. Initially she did not campaign "as a woman"; she assumed that it was fairly obvious. However, after a while she felt compelled to concentrate on women's issues. This was because "men, no matter how intellectually sympathetic they might be, will not address themselves to those issues on the same gut level as a woman." Ms. Greitzer revealed that she was not given much trouble as a woman politician. This was perhaps because "this is New York, and many things are accepted here."

"Women in the legislature have problems in deciding what role to carve out for themselves; they have to do everything that men do, and more...they have to avoid being type-cast."

Dr. Hanks began her presentation by suggesting that the title of her topic "How to Prepare for Power" implied that women do not have power, and now want it. She offered her perception of the 1950's American woman. That woman did indeed have power...indirect power. Women pushed their husbands so that they could be supported in the style to which they would like to become accustomed. These husbands would then drop dead ten years earlier than their wives...from overwork. But now it seems that women want direct power, and it is possible that the skills of the 1950's woman are transferrable. Dr. Hanks admits that this perception might be somewhat flawed, but is still valid on several points. There is common ground between the indirect power of the 1950's woman, and the worldly or direct power that women now want. This is the art of compromise, which is at the heart of the art of politics. The question arises, where do we look for guidance and role models? "We look to the men, and relatively few women who are in positions of authority, and we do what they did." Most importantly they educated themselves as well as they could. Dr. Hanks points out "that despite the two cultures it is incomprehensible that one who might exclaim that anyone who did not know Shakespeare was an ignoramus, would proudly claim to have no understanding of the second law of thermodynamics. Unfortunately, many women are guilty of this. "They claim that they don't understand physics, math, economics and the like, or hide behind 'it doesn't interest me'. Well, if it truly does not interest us, we have no business desiring worldly power. Ultimately, few if any problems are resolved by people with no training in worldly skills." It is true that if we are serious about exercising worldly power we must get the best education possible, seek out the tough courses and avoid the soft. Dr.

Hanks pointed out that many women clutter their lives with trivia, and there was a good reason that many professional men, that they have special insights to offer and don't need to compete. As Dr. Hanks explained, "maybe yes, and maybe no. But unless we want to make the other half of the population disappear, and that does not seem to be a particularly desirable state of affairs, we have to compete for a piece of the political and economic pie." Unless women fight with the same weapons, they will remain on the periphery of power.

"There isn't anything about a male brain that gives it divine and exclusive access to an understanding of the problems that make the world turn."

Dr. Hanks comes from Cardozo Law School; it is understandable why she considers law school an excellent training ground to acquire the skills needed to achieve worldly power. She warned the audience that the first year of law school produces hysteria on the part of the students, and this is due to many students' soft preparation. If we are actually to learn, we must stretch our capabilities to their limit, and then beyond. Law school gives students the tools to work on intellectual problems. Yet there is still a danger of passing by worldly power. Many of the women students who claim to want this power still flock to courses like family law, and avoid the courses in corporation or tax law. Dr. Hanks' suggestion is far more likely to be found in the latter areas, than the former." If we want direct power, we must put in the effort and hard work it demands.

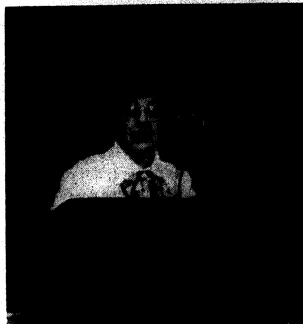
what role to carve out for themselves; they have to do everything that men do, and more...They have to avoid being type-cast." Also, legislation is only the beginning, then one becomes involved in litigation, and becomes a spokeswoman. Ms. Greitzer has worked against job discrimination, on the civilization of the police force (to free policewomen for important work), and on labor negotiations in various businesses in the community. She mentioned that students can work with these through an internship program. Occasionally students can get college credit or government funding for this program.



Councilwoman Carol Greitzer

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Deutsch



Mrs. Sylvia Deutsch

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cont. from page 8

educated and well-rounded, because then we can clearly see the channels that lead to power. Of the channels, she felt that the envelope-stuffing route was the worst. Envelope-stuffers think of themselves as such, "and the image you carry around of yourself is the image that is reflected in the way people see you." She suggested getting into neighborhood politics in a meaningful way, "because the political action, for women especially, is in the neighborhoods." The way to become an effective force was to do one specific project, that one would know thoroughly, and through that, master the skills needed to branch out.

Book Review: The Concise Code Of Jewish Law

by Laurie Rosenstreich

Rav Shlomo Ganzfried's *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch* has for a century been a valuable aid to the Jewish layman, committed to Torah in his everyday life, but lacking the educational background to delve deeper into the halachic sources.

At the same time, the *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch* is perhaps the most laughed-at *sefer* in existence. Those people who view Torah Judaism from the periphery laugh at its European tone and its strictness which often reaches the point of harshness. The more scholarly sometimes make fun of the manner in which simple but well-meaning people tend to over-estimate the *Kitzur*, regarding it as a monolithic and final authority. And those of us in the middle, with some learning, often consider the *Kitzur* beneath our dignity.

It seems, though, that we will henceforth be getting less amusement than in

the past. Rabbi Dr. Gerson Appel, professor of philosophy and chairman of Stern College's philosophy department, has just published the final volume of a revision of the *Kitzur*, titled *The Concise Code of Jewish Law* (Ktav Publishing House/Yeshiva University Press). This is a new translation of the *Kitzur*, eliminating some details, supplementing other areas with material from the *Shulchan Aruch*, *Chaye Adam*, *Mishnah Brurah*, and other works. Dr. Appel has also included numerous footnotes, drawn from present-day responsa, which clarify the body of the text or apply it to contemporary life. They also include questions of the application of certain laws to women, situations involving non-observant Jews, and the interfaces of *Aretz-Chutz L'Aretz* and Sephardic-Ashkenazic tradition. The book is introduced by a section discussing the fundamental beliefs and practices dealt with in this volume, from a basic,

conceptual viewpoint.

The result is still a *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch*, a handbook of *halacha l'maaseh* for everyday situations. It is directed primarily at the Jewish man-on-the-street, who seeks to be observant but lacks a deep education, and at those who are in the early stages of involvement with *Yahadut*. (Dr. Appel believes that the only way to come to an understanding of Judaism is to experience it as a totality, to make it permeate one's life through *halacha*.) Dr. Appel makes no attempt to note the sources of each law. However, true to form (his *Philosophy of Mitzvot* is meticulously documented), Rabbi Appel provides a more general list of sources and references for each chapter, as well as a glossary and an index to quotations from classical Jewish works.

This is a *Kitzur Shulchan Aruch* with a difference. It has been clarified and

updated, pulled out of the *shtetl* and made to stand up proudly in the modern world. The references and introduction are valuable not only for educational purposes, but also for the tone they set; one gets and inking of the tremendous scholarship and logic behind the law, and of its basis and purpose in Judaism. Instead of a stuffy set of rules, it feels like *Torat HaShem*.

This book would make a good gift for the observant but unlearned, and for those who are just discovering *Yahadut*. But, then, there are many of us with somewhat more learning and a longer-standing commitment, who occasionally realize how much vagueness and how many gaps remain in our knowledge of practical *halacha*, and who haven't yet gotten to learning *Mishnah Brurah* as thoroughly as we should, let alone earlier sources. That is why Rabbi Appel's *Concise Code of Jewish Law* is a valuable first step.

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Now Previewing:

Hello Dolly with Carol Channing at the Lunt-Fontanne Theatre, 46th St. West of Broadway. Call 588-5555 for tickets.

Dracula, starring Frank Langella at the Martin Beck Theater, 302 West 45th St. Call 246-6363.

Chapter Two by Neil Simon at the Imperial Theater, 45th St. West of Broadway. Call 265-4311.

The King and I, starring Yul Brynner at the Uris Theater, 1633 Broadway. Call 586-6510.

Two-fers are available at the Office of Student Services from Mrs. Winter for various Broadway shows.

Yehoram Gaon in concert, Sunday evening, April 9, 1978, 8 P.M. at Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the Geshar Foundation. For tickets, call 929-7776.

Carmen at the NYC Opera, Thursday, March 9 at 8 P.M. Call 877-4727.

Julius Caesar at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, March 29 — April 23. Call 239-7177.

Book Review:

The New Treasury Of Judaism

by Molly Goodman and Debby Libin

At a time when there are so many different religious cults around we find that we must strengthen ourselves against these different ideas. For those of us who are lucky enough to have acquired a rich Jewish educational background the task is not as difficult as one may think. However, there are, unfortunately, many fellow Jews: who are Jews by name only and have very little knowledge of our great heritage. Philip Birnbaum, the eminent editor of many Jewish works has produced yet another worthwhile publication.

The *New Treasury of Judaism* is a collection of stories and anecdotes selected from almost every era and area of Judaism. It contains selections from the Torah, the Prophets, the Scriptures, the Talmud, the Midrash, Zohar, and Siddur.

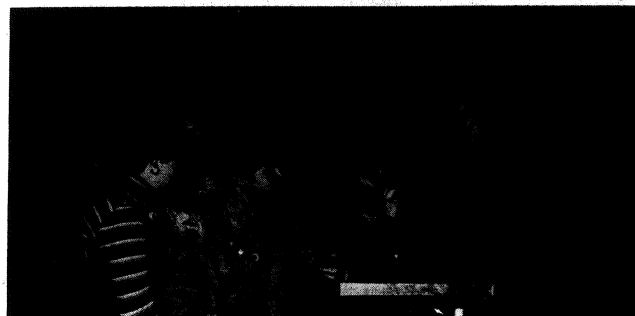
One task that Mr. Birnbaum accomplished is to give us a quick clear overview of hundreds of years of Rabbinic writings from Rabbi Saadyah Gaon through our present Rabbinic Leaders.

This book is intended for readers of

all ages. It is written in a non-technical and simple style.

The only misfortune is that in trying to give the reader some of the many beautiful ideas our Rabbis have taught us, there is so much to tell that it is hard to present a complete portrait in such a small space of time. Many of the stories and allegories lose some of their flavor due to the "Shrinkage" they inevitably go through in the publication process.

However, this doesn't really affect the quality of the book as a whole which we found to be quite informative. The selections taken from the Rabbinic writings of the past few centuries are especially important for us to read; not only are they interesting, but they also reveal to us little bits and pieces of our ancestors' lives from which we may learn to be better Jews and human beings. Many will be surprised to learn how much of the thinking which has come down to us through the ages still has a direct bearing on our present-day lives.



Cast members rehearse for the SCW/SAF production of "The Madwoman of Chailot"

The final lecture in the holocaust series sponsored by the Y.C. Political Science Club will be on Monday, March 13, at 8:00 P.M. on the Fourth Floor of the Y.U. Library. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Joseph Dunner.

Interviews for Eastern Torah Leadership Seminar will be held on the following dates:

Sunday, April 2 — 3:00-6:30 Furst Hall, Main Campus Y.U.
Monday, April 3 — 6:30-10:30 Stern College
Wednesday, April 5 — 6:30-10:30 Stern College
Sunday, April 9 — 12:00-4:00 Furst Hall, Main Campus Y.U.
Call the Youth Bureau at 960-5260

Stern College Speech Arts Forum Presents:

The Madwoman of Chailot

March 18, 9:00 P.M.

March 19, 8:00 P.M.

March 20, 8:00 P.M.

Tickets in advance: \$2.50

At the door: \$3.00

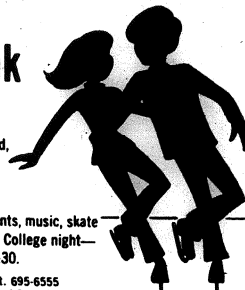
Thursday Night is College Night ... Ice Skating at Sky Rink

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Volleyball Intramurals Initiated At SCW

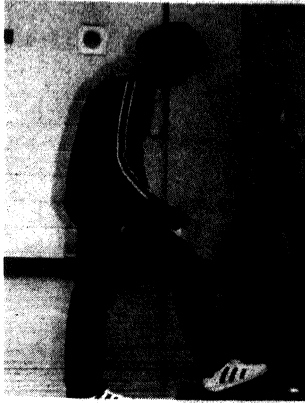
by Evelyn Sarota
Sharon Markowitz, coordinator of the Stern College volleyball intramurals for Spring '78, has announced the following schedule of matches:

- April 5—Juniors v. Sophomores
- April 18—Sophomores v. Juniors
- May 2—Seniors v. Freshmen

The teams have already had a number of matches, and Ms. Markowitz remarks that she was "happy at the turnout, considering this was the first time such an event has ever taken place at Stern."

The championship game will take place on May 10th during club hour and all winners will be invited to Athletic Dinners at Y.C.

Presently, more than enough Freshmen and Sophomores have entered, but Ms. Markowitz says that she would appreciate it if more Seniors and Juniors would sign up as well. (As soon as the weather is warmer, the games may take place outdoors.) All those interested should sign up with Sharon Markowitz in 5E.



Sharon Markowitz, Commissioner of Intramurals, tallies up the score. EL

Bowling Offered By Physical Education Department

by Amy Schwartz

Bowling is now being offered by the Physical Education Department as a new course at Stern College. This new program was initiated by SCW student Annette Weissman under the advisement of Professor Tauber and with the approval of Dean Bacon.

A half credit is offered to a student bowling a minimum of 2 games weekly at the lanes of their choice. To receive one full credit a student must become a

member of the Y.U. Bowling Team, averaging a score of 150 points. Presently no Stern student has this average. Meanwhile the Y.U. Team competes against other colleges on Sunday afternoons from 1-4 P.M. at Bowmor Lanes, 110 University Place.

With a 2 credit Physical Education requirement at Stern this addition to the curriculum is an exciting alternative available to students.

For all airline tickets and travel arrangements call:
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PMI/Strang

cont. from page 2

expanded to cover diagnosis, research, and detection of all the major chronic and controllable diseases. In 1966, Strang Clinic became the clinical division of the Preventive Medicine Institute.

PMI/Strang Clinic is a growing center and administers to more than 8,000 patients a year. Mr. Neiger discussed a newly launched nutrition program to keep up with the burgeoning popular interest in that field. There are two subcategories of this program, one for the overweight and one for normal nutritional guidance. This program is run by a trained nutritionist and is available by appointment.

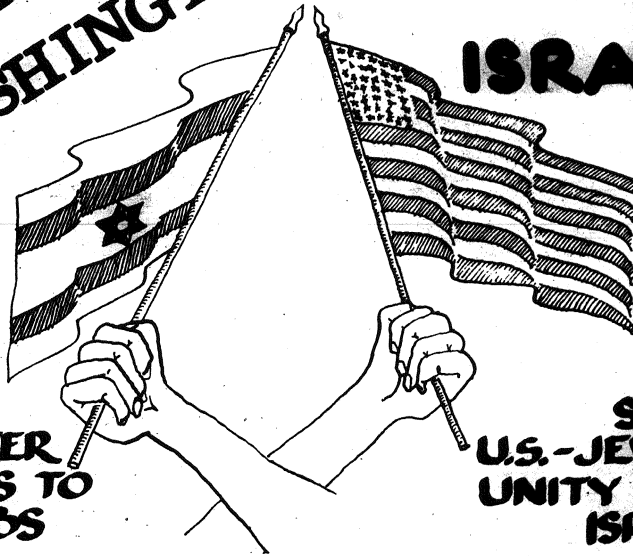
Most Strang patients are in their forties and fifties, although in the past few years demand for such a service has been growing among young adults. The Clinic serves an equal number of men and women. The majority of patients are white, highly educated, and from the metropolitan area. Many American business firms and other organizations have contracts with PMI/Strang Clinic as a health prevention measure for their employees and members. There are programs including pre-employment and comprehensive health examinations, weekday dispensary care of employees, and emergency ambulance service.

Because PMI/Strang Clinic is a non-profit medical clinic, the fees are relatively inexpensive. PMI/Strang Clinic staff includes experienced physicians, radiologists, lab technicians, nurses, medical assistants and counselors.

Preventive medicine is most effective when physical examinations are given regularly, so that health trends and proper progress can be noted and carefully watched. PMI/Strang Clinic has been a major factor in developing an awareness of early detection as essential to preventing and controlling diseases. Stern students should be cognizant of these available facilities right across the street.

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Pikuach Nefesh — Save A Soul

Anatoly Scharansky, the eminent scientist and famous Russian dissident, has been charged with spying for the C.I.A.

HIS PENALTY IS DEATH!!

CALL the Soviet Mission to the U.N.

and SAY SOMETHING!!

UN 1-4900

HIS LIFE IS YOURS!!

The Editor-In-Chief and Governing Board of the Observer would like to wish a *refuah shlema* to Dr. Eli Sar, the school physician.

The Observer is looking for contributions to this year's Purim issue of the Absurder. Any satirical or humorous articles are welcomed. Submit to Debbie in 10F.

Shomer Shabbat

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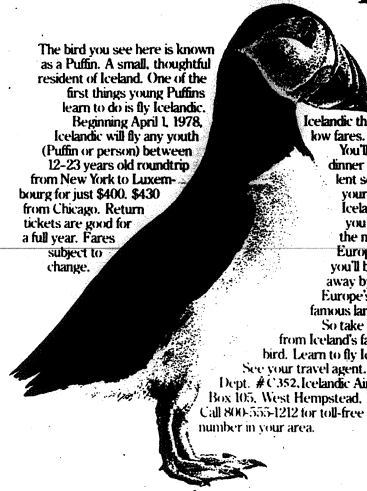
Request From Dean Bacon

I have been requested by students and faculty to make the gym available during the week for individual use. In order to respond to this request in a way that meets the needs of the majority, I would like to receive input regarding suitable hours. I would expect that evening hours one night a week would be useful for students and a daytime hour best for faculty. Please indicate your time preference.

The Speech Arts Forum, as part of the Holocaust Series in mid-May, is planning a program of Oral Interpretation. Tryouts will be held in late March. All those interested should contact Judy Shapiro in 6E.

TAC Lecture: Tuesday, March 14, at 8:15 in Koch Auditorium. Speaker Rabbi Nissan Shulman.

Introducing a distinguished Icelandic bird who has the answer to all those confusing air fares to Europe.



The bird you see here is known as a Puffin. A small, thoughtful resident of Iceland. One of the first things young Puffins learn to do is fly Icelandic. Beginning April 1, 1978, Icelandic will fly any youth (Puffin or person) between 12-23 years old roundtrip from New York to Luxembourg for just \$400, \$430 from Chicago. Return tickets are good for a full year. Fares subject to change.

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