

# THE OBSERVER

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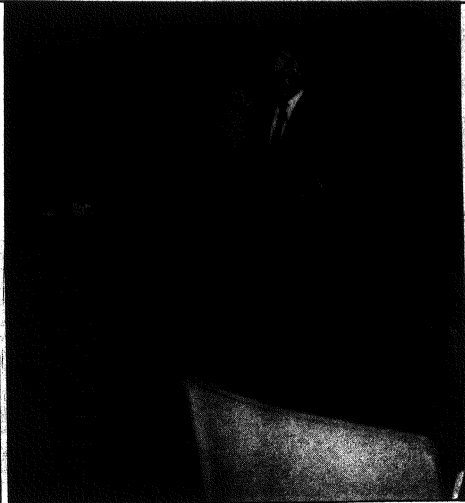
## Propaganda Reflects Potential Holocaust

by Amy Mehler

The International Director of The Museum of Potential Holocaust visited Stern College this week in an effort to heighten student awareness concerning growing levels of anti-semitism in America, and to urge the return of Jews to their homeland.

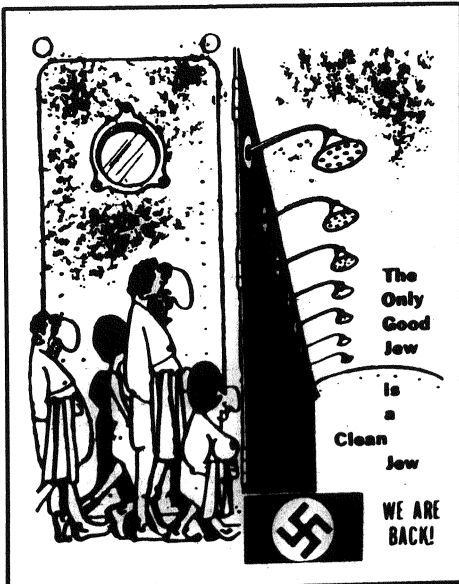
The museum Barbara Ginsberg runs in Jerusalem is filled with complete, up-to-date displays of Jew-hatred in the United States today. Ms. Ginsberg's annual visits to the United States and Canada are in an attempt to force Jews into realizing that the same hatred and resentment that led to the Holocaust are in fact alive and well in America today. Dedicated to the idea of reaching as many people as possible, Ms. Ginsberg takes with her some of the most shocking and important displays to show to the Jewish communities throughout North America. It was a sampling of these materials along with Ms. Ginsberg's explanations that the girls who attended the presentation saw and heard.

Each week, hundreds of anti-semitic posters, flyers, and newspaper articles are circulated throughout the United States by such groups as the American Nazi Party, The National Socialist White People's Party, The National



Ambassador Moshe Yegar, Consul General of Israel, addressed Yeshiva and Stern College Students on the domestic and international factors that affect Israel's decisions on policy-making.

States Right Party, and the well known Klu Klux Klan. Their cartoons spout slogans such as "The Only Good Jew is a Clean Jew," as Jewish men and women are shown waiting on line for the gas chamber, and advertisements for a Camp Buchenwald for Chubby Children, where weekly nature walks are enforced, and oral treasure hunts and live scientific experiments are performed. The most frightening aspect of this as Ms. Ginsberg explained, are the leaders themselves who promote the anti-Jewish propaganda. They continued on p. 9, col. 4



This is a reprint of a flyer distributed by Neo-Nazis in the Midwest.

## SCW Student Council Not Sponsoring Annual Chanukkah Concert

by Sarah Fineberg

This year the annual Chanukkah Concert, featuring the Miami Choir Boys and Keshet, is being sponsored by Yeshiva College Student Council. This is the first year that Stern College Student Council has not been a part of this annual event. According to SCW Student Council members, there are several reasons as to why the Student Council is financially inactive in this year's project. Last year, Student Council president, Stacy Alevy advised Elaine Witty, the current Student Council president, to start preparing for the concert at the end of last year. Ms. Witty began to prepare by appointing a concert coordinator, who was later replaced by Shira Spolter, as well as receiving an approximate estimate for the concert. However, due to the rising rate of inflation, last year's estimate doubled. Because of the increase in price, there were doubts as to whether the SCWSC would co-sponsor the event.

## Drs. Attend Prominent Harvard Conference

by Sharon Feder

A prominent Harvard conference was attended by Drs. Kanarfogel and Raffel this month. The topic of this colloquium was the historical and philosophical issues relating to the Land of Israel, an issue in which both professors are considered quite knowledgeable.

According to Rabbi Kanarfogel, the fact that two professors from Stern were invited has far-reaching effects. Not only does it serve to enhance the reputation of SCW among other universities, but also "puts us in contact with leading scholars who can be of help to us in terms of our own research and well as the continued on p. 9, col. 3

Due to the increased pressure placed on Yeshiva College by Keshet and The Miami Choir to sign the contract, they reluctantly did so without the consent of SCWSC. Since Yeshiva College went ahead and signed the contract, SCW Student Council felt that YC Student Council would be able to handle the financial cost on their own. This would allow SCWSC to concentrate on giving financial support to the up-and-coming societies such as the Economic, Finance and Marketing Societies. Yeshiva College was able to handle the concert alone because its budget is bigger and more revenues are received from extra-curricular projects such

as its well stocked Morg Mart and its game room containing twenty five video games.

According to Yosef Mandelbaum, vice-president of YC Student Council and one of the chairmen of the concert, the preparations for the concert began soon after last spring semester ended. It was around mid-July when Michael Levine, president of YC Student Council received an approximate estimate for the concert. This estimate is the current price. After Ms. Witty received this current estimate, explained Mr. Mandelbaum, she committed herself to sponsor the concert with YC as long as she had approval of details involving the concert. One of her requests was the right to advertise the concert in *The Jewish Press*, presumably in order to bring in a larger audience and with it a larger profit for the student council. This was not agreeable to Yerachmiel Begun, head of the Miami Boys Choir, because his group has a contract with Brooklyn College, and he did not want to detract from their audience. Because of his demand, coupled with the price discrepancy, Ms. Witty stated that she was no longer able to lend the SCWSC's financial support to this event. This was distressing to Mr. Mandelbaum, because the signing of the contract was postponed in order to give Ms. Witty time to work out the budget problem.

The probability that SCW's budget problem will change in the near future is very slim since the administration bases its budget decision on the student enrollment for the year. The higher the enrollment, the more money student council receives.

## A Message from the Chairman of the Board

An historic founders meeting of the newly formed Board of Directors of Stern College took place on Tuesday, October 6, 1987.

The members of the Board are pledged to advocate for Stern College by upgrading the academic and student life of the women. Ours is the challenge to improve upon existing physical conditions of the school and to add to the standards of academic excellence. Some of the Board members, including myself, are alumnae, and are particularly sensitive to refamiliar-

izing ourselves with the daily needs of the students. Each Board member is dedicated to the concept of developing an even finer school of higher learning for Stern students in an atmosphere conducive to study and college life in a unique Jewish milieu. The Board of Trustees of Yeshiva University have seen fit to create this body of lay leaders for the purpose of advocating and promoting the needs of the college for women of Yeshiva University. We shall strive to provide Stern students with all those necessary com-

ponents that will make these undergraduate years productive and meaningful. Hopefully, this schooling experience will therefore enable each student to live up to her scholastic and leadership potential.

Sandra Quinn  
Chairman,  
Board of Directors  
Stern College for Women

For a complete list of board members, see p. 5, col. 5.

## Editorial

# Judging World Jewry by the Example of Douglas Ginsburg

From the moment Douglas Ginsburg was first nominated to fill the present vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, the Jewish community questioned whether to support or oppose him. On the one hand, his views and ideals were similar to those of former nominee Robert Bork, whom the Jewish community opposed. The initial reaction was therefore, to oppose Ginsburg as well. On the other hand, we could not escape the fact that Ginsburg is a Jew; it was natural to assume that a Jewish candidate would defend Jewish causes and should therefore be endorsed. Furthermore, it was clear to everyone that one of Reagan's purposes in nominating a Jew was to elicit Jewish support. Indeed, everyone who commented on the Ginsburg nomination spoke about the "Jewish Factor."

Therefore, when proof is brought that Ginsburg smoked marijuana while attending Harvard, it reflects on the entire Jewish community. This does not imply that Ginsburg stood out as a Jew at Harvard or even for smoking a controlled substance in the sixties; surely he does not. The importance of the nomination lies in the fact that he would have been the first Jew to sit on the Supreme Court since Abe Fortas retired from the bench in 1969.

The American Jewish community should pause for a moment and reflect upon how this incident affects us in the eyes of the American people. At this point, it is irrelevant whether or not Jews would have supported Ginsburg. The point is that although we may not identify with this Jew, the rest of society associates us with him by virtue of our common religion. As a result we are forced to assume responsibility for his actions.

It would be paranoid to think that the conduct of one Jew could cause a nation to have adverse feelings toward American Jewry. However, if one examines recent headlines, this is not an isolated incident of misbehavior by Jews. Names like Ivan Boesky and Bess Myerson, and, in a different vein, Nussbaum and Steinberg have been painting an unpleasant picture of American Jews.

The commonly held belief is that because you are Jewish, you abide by a higher moral standard than others do. This is not only extremely naive, it is dangerous. Unfortunately, we know from the Bible and history that this is not true. Furthermore, there is evidence that the world judges us by a set of morals which is higher than we can achieve.

Although this incident will soon recede in the mind of the American people, it is one that we cannot forget. It is imperative that we address and solve this issue of "guilt by association."

## A Message from the President: Bearing the Cost of Inequality

by Elaine Witt

This year, for the first time in Stern College's memory, the Student Council will not co-sponsor the traditional Chanukkah concert with YCSC. Lest one think this a failure on the part of SCWSC to provide for the needs of its student body, the contrary is true. The Stern College Student Council carefully thought out its decision before leaving Yeshiva College Student Council to sponsor the concert and bear the costs alone.

Stern College for Women Student Council is allocated a budget based on its enrollment. Students are charged as part of their tuition a \$45.00 activity fee. The money is distributed by the University in quarterly installments. The financial agreement between Stern College Student Council and the University states that for the first four hundred students enrolled, the student council will receive \$45.00 per person; for the next three hundred students enrolled the student council will receive \$30.00 per person, and thereafter will receive \$30.00 per person. The same financial agreement exists between Yeshiva College Student Council and the University.

Understandably, Yeshiva College Student Council receives a larger budget than Stern College Student Council by virtue of its higher student population. In addition, Yeshiva College receives 55% of the revenues earned from Morg Mart, the "after hours supermarket of Yeshiva" located in the basement

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## Letters

### Clarifying Calendar Conflicts

#### To The Editor:

In your October 28th issue you printed an article entitled "Conflicts arise despite Calendar Committee". We would like to make some clarifications.

The Yeshiva University Undergraduate Calendar Committee (UGCC) will not and could not approve a date for an event unless the proper forms are filled out and signed. The committee ran into a dilemma when the Yeshiva College Dramatics Society (YCDS) and the Stern College Dramatics Society (SCDS) submitted forms for their spring productions. The SCDS forms were completed and submitted first, and the date was approved by the UGCC. When YCDS submitted their forms and were told of the conflict they attempted to override the UGCC and schedule this event anyway.

When the proper authorities were alerted to this problem and neither dramatics society would budge, Dr. Nulman was brought in to mediate — as is the policy in the UGCC

#### charter.

We would like your readers to note that the UGCC never approved both dates. In fact, the committee went out of their way to help the dramatics societies resolve their conflict. Robbie Zeitz, Stacey Weiss, Mark Zomick  
Senior Members of the UGCC

### Halacha On Tour

#### To The Editor:

I enjoyed reading of the account of the six students from Stern College in Italy on their art tour. The young women obviously enjoyed themselves and visited many interesting places.

However, although their thirst for art and culture is certainly admirable, they may have inadvertently overlooked a little-known halacha. The visiting of churches is totally prohibited by the halacha. Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, in his classic "Yechavé Da'as" (Vol. 4 No. 45) quotes all of the relevant sources on the subject

and it is certainly clear that all codifiers maintain that it is certainly prohibited to visit a church, whatever the reason. In fact, some poskim assume that the prohibition is Biblical in origin.

I am sure that the young women involved were unaware of the gravity of the situation and that future art tours will not include churches in their itinerary.  
Ron Eisenman  
YC '81

### An Unfair Image

#### To The Editor:

In its last issue, The Observer dealt with the changes Stern College has undergone since its inception. Dr. Ruth Bevan, in particular, noted the improvement in the overall attitude at Stern during her years as a professor here. While one can see the development of a more serious student, one can still hear derogatory remarks concerning the quality of academic life and intellectual growth at Stern. Whether the blame is placed on the early admissions policy, or on the enforced religious standards, is irrelevant. The latter are only excuses for the genuine problems with the image certain students hold for this university. On the surface, Stern College appears to be a cocoon — a place to protect oneself from the real world, which one would face in another college which is, perhaps, secular and co-educational.

The fact is, Stern is, or should be, quite the opposite. Here is where one is forced to confront the issues which face women entering the careers of their choice. Furthermore, one is coerced into dealing with the added pressures that Judaism places on this choice. By merely choosing a major and developing it, Stern's students make a statement on the role of Jewish women in the world today. Stern is virtually the only place where this can be done with the aid of faculty members, such as Dr. Bevan, who will support students throughout the challenges which each one must face.

## Opinion

## Jonathan Pollard: A Modern-Day Martyr

by Yaffa Weiss

The story is a familiar one. The Jewish people have had their share of martyrs who have risked their lives for their nation and suffered punishment for their efforts. We have always accepted their fates as we have accepted any other anti-semitic gesture; there were no steps we could take to rectify the injustices. Yet times have changed. As American Jews, we speak out for the release of Soviet Jewry and for sympathy towards the State of Israel. We make ourselves heard, as is our right. In essence, we feel it is our obligation to do so.

It comes as a surprise, therefore, that the plight of Jonathan Pollard has sparked such little interest in the eyes of American Jewry. The facts have been distorted to such a degree that people claim he "got what he deserved." Others are under the mistaken impression that our support will provide little help, if any at all. The case has taken a back seat in important issues, and many don't realize that our active involvement for Pollard's release is influential. Sadder still, many fail to understand that Jonathan Pollard is an example of a Jew who truly saved Israel and received punishment for his efforts. In truth, Pollard is a modern-day martyr.

In 1984, Jonathan Pollard found himself in a desperate situation. Working as a U.S. Naval Intelligence analyst, he came across certain withheld information critical to the survival of the State of Israel. Needless to say, this was contrary to William Casey's 1983 directive which called for full exchange of classified information with Israel on Middle East matters. Pollard realized the importance of these documents and subsequently handed them over to Israel. It must be stressed that he did not give over any information which affected the United States. Rather, he remained a loyal American as well as a loyal Jew.

Included among the facts Pollard gave was news about the construction of nerve gas plants in Syria. Although the U.S. was aware of Syria's activities, Israel was unaware of it and was totally unprepared for any nerve gas attacks.

When Pollard questioned his superior as to why the Americans were keeping these facts from Israel, the reply was, "Jews are too nervous about gas." Due to Pollard's intervention, Israel took precautions against nerve gas attacks and, in doing so, may have saved the country.

In 1985 Pollard disclosed information concerning the PLO secret headquarters in Tunis. Mainly due to his efforts, Israel later struck against the headquarters. Again, Pollard's actions made a significant mark in favor of Israel's safety.

In addition, Pollard told Israel of new Syrian missiles being assembled. These missiles were able to hit Tel Aviv within seven minutes from any point in Syria and were armed with nerve gas. Had it not been for Pollard, the consequences of such an attack would have been devastating for Israel.

Pollard transferred over 100 documents into Israel's hands within a period of thirteen months. The first nine months he received no payment, but afterwards he consented to be reimbursed for trips and expenses. Pollard was not hired by Israel, rather, he realized the information was vital to Israel and offered it to them, as any loyal Zionist Jew would.

In March 1985, Jonathan Pollard was arrested on the charge of espionage. When the Justice Department threatened his wife of three months with a harsh sentence, Pollard agreed to plead guilty in the hope of receiving a more favorable verdict. Two years later, he was sentenced to life imprisonment with no chance of parole. His wife, Anne, convicted of "conspiring to receive" and "possessing" some of the "stolen property," was sentenced to two five-year concurrent terms with no chance of parole. As of yet, Jonathan now thirty-two, has been in isolation for twenty months. His wife, now twenty-six, suffers from diskiasia, a disease which affects the digestive system, and she is down to 85 pounds.

Professor Allan Dershowitz of the Harvard Law School has termed the Pollards' sentencing as "outrageously excessive." Indeed, in 1981 David Barnett, a former CIA

agent, received only 18 years for selling information to the KGB regarding intelligence operations and the names of some thirty covert agents. In 1982, Ensign Stephen Baba sold secret electronic warfare documents to South Africa and received two years imprisonment under a plea agreement. In 1985 Samuel Loring Morison, a former Naval Intelligence analyst, was sentenced to two years for stealing secret naval documents for British publication. In addition, in most of these cases the spies' wives knew of their husbands' activities but were not sentenced. Clearly Jonathan's life sentence and Anne's two five-year terms are a bit out of the ordinary, to say the least.

A final bit of interesting information: Judge Aubrey Robinson, who sentenced the Pollards, has equated Israel's treatment of Palestinians to that of the Nazi Regime. It is obvious that something is very wrong here.

At the moment there is much we can do to help Jonathan and Anne. The main objective is to let the U.S. government know that we care about their plight and are making efforts for their release. Letters to our congressmen and senators make a difference, as do letters to President Reagan requesting a pardon. Perhaps even more effective is writing to the Pollards themselves:

Jonathan Pollard 09185-016  
P.O. Box 4000  
Springfield, Missouri 65808  
Mrs. Anne L. Pollard 09189-016

E.C.U. — 2  
3301 Leestown Road  
Lexington, Kentucky 40571-8799

In addition, it would be helpful to contact the Justice for Pollard Organization at 6 Exeter Court

Margate, New Jersey 08402  
In conclusion, it must be pointed out that during any other period in history we might have been silent. Yet as American Jews, we have the right — and the obligation — to speak out on the Pollards' behalf. Only we can make the difference.



## Once Upon a Time...

by Ariella Schreiber

There is a time for everything, or so it says... Lately, one of the most subjective questions a Stern student may ask during class is "what time is it?" Well, if you've got the time, you've got the wrong building.

As I went from time to time in the classrooms of the eleven floors of Stern College for Women, I found that time and time again the clocks showed the incorrect hour. What timely maxim, I asked myself, is Stern attempting to actualize? Is it that there is a time and place for everything?

Well, since no time is better than the present, I took the time out to contemplate the implications of what time was trying to tell the Stern student of 1987.

It's definitely a sign of the times, I thought. A subtle social commentary by the administration telling the time-bound woman of the eighties to live beyond time. I mean, the average Stern College student is twenty years old

when she graduates. Where is she running to? After all, my parents always told me that I had all the time in the world...

World, that's it. It's all part of Stern's attempt to promote internationalism by having every time zone represented on a clock in a different classroom. A momentous idea! A kind of variation on the theme of "we are the world." I couldn't help but think how happy I would be if I were one of the students from our diverse foreign student body and ran into dinnertime in my home country. It was a nice hypothesis but impractical. What was the most confusing were the classrooms with two clocks with two different times. They were, I supposed, used to study the relativity of time.

I did understand why the gym had the wrong time — after all, what more apropos place to find oneself running to catch up with time. But what the significance of the

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## Skirting the Issue

by Deena Yellin

Funny how you see things and the strangest memories pop into your mind. For example, the latest fashion trend in skirts reminds me of being on the pom pom squad in eighth grade. Somehow it was irrelevant to me at that time that pom poms meant wearing a miniskirt in the winter. Never mind that Midwest winters are freezing, (but so much for the practicality of a thirteen year old). At the time I also did not recognize the absurdity of standing at the sidelines cheering while a male basketball team played ball.

Many years later, I can laugh at my former lack of values (and skirt) and I realize what a long way I've come since then. Needless to say I have not touched a miniskirt in years. This phenomenon is not so much a result of the present condition of my figure as much as for reasons of principle. Namely, my stance on the equality of women, or lack thereof.

Why do women who wore long skirts last year shorten their hems or purchase a new short wardrobe merely because a fashion designer (no doubt a male) deemed that short would be in this year? Never mind that it's winter and many women are prancing around

in miniskirts. Never mind that miniskirts exhibit conformity to fashion at all costs (while exhibiting a lot of leg too). But let's not 'skirt' the issue; females who dress themselves in small amounts of material make it more difficult for those of us who want to be taken seriously. Even career women are opting for short skirts to match their blazers. I hope their work is given as much attention by their male counterparts as their legs.

It seems unfair to me that while women are subjected to such indignities in dress, nobody shortens the length of men's attire. Can you imagine a male business executive wearing a jacket, tie and matching boxer shorts? Somehow it does not seem likely.

With all the hype about liberation and feminism, I wonder how liberated we really are. Many of us are slaves to the fashion industry. How can our ideas and talents be taken seriously if we don't take ourselves seriously enough to dress ourselves? It is not easy to condemn one's own past behavior publicly, but then again, so is being older than thirteen years old. Maybe we've come a long way baby but lets not go back to the cheering stands.

## The Early Admissions Blues

by Atara Pasternak

There is only one thing worse than being a freshman in college. What is that, you ask? It is being an early admissions freshman!! An early admissions freshman not only has to deal with all the typical freshman problems, but they also have to deal with people who don't understand what these "freshies" are doing in college. Well, maybe if these people knew more about these

infamous freshies, they would not be so infamous.

The majority of early admissions freshmen are here for good reasons. They are usually more mature and intellectual, and are able to deal with college at a younger age. The requirements for early admissions freshmen are more difficult than for the typical freshman. They have to have a high SAT grade, excellent recommendations and an

interview proving that they are prepared for college.

Deciding to go early admissions is not an overnight decision, but rather, a long thought-out one. It is not one made for social reasons, as some people think, but for academic ones. For some, starting college is a better choice than remaining in high school for a senior year. If one already knows what field

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## YU Represented at U. of P. Model UN

by **Batya Rozwaski**

This year's Model United Nations, hosted by the University of Pennsylvania proved to be a successful session for the members of the J.P. Dunner Political Science society representing Yeshiva University. The model U.N. is an annual event involving students on the national level. The representatives from each university are interested in international political systems and the processes of the United Nations. Each participating college sends a contingency of approximately ten students for each country they represent.

Yeshiva University had the honor of representing the People's Republic of China, a key member of the U.N.. China holds a seat on the Security Council of which only five countries are permanent members. Each delegate was assigned to a separate committee that dealt with specific areas of politics. Five students were selected from both Stern College and Yeshiva College as representatives of Yeshiva University. Yossie Goldman and Batya Rozwaski served on the Disarmament Committee, Laura Greenfield and Claudine Sokol served on the General Assembly Plenary.

Jon Bandler served on the Human Rights Commission, Behnam Dayanim served on the Security Council, Ilana Kopmar and Eric Fier served on the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, Adam Chill served on the Special Political committee and Elana Silbermintz served on the United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development.

The goal of each delegate was to sponsor and pass resolutions concerning committee issues. This entails presenting their respective country's perspective of global problems and thus develop appropriate solutions. All resolutions are subject to a committee vote. Ideally the resolution should be accepted unanimously. A challenging, lengthy and often frustrating debating process is involved. Because Yeshiva University Students were unable to attend meetings on the Shabbat, it was impossible for them to confer on all the issues of their committees. However, the success rate of Yeshiva University delegates was quite commendable considering their inability to attend all sessions.

Behnam Dayanim and Ilana Kopmar were the head dele-

gates representing Yeshiva University. Ilana Kopmar and Eric Fier sponsored a resolution on population control. Yossie Goldman sponsored a successful resolution which proposed to abolish chemical weapons. Jon Bandler sponsored a resolution on the Human Rights of Palestinians and Laura Greenfield and Claudine Sokol helped to develop a resolution concerning a U.N. presence in Afghanistan during Governmental elections.

The Aspiring Collegiate Enterprises sent an independent delegation representing Argentina. The delegation included; Keith Brooks, Ivan Ciment, Jason Ciment, Stephanie Fernandez, Jeff Goldberg, Menachem Goldstein, Elliot Kramer, Jeff Lumerman, Renata Sephos and Lawrence Stroll. The A.C.E. returned with a honorary mention award for performing in an exemplary manner throughout the conference.

The weekend of November 6-8 provided not only an educational experience but an opportunity for delegates to meet students from other parts of the country.

## Chronicles of the Lodz Ghetto

by **Sara Silberman**

The unimaginable conditions which were suffered by Jews during the Holocaust were discussed on Wednesday, November 11 at a student-faculty seminar led by Dr. Lucjan Dobroszycki, who is honored with the Zborowski chair of Holocaust Studies at Yeshiva University. The presentation, which took place at Stern, was entitled "The Jews of Vienna in the Ghetto of Lodz."

Dr. Dobroszycki related the trials endured by the more than two hundred thousand Jews who inhabited the ghetto in Lodz, Poland; particularly those who were transported to Lodz from Vienna. The Germans did not discriminate between Jews of higher or lower, social or religious status. Among the Austrian deportees were many prominent citizens, including the siblings of noted author Franz Kafka.

"It was difficult to find common ground with the Jews of Poland," Dr. Dobroszycki stated of the Austrian Jews' adjustment to their new surroundings. The Jews were forced into the most neglected section of the city. Out of the thirty-one thousand apartments in which they lived, only 49 were equipped with bathrooms.

Few of the Jews had occupations which were in demand

in the ghetto. Some were employed in workshops, for which they received, perhaps, an extra bowl of soup. The food that the Nazis provided was often not enough to stave off starvation. Death was a constant nightmare, while birth was a faraway dream. The daily toll of lives lost would reach seventy-two, while the births remained at zero. Many could not cope with the reality of their new life, and the suicide rate was high.

On July 30, 1944, the Germans ordered the liquidation of the Lodz Ghetto. The Jewish community, which had been the second largest in Europe (Warsaw was the largest), was destroyed.

Dr. Dobroszycki's presentation was gathered from *The Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto*, a work which he compiled from the records left by the ghetto's inhabitants. He is also the author of *Image Before My Eyes*, a history of Polish Jewry prior to World War II. He has won several literary prizes for his accomplishments.

The Yeshiva University Holocaust Studies Program has announced that Dr. Dobroszycki will be teaching a course at Stern in the Spring of 1988, entitled, "The Holocaust: The Nazi Totalitarian State and the Destruction of European Jewry, 1933-1945."

## Early Admissions Blues

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one wants to pursue, one may not need that extra year. For example, someone who wants to be a doctor, knows that he or she has many years of schooling ahead of them, and may want to begin as soon as possible. In such cases early admissions is the right decision.

Early admissions freshman have been blamed for bringing the school down to a lower level and making Stern College no longer a college, but simply a place to have a senior year. But is this a true statement? On one hand, an early admissions freshman may have less experience than others, but in terms of learning they are not necessarily on a lower level. In fact, in some classes being younger may be an advantage. An early admissions freshman who is taking chemistry is surely going to remember what she has learned two years ago, in high school chemistry, better than a senior who has not looked at chemistry in six years.

Someone who goes to college early has definitely lost a year of high school, but it is possible that they have not missed that much education. Do high schools really prepare one for college in twelfth grade? Why would someone be more ready for college after a year spent fooling around and doing less work than she would have a year before? High school graduate may be less prepared since they are so used to running the school and not working. Maybe the problem is not with early admissions freshman, but with all freshmen. College is an extremely

difficult adjustment to make at any age and each person deals with it differently.

It is not fair to judge an early admissions freshman with other freshmen who are two years older and have spent a year in Israel. If one would compare them with those freshmen who have completed four years of high school and not gone to Israel, and those freshmen who come from a three year high school, one would see that they are all just about on the same level.

In all classes there are people on different levels, including early admissions freshmen. Since some come from a strong background, there are many early admissions freshmen in more advanced classes. There are two early admissions Max Stern Scholars and quite a few Belkin Scholars. Many early admissions students are getting involved in school activities. Some are committee heads, others have joined clubs and quite a few ran for freshman elections.

Give these freshmen a chance! Don't turn your back as soon as you find out someone is one of those "dreadful freshmen". In many cases you never would know unless you ask. Next time someone says something dumb in a class, don't automatically assume it was an early admissions freshman. Of course they are not all angels but then again, neither is the whole junior class. So next time you see an early admissions freshman, instead of slamming the door in her face, give her a smile and welcome her to the school, because they are here no matter

what you think. After all, early admissions freshmen are not going to be freshmen forever.

## A Response to Chaos: Judy Sloan Performs at Stern

by **Miriam Silber**

"Responding to Chaos", starring Judy Sloan, an extremely talented actress and comedienne, took place on November 16, 1987 at 8:00 p.m.

Ms. Sloan portrays different characters in her monologues: a 13 year old brat, a Jewish senior citizen, a juggling clown, and many others. In her performances, Ms. Sloan often interacts with the audience

while still portraying her character. She is able to transform from one character to another very quickly with minimum props and maximum talent. What was impressive about Ms. Sloan's performance was that she was able to capture each person's character during the monologue with each gesture and rhythm of their speech.

Ms. Sloan began learning her techniques at the young age of 15 at a school for the

gifted. A writing workshop inspired her to base her characters on the humor and pathos innate in all of us.

After the performance was a participatory discussion/workshop. This enabled the audience to question Ms. Sloan about her various theatre techniques. Peninnah Schram, the faculty advisor to the Drama Society, felt that it was an "educational experience for the students to see someone in the profession work."



Judy Sloan in her many character depictions as Sophie, Garbonza Fazoli, the Beautician, Jennifer, and Muriel

# Talent Nite Draws Unexpectedly Large Crowd

by Elaine Witty

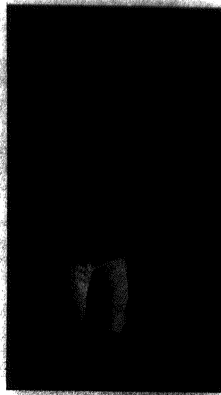
Over the past few years, the SCDS/YCDS Talent Nite has gained a reputation for affording SCW and YC students the opportunity to exhibit their creativity and ability. The same holds true this year with the exception that the event was sold out beyond the expectations of its coordinators, Elana Bank, Jordy Goldberg, and Benham Dayanim. The Talent Show was held in Koch Auditorium and was expected to draw an audience of 150; instead 350 students attended. The facilities were taxed to capacity but Bank, Goldberg, and Dayanim managed to accommodate the crowd without having to deny anyone entrance.

The evening's performances were judged by Mrs. Rena Elisha, Director of the Stern College Dramatics Society, Dr. William Lee, Professor of English at Yeshiva College, and Hesh Rephun, alumnus of Yeshiva College and past president of YCDS. In total, there were twelve acts, four of which were performed by Stern students. The participating Stern students were Seema Fixler and Cheryl Adolf in "Hoola Hoopa," a lypsynch of a popular Hebrew song, Rachel Snyder in a monologue of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Chayala Gottesman lypsynching "Tradition" from "Fiddler on the Roof," and finally Annabelle and Stephanie Fernandez, Miriam

Simpson, and Gila Gorin portraying the not so ideal "Material Girl."

The judges awarded first place to two acts. The first, Lee Needleman and Larry Foonf for their performance of assorted parodies of YU life, science fiction movie characters, and a dubbed Japanese film. The second, "Nice Jewish Boys," comprised of Ross Breen, Eric Fier, Jeff Lumerman, Arnold Singer and Lawrence Stroll, for their musical rendition of "Stand By Me" and an original composition entitled "Don't Dump on Stern Girls." Chayala Gottesman won second prize and third prize went to "The Milkmen," Moshe Bellows, Adam Fishman, Ronnie Teller, and Mickey Zuroff, acapella singers of fifties music.

There were times during the evening when technical difficulties did not permit the actors to present their material. However, these problems were deftly dealt with by Benham Dayanim and Jordy Goldberg, the emcees. During these brief interruptions, Mr. Goldberg,



Chayala Gottesman as *Teve* entertained everyone with impromptu jokes and at one point a member of the audience, Michael Ungar joined in, the ad lib presentation.

Despite the crowding, technical difficulties, and allegations that students snuck into the event once it was underway without paying, the evening was a splendid success enjoyed by all.

## New English Society Forming

by Heather Rush

Stern College's English Society is a new intellectual force at YU that proposes to make literature more enjoyable. Currently, the board is debating whether to demand high academic standards from its members. However, the club is not intended for English majors exclusively. Rather, it is open to all who appreciate literature.

A lecture was sponsored on November 3rd. Presented by YU faculty members Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Sokolow, the seminar explored the topic of Tehillim and the English translation of these psalms as written in the King James Bible. The lecture was well-attended by sixty-eight people.

Board members Amy Mehler, Joan Weiner, and Miriam Bloom have many ideas for the future. Possible events are a tour of the Metropolitan Museum and a lecture in story-telling.

The following are founding members of the Board:

MRS. SANDRA QUINN: Great Neck, N.Y.  
MR. DAVID YAGODA

MR. IVAN L. TILLEM: New York City

MRS. LEA EISENBERG: Long Beach, N.Y.

MRS. ANN ARBESFELD: Kew Gardens, N.Y.

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MS. ANDREA STERN: Westmount, Quebec

MARCY SYMS: New York City

DR. MARCIA WILF: Short Hills, N.J.



Stern's version of "Material Girls"

## Are Secular Studies for Everyone

By Terri Simckes

Continuing in the tradition of the Torah U' Mada lecture series, Rabbi Mordechai Willig discussed the topic "Are Secular Studies for Everyone?" on November 5, 1987.

His discourse was divided into three concise issues: learning secular studies for financial sustenance, the advisability of learning secular studies due to intellectual curiosity, and the restrictions in instances where secular studies are permitted. All three questions were aptly answered allowing no room for doubt.

Almost everyone is permitted to learn secular studies to support himself financially. This was the final decision

reached by Rabbi Willig basing himself on a Gemorah in Berachot. It is there where Rabbi Yishmael refers to the well-known verse "that you may gather your grain" found in Shema as proof of the permissibility of earning a living outside the context of the Torah world. This permissibility is tempered with the qualification as found in the Shulchan Aruch that Torah is your mainstay in life.

The second issue of learning secular studies without the intention of supporting oneself is more problematic. Rabbi Willig began by referring to a corollary statement made by Rabbi Yishmael found in a Gemorah. There he states that one cannot learn the

"wisdom of the Greeks". The Hasdei David explains this to mean that secular knowledge for its own sake is impermissible. On the other hand, a Ramah in the Shulchan Aruch allows the study of non-Torah subjects with certain restrictions. Within the Pirkei Avot is the famous doctrine of combining Torah and Derech Eretz. In defining the term "Derech Eretz" we can find the Heter for the learning of secular studies. Rashi believes it to be that which is necessary to get along with society, while Rav Shimshon Rafael Hirsch adds the issue of general wisdom of mankind and civilization.

The Rubisher based on Rambam goes so far as to say that it is advisable to learn secular wisdom. It is not hard to realize the benefits of specific knowledge. Both the Rambam and Hazon Ish feel that the knowledge of natural science can enhance Ahavas Avodas Hashem. The later rabbis stress the importance

to a talmud chacham to have a general knowledge of history both to have the respect of the non-Jewish world as well as to be able to respond to she'aylos within a wordy context. It is the Nodeh Bi'Yehudah who calls for a committed Jew to study at least his native tongue enabling him to express himself well both written and orally.

All of the rabbis who do permit learning these studies agree on limitations. They should be done on a temporary basis according to the Ramah. Rav Elchanan adds that one must realize that the Torah is the essence both in terms of time as well as values it espouses. One should not enter into the learning of general wisdom from the books of non-believers, nor should one read of topics objectionable to the moral character of a Torah-observant Jew. The final outcome is that a Jew must always realize he is a talmid chacham first and a scholar second.

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# Women In Space

by Chana Freiman

Two-hundred and five miles north of Miami, on Florida's Atlantic coastline, lies the world renowned John F. Kennedy Space Center. Acclaimed for its successful launches of Explorer I and the Apollo voyages to the moon, but more recently associated with the Space Shuttle missions, the Center has become a focal point in the U.S. space industry. Within the complex of NASA technicians, Cherie Hutman, an Orthodox Jewish scientist, works devotedly at her profession as an electronic engineer.

Like many women professionals, Cherie was determined to achieve the career of her choice since her childhood. While attending the Hebrew Academy of Greater Miami, Cherie's strengths included the sciences, and she had a special interest in astronomy. During her college career at the University of Miami, Cherie focused on a future in design engineering. She indicated that the three main options available to her at the time were military, automotive, or space industry positions. Although the majority of offers were in the field of defense, the space industry was more challenging and attractive to her. By the time she graduated from the University of Miami in 1985 with a B.S. in Electronic Engineering, Cherie had already been

hired to work at the JFK Space Center.

Working in NASA spacecraft design, Cherie is unable to disclose the details of her intriguing field of work. In a humorous vein, she revealed that working on the shuttle is "like building a huge toy." Only 12% of today's electronic engineers are women. Cherie advises women who wish to enter the field to "consider everyone androgenous." She feels that the best way to deal with a predominantly male profession is by disregarding chauvinistic humor and by becoming "one of the guys."

Aside from being a minority in a male-dominated profession, Cherie has also experienced the isolation of the small Cocoa Beach community. The Jewish activities do not extend much further than



Changing Women

# Women in Law

by Mireet Greenspan

Today, women occupy almost half the working force, as doctors, businesswomen and various other professionals. Specifically, in the field of law, which at one time was predominantly male, the statistics have jumped at an enormous rate. In 1977, St. John's University of Law admitted a freshman class consisting of 20% women. Just ten years later, in 1987, Cardozo's first year class is 48% women.

This increased drive has not escaped the women at Stern College. In 1986, for the first time, the acceptance rate of Stern College Students to law school hit double digits. That same year, more than one third of the Stern College women who took the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) placed in the 90th percentile. Equally impressive was the first student accepted to Harvard Law School. The growing interest that began in the 1970's has climaxed in the last decade.

Yet, these figures do not necessarily paint an accurate picture. In 1987, just a year after such promising statistics, only four students applied and were accepted to an American Bar Association (ABA) accredited law school. The mean and median LSAT scores only placed them in the 71st percentile. Why the sudden change?

It is difficult to attest the weak figures to an off year, as Stern's male counterparts

at Yeshiva continued to set new records. In 1987, 40 students at Yeshiva College applied to and were accepted at an ABA accredited law school. Their median on the LSAT placed them in the 93rd percentile, with two students achieving the highest score possible. Dean Michael Hecht, pre-law advisor at Stern and Yeshiva, notes that the quality of the student body at both schools is equivalent, but at Yeshiva the men are definitely more determined when it comes to preparation for the LSAT and the submission of law school applications. As Dean Hecht puts it, the division is a "function of ambition and drive."

Perhaps, the question is not one of ambition, but rather one of priorities. One young woman in Cardozo Law School stated that "Stern doesn't make you less ambitious, just more practical." The law field, as it presently exists, is a highly demanding profession, where a full-time job at a competitive firm can demand up to 80 hours a week. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to devote the necessary time to both family and career in this type of work.

The traditional world has resolved this conflict by placing different demands on men and women. Judy Berman, a third year law student at New York University, acknowledges that she did not face the same pressures as a man would, because she knew that she

probably would not be providing the primary income. In fact, she took off six months after giving birth to her son. Yehudit Greenspan returned to law school after being at home for eleven years. Today, she handles negligence cases while also serving as an administrative law judge for New York City. She was the only observant female student of the four married women in her law school class. Two of the other three were determined to succeed at all costs. It seems that the priority of the family is prevalent in the religious world. One observant law school student stated that, "If I were a boy, I would take it more seriously."

Such an attitude is not only adopted by the women themselves, but also by prospective employers. For Mrs. Greenspan, the difficulty in finding a job was also a factor of age. She got the distinct feeling that it was hard for a young person to hire someone older than them. Judy Berman, who is presently looking for a position, soon realized that the larger, private firms are not willing to hire someone with a baby, although they will accommodate a present employee. No matter how far these women have gone, there seems to be a barrier, perhaps nothing more than a natural barrier, which sets the different standards for the roles of men and women.

There are some positive consequences that emerge from

the balance of career and of motherhood. Many of the women lawyers interviewed acknowledge the support of their husbands as one of the main reasons for their ability to cope with the rigors of law school and their success in the profession today. Equally comforting is that not one of the women expressed regret concerning their career choice. Judy Berman advises any young woman who is truly interested in law to pursue her dream. Law school not only taught her how to think, but it also promoted her self-confidence. Had she not gone, she would always wonder if she could have done it. Even if she ultimately does not practice law, the external benefits made it worth the effort.

Both Mrs. Greenspan and Mrs. Berman advise aspiring lawyers to enter the field with the right expectations. It is hard to juggle it all, and eventually one will have to make compromises. Mrs. Greenspan "would point out to her, that if she wants a very successful career, her personal life will suffer."

While the statistics alone seem to indicate that Stern College has not cultured the career woman, in reality they reflect a dual system. Yes, women should fulfill their dreams but not lose sight of their traditional role. Dean Hecht concludes that, "it probably should be that way. Things have to be placed in proper perspective."

# Women

by Shira Radinsky

It is well known that the Accounting Department at Stern is presently one of the strongest, a fact proven by the 100% placement record of the past year. However, this has been a fairly recent development; placement was not always available to the women of Stern College. Now that the Sy Syms School of Business has been founded, it will certainly progress in providing women with additional opportunities in the accounting field.

Before business courses were offered, Deena Shapiro majored in math at Stern College in preparation for her career in accounting. She continued her education at Baruch Business School from which she received her M.B.A., while working simultaneously for a small accounting firm. She then became part of the staff at Coopers & Lybrand,

# Women In Medicine

by Miriam Bloom

They are dropping out an alarming rate. Formerly fiercely determined to pursue a career in medicine, some since elementary school, the pre-med students of freshmen year have become an increasingly small number. Many have lost their earlier confidence and drive, choosing different majors and projecting new career goals.

Besides the obvious deterrent of the demanding courses required and the competition involved in this field, a basic complaint of many Stern students is the "career/mother" conflict. Many are discouraged by the apparent difficulty of succeeding in both of these areas. Women who choose to actualize their dream of medicine are assumed to sacrifice much in their personal lives. Mothers who entrust children with babysitters and rely upon "quality time" with their children are disparaged, and considered to have distorted priorities. This preconception is especially prevalent in Orthodox circles. It seems that few really believe that an even balance is possible in which a woman can both raise a family and practice medicine.

Since I myself, a pre-med student, seem to have been affected by this erosion of confidence, I decided to speak with various Orthodox women in this field to discuss these crucial issues. What are the

major problems a woman faces in medical school? How difficult is it to complete one's training while married or pregnant? Does one's personal life suffer, or does one sacrifice instead in areas of her professional career? Is it really possible to succeed in both family and medicine? Five women were interviewed, two medical students and three practicing physicians. Only one is unmarried; the rest married medical school classmates. Of these latter four, all have had children either during medical school or during their residencies.

Aside from the obvious friction between responsibilities to family and to studies, difficulties in medical school include prejudice against women on the part of both faculty and classmates. Professors often interject sexist jokes into lectures, and surgeons are noted for their very "macho" attitude. ("You're really good for a woman.") However, overall, male bias towards a woman's capabilities is not such an overwhelming problem at both Einstein and Mt. Sinai medical schools, as close to 50% of the student body is female.

On the other hand, complaints are vociferous regarding male attitudes towards a medical student's ability to be a successful wife. Miriam Ambalu (SCW'86) a second year student at Einstein, observes that while people today may accept the idea of female doctors and even recognize it as an important development, most men still favor a wife who will have

an easier job, and thus be more involved in domestic tasks. "It bothers me that in the 20th century people still have such a medieval mentality." This problem need not be unsurmountable though, for as previously mentioned, the other four women interviewed are all in later stages of their careers, and have all found husbands and have mothered children.

As concerns balancing commitments to both medical school and motherhood, each woman described her own experiences. A fourth year Einstein student, (SCW '84) who asked that she remain anonymous, explained that while she was in Stern, medicine was her ultimate goal, from which nothing could deter her. Now, with the advent of her first child, her priorities have changed somewhat. She feels that she is sacrificing in terms of her family life, as whole days pass in which she has no input into the development of her child. This decision does not really upset her, as the other side of her life is infinitely more significant. She admits to regretting her career choice at times, but is determined to complete her training now, apprehensive of future frustration if she does not realize this long projected goal.

The three practicing physicians interviewed spoke of similar trying times during medical school and residency. Dr. Marcy Bernstein (Einstein '80) a pediatrician, had her first child as a third year

medical student, a second after her internship, and her third after residency. She admits to extremely difficult periods during which she had to make tremendous efforts to spend time with her children. She even took leave after her residency to devote herself to her family. Dr. Alma Klein, (SCW '77, Mt. Sinai '81) also a pediatrician, had one son during her fourth year of medical school, and another during her third year of residency. She too described very unpleasant times, such as working thirty-six hour residency shifts while pregnant. Neither one of these women, although having to cope with such harsh demands while trying to raise children, seemed to regard their experiences as completely agonizing. The years of residency, though extremely exhausting, are finite, and afterwards, one can devote more time to children, providing one works part-time.

This last point is a crucial one. Not one of these three doctors works full time. Babysitters were adequate for a limited period, but these mothers could not justify having their children raised by an outsider. A career in medicine does not detract from the attention these women pay to their children, as they do not work more than three days a week. The only times during which they were rarely with their children were while working residency shifts, and these periods were not extended.

continued on p. 10, col. 3

# Changing Roles in Accounting

one of the "Big Eight" firms, where she remained for four years, and passed the C.P.A. exam in the meanwhile. At present she works in the financial department of the New York Times, along with approximately 25 other professionals. She believes that her gender is to no disadvantage in this work force, especially since there is quite a large percentage of women in her department. However, she did mention that positions in the "top layers" are usually filled by men, presumably because they are the ones remaining from the original corporate structure.

As far as the Jewish atmosphere in the New York Times Financial Sector is concerned, there are not very many orthodox Jews; however, leaving early for Shabbat is not a major problem, says Mrs. Shapiro. It may be slightly

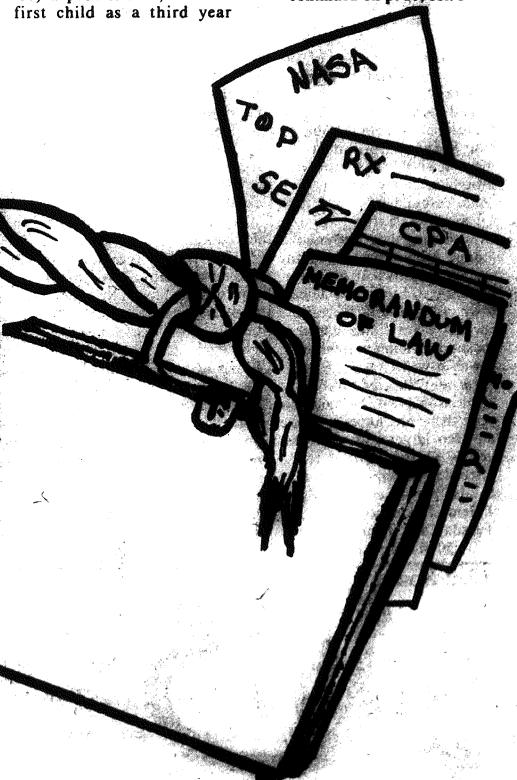
uncomfortable at times, as when trying to explain a situation such as eating salads at every business luncheon or suddenly disappearing for two days in the middle of the week and reappearing with no signs of illness; but most people are respectful and, at the very least are accommodating. In the accounting profession, Ms. Shapiro maintains one must work hard and devote much time and effort in order to be successful.

Although Ms. Shapiro lacked the advantages of the present accounting department and other business courses, she did point out while at Stern that she realized that women could be religious and still function in the outside world.

In recent years, with the institution of business courses at Stern, accounting has become a significantly popular major. Rozzie Hanfling, the

former president of the Accounting Society, has been working at Coopers & Lybrand for two months. Although most of her time has been spent in training programs, she feels that Stern provided her with a solid academic background in accounting. Still, most of the professional knowledge comes with the actual experience that cannot be realistically simulated in a classroom situation. The working hours vary from season to season, with December through March, with March being the heaviest period. Occasionally, it may be necessary to go into the office on Sundays, but that depends on the firm and the position. In general, one begins by working on accounts of one or two clients, and eventually accumulates more.

Sarah Fogel, another '87 alumna of Stern, also works continued on p. 10, col. 4



Changing Roles

## Fundraising Underway for Ethiopian Festival

by Yaffa Weiss

Due to the tremendous success of last year's fundraising project, Stern College will again be sponsoring a collection to be sent to Ethiopians in order to buy provisions for the upcoming "Seged" festival. Last year's efforts raised a total of \$1,500 which was used for purchasing oxen, grain, and wine necessary for the holiday.

"Seged," which takes place on the 29th of Cheshvan every year in Ethiopia and in Israel, marks the return of the Jewish people from Babylonia and the reviving of the Torah by Ezra. The festival is characterized by the kesotch, or priests, who ritually bathe beforehand, fast the entire day, and read a Torah to the assembled crowds, which is written in an ancient Semitic language called Ge'ez. The ceremony takes place on a hill or mountain, where the kesotch exhort the people to repent. After hours of chanting and fervent prayer, the crowds proceed down the hill to much rejoicing. Families then partake of traditional feasts consisting of roasted oxen, grain, wine, and ritual bread known as enjira.

The holiday is unique to Ethiopian Jewry in that it is one of the few times during the year that they are allowed to move throughout the country and meet for the occasion of rejoicing. Because of the widespread disease, supplies shortage, and hunger, the Seged serves not only as a traditional ceremony, but, as Ms. Barbara Gordon of the American Conference on Ethiopian Jewry puts it, "It's a morale-builder."

Last year's fund-raising effort managed to raise enough money to purchase food for the Seged festival at Ambover, the largest Ethiopian Jewish town. In addition, there were enough extra funds gathered to support some neighboring towns as well.

Under the leadership of Professor Ivan Tillem, this year there are hopes to raise an even larger sum than last year's \$1,500. All of those interested in helping to collect funds, please contact Prof. Tillem. His office hours are Tuesday and Thursday, 11:00 - 11:50 in room 817.

by Iris Noy

Members of the Sephardic Club of Yeshiva University were recently given the opportunity to participate in an investigation of the neglected issue of Jewish refugees from Arab countries that have been humiliated, persecuted and even executed. The World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries (WOJAC), held their Third International Conference, on October 26-

recover their property and possessions, including cultural and religious assets, which were confiscated, frozen, and nationalized when Jews were driven out, or escaped. At a press conference, Leon Tamman, chairman of the presidium, explained one of WOJAC'S aims, "We are trying to rectify the lack of awareness in the civilized worlds of the suffering forgotten million."

WOJAC particularly wants the United States administra-

tion which, they were told afterwards, had transferred power of attorney for their company to the government. The family was under constant police surveillance and their neighbors stayed away, fearing that the police might suspect them.

Mrs. M, then a twelve-year-old girl, was kidnapped one day, from school. Following her teacher's instruction, Mrs. M walked out of the classroom to see someone who was

WOJAC has called on the Arab states to solve the Palestinian problem by absorbing the Arab refugees, just as Israel had absorbed and rehabilitated Jews who came from Arab countries. The organization will support any Arab, Israeli, international, or private initiatives for the development of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, that would result in a better quality of life for the Arab countries.

Numerous journalists have

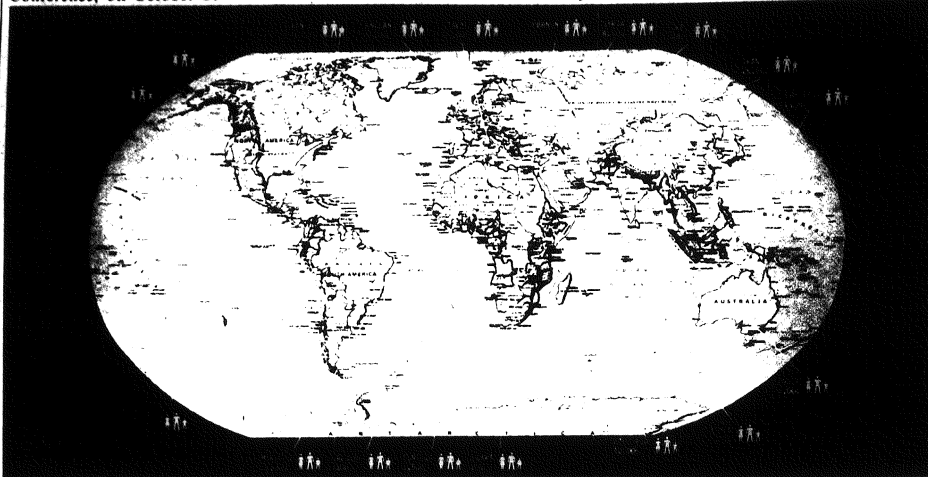
supposedly waiting to take her to the hospital to visit her mother. She was beaten over the head, her eyes were covered and she was put into a car. The authorities placed her in a dark room where the floors and walls were smeared with blood and covered with hair and nails. After several hours, a man walked in and told her that her father was a spy that had special phone communications with Israel. She did not agree and was brutally mistreated. After a severe beating, she was raped by five men. Mrs. M was then placed in a sack and delivered to a Christian family. After a long investigation initiated by her family, her whereabouts were revealed.

Mrs. M's family was a very affluent one, and generous to both the Jewish and Arabian communities in Iraq. They came to Israel with very little, and have had to start again. Her father, now aged 65, is earning his income as a waiter.

This struggle for freedom was one family's out of thousands. There are still Jewish communities who are not allowed to emigrate from Syria, Yemen and Iran. The delegates from North America, South America, and Israel gathered in Washington because of the need to define and publicize the plight of Jewish refugees in Arab lands.

In a plea to the international community to recognize the suffering of these people, Leon Tamman insisted, "The Scharamskys and the Nudels of the Arab world should be given more attention."

# The Forgotten Million



Dispersion of Jews from Arab and Islamic countries in the World.

28 in Washington D.C. The three-day event was attended by leading political figures, Israeli scholars, and delegates from the international Jewish community.

Yehoram Ben Shalom, an organizer of WOJAC, and former advisor to the Israeli Ministry of Labor, has lectured on Yeshiva University on the subject of Israeli politics. At his invitation, the Sephardic club sponsored a trip to the conference for eight students of Yeshiva College, and one from Stern. Rabbi Mitchell Serels, the head of the Sephardic Department at Yeshiva University, organized the delegation.

WOJAC, an independent and international organization, was founded in November of 1975, in Paris, which was the site of the first conference. The organization is acting on behalf of Jews who are being held hostage in the Arab countries, excluding the Arab states that maintain a liberal policy towards the few Jews residing in their lands. They are fighting to have the Jews' civil and human rights respected, including the freedom to leave if they so desire. They are also seeking to

asked why it has taken forty years for WOJAC to present its case to the world. Mordechai Ben Porat, chairman of the World Executive of WOJAC, explained that the Oriental Jews arrived in Israel penniless, and were placed in transit camps. The community lacked leadership, due to a preoccupation with earning a living, and a low level of education. When they did organize themselves, they were faced with opposition from the Israeli government, who felt that the issue would disturb any peace talks with Arab nations. WOJAC finally assured the government that it would not interfere with such talks, and on October 26, 1987, the Knesset passed a resolution fully supporting WOJAC's fight for the freedom of Jews in Arab countries, and compensation for their losses.

To substantiate the claims of the Jewish refugees, a hearing of witnesses was held on abuses of human and civil rights. Among the witnesses was a thirty-one year old woman whose testimony dealt with the violence suffered by the Jews of Iraq. Mrs. M's father and two of her relatives were the owners of a company whose products were marketed all over Iraq. In the late 1960's, the company began experiencing systematic harassment, which was perpetrated by the government. The two junior partners were accused of having links to Zionism and Israel, and beaten. Threats of their lives and the lives of their families induced them to sign a doc-

ument which, they were told afterwards, had transferred power of attorney for their company to the government. The family was under constant police surveillance and their neighbors stayed away, fearing that the police might suspect them. Mrs. M, then a twelve-year-old girl, was kidnapped one day, from school. Following her teacher's instruction, Mrs. M walked out of the classroom to see someone who was

WOJAC has called on the Arab states to solve the Palestinian problem by absorbing the Arab refugees, just as Israel had absorbed and rehabilitated Jews who came from Arab countries. The organization will support any Arab, Israeli, international, or private initiatives for the development of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, that would result in a better quality of life for the Arab countries. Numerous journalists have

supposedly waiting to take her to the hospital to visit her mother. She was beaten over the head, her eyes were covered and she was put into a car. The authorities placed her in a dark room where the floors and walls were smeared with blood and covered with hair and nails. After several hours, a man walked in and told her that her father was a spy that had special phone communications with Israel. She did not agree and was brutally mistreated. After a severe beating, she was raped by five men. Mrs. M was then placed in a sack and delivered to a Christian family. After a long investigation initiated by her family, her whereabouts were revealed. Mrs. M's family was a very affluent one, and generous to both the Jewish and Arabian communities in Iraq. They came to Israel with very little, and have had to start again. Her father, now aged 65, is earning his income as a waiter. This struggle for freedom was one family's out of thousands. There are still Jewish communities who are not allowed to emigrate from Syria, Yemen and Iran. The delegates from North America, South America, and Israel gathered in Washington because of the need to define and publicize the plight of Jewish refugees in Arab lands. In a plea to the international community to recognize the suffering of these people, Leon Tamman insisted, "The Scharamskys and the Nudels of the Arab world should be given more attention."

Glatt Kosher

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## Schrecker Joins History Department at Stern

By Joan P. Weiner

She was educated at Harvard, lived in Taiwan, and taught at Princeton. Now she's teaching here. Her name is Professor Schrecker and she's the newest addition to our History Department faculty.

Until this semester, Stern had only one full time history professor. Thus professor Schrecker is not only a major increase to our History faculty, she, in fact, doubles it. She feels history is important for our students to learn because "past experience, helps you understand what's going on today." Furthermore, it teaches you to think analytically. She compares this to the Talmudic way of thinking that many Stern students already possess.

Born and raised in Philadelphia in the fifties, she grew up right in the middle of the McCarthy era. This experience has a great influence on her present interests in history and although her Ph.D. is in European History, it is the McCarthy era that she has published works in.

Professor Schrecker graduated from Radcliffe in 1960 with a B.A. in history. For her that would have been enough. "Women back then didn't have careers and I planned to teach high-school."

However, when she was awarded a fellowship her thesis advisor nominated her for, she decided to continue her education. But getting her M.A. was never the most important thing in her life, it took, in fact fourteen years. She explains, "I really wanted to get married and have children." This goal took considerably shorter to accomplish. She was married right after receiving her M.A. to a Dr. of Chinese history. She went with him to Taiwan where they spent the years 1962 - 1969. She spent this time learning to speak Chinese, raising her two children and working on her doctoral dissertation. In 1971 she returned to Cambridge where her husband had accepted an offer from Princeton. Three years later, Dr. Schrecker finally finished her dissertation on the French debt to the U.S. after WWII, and received her Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Dr. Schrecker's first teaching job was at Harvard University, where she taught Harvard's equivalent of English Composition. She explains that English is taught in a rather unique style there, "instead of having it taught by the English Department, students could choose the subject they wished to take it in." She taught it in the field of history, it turned out to be a very positive experience, "I liked teaching writing actually. It was fun."

During this time, Dr. Schrecker was also writing her first book. It wasn't historically oriented, however, it was a cookbook entitled "Mrs. Chiang's Szechuan cookbook" based on the cooking styles she had learned from

the housekeeper who had returned with them from Taiwan.

Her interest in history eventually shifted from European to American, more specifically the 1950s. Her first teaching assignment that was completely historical, was a mini-course on the 1950 McCarthy era and the "Anti-Communist movement that dominated American politics". She found however that there were really no good books on the subject that she could use as a textbook. So she set out to write one. She is, still working on this book and hopes to have it completed sometime in the near future. She did however, publish one book on this subject just last year. It is entitled *No Ivory Tower* and it discusses the



**Professor Schrecker**

effects of McCarthyism on college campuses.

After three years at Harvard, Dr. Schrecker received a two year fellowship from Bunting Institute; a part of Radcliffe that gives special fellowships to women.

In 1981 she left Harvard to marry for the second time and moved to New York's upper west side with her husband, two children and four step-children. Feeling a desire to teach American History again, she attained positions at the New School and N.Y.U. Graduate School. Her first full time teaching job began in 1985 at prestigious Princeton University.

Finding the commute to Princeton to bothersome, and the lack of tenure disturbing, she sought a better position. Her reasons for coming to Stern were very simple "I was offered the job." She says she was not sure what to expect when she got here. "I had been told 'our students are good but its not Princeton'."

Dr. Schrecker was pleasantly surprised by the level of Stern students, and she claims she's "enjoying it as much as any teaching job I've ever had. I'm pleased." It is clear that the feeling is mutual with that of her students. They describe her invariably as "a nice person." They like her teaching methods because, as one Junior put it, "She doesn't just dictate, she explains." Another student of hers explained it this way, "She concentrates less on facts, more on concepts and historical

institutions."

It is encouraging for a new professor to enjoy a new position. Dr. Schrecker's hopes of course to achieve tenure here, but she also hopes to see new kinds of programs, including an American History program set up at Stern.

While some of her students expressed fears that Dr. Schrecker may feel she can't assign them as much work as she is used to assigning. It is clear however, that she does not feel this is true. "They don't know how good they really are."

### Harvard Conference

continued from p. 1, col. 3  
development of our Judaic studies programs."

Approximately 60 scholars from around the world gathered at this conference to hear and react to the presentation of four papers given by internationally recognized scholars. The conference is headed by Isadore Twersky, the son-in-law of the Rav, who presented a paper dealing with Rambam's views on Eretz Yisrael.

The Drs. were invited because of their expertise on the subject matter. Dr. Raffel has done extensive research on Maimonides, and Dr. Kanarfogel, head of the Judaic studies department, (who recently received his doctorate) published an article titled "The Aliyah of 'Three Hundred Rabbis' in 1211: Tosafist Attitudes Toward Settling in the Land of Israel." The conference is an ongoing event, and the doctors hope to attend another in the near future.

## Debating Club to be Renewed in Spring

by Amy Mehler

The Stern College Debating Club, which had difficulties convincing University teams to debate them last Spring, as well as attracting students, is facing other serious problems this year. Born out of one of last semester's courses called Persuasion and Debate taught by Professor Ivan Tillem, the student-organized teams intended to debate themselves in weekly intramurals on issues such as Star Wars, the Budget Deficit, Capital Punishment, Abortion, and Surrogate Motherhood. Eight debates were held last semester on Wednesdays during the club hour slot, but few students came to watch the proceedings.

It proved increasingly harder to take the debates seriously as the debaters became discouraged by the lack of student interest and involvement. It deteriorated to the point where students were ill-prepared to debate important issues that required intense preparation. According to Professor Tillem,

"The Debating Club is the hardest club to participate in because of the amount of work it demands. Not many were willing to do the work, and some only joined the club because it looked good on their resume."

This year, however, the Debating Club has been unable to hold even one debate despite Tillem's best efforts. The succession of Holidays falling out on Wednesdays, and the continued unwillingness of other teams to debate Stern's has placed the club in a virtual standstill. But high hopes remain with Professor Tillem for its eventual success as he is currently negotiating for competitive inter-College intermurals. His course will be offered again in the Spring semester and he hopes it will generate enough interest in serious students curious about the rudiments of logic, and the tackling of important issues to become an active force in the Debating Club.

McArthur in W.W.I., who runs "Passe Comitatus," Glenn Miller, head of "Coven in the Arms and Swords of the Lord," a leading Klansman whose talk show has an audience of one and a half million, George Deitz of Reary, West Virginia who owns "Liberty Bell," an anti-semitic newspaper with a circulation of 170,000, and Harold Covington, who received 56,000 votes when he ran for Attorney General.

"A cancer is growing in our society," concluded Ms. Ginsberg. "Are you really so positive it can't happen in America?"

### Potential Holocaust

continued from p. 1, col. 2

are highly educated men who attended Ivy League Universities and in many cases now hold public offices. They are men like Reverend Richard Butler, a former Colonel in the U.S. Air Force, who leads the "Christians of Jesus Christ," and tries to convince the poor farmers of the mid-west that the Jews are to blame for their misfortunes; William Potter Gale, a former aid to

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## TAC NOTES

## Respect for our Rabbis

by Yael Speigler

"Anyone who disputes against his teacher it is as if he disputes against the Divine Presence." (Rambam, Sefer Hamitzvot, Positive Commands 20a)

We have certainly progressed from elementary and high school in showing proper respect to those who educate us. At that time, talking and acting up in class was an expected discipline problem that teachers were forced to deal with. Now that we have graduated to a university level, where as independent adults, we are faced with new intellectual challenges and stronger self-motivation, being "chutzipadik" in class is no longer an issue. It is simply not tolerated by the school's standards, or our own. In this sense, we have improved the level of kavod that we pay our teachers. However, there is another dimension to this issue of Kibbud HaRav that has not been rectified, and perhaps has even been aggravated since we began our careers as college students. This issue regards the amount of respect we show our teachers out of the classroom i.e. discrediting things they may have said or criticizing their style in general. No doubt we must be intelligent enough to question and challenge information that we are taught in order to fully understand it. But we should never assume that we are intelligent enough to falsify what our teachers have said and to defame their characters because we do not agree with them. There are a number of factors involved here that require further exploration, so that we can reach a heightened level of awareness of the severity of this problem, and help minimize our laxity when it comes to conducting ourselves in this matter.

Rav Chaim Shmulevitz, in Sichot Mussar, gives a beautiful discourse explaining why a scholarly teacher deserves such a high degree of respect. The nation of Israel is likened to a bird and our Zekanim, elders, are its wings. The other animals all function without wings; a bird does not. Similarly, all other nations of the world can function without scholars; B'nei Yisrael cannot. Therefore, speaking against our Rabbis and teachers is not just an individual offense shaming one person's honor, but it is demeaning to all chachamim and the status they occupy in our nation. Each teacher received knowledge from a teacher in the previous generation. They are all part of a chain that can be traced back to Moshe Rabbeinu — the ultimate teacher — who received his knowledge directly from G-d himself. By acting in a disrespectful manner, it is as if we are trying to destroy our link in this chain which connects all past and future generations. We not only lessen the influence one scholar has on others by shaming him, but we lessen the potential influence of all scholars by attributing a bad image to them.

We see in Melaachim 11, perakim 4 and 5, the ramifications of not having the proper amount of Kavod for a teacher. Gechuzi, the student of Elisha, ignored his teacher's command to immediately take his staff to revive the son of the Shunammite woman without stopping for anyone or anything. Instead, Radak tells us, he made a mockery of the command by asking everyone he met along the way if they believed that the staff had the power to revive the dead. Because of this attitude, he was unable to perform the miracle. He again violated his teacher's wishes by running

after Naaman, the captain of Aram, to collect gifts that Elisha adamantly refused to accept. As punishment for this improper behavior, he and his family were stricken with tzora'at.

From a halachic point of view, speaking against our teachers constitutes the sin of lashon harah; a grave offense in and of itself. By not showing respect for our educators, we also fail to fulfill the positive precept of "Honor the face of the old man" (Vayikrah 19:32) which requires one to honor Torah scholars. Furthermore, there is a Gemorah in Sanhedrin that says one who insults a Torah scholar has no share in the world to come. With all this in mind, we can certainly understand Rambam's statement that "Jerusalem was not destroyed until her scholars were shamed," for it was the scholars who kept Jerusalem and the Jewish people so strong.

If viewed in the proper perspective, honoring our teachers properly is a crucial, but not necessarily difficult task. It says in Devarim 6:7, "Veshinantam levanecha" — you should teach it to your sons. Rashi defines your sons as your students because the only relationship comparable to a student-pupil relationship is that of a father and son. The Tur Yoreh De'ah 242:1, takes this idea one step further, and says that a person is obligated to honor and revere his teacher more than his parents. Parents give him life in this world — his teacher gives him life in the world to come. We cannot deny that our teachers are responsible for a large part of who we are and by slighting them, intentionally or otherwise, we are really slighting a part of ourselves. By giving our teachers the honor and respect they deserve, we will condition ourselves to become more understanding of their ideas, and we will benefit maximally from the wisdom which they dedicate their lives to share with us.

## First National Chemistry Day Celebrated at SCW

by Rochelle Newman

The first National Chemistry Day was celebrated at Stern College with a Chem-Magic Show. President Ronald Reagan and Congress declared November sixth to be National Chemistry Day, in an effort to promote knowledge of chemistry in young American chemistry students. There is a shortage of people entering the field of chemistry, and Congress is hoping that National Chemistry Day will help to heighten interest in this important field.

Sheba Stern, Dina Jaffe, Orlie Levy and BatSheva Levine volunteered to perform the magic for the show. Dr. Blau, Professor Dobin, and Mrs. Victory assigned experiments to them. Ms.

Stern began by building a Tower of Babylon. She was followed by Ms. Jaffe and Ms. Levy in the Rainbow Connection. The audience watched in amazement as colorless solutions turned into bright colors of the rainbow, merely by the addition of dry ice.

Ms. Jaffe said that she hopes National Chemistry Day will "promote school spirit in terms of the sciences in Stern." Chem-Magic showed that science does not always have to be sophisticated, it can also be fun and entertaining. "I had a great time doing it," said Ms. Stern, "I definitely think it should be done next year." The audience's applause showed that they wholeheartedly agreed.

## Women In Accounting

continued from p. 7 col. 3

at Coopers & Lybrand. She found that although it is usually not an issue, sometimes conflicts will occur because of religious obligations, and this is most often the case when the manager or supervisor is of a non-religious nature. It is then more difficult to understand the various complications which may result from religious duty. It is normally acceptable to take off for holidays, but the hours are deducted from expected overtime hours. Ms. Fogel has experienced no difficulties as a woman professional and mentioned that a great number of the members in her firm are women. She cites her college background as good preparation for her accounting career and especially notes the exceptional job placement of Stern Graduates. Much of this can be attributed to the excellent reputation of Stern as a result of the double curriculum and unusual aid of the accounting department faculty in obtaining on-campus interviews with no selective

process of resumes.

The extraordinary cooperation on the part of the staff of the Sy Syms School of Business has provided many students with optimistic outlooks for future career opportunities. Benay Perlman, an accounting major now at Stern, has enjoyed these convenient advantages, and now many others can look forward to an even stronger program in the field of accounting under the direction of Dean Michael Schiff and Assistant Dean Ira Jaskoll. A member of the teaching staff, Professor Hornung, also the assistant head of the accounting department at Queens College, is impressed with the student interest and intellectual stimulation provided in the classroom. He believes that the level at Stern is definitely comparable to that at Queens.

Given these facts, the future products of SSSB accounting department can only meet further success and continue to aspire to be among the top women professionals in this field today.

## Women In Medicine

continued from p. 7 col. 5

sive. Not one doctor thought that her children had suffered from her not being at home with them for these short intervals.

Judging from these women's experiences, it may well be impossible to devote oneself wholly to both medicine and motherhood. A sacrifice is necessary along the way, and it seems that most women would choose to assign their career inferior status. Dr. Debbie Genuth (Mt. Sinai '82), an internist, says that because of family responsibilities she could not devote the time to master a more sophisticated field, while Dr. Klein, a pediatrician, regrets not being able to learn the skills nec-

essary to perform cardiac surgery. Frustration was further voiced regarding the unchallenging nature of these doctors' part-time jobs.

While some said that they would seriously rethink their career choice if faced with it again, most of these women claimed that they are happy with their decisions. Medicine is both exciting and extremely fulfilling. As a profession, it alone offers one the satisfaction of reducing the physical pain of others and even curing them of disease. Doctors are respected for possessing these vital skills. Medicine is a difficult and demanding path to choose, but one that offers great rewards. The uncertainty a pre-med feels should not

be related to her ability to balance both career and motherhood, for as Miriam Ambalu stated, the major criterion to succeed in medicine, as in any field, is to believe in oneself. What a pre-med student must decide is if it is worth it to her to devote so much time to learning skills in a career in which she may never be able to achieve the maximum possible. There seems to be no alternative for someone who loves the sciences, yet also enjoys working with people. Medicine can be the ultimate profession but only for one who is positive that it is the best way for her to both realize her potential intellectually and also benefit her fellow man.

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## Besamin 1987 Formally Presented

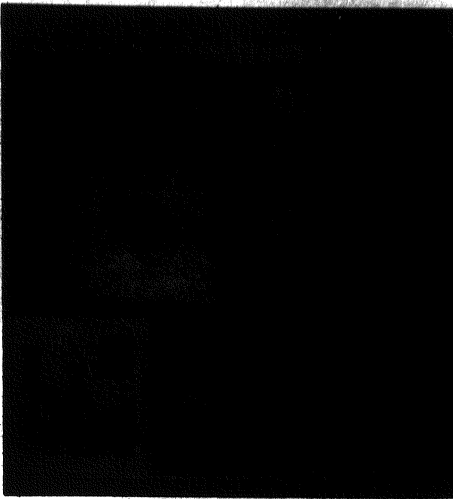
by Shira Spolter

In an evening celebrating creative writing and visual arts, students gathered in Koch Auditorium for a formal presentation of Besamin 1987, the Fine Arts Journal of Stern College.

The program began with a short history of Besamin, presented by Wendy Zeirler, editor-in-chief of the 1988 edition. In her opening remarks, she explained how the journal was founded and how it continues to give students the opportunity to display their creative talents. Esther Boylan, editor-in-chief of last year's journal, thanked those who submitted their works to Besamin, and all those who contributed and offered their support. After the opening statements, students, whose works were published in last year's journal, read their creative pieces aloud. These included the works of Shira Lookstein, Naama Goldstein, Sharon Herzfeld, Karen Liss, Wendy Zeirler, and Esther Boylan. Joan Weiner, literary editor of Besamin 1988 and Amy Mehler, associate literary editor of Besamin 1988 assisted in reading the works of last year's graduates, Chantzie Shem Tov and Rivka Klein. The various readings ranged from poems, such as "Socrates" and "Shabbat" to essays and short stories entitled "Footsteps," "A Bundle of Joy," and "A Trip Back."

Dr. Louise Rose, Professor of creative writing in Stern, spoke of the writing programs available to students, emphasizing particularly the creative writing courses. She ended the oral presentation by reading an excerpt of her own novel, *The Launching of Barbara Fabrikant*.

Following the first half of the program, participants were invited to browse around the



### Besamin Art Submissions

auditorium to view the original pieces of artwork, which were photographed and published in Besamin 1987. The artwork was arranged in an aesthetically pleasing display, with colorful scarves draped around the easels and spotlights strategically placed to accentuate the pieces. "Despite the physical limitations of Koch Auditorium, the display was quite visually effective," said fine arts major, Shani Golin. "There were a limited number of easels and no gallery walls to hang paintings. We had to be extremely creative to compensate for the physical problems of the room," she added.

The visual arts display included photographs, paintings, drawings, and paper cuts. Pieces were submitted by Amy Barenholz, Deena Weiss, Shani Klineman, Erica Schoonmaker, Helen Schurroyt, Shani Golin, Felicia Feder, Susan Eichelbaum, Leah Friedman, Cheryl Williams, Sharon Pfeiffer, Wendy Zeirler, Melissa Pletter, and Stephanie Selesny.

To end the program, the editors and faculty urged students to continue to work on their creative talents and to contribute to this year's edition of Besamin.



Naama Goldstein with Besamin 87 cover designed from her own refracted image.

## Understanding the Exit Exam

by Laura Greenfield

In Stern College and all of the Yeshiva University undergraduate schools, seniors are required to take, and pass, the dreaded "exit exam". Why is it, though, that our university is one of the only ones in New York which makes this test mandatory for graduation?

Approximately five years ago, New York State reviewed this school to determine whether or not it should remain an accredited institution. Upon completion of its evaluation, Albany suggested that YU, due to its small size, institute testing to determine the "outcome achievement" of its graduates. They felt that in order to assess the accomplishment of each student in his or her major, a test was required to measure the knowledge acquired in the individual's field of study against that of a larger body. This process would also aid the faculty in determining if their curriculum meets up to standards of larger universities.

There are two types of exit exams offered by the university. The GRE (Graduate Exam) is put out by the Educational Testing Service (ETS). It is a nationally administered test usually used for the purpose of entering certain graduate schools. It comes in two forms: the General GRE which tests general knowledge, and the Subject GRE which tests knowledge in a specific field of study. Of the two, our school uses only the Subject GRE, because as Mrs. Ethel Orlian, Assistant Dean of SCW says, it is meant to "measure what was accomplished in the major - not just one's overall knowledge." The second type of exit exam is the Departmental exam. This test is prepared, administered, and graded by each department within the university.

The faculty, after being introduced to the idea of an exit exam, had a mixed reaction. Therefore, the school left it up to each individual department to decide whether they would like to give the GRE or the Departmental exam. The majority of the departments chose the GRE as it would be less work and hassle for them. However, Stern had a distinct problem: shaped majors. What does one do with girls who have majored in a combination of subjects, instead of just one?

In the early years, when the test was first administered, the school looked up an individual student's record and had members of each department with which she was associated make up a special exam for her. Needless to say, this process was inefficient and time consuming. Now, each student is required to submit a paper or complete a project dealing with her shaped major. Representative professors from each department involved evaluate the girl and grade her accordingly. To date, this method has worked quite well.

But what about exams that are required as criterion for entrance into graduate schools? These exams, as long as they test the material covered in the individual's major, are acceptable. Exams such as the MCAT, DAT and NTE fall into this category. However, students taking the LSAT or GMAT are still required to take a GRE or Departmental in order to graduate.

Fees for all exit exams are \$29.00. Departmentals, although they are administered by the school, still involve a fee due to all the work and time that goes into preparing and grading them, as well as incidental expenses. The school feels it is only "fair" that everyone be required to pay the fee.

The only Departmental exams the school administers are for Accounting, Biology, Business, Jewish Studies, Psychology and Speech majors. However, if one does not pass the GRE in their field, the school will prepare a Departmental exam for, and administer it to them.

### Time...

continued from p.3, col.5  
places where the time was right. One student encapsulated the phenomena as the places where "reality chose to reassert itself in a temporal light." The lunchroom was symbolically representing its menu of parsley, sage, broccoli quiche and thyme. The correct time in the library was a reiteration of the old quality versus quantity time debate.

On my way to interview Mr. Mandelbaum, I noticed that the clock on the main floor of the school building was two minutes ahead of the times. The Head of Buildings and Grounds downtown referred this timely question to Mr. Socol, Vice-President of business affairs for Yeshiva University, for a more exacting answer.

"It's all a product of the passing of time," said Mr. Socol. The clocks are all the relics from 1970 when the present Stern College school building was purchased. Basically, we're stuck in a time capsule. As time marches on the clocks just can't tell time like they once did. All the clocks are controlled by one 'grandfather clock' in the Dean's office and none of the times can be changed inde-

pendently of another. One bad time just begets another. The biggest problem is that many of the clocks need new parts, but since the clocks are old time bearers they are not on the market anymore. In time, about a month, a whole shipment of new clocks which run independently of each other will be arriving in Stern College.

As he recounted this tale of woe, I intuitively asked about the manifestation of this epoch problem in YC. Once upon a time, Mr. Socol said, Furst Hall had the same problem. That is, until all the clocks were switched this summer. He reassured me by saying that "presently, Belfer Hall has no clocks." Einstein, though, where time heals all wounds was hopefully overstocked.

While time is of the essence, proper priority has to be placed upon its value. Mr. Socol said, that "changing time means money and for now we will just have to live with a warped perception of time."

I thought to myself that these times demand the time. Well, actually, it's not all that bad. Just think of it as a choice between the best of the times and the worst of them.

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# SPORTS

## Tennis Team Wins Final Match Against Steven's Tech

by Miriam Simpson

Last week the Stern College tennis team finished off their season by wining their final match against Steven's Tech College. This was a landmark event. Steven's Tech is noted for their superb performance in the CUNY league and has hardly ever been beaten. Stern always has tough matches against them and had never yet beaten them. The Stern players performed superbly and in a gruelling match finally defeated the opposition by winning five out of the nine matches played. Steven's Tech's coach and players were surprisingly shocked at the talent exhibited by the Stern athletes and their ability to match them.

Both doubles and singles played, 8 game pro-sets. The number one doubles team, Sharon Sussman and Miriam Simpson has a score of eight games to two and the other four matches were consecu-



Back Row l. to R: Annabelle Fernandez, Page Levy, Sara Postal, Dassi Sohn, Stephanie Fernandez. Front Row l. to R: Renee Levy, Sharon Sussman, Miriam Simpson, Vicky Gribetz. Not Shown: Lisa Schreiber, Pam Laulicht.

tively won by the top four singles players, Sharon Sussman, Miriam Simpson, Dassi Sohn and Renee Levy.

Towards the end of the match the score was four games all and the next match won

by either team would decide the champions. Still under much pressure, since in addition, there was a tie-breaker, they won the game and match.

Now that the women's college tennis league season

is over, the team will be challenging other universities and practicing throughout the winter. They will have more time for coaching and can start intraleague tournaments and set up a new ladder system.

## New Strides for Athletic Dept.

by Hedva Granatstein

Considerable progress has been made in the athletic department of Stern College. According to Dr. Shevlin, the athletic director, "Dean Bacon and the administration have been very supportive." The administration has hired an assistant basketball coach and is in the process of hiring a second assistant coach. The basketball team recently obtained its own court at the Einstein Falk recreational center. Two home games are scheduled there and the team has full access to the center's swimming pool. Furthermore, the team has the use of the 96th street gym for practice and there is now a new transportation system run by an outside system.

At Stern College the locker rooms adjacent to the gym have been renovated and hopefully students will have access to them soon. Dr. Shevlin is working on improvements in the gym and is contributing to the expansion of opportunities in physical education. Presently, Stern college has a Basketball team and Tennis team. Dr. Shevlin is interested in organizing fencing, track and volleyball teams. Once additional teams are formed there is a chance for Stern College to gain eligibility for varsity status. Dr. Shevlin will be distributing questionnaires to the student body regarding the formation of new sports teams.

Dr. Shevlin indicated that there is a possibility for Yeshiva University to sponsor a team to compete in Elitzuria in Israel. Overall, Dr. Shevlin seems very optimistic and is encouraged by the interest of the student body and the administration.

## Chance of a Life-time Possible through Elitzuria II

Elitzuria II may be the opportunity of a lifetime for athletic Y.U. students who have dreamed of Olympic-style sports competition. Held every four years in Israel, Elitzuria II invites eligible religious youths from all over the world to meet for a spectacular week of athletic competition, celebrations, and cultural exchanges. With over 2,000 students expected to attend, the coming games are to take place from July 26th through August 1st. Shabbat and kashrut will be observed.

Elitzuria II is sponsored by the Elitzur Religious Sports Association of Israel and is marking its 50th anniversary this year. With over 150

branches and over 25,000 members, ages 8 to 80, Elitzur supports and conducts sports programs and religious summer camps, not only in Israel, but in over 15 other countries as well.

Any young person between the ages of 14-19 is eligible to participate in Elitzuria II. Students need not be world class athletes or superstars in order to take part in the exciting international event. There are no trials, elimination, or preheats in order to qualify for competition and participation. A unique feature of the program is that all students, irrespective of athletic ability or achievement, may participate if they meet

the age requirements and become part of a sponsoring delegation.

At the start of the games, entrants in each sport are divided by age groups (14 - 16 and 17 - 19) and by skill level. This procedure ensures that all students participate fully and at an appropriate competitive level. Participants may choose from one or more of the following activities in which to compete: badminton, basketball, chess, floor hockey, handball, indoor soccer, judo, karate, softball, squash, swimming, table tennis, tennis, track and field, and volleyball.

In preparation for Elitzuria II, delegations are being formed throughout the United

States. Several are being formed in the New York area. The Y.U. Athletic Department will canvass students at both the YC and SCW campuses to determine if there is sufficient student interest to warrant Y.U. sponsoring a team or several teams for Elitzuria II. Students interested in additional information may obtain a brochure describing the program and an interest application by contacting (call or drop a note) Dr. Gil Shevlin, Director of Athletics, MSAC 101, 960-5211.

## Basketball Team Defeated 25-85

by Annabelle Fernandez

The Stern College basketball team was defeated 25-85 on Monday November 9, by Bloomfield College in New Jersey. According to captains, Stephanie Schecter, Nava Wells and Sheba Stern, their opponents were a very aggressive and physical team. At one point during the game, tension

between the two teams intensified to the point where a fight almost broke out. "We also weren't really unified until the second half and that really hurt us in the end," adds Nava Wells. Stephanie Schecter admitted "that despite the loss, it was a good learning experience and prepared us for the next game."

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