Yeshiva Project Will Include New Stern Buildings, Campus

By REFA MARKOVITZ

A new Stern College classroom building and a Women’s Residence Hall are included in the $30,000,000 building project of Yeshiva University, Dr. Samuel Belkin, Yeshiva president, announced recently.

The new buildings will be part of the proposed Y. U. Mid-Town Center to be bounded by Broadway and Amsterdam Avenues and West 86th and West 87th Streets.

According to Dr. Belkin, the project should be launched within a year and completed within ten years.

After an extensive investigation by the Board of Trustees of Yeshiva, the university decided on the building program because of the lack of suitable facilities for sale or rent in mid-town Manhattan.

The proposed Mid-Town Center is to be composed of two campus areas. In addition to educational facilities for Stern College and Teachers’ Institute for Women, and a women’s dormitory, the site is to include a Graduate Center, as well as a University’s executive and development offices.

The area encompasses approximately two and a half blocks. The proposed cost is estimated at $25,000,000.

Girls Attend Y. U. Conclave

Four Stern College girls will be counselors in West Hartford, Connecticut this week-end at the first New England Youth Conclave sponsored by the Yeshiva University Youth Bureau.

Sara Avrutin ’63, Jody Fink ’63, Rahel Gottebschak ’63, and Tamar Horovitz ’61 will participate in a skit at the Oneg Shabbat.

They will also talk about Stern College at a session devoted to the divisions of YU. In addition, they will direct a talent show, help conduct religious services, and lead Israeli singing and dancing.

Ranging from 14 to 18 years of age, participants are expected to attend from more than 50 New England communities.

Reisman, Offenbacher Head Inter-Yeshiva Group at Stern

Extra services have been provided recently for girls residing in the Stern College dormitory, the Hotel Collingwood. Based on the recommendations of the officers and members of the dormitory council, mailboxes for inter-student correspondence have been placed on each floor.

A pick-up and delivery laundry service has been obtained at minimal costs through the efforts of Barbara Lahoud ’63.

A dormitory newspaper handled by Gloria Galkin ’61 has already produced one issue and recently conducted a ballet to choose a permanent name for the forthcoming issues.

For security reasons, keys to control the usage of elevators and to stop the use of dormitory floor have been issued. No one may take the elevator to a dormitory floor without the use of this key; whereas the other floors of the hotel may be reached merely by pushing the button.

In the field of culture, Artie Dinstein ’62 and Eva Fron ’62 have been chosen to maintain the upkeep of a special cultural bulletin board, informing the girls of any event of interest taking place in the city.

The newspaper, “The New York Times” may have copies delivered to their doors daily, and the regular newspapers price is through Times London ’62.

Dean Elizabeth Lass has volunteered to donate magazines for a new system inaugurated in the dorm lounge. Students may read them there, or take them out in a notebook. Rahel Gottebschak ’63 will be in charge of this.

Links Dorm Changes

The first Yeshiva, of the girls’ chapter has already been published. Besides the co-chairmen, Judy Barvick, Judy Cohen, Judy Mettger, Phyllis D. Kats, Esther Rivkin, Channa Rubin and Linda Buchman worked on it.

“We hope that the Yeshiva will give the girls a feeling of schedule,” Sherrie said.

Other projects include inter-yeshiva theatrical and essay contests and a debating team.

“Self-education can be continued by anyone who is interested in the fundamentals of yeshiva education,” said Arthur Landerman, overall chairman of Inter-Yeshiva Student Council.

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Thanksgiving

When 102 Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock nearly 350 years ago, they found a frightening wilderness. If at first it was impossible to get food from the uncultivated land, the newcomers had to depend mainly on the provisions they had brought from England. As long as they did not establish a lasting source of food here, they were doomed to death. At the very moment that these brave pioneers could finally partake of the first fruits of this country, they knew they had founded a permanent colony and they thanked God for it. Similar sentiment was expressed when America was 300 years ago confronted with a spiritual wilderness.

It took years until some kind of organized religious life was established, and it took many generations before the survival of Judaism in America

Jewish life was dependent, for its nourishment upon the influx of new immigrants. It was not until institutions of Torah for American born boys and girls were founded that the Jewish life of one generation could be fulfilled by native resources, that the continuity of Judaism on American soil could be guaranteed.

Yeshiva University was one of the first institutions to fulfill this vital need. It has planted the seeds of Judaism in America, and for almost four decades with rewarding results. This work could not be effective in its entirety until the establishment of Stern College, which gives many women the opportunity to help perpetuate Judaism.

This opportunity must not be wasted. Because of their education and training, Stern College students must take a vital role in the struggle to strengthen Judaism in America.

Science Curriculum

As a result of the general rise in enrollment, the number of science majors at Stern College has increased. These include chemistry, biology, mathematics and premedical students.

Now that two classes have graduated, it might be worthwhile to review the curriculum for science majors to see how it could be improved for future classes. The curriculum must mean more of the requirements of graduation and be suitable for prospective fields.

Until now math majors have found it difficult to get accepted into graduate schools because they lacked a necessary course. This course, advanced calculus, has been instituted.

Chemistry or biology majors who wish to teach in secondary schools must often be qualified to teach a subject other than the one in which they majored. This is because most schools are using a full-time science teacher for only one subject.

An allied major is therefore vital. A social studies teacher with a major in history is qualified to teach world history, economics, geography and civics. On the other hand, a chemistry major cannot teach biology, physics or even general science without additional courses.

In order to promote the career of her college work devoted to Hebrew and another 15 to 18 credits to education courses, a science major finds it difficult to work out a program which permits taking the fullest advantage of the courses offered in her major field of interest. It is virtually impossible to branch into other science.

According to the catalogue, premedical students can take biology for just one year, after they have taken the medical College Admissions Test in their junior year. This is a disadvantage which makes it more difficult for them to compete with students from other colleges for entrance to medical school.

Many students have found that since the requirements in Hebrew language and literature are so numerous, it would be to their advantage to reduce the number of credits required in another foreign language.

Furthermore, since it is the scientific aspect of the second major which is most useful to them, one year of scientific German should be offered in place of the present two year requirement or equivalent. Many graduate schools require it for admission.

The average student now takes 13 secular credits and four credits in Jewish studies toward her B.A., plus two or four additional credits in Religious Studies.

In order to include a wider range of laboratory and other courses, the science major should be permitted, if she so desires and is qualified, to take 15 secular credits, two more in Jewish studies for the B.A., and four additional credits in Jewish studies. In this way, the total number of credits would not exceed the maximum permitted and the requirement of six credits per term of Jewish studies would be fulfilled.

Mental Home Visit Induces Thanks

By NECHAMA MAYERFIELD and BIVRA ADELMAN

About a month ago, in the middle of our very active vacation, ambition took over us and we decided to visit the state-supported mental home for women.

Upon our arrival we had a short talk with the case worker, in which we were given some background information.

As we then joined a group of student nurses about to have lunch, one of the psychiatrists (a psychiatrist of the school) introduced herself. "One woman," the psychiatrist said, "was accompanied by her sister, a professor of philosophy.

Another woman was the wife of an alderman and the mother of seven children, all, she believed, now confined to mental institutions.

A third case was a first in mental hygiene, a girl of nine who was brought up in a home with nothing but cruel treatment. She looked perfectly normal to us and we wondered why she was there. We were told that although she was of high intelligence, she badly needed psychiatric treatment and was considered medically ill by her kin.

The psychiatrist of the institution decided to experiment with this girl. Under hypnosis she learned all about the cruel treatment she had suffered at home. Her parents wanted a son, recent experience had shown her.

She was committed and mistreated from the beginning. As an outlet for her mother's frustration, she was frequently thrown down a complete flight of stairs.

The Welfare Board, hearing of her mistreatment, took her away from this environment and took her to her grandmother. Here she wasn't thrown down any stairs. Instead, as punishment, she was locked in a dark room for long periods of time.

Through hypnosis, a new concept of treatment in the mental field was introduced to the school.

A fourth case was a dwarflike woman with very low mental ability. Friedland upon the Bar Mitzvah of her daughter to an all time low in America, is only the externals of Jewish existence. There is no foundation for them to compete with students from other colleges for entrance to medical school.

In a recent talk at Columbia, Professor Ginsberg said that at a time when discrimination was still all too low in America, there was a growing self-consciousness or problem with the problem of identity.

The second paradox, said Ginsberg, is that although "American Jewry has the highest level of general education, there is a decrease in the knowledge of the Jewish heritage."

"This is related to the feeling of 1st generation immigration," said Ginsberg.

"The advent of Hitler and the Statehood of Israel has strongly affected Zionism among Jews," said Ginsberg. "It is a more positive feeling toward Israel but a wonder at its depth."

Prof. Ginsberg maintained that the American Jewish community is in the world, but its apparent strength is only the external of Jewish life.

The function of the increased number of synagogues being built, said Ginsberg, is to become more social than religious.

The final paradox Prof. Ginsberg mentioned is that as life for the American Jew has become easier, the increasing emphasis on external pressures has increased the "problem of finding meaning for a person's Jewishness."
Parisian Surveys Judaism in France

By SONIA INTRATOR

Jewish Youth movements play an important role in France. Haupt, Habanim, Honorat, Habonim, and Aguda. As France is now in very close relations with Israel, Zionists are widely spread among the Jewish youth. Once a year, on Yom Hootonot or Lag B’Omer, all the movements meet. People come from all parts of society and it is an occasion to compare their different ideas, to discuss them and try to find a solution together. As in most of the countries France’s Jewry faces the problem of assimilation. French Jewish youth receive an intensive education in French culture and appreciate it. Their Jewish education is therefore superficial and the majority have the wrong idea of what Judaism is and means. What is needed now, it seems to me, are institutions where the youth could obtain a higher Jewish education.

There are three Yeshivot and three Seminaries in France. Three Jewish high schools in Paris, and one in Eastern France. There is also a student’s house and a Kibbutz student’s restaurant located in the “Quarter Latin” where you can find all the students gathering and discussing topics of interest. Jews in France occupy important places in the government, the university, journalism, and show business. Most of them are assimilated, however, and do not act or present themselves as Jews.

In general, the attitude of Jews toward religion and nationalism follows this division: the Consistorial Jews are generally traditional, with many variations. The Zionists are often non-religious. The Liberals and assimilationists have few or no connections with Judaism.

With the Dreyfus and Pétain affairs not so far away, anti-Semitism is still a topic of discussion in France. In these days we have noticed a new rise of anti-Semitism, and this is due to the difficult political and economic situation of France (according to the so-called principle that when something goes wrong in a place, there is always some Jew responsible for it). New youth movements are appearing such as “Jeune Nation” (Young Nation) whose ideas are strongly nationalistic and fascist. One of their latest accomplishments was the procuring in Paris of the Second World War Jewish martyr’s monument.

There is a newspaper which is known officially as defending anti-Semitism and fascist ideas. A few years ago, when Pierre Mendès France was Premier of the French government, he might have heard more than once anti-Semitic accusations in the French parliament. For the moment, we can say that there is no virulent anti-Semitism; but let us beware of this existence and be ready to fight it. This can only be done if Jews themselves are not ashamed of their Jewish plausibility, if they know, appreciate, and are proud of their own culture.

Dean Dan Vogel Announces 1958-59 Students’ Honor List

The Dean’s List of Scholastic Achievement for the academic year of 1958-1959 was announced recently by Dr. Dan Vogel, acting dean of Stern College. This honor list includes all students who achieved an index of 3.4 or better for the past year, with no failing grade.

The following students have earned Dean’s List honors:

Freshmen: Babia Abramovitch, Sandra Caplan, Eva Braun, Gilda Goldstein, Myrna Kren, Babette Freimark, Esther Gorlin, Judith Rosenberg, Dena Shapiro, Simma Rosenbaum, Sheila Weinreb, Dvorah Wilamowsky.

Sophomores: Judith Borovick, Babette Freimark, Esther Gur-dinor, Phyllis D. Katz, Salima Muller, Helen Pfeffer, Elinor Vorvitch-iner, Shirley Wurthmert, Naomi Wilamowsky.

Notice

Those students who have paid and not yet received their 1958 yearbooks are advised that negotiations are still being carried on with the printer. Either the books will be distributed or the money refunded.
Senior

Co-chairmen of the senior class chagiga which will be held on Sunday, December 6, are Shirley Pasternak and Paula Fogel.

Since it will be held in the home of a senator, there will be no admission fee, they said. Instead there will be aaffle with prizes to be won.

Robbie Rosen, class president, urged all seniors to call Leonard Photography for an appointment for Yearbook pictures before December 4. Hours are Monday through Friday 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and Thursday until 7 p.m.

Junior

About seventy-five people attended the Junior Coffeesta, Sunday evening, November 8. Colored Israeli travel posters and candle light were provided by the decorations committee. Benjy Hulckower, on the drums, and Carmi Horowitz, accordionist, furnished Israeli music. Landa Stifterman and Phyllis Katz entertained with an experimental edition of a larger volume concerning synagogue library organization which is being used throughout the world.

The following faculty members have published articles in the Fall 1959 issue of Tradition.


In the October 1959 issue of Tradition, Messrs. Horowitz and Shoshannah are co-chairmen of the rings and freshman class project for this year. Working in connection with Beth Israel Hospital, the seniors have planned an affair for the evening. The affair was chaperoned by Rabbi Baruch Faivelson.

Stern College Closed Saturdays Opened Sundays

Stern Faculty Publishes Chagigas Held by Classes; Future Plans Announced

Dr. Leo Jung, professor of ethics, has issued the seventh volume on the Jewish Library series. Entitled "Guardians of Our Heritage, 1724-1935," the 25 page book recounts the lives and achievements of great men of that period.

Dr. Emanuel Barkman, assistant professor of political science, is author of "A Functional Approach to the Hanukkah," published by Columbia University Press in Essays on Jewish Life and Thought. The article illustrates the common wisdom approach implicit in the body of Jewish law in questions of civil and criminal legislation.

Max Celnik, librarian, has published The Synagogue Library, Organization and Administration. In this work, Mr. Celnik presents a classification system of Judaism and Hellenic. The approach is an experimental edition of a larger volume concerning synagogue library organization which is being used throughout the world.

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Our most serious problem, she believes, is that the girls have such heavy programs. Students are so busy doing required courses like, they are left with little time to read in a pleasurable and relaxed fashion. "In college," she explained, "one ought to have time to think about such things as politics and world events."

Dr. Goldstein helps to stimulate interest at Stern in current events through her work as faculty advisor of the Current Events Club. Asked about the history department, Dr. Goldstein commented that it could be improved by the addition of new courses in areas that are now becoming more significant, for example Russian history and Far Eastern History. She believes that the Advanced Reading Program enriches the curriculum and represents a partial solution to the problems presented by the students' heavy programs because of its individualized and independent nature.

Along the same lines, she suggested that it might be a good idea to have an Honor seminar in social sciences for superior students in history, political science, sociology and psychology.

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