Betty Friedan Speaks At SCW

She has picketed the White House and has been subpoenaed. She was one of the founding mothers of the National Organization for Women (N.O.W.). Her book, The Feminine Mystique, sold over two million copies and set the women’s liberation movement in motion.

Betty Friedan, came to speak at Stern College on Tuesday evening, January 26. The occasion was the monthly meeting of the American Association of Women in Science (A.W.S.) where approximately fifty A.W.S. members assembled in the front lounge of Brookdale Hall.

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

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

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

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

The speech concluded with a look at today’s young women. “The new breed of women, young women, take (equal opportunity and self-expression) for granted,” as opposed to older women who “feel guilty about their aggressiveness.” While aggressiveness was seen by feminists as a positive goal, Ms. Friedan ruefully admits, “Some monsters.” Young women in general are more student to Stern College and to answer any questions that they might have had about Stern. She also visited out-of-town schools and attended seminars to continue to students the importance of continuing their Jewish education after high school.

According to Ms. Palkin, the Office of Admissions has undergone a substantial change over the past few years. Whereas in the past the Office played a rather passive role at Yeshiva, it now becomes a very active part of the University.

The Office of Admissions is determined to enroll better qualified students than ever before.

Y. U. Evaluated For Membership In Phi Beta Kappa

On Tuesday, March 25, representatives from Phi Beta Kappa will be arriving at Stern College to evaluate it for membership.

The honor society, which was originally founded in 1776, admits upperclassmen on the basis of academic excellence in the colleges and universities in which chapters are already established. Yeshiva University first applied for membership in the spring of 1977, under the initiative of Dr. Isaac Bacon. A Phi Beta Kappa committee was subsequently formed by faculty and administration of the University, headed by committee president Dr. Pauline Kna.

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

The decision is based on two conditions: firstly, that the exams will be new once which have never been released before; and secondly, that the exams be administered on one of the campuses of Yeshiva University. This assurance that these two conditions will be met were provided by ETS at a meeting which was attended by an ETS representative, an ETS legal counsel, Professor Morris Silverman, Rabbi Edelstein, and Dean Karen Bacon.

Dr. Bacon said that the ETS expressed regret and accepted “little, but some” of the blame for the scandal which forced the University to withdraw from the CLEP examinations.

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

Otherwise, the exams will be invalidated.
PMI/Strang Clinic: Medical Research And Prevention
by Beth Hoch

Many Stern Students walk from the dorm to school and back a few times each day without seeing any of the sights around them. Whether this is due to lack of sleep or lack of interest remains an unsolved mystery at the Murray Hill area. One of the closest "landmarks" is the Preventive Medicine Institute/Strang Clinic at 56th Street, across the street from the Stern dorm.

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

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

CLEP

cont. from page 1

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

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

Rabbi Berliner Speaks On Life In Development Towns
by Mindy Selden

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

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

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

Describing her goal in chinuch (Jewish education), Miss Levy stated that she feels that she is in the classroom to aid the student in the thought process. Information can be obtained through books, but a "target" heart rate is reached, adjusted for the patient's sex and age. The cardiologist assesses the maximum oxygen consumption at peak exercise which each individual is able to reach. Any signs of strain are noted. Using this information, the physician can then suggest a safe exercise program suitable for the individual's capacity.

Strang Clinic was founded as a division of the Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases by Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance in 1940. Twenty years later the Clinic became an independent non-profit center and moved to its present location. In the ensuing years, the Clinic, which until then had been directed mainly by its director, is willing to correct those problems. One of Strang's specialty clinics. A screening program is provided which was created specifically for the prevention and early detection of cancer, CANSCREEN, as it is called, includes an evaluation of one's cancer risk factors, some simple lab tests, and an examination by a registered nurse especially trained in this area. A health counselor then reviews the case with the patient and suggests ways to reduce cancer risks. If additional tests or consultations are necessary, CANSCREEN arranges it for the patient.

Rabbi Berliner Speaks On Life In Development Towns

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

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

From an historical perspective, many development towns have arisen since 1948 to serve the political needs of the state. Most towns were established in the Galler, the Negev, and other outlying areas, purely for military defense, and without any regard as far as city planning.

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

In order to fully understand life in these development towns, one must understand something about the people in them. Rabbi Berliner described the "overwhelmed" label, it becomes eligible for economic assistance.

In contrast to the Ashkenazim, Sephardim place a stronger emphasis on the patriarchal family structure. An average family has six or seven children, making it necessary for the children to learn responsibility at an early age.

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

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

Rabbi Moshe Berliner delivers TAC LECTURE.

The JCC: Working Against Sadat
by Jill Hacker

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

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

The JCC works by lobbying, demonstrating, non-violently, and speaking at Jewish functions. There are open meetings for interested persons every Thursday at 150 5th Ave. (near 21st St.) suite 801. The phone number is 245-4502.

Ayala Levy: "When one teaches, one learns the most."
by Chaya Kielerman

Despite the variety of students at Stern, we all share in at least one experience. "We all share the responsibilities following the inevitable graduate," Dr. Shulman '74 has her own pediatric practice and encounters every minute of it. She introduced herself as an example of a religious woman with both a family and a successful career. While training in medicine may seem endless, but Dr. Shulman believes that ultimately medicine offers the most flexible hours and satisfying work.

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

Barbara Stone is a lab technician at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. She enjoys the challenge of her job and is taking advantage of her free tuition benefits to work on a masters degree in biochemistry. She explained that most lab employees in universities are eligible to take courses tuition-free. Ms. Stone feels that she will only get as far as in her job as she asserts herself. For students wondering how and where to begin looking for a place to live once they leave the dormitory., Ms. Stone related her own experience. She relied on a realty agency and lived in the upper east side of Manhattan. Many people don't realize that librarians work in places other than schools and public libraries. Deborah Kamara '74 is employed at a copper mining company. After completing Stern, Ms. Kamara received a Masters' degree in library science from Queens College. She finds her duties varied and challenging. In order to succeed as a librarian, Ms. Kamara stressed that one needs verbal abilities and intellectual curiosity.

by Barbara Michael

Sunday, February 26, marked the earnest beginning of Stern College's campaign for the United Jewish Appeal Committee. This U.J.A. committee, one of many in the New York Metropolitan area that constitute the College Campaign, focuses its attention on the activities of Stern College students. The opening activity of the campaign was a brunch for students. Rabbi Avi Weiss, well known to the Stern student body, and Lena Drook, a Stern student and recent immigrant from Russia, spoke on the continuing struggle of Russian Jews for freedom to leave the Soviet Union. The U.J.A... working with donations from many sources, makes a vital contribution to the lives of Soviet Jews. Those people who lose their jobs because they have expressed a desire to leave the Soviet Union receive aid in the form of food, clothing, and medical care from the U.J.A., so that they may continue their struggle. Those Jews who have the good fortune to be able to leave the Soviet Union and go to Israel or America are also aided by the U.J.A. funds which go for housing, health care, and needed jobs.

by Barbara Michael

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

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March 9, 1978

 observer

SCW Alumnae Return To Speak To Seniors On Careers

by Barbara Michael

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L'shana Haba'ah

by Nina Neuman

"L'ma'asratz Y'anochi bsaf ma'asat" — my heart is on the west (in Jerusalem) though I may find myself in the west." This is the famous maxim of the beloved Rav Yehuda Halevi in expressing his passionate love and fervor for the land of Israel. Often wonder to what extent that feeling is prevalent. I am terribly disturbed. My four years as a major were spent in classes learning theory with no field work to speak of. Although various field work opportunities were offered by the psyche department, there is not even a minimal requirement for any type of practical experience outside of class time. How can I, who have been a degree in psyche, claim any familiarity with anything but theory?

Dear Editor,

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

To a Jew, the purpose of life is to serve Hashem. The Torah tells us what we are to do and how we are to behave in order to serve Him. These standards are called Halachah. The Torah sets up a system of absolutes which are to some extent flexible but only within certain bounds. It is therefore absurd to think that it can be molded to fit the attitudes of any particular society. It is equally ridiculous to judge Torah in terms of society. It is therefore absurd to think that it can be molded to fit the attitudes of any particular society. It is equally ridiculous to judge Torah in terms of society. It is therefore absurd to think that it can be molded to fit the attitudes of any particular society. It is equally ridiculous to judge Torah in terms of society. It is therefore absurd to think that it can be molded to fit the attitudes of any particular society.
Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor,

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

The latest blizzard extended intersection for everyone but Mr. Klein. He once again surfaced in the snow to be sure that students were able to make it back home safely.

Sincerely yours,
Paul and Rachel Glazer

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

We would also like to thank Rabbi Saul Berman and our student body who observed the snow as they snow and snowed on to snow on the 24th Street Shule proved once again that they are the finest women in the world.

Sincerely yours,
Paul and Rachel Glazer

Dear Editor,

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

I wonder to see the establishment of a real physics department at Stern, with a permanent faculty that is familiar with the students' needs and capabilities. I would also like to see the installation of a few new elevators; the first to come to mind being a cause in the building of chemical engineering. Science students should be encouraged to take more related fields and sciences. However, this cannot be made a requirement unless careful consideration is taken of other requirements, especially Juris Studies. Perhaps YU should expand its summer science and math offerings to that purpose.

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WOMEN IN POLITICS:

Preparations For Power - Channels For Change

Special Section By Debbie Deitsch, Student Coordinator

On Wednesday, February 22, Stern College for Women Speech Arts Forum presented a symposium on "Women in Politics: Preparation for Power, Channels for Change". The entire university community was invited. The guest panelists were followed by an open forum in which the audience participated.

One could easily begin a discussion of the symposium by noting the obvious. The presenters addressed the problems of women in the work and effort needed to attain that power. We must be well-rounded and well-educated. Sharon Lauer suggested that women can become more well-rounded politically.

If we wish to insure that our goals as women, as Jews, and as human beings are met, we must be active participants in the area in which our goals lie. Dr. Eva Hanks may have said this best; if we truly wish to exercise worldly power, we must put into the work and effort needed to attain that power.

Dr. Jewell Bellush, Stern student coordinator, directed their presentation to a different aspect of politics. Dr. Jewell Bellush spoke of the need for people to be politically involved because of the human element. Her contention was that all relationships are political. When people fight, someone wins, someone loses, and the process by which that decision is made is political. Another reason she offers as to why we, as Jews, should be politically involved is, historical.

American history. After the presentation, the audience participated. A faculty member here, using similar reasoning, came up with a different conclusion. She felt that the students needed to actively attain their rights when a woman can become more well-rounded woman's candidate." What happens is that one has to work twice as hard, to fulfill a dual role.

Many Stern students admitted after the presentation that they had come with the symposium was on too advanced a level, yet another person pointed out that the symposium addressed the problems of a woman, one still runs the risk of being judged on a separate scale. We are striving for equality, and it seems that "separate but equal" has long since been declared unequal. One does not compare women senators with other women senators, men senators with other men senators; one compares senators with senators. It is that simple; women have not fully attained their rights when a woman is considered great...for a woman that is.

"Men, no matter how intellectually sympathetic they might be, are not going to address themselves to (women's) issues on the same gut level as a woman." While there was much praise for the symposium, there was criticism also. The criticism, like the Stern student body and faculty, was diverse. One woman felt that the symposium was on too advanced a level. She felt that the Stern student had first to be motivated in terms of issues, and made angry. One suggestion she made was that the students could best relate to politics in terms of Jewish issues; the State of Israel, Soviet Jewry, and the like. A faculty member here, using similar reasoning, came up with a different conclusion. She felt that the students already had political awareness due to their involvement with the abovementioned issues, hence, the symposium was on too primary a level, yet another person countered with the argument that even of those people who were involved with Jewish political issues, many are only involved when there is a crisis. She felt that the topics addressed at the symposium were the kind of things we need to know to be able to attain positions where we can help to avert crises. If history is created by decisions and politics is the process by which decisions are made, then to be political is to help create history; a history, hopefully, with fewer crises.

For Jews, this in the past has sometimes been disastrous. It may be cynical, but one can never assume that someone else will take care of one's own problems. If we wish to insure that our goals as women, as Jews, and as human beings, are met, we must be active participants in the area in which our goals lie. Dr. Eva Hanks may have said this best; if we truly wish to exercise worldly power, we must put into the work and effort needed to attain that power. We must be well-rounded and well-educated. Sharon Lauer and Sylvia Deutsch both gave suggestion as to how women can become more well-rounded politically. Sharon Lauer suggested that we find one issue in which we are interested, which affects us, and work on that. Do anything; stuff envelopes, support a candidate, run errands, start at an elementary level and master the skills needed to actively attain your goals. Sylvia Deutsch suggested that we acquire our practical education on perhaps a more sophisticated level. For those that have already had experience at an elementary level, Mrs. Deutsch's suggestions would be useful. People are needed in neighborhoods; students could easily pick projects to work on that would fit into their schedules. Carol Gertner spoke of an internship program for students. This program provides practical experience, often with a bonus of college credit, or government funding.

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

A large audience of students and faculty listens attentively.
March 9, 1975

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

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

Several of the speakers in one way or another indicated that equality in women's rights will finally have been achieved when symposiums like this one are no longer necessary. That may be true, but Sharon Lauer brought up an interesting counter-argument. We will not and should not stop, because women (actually all people) gain support from one another in this way. ... those who have succeeded show others the way up, and those who are in the positions of authority. It is on Women in Higher Education. It does perhaps take us away from the issue at hand, Women in Politics, but it is valuable as a tool to see in at least one area how women have fared in the professional world.

Questions For Participants

Please return the completed questionnaire to Mrs. Peninnah Schram.

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

Quiz:

How Much Do You Know About Women And Politics?

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

1. What percentage of full professors at institutions of higher education are women?
   a. 10%  b. 51.3%  c. 26%
2. During 1975-76, the percentage of women college and university faculty members: a. fell 1%  b. rose 2%  c. stayed even
3. Out of 2,000 accredited colleges and universities in the United States, how many are headed by a woman?
   a. 1,463  b. 812  c. 114
4. What percentage of college and university trustees are women?
   a. 51.3%  b. 22%  c. 18%
5. In a recent national survey, what percentage of 11th grade girls selected careers from only 5 job categories: clerical and secretarial, educational and social services, and nursing and home care?
   a. less than 10%  b. over 50%  c. about 25%
6. What proportion of working women are found in the following seven professional fields: teaching, nursing, music, social work, accounting, auditing, and library work?
   a. 4 out of 5  b. 1 out of 5  c. 3% out of 5
7. How do female and male college freshmen compare on preparation in mathematics?
   a. about equal  b. females twice as well prepared  c. males 9 times better prepared
8. Research on male-female interaction in discussion groups shows that:
   a. males and females talk about equally  b. males talk ½ of the time  c. females talk ½ of the time
9. A current study of 17,000 administrative positions in 1,150 institutions of higher education found that, in comparison to men holding comparable positions, women earn:
   a. about the same  b. 10% less  c. 20% less
10. Of all full-time, year-round workers in 1974, in order to earn roughly the same wages as men earned in 5 days, women had to work:
    a. 6 days  b. 7½ days  c. 9 days
11. How does this gap in earnings between men and women workers compare with nineteen years ago?
    a. gap is wider  b. gap is narrower  c. gap about the same
12. Women's studies courses have proliferated on campuses in the last 10 years. Over 1,400 departments of schools of education prepare students for careers as teachers, school counselors, and educational and administrative leaders. Of the 5,000 women's studies courses offered nationally, how many are offered in schools or departments of education?
   a. 700  b. 315  c. 184
13. Women earned only ¼ of the doctorates awarded in schools of education in 1972-73. What percentage of them was in educational administration?
   a. 93%  b. 10%  c. 47%
14. Women comprised 60% of elementary and secondary teachers in 1974. What percentage of them were school principals?
   a. 75%  b. 50%  c. 15%
15. A direct correlation between the number of women faculty and the number of women students who subsequently became career achievers has been established. What percentage of the faculty in schools of educational administration are women?
   a. 51.3%  b. 28%  c. 2%
16. How many references to the need for attention to sex-role socialization and sex discrimination in education programs are made in the 1975 Proposed Revision of Standards of Accreditation of Teacher Education?
   a. 46  b. 17  c. None
17. The word "sex" was added to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because:
   a. A Southern Congressman thought it would help defeat the bill
   b. Pressure from feminist groups made it necessary to add it
   c. The country wanted to make up for past injustices

QUIZ ANSWERS: 1-a, 2-e, 3-e, 4-a, 5-c, 6-c, 7-a, 8-a, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a, 12-e, 13-b, 14-c, 15-c, 16-a, 17-b.
Dr. Jewell Bellush:
Why Politics For The Jewish Woman?

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

Dr. Bellush opened her presentation by remarking how pleased she was to see a crowd. She hoped that this indicated that we were not afraid of the term ‘politics’. She said that it was unfortunate, but many women looked with distaste at the word, “that we were not afraid of the term ‘politics’. She was pleased and excited to see so many young women interested in what was happening and in and around their lives. After reiterating Dr. Bellush's point that politics effects everything, she told her audience that she was proud to be a politician. As a student she had realized that, and found history exciting and fascinating. Politics means conflict and change, and a politician has a stake in the making of history.

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

Towards the end of her presentation, Sharon Lauer discussed some of the specifics of her topic, “How to Become Political.” She told the audience to look at the issue, and see what is the conflict, and what affected them or what they were curious about. Then they should involve themselves with that issue; on a local or city level, in an internship program, or perhaps by supporting a candidate who holds their views. The main idea is to start on an elementary level and acquire the skills needed to become more powerful politically. Another point was that one should remember that one's talents are transferable, and we actually might be much more prepared to be political than we had ever imagined.

Sharon Manevitz Lauer:
How To Become Political?

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

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Sylvia Deutsch:
What Are The Channels?

As shown by the broad range of activities she is involved in, Sylvia Deutsch was a very instructive speaker for Stern women. In October of 1972, Mrs. Deutsch was appointed by Mayor Lindsay as a member of the New York City Planning Commission; it is a position she still holds. Also, since 1972 Mrs. Deutsch has been the Executive Director of the Metro-politan Council of the Jewish American Congress. The agency works to strengthen Jewish life, enhance the security of, and dignity of Jews all around the world, support the State of Israel, and promote the cause of full equality in a free society for every American. Since 1975, she has also been a member of the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women. She proudly explains that she has done all this and managed to have a husband and three sons.

Sylvia Deutsch began her presenta-
Dr. Eva Hanks: How To Prepare For Power

Dr. Eva Hanks, Associate Dean, and Professor of Law at Cardozo Law School, presented the topic "How to Prepare for Power". She received her LLB from UCLA in 1960 and JD from Columbia in 1961. Dr. Hanks explained, "Maybe yes, maybe no. But unless we want to make the other half of the population disappear, and that does not seem to be a particularly desirable state of affairs, we have to compete for a piece of the political and economic pie." Unless women fight with the same weapons, they will remain on the periphery of power.

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

Councilwoman Carol Greitzer: What Happens When You Get There?

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

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

Councilwoman Carol Greitzer

Ms. Greitzer also spoke about the problem of specialization and the question of where she could be "the most useful." She decided to work with housing, rent control, transportation, mass transit, the environment, and currently, consumer affairs. She reiterated that "women in the legislature have problems in deciding what role to carve out for themselves; they have to do everything that men do, and more...they have to avoid being type-cast."

"Women in the legislature have problems in deciding what role to carve out for themselves; they have to do everything that men do, and more...they have to avoid being type-cast."
Book Review: The Concise Code Of Jewish Law

by Laurie Rosentrach

Rav Shlomo Ganzfried's kitzur Shulchan Aruch has for a century been a valuable aid to the Jewish layman committed to Torah in his everyday life, but lacking the educational background to delve deeper into the halachic sources. At the same time, the Kitzur Shulchan Aruch is perhaps the most laughed-at source in existence. Those people who view Torah Judaism from the periphery laugh at its European tone and its strictness which often reaches the point of harshness. The more scholarly sometimes make fun of the manner in which simple but well-meaning people tend to overemphasize the Kitzur, regarding it as a monothetical and final authority. And those of us in the middle, with some learning, often consider the Kitzur beneath our dignity. It seems, though, that we will henceforth be getting less amusement than in the past. Rabbi Dr. Gerson Appel, professor of philosophy and chairman of Stern College's philosophy department, has just published the final volume of a revision of the Kitzur, titled The Concise Code of Jewish Law (Ktav Publishing House/Yeshiva University Press). This is a new translation of the Kitzur, eliminating some details, supplementing other areas with material from the Shulchan Aruch, Chayye Adam, Mishnah Brurah, and other works. Dr. Appel has also included numerous footnotes, drawn from present-day responsa, which clarify the body of the text or apply it to contemporary life. They also include questions of the application of certain laws to women, situations involving non-observant Jews, and the interfaces of Aretz-Chats L'Aretz and Sephardic-Askenazic tradition.

The book is introduced by a section discussing the fundamental beliefs and practices dealt with in this volume, from a basic, conceptual viewpoint.

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

This is a Kitzur Shulchan Aruch with a difference. It has been clarified and updated, pulled out of the sketet and made to stand up proudly in the modern world. The references and illustrations are valuable not only for educational purposes, but also for the tone they set; one gets a feeling of the tremendous scholarship and logic behind the law, and of its basis and purpose in Judaism. Instead of a stuffy set of rules, it feels like Torat HaShem. This book would make a good gift for the observant but unlearned, and for those who are just discovering Yekufat. But, then, there are many of us with somewhat more learning and a longer-standing commitment, who occasionally realize how much vagueness and how many gaps remain in our knowledge of practical halakha, and who haven't yet gotten to learning Mishnah Brurah as thoroughly as we should, let alone earlier sources. That is why Rabbi Appel's Concise Code of Jewish Law is a valuable first step.

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Hello Dolly with Carol Channing at the Lunt-Fontanne Theatre, 46th St. West of Broadway. Call 586-5555 for tickets.

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

Chapter Two by Neil Simon at the Imperial Theater, 44th St. West of Broadway. Call 265-4311.

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

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

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

Carmen at the NYC Opera, Thursday, March 9 at 8 P.M. Call 877-4717.

Julius Caesar at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, March 29 — April 23. Call 229-7177.

Book Review:
The New Treasury Of Judaism

by Molly Goodman and Debby Lihn

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

The New Treasury of Judaism is a collection of stories and anecdotes selected from almost every era and area of Judaism. It contains selections from the Torah, the Prophets, the Scriptures, the Talmud, the Midrash, Zohar, and Siddur. One task that Mr. Birnbaum accomplished is to give us a quick understanding of hundreds of years of Rabbinic writings from Rabbi Saadyah Gaon through our present-day responsa.

This book is intended for readers of all ages. It is written in a non-technical and simple style. The only misfortune is that in trying to give the reader some of the many beautiful ideas our Rabbis have taught us, there is so much to tell that it is hard to present a complete prostrit in such a small space of time. Many of the stories and allegories lose some of their flavor due to the "Shrinkage" they inevitably go through in the publication process.

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

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Thursday Night is College Night...

Ice Skating at Sky Rink

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Across west of Penn Station.
Volleyball Intramurals
Initiated At
SCW

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

April 5—Juniors v. Sophomores
April 12—Sophomores v. Juniors
May 2—Seniors v. Freshmen

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

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

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

PMI/Strang

cont. from page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIS PENALTY IS DEATH!!

CALL the Soviet Mission to the U.N. and SAY SOMETHING!!

UN 1-4900

HIS LIFE IS YOURS!!

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

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

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Request From Dean Bacon

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