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Touro College Student Body

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VOLUME IX NO. 2 TOURO COLLEGE NOVEMBER 1979 INDEPENDENT

STUDENT BODY ELECTS REPS

A Tale of Kings And Queens

by Iryah Heuman

disillusioning experience.

technology, your reps are "only procedures. a phone call away." Futher- The first time the candidates more, if you are a resident of were introduced to the voters Queens, this is your lucky year! was at the Sixties' party. Signs Over 60% of the Executive posted in the Men's Division Board and the Class building read "all students Representatives probably live wishing to be candidates must within a 15 mile radius of your attend." One student who

Having been told by George It has become chic to Frenkel, president of the Men's Woodward and Bernsteinize" Student Government, that political reports, of late. This approximately 80% of the phenomenon has grown so students voted in the election, I widespread, that at present, it is was overjoyed. My enthusiasm quite passe to euolgize anybody was slightly dampened when for anything. As a personal the next five people I crusade and protest, this questioned put the figure reporter set out, therefore, to between 25 and 60%. As to record all the positive aspects of who is a more accurate source the most recent election of Class of information, maybe the dear Representatives in the Touro reader can ascertain. An elusive College Men's Division. Alas, as "Jimmy Carter smile" informed the story goes, it was a me politely that I would not be granted permission to see the Firstly, of the nine elected records of the final tabulated representatives, only one, votes. The explanation given Freshman Jesse Cass, resides in was that "it may embarrass the Touro Men's Dormitory. those candidates who received Mr. Cass won by a narrow very few votes." Before atvictory in a second run-off tributing this small voter turnelection. The rest of the classes out to the much talked about represented, however, can take student apathy, one must more heart; thanks to modern carefully examine the election

(Continued on page 6)

Srs. Look to June

by Florie Diamond

Fraught with Senioritis, the Class of 1980 eagerly awaits its Commencement Day, filled with the mixed feeling of trepidation and joyous anticipation.

Many Seniors have expressed the fear that this year's Graduation will resemble last year's Commencement Exercises. Wanting to spare embarrassment for both themselves and their families. members of the graduating class are asking the Administration to initiate plans for this year's Graduation at the earliest possible date.

It is commonly felt that the Hunter College Theatre, site of last year's graduation, would not be the first choice, or even the last choice, of the current

graduating class. Concern has also been expressed as to the format of the Exercises. The March down the aisle for the Class of 1979 was a hurried procession, second in speed only to the awarding of diplomas to graduates of the Physicians' Assistants program.

When asked about plans for this year's graduation day, Dr. Robert Goldschmidt, Dean of Students, stated that a committee has been formed to explore the various possibilities. In addition to Dean Goldschmidt, the committee is comprised of Ms. Peggy Rice, and Dr. Peterson. As of yet, students from the class of 1980 have not been asked to join in the planning of their own Graduation.

Candidates in Women's Division Run For 3 Out of 4 Classes

by Howie Tabachnick

Recently, elections were held in the Women's Division to elect student representatives to the Student Government from each of the respective classes. Peculiar to this election, however, was the lack of representation of the Junior Class. Of the approximately forty Juniors involved, not one chose to represent the needs and interests of her classmates regarding Student Government policies and activities.

Two upper-class students who were willing to comment to The Independent, indicated that they simply were not aware of the time and place of the election proceedings. Beyond the vague notification of the elections, one of these students expressed her contention that this incident is indicative of the lack of incentive and interest among the student body, which in turn has contributed to a multitude of related problems. In addition, one of the students stated that she perceives the student body not as a cohesive unit, but rather as consisting of a number of cliques unreceptive to the College's needs and aspirations.

Robin Gordon, President of the Women's Division Student Government, expressed a more optimistic point of view. She explained that the Junior class has done more than its share in representing the students' interests in that the majority of the officers of the Student Government, Ms. Gordon included, are members of the Junior class. Since the elections were held, one Junior has been appointed representative, and the prospective Student Steinberg, Senior Class.



Seniors Florie Diamond and Wendy Steinberg.



Sophomore and Freshman Reps. Hadassah Lichtman, Susan Sidenberg, Molly Wilson, and Deborah Wittenstein.

another appointment will be Governments have a formade by the time this issue of The Independent is distributed. Two student representatives are required for each class.

One student, active in student activities at Touro, commented, "Clearly, if the lack of voluntary student involvement is any indication of the degree to which apathy has penetrated the student body, and I speak of the Men's Division as well, the current and midable task before them."

As a result of the recent elections, the following people are the new Representatives to the Women's Division Student Government: Deborah Wittenstein and Hadassah Lichtman, Freshman Class; Susan Sidenberg and Molly Wilson, Sophomore Class; Esther Safier and Anne Sackser, Junior Class; and Florie Diamond and Wendy

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* * * * * * * * * Quote of the Day: "I have been misquoted"—G.F.

What Exists Beyond These Walls

There comes a period in development of opinions when we must increase the critical scope of the perspective of our youth to a more sophisticated and responsible perspective. This grandeurism is necessary neither to cultivate minds nor to foster pompous individuals' it is necessary merely for survival. We must be ready to listen, learn, and survive. We must be ready to open our eyes and understand the machinery of history as it spews forth the reincarnations of the past threats to Jewish survival.

Witness the plight of the Boat People of Cambodia. It would be ironic if we Jews, who know so well the gut-wrenching experience of facing turned backs, would not see the metaphor in the enduring suffering of the victims of this suffering. There is an important responsibility on us to understand a great deal. We must understand for example, how the escalation of oil prices has little to do with how much it will now cost to reach Touro from Queens, but is instead a complex problem which will alter our way of life in the years to come.

There are critics who instruct us to immerse ourselves in limited matters. Why? We live, learn, and prosper in America; we must also invest in America. Investment, however, has attached to it also the conditions of investment of interest and contemplation of the issues and circumstances. This country has always fostered forums for political debate-why plead indifference now?

Opinions must be generated, but they are not generated by spurious moments of sparked thought. They are formed after the accumulation and digestion of facts and then contemplation.

We at Touro must exchange the microscopic individuality of our lives for the reality of the state, country, and world. Only then can we return to that microscopic individuality and ascertain our roles and priorities. We must choose our own relevancies and, while relevancy is indeed subjective, let us not be handcuffed by the subjectivity of our school environment. It is better, instead, to keep in mind the subjectivity of our Jewish existence in the world.

Editor-in-Chief: Cynthia Darrison Senior Editors:

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The official publication of the Touro College Student Body. All editorials represent the majority opinion of the editorial board as expressed by one of its members unless signed.

The Editors and Student Body would like to express their heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Drillman, librarian of the Women's Division, on the passing of her mother. May she be comforted among the mourners of Zion.

Who Are Those People Roaming The Halls?

by Peretz Buchsbaum

Upon entering the building one morning in September, a student in the Liberal Arts and Sciences Division was confronted by a fellow student. He was asked who all the people were who were registering for classes on the first floor. The answer he received was that they were students in the part of Touro referred to as the "School of General Studies"

The School of General Studies at Touro consists of four adult education programs: the Retired Adults Program (RAP); the Community Service Program (CSP); the Adult Program for Excellence (APEX), and the Education Program for the Advancement of New Americans (EPANA). Each program was initially designed to cater to the particular needs of its student body. Because of an enormous growth rate, the Faculty of Touro College voted in December of 1977 to combine the programs into one division. Later that year, this division was given the name, "School of General Studies."

SGS now consists of approximately 1,300 adults of all ages, races, and backgrounds, and has centers throughout the New York area. The Dean of the School is Dr. Jacylin Peterson. Dr. Peterson received her doctorate in education from Fordham University. She later served as Director of Education for Associated Community Teens, one of the first anti-

poverty programs in Central Harlem. Following that, Dr. Peterson established one of the longest running Head-Start programs in New York, under the auspices of Queens College in Jamaica. Dr. Peterson's vast background and experience in education and community service help the Administration problems. Dr. Julius Addons is in charge of helping Senior Citizens with their problems and interests.

The courses offered by SGS are on a much broader scale than those of the Liberal Arts and Sciences Division. Though many of the courses are taught by LAS Faculty, they differ in



Dr. Jacylin Peterson, Dean of SGS

in dealing with the problems, goals, and educational needs of its students.

The four separate programs of the School of General Studies still have somewhat separate identities. The individual services needed by the various groups of students, such as speech, language, and so on, are provided in the form of preparatory courses. Students are then able to take courses in their desired field of study.

Dr. Leonard Perkal coordinates the EPANA program. He aids the New Americans with immigration, citizenship papers, and other related

the way in which they are taught.

The students of the School of General Studies bring with them problems which the ordinary LAS student does not have. SGS students must contend with mid-career changes, jobs, families and other interests.

According to Dr. Peterson, the philosophy, or curricular design, of SGS is geared toward enhancing the daily lives of its students, as opposed to the pregraduate school emphasis in the LAS Division. "Our school provides students with liberal (Continued on page 8)

THE EDITORS

Freshman Uprising In The Making?

Dear Editor,

I protest the letter in your most recent issue by Judah Lerer. In it, the writer laments the condition of the Men's Division. He claims the building is falling apart and the student government is apathetic. Above all horror of horrors, the senior thesis was cancelled. This, he states, is a sure sign of scholastic collapse.

The amazing thing is, he blames the troubles on the incoming students. Among other things he says that all the Freshmen are lazy and want another four years of MTA. This is quite unfair. As a

Freshman, I've yet to step into MTA. Also, I had never even heard of the Senior Thesis much less clamored for its cancellation.

I think the only "physical sense of doom," is in Judah Lerer's mind. All students are making the best of limited facilities. Scholastically, the students, instructors and professors are just as good here as in any other college in the city. In fact, many of the professors do teach in other universities. So whoever wishes to learn learns. And whoever wants to make excuses, well, it's a free country.

YITZHAK GOLD

Score One For The Editors

Dear Editor,

I am a new student at Touro and in my short stay here I have come to notice the respect and students' admiration that fellow students have extended to you of the Editorial Board. I have also noticed the great social and

educational successes of past editors. But most of all, I have noticed a lovely new addition to the sixth floor. Do you think that I have a shot at her if I too write for the paper?

H.B.

Editors Reply: Eat Your Heart Out

A Discourse Concerning the Festival of Chanukah Tuesday December 11th 10th fl - Men's Division 9:45-10:20

The Women's Division Student Government Presents

ELKANAH SCHWARTZ

"In The Shadow of the Holocaust"

Wednesday Nov. 14th - 12:15 pm Women's Division

SUPPORT THE INDEPENDENT

TURKEY TALK

by Joseph Lampert

The concept of giving thanks to G-d for His blessings is an integral part of Jewish belief. Its pervasion of every facet of Jewish law, as well as custom, is indicative of its importance in a proper relationship between G-d and mankind.

Major portions of the Bible are devoted specifically to developing within the Jew a deep sense of gratitude for the blessings he has received. The Jewish people are repeatedly reminded that both as a nation and individually, they are completely dependent upon Hashem. There is no source in Judaism for the humanistic philosophy that man possesses the innate ability to overcome all obstacles and achieve selffulfillment. On the contrary, we are reminded never to trust in our own power or invulernability, a theme which dominates much of Prophets.

The Biblical commandment requiring that the first crops of the harvest be brought to the Temple as a thanksgiving offering is designed to inculcate within the Jew a sense of gratitude. Similarly, the commandments which dictate that the first-born of both animals and men are dedicated to G-d are outgrowths of the idea that man must express his gratitude. It is interesting to note that the one blessing specifically ordained by the Bible, Birchas Hamazon (Grace After Meals), was originally formulated by Moses as a means of giving thanks for the manna in the desert. Manna, as a symbol of the Jewish people's total reliance upon Hashem, is a fitting reason for the formulation of the first blessing.

Following the destruction of

the Temple and the elimination of thanksgiving sacrifices, the rabbinical laws governing the details of daily prayer were instituted. To a great extent, these are prayers acknowledging and conveying our appreciation for our blessings. The prayer designated to be said immediately upon rising in the morning consists of words of thanks for the restoration of man's soul. This prayer, Modeh Ani, is representative of many of the prayers that will be recited subsequently, which will deal almost exclusively with expressing gratitude, while at the same time presenting our

It is apparent, then, that the notion of giving thanks for the blessings bestowed upon us flows through all of Judaism. The motivating thought behind the American holiday of Thanksgiving Day, therefore, is particularly similar in nature to the Judaic concept of gratitude. Even aside from this similarity, however, the Jew has a special reason to feel thankful on an American day of thanksgiving. For as much as Jews enjoy complaining, there are few who would not readily admit that the U.S. has been quite good to the Jewish people. Presidential administrations come and go, and official public policies change, sometimes even to the point of being "reassessed." In spite of this, however, there are few, if any, non-Jewish countries whose treatment of Jews has been comparable to our treatment by the U.S. A few moments of serious contemplation should suffice to bring new meaning to Thanksgiving.

CHANGES IV -

A Women's Place Is In The House —And In The Senate

- by Cynthia Darrison -

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this

Section 3. The amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

With these fifty-one words, and the ratification of the Twenty-seventh Amendment,

three Constitutional Amendments designed to end discrimination against blacks. While the Fourteenth Amendment promised "equal protection of the law" to all people, women were not necessarily included. The Fifteenth Amendment gave black men the right to vote, but it was not until passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, in 1920, that all adult citizens, regardless of gender, were

men. In the eight lowest-paying occupations, four-fifths of the workers are women. Women comprise sixty-six percent of all public school teachers and eighty percent of all elementary school teachers, yet they are not promoted. Men are the principals of eighty percent of the nation's elementary schools and ninety-eight percent of the secondary schools. One-half of American professional artists are women, though they fill



to the United States Constitution, women could gain equal status with men under the law. Yet, in these modern and sophisticated days of 1979, women remain second class citizens while laws that derive from that secondary status deprive us of economic security, education, job opportunity, health and freedom.

The wording of the proposed Amendment is amazingly simple, though the impact it could have is of great proportions. The first Section states that no one can discriminate against women, or men, because of gender and that the privileges extended to members of one sex must be extended to members of the other. Section Two is an "implementation clause," common to several other amendments, which authorizes Congress to enact legislation consistent with the basic equality principle of Section One. The third Section gives legislators time to change or repeal existing sex-biased laws before the amendment takes effect, in order to prevent a multitude of law suits against clearly unconstitutional statutes.

When Thomas Jefferson stated that "all men are created equal," he did not mean to include either slaves or women. After the Civil War, there were granted the right to vote.

Many people claim the Fourteenth Amendment provides adequate protection for women under the law. Yet, this Amendment was not used in sex-discrimination cases until 1971. This strategy involves a case-by-case battle against sexual discrimination, a costly and timely approach.

This month, the editors of thirty-six major magazines, ranging from Good Housekeeping to Playboy are printing articles on the Equal Rights Amendment. These extensive articles explain the implications of the ERA and include tips on how to help get it passed. This massive propaganda campaign was organized by Sey Chessler, the male feminist who heads Redbook magazine. November, election month, is an especially good time to remind voters of one of the things they should be expecting from their legislators.

There is an increasing number of women in highly visible positions and opportunities for women are definitely expanding. But, how real is this progress? What about women who are not in the media spotlight? Statistics released in one journal lead to dismaying conclusions. Today, women working on a full-time basis earn fifty-nine cents for the poverty level, seventy every one dollar earned by (Continued on page 7)

only one percent of museum exhibits and only twenty percent of the space in principle galleries in the United States. Only three percent of all police are women and only six percent of all women are in managerial positions.

Once in a good job, women are still not treated equitably. There are half as many women as there are men earning over \$10,000, while only two percent of all women, as compared to twenty percent of all men, earn \$25,000 or more. Women scientists earn \$1700 to \$5,000 less than men in the same fields. In management, men earn fifty percent more than their female counterparts.

"The ERA will stop the economic mugging of American women," says Representative Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.). Even Congress will be affected—last year, Congress refused to vote to require affirmative action in Congressional hiring. In a recession, women will no longer be the first fired and the last hired.

For older women, the picture is bleaker. Women who devoted their lives to caring for men and children are today the poorest segment of our society. Of elderly people living below

Workshop Schedule

Men's Division

Women's Division

College Skills Workshop

November 20, 27; 12-1 P.M.

December 18; 12-1 P.M. January 8, 15; 12-1 P.M.

Job Search

December 4, 11; 12-1 P.M. December 5, 12; 12-1 P.M.

College Skills Workshop

November 21, 28; 12-1

December 19; 12-1 P.M. January 8, 15; 12-1 P.M.

Job Search

Joint Workshops—Men's and Women's Divisions

Locations to be announced

Graduate and Professional Schools January 8; 6:30-8:30 P.M.

Career Night

December 18: 6:30-8:30 P.M.

The Ghost Writer — Spiritless

by Rachel Sawyer

Nathan Zuckerman has achieved the first glimmerings of literary success: his work is being accepted by publishers, he has been cited in a leading literary quarterly as a promising young writer and has been invited to commune with his fellow artists at the Quahsay Colony, a rural artists' retreat. Yet despite these promising beginnings, Nathan is troubled. His devotion to his craft has recently come into conflict with the demands of his hitherto supportive family. Nathan has written a story, based upon the actions of certain relatives, whose publication his family vehemently opposes.

They object to the work not only on grounds of personal embarrassment but because they believe it perpetuates certain stereotypic myths: what will the *goyim* think? Nathan, in a huff of literary integrity, refuses to relent and goes off to Quahsay with the issue still unresolved.

Such is the basic situation of Philip Roth's latest work, *The Ghost Writer*. Like Stephen Dedalus, Nathan seeks a spiritual father; someone who will justify his break with his family and validate his art. Like Stephen, who will not pray for his mother's sake because it goes against his principles, Nathan will not relent.

Enter E.I. Lonoff—an artist Nathan admires whose work is just emerging from obscurity. Nathan is invited to Lonoff's home, where he meets and becomes infatuated with Amy Bellette, Lonoff's former student and possibly his present mistress. At Lonoff's, Nathan is able to see his mentor in his natural environment, a man whose daily activity consists of

"turning sentences around" and whose loyalty to his wife has placed an awesome burden upon her and puzzles all who observe him.

Wracked with guilt because of his rift with his family, Nathan's imagination creates an image of Amy as Anne Frank, with himself as her devoted husband. In this way he can justify the publication of his story—after all, is he not married to the archetypal victim of the Holocaust?

The issue of Nathan's publication of his short story is left unresolved. Did he publish it? Has his family spoken to him yet? Does anyone really care? That is the only conclusion I could arrive at after reading Roth's latest opus. The Ghost Writer was neither here nor there and left this reviewer feeling flat. It lacked the humor that characterized Roth's other work while offering nothing as a substitute. Lonoff comes off as a pompous bore and one wonders why the pleasure of his company is at such a premium. Roth's equating of Nathan with Stephen Dedalus is unadulterated hubris, for Nathan is as uninteresting as his dilemma. He is just one of a series of typical Roth characters, i.e., a Jewish boy from a middleclass Newark family on his way to becoming a writer. His artistic aspirations are not as grand as Stephen Dedalus's, his refusal to compromise his integrity is nowhere near as obnoxious and his surrogate father completely misses the mark. The attempt to give weight and meaning to the book by dragging in the tragedy of Anne Frank is downright embarrassing. On the whole, this is a forgettable book, not up to Roth's standard.

ARS G

BACK IN THE U.S.S.A.

by Judah Lerer

Odd. Different. Bizzare. Enjoyable. These are the best adjectives that can be used to describe Elton John's October 18 opening night performance at the Palladium. A much more mature performer than in the past, Mr. John, plus a head of hair and minus his famous glasses, sat down to his oversized baby grand and opened with the beautiful "Your Song" (what else?), each chorus of which was permiated with cheers and applause.

"Funeral for a Friend," as a prop lifted to reveal a fifty year old man in a three-piece black business suit, fiercely hammering away at a set of kettle drums, creating the most powerful concert scene that I have ever witnessed. Mr. John's raving, intense, violent kettledrumming assistant, Ray Cooper, who looks like a mixture of Riff-Raff and a member of the London Symphony Orchestra, played all sorts of percussion instruments, cymbals,



Going through a few more old favorites, "Daniel" and "Skyline Pigeon," he hushed the crowd with a marvelous and touching rendition of "Rocket Man." After friendly words with the audience, John showed that he still posseses all of his vocal skills by handling every high note in "Goodbye Yellow Brick Road." During this half of the concert, which was a solo performance, Mr. John frequently joked with the audience, putting down both his recent failures and Billy Joel, while shaking hands with and accepting gifts from the friendly 3000 member audience.

It was during the show's second half that the real performance began. With an eerie mist pouring off the stage, Mr. John began playing the classic

xylophone, tubular bells, an electric piano, and even a Chinese gong, while running around, screaming, pounding on Elton's piano like a half-crazed man. In fact, just about the only thing that Cooper did not do on stage was the Time Warp. During this half of the show, John colorfully distorted many of his faster pieces, including a perfect mixture of "Saturday Night's Alright" and "Pinball Wizard." For his third encore, John performed a few fast, moving Beatles' songs and then abruptly left to deafening eccentric applause, leaving the audience with the feeling that they had just witnessed a show that will not be forgotten for a very long time. Truly a great performance.



MOVIE NIGHT Chinese-Deli Dinner and "Cat Ballou"

Open Student Body Meeting, Too!!

Nov. 20, 1979 - 6:30p.m. Women's Division

RATIA ARSES

THE COOL TEST



by Judah Lerer

With school a month in session, we all begin to concern ourselves with the important aspects of college life, such as exams, papers, dating, and, most of all, being cool. A study of coolness was made in California, where they have nothing better to do than these studies (and where everybody is cool). With a few modifications, these studies have come to *Touro*. So, keep score and be honest.

Cool

- +1 If you buy your clothes at Saks
- +2 If you buy your clothes at Odd Job.
- +2 Take a Budick class that's not required
- +1 Talk to plants
- +1 (Women) Typical school outfit is a peasant blouse, denim skirt (not tight) and bare feet
- +1 Read either the Voice, SoHo or the Aquarian
- +1 (Men) Carry a shoulder bag
- +(Men) Have a pierced left
- +1 Are a Soap fanatic
- +2 Own a Hot Tuna, Yardbirds or Wailer album
- +3 Own a bootleg Springsteen
- +3 Used to hear Springsteen at the Stone Pony for the one-drink cover charge
- +1 Are a vegetarian
- +2 Know the significance of Jerry Rubin, Watkins Glen and Alan Ginsburg
- +3 Come to class euphoric
- +5 Come to class straight get euphoric during class
- +4 Took no notes, bought no books, attended no lectures, and pulled a 4.0 last semester
- +1 Play guitar
- +2 Play guitar well
- +2 Placed your face in a Xerox copier

UnCool

- -1 Eat pizza with a knife and fork
- -2 Typical Thursday night is Skyrink and Bernsteins
- -2 (Guys) Typical Sat. eve outfit is polyester slacks, cord jacket and Frye boots.
- -1 Live in Jersey
- -2 Live in Queens.
- -1 Carry a calculator on your belt
- 3 Wear sneakers and black socks
- -3 Wear shoes and white socks
- -4 Wear shoes and shorts
- −2 (Men) Have a pierced right ear
- -2 Went to the BeeGees concert at the Garden
- -4 Had orchestra seats for the BeeGees
- -2 Carry and use a hand-
- kerchief

 1 point for every Sat. night
- last summer spent in Woodbourne
- -1 Wear polyester slacks
- -2 Wear polyester slacks that have snags
- -2 (Women) Wear kneehigh nylons with skirts
- -1 Were offended by my last letter to the Editor
- -2 Attempted to enter Studio 54
- -3 Attempted to enter Studio 54 and succeeded.

0

Well, let's see how you did. Add up your score and compare. 0–5 points: Hopeless. 6–10 points: Some hope. 11–15 points: Pretty cool. 16–20 points: Very cool. 21 plus points means that you rate up there with members of the English Literature Department.

JEWS IN NEW YORK

by Cynthia Darrison

A new exhibit, "The Jewish Community in Early New York: 1654–1800," recently opened at the Fraunces Tavern Museum. This exhibit documents the founding of New York's Jewish community, tracing its development through paintings, prints, documents and decorative arts.

"The Jewish Community in New York" exhibit illustrates the lives of the first Jewish immigrants, second generation colonists and Revolutionary beginning of the eighteenth Their forebearers centuries. were among the earliest members of Shearith Israel, the oldest synagogue in the United States, founded in 1654. Mr. John L. Loeb serves today on the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El. Through family connections, Adeline Moses Loeb is related to Rabbi Gershom Mendes-Seixas, as well as Judah Touro, America's first great philanthropist, after whom the Touro Synagogue in Newport and Touro College in



Phila Franks DeLancey

War patriots. It highlights the contributions of Jewish settlers in New York, demonstrating their vital vole in building many facets of American society and tracing their participation in the development of American institutions.

This new exhibit is the first in the museum's newly constructed Adeline Moses Loeb Gallery. The Gallery was made possible through the donations of John L. Loeb, a contemporary philanthropist, in memory of his late grandmother, Adeline Moses Loeb, a descendant of one of the oldest American Jewish families.

Mrs. Loeb was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Members of her family have served in every American war since and including the Civil War. Mrs. Loeb is related to Phila Franks DeLancey, whose husband owned what is today Fraunces Tavern during the eighteenth century.

The earliest Loeb ancestors came to the United States at the end of the seventeenth and the

New York has been named.

The exhibit itself is brief, though interesting. Much of the material has been borrowed from other museums, including the Jewish Museum. What is more interesting than the exhibit itself is the fact that the Fraunces Tavern Museum is devoting an entire gallery to the subject matter.

Fraunces Tavern The Museum is free and open to the public Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is owned and operated by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. A city landmark on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets in Lower Manhattan, the Museum was frequently the scene of meetings of the Sons of Liberty during the 1700s. In 1783, George Washington bade his famous and touching farewell to his officers in the Long Room of what was then a tavern. The New York Yacht Club and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution were both founded at the Tavern in the 1800s.

Square Dancing For Women Only Wed. Nov. 28th (NO CRASHERS)

ARSES

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New York has been named.

The exhibit itself is brief, though interesting. Much of the material has been borrowed from other museums, including the Jewish Museum. What is more interesting than the exhibit itself is the fact that the Fraunces Tavern Museum is devoting an entire gallery to the subject matter.

Tavern Fraunces Museum is free and open to the public Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is owned and operated by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. A city landmark on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets in Lower Manhattan, the Museum was frequently the scene of meetings of the Sons of Liberty during the 1700s. In 1783, George Washington bade his famous and touching farewell to his officers in the Long Room of what was then a tavern. The New York Yacht Club and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution were both founded at the Tavern in the 1800s.

Square Dancing For Women Only Wed. Nov. 28th (NO CRASHERS)

Janis Joplin By Any Other Name

by Steve Lavenda

The Rose is a movie you can really get into-especially if you go for good ole', down to earth Rock 'n' Roll-Blues. The movie is about the downfall of a female rock singer, Rose, who's life and singing style resembles that of the late Janis Joplin. Both just happen to be gravel-voiced Rock 'n' Roll-blues singers from small oil towns in Texas, who run away from home and go on to become rock's first female superstars, but then lose themselves to alcohol and drugs and are hell-bent on selfdestruction. Coincedences.

The story takes place in about 1968, with Rose, played by real life singer-performer Bette Midler, at the height of her career and yet not all that thrilled with being at the top of the music world. Her manager, Rudge, played by Alan Bates, is also the head of her record company and drives her at a relentless pace with constant touring and recording. Rose seems to be just going through the motions on stage and in the studio, and wants to give up all of the superstar bit for a while in order to think things out and to give herself a rest. But first, she wants to fulfill a life-long dream of doing a concert in her home town. While on the road, she picks up a new boy friend, portrayed by Frederic Forest, who helps her fill the vacuum of being alone in the world, and lighten up on the bottle. But, once he leaves, Rose goes back to filling the emptiness with booze and drugs, eventually leading to her downfall.

The Rose gives a good overview of a rock and roll band on the road. Sex, drugs, and non-stop travel—it's all there. The music in the movie is

very well done, being that the musicians in the bands in the movie are all real life professionals. Their music blends well with Bette Midler's powerful, hard driving voice. Five of the thirteen songs are original, written for the movie by the musicians in the film, while the rest are songs that had already been written by people such as Sammy Hagar, Jerry Ragavoy, and Bob Seger.

Fortunately or unfortunately, depending on how much you like music, a good part of the movie is concert scenes. This does not leave too much space for a script that holds together. But through the fine performances of Bette Midler and Alan Bates, one can see how dirty the business of rock and roll really is, and how it can drive someone who is at the top to their end. The concert scenes, in themselves, are done well and make the audience feel like they're watching a real show. In order to get the most out of the film, try to see it at a theater with a good sound system, preferably one with Dolby Stereo Sound.

The movie does have its weak points, with the concert scenes being just a bit too long and the script a bit too weak. But, overall, The Rose holds together very well in trying to show how the stardom scene was just a bit too much to swallow for a lonely runaway girl from Waco, Texas. The movies' weak points or "thorns in its side" are minimal even for the non-rock and roll fan. Just sit back and watch the Divine Miss M join the group of professional singers, such as Mac Davis and Kris Kristoffersen, who have become fine performers on the silver screen,

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NAMES OF WHO'S WHO STUDENTS IN LAS ANNOUNCED

by Steve Lavenda

The list of students from Touro College nominated for the 1979–1980 Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities was recently released by Robert Goldschmidt, Dean of Students.

The Who's Who program has been in existence for forty-three years. It is highly regarded as one of the top honors programs in the nation, having earned the respect of American college faculties. The Who's Who award seeks to motivate and inspire students to continue to seek new challenges and explore new paths of opportunity.

In nominating the upperclass students, college nominating committees are urged to apply their own local standards of excellence. At Touro, the nominating committee was composed of Dr. Stanley Boylan, Dean of Faculty, Rabbi Melvin Davis, Registrar, Dr. Emil Kon, Chairman of the Academic Standing Committee, Dr. David Luchins, Assistant Dean of Students, Rabbi Dennis Weiss, Professor Judaic Studies, and Dr. Robert Goldschnidt, Dean of Students. Unlike in the past, this year's committee did not have student representation, as it was felt it would be

difficult to keep certain student information confidential. Each college is assigned a quota of nominees. The students are chosen on the basis of scholastic ability, involvement in extracurricular activities, citizenship, and the potential for future achievement.

Who's Who students for the Liberal Arts and Sciences Division are: Boaz Ancselovitz, a Biology major from Brooklyn; Daniel Berger, a pre-med major from Brooklyn; Michael Berkovitz, an Accounting major from Brooklyn; Lisa Brecher, a Psychology major from Boston, Massachusetts; Cynthia Darrison, Editor-in-Chief of The Independent and an Economics and English major from Santa Clara, California; Debra Feder, Economics and Business major from Hartford, Connecticut; George Frenkel, President of the Men's Division Student Government, and a Philosophy major from Forest Hills Gardens; Julian Goldman, a pre-med major from Brooklyn; Howard Goldsmith Advertising Manager of The Independent and an Economics and Business major from New Jersey; Lisa Goldstein, English major from Indianapolis, In-Robin Gordon, diana; President of the Women's

Division Student Government and a French Education major from Richmond, Virginia; Mark Gruenbaum, Senior Class Representative to the Men's Division Student Government and an Economics and Business major from Forest Hills; Gela Gurinsky, an Accounting major from Miami, Florida: Monica Hasten, Vice President of the Women's Division Student Government and a Management major from Indianapolis, Indiana; Joseph Lampert, Senior Editor of The Independent, and a pre-law Accounting major from Forest Hills; Charles Milo, an Accounting Major from Manhattan; Rachel Sawyer, an English major from Patterson, New Jersey; Yocheved Sor-Business scher, a Administration major from Brooklyn; Wendy Ellen Steinberg, an Interdisciplinary major from Eastchester, New York; Howard Tabachnick, an Accounting major from Vancouver, Canada; Joshua Weidman, a Biology major from Spring Valley New York, and Anna Wolonski, Treasurer of the Women's Division Student Government, and a Science major from Jersey City New Jersey.

Sex And Religion

by Baruch Sterman

In his Fall series of lectures Rabbi Schlomo Riskin will be discussing the attitudes towards sex within Jewish law and custom. In his introductory session, Riskin gave an overview of the model relationship as perceived by the Bible and Talmud. Establishing such an archetype would aide in the understanding of problems that might hinder the realization of the ultimate relation.

Man, Riskin believes, is a focus of tensions. On the one hand, he is limited in his imagination neither by time nor by space. He can remember the past, anticipate the future, or dream of faraway places. On the other hand, man realistically understands his physical limitations. His infinite self is imprisoned within a very finite body. That one day his self will be subdued and overwhelmed in total by his body, is the concept of death. The sexual experience, aside from the moment of intense pleasure, causes the self to be overwhelmed by the body. This

reminds one of the futility of life and perhaps is the cause of the guilt and/or filth associated with sex.

Echoing many Platonic philosophers, Riskin explained that the Bible has different criteria for a true male-female relationship. It envisions a union of equals, with one being able to sympathize with, or correct, the other as needed. An act between separate individuals, transcending their bodies as opposed to the body overwhelming the individuals, sex has the ability to produce a child which contains the "individualism" and eternity of each partner. The Talmud goes on to describe the responsibility one has for his or her spouse as continuing beyond the grave, for even death, which is purely physical, cannot destroy a supra-physical relationship.

In future classes Rabbi Riskin hopes to discuss the practical aspects of the topic of sex and Jewish laws and customs. Classes are on Wednesday nights at 8:30 in the Lincoln Square Synagogue.

A Tale of Kings_

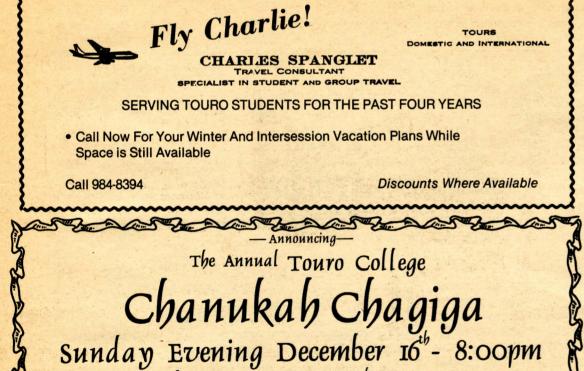
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running until he saw the ballot on election day. Another student complained that "no opportunity was given at this party to quiz the candidates on their views."

The most shocking and clear example of election peculiarities was related by one of the four candidates involved in a run-off election. This candidate returned to school on Tuesday September 25th, the day after the Rosh Hashana break. His day passed uneventfully until, in the late afternoon, he was informed that a run-off election had been conducted that day, and that he had lost. He did not see any signs posted in the building, although he did say that others he had asked had seen one sign in the elevator and one sign on the sixth floor. A sympathetic student commented, "The sham of announcing an election on the very day of its occurence is only superceded by the personal tragedy of a candidate himself, being kept so in the dark, as to the point that he was not able to cast a vote for his own candidacy." The victorious opponent in this particular race added one more member to the "Queen's ranks."

For now, let us congratulate those representatives that our still democratic system did elect. Best of luck to you most noble men, our valiant new Knights, Kings and Queens.

The newly elected class representatives in the Men's Division are Jessie Cass and Effie Ryback, Freshman class; David Lunzer and Danny Sanders, Sophomore class; Joey Bochner and Abie Feigenbaum, Junior class; and Barry Kirschenbaum, Judah Lerer and Mark Gruenbaum, Senior class.



We regret that pictures of the Men's Student Government
were not available at press time. These
pictures will hopefully appear in The Independent. Vol.IX, No.3.
We thank both Student Governments for their support.—The Editors

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From The Dean

The purpose of this column is to show how recent legislation enacted in Albany and research findings released by the Federal Trade Commission affect students taking standardized examinations such as the GRE, GMAT, LSAT, and MCAT. These exams are required for graduate and professional school applicants. The test scores are combined with the college grade point average, using a formula that varies from school to school, to construct a composite index which is an important factor in the admission decision.

Under the provisions of the Admissions Testing Law of 1979, which goes into effect on January 1, 1980, New York State will become the only state in the nation to require manufacturers of tests to provide students, upon payment of an additional fee, with a copy of their answer sheets together with the test questions and correct answers. Advocates of the law have argued that this will allow students to check the accuracy of the mechanical scoring. Testing companies contend that this will result in higher fees, since new tests will have to be developed for each administration, and in the case of highly specialized tests, such as the medical and dental boards, the pool of possible questions will be rapidly used up.

The testing companies have announced that twenty of twenty-six exams now given will be discontinued in New York after January. The tests to be eliminated include the Dental Admission Test and the MCAT. Students will have to take these tests in adjoining states such as Connecticut or New Jersey. The tests that will continue to be offered in New York, such as the GRE, LSAT, and GMAT, will cost more and will perhaps be given on fewer dates. It appears that students

who take these exams on Sunday because of religious reasons may have fewer test dates than regular students. I predict that this particular consequence of the law will be challenged on the ground that it is discriminatory.

In a related development, an FTC report on the effects of coaching for the scholastic aptitude test (SAT) has concluded that review cram courses helped raise student scores by as much as 25 points on both the math and verbal parts. Likewise, Alan Siegelman in his book, The High Citadel, a Ralph Nader sponsored study of the Harvard University Law School, cites evidence that coaching may raise LSAT scores by as much as 50 points. Moreover, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has this year allocated 3 million dollars of coaching to disadvantaged students interested in health fields. Touro students who have taken review courses have found them quite helpful.

Generally, cram courses have three functions. They familiarize you with the format of the exam and the types of questions asked; second, they teach "testmanship," test-taking skills and mathematical short cuts; third, they aim to build up student confidence, especially among those who tend to freeze on such exams. The typical course includes twenty to thirty hours of classroom instruction which are supplemented by many hours of taped drill exercises. The fees range between \$200 and \$300 for most courses, but scholarship students may receive a partial tuition remission.

To help you, Ms. Naomi Kapp of the Touro Counselling Center will offer, in the near future, a mini-review course free of charge. Watch for the announcement.

> Robert Goldschmidt **Dean of Students**

A Woman's Place

man's earning potential increases with age, while a woman's earning potential stays the same and then decreases.

The passage of the ERA will have major legal significance. According to Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Columbia University law professor and an eminent authority on Constitutional Law, "The ERA will be a much clearer guide for judges ruling on gender-discrimination claims than the Fourteenth Amendment ratified back in 1868, when no one in power thought women should have rights equal to men's. That's why the Department of Justice under President Nixon, Ford, and now Carter has consistently urged that the ERA is the best way to secure government's respect for women's full partnership with men."

It would seem that the Supreme Court is waiting to see if women are equal citizens under the Constitution. Even though women are protected to a certain extent under the law, it is not enough. Of the 1,400 cases pending on sexdiscrimination, in the past six years, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has reached a decision in fewer than five hundred. In federal law, there are approximately eight hundred statutes with gender-biased distinctions that would be changed if the ERA passes. The figure among state

percent are women. A white laws could run into thousands. Many of these laws are obsolete even without the ERA.

> Politically, the passage of the ERA would prove that women have clout and that our votes and views count. Issues which matter to women would be given more attention by our elected officials. As a matter of political prestige, only five women in the history of the United States have served as Cabinet Secretaries. The approval of Judge Shirley M. Hufstedler as Secretary of the newly created Department of Education would bring the total to six. Only fifteen women have served as federal court judges, Judge Hufstedler among them. Of 1,734 Senators, fourteen have been women and only ninety out of 9,699 Representatives have been women. Of the 170 people called to Camp David last summer to discuss the country's future, President Carter invited only seven women.

Female politicians and homemakers alike would benefit from the passage of the ERA. The ERA will elevate the status of homemakers by establishing that the wife is an equal partner in marriage and that her work in the home has monetary value and entitles her to an equal share in family earnings and property.

Men will benefit as well as women with the passage of the Cont from Page 3

ERA. For example, there would have to a major revamping of the existing Social Security program. Men who want to be more active in their children's upbringing will benefit. The man who cares for children for a significant portion of the day will be able to claim traditionally female exemptions from military service and jury duty. Men are not assured this

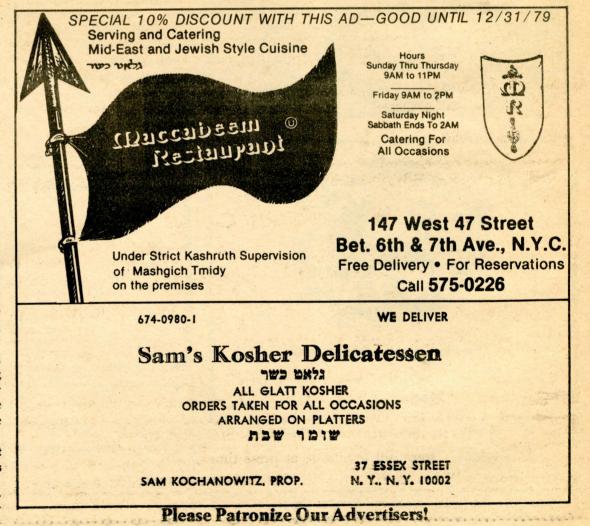
treatment today.

Men will also benefit when their wives earn what they are worth. Wive's salaries will be considered in loan and mortgage applications. Discrimination in the job markets hurts not only women but also men and children as well. In addition, the basic equality principle of the ERA promises equal rights for both sexes.

In a world where many people are afraid to make any readjustments in their lives, there is fear of the ERA. Still, believing in equality today is more socially acceptable than it was ten years ago. The stereotyped picture of the ERAproponent is no longer one of a militant, butch-looking braburner with aviator glasses.

The forces opposing the ERA are well-funded and wellorganized. Their rhetorical attack seldom states the amendment itself. Contrary to their argument, the ERA does not do away with common sense. Legislation dealing with

(Continued on page 8)



Support The Independent

Keeping Abreast

Dr. Nierenberg will be conducting a tour to Miami during intersession. . . The phone in the Men's Student Government Office is now under lock and key. . . The trend-setting Lit Department is into penny loafers. . . At the request of his students, Rabbi Reichman will be teaching a course on the relevance of ethics to political science. . . In the Women's Division, Willie will be teaching a crash course in the art of concealing forbidden beverages. . . Dr. Lander gets his permission to use the xerox machine from higher authoritites. . . Meanwhile, copies of Dr. Lander's signature will soon be available. . . Mazel tov to Evie Golcman '79 and Lew Weinreich on their engagement. . . Mazel to to Zehava Marciano and Heshie Rubin on their engagement.



More of the Women Student Government.



Monica Hasten, Vice-President, Mimi Sosnick, Vice-President, Anna Wolonski, Treasurer, and Robin Gordon, President.



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A Woman's Place

the physical differences between to face the harsher aspects of men and women will be recognized. Public places will still be required to provide separate rest-rooms for both men and women.

One major argument used in fighting the ERA is that of the military draft. Could women be conscripted under the ERA if the draft is reinstated? The answer is yes with the ERA and yes today without it. Physical incapacity, child- and dependent-care responsibilities would be available to both women and men. In addition, women would have to pass the same stringent physical fitness standards required of men.

Many of the states that are fighting the ERA today are the same states which fought the hardest against black progress in the sixties. Maynard Jackson, the Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, commented, "The cries of protest that attempt to frighten women into thinking that this amendment would force them life are the same kinds of voices that once whispered to slaves that they should be reluctant to leave the security of their master's plantation. But the protection the opposition would offer women is the kind of protection a parent provides for a child, not the protection one adult human being offers to an equal. It is my feeling that the desire for this kind of protection shows a willingness to accept the pallid security of second-class citizenship instead of the irreplacable joy and challenge of freedom."

All amendments to the Constitution require ratification by three-fourths of the states. To this date, the ERA has thirtyfive of the needed thirty-eight ratifications. ERA proponents have until June 30, 1982 to get three more ratifications from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North and South Cont from Page 7

Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah and Virginia. If you live in one of the unratified states, or even if you don't, letters, phone calls, and visits to state legislators could make clear that the ERA is an issue that counts, an issue on which legislators will be judged when they run for reelection this November and in the future.

The Equal Rights Amendment offers permanence. As Ms. Ginsburg, explained, it commands the government to stop channeling the choices of women and instead allows women to grow, develop and aspire in accordance with individual talents and preferences. President Carter stated, "The United States proudly speaks out on behalf of human rights for all people of the world. We must be no less vigilant in our defense of human rights at home." The fight for the ERA is a fight to maintain the momentum of progress for women.

School of General Studies_ _Cont from Page 2

art courses as well as careeroriented courses." Dr. Peterson was quick to point out that although the courses are taught differently, the SGS program is considered a valid college program. In some cases, rather than drawing upon the theories expounded in text books, the teachers will draw on the students' past experiences as potential solutions to real problems.

the standards Besides Humanities requirement, the SGS program also requires a course in ethnic history. The rationale behind this requirement is the idea of giving the groups of students an idea of their differing backgrounds, instead of "melting everyone into one pot."

purpose in helping both SGS and LAS students with their problems. A great emphasis is placed on counseling for SGS students. Counseling offices are located at many of the key centers. The most difficult problem encountered by SGS students is the budgeting of time. Keeping in mind the fact that most of the students have families and jobs to worry about, in addition to school, the counselors work out various strategies of advisement. There is not any departmental advisement, per se, as of yet. Although the faculty is working toward that eventual goal, the counselors usually help students with course and schedule problems.

Most of the enrollment in the Dean of Students, Robert School of General Studies is Goldschmidt, serves a dual attracted through references from various agencies. A certain amount of advertising is done by the school and word-ofmouth adds to the number of students. Most of these students are interested in careers associated with human services or social work.

There is not a student government within the School of General Studies and the involvement between SGS students and LAS students is minimal. This can be explained, again, by the lack of time and the tight schedules of the SGS students.

Graduates of the SGS programs have continued their studies at the major schools in the New York area, including the Columbia Graduate School of Social Work, the Baruch Business School and The New School.

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CHARLES CONTRACTOR CON