

FEBRUARY 1995/AdAR 5755

SHELANU

M A G A Z I N E

**In the face of continuing terrorist action,
Rabin and Arafat struggle to keep the
Peace Talks alive.**



Inside:

**Sexual
Harassment:
Have You
Been
Touched?**

**The Middle
East**

**The Jewish
Poor**

Mysticism

TERROUR

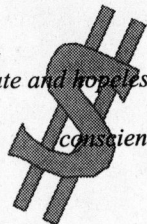
THE FUNDAMENTALIST
CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEACE PROCESS

Hamas' vehemence continues to spill blood

News Story Compiled by David Drits Page 3



Desolate and hopeless, many too old to work, and neglected by public



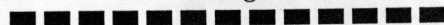
*conscience, they are the Jewish **Poor***

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Sexual Harassment

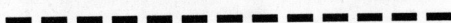
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Carter-

Citizen CARTER

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THE BOMBING OF BUS NUMBER 5

HAMAS: The Rising Terror

By David Drits

News Source: *IPS and XINHUA*

The Israeli authorities arrested forty Palestinians on the West Bank on Wednesday, December 1, 1994, on suspicion on belonging to the militant Hamas Islamic Resistance Movement. They were accused of producing demolition explosives, mining Israeli cars and giving refuge to terrorists who performed acts of sabotage against the Israeli population. The Israeli government has taken strong measures to stem the constant barrage of attacks they have been receiving from Hamas for the past two months. Israel has cracked down hard on the Islamic militant group after the bus bombing which killed 21 people and the suspected suicide bomber in a blast on Tel Aviv's main street, Israel's worst loss to a terror attack in 16 years. A four hour emergency cabinet meeting ordered action. "The government has decided to put at their (the security services) disposal additional means required in order to intensify actions against Hamas and its military wing,"

COVER STORY

read a cabinet statement. The Cabinet endorsed the indefinite closure ordered yesterday of the borders between Israel and the 1.8 million Palestinians

living in the Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Palestinian ruled Gaza and Jericho. In Israel, media organizations received a videotape today showing Palestinian Saleh A b d e l

ians by Hamas? The death toll keeps rising and Hamas' promise to keep targeting Israelis is straining the already delicate relationship between Israel and the PLO. The difficulty lays in "what to do next." For Yitzak Rabin, to do nothing would commit himself to political suicide and wreck the peace process. The decision that he made follows the pattern that the Israeli government has in the past taken when other terrorist atrocities were committed. According to the Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Forces, Ehud Barak, Israel will unfortunately continue to suffer from violent attacks, "We must not delude ourselves, we are in a very big struggle, but what is needed now is a package of security measures." First, Barak said, the Israeli security forces must focus on destroying support for Hamas from the Palestinians and others. Secondly, he said, the closure of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank would make it more difficult for Hamas activists to operate. Barak also called for longer administrative detention for the Hamas supporters. He vowed that Israel will employ all the legal means to hit Hamas supporters, but meanwhile, he said Israel would not re-enter the Gaza Strip and would only act in areas under its control. "We insist that (PLO Chairman) Arafat deal with the roots of Hamas terror reaching us from Gaza," he said. He declined to elaborate more specifically on what measures Israel will take against Hamas except saying that one step being considered is to reinforce the police force with reserve soldiers and to allow IDF soldiers to serve in the police force.

Speculation of likely action focuses on more arrests and expulsions of Hamas members. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin faces an enormous wave of public anger at the attack. Rabin told Israelis that the country faced "big decisions" as to whether to permanently



Rahim al-Souwi, 27, bidding farewell to his family in the accustomed manner of Hamas suicide bombers.

One of the costs of peace has many parents, siblings, friends, and even strangers asking themselves in the wake of the terrorist bombing which rocked Israel; what steps can the PLO or the Israel Defense Forces take to eradicate the constant barrage of terrorist acts being perpetrated against innocent Israeli civil-

HAMAS cont. on page 4

HAMAS cont. from page 3

separate Jews from Arabs. But Rabin said that peace talks with the PLO would continue.

It's going to take a decision by the PLO to really come down very hard on the Hamas," said Zeev Maoz, an analyst with the Tel Aviv-based Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies. "And I think it will take our government to tell them that this has got to stop." Analysts say Arafat is in a delicate situation. He does not want to appear too repressive against the Hamas organization, which enjoys support from about 30 percent of the population in Gaza, though less in the West Bank. But he must fight against attacks on Israeli targets because he committed himself to do so in agreements he signed with Israel. "Arafat is trying to play it both ways," said Maoz. "He may keep trying to do it — keep arresting Hamas people, releasing them, arresting and releasing — but there is a limit to that." In a move to bring Hamas closer to the Palestinian Liberation Administration, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Mahmoud Zahhar, one of the leading Hamas leaders in Gaza, today agreed to set up a working committee to deal with future conflicts between Hamas and the Palestinian National Authority. The agreement was reached Sunday morning December 2, in Gaza, Israel radio said.

This latest attack comes on the heels of a grueling month in which members from Hamas' military wing, the Izzadin Al-Qassam, opened fire on a Jerusalem tourist mall, killing two and wounding 13. The attackers were gunned down by a special Israeli military unit that happened to be in the area. One attacker was Egyptian, the other a Palestinian recently released from an Israeli prison. The Al-Qassam group was also responsible for the kidnapping of a 19-year-old Israeli soldier, their demand being his life in exchange for a release of over 200 Palestinian prisoners. The episode ended in tragedy when an elite Israeli commando unit stormed the house in which the soldier was being held, killing three of the kidnapers, who first managed to kill their hostage and another Israeli soldier during the raid. Nabil Shaath, former Palestinian chief negotiator in talks with the Israelis,

YASSER ARAFAT

IN THE WAKE OF VIOLENCE AND DEATH Receives The Nobel Peace Prize

OPINION by Jennifer Glass

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Israeli foreign minister Shimon Peres because of their substantial contribution to a historic process through which peace and cooperation can replace war and hate." The Nobel Peace Prize Committee said, "The award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1994 to Arafat, Peres and Rabin is intended ... to honor a political act which called for great courage on both sides, and which opened up opportunities for new development toward fraternity in the Middle East ... It is the Committee's hope that the award will serve as encouragement to all Israelis and Palestinians who are endeavoring to establish lasting peace in the region."

Yet, the deaths of Corporal Nachshon Waxman, the young Israeli soldier kidnapped on October 9th, 1994 by Islamic fundamentalists, and the subsequent death of two Israeli soldiers in an Israeli commando rescue operation, demonstrates how distant peace is.

Waxman 19, was killed when Israeli commandos stormed an isolated safe house in the West Bank where the Islamic group Hamas was holding him hostage. One Israeli commando was killed, eight were wounded and three kidnapers died.

The crisis weighed heavily on Israeli-Palestinian peace efforts. On Tuesday, October 11th, Rabin suspended talks with the PLO and declared Arafat responsible for Waxman's life when he was kept captive in Gaza. After the failed rescue mission Rabin told a late night news conference, "I would be happy to give back the Nobel Peace Prize to bring back the lives of both soldiers who fell."

It is ironic that the Nobel Peace Prize given to those who stand for the betterment of our world and an end to violence came alongside this tragedy. In my opinion, when a member of the Nobel Prize Committee quits in protest of Arafat's selection and Rabin's continuing demand that Arafat reign in the extremists, both the Awards and the peace process need to be rethought. There will only be peace if every effort is made to put an end to these outrages.

We must realize that this is not the first violent incident that has occurred since the accords have been signed. The signatures have not been enough to bring peace to the Middle East. Extremist terrorist actions keep occurring and Arafat has still not done anything to crack down on Hamas.

On October 19, 1994, Israel felt another one of those attacks when 21 people were violently murdered by a terrorist bomb carried on by a suicide bomber on bus number 5 on Tel Aviv's busiest streets. Hamas claimed responsibility for the massacre only one day after Israel signed a declaration of understanding with Jordan.

blames the Jewish state for the spate of attacks. "If Israel had abided by the Cairo agreement (signed in May) and released all the prisoners, the perpetrators of such an operation would have lost all ability to mobilize the Palestinians against the peace process." Arafat is believed to have felt that the kidnap-

ping was as much an attack on Israel as a Hamas attempt to embarrass his authority. However, in leaflets released by Hamas, the group claimed: "We carried out our act to achieve the release of our prisoners and not to embarrass anyone... "The Rabin government is try-

HAMAS continued on page 12

SHIMON PERES' SPEECH AT NYU BRINGS HOPE TO THE PEACE PROCESS

Shimon Peres on Middle East Future

by Ariana Cynowitz

Several hundred invited students, faculty and dignitaries heard Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Shimon Peres discuss the political climate in the Middle East Thursday evening. Peres, a controversial figure in Israeli politics for his willingness to exchange land for peace, spoke in the first of the Albert Gallatin lecture series at Vanderbilt Hall at New York University. In his speech, "The Peace Process and New Economic Horizons in the Middle East," Peres explained the significance of the recent changes in international politics.

The cause for the change in political relations, Peres said, is the decline of the three major factors that influenced international politics: political parties, superpower and the military.

"By investing so much in military strengths, the Communist Party couldn't understand that they were lagging behind," Peres said. "The Communist Party lost its strength the minute that free information came out more than propaganda."

The backlash of this was the loss of the United States enemy and its foreign policy, Peres said. He also explained that once Communism collapsed, the United States and Israel were unprepared to face their domestic problems, which he called "an undefined enemy."

"We were prepared to face enemies, but not prepared to solve problems like hunger," Peres said. "Can you kill starvation with a rifle? ... unless we delve into the roots of the problem, we shall pay dearly and heavily."

He also cited the current water shortage in the Middle East as a reason why countries of that region must work together because "water is not impressed by politics."

"Armies could not answer the problems of Communism," Peres said. "What can an army do today? It cannot conquer wisdom."

In a call for economic cooperation, Peres suggested the importance for tourism, joking that "that our forefathers built pyramids and the holy places, and the climate is nice." In addition to the economic benefits of tourism, he said tourism would foster an interest in peace and hospitality.

"It is better to be the host than a hostage," Peres said. "While we try to relieve ourselves of our past problems we have to build a new Middle East."

Julie Friedman, executive director of the Jewish Culture Foundation, agreed, "Israel is in relatively good economic shape, but we can't be an island of opportunity in a sea of poverty," she said.

Prominent among those past problems is fundamentalism, which Peres said, is not necessary a religious tendency. "What will happen if a billion Muslims will go fundamental?" Peres asked. "How will you diffuse this danger?" Fundamentalism is no longer a limited to Israel." Because of these factors, Peres maintained that peace is the only viable course for the Middle East. "We can not make peace without concessions," he said. "We are ready to pay territorially for peace to Syrians."

Peres also praised King Hussein of Jordan, whom he called a "civilized, experienced leader." He stated that the most important reason for initiating the peace process is to provide a stable economic and political environment for future gen-

erations.

"We took food from the mouths of our children, and we removed education from our young for weapons," Peres said. "We are unable to provide our children with security. We need to provide a new terrain for our future."

Professor Helen Anderson, from the Spanish and Portuguese Department, said Peres's address "was one of the most intelligent speeches she I have heard. It [the lecture] addressed fundamental problems. It was very wise; it focused on solutions that find a common denominators among different people's."

In closing, Peres explained the current international situation. "We are seeing an end to the hunting season of human experience where creation is more overpowering."

Peres, born in 1923 in Poland, studied at the Ben Shemen Agricultural School and was one of the founders of the Kibbutz Alumot in the Jordan Valley. In Israel's War of Independence (1947 to 1948), he was responsible for arms purchasing and recruitment, and in 1948 was appointed head of the naval services. A year later, he headed the Defense Ministry procurement delegation to the United States.

As Deputy Director General of the Ministry of the Defense (1952 to 1953), Peres initiated the establishment of the Israeli Aircraft Industry and Israel's nuclear project. He then served as the Director General from 1953 to 1959.

In 1977, Peres was elected chairman of the Labor party, served first as Prime Minister (1984 to 1986) and as Vice Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (1986 to 1988) on a National Unity Government. During his term as Prime Minister, Israel withdrew from Lebanon and an economic stabilization plan was implemented.

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Washington Square News*

AN INTERSPECTIVE OF THE POOR IN NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND

THE JEWISH POOR

by Jordan Shein

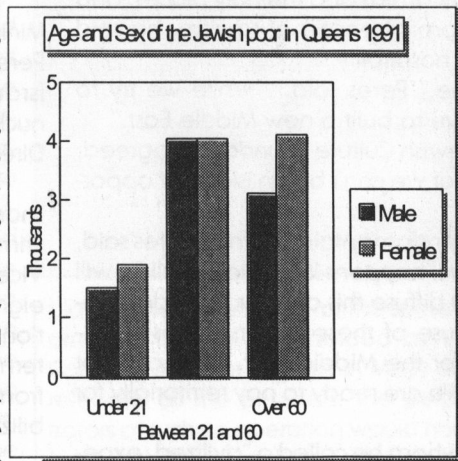
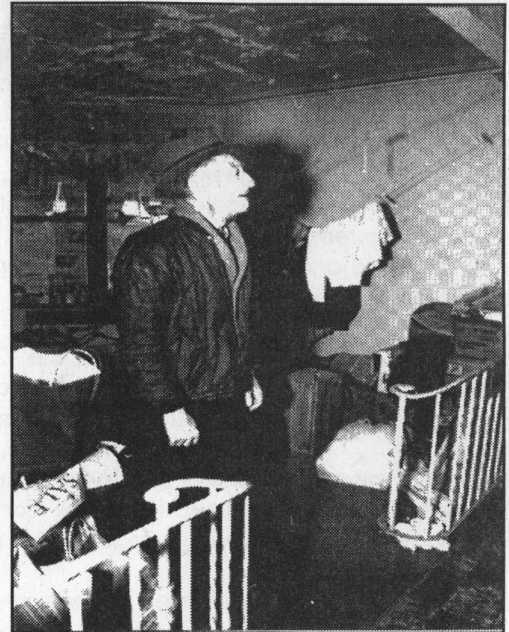
New York is home to one of the most affluent Jewish communities. Perhaps for this reason, many are ignorant of the fact that New York also has one of the most rampant poor Jewish populations. Whether it is because the Jewish poor are reluctant to submit to help from the outside, because they are hesitant to come forward and establish themselves as "poor" or they are spread out across different communities, in general they have been referred to as the "invisible Jewish poor".

Actually, the city's Jewish poor population is 145,000 people, or 13 percent of the entire Jewish population. However, if the "near poor," those making just enough money to be excluded from the official poverty guidelines are considered, this raises that figure to 20 percent of the Jewish population.

Even though the city's Jewish population has declined by 8 percent according to a Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council report, the number of poor Jews has risen slightly. There is no doubt his condition is worsened by the recent influx of Jews from other countries, especially Russia. Immigrants usually come over empty handed and have trouble fitting into the new society. Whether it is because of a language barrier, inability to get a job or because of difficulty from having to start over with next to nothing, these people have trouble providing their own daily necessities and help make up the population of the Jewish poor.

In the past, most of the destitute population was comprised of elderly individuals who were retired and/or ill. They also tended to be isolated from the rest of society. The present shows his condition to be changing. Middle class people have lost their jobs as a result of the recession Immigration has also introduced younger people into the poverty population. Poor individuals today are also found across many different communities. In short there is a growing number of people who need financial assistance, many of them being middle aged and young families with young children.

Thankfully, there are numerous organizations dedicated to solving the problem of the Jewish poor. The Metropolitan New York Coordinating



Council on Jewish Poverty is a non-profit organization representing and coordinating the work of 24 smaller organizations. The Abraham Residence in Seagate, Brooklyn is one example of the work they have done. This building is home to 75 low income and formerly homeless individuals. The Council has also created programs like the Kasher Meals on Wheels Program which delivers weekend meals to the homebound needy.

Given the current situation with unemployment and immigration, The problem of providing for the poor is likely to persist. Jews and non-Jews alike need to cooperate with each other and work together with policy makers and the government in order to combat poverty.

Source: Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty

INTERVIEW: DISCUSSING JEWISH AND CAMPUS ISSUES

President Kenny - Vision for SB

FACE TO FACE



by Jennifer Glass

David Drits contributed to this article

I first met Dr. Shirley Strum Kenny during her first day in office. Members of the campus media met with her to discuss campus issues like construction, rising costs of education and parking problems. It wasn't until my interview with her personally that I discovered more about Dr. Kenny's ideas about her presidency and her feelings about Jewish life on campus.

The term "Multicultural University" is one that Dr. Kenny is quite comfortable with. She described her first impression of Stony Brook as a place with "... so many varieties of human experience ... It is my view that in order to be edu-

cated for life in the 21st century a person must have a strong comfort with many cultures and an ability to open up to many different cultures ... diversity is about making campus life a better place for everybody."

Dr. Kenny and I have discussed Jewish life on campus as well. We talked about anti-Semitic acts on campus and she pledge to take an active role, as president "to speak out against bigotry against anyone." Dr. Kenny voiced her belief in freedom of speech and freedom of the press and discussed the "... difference between speaking out against something and censoring it." She vehemently declared that her role is "to lead the campus in abhorring prejudice."

During the interview we discussed Dr. Kenny's childhood growing up as a Jewish minority in Tyler, Texas. Classes took place on the High Holidays and Dr. Kenny was herself amazed at the difference between New York and Tyler to the association that was given to being Jewish. "In Tyler, Judaism was a religion not a culture," Dr. Kenny said. Dr. Kenny mentioned her immigrant past and related it to the influx of Jewish immigrants on campus of Israeli, Russian, and Persian descent. She stated that she "identifies strongly with them and all immigrant groups who have come to this country. Based on my grandparents' experience I know what followed." She saw the immigrant population influencing through its diversity the foundation of this country. "That is what we are doing with the Jewish students as well as other culture groups." One can truly see that Dr. Kenny is committed to blending American ideals with diversity on this multicultural campus. Dr. Kenny showed her commitment to the Jewish community by attending the vigil for the 21 victims of a terrorist bombing in Tel Aviv on October 20, 1994.

Hillel Film Forum - Spring '95

Born Out of Struggle: The Zionist Movement and the Modern State of Israel

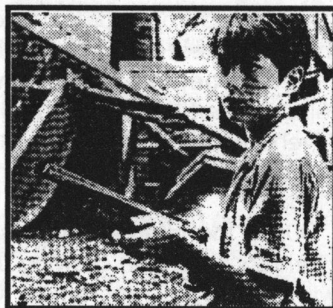
"Sallah"

Monday, January 30:

1965

Dir. Ephraim Kishon

Arriving from the Orient as an immigrant, Sallah is full of expectations. Instead, he lands in a ramshackle transit camp that arouses his disgust. He opts to take on the bureaucracy in his own inimitable fashion, with hilarious results. A very humorous satire on the early days of immigrant absorption and a biting commentary on the Israeli bureaucracy. This Israeli film classic was nominated for an Academy Award.



Monday, February 13:

"The Wooden Gun"

1979 Dir. Ilan Moshenson

Set in the tense atmosphere of Tel Aviv in the 1950's, this incisive film focuses on the interactions between teenagers who are the first generation of sabras (native born Israelis). Portrayed are their struggles with heroism, nationalism, and friendship, as well as the tremendous psychological gap that separates them from those who came to Israel from Europe, many of whom are Holocaust survivors.

All Films
8:00 pm
Javits Lecture Center
Room 101
Admission Free

African-American - Jewish Relations

Monday, February 27:

"The Liberators: Fighting on Two Fronts in World War Two"

1992 Dir. William Miles &
Nina Rosenblum

A documentary on the all-black 761st Tank Battalion, known as the "Black Panthers," that fought in World War Two and was involved in the liberation of some concentration camps. Although some minor details of this film's accuracy have been questioned, it remains a moving testimony to the bravery of black soldiers who fought for freedom in Europe only to face racism and discrimination at home. A number of concentration camp survivors are reunited with their liberators in the film.

Co-sponsored by the Department of
Africana Studies



Tuesday, March 21:

"Black to the Promised Land"

1992 Dir. Madeleine Ali

This film follows 11 African-American teenagers from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn through their three month stay on Kibbutz Lehavor Habashan in Israel. It shows how, as they work side by side with Israelis, the myths and stereotypes each had about the other break down. This film is a powerful and heart warming portrayal of the importance of cross-cultural exchanges.

**Film Director Madeleine Ali
will speak following the
screening of this film.**

Jewish Life in Old New York

Tuesday, March 28:

"The Shvitz"

1993

Dir. Jonathan Berman

A lyrical look at the unlikely community forged in the heat of the last traditional steam baths in New York. Young filmmaker Jonathan Berman uses this vanishing institution, once a mainstay of Jewish life in New York, to offer a perspective on the evolution of city life while bringing up issues of ethnicity, nostalgia, spirituality, sexuality, and ritual. From gamblers to "new age" masseuses, from poets to rabbis, the characters form a sometimes conflicting, yet often compelling voice.

**Film Director Jonathan
Berman will speak following
the screening of
"The Shvitz."**



Tuesday, April 18:

"The Rise & Fall of the Borscht Belt"

1989

During its heyday, one million New York Jews spent their summers in the Catskills. Fondly named the Borscht Belt, the Catskills became a stage for a "who's who" of talent. It was here that a new form of humor evolved that has influenced generations of American comics. This film provides an insightful, entertaining glimpse at this important slice of Jewish life in old New York.

Free ticket to:

ISRAEL!

For New York area undergraduate students traveling to Israel for the first time.

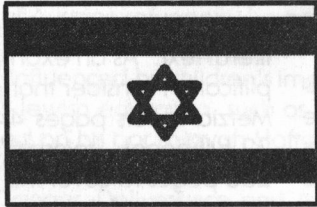
June 1995

Total cost for four week tour only \$999.
Special subsidy for Stony Brook students!

Four exciting weeks of touring, learning, and fun in the sun from kibbutz to nature reserves to rafting on the Jordan to swimming in the Meditterrean to the drama of Masada to the beauty of Jerusalem.

This is a special trip for Hillel members from New York area universities led by Hillel staff.

For an application contact the Hillel Office
Humanities 165 * 632-6565
Deadline is March 1!



11TH ANNUAL ISRAEL OPPORTUNITIES FAIR

FIND OUT ABOUT SUMMER AND STUDY PROGRAMS IN ISRAEL OVER FALAFEL, TECHINA, AND ISRAELI MUSIC

PHOTO EXHIBIT: *ETHIOPIAN JEWRY*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15
12:00 - 2:00 PM
UNION FIRESIDE LOUNGE

Get Involved!

Join Hillel's Community Service Team

Weekly visits to Jewish residents at the Long Island State Veterans Home (on campus)

Holiday food distributions

Hospital visitations

Contact Jessica at the Hillel office
632-6565

Hillel Events for Black History Month:

African-Americans and Jews Facing Bias Together

Speakers:

Rabbi Steven Moss

Chairman of the Suffolk County Anti-Bias Task Force

Rev. Floyd Black of Copiague

Tuesday, February 7, 8:00 pm

Roth Cafeteria - 1st floor

Co-sponsored by Africana Studies, Judaic Studies, & The SB Press

Photo Exhibit: Ethiopian Jewry

At the Israel Opportunity Fair

Wednesday, February 15, 12:00 - 2:00 pm

Union Fireside Lounge

Film - "The Liberators: Fighting on Two Fronts in WWII"

Documentary film of African-American U.S. Army troops in World War Two that liberated Nazi concentration camps.

Co-sponsored with the Africana Studies Department

Monday, February 27, 8:00 pm, Javits 101

(see Film Forum, page 8)

Thursday Morning Minyan

7:00 am

Roth Cafeteria, 1st floor
light breakfast served after services

REVIEW: THE STEINSALTZ EDITION

The Talmud

by Robert D. Kaiser

A translation of and commentary on Talmud Bavli by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz; Translated into English and edited by Rabbi Israel V. Berman. Published by Random House, New York. Price is \$45.00 per volume.

The Mishna, a set of laws that were originally only taught orally, amplifies Mosaic law and extends it into new areas where necessary. Shortly after the Mishna's redaction in 200 CE by Rabbi Judah HaNasi, it became apparent that this too was insufficient. The Gemora developed as an addition to the Mishna, and eventually dwarfed the Mishna in size, complexity and scope. Unlike other legal documents, the Gemora was not a fixed set of laws. Rather, it is a recording of the great debates between the minds in Jewish history, recording both majority and minority decisions, as well as the wealth of our sages and ethical lessons. The main redaction of the Gemora took place between 460-500 CE by Rabbis Ashi and Ravina. Taken together, the Mishna and the Gemora form the Babylonian Talmud.

Today all editions of the Talmud come complete with a multitude of commentaries by scholars such as Rashi. The study of the Talmud is usually a daunting task even for experienced students for a number of reasons: (1) The entire document is written in a shorthand form. (2) The Talmud assumes that the reader is fully familiar with the entire Tanakh (Torah, Prophets, and Writings of the Hebrew Bible). (3) Also, prior knowledge of the subject headings being discussed is expected. With that in mind, the study of Talmud is something that has only been possible with an experienced teacher.

Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz, one of our generation's leading Talmudic scholars, recently wrote a complete commentary on the Talmud in Hebrew, which is now being translated into English. The form of these books loosely follows that of the standard Vilna edition: The Mishna and Gemara lay in the center of the page, with the commentary of Rashi and Rabbi Steinsaltz surrounding it.

A number of useful improvisations are immediately obvious; The entire text is vowelized and given modern punctuation, quotes are given in full instead of the original practice of only giving a few words and terms usually abbreviated have been fully spelled out. A literal translation is given on the right side of the text, Rashi is still printed in Rashi script, but all quotations of the Talmudic text appear in standard square type for easy reference and his text is fully punctuated. These innovations alone are a great improvement over standards such as the Vilna edition. By themselves they do not go too far beyond what was achieved in the Soncino translation of the Talmud.

The central and most innovative feature is Rabbi Steinsaltz's translation and commentary, which runs along the left side of the page. In it he gives us a complete synthesis of translation and traditional commentary, woven together

into a seamless whole. Novices can initially ignore the Hebrew/Aramic text and the literal translation and just read the Translation and Commentary straight through. The logic of each argument is carefully explained and background knowledge is introduced as needed. The translation and commentary includes necessary background information, based on the traditional commentators, and one can well imagine that it is significantly longer than the literal text. As an example of the amplification consider that part III of Bava Metzia covers pages 44A-60B, about 32 full pages; Steinsaltz's edition takes 250 pages to cover this material.

Additional features include background sections on the side of the page that can be read as asides to the main text. These cover halakhic concepts, linguistics, history of the sages, and explanations of difficult or obscure terminology. At the bottom of each page is a section on halakha which provides summaries of and references to authoritative legal decisions reached over the centuries by the Rabbis.

I see only two minor problems: Rashi commentary is not translated into English as a whole, although this criticism must be tempered with the fact that much of the translation and commentary itself is based on Rashi. Secondly, at \$45.00 dollars a volume,

Talmud continued on the top of page 12

ART & ENTERTAINMENT

ART AND JEWISH MYSTICISM

Fusing biblical allusions and autobiographical references with inquiry into the Kabbalah and Jewish mysticism, artist Howard Lerner's painting contains an eclectic assemblage of icons that reflect his meditation on sacrifice and its relation to birth, death, decay, and rebirth.

Six of Lerner's paintings will be presented at the William Benton Museum of Art at Storrs, Connecticut, in conjunction with the state-run exhibition "Investing in Dreams," sponsored by the Connecticut Commission on the Arts.

Lerner uses the image of the "tree" as a generator of life, and as a valuable link in the process of decay. He also refers to vision contained in the Old Testament; in the painting "World Tree" he interprets the notion of the fire transforming sacrificed living forms into a state of smoky transparent vapors, and he uses steel wool and a palette knife to transform and remove images from the canvas of wood panels, leaving ghost-like subtle images of what used to have a heavy and solid presence. In "Binding of Isaac" a tree sprouts angelic and caduceus-like wings to protect Isaac and interrupt his own sacrifice at the hand of Abraham.

As the son of Austrian refugees who escaped from Vienna in 1938, imagery representing the Holocaust can be found in Lerner's work. Other paintings were influenced by children's impressions and memories borrowed from his Jewish education, such as "Sacrifice of the Red Heifer" which was based on his bar mitzvah Haftorah reading.

In 1988, Howard Lerner's work was featured in the major exhibition "Golem! Danger, Deliverance and Art" at the Jewish Museum in New York City. In addition, his painting have been exhibited in museums throughout the United States and abroad, including the Bess Cutler Gallery, New York City; the San Bernardino County Museum, California; The Alexandria Museum of Art, Louisiana; the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Massachusetts; and the Mascarelle Museum of Fine Art, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Howard Lerner was the recipient of a fellowship in painting from the National Endowment for the Arts, and he received an Individual Artists' Grant from the Connecticut Commission on the Arts. As a young adult he was active in Jewish youth organizations, serving as President of the Connecticut Region of Youth Judea 1971-72. He received a BFA and MFA in painting from Boston University's School of Visual Arts.

"Investing in Dreams," which will be held in six museums throughout Connecticut, includes the work of selected artists who have been awarded the State Commission's Individual Artists' Grant within the past ten years.

The exhibition was organized by independent curator John Cusano. Work selected for the exhibition at the William Benton Museum of Art evokes a spiritual sense and beauty. Other artists in the exhibition with Howard Lerner include Susan Hoffman Fishman, Mary Kennedy, James Montford, Deborah Muirhead, Judy Sirota Rosenthal, Barbara Rothenberg, Silvia Taccani, and Kitty Winslow.

"Investing in Dreams" at the William Benton Museum Of Art opens January 25th and runs through March 17th, 1995. The museum is located at the University of Connecticut, 245 Glenbrook Road, Storrs. Viewing hours are from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday through Fridays; and 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. For additional information call 203-486-4520



Talmud: Continued from page 10

and tractate Bava Metzia taking six volumes to cover, the cost of obtaining a complete Talmud through this method would be prohibitive to all but a few.

If price is no object, I absolutely recommend this series. There is no Talmud in existence even close to this edition for beginners or experts alike. I recall arguments being made a few years ago in the Orthodox community that this edition could be considered problematic, because it makes learning the Talmud so easy that the more traditional method of learning may not be considered necessary anymore. From my limited experience with talmudic lessons — this may be correct!

HAMAS: continued from page 4

ing to cover its failure before its people by blaming Arafat and is trying to ignite a civil war (between Palestinians) which is rejected by our people."

Indeed, the incident has put the Israeli government under renewed pressure from right wing groups who rallied against the government's policies today with the slogan "we told you so" and demonstrated in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. More demonstrations were held on Oct. 22. Yechiel Leiter, spokesman for the Israeli settlers in the West Bank, said everything his organization warned would happen is coming true. "We warned that Gaza would become a breeding ground for terrorist organizations," said Leiter. "We said the Palestinian government would cooperate with Hamas, and we said our intelligence would fail because we wouldn't be able to move within Gaza." The series of attacks came at a critical stage in the phased plan to give Palestinians self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. Palestinians have been under self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank area of Jericho since May. The next step is Palestinian elections, that are supposed to coincide with an Israeli re-deployment outside Palestinian "populated areas" throughout the rest of the West Bank. Palestinians accused the Israeli Government of violating provisions of the agreements signed in Oslo which found expression in Yitzak Rabin's statement on the possibility of holding

SHELANU

MAGAZINE

February 1995 / Adar 5755

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THE VIEWS REFLECTED IN THIS PAPER DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE VIEWS OF SHELANU MAGAZINE, STUDENT POLITY ASSOCIATION, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK, B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION, B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL, HILLEL OF NEW YORK, OR UNITED JEWISH APPEAL - FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES.

SHELANU MAGAZINE IS SUPPORTED BY THE STUDENT POLITY ASSOCIATION AT SUNY AT STONY BROOK AND THE B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION.

elections on the West Bank without the preliminary withdrawal of occupation troops and populated localities in this area. Hanan Ashrawi, a well known Palestinian leader, said in this connection that such a gross deviation from provisions of the Palestinian-Israeli agreement was inadmissible as the pullout of Israeli troops from inhabited localities on the West Bank was an indispensable condition of conducting really free and democratic elections. At the same time, the Palestinian National Administration has been granted powers in the sphere of taxation and public health on the West Bank, Eliz Shazar, representative of the Israeli military authorities, said.

A major point of contention in the peace talks has been the issue of who among the Palestinian population will be allowed to vote. Israel wants to bar the "military wing" of Hamas from participating in elections. The Palestinians want to make sure that elections look fair and democratic in the eyes of the Palestinian public, so that they can

be used to strengthen the Palestinian government's legitimacy. "Israel wants to stipulate that only people in favor of the peace process can participate, which is not something the Palestinians can accept because the credibility of the Palestinian government will be hurt," said Baskin. "But Hamas cannot participate if they don't accept the ground rules. It won't work." Haidar Abdel-Shafi, a Gaza resident regarded by many Palestinians as their elder statesman, says Arafat is aware of the sensitive situation. Having spoken to Arafat, Abdel-Shafi says he feels in the PLO Chairman "a desire to calm the situation". Baskin thinks it will be months before Israelis and Palestinians come to agreement on elections. Meanwhile, he predicts more violence."

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THEY COULD HAVE USED THIS PROGRAM AT THE TOWER OF BABEL.

REVIEWED BY SHELANU STAFF

Accent is a Microsoft Windows program, so the opening screen, the one on which you write, has the usual menus across the top, eight of them from file to help. Click on one of those menus, Utilities, select French and the menus then range from Fichier to Aide. Click on Outils, then Finnois, and the menus run from Tiedosto to Ohje, which I must assume is Finnish. There are eight possible languages for the menus the others are German, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese - and about 30 languages in the program's other options.

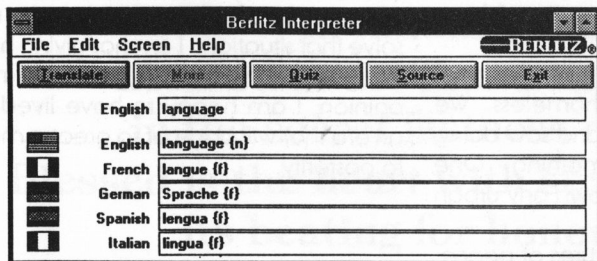
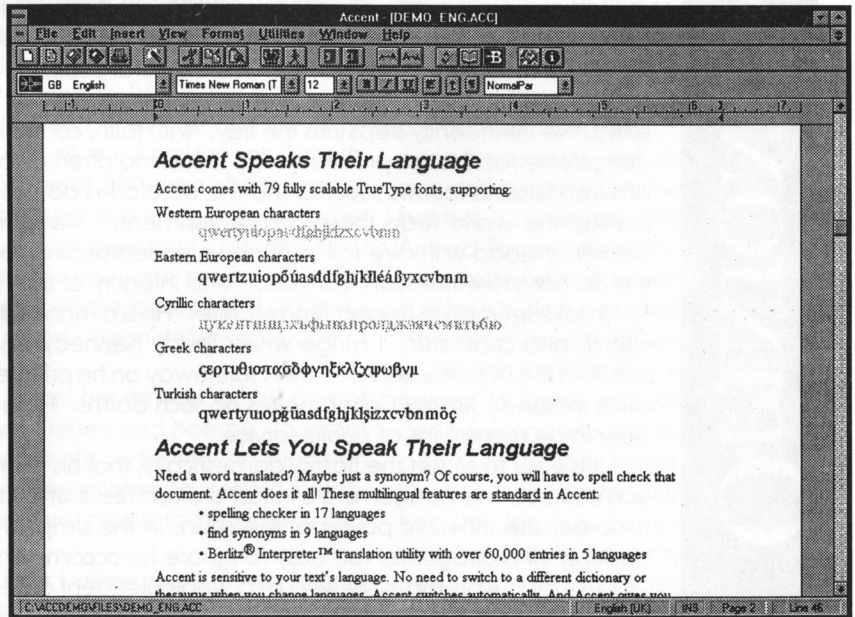
There are 45 keyboards; you can leave the small keyboard image on the screen to help you find the keys. There is a spell checking program in 17 languages and if you add the Berlitz Interpreter for Windows, which comes with Accent, you can use it to translate between 5 languages.

Accent otherwise contains most of the word-processing features we have come to expect; save as,

print setup, cut/paste, a variety of formats, typefaces (79 true type fonts) and, in case the menus are in an unfamiliar language, icons to accomplish most standard tasks.

Documents can be brought in from or sent out to Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, and Ami Pro, and data can be exchanged with Lotus 1-2-3, Microsoft Excel and Windows Write. Graphics files in several formats can be incorporated into Accent documents.

Accent is an ideal program for university computer rooms. Most universities offer word processing programs for the students to use in their computer rooms. However the only languages they support is English. Today there are many classes offered in foreign languages. A publicly accessed multi-lingual word processor would enhance the productivity of the student in these foreign tongues.



This article was compiled from articles appearing in The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, and BusinessWeek, in addition to Shelanu's impression of an Accent Demo diskette.

Jimmy Carter: Come Back Kid?

by Mark Cristo

"Give the people what they want." Better, "Tell the people what they want to hear."

OPINION...

Whatever it takes to get the votes is at the core of any political platform. Politicians admit it, if that admission helps get another vote. It has become even more prevalent to win the votes as a "least of possible evils," by mutually denigrating the opponents, not platforms but the personal lives. The electoral public is numbed to indifference. Then the misty veil of time parts and an icon of executive inefficiency steps into the fray. With faith, conviction and integrity he tackles the problems of a world too often at the brink of war. Success follows success and the accolades do not follow. Instead the world fears these accomplishments. We distrust the bearer of good will. We fail in our own understanding, because we do not share the faith, conviction and integrity of the man.

I have learned to respect Jimmy Carter. He is a man of strength, charm and character. I cringe when Teddy Kennedy says, "I've made a life of public service," then sails away on his private yacht, drink in hand. Jimmy Carter makes no such claims. He is far too busy in his many jobs of public service.

It is easy to forget the fiasco, domestically, that his administration caused. The Reagan era is in fact a direct result of it. It is easy to forget the inherent power of the man, in the simplicity of his bearing. It is altogether too easy to ignore his accomplishments.

This man who many viewed as a weak president ordered the sneak attack to free the hostages from Iran. The Carter administration faced down the OPEC nations and defended Egypt in the peace efforts. He also risked the enmity of Israel by that same act

— Recall that part of the pact for the Israeli-Egyptian Peace plan was an end to US weapons supplies to Israel. The US also backed the condemnation of Israel settling the occupied territories during the Carter years. That was the first major break in US-Israel relations since the creation of that state. These are not the acts of a timid man. These were brave and challenging foreign relations. The ensuing administrations countermanded these moves. Lebanon was invaded and Arab fundamentalism has strengthened in the void left by President Carter's compassionate foreign recognition. Jimmy Carter was not afraid to see any man of whatever faith as a man. In the absence of such enlightened leadership the Arab world has snubbed the US. The first sign of return to normalcy in relations has come from the end of the Gulf War. That is problematic and the integrity of those relations is doubtful.

Since his term of office, Jimmy Carter has been involved in his International Think Tank and the philanthropic effort of building houses for the homeless. We have seen pictures of the man in his overalls with hammer, nails and saw doing carpentry in the Georgia back woods. Someone has to do something. One man's efforts are worth the adulation of so many who, walking down any urban street have muttered at the sight of the homeless, "This is wrong."

Now the man is moving the international world making overtures of peace. Consider that the two greatest foreign relations achievements of the Clinton administration have come from the work of Jimmy Carter, who Clinton worked so

hard during his campaign to not be identified with. I doubt that Clinton could have won if he had identified with Carter. What does that say about the electorate?

We all need to consider the ramifications of his efforts, and to review our opinions of the man. He is strong, capable and a leader by his example.

I am a Republican. I am a conservative in many respects. I can rise above that and respect the accomplishments of the man. Perhaps that is because I understand his faith. Any man can profess and practice faith. Many of us do have faith. Very few rise above that and have faith in their convictions. That is a distinction between a man who can tell you what is a crime and the man who will not let you commit one.

When he looks at a problem he takes into account all views. Note how he was able to sit at a table with Begin and Sadat and work out a lasting peace between their two nations, Israel and Egypt. There were no arguments about the size and shape and seating arrangements at the table for the Korean talks earlier this year. The Clinton Administration's diplomatic team has not been able to get face to face with a Korean official yet. He went to Haiti and within two days had a plan for the transfer of power laid out. Two years of economic sanctions and the final threat of attack had not done a thing to resolve that situation. I am not giving him more credit than he deserves. In my opinion, I am happy to have lived in an era that will boast of so great a man to posterity.

Hannah Senesh

By Kevin Leopold

OPINION...

"In the national cemetery, situated on the top of the highest of the Judean Hills overlooking Jerusalem, there is a small circle set apart; within it are seven graves in the shape of a V, the outline of a parachute carved on each headstone. Buried in that circle are seven of the thirty-two Palastinian-Jewish parachutists, members of the British Armed Forces, who were dropped in Nazi-occupied Balkan countries during World War II in an effort to save their people from the Nazi Holocaust. Of the thirty-two sent, seven fell. One of the seven was Hannah Senesh, aged twenty-three and the only one of the seven about whom there is clear evidence and definite testimony regarding her fate from the time of her capture until execution." (Marta Cohn)

It can be argued that every era and time period of Jewish history contains a number of Jews whose actions and achievements set them apart from all others. Hannah Senesh is one of these people.

Beginning at the age of 13 until her murder at the age of 23, Hannah carefully kept a diary, letters and poems. Together these provide us with a unique insight as to why an eighteen year old girl from an affluent and assimilated household in Hungary, would leave family friends and home to become a pioneering farmer in Palestine.

When reading Hannah's diary I developed an emotional union which overcame me without realizing it and suddenly her concerns and joys became my concerns and joys. When Hannah's high school enforced the Hungarian government's anti-Semitic laws imposing educational restrictions on her and her fellow Jews,

I too feel the anguish.

By her senior year in high school, Hannah had become an ardent Zionist reading everything possible about Jewish history, philosophy, and Israel. Following graduation she moved into Palestine, leaving behind her beloved mother, brother, and all that she had known. It was September 1939, when Hannah arrived at Palestine's Haifa port just as Europe had entered the second World War.

**Blessed Is The Match consumed
in kindling flame.**

**Blessed is the flame that burns
in the secret fastness of the heart.**

**Blessed is the heart with strength to stop
its beating for honour's sake.**

**Blessed is the match consumed
in kindling flame.**

Hannah decided that if indeed she was going to help build a Jewish State, she would have to abandon her dreams of becoming a journalist or poet and become a farmer.

For the next few years Hannah studied agriculture and worked a very difficult and stubborn land. Throughout this period however, her thoughts never strayed far away from her mother and brother. In January 1943, the British Armed Forces asked for volunteers to parachute behind enemy lines to rescue Jews in Nazi-occupied Balkan states, Hannah immediately volunteered.

During the next few months Hannah trained in Egypt, parachuted into Yugoslavia, and eluded Nazis alongside partisans in the forest. Wherever Hannah went word spread quickly of her, the famous woman parachutist, and the people were inspired. In June 1944, Hannah finally entered her native Hungary with hope of rescuing her fellow Jews and her dear mother. However, she was captured, arrested and tortured. On November 7, 1944, Hannah Senesh, age 23, lover of dance and literature, was executed.

With the life and death of Hannah Senesh existed a certain kindling of hope that her death and the death of millions did not go unanswered. To Hannah her destiny was as uncomplicated as a summer's sun and no amount of self-sacrifice could deter her from working toward her goal. Just before crossing the Hungarian border, Hannah wrote a poem, "Blessed Is The Match."

HEBREW

FOR BAR/BAT MITZVAH FROM
ISRAELI STUDENT FROM UNI-
VERSITY OF STONY BROOK.
PHONE: (516) 874-2851 ASK
FOR SIGI.

Library Cuts Its Periodicals

Composed by Shelanu Staff

Imagine looking at Stony Brook 25 years from now, what images do you expect to see? The measures taken now will have a tremendous impact on the quality of education this University will maintain and hope to build. The university has taken many new steps in improving the quality of life on campus.

The renovation of the living facilities and new Student Union promise a more pleasant social life at Stony Brook. These important steps taken to improve the quality of life on campus are greatly welcomed. The promising new President, whose presence brings USB a shot in the arm finally giving notice to the undernursed humanities departments, is also welcomed.

With all these wonderful improvements, it saddens me to see the foundation of this university scraped away by the renovation of this campus. The library has canceled its subscription to almost a third of the periodicals which are vital to our research. The plan to cancel subscriptions to periodicals like the Pennsylvania Law Review were instituted after a survey which was made two years ago examining the preferences of professors and their respective department heads for subscribed periodicals.

To save cost, the Library Adminis-

tration has cut the number of periodicals purchased across the board by 30 percent. This drastic measure was taken after a few years of waffling on whether the cut should be felt in book or periodical purchases. The Administration had in the past allocated money toward books, but instead used this money on periodicals. The problem stems, I was told by a librarian, from the fact that the periodicals series cost inflates at almost double the rate of regular books. It is only a matter of time before the cost for maintaining periodicals will overrun the cost of purchasing books. Though the university will deny this, they found duplicate copies of some periodical series holdings in different parts of the library. For instance, a librarian had found a duplicate copy of a scientific journal series costing nearly \$7000. This mismanagement in acquiring books, like many other things on this campus needing change, are a by-product of the Administration's poor management.

What measures can be taken to stem the tide of these budgetary cutbacks from killing of our education? Without current periodicals, how are we supposed to research information without going to New York City or waiting a few days for an interlibrary loan? In a way it is ironic how the facelift which is

being given to our library has come at the cost of losing the very tools that a university library is here to offer: books.

Other problems which are less serious have made it difficult to study late at night. Before the renovation of the commuter lounge (which was sorely needed), there was a place where you could go study at all hours of the night. The main goal of these changes is to improve the quality of student life and education. One way is to bring back longer library hours for its students. This would give them an incentive to stay on campus and use the facilities where they could go and study, smoke a cigarette or drink coffee with someone.

It is my judgement that changes made on campus which affect our daily lives should be brought to a wider arena. If the University would like to improve the quality of life on campus by cutting scholastic programs, the students should have a larger voice in the priorities the University sets. What costs are we willing to pay to make this university more appealing? Should it come in the form of a smaller library?

Letter to the Editor

To the Editor:

Sunday's attack on a snack bar at the bus terminal at the Beit Lid Junction in Israel was not only an act of war but a crime against humanity. The attack should be condemned in every possible way, and further attacks must be prevented by both the Israeli Government and the Palestinian Police Force. The attack was not a reaction to the Israeli Government's peace policies. Although Hamas and the Islamic Jihad want to attack the peace process, they had carried out terrorism before the agreement in Oslo and will continue to carry out more of these acts, until they have eliminated every Jew in the Land of Israel, or until Israel eliminates them.

The Suicide Terrorists from Beit Lid, Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Hadera and Afula are the despicable arms of world-engulfing Islamic extremism which is trying to destroy human progress in the Middle East and must be acted upon with the utmost severity. Israel must intensify her efforts to destroy the Islamic Jihad and Hamas, but on the same front not abandon her efforts to promote the peace with her neighbors.

Robert Braun
Rutgers University '95

Jews In South Africa

By Joanna Romberg

"It is a fact that some of the outstanding leaders in the struggle to achieve racial justice in South Africa as well as to help develop a political democracy have been of Jewish descent." According to Harry Schwartz, the South African Ambassador to the U.S.A.

In today's ruthlessly apathetic world the few positive transformations that occur can not afford to be over-looked or underestimated. One such transformation is occurring in South Africa. The percentage of Jews that lived in South Africa may have seemed insignificant to the eyes of the world, but ever since the Jews settled in there very early in the century, their concentration in the urban areas made of them a consequential element of the country's economic, social and political landscape. A small but vocal group dedicated to liberty, this part of South African society gave them a way to contribute to the transformation of a nation whose people were persecuted and wronged in a much a similiar manner as history shows the Jews to have been.

F.W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, and the African National Congress all had to sit down and negotiate a new government for South Africa. The importance of these figures as leaders in South Africa reflected the need of the black South African majority for leaders that they could identify with.

Members of the Jewish population that so willingly fought for the changes have become forgotten. Mandela did not create change on his own. Many other people fought for this cause, and many factors led to the reactions of the world.

The changes that were occurring in the U.S. in the 60's had only just reached the people in South Africa. Like in most countries, however, there were some cities in that created a more liberal atmosphere than others, in which more liberal points of view could find an outlet. Influenced by these world-wide transformations, and motivated by the injustice of their own historical past, in the early 70's the South African Jews, especially the college students, were on the forefront of change. Jewish youth groups worked hard to raise awareness; there were many riots and protests that had been instigated by Jews as well.

Times of change are sensitive times for a state. The people become touchy, the leaders become edgy, and the rest of the world becomes obsessedly and almost maliciously nosy. Under such circumstances it is possible for supporters of one leader, such as Mandela, to get so carried away with the results, as to attribute them to him and his struggles alone. While Mandela was undeniably a key figure whose own struggles for freedom and the end of apartheid have been of tremendous impact, he is not the only one that deserves credit for all the changes that have been taking place. These transformations are a consequence of the hard work, patience and contributions of all the people involved. It might be taking the easy way out to say that any specific person was alone

responsible for everything. It is, however, obvious that the world needed to name a leader with whom the majority of the South Africans could identify, and whose contribution to the changes may have been a bit more apparent. If the majority demanded a leader whose life it can understand and identify with, it becomes more clear why South African Jewry was not the choice of the world. Even so, there have been a few who have pointed out some important similarities between the black population in South Africa and the Jews of the world before the State of Israel was established. In fact, to go a step further and say that the transformations that South Africa underwent are very similar in context to those experiences that the book of Exodus tells us the Jews went through, would be very reasonable. After years of pursuing a cause — a promised right — these two nations finally saw the beginning of an end to their struggle.

Being that both nations felt the pain and the bitterness of persecution, to both the change was an important landmark. When people undergo such penetrating and powerful experiences as these nations did, they become passionate and persistent in their cause. They also become increasingly more conscious and aware of other nations' struggles for change, and they don't stand on the sidelines; they fight. While the world applauds the incredible transformations that South Africa has been going through, let it be known who all of the contributors were.

OPINION...

WHAT MEASURES CAN YOU TAKE IF HAVE BEEN SEXUALLY HARASSED?



Sexual Harassment

By Ann Jenkins

Perhaps you've seen the medicinal green posters that inform the passerby to whom she may speak if she is sexually harassed. A complex diagram of a complaint's journey may put you off. But if you feel you are being harassed or need to talk about an uncomfortable situation, don't put it off. Call Affirmative Action or speak to your resident advisor.

The construction workers at the Melville Library site have been making catcalls or a group of male students at the music lounge in the late evening have surprised you with their collective presence and a few rude words or leering. You need to practice. You need to study. Uncomfortable, you walk on.



"If it hasn't happened to you, you've been lucky," says Sally Sternglanz. She ought to know. Dr. Sternglanz has been Assistant Director of Affirmative Action at SUNY Stony Brook for two and a half years. She investigates most cases of sexual harassment reported on campus.

Sexual harassment takes many forms ranging from constant joking to physical assault. Sexual harassment is a serious problem in the classroom, workplace or dorm. It usually involves a threat that you will lose your job or that you will fail in class. It is a crime, and it violates federal law. It is important to report sexual harassment, for your own protection, and for the protection of the campus community. Cases that are reported are investigated.

Men can be sexually harassed — by women or by men. However, in ninety-five percent of the cases, it is women who are harassed. Generally, women are not in a superior position. There are still more men in positions of power. Harassment is, generally (but not exclusively) a problem of a power differential. It is a small percentage of very active men who harass. As women become more powerful we may see more cases of women harassing men unless we're able to prevent all cases of harassment.

"I've never had a male come in to make a complaint of harassment. Men have come in describing discrimination and calling it harassment, reports Dr. Sternglanz. Both are wrong and are dealt with in the AA/EEO office, but there is a difference. For example, discrimination would be the failure to promote or employ a person on the basis of gender, ethnic background, religious belief or sexual orientation. There have been a few students who've reported discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. On the other hand some people don't think pornography is harassment, but it can be. It depends on where it is.

At a computer sinc site, a faculty member and a graduate student, both males, were using a program to enlarge and shrink a woman's or women's anatomy. They were making loud jokes about it and the display screen was visible to other office workers. Women in the office complained. The harassers did not cooperate. Women students came to affirmative action. The sinc site operator was very cooperative and purged programs after a week of warning.

"In a practical sense no one has reported anything like the "Venus Di Milo," rather bondage pornography. And the owner doesn't claim that it's art," explains Dr. Sternglanz. The owner might claim that it's his office and he can decorate it anyway he likes to. But it's not his office. It's the University's office. The University decides whether he can put thumbtacks in his walls. They can also prohibit the display of things that will cause them lawsuits — computer pornography as well.

Pornography used to harass raises an issue of competing rights. Offices are sometimes decorated with it. The alleged victim's complaint concerns the violation of her civil rights. The alleged harasser's case depends on First Amendment rights, free speech and freedom of the press. That includes literature and art.

More people are reporting sexual harassment than before, according to Florence Boroson, Campus Community Advocate. The Campus Advocate also counsels students, faculty, and staff who have allegedly been harassed. Both Boroson and Sternglanz listen when a student or staff member makes a complaint of unwelcome behaviors to determine the degree of harassment to which the alleged victim is harassed and the appropriate response to the harasser.

According to Boroson many of the persons who come to her office with a complaint just want to talk. They wish to avoid escalation of the problem. They feel embarrassed or uncomfortable making the report. It helps to talk to someone. The alleged victim might be encouraged to report the incident or incidents to her supervisor, to write a letter and keep a copy for yourself or to report the harasser to Affirmative Action. Complaints are always confidential and if necessary are investigated.

If it is determined that it is a legitimate complaint, the law holds the harasser personally responsible. The harasser's supervisor and the supervisor's supervisor are also responsible. All can be sued if they don't do the right thing. The person making the complaint has the right to choose how to proceed depending upon the degree of harassment. You may have read recently in the newspaper about a secretary who won 7.1 million dollars in a case against the law firm she worked

for.

One response to the harasser is confrontation. Dr. Sternglanz warns, that the harasser might retaliate. Retaliation may depend on the level of the behavior; talking, touching, or grabbing, or "time to call the cops." If the harasser's behavior endangers someone's safety, it is important take action. Most people contact the Affirmative Action Office. AA/EEO office does not publicize the complaint if the victim doesn't want to publicize it. According to Dr. Sternglanz, the harasser is encouraged to come quietly. There have been cases where a person is unable or unwilling to stop harassing. They are fired.

As far as the victim is concerned, a support group might help, but the University cannot accommodate all who need it. It must offer support groups to severe cases, victims of sexual assault.

The University does provide an extensive preventive educational program concerning sexual harassment. Dr. Sternglanz conducts workshops and training sessions for faculty, students and staff on how to avoid and handle sexual harassment. Most departments on the West Campus have already participated in the Affirmative Action workshop. Dr. Sternglanz hopes to complete the program for the East Campus by the end of the semester.

Department graduate directors must then provide a workshop about sexual harassment to the teaching assistants in the department. Teaching assistants must know that the University dating policy does not permit them to date their students. The workshop includes the University dating policy providing information about faculty-student relationships and instructor-student relationships. These guidelines are important to the prevention of sexual harassment and protect both faculty and students.

For information, the Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Office has available a pamphlet - Preventing & Reporting SEXUAL HARASSMENT and the "GUIDELINES RE: INSTRUCTOR" STUDENT ROMANTIC/SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS as well as "SUNY at Stony Brook's POLICY ON FACULTY STUDENT DATING" in the AA/EEO office, Admin. Bldg., rm. 474 or the Provost's office, Admin. Bldg., rm. 407.

STONY BROOK HILLEL CALENDAR

February 1995 / Shevat - Adar 5755



February

Thur. 2 1:00 pm UJA Campus Campaign
 General Meeting Hum 157
 7:00 pm Israeli Dancing
 Roth Cafeteria - 1st floor

Fri. 3 5:00 pm Shabbat Services
 Reform & Traditional, Followed by Shabbat Dinner, Roth Cafe.

Sat. 4 9:30 am Shabbat Services
 Conservative- 2nd floor; Orthodox- 1st floor
 Roth Cafeteria

Sun. 5 5:15 pm UJA Super Sunday
 Commack YM-YWHA: Meet at Hum.
 165 for transportation

Mon. 6 9:30 pm Student Board Meeting
 Hum 240

Tue. 7 11:00 am-3:00 pm Hillel Literature Table
 Union Lobby

8:00 pm Rabbi Steven Moss,
 Chairman of the Suffolk County Anti-
 Bias Task Force
 Discussion: Roth Cafeteria - 1st floor

Co-sponsored by Africana Studies, Judaic Studies, & The SB Press

Wed. 8 9:00 pm UJA Undergraduate/Graduate
 Campaign
 Volunteers needed for solicitations-Hum 157

Thur. 9 9:00 pm UJA Graduate Campaign
 solicitations Hum 157

Fri. 10 5:00 pm Shabbat Services
 Reform & Traditional, Followed by Shabbat Dinner, Roth Cafe.
 Speaker: Doron Rosenbloom, Israeli Shaliach

Sat. 11 9:30 pm Shabbat Services
 Conservative- 2nd floor; Orthodox- 1st floor
 Roth Cafeteria

Mon. 13 8:00 pm Movie, "The Wooden
 Gun" Javits 101

Tue. 14 6:00 pm Ambassador Colette Avital
 will speak at the Israeli Consulate
 Deadline for reserving tickets is Thurs. Feb. 2,
 at the Hillel Office, Hum 165, 2-6565. Ticket
 distribution is based upon availability.

Wed. 15 12:00 - 2:00 pm Israeli Opportunity Fair
 Find out about summer and study programs in
 Israel over falafel, techina, and Israeli music
Photo Exhibit: Ethiopian Jewry
 Union Fireside Lounge

9:30 pm Russian Club Coffee House
 Roth Cafeteria 2nd Floor

Thur. 16 7:00 pm Israeli Dancing
 Roth Cafeteria - 1st floor

Fri. 17 5:00 pm Shabbat Services
 Reform & Traditional, Followed by Shabbat Dinner, Roth Cafe.

Sat. 18 9:30 pm Shabbat Services
 Conservative- 2nd floor; Orthodox- 1st floor
 Roth Cafeteria

Mon. 20 9:30 pm Student Board Meeting
 Hum 240

Thur. 23 9:30 pm Cafe Dizengoff
 with live music by Amir & Ron
 Roth Cafeteria

Fri. 24 5:00 pm **Shabbaton**
 Shabbat Services, Reform & Traditional, Roth Cafeteria
 Followed by Shabbat Dinner and speaker.

Sat. 25 9:30 am Shabbat Services
 Conservative- 2nd floor; Orthodox- 1st floor
 Followed by Shabbat Lunch and Shmooz
 Roth Cafeteria

Mon. 27 8:00 pm Film - "The Liberators: Fighting
 on Two Fronts"
 Documentary film of African-American
 U.S. Army troops in World War Two that
 liberated Nazi concentration camps.
 Co-sponsored with the Africana Studies
 Department Javits 101

Tue. 28 8:00 pm Shelanu general meeting
 Hum 157

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