

The Commentator

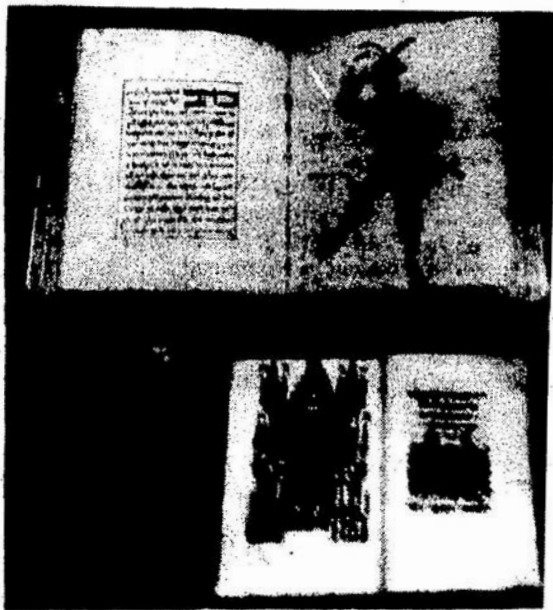
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Official Undergraduate Newspaper of Yeshiva College

Monday, March 10, 1986

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, 500 W. 185 ST., N.Y., N.Y. 10033

Vol. C, No. 5



The "Ashkenaz" exhibit focusing on the history of German Jewish life, recently opened at the YU museum. Featured artifacts at the exhibit include (clockwise from left): Prague Illustrated Bible (1488) held by Dr. N. Lamm, President of Yeshiva University, and Mrs. Sylvia Herzkowitz, museum Director; Sefer Evronate (top) the Memorbuch; 19th century German Sabbath scene being studied by a museum visitor.

Mordechai Returns Concert Plagued by Financial Problems

By Benjy Schmeltz

Thursday, February 13, marked the second concert of the year sponsored by Yeshiva and Stern College student councils. The concert, which featured Mordechai Ben David, considered by many to be the biggest name in Jewish music today, drew approximately eight hundred enthusiastic fans into Lamport Auditorium to hear his unique brand of Jewish music.

The evening began with an uplifting performance from Yeshiva University's own "Kaballah", who performed with their original music as well as songs made famous by other performers. A brief intermission followed Kaballah's presentation and then Mordechai Ben David made his appearance. He set the stage for his performance by opening up with a hit from his latest album, "Let My People Go", a song commemorating the Jewish struggle in the Soviet Union. This opener set the special aura that would continue throughout the rest of his performance. As Y.C. senior Kory Bardaah pointed out, "The underlying theme of the release of Natan Scharansky gave an extra special feeling of 'achdut' to the evening." This feeling was especially prevalent during Mordechai's rendition of one of the most famous hits "Someday we will all be together!"

Subtle Financial Difficulties

Despite the concert's apparent success, it was plagued by numerous financial and organizational problems. The difficulties began with the negotiation of a seven thousand and five hundred dollar contract with Mordechai Ben David which necessitated a virtual sellout crowd in order to realize a profit. Moreover, this contract was negotiated by the Stern College Student Council prior to their receiving backing from the Yeshiva College Student Council. This initial lack of communication led to insurmountable difficulties regarding proper advertisement of the concert and coordination of pre-concert arrangements. The result was a paid attendance of approximately five hundred and sixty people which, according to YCSC president Barry Rosenberg, left the promoters well short of their break even point. SCWSC president Elana Goldscheider, however, maintains that actual attendance was closer to eight hundred people. An unnamed source involved in the concert organization resolved the discrepancy by disclosing to The Commentator that the actual number of tickets sold was, in fact, five hundred and sixty three and the remaining people gained entrance without paying, as a result of a disorganized ushering system. This lack of efficiency

contributed to the estimated four thousand dollar loss sustained by the student councils.

Repeated requests by The Commentator for the official Student Council records of the concert, containing information on the exact number of ticket sales, and the actual extent of monetary loss, were denied by Ms. Goldscheider who is in apparent control of the records. In defending her position she stated, "I don't feel this information is important for the students to know; it makes no difference, we lost money, but the actual figure isn't important." Ms. Goldscheider added that, "we thought for sure we could sell out like last year. I thought Mordechai Ben David was worth the seven thousand five hundred dollars. All I wanted was a successful concert."

This concert marks the second time this year that our student council sustained a major financial loss due to an unsuccessful event. The first one was the "Chicago City Limits Comedy Night", in which over twelve hundred dollars were lost. As one disgruntled student said, "We're fed up with the squandering of Student Council funds which are scarce enough. Hopefully the council will not be hit in the same place for a third time and will realize that events involving major financial investments require good planning and organization."

Tauber Announces Retirement

Search begins for Replacement

By Yehuda Najman

Dr. Arthur Tauber, Director of Athletics at Yeshiva University, recently announced his retirement effective at the end of this year. Professor Tauber stated that his retirement will enable him to do things he "had always wanted to do, like visit Israel, or write a book."

Professor Tauber has been affiliated with the university in various capacities since 1949. It was then that he began his tenure as a visiting fencing team coach. Dr. Tauber, establishing a career in physical therapy, was the paramedical rehabilitation coordinator at New York's VA Hospital from 1956-75. Upon arriving at YU, Dr. Belkin appointed Tauber to the position of full-time professor of health and physical education. In 1978 came the expansion of the basketball program as well as the blossoming of the athletic department in general to include a number of new teams. These newfound time consuming duties, demanded that Professor Tauber take on the mantle of Director of Athletics.

Dean Rosenfeld expressed his sincerest regrets regarding this decision. He feels Tauber, was largely responsible for establishing a competitive spirit and a commitment to athletic excellence in accordance with the philosophy, time constraints, and general priorities as set forth by the university.

Indeed, it will be a most difficult task to find a candidate who is as qualified and nationally recognized like Dr. Tauber. Besides being the National Intercollegiate Individual Champion of Foil in 1939 and 1942 and that of Epee in 1940-41, Professor Tauber was an All-American in 1941 and ranked nationally in 1942. His coaching experience extends beyond YU to trainer of the Pan-Am team in 1959 and the Olympic team in 1960. Clearly, the search committee has before them a formidable pair of shoes to fill.

Dean Rosenfeld expressed his hope for a suitable appointment by Pesach to facilitate a smooth transition of office and to acclimate the director-elect to his new responsibilities. In canvass-

ing the pool of applicants, the administration will be looking to find someone who can: schedule physical education courses, administrate over the athletic faculty and teams, organize intercollegiate competition, preside over the intramural program, act as liaison to the athletic association, take charge of facility management for both Stern and YC, expand existing programs and develop new programming to enhance and to realize the philosophy of the scholar athlete.

This imposing list of responsibilities clearly explains the predicament of the administration in finding a Director of Athletics. However, Dr. Tauber feels that it's time for him to step down. With the opening of the Max Stern Athletic Center last fall, Dr. Tauber felt he had "Seen the realization of a dream", adding that after his retirement "others might now embellish the program."



Dr. Arthur Tauber

In his thirty-seven years at YU, Professor Tauber felt he had always been treated "with the utmost courtesy and respect," and following his retirement he "would be glad to stay on as a consultant." The entire student body will undoubtedly miss the familiar, omnipresent face of Professor Tauber as he retires from his duties at YU. He certainly has left an indelible mark on our team.

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Let's take the Lead

Yeshiva University lacks a unified and consistently active on-campus student organization for the struggle of Soviet Jewry. Although YU students who want to be active in this area can participate in lobbying trips to Washington and protests at the Soviet Consulate or Mission to the United Nations, these opportunities are infrequent, and more important, YU's students are in fact participants rather than leaders of a Jewish student action.

The creation of such an organization would discourage apathy and encourage participation. By sponsoring events more frequently and having activities such as an annual rally, the students' sense of responsibility would be heightened due to the fact it is at his college. In addition, a central organization can plan actions and raise money for activities which would not normally be attained as a result of individual participation. This money could ultimately result with the university sponsoring other programs such as sending student representatives to Russia.

As an institution dedicated to serving "the general and world community," YU must be at the forefront of the Soviet Jewry struggle. A glaring weakness is YU's lacking simple actions which other secular universities have enacted. Particularly, both Columbia University and The University of Pennsylvania have accepted a Refusenik with each

incoming freshman class whose name is not only on the registrar for four years but who is actually represented by an empty seat among his classmates at graduation. If the president of the University of Pennsylvania, in front of thousands at the graduation of undergraduates and graduate students brought to attention the empty seat among the graduating class of that year with the hope that this Refusenik will join his classmates in the future, how is it plausible that Yeshiva University fails to take notice of Soviet Jewry at their graduation?

GRE-vance

YU students, traditionally starved of social encounters, were recently provided with an exciting and innovative way to release their pent-up energy. On Monday, February 3, Yeshiva and Stern College seniors gathered in Furst Hall and the Koch Auditorium to take the GRE. Needless to say a good time was had by all. The only regret was the steep price of \$29.00 to attend the affair.

Why do seniors approach the exam with such apparent disregard? They know very well that if they don't achieve the minimum 33rd percentile they simply take a departmental exam which everyone miraculously seems to pass. It is incumbent upon the school to make an effort to increase the importance of the GRE exam, or cut it out altogether and administer departmentals. Under the present system the GRE serves as nothing more than an expensive charade, the results of which reflect quite poorly on the level of education here at YU as the students are not well prepared for the exam. The fact that so many students now receive scores lower than the 33rd percentile, indicates that the present curriculum is in fact poorly suited for the exam. If the administration wants to retain this ill-suited requirement, changes should be made in the curriculum.

**The Editor-in-Chief
And The Entire
Governing Board Extend
Sincerest Wishes
For A
Happy Purim.**

A Special Mazel Tov to Helen Simon of the admissions office on her engagement to Avi Moskowitz

A Special Mazel Tov to David Schwarcz, Editor-in-Chief of The Commentator '84-85 on his engagement to Caroline Stern.

Grappler's Gripe

Dear Editor:

Stuart Simon '86 is a pre-med student who was also active on YU's wrestling team. Recently Stuart underwent a critical operation because of an injury sustained in a YU interscholastic match. The operation, fortunately successful but debilitating to Stuart was necessitated to prevent Stuart from becoming a paraplegic invalid for life. The consensus of the surgeons was that an operation was an immediate necessity as even slight blows would precipitate a permanent paralytic condition.

The sad thing about all of this is that YU's wrestling coach urged Stuart to continue wrestling after he had suffered loss of feeling in

his limbs. The coach prevailed and Stuart wrestled in matches. Only *stiyata dishmaya* prevented him from becoming a near vegetable.

There have been other students on the team that have had similar experiences but not as bad. My opinion is that the entire wrestling team situation be reviewed at the highest echelons of YU's administration. The present situation is suicidal, for it pits student wrestlers at YU who have only about six hours a week practice against others who average over thirty. This situation would be scandalous at a secular institution. At YU it is a downright unexcusable *chilul Hashem*.

One final matter, while Stu's insurance covered eighty percent of the operations expenses the remaining twenty percent will impoverish Stu for the next few years. By right YU should bear that expense.

Marvin S. Antelman '85 YC
Rehovot, Israel

In Service of Our Country

To The Editor:

Jewish chaplains in the United States Navy, usually do not get to see many other rabbis around. This certainly was not the case at the Advanced Course of the Naval Chaplains School in Newport, Rhode Island in the fall. Besides my being a student in the nine month Advanced Course of the Naval Chaplains School, Rabbi Arnold E. Resnicoff was completing his program at the Naval War College and on his way to the staff of the Chaplains school.

A team of religious ethicists came to the school to validate the forthcoming Navy Chief of Chaplains Professional Develop-

ment Course. They came from far and near to test and refine, a program on Professional Ethics to be presented by two teams, to Navy Chaplains around the globe.

It is not unusual to have theologians and ethicists teach chaplains, but it is unusual to have two Jewish theologians of the caliber of Rabbi Moshe Tendler, Rosh Yeshiva of Rabbi Isaac Elchanon Theological Seminary of Yeshiva University and Rabbi Macy Gordon, distinguished rabbi and ethicist formerly of Teaneck, New Jersey. Rabbi Tendler said, "I never leave my students, but this ethics program is in service to my country." Rabbi Macy Gordon, expressed similar sentiments of Jewish concern and American patriotism. These rabbis were thoroughly Jewish before the chaplains, Rabbi Tendler, who held no punches, expressed it best, when he said, "As you can see I am biased in favor of Judaism, but that is what the Navy has asked us to do."

For me to sit and rub elbows with these most impressive rabbis, on a daily basis, filled me with a sense of wonder and pride. We interacted throughout the course. I had an opportunity which few rabbis in the civilian community could have.

Rabbi Tendler spoke authoritatively on such subjects as, "Just Allocations of Scarce Resources, Professional Responsibilities and Truth telling." Rabbi Gordon spoke on, "Informed Consent and the Treatment of the Terminally Ill," as well as "Ethical Responses to Non-Conventional Warfare." The response to these first class presentations was overwhelmingly positive from the non-Jewish participants. I heard comments such as, "Rabbi Tendler's depth of knowledge and compassion made him my favorite," or "Rabbi Gordon is the most eloquent speaker I have ever heard."

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The Commentator

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To Phil Machlin on his engagement to Eve Ann Saks
To Esti Rabinowitz on her engagement to Eli Shulman
To Lisa Berman on her engagement to Michael Fredman
To Helene Korn on her engagement to Hillel Goldberg
To Linda Schohlaut on her marriage to Barry Nathan

OP-ED

The New "Moderate" PLO

By Nachem Baas

On February 19, King Hussein of Jordan announced that he was terminating his yearlong search for a joint peace venture with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a speech broadcast on Jordanian television, Hussein said that "the PLO had proved to be untrustworthy in the effort to find a formula for talks with Israel." He went on to say, "I, and the governments of the Kingdom of Jordan, announce that we are unable to coordinate politically with the PLO leadership until such time as their word becomes their bond, characterized by consistency, credibility and consistency." The PLO did not react and only stated that they continued to act consistently in their dealings with the Jordanians.

This was the second time that Hussein had unsuccessfully attempted to join the PLO in diplomatic records. It was in fact not that Jordan had initially suspended talks with the PLO when Mr. Arafat refused to proceed on the basis of a peace proposal put forward by President Reagan.

Back in May 1985, during a visit to the United States, King Hussein announced that the PLO had privately agreed to hold peace

talks with Israel on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. During his meetings with Reagan administration officials, the King noted that he and Yasser Arafat were ready to come to the peace table under the "umbrella" of an international conference.

As a final step towards such talks, Hussein proposed that the United States meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. According to Hussein, that meeting would be followed by the PLO's acceptance of Israel's right to exist and the two U.N. Resolutions as the two conditions set up by the US before they would recognize the Palestinian group.

Had the proposed meeting taken place, Washington would have agreed to bypass its long-standing commitment not to negotiate with the PLO. It would have differentiated between the PLO and its governing body, the PLO's National Council (PNC). Such a manufactured distinction would have enabled US officials to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group including PLO members under a disguised name.

Continued Page 2

Dear John

Dear John,

Now, with the season over, it's time to evaluate our basketball team's performance. This season we were blessed with one of the most talented squads in the history of Yeshiva University Basketball. Unfortunately, I don't think that you led this team as far as it could have gone.

With the opening of the Max Stern Athletic Center, I, as well as most of the other students here, assumed that the Macs had finally achieved a legitimacy that they didn't have in the past. No longer would the home games be attended by only a handful of fans. No longer would I have to wait until the next issue of *The Commentator* before finding out how the team was doing. It was all going to be great.

The hype before the opening game against Bard College really whetted my appetite. We came out there on fire, but it was evident after the first few minutes that it was no contest. You scheduled the weakest possible opponent for the opening game; but I guess it's understandable, after all, it would have been pretty embarrassing to lose in front of an S.R.O. crowd like that. The next home game, against Elizabeth Seton, was also a laugh, but a bit more interesting. I was even starting to believe that we had a chance at the I.A.C. title.

The first half of our initial conference game was incredible. I had heard that Maritime was a team to be reckoned with, but we literally ran them off the court in the opening minutes. By half-

time I was sure it would be a blowout. Boy was I wrong. Maritime bounced right back into it in the second half; they weren't outplaying us, we were besting ourselves. You know something John? I don't think it was the players fault as much as it was yours. When Maritime started to press in the second half, I was shocked to see our big men bringing up the ball as often as our guards. Now Jeff Harris, Ayal Hod and his brother Leor are very good basketball players, but when G-d put them on this earth, I don't think He had dribbling in mind for them. We were practically handing the ball to Maritime.



Well anyway, we squeaked away with that victory, but it was by no means convincing. In retrospect, it was that game that started a trend. You see John, you're blessed with a pretty strong bench as far as big men go, and Beryl Thomas is a very competent third guard. However, for the first half of the season, Beryl didn't get much playing time. To be frank, the only sub who saw decent playing time was Moshe Orlian. Now, Moshe is a fine ballplayer, and I don't question your judgement in playing him, but by leaving the rest of your subs on the bench even once the Macs had established a

strong lead, you hurt the team in two ways. Once the situation arose where you were forced to play the subs, they were always tense and nervous without game experience to go on. Secondly, and more important, your starters were tired by the second half of every game. This was evident against Maritime, N.Y.U. and most recently, against N.J.I.T. at home. It seemed as though in each of these games we started the second half in slow motion.

Finally Coach Halpert, I'd like to make one more point. Don't you think you should exercise a little bit of authority over your players? Against N.J.I.T. at home, Ronnie Schwarz, who I must say, is a fine shooting and dribbling guard, committed one of the cardinal sins of basketball not once, but twice. After having had the ball stolen from him, he neglected to get back on defense, but rather decided to argue with the refs in the middle of the play. Two easy baskets for N.J.I.T. Now if I were coach, I'd do a little reprimanding if not benching. I was surprised to see that Ayal Hod did the same thing. He's probably the gutsiest and most intense ballplayer on the team but clearly something is missing in the fundamental department. Surely you remember Red Holtzman's old adage, "The best offense is a good defense."

This season is over John, and unfortunately there's nothing left to be done about it. I can only hope that next season we'll see a better effort on your part. I'll be watching.

Sincerely,
Benny Englander YC '87

If you've got it don't flaunt it

By Yehuda Najman

With the advent of a new semester, Y.U. has been blessed with a fresh stock of invigorating organizations. Amidst this winter crop of Student Council affiliates exists a clan known as the Aspiring Collegiates Club (ACC). Its "club president and founder," (as billed in their paraphernalia) has fastidiously organized a calendar of events that promises a formidable diversity of subject matter as well as substantive appeal. These two factors should

prove unstoppable in attracting a substantial cross-section of the student body uncharacteristic of precedent informational discussion forums at Y.U.

In the wake of their inaugural event, ACC's "founding fathers" may revel in the glory of a well-deserved pat on the back. Their was a program well conceived, well organized and, most importantly, well executed. Testimony to its success lies in the one hundred plus students who, despite three other significant events, felt drawn to the session. Inter-

viewed students claimed that the short lectures given by Dr.'s Beukas, Lee and Sternlicht were thoroughly researched and delivered to an enthusiastic audience that left with a sense of fulfillment and with intent to return for future offerings.

Given the objective success of the evening, I feel at liberty to vent certain subjective criticisms regarding this new club. The appellation "Aspiring Collegiates" exudes a malodorous miasma of condescension, false modesty, and pseudo-intellectualism that reviles the student spectrum, ranging from the "Absolutely Apathetic Collegiates" to the "Intellectually Impoverished Collegiates" up through the "Already Collegiate Collegiates" of Yeshiva. ACC's statement of purpose reeks with the selfsame pretentiousness as that of its name. Phrases such as "Americana", (I look forward to a cameo lecture by Huckleberry Finn) "issues of the day and beyond", (a special lecture on transmigration of the soul and how it can work for you?) and "from time to time" (an exclusive hands-on time-dilation exhibit?) clearly betray a vacuous preoccupation with filling space - a curious contrast to the refreshingly concrete, detailed outline that marks their Calendar of Events.

The governing board titles deserve honorable mention for creative embellishment. After reading "club president and

founder", I canvassed the flyer for an antique, handcrafted wood "EST. 1881" sign and a blurb on how "Old Colonel Ciment" devoted his life to filling intellectual voids nationwide, galloping coast to coast, while saddled upon the freedom trail. "Chief Protocol" conjured up notions of Goldie Hawn and Steven Fried diplomatically introducing speakers while deftly deflecting delicate and potentially dangerous issues. Does "Research and Development" mean that next year Kenny Leiter will discover a "Yuppy Invasion" that's "New and Improved"? I applaud the attempt on behalf of ACC to appeal to a disparate constituency, but how does David Rosenfeld feel about sharing his coveted board position with an equine - the Triple Crown notwithstanding?

Admittedly, the formality of any organization must be preserved to engender a certain legitimacy. But how can the formality of a "Logistics Coordinator" (aka Business Manager) be reconciled with the obtrusive sensationalism of a YUPPY INVASION!? My initial, Atari-generated response was to reach with one hand for a quarter and, with the other, a joystick. My second instinct was an idea for Research and Development: How about a movie entitled "Invasion of the Yuppy Snatchers"? And in noticing "and be prepared to TALK BACK!", I got all ex-

cited about the prospects of meeting consumer advocate David Horowitz.

Perhaps most offensive, is the logo/motto of the graduate's cap - (tassel modestly to the left) - "Collegiality and Class." While Collegiality may be a word, I was unable to find it in my American Heritage Collegiate Dictionary. As for "Class", I always conceived of class as grace, subdued excellence - my "non-collegial" dictionary uses the word "style." Class is not to be flaunted, rather, it should be self-evident. It is precisely this that constitutes my chief contention against ACC; that their style represents anything but class. At best it is an exhibition of successful sensationalism and, at worst, a kitschy conglomerate of trite, sophomoric advertising techniques.

While I have no doubt that Mr. Ciment and his entire governing board will enjoy a most gratifying semester in accordance with their ambitious endeavors, it is vital that some attempt be made to reconcile the gaping inconsistencies that echo between their programming and their packaging. If Aspiring Collegiates could be rebaptized as College Forum, and the tacky bylines and little graduation caps replaced by original, creative advertising, then their formal honorifics would be rendered legitimate as would their invisible yet extant motto.

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The Aspiring Collegiates Club is an undergraduate society founded for the purpose of providing an outlet to students who wish to exchange information in order to keep abreast of American affairs, and to promote within the college an interest in liberal arts and Americana so that fellow citizens and future leaders can face the issues of the day and beyond with more certainty and insight. The club holds monthly meetings and hosts lecture and discussion series and, from time to time, undertakes scholarly projects.

Reprint of AAC Flyer

Amadeus

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	: HY (M219)	666-9305	
	: Mark (R323)	Sat., Apr. 12, 1986	9:00 P.M.
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Rabbi Kahane as a Necessary Pariah

By Dr. Manfred Weidhorn

It is easy to criticize Rabbi Meir Kahane. He manages not only to confront anti-semites, Palestinians, and radicals but also to affront moderates, liberals, and mainstream Jews. His abrasive style and unconventional ideas, no less than his espousal of force, put him beyond the limits of civilized discourse carried on by "responsible" community leaders.

Many of the derogatory epithets hurled at him are well earned. The comparison some have made with Enoch Powell, Louis Farrakhan, and even Fascists is not entirely far fetched. His policy of fighting force with force — the basis of the Jewish Defense League which he founded — goes against the liberal piety that violence never works, and it seems, like the famous aphorism about violence being as American as cherry pie, to invite anarchy. His brassy insistence that he alone, and not condescending liberals,

First, there is the Holocaust — yet once more. One of its many legacies is the widely-held perception, which antedated it but was reinforced by it, that Jews just do not fight. Even some Jewish commentators, men who themselves lived through Auschwitz, have remarked on how easy it was for Hitler's minions, especially in the later stages of the war, to have only a small arresting force round up large numbers of Jews.

Never mind that there were Jews who fought, desperately and heroically, in the Warsaw ghetto and elsewhere. Never mind that, given the German military juggernaut and Jews' lack of numbers and of modern weaponry, all the fighting imaginable would have been futile. Never mind that modern Israelis have proved (perhaps somewhat too well) that Jews can excel at fighting as much as at musical artistry or advanced physics. Despite all this, there lingers still the sense — as a variant of the blame-the-victim syndrome — that Jews in some small way brought their doom upon themselves because, when push came to shove, they could always be relied on to turn the other cheek and be the only Christians in Europe.

That sense branded into their psyches, even the most pacifist Jews and the most "responsible" Jewish community leaders must be somewhat moved by the JDL slogan of "Never Again!" Every Diaspora Jew must, however unconsciously, thrill a little at Rabbi Kahane's message that the next time around Jews will (one hopes) be awake and pugnacious, that future persecutors had better prepare themselves to suffer heavy casualties because Jews will never again be easy pickings. Every Israeli act of retaliation, though routinely condemned by obtuse world opinion, is given a rationale by Kahane's message.

The other unspoken, unconscious anxiety has to do with demography. The Israeli Arab population is growing at a Third-World rate, while the Israeli Jews have the low birth rate of industrial nations. In a few decades the Palestinians will be able to outvote the Jews and install as Prime Minister of Israel — Yasir Arafat. Or Son of Arafat. That process will be greatly accelerated if, as nearly half the Israeli population appears to desire, the occupied territories, with their one million Arabs, are incorporated into a greater Israel. The Israeli politicians will then have to face much sooner the prospect of Palestinian dominance in Israel. To prevent that they would have to take away the votes of the Palestinians — at the cost of truly outraging world opinion and of severely afflicting the traditionally overbearing Jewish social conscience, signally in the diaspora.

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"Jews For Blacks"

By Jakob Goldstein
President of Jewish Student
Activists at Yeshiva

Many proclaim that the Blacks are at the bottom of the economic and political ladder. Some Black leaders have decreed that the Jews are the cause of their troubles. Do Jews really control and suppress Black advancement? Farrakhan may know how to fight, but when it comes to whom to fight, his ignorant side takes over.

Now let's get it right. No non-Black group has done more for the Blacks and has supported them throughout the Black struggle, than the Jewish people. It was the Jew who went down to Jackson, Mississippi to march in the Black freedom marches, so that Blacks would be able to sit in the front of the bus. It was also the Jew, during the 'civil rights' years, who chained himself to government gates in Washington D.C., so Blacks could share the same public facilities. If you recall, it was also at this time that the Black Panthers launched their attack on the defenseless Jews of Crown Heights. We have long stood side by side with the Blacks struggle for their social justice and freedom. If they had accepted our help without a thank you, the American Jewish Establishment would probably have been quite content. They would at least be able to say, "at least they don't hate us." But alas! - we must expect the expected.

After all our years in fighting for Black rights, we now see the rise of an anti-semitic monster, Louis Farrakhan and his great following. Based on the mass attendance at the Farrakhan rallies and various Farrakhan

billboard posted in Black communities, continuation of our support for the Black population will lead to a reinforcement of Farrakhan's position. Yet some pathetic Jews blindly persist in helping the Black population. They don't seem to understand what Black people mean when they say, "No! We don't want your help." These Jews speak of the "new" Black-Jewish alliance, where Blacks and Jews help each other "equally". Let's look at the "changes" now that we have this "vital, new alliance." We see the Black Lawyers Association vowing their undying support for the P.L.O. in their struggle against the "Zionist invaders." Where is this "new" Black-Jewish alliance? Next, a Black professor at Stony Brook University, Mr. Dube, teaches his students that Zionism equals racism which equals Nazism. Where is the Black protest in defense of Jews against these lies? Even the Jewish "Black lovers" are not naive enough to suggest a little Black protest here.

Recently we have witnessed something that has left me dumbfounded and bewildered. While Theodore Bikel, the famous Jewish actor, and Theodore R. Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress, were being arrested outside the South African Embassy (one wonders if they had even seen the Soviet Embassy), Bishop Tutu was busy insulting the Jews as an invited guest at the Jewish Theological Seminary! As a Jew, I am ashamed and confused. These tragic incidents continue to go on, but no list would be complete without including the "Black Messiah", Louis Farrakhan. His actions and remarks have been

the center of attention with the media as of late. Farrakhan happens to be intelligent which enables him to influence, many people, after all "it's never the peasants who lead the revolt; it is the intellectual." His talent as an orator is apparent at his rallies. He arouses the crowds with his passionate words and his hand waving frenzies, and soon enough he has the crowd yelling "kill the Jews." I wish anti-semites would come up with something different; this ancient method just does not work. On December first at 12:00 P.M., Farrakhan appeared on the Black talk show "Like It Is". He complained that the Black business community, is less than one tenth of one percent of the American G.N.P. He put the blame on the Jews who "control the distribution and retail outlets." He proclaimed on the show that America must stand back and say, "wait a minute, what do we want; do we want a revolution or do we want Black people to begin to address their own concerns if they are willing to shoulder the burden." Mr. Farrakhan's people scream their support, and are willing to join him in blaming the Jews. What he fails to see is when it comes to "taking the burden on their shoulders," they just do not appear so willing.

These people seem to think that everything in life is free and they don't realize that the key to success is hard work. Muggings, drugs, and welfare checks are not the correct ways in attaining one's PhD, CPA or Law Degree. They are then convinced that they did try hard (a surprise to his listeners) but the reason they

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New Right-Wing Activist Movement At YU

By Aaron Sokol

The Jewish Student Activist Force (JSAF), a new group on the Yeshiva University campus, has been created with the intention of changing students' present attitudes concerning Jewish issues. The group's president and founder, Jacob Goldstein, says that there is no Jewish pride or Jewish involvement on campus and that a change in student values is desperately needed. The group, therefore, is calling for "awareness through action." The JSAF believes that by staging rallies and stirring up controversial issues such as Soviet Jewry or the ideology of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the passive appearance on the faces of YU students will live up. The movement's existence wants to arouse those students who take a "back-seat" opinion when dealing with modern day Jewish issues as well as Israeli political decisions.

The JSAF bases their beliefs on the writings of Rabbi Meir Kahane. According to the JSAF, his ideology concerning the State of Israel is the belief in which all Jews must adhere. Kahane states

that Israel should be an anti-democratic government. Democracy's definition calls for majority rule. Yet, if the present Arab minority in Israel shall one day rise to become the majority, the Jewish homeland will become the 23rd Arab nation.

Goldstein cites Kahane's writings to prove his thesis. The Israeli Arab birthrate is the fourth highest in the world, numbering between forty and forty-five per thousand. The Jewish birthrate, on the other hand, is between seventeen and twenty-two per thousand. The Arab population's natural increase is 3.5 percent per year and they more than double their population every seventeen to twenty years. The Jewish increase is just 1.5% annually. The median age for Arabs in Israel is fifteen, meaning that fully half are below the age of fifteen and two-thirds are under twenty-one. The Jewish median age is much closer to thirty. Finally, Goldstein states that by the year 2000 there will be no fewer than two million Arabs in Israel, who under current regulations in

Israel are eligible for Israeli citizenship and the right to vote. Jews in Israel, however, will number four million by the year 2000.

Clearly, the JSAF in conjunction with Kahane, see absolutely no way for Jews to coexist with Arabs in Israel. "Peres and his parasites," as Goldstein puts it, sacrifice Torah values for more secular beliefs. Moreover, the JSAF believes that any political position that directly or indirectly jeopardizes the religious welfare of the Torah given to Israel should be ousted. Thus, the only hope for the salvation of Israel is Kahane's ultimate rise to power.

Yeshiva's administration views the formation of the JSAF the same as it views any other group on campus. As long as the group's charter is not detrimental to the students and its activities are approved by the Yeshiva College Student Council, the administration has no objections.

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understands the Arab soul has all the temerity of Southern racists in the early 1960s boasting that they know how to get along with the "nigras" far better than do northern bleeding hearts. His urging Jews to leave America and settle in the Promised Land would be taken for anti-semitic diatribe if it came from the lips of a gentile. His campaigning for the expulsion of Arabs from the occupied territories (or, as some would have it, "occupied territories") and from Israel sounds like an idea stolen from — of all people! — the Nazis: "Araber 'raus!" instead of "Juden 'raus!" And his theocentric reading of events is in essential matters indistinguishable from the Ayatollah Khomeini's. Politics, to coin a phrase, makes strange bedfellows, and Rabbi Kahane embarrasses respectable Jews.

But to ignore or attack Rabbi Kahane for these bizarre ideological affinities is more an exercise in venting one's unexamined feelings than in coming to grips with social realities. For Rabbi Kahane is who he is — and attracts a devoted following — because he addresses two unspoken anxieties haunting the Jewish community. One has to do with the past, the other with the future.

Scharansky - Breaking the Chains of Soviet Repression



By Zev Kaplan

Anatoly Scharansky, a man whose spirit has never known the chains of imprisonment, was physically set free today on a snowy bridge separating East and West Germany. This passage, symbolic of his transfer from Soviet prisons and labor camps to the freedom of the State of Israel, was the result of prolonged efforts by his wife, Avital, representatives of International Jewry, and a personal request on his behalf from President Reagan to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the summit meeting last November.

Scharansky's release was part of an East-West spy swap in which three men accused of being NATO spies were exchanged for five convicted spies from Warsaw Pact countries. Unites States diplomats, however, took great pains to assure that Scharansky was released separately from the spies, to demonstrate that he was not a spy. The Soviet Union had accused Scharansky of being a CIA Intelligence officer, but the United States, breaking a precedent of never denying charges of spying, specifically denied this accusation during both the Carter and Reagan administrations. Scharansky's release was considered a diplomatic victory for America.

For the past eight years, Scharansky has been the international symbol for the plight of Soviet Jewry. On several occasions he passed up opportunities of freedom to stand up for his convictions and refused to yield to Soviet pressure and admit his guilt. For example, in the months preceding his July 1978 sentencing to thirteen years in prison and labor camp for treason, espionage and anti-Soviet agitation, Scharansky was offered freedom. In return Scharansky would have had to cooperate with Soviet authorities in undermining Jewish emigration. He was also told that failure to cooperate might lead to his execution. Nevertheless, Mr. Scharansky refused to cooperate, and, in the closing statement of his trial, stated, "I am happy that I live honorably with my conscience. I never compromised my soul, even under the threat of death."

The release of such a prominent figure raises the question

whether this is just an isolated incident or a significant shift in Soviet policy on emigration. Since the summit meeting last November, the Russians have expedited the release of several people who have family members, especially spouses, in America. Yet, the number of Jews released remains pitifully low. Only 79 Jews were allowed to emigrate in January, the lowest number since last August. In a nationally televised news conference, President Reagan expressed the hope that this was just a start. "It's a wonderful day, not an end, but a beginning," said Alan Pesky, chairman of the Coalition to free Soviet Jews. "His (Scharansky's) release, gives our movement a new source of resolve, and we will continue to keep this issue at the forefront."

Reliable diplomatic sources have disclosed that the Soviet Union, in an attempt to play a greater role in negotiations between Arab states and Israel, is planning to reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. This, in turn, would ease the restrictions on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. However, Foreign Minister of Israel, Yitzchak Shamir, did not view Scharansky's release as a sign for improved relations between the two countries stating, "There is no sign of a change in Soviet policy."

Scharansky's arrival in Israel was marked by a gathering of 5,000 Israelis, proud to welcome him to the Jewish homeland. As Scharansky stepped off the plane, the crowd burst into an emotional display of song and dance. An American student who was present commented, "(It) made me feel proud to be Jewish and reinforced the belief that Israel is the place for all Jews, not just those who want to leave Russia." Prime Minister Shimon Peres addressed Scharansky as *Natan*. Apparently, Scharansky will begin using his Hebrew name as his wife Natalya had done when she changed her name to Avital. In his address, Mr. Peres welcomed Scharansky and pledged that Israel would continue to press the Soviet Union on the

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Career Services

By Mark Saks

Until recently, there was no where for graduating seniors or students seeking summer jobs and part-time work to turn for help writing resumes or finding job contacts. The newly created Office of Career Guidance now serves the growing number of undecided majors, aspiring businessman and lower classmen trying to formulate career goals. According to Dr. Efreim Nulman, Associate Dean of Students, "the guidance office is there to help all students seeking jobs."

Under the direction of Mrs. Yvette Finkelstein, the Career Services office has made many improvements in their service to the student body. Among the most innovative are the forums and workshops on various careers, such as advertising, banking, finance and computer programming. In addition, inroads have been made in establishing contacts with major companies which hire college graduates. Students can also take advantage of a book with current listings of summer jobs and internship positions available to job hunters. Updated alumni files and interest testing are also available as is counseling in the career choosing and decision making process.

Despite these major improvements there are still significant deficiencies which must be overcome. The difficulties primarily stem from problems involving funding, staff and office space. Two part-time counselors

are inadequate to service the needs of a student body of over 700. Often it takes more than two weeks to receive an appointment.

A further problem encountered by the Career Services office is the tendency of Yeshiva students to procrastinate. According to Mrs. Finkelstein, "students push off career decisions and leave resume writing to the last minute. Unfortunately, the ones who suffer from these dilatory measures are the students themselves who effectively reduce their marketability and chance of obtaining a job."

Mrs. Finkelstein urges sophomores and juniors to attend career forums and to learn as much as possible about the different professions. In addition, students are encouraged to consider summer jobs which are more rewarding in experience than in monetary remuneration. According to Mrs. Finkelstein, "By the end of their junior year students should begin creating resumes which should be completed, and not started, in the beginning of their senior year. Compliance to this advice is essential for increasing ones chances in gaining employment."

The Office of Career Services plays an integral role in servicing student needs. According to noted student leader Jonathan Schwartz, "The Career Guidance Office has come a long way, but for the office to realize its potential, students must take the initiative and participate in the many events offered."

From Transition to Reconciliation

By Dun Kaufman

The turbulent mood that has pervaded the RIETS office in recent weeks has finally dissipated, and the calmer atmosphere traditional on the first floor of Tannenbaum hall, has returned.

The problems that were caused by a misunderstanding between Rabbi Charlop and Rabbi Hirt have been resolved. The public was only recently made aware of the controversy concerning the exact delineation of power in RIETS which was caused by Rabbi Hirt's appointment as chief administrator.

Rabbi Charlop and Rabbi Hirt stated that they have been work-



ing together for more than fifteen years, and in fact, both agreed that through the recent difficulties, RIETS has come out stronger not only for its *Talmidim* but for Judaism on the whole.

The efforts of Rabbi Charlop and Rabbi Hirt have been channelled into such programs as the *Shanah* program and *Machon* program, the latter of which allots fellowships for *smichah* students who intend to serve in Jewish education. The two also intend to continue monitoring the four year *smichah* program to observe its success.

Rabbi Charlop will retain his position as director of RIETS with most of his efforts devoted to the Mazer Yeshiva Program and *smichah* related programs. With the transitional difficulties now over, Rabbis Charlop and Hirt hope to work together with full force towards RIETS's twin goals of *Talmud Torah* and the helping of the Jewish community.

My Place

By Srully Levine

This semester has seen the opening of a new kosher eatery on the YU campus. The restaurant, called *My Place* is located across the street from Tannenbaum Hall and is open Monday-Thursday 11-11, Friday 11-1, Saturday 8-12 pm and Sunday 12-11. In the words of its proprietor, Eliyahu Banin, *My Place* "offers the kids food their mothers never gave them." The restaurant offers simple but good food. The menu includes hamburgers, deli, hot-

dogs, chili and the like, and the restaurant is clean, offering a nice quiet dining atmosphere for students looking for a break from the hustle and bustle of the caf. The prices are slightly high, the service is slow but hopefully it will improve with time. Mr. Banin pointed out that "the students seem to be coming back so we must be doing something right." Dining at *My Place* is a pleasurable experience and is a most welcome addition to campus life at YU.

Englander Elected Secretary of YCSC

Due to the sudden unexpected departure of last semester's YCSC secretary Abe Pikus, on Thursday February 27 emergency elections were held. Benny Englander, a YC senior majoring in physics, was elected to assume the role of secretary for the remainder of the spring semester. Eight candidates campaigned for the position, but only three, Englander, Steven Fried, and Marc Paley ended up with

substantial votes. The final count showed Englander to be the winner by a margin of 116 to 88 over the runner-up Fried.

According to the YCSC constitution, elections are to be held within two weeks after a position becomes vacant. YCSC attributed the delay to events taking place at that time, particularly the Mordechai Ben David concert. On election day, the president of the Student Council was

attending the lobbying trip in Washington D.C. and a temporary canvassing committee including Robert Zeitz, Howard Konig, and Benjamin Turner, supervised the election process.

When asked about his appointment, Benny asserted that his new role will provide him with "the opportunity to continue in the spirit of this year's student council."

WYUR Celebrates 18th Birthday

By Brully Levine

On Sunday evening, February 8, WYUR held its gala 18th anniversary dinner in Belfer Commons. The dinner which was sponsored by WYUR, the Office of the Dean of Students and the Office of Alumni Affairs paid tribute to past station managers. Ninety people were present including Dean Rosenfeld, Dean Rabinowitz, Dr. Miller, Dr. Nulman, faculty advisor Dr. Laurel Keating, Dr. Rothenberg, Dr. Simon of Alumni Affairs and many of the seventeen WYUR station managers.

The dinner program, led by present station manager Howard T. Konig, began with an address by Senior Vice President Dr. Israel Miller who spoke about the early days of WYUR in the late sixties. This was followed by a word from the Dean of Students Dr. Efreim Nulman who read a letter from Dr. Norman Lamm who was unable to attend. Dr. Glenn S. Hirsch, station manager 1973-75, told of his experiences at the station and expressed his desire "to be back eighteen years from now." Dr. Hirsch also stated that he "looks forward to the continued success of WYUR."

The grand finale of the program was an audio-visual presentation narrated by Mr. Robert Katz. The presentation, which featured pictures of WYUR and its personnel over the past eighteen years was well received by the audience.

Mr. Konig told The Commentator that "the dinner surpassed all of our original expectations and is an indication of the continuing improvement and evolution of WYUR since its inception eighteen years ago."

Computer Team Qualifies For National Competition

On December eighth, Yeshiva University placed second in the annual ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) New York regional programming competition thereby earning the right to represent the greater New York region at the ACM National Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio on February 5. Representing Y.U. at that event were Yosef Gold, Eric Safern, Tzvi Sebrow, and Andrew Linder, accompanied by Professor Isaac Leibovitch, Chairman of the Computer Department at Y.U.

University computer teams from across the country, including Johns Hopkins, Polytechnic Institute of New York, and U.C.L.A., were challenged with a six hour time limit to complete as many problems as possible from a list of ACM problems. Though the Y.U. team did not excel at this meet, their presence at the competition places them among the premier computer teams in the country, and establishes the superiority of the Computer Science Department at Yeshiva University.

Dean's List Dinner



After a two year hiatus, the Dean's List Luncheon for YC and SCW students took place on Sunday, February 23, 1986. Over two hundred people, including students, parents, faculty members and administrators were present and heard Nathan Lewin, a 1957 graduate of YC and partner at Miller, Cassidy, Larroca and Lewin in Washington DC, speak on the relationship between the Free Exercise and

Establishment Clauses of the First Amendment.

Many students and faculty members expressed their delight with the program and hoped it would become an accepted practice every year. Other students present feel further programs involving academic achievers such as this one, aside from those designed for Max Stern Scholars, should be implemented.

Bomb Scare at YU Causes Brief Anxiety

By Nachum Bane

On Thursday evening, February 20, Yeshiva University's uptown campus was shaken by a bomb threat. At twelve minutes after eight o'clock, Shaun Basset, a Yeshiva University security guard on duty at the main desk in Furst Hall, received a phone call from an anonymous "West Indian" accented caller who claimed; "I placed a bomb in a building and it will go off within a few days." Security officer Basset immediately notified the supervisor on duty, and a dispatch went out to all security posts to begin preliminary inspections of their stations. Shortly after, the NYPD Bomb Squad arrived on the scene to evaluate the situation.

At approximately a quarter to nine, NYPD and Yeshiva Security officials began an intense sweep of all the Yeshiva buildings. Captain J. Gaughtier of the police department was placed in charge of the search and along with Mr. Gregory Vescatel, Director of Yeshiva security, set up a temporary command post on the first floor of Belfer to effectively supervise the inspection of the premises.

The bomb threat was treated as a serious incident as over fifteen police officers and YU security officials worked together in scouring the area. At 10:52 p.m., the search was terminated by Captain Gaughtier because no suspicious articles were found. According to Capt. Gaughtier, the BIAS Unit of the NYPD was contacted as soon as the alarm went out, but was found. The BIAS Unit handles all religious or politically related incidents and had been involved in the investi-

gation of the shooting at YU three years ago in which one woman had been killed and three Yeshiva students were injured.

According to Mr. Vescatel, security had been beefed up as a result of reports of a number of



Mr. Gregory Vescatel

thefts on campus in recent weeks. In a meeting of the Dorm Supervisory Board, on February 18, these reports were substantiated by a number of students who reported the sightings of suspicious individuals in the dorms. Vescatel responded with an immediate increase in patrols and said a more vigilant guard duty had been enforced.

Vescatel reacted sternly to claims that many security guards had been found by students to be asleep on duty, by suspending the guards involved. He stated that he hoped students would report any such incidents to the supervisor on duty so the guards could be suspended immediately. Mr. Vaster, Assistant Director of Security urged the student body to report any suspicious individuals or incidents to security: 960-5200.

Plans Approved for Writing Center

By Ira Press

Plans to establish a writing center at Yeshiva College have recently been approved. An outside consultant has been hired to examine the needs, and has written up a proposal to help define the objectives of such a center. The writing center would include tutors to assist students on all levels of the writing process.

Dean Norman Rosenfeld expressed the hope that a writing center at Yeshiva College would "raise the level of consciousness about writing which is a crucial skill." Dean Rosenfeld added that in the near future the consultant will establish exact details regarding the configuration and operation of the center.

Feldstein Addresses Y.U. Students

By Zev Kaplan

On Monday evening, February 10, Dr. Martin Feldstein, the former Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, addressed Yeshiva and Stern College students as part of the Alexander M. Brody Distinguished Lecture Series.

The speech, entitled "The Future of Economic Policy", dealt with the changes in current economic thought and the ramifications of new legislation designed to balance the budget. Specifically, Mr. Feldstein asserted that the recent shift from Keynesian policies was overdue, and that these policies were only appropriate in times of depression and low economic growth. In such times, levels of savings would divert money away from the production of goods. He also lashed out at the "supply-siders" of the early 1980's who claimed that lower taxes would encourage investment in American industry and consequently spur the economy. Feldstein claimed that this policy of lower taxes had "done nothing but raise the budget deficit". During his days as chief economic advisor to President Reagan, Dr. Feldstein was known for his open disagreements with the President on this issue. In addition, he hailed the Graham-Rudman-Hollings legislation assuring a balanced budget as a "big achievement". In Dr. Feldstein's opinion, the legislation, if employed, would free American monies for investment and also aid exports of American goods.

The lecture was followed by a question and answer session in which questions on various economic topics were posed by the audience. University officials in attendance included Senior VP Dr. Israel Miller, Dean Rosenfeld, Executive VP Egon Brenner, and the chairman of the Economics department, Dr. Aaron Levine.

Dr. Levine termed the lecture a "remarkable experience" and was "pleased that a man of Dr. Feldstein's status would add to the intellectual life of Yeshiva."

The Heat is off

By Mark Marshall

Add another one to the list of Yeshiva University's accomplishments in its endeavor to prevent its students from becoming the victims of excessive comforts in this world: the abuse of our nation's limited energy resources. Now that the school has completed an earlier campaign to confiscate our toaster ovens, hotplates, heaters and other tools of decadence, it has taken its program one giant step further.

Our heat has been taken away; at least from those of us who live in Rubin. It seems that this idea has been under consideration for quite some time, and the seventh floor has been subject to "heat deprivation" experiments since the beginning of the cold season. Apparently, since that experiment was successful, they decided to extend the program to the rest of the dorm.

To achieve their goal, the administration employed one of the world's most devious and effective heat deprivation weapons: the infamous poorly placed heat sensitive valve. By ingeniously placing these devices, originally designed to prevent unnecessary waste of natural resources and automatically maintaining a constant temperature, too close to the actual water pipes, the administrators have converted these clever contraptions from heat converters to heat deprivors. As soon as the steam of the heater approaches the actual radiator the heat is immediately conducted through the metal to the heat sensitive valve closing the valve and preventing any flow of heat.

However, YU students need not lose hope. There are counter measures which can be implemented to defeat these weapons. By wrapping a sock soaked in cold water, one can "fool" the heat sensors and renew the flow of that precious heat.

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College Telephone is in <input type="checkbox"/> own name <input type="checkbox"/> roommate's name <input type="checkbox"/> spouse's name <input type="checkbox"/> do not have a phone in my room <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____					
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The President Speaks

By Barry Rosenberg

With mid-terms approaching and the semester in full swing, I think it is appropriate to reflect upon the accomplishments of the semester and think about the future.

At the start of the semester we were *Marbim B'Simcha* with a concert starring Kabbalah and Mordechai Ben-David. Although plagued by many problems, it was a great success with a turnout of over 800 people who enjoyed themselves tremendously.

Radio Station WYUR was also *Marbim B'Simcha* their 18th anniversary. To celebrate, a fabulous dinner was held in the Belfer Commons where there were in attendance many of the best station managers of the past as well as our incomparable present station manager - H. T. Konig. WYUR has more to celebrate than just a date on its calendar. This year is one of the best ever for the radio station, with a new image, new innovative live remotes, live coverage of Macs basketball games, and new exciting disc jockeys.

Speaking of music, the Music department, led by Dr. Edward Levy, performed selected pieces of Mozart at concerts held at YC and SCW, thrilling all attendees with the agonizing delights of this great virtuoso's music.

Speaking of Mozart, the most exciting play yet to hit the YCDS stage comes to life April 12th with the production of *Amadeus* starring some old pros and introducing some new and exciting talent.

On Feb. 23 the student council sponsored an exciting ski trip to Hunter Mountain. The Sophomore Class deserves a big hand for a job well done.

Other collegiates deserving congratulations are the aspiring ones. The Aspiring Collegiates began their outstanding series of intellectual forums with a bang. If it was any indication of the club's potential, then one can safely say the club has an exciting future. The Freshman Class also deserves mention for their well-attended "social", preceding the first forum.

Another exciting and fun-filled evening was that of Feb. 20. The Junior Class sponsored a successful (depending on whom you ask) "Blind Date" and theatre party to "Little Shop of Horrors."

Lest one fear that YU students are interested in only having a good time, let it be known that these same students went on a lobby trip to Washington on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

Enough of the past; now to the future.

There will be an inter-council and YCDS sponsored "Candlelit Cafe" and talent show starring our own innovative students.

The "College Bowl", sponsored by YCSC and others, promises to be an exciting and entertaining evening of trivia and amusement.

"Mostly Magik" at Shmulk's Bernstein's, sponsored by YCSC and the Senior Class, is sure to be a night full of illusion and delectable delights.

This year YCSC will be participating in the YU *Purim Chagiga*. It is part of the inter-council effort to increase cooperation, thereby generating bigger and better successes and a feeling of "achdut," in the long run lessening the apathetic outlook of YU students.

In addition, we are working on the details of Yom Hashoah and Yom Ha'atzmaut programs.

YCSC will, of course, continue to be an integral component of administrative efforts to make student life here more enjoyable as the YC student liaison.

With the successes of all the past events, and please G-d, those of the future, I would like to thank all those who participated - those for whom these events are run. A special thanks goes to all the committees, councils and board members for their outstanding work and dedication to the enhancement of life at YU.

Good luck on mid-terms and I hope to see you all at the upcoming events.

Dean of Students: A Report Card

By Mark Marshall

The Office of the Dean of Students is perhaps the least understood, and yet potentially one of the most useful offices at the university. From here almost all aspects of student life on campus are coordinated. The office works together with student organizations, including the student council, to formulate and implement programs and events. In addition, the office offers guidance counseling and serves as a sort of ombudsman and an advocate to help students through the intricacies of the system.

Other areas overseen by this office include the dormitories and the student services such as the athletic center, the bookstore, and the new late night supper. Student leaders interested in sponsoring events will find the

resources offered by the office extremely helpful in every phase of planning the event. The office can help by negotiating prices, providing manpower, or just giving advice as to the best way to schedule and run an event.

This year, Dr. Nulman has opted to take a less active role in student events, leaving more of the control with the students themselves. Dr. Nulman points out that "we don't do things for the students, we do things with the students." He went on to say "The students are here to get an education. I'm not going to take on the students' work for them, but on the other hand, I'm sympathetic to the fact that the program is quite demanding and that it is my job to be helpful." The Dean chose this policy because he does not want to in-

Y.U.-Who Gets In?

By Lance Hirt

A frequently heard joke around Yeshiva and the Jewish community is, "What does it take to get accepted to Y.U...? A Bris." As a joke, it usually evokes a good laugh, but unfortunately, many students feel that this accurately reflects the admissions policy at our university. Like many other colleges, Yeshiva does not rely solely on SAT scores or high school averages which applicants must meet before they are considered for admission. The absence of a rigid acceptance policy leaves the academic standard of Yeshiva unclear, since the admission requirements strongly influenced the academic quality of the institution.

While other respectable universities are satisfied with approximately seven percent of their applicants enrolling, more than half of Yeshiva University's applicants end up attending the college. One may interpret these statistics to conclude that Yeshiva ultimately caters to a smaller market and therefore tries to compensate for what it lacks in quality with quantity. However, we must scratch beyond the surface to get a more accurate explanation. Judy Paikin, Director of Admissions, explains that most everybody who comes to our college is aware of the rigorous schedule and course load and is committed to the idea of pursuing his Jewish studies. As a result he is in a sense a self-selected group. "The number of people rejected is not monumental but that is because most of the people who apply here are academically qualified. There are objective criteria that students are required to meet but they are not strictly enforced and leave room for flexibility." When the admissions office looks at an application they concentrate on one's transcript, which is statistically proven to be the best way of evaluating a student's success or failure in college. At the same time, however, the admissions staff takes other criteria into consideration. Ms. Paikin described a typical dilemma, "was the poor record a lack of motivation or a lack of ability.

How can you decide in a half hour what the case is? Sometimes we can and sometimes we can not. If it is possible to make such a determination, that is often the person who we feel given a year in Israel will mature and become more serious; that is the person we would accept even with lower scores."

The average scores overall in the college, however, are very impressive and continue to be on the rise. The average SAT score for incoming freshmen at Yeshiva College has risen five percent over the last year to 1188. The mean verbal score is now 564 and the mean math score rose to 624. According to Helen Simon of the admissions office, the mean SAT scores for this year's freshmen put them into the top twelve percent in both math and English nationwide. Equally impressive is the eighty nine average high school score of incoming students this year. Ms. Paikin attributes these increases almost directly to the recently established Max Stern and Belkin Scholars programs which not only bring in those top students awarded scholarships, but uplifts the student image to the point where the school is simply attracting the quality students who in the past may have opted to go elsewhere. Through the Max Stern Scholar's Program, the admissions office identifies all of the top kids graduating from Yeshiva high schools who have been recognized by the National Merit Qualifying Test. They also contact any other possible applicants including relatives of alumni, and people who express interest to recruiters. Once an application has been received, an interview date is set up. Ms. Paikin claims there are two main reasons for an interview, "of course it gives us a chance to evaluate the student but it also gives the student a chance to find out about the school and decide if we are appropriate for him." Last year, one hundred and twenty "academically talented" students (90th percentile on the SAT) were contacted by Yeshiva University. Of those contacted, eighty of them ended up attending. "The numbers aren't huge

but then we don't deal with a huge population."

The fact remains, however, that even with these impressive statistics there are a good number of students who do not meet the standards Ms. Paikin has outlined. When posed with this question, she responded, "This is Yeshiva University which is supported by the Jewish community... we have a certain obligation to the Jewish community as a whole." If there are people with exceptional qualities or needs, based on some type of judgement this person will be successful in college, he is given

a chance. This is done by accepting them either on probation or as a visiting student. "You do not hear about that simply because they are not going to tell you that is how they were admitted." The student is then monitored and in June his overall performance is evaluated. "At that time the admissions office can understand whether its decision was a good decision or not and then know for next time whether to take that risk again," explained Ms. Paikin.

The admissions office feels that many of the general changes at Yeshiva University have made it a much more attractive school both in its environment and academic offerings. Five years ago many people came to Yeshiva committed to this particular style of education but not necessarily excited about coming to the university. Now, most people are coming with the attitude that they are not losing out on some other aspect of their education. No longer does the University have the large number of students on the border line trying to make the decision between staying in a Jewish environment and continuing learning or going for the best possible secular education, claimed Ms. Paikin. "They are not making that choice any more, they will get both; they will get the kind of environment that they want and the education that they want. Recent changes have made my job a whole lot easier; people want to come to YU."

fantalize them by taking on their responsibilities.

How does Dr. Nulman appraise the success of his office and its policies? He sees many positive improvements in student life on campus. He points out that there are more events than ever. He is overjoyed to see that almost every day on the calendar of student activities is filled. In response to complaints that the student council hasn't been planning events he says "...campus life has changed here, maybe four years ago, six years ago or ten years ago all activities had to come from one place... Now I'm not sure it has to be like that... It doesn't matter where the idea came from... as long as it happens." In fact, the great majority

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Science:

Are Extended Wear Lenses Safe?

Contacts By Tzvi Dresner

In February of 1980 the Food and Drug Administration's consumer magazine announced the approval of extended wear contact lenses for cataract patients. The FDA stated that its approval of extended wear contact lenses for routine vision correction was dependent upon the success of the lenses worn by the cataract patients. It seems that they were satisfied with the lenses' performance, for in January of the following year, extended wear lenses were approved for general use. But now, five years later, the FDA is having second thoughts. Plagued with thousands of cases of severe eye damage resulting from the lenses, the FDA has launched an investigation. In the meantime, many lens wearers are concerned that the dangers of permanent eye damage outweigh the convenience of extended wear.

There are two major questions which must be addressed. Firstly, what causes extended wear lenses to be so damaging while daily wear has been relatively safe? Secondly, did the FDA know of the possible dangers when they approved the lenses back in 1981?

First, we must differentiate between daily wear and extended wear lenses. Both types of lenses overlap the eye's protective covering, the cornea. Since it is transparent, the cornea does not have the necessary blood vessels needed for an adequate oxygen supply, but its moist surface provides oxygen directly from the air. When contact lenses are in place, the cornea is covered and therefore partially deprived of oxygen. Daily wear lenses, containing at least 30 percent water and relatively porous, allow enough oxygen to pass through so that the cornea can be covered for up to 18 hours. After this period of time, the lenses are removed, cleaned, and disinfected. Extended wear lenses, being approximately 34 to 78 percent water and containing numerous minuscule pores, allow enough oxygen to enter, enabling the lenses to be worn for long periods of time. But according to many doctors, it is these tiny pores that are the source of the problem. Protein and other deposits from the eyes build up in the pores and create the optimum breeding ground for bacteria. In less than 24 hours, these bacterial infections are capable of permanently scarring and ulcerating the cornea. Also, because the amount of oxygen needed by the cornea varies from person to person, extended wear lenses can weaken the cornea's resistance to bacteria by limiting the amount of oxygen that gets to the eye. Dr. William O'Connell, an optometrist at Einstein Medical Center adds that the lenses, after being clogged with deposits, cannot transmit a satisfactory amount of oxygen even for those who normally can wear the lenses.

The FDA approves lenses according to their "DK value," the measurement of oxygen permeability. The DK value of a lens is determined by its water content and thickness. Lens

thickness and DK are inversely proportional to each other, and water content and DK are directly proportional. Therefore, while complying to FDA requirements, Bausch and Lomb can manufacture a thin lens which is 38.6 percent water and Coopervision can manufacture the thick and durable Permaflex lenses which have a 74 percent water content.

Dr. O'Connell asserts that the FDA is incorrect in using a DK value as the determining factor when allowing the lens to be worn continuously for 30 days. This rule enables commercial vision centers to prescribe extended wear lenses to people whose corneas will not receive an adequate oxygen. Sterling Optical, for example, is presently involved in a law suit for prescribing extended wear lenses to a fifteen year old boy without receiving parental permission. The boy, relying on the vision center's assurance

In cases of clinical research, however, the doctor remains at all times in close contact with his patients. It seems apparent that such testing cannot evaluate the potential hazards that result from those who do not remain in constant communication with an optometrist. Perhaps, due to the results of the FDA's current investigation, permission to administer the lenses will be taken away from vision centers, and only private practicing optometrists and ophthalmologists will be involved in extended wear lens prescriptions.

Many consumers are wondering what they can do to ensure that the safety of wearing contact lenses. The most important step when purchasing lenses is to go to a qualified optometrist who gives personal attention and extensive lens care instruction. According to Dr. O'Connell, the patient should remove the lenses daily

Did the FDA know of the possible dangers when they approved the lenses back in 1981?

that, "The FDA approves the lenses to be worn for 30 days," wore the lenses even after his eyes had become very irritated. His cornea was extensively scarred and ulcerated. Dr. O'Connell is quick to point out that an individual's corneal oxygen requirements follows, statistically, a bell-shaped curve. The FDA's approval for thirty day wear, however, applies to everyone, totally disregarding those patients who do not fall in the center of the graph.

In Canada, Australia, and many European countries, where extended wear lenses became available to consumers in the late 1970's, many cases of corneal injury and even blindness were reported by January 1981- the date of the FDA approval. The FDA, in approving the extended wear lenses for cataract patients, commented, "A number of people (in Europe) lost their sight because the lenses were not properly tested before being allowed on the market. FDA did not approve the lenses for marketing in the (our) country." But, in less than a year from that time, extended wear lenses were approved for marketing in the United States.

But it seems that the FDA did not conduct thorough studies on extended wear lenses before approving them. In an April 1979 *New York Times* article, Drs. Paul and Barry Farkas said that they, along with a small number of doctors across the nation, were given permission to prescribe extended wear lenses for clinical research purposes. Both doctors reported having excellent results with the lenses and urged FDA approval.

throughout the adaption period, usually from two weeks to a month. After a second visit, if no problems have occurred, the patient should sleep while wearing the lenses the night before the third appointment. The next day, the doctor can examine the eye and the contact lens to see if there is potential for complications.

There are, according to the Consumer Union and Dr. O'Connell, certain tests and procedures which every patient should undergo before purchasing contact lenses. The optometrist must be aware of the patient's medical history, including medications and allergies. An external examination of the eye should be done with a special microscope called a slitlamp. This enables the doctor to detect any inflammation of the inside of the eyelids or the surface of the eye and abnormalities of the cornea. Eyelid problems, usually the result of allergies, are the most common problem to lens wearers, says Dr. O'Connell. An internal examination of the eye with an ophthalmoscope is also necessary. A tonometry test for glaucoma should also be done for patients over thirty.

As reported in the June 1980 issue of *Consumer Reports*, some vision centers do not do any examination procedures except for a quick refraction. If your optometrist does not examine your eyes with all of the aforementioned methods, then, perhaps, it would be advisable to switch doctors. At the first sign of redness or eye irritation remove the lenses and call your doctor immediately. Improper eye care may quickly result in severe and permanent eye damage.

Fiction Contest Winner Destination

By Ed Clark
The train rattled gently from side to side. The motor hummed. Gary took a sip of hot coffee. He was only thirty years old, but his appearance showed all the signs of the train. He started to sneeze.

When Gary woke he sensed a person coughing the next double. Gary turned and saw an old man snoring at him. The wrinkled face had a drooped nose, with distant, glassy eyes and an artificial, painted smile. He was dressed in a crisp, new suit with a ridiculously bright yellow tie. The old man spoke: "Hope I don't wake you, young man. I been trying to get that old suit and shirt, but I guess I'm a bit heavier than I used to be. When you get ready for your work."

Gary smiled politely, then closed his eyes to discourage further conversation. He cursed silently at the thought of listening to two, tedious hours of incoherent chatter. His latest story described him of a good night's sleep for nearly a week. The getting up old for him, he thought. He considered changing seats.

The old man leaned over and said in a gravelly whisper, "Don't you worry not a bit about me, young man. I'm all these years old." Gary smiled and on his breath. "Yes sir, but two more the age I was calling yourself... I'll be right with you." The hand holding the bottle for the very instant without looking to comfort me but a cheap bottle of... of. Not bothering you are it?"

Gary suppressed the thought that came into his head. Just as he'd show sympathy for strangers of other classes. "Good. I know you are the friendly type when I see myself down. As I been saying, the last thing I was expecting was to be sitting in this fine-looking train, with these sharp-looking clothes and sitting right next to a fine-looking man such like yourself."

"But remember that bottle I been telling you about? Gln, yes sir, and not too good, but it was my last one, so I kept it like it was pretty special... And I was lying on a cold street and I took that last swig, the last one, to heat me up. And then I sort of held the bottle up, just to look at it, but the glass was cold and froze up my fingers. So I held it by the label,

just sort of holding it in my hand as was empty now."

"But look I heard that little voice, which was like a child and kind of scared, and it said, 'Two things, great and wonderful, are happened to you.'"

"Now I been drunk once and again and a thousand times before that, you sir, but I don't usually hear voices... At being that this is my last bottle, there's no reason not to talk back, so I say, 'Two things are better than none,' which is true."

"So the voice says, 'You are close to death, but for the kindness you've done, the old remember and the young will admire.'"

"Now I don't even know what he's talking about, so I ask, 'What are you talking about?'"

"And he says, 'A poor man not of you for help and help was this man. And he prayed for you not to be forgotten. So I tell you, the old remember and the young will admire.'"

"So I'm thinking this has just gone far enough, so I turn over a little and start trying to sleep. And the voice goes, 'I know your heart and it is good. The two things you wish are good, too, so they are granted.' I figure this means he's gonna let me sleep, but it don't. He says, 'Just be patient, the natural way is best.' Then he shut up, so I went to sleep."

"And these last month or two have just been like a lucky dream, you sir. Everything just coming together - this doctor who broke me from being alcoholic, getting a credit card which bought me these great clothes... But this train trip is the one thing I been trying but I can't figure out..."

"I just wanted one thing before I go for good. I wanted to get off the bottle. And something else... to see the boy that was mine. My son. I always thought he'd be a sailor... do I know? He always wanted to grow up and be a reporter. Course, I dropped out of his life a real long time ago... been wondering about him, now and then."

"I guess you been trying to sleep, so I'll just shut up."

Gary's throat was tight. He reached down to retrieve the newspaper that had fallen to the floor. His nose seemed to dance beneath the headline.

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"And The Innocent Shall Not Go Free"

By Barry Herzog

Based on a lecture delivered by Dr. Steven S. Nemerson entitled: "Philosophical Foundations for Strict Liability."

Most Americans agree that our country's legal system is basically fair. The law dictates that the guilty get punished while the innocent go free. Though we often argue, and justifiably so, that certain criminals get off too easily, that is usually due to a judge's lenient sentence or to our own differing definition of evidence.

Yet, we fail to acknowledge that the American courts also sanction punishing innocent citizens in a broad range of cases under the Strict Liability ruling. Strict liability is when a man who breaks the law, but is not responsible for breaking it, is punished by the courts. An example is a defendant who was held responsible for a crime he committed unknowingly. During the days of prohibition, when it was illegal to import liquor to another state, a truck driver was caught at the border with crates of liquor. At the trial he convinced the jury that he thought the crates contained sugar; thus he had no way



Dr. Steven S. Nemerson

of knowing that he was committing a crime. Despite the fact that the judge accepted the jury's verdict that he was innocent, he still sentenced the defendant to prison. An illegal act was committed but the defendant was not a criminal.

Similarly, the police can ticket anyone driving without a tail light. Normally the driver cannot claim ignorance of his burnt-out light because responsible drivers should know. However, even if the driver can produce a receipt from a gas station where he just had his lights checked, he still must pay the fine.

Responsibility for actions out of one's control also applies to acts out of the defendant's mental control. The American Medical Association has determined alcoholism to be a disease; an alcoholic cannot be held responsible for drinking. Yet, an alcoholic, like anyone else, can be arrested for "drunk and disorderly conduct." Even the insanity plea, in which the law equates lack of mental control with a lack of guilt, occasionally falls prey to the strict liability ruling. The law's measure of insanity is stricter than the medical profession's rule. A person whom a psychiatrist would label insane might still be punished by the law. It is not that the law doesn't

consider him insane, the law acknowledges his insanity and punishes him even so.

On a common sense level these laws can be rationalized as necessary for the preservation of our legal system. For example, were every insanity plea accepted, then countless murderers would plead insanity and be set free. Even if the court somehow knows a particular defendant to be innocent, it also knows that the next defendant might plead the same and be guilty. To preserve justice most of the time, the courts would rather send one innocent man to jail and convict ninety-nine guilty men than let all hundred go free.

So, they define legal insanity with a stricter interpretation than the medical profession's definition. Thus, although our moral sense squirms when society punishes innocent men, as good citizens we realize the need to do so occasionally.

But it's not so simple. Before one can accept strict liability, we must philosophically understand the justification for punishing the guilty. For punishment is to inflict pain, and whether or not that man is guilty or innocent, we still must offer a consistent theory to justify it. If that theory never permits punishing the innocent, then either the theory or strict liability must be reexamined. Such, we shall see, is the case with retributivism. However, one commonly accepted theory does allow for strict liability-utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism is an ethical theory which claims that the more happiness an action promotes, the better it is. The purpose of ethical behavior is to increase the amount of pleasure in society and to decrease pain. The morality of an act has to be judged by weighing the overall pleasure by the overall pain.

Society views punishment of individuals on similar terms. The person being punished suffers whether or not he's guilty or innocent. We punish the guilty because of the positive consequences that outweigh the criminal's pain. By keeping the crook in jail, society prevents him from committing more crimes. Furthermore, other potential criminals, pain causers, might be deterred from acts of crime if they feared the awaiting prison sentence. Even the jail person might either reform in prison or at least be deterred like everyone else. Thus, the overall pain-pleasure scale weighs heavily in favor of punishing guilty men.

The utilitarian would have no trouble with strict liability, since the overall good of society determines the morality of punishment. There is absolutely no difference between the suffering of a guilty man or an innocent man. What matters is the consequences. Therefore, the utilitarian doctrine dictates that in certain situations, namely strict liability cases, the innocent man must suffer for the good of society.

The philosophical defense of strict liability presently stands only if one adopts utilitarianism as the bases for a legal system. But utility fails in that regard. Strict adherence to the principle of utility conceivably demands punishment of an innocent man in cases even more severe than strict liability. A classic theoretical example occurs in highly racially sensitive region. Suppose ten black men were murdered and no suspects were found. The black community threatened violence in the streets, unless justice was done. To prevent that, the police have a chance to frame and convict an innocent white man who will suffer much less than the total combined suffering of the community. The utilitarian principle calls for framing the innocent man. Yet, certainly our moral conscience cannot tolerate such an abuse of justice. Can this doctrine possibly be our basis for punishment?

An alternative theory, which closely parallels our common perceptions of morality, is the retributive theory of punishment. The system is very simple. Society punishes individuals who deserve it because they have committed an immoral act. The severity of the punishment corresponds to their desert. Of course, desert evaluation is no simple matter. In Judaism retribution appears in the strict form of *Midah K'neged Midah*. However, the lex talionis principle of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth cannot be instituted today, just as *Chazal* claim it was not literally enacted in biblical Israel. For how does one repay an attempted murder? By hiring someone to shoot at the guilty party and intentionally misfire? Instead, the courts translate the act into either monetary terms or length of prison sentence.

The retributionist, however, has no allowances for ever convicting an innocent man. If a person doesn't deserve punishment, it is unjust to inflict pain upon him. How, then, does strict liability fit into the retributive scheme? The answer lies in modifying the retributive stance so that it only serves as the basis for our punishment system. However, the retributionist must agree that at certain times, in order to keep the entire legal system strong, even the innocent man must be punished.

The difference between working with a slightly modified retributive scheme and limiting a utilitarian's right to punish is a question of direction, which may affect actual cases. The utilitarian starts liberally before being forced to limit punishment in certain situations. The retributionist works from the other extreme before making room for more punishment. The two schools don't necessarily meet in the middle. The modified utilitarian is still more apt to punish the innocent than the liberal retributionist.

Shoah: A Review

By Sheldon Gladstein

Despite existent Anti-Semitism and the recurring need for psychological denial (as exhibited by the "Holocaust Hoax" phenomenon), somewhat of a fascination with the subject is prevalent. The Village Voice called it "Shoah Business," referring to the outpouring of print and film on the subject. Whether fetishistic fascination with Nazi power or at times poignant memoirs of survivors, the Holocaust is certainly ingrained in much of the public consciousness.

With "Shoah," Claude Lanzman has put forth a mammoth effort to remove the banality, and yes, even glamour prevalent in much mainstream Holocaust material. Lanzman was adamantly negative about NBC's "Holocaust" miniseries of a few years back. In a nearly ten hour

displayed to Jews in passing trains. A van of the same make as those used to gas Jews comes directly at us, as a detailed letter of how to maintain weight balance while Jews rushed to its doors is read. A survivor looks on knowingly as Polish peasants, previously applauding their lost Jewish townsmen, turn against him at the mention of "Christ Killer". The pleasant architecture of the White House eases across the screen as the sympathetic Polish courier discusses his failed attempts at promoting rescue efforts. The Nazi deputy of the Warsaw ghetto takes out a note pad to record its historical facts that he "forgot", as he talks about his passion for mountain climbing...This is what the Holocaust is about. Nazi officials spend their time climbing mountains, and Polish peasants occupy

You can almost smell the stench of rotting flesh hovering in the air.

series of interviews with people who in various forms either participated in or experienced the destruction of one third of world Jewry, he refuses to treat the Holocaust as a soap opera. There are no handsome, soccer playing victims in this production. As Elie Wiesel asserts, Auschwitz was a planet unto itself. "Shoah" is a film that refuses to accept non-thinking viewers. There is not one bit of German or liberating American's footage; no awful scenes of our brethren's mangled bodies, no tortured piles of rotting flesh. Lanzman does not want to repel the audience. He insists on drawing you into the film, having you play the scenes through in your mind as you hear what went on and see the now ironically idyllic death camps. And indeed he is successful. You can almost smell the stench of rotting flesh hovering in the air.

Trains and more trains continually chug across a network of tracks, reminding us of similar scenes forty years ago. As this motif reappears through the movie, we are impressed with the seemingly inevitable fate of the Jews. They are constantly, mechanically rushed to the "Gates of Heaven." It takes the haunting scream of the steam whistle to accentuate the horror.

Indeed, the horror in this movie strikes at a deep level. Detailed discussions with the Commandant of Treblinka outline every Jewish step, as the camera pans from off the platform, through the barbed corridor, to the undressing room, to the chamber—we see his pride in the camps efficiency through his statements of

remorse. Laughing Polish peasants, next door neighbors to death camps, gleefully simulate the slashed throat symbol they

Jewish homes.

As the twisted reality of the Holocaust unfolds before us, heroism twists into different forms as well. Armed rebellion is no longer heroism's only manifestation; being able to record thoughts in a Warsaw ghetto diary, being able to become a father to Auschwitz orphans, being able to form a ghetto school, being able to continue living, even being able to recount experiences now become included in the category. "I can't continue", says one survivor, after seeing his best friend shave his wife's head before she is ushered to death. "You must. You know you must" says Lanzman. And he does.

Claude Lanzman's "Shoah" is not without criticism. Its subtitles are at times hard to follow, particularly when they are funneled from Polish to French to English. Others have criticized his interviewing style, calling it coercive and leading. This point is debatable. Lanzman's style is reminiscent of Rogerian therapeutic technique, pressing for details, paraphrasing and letting pregnant pauses grow heavier until more details are supplied. Obsession with detail is perhaps Lanzman's greatest weapon. Instead of showing piles of dead people, he shows piles of empty luggage, empty wallets, empty shoes.

The movie itself ends with a train, finally still, with its boxcar doors wide open and empty. Isn't catharsis finished? Is mankind's potential for mechanized mass destruction beckoning for more conductors and victims? Perhaps. Yet one thing is painfully clear. Six million Jews are no more. It is up to us to hear and to remember.

Things Are Really Rolling

By Dr. Efreim Nulman

Since the beginning of the second semester the student council presidents of Y.C.S.C., J.S.S., I.B.C., and S.O.Y., have been holding regular meetings in order to discuss a variety of issues related to a more "unified" student life at Yeshiva. During the first meeting, Dr. Rothenberg and I attempted to focus the discussion on the more philosophical or theoretical concerns which pertain to student unity. In a sense, a definition of the concept was reached that student unity is not only related to fiscal and programmatic concerns, but to overall attitudes.

Programs, events, and activities which are co-sponsored by all student councils, represent the enactment of student unity, albeit in an incomplete manner. The results of practical changes are often incomplete in that they are not necessarily representative of the all-important attitudinal changes. In other words, basic differences might remain, notwithstanding certain behavioral programmatic alterations.

At the second meeting an agreement was reached in which the four councils decided to co-sponsor certain events in an ef-

fort to demonstrate to the Yeshiva community the importance of student unity. Credit should be given to the four presidents who did not compromise their integrity or basic values while simultaneously re-

council representation in a more forceful manner. This year, our council representatives are indeed caring and concerned individuals who have endeavored to represent student needs to the administration. However, they cannot merely state their own points of view without gaining input from the general student population. At this time, when a major effort is underway to promote student unity, it is imperative for students to let their points of view be known to their representatives. After all, the great strength of Yeshiva is its students and the views of students ought to be heard and understood.

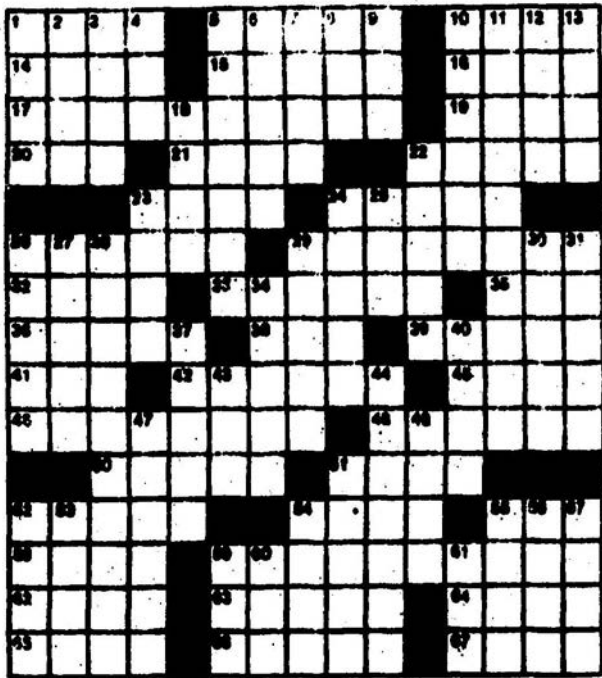
Finally, it is important to note, that as you attend events which have been co-sponsored by the councils, that your representatives and their respective executive councils have elected to take risks in order to accomplish their goals. While not every event or activity will succeed, the attempt itself merits attention and praise. More importantly, the attempts and efforts to achieve unity require tolerance and understanding, and a willingness to appreciate approaches which truly authenticate Yeshiva's mission of Torah U'Madah.



Dr. Efreim Nulman
Assoc. Dean of Students

maintaining flexible enough to permit involvement by all of their peers.

Unfortunately, a major gap remains in these attempts for student unity. There is a strong need for students to utilize their



by Moshe Orlian

Across

Down

1. Spar
5. Receded
10. Shoo!
14. Addict
15. Jolly
16. Robust
17. Flying seat?
19. Algerian
20. Word with peck or party
21. Elevator name
22. Protection
23. "...cannot tell _____"
24. Puzo
26. Paper fastener
29. Atomic configurations
32. Partial negation of positive totality
33. Catch, as fish
35. *Vampyr*, for short
36. Stir
38. Permit
39. Chambers of the heart
41. Snatch
42. Egyptian talisman
45. Envelope abbr.
46. Desert growths
48. Eliyahu's protege
50. Greek island
51. Synagogue
52. Ower, in the future
54. Cross
55. Smash
58. Ancient South American
59. Disappearing station wagon?
62. Solidifies
63. Ease
64. Royal first name
65. _____ Pen
66. Lassoed
67. Feminine suffix

1. To a great degree
2. Arthur of the courts
3. O'Connery
4. Three
5. Less full
6. Give a false impression
7. Anagram for bars
8. Gull
9. Stain
10. Sure winner
11. Load on to soapboxes?
12. Jai _____
13. There are two in twenty
18. Breakfast item
22. Stadium
23. Gibbons
24. Mediterranean island
25. Mohammed's son-in-law
26. Large stein (sl.)
27. Scroll of law
28. Excuse on two wheels?
29. Swerves
30. Archie's wife
31. _____ Na
34. Enthrall
37. Glacial formation
40. Shadow
43. Whale, comb. form
44. Acted
47. Goalie's territory
49. Silver, as used in alchemy
51. Petty hatred
52. Hogs
53. Over
54. Crack
55. Clue
56. Contrary contraction
57. "...'tis of _____"
59. Spoil
60. Native Nigerian
61. Scot's refusal



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Kahane

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In proposing to expel Arabs from Israel, Rabbi Kahane is offering an answer to the problem. It is an answer that most people, Jewish or gentile, understandably find intolerable. But to say "no" to the rabbi is not enough; it behooves the knee-jerk naysayers to come up with a better solution. Is there, in fact, an alternative to the three unthinkable — a Palestinian hegemony, a disenfranchised caste of Palestinian untouchables, or a forced Palestinian exodus? Or are Jews stuck with a tragic, i.e. insoluble, dilemma?

Rabbi Kahane's one indisputable virtue, therefore, lies in the fact that he, unlike most Jews, is willing to look some unsavory problems in the face. He may not have the right answer, but at least he raises the right questions. If there were no Rabbi Kahane, the Jewish community would have to invent him.

PLO

continued from page 3

King Hussein's break with the political leadership of the PLO gives us a further testimony to the tone of unwillingness of the PLO to compromise for peace. As Hussein stated, "The PLO leadership has proved that its priorities are not identical with our priorities or with those of the Palestinian people."

This should be another sign to the world and to the American government of the true nature and intent of the PLO establishment. The PLO does not wish to sit and discuss the issues of peace but rather attempts to influence world public opinion and attain the sympathy of their Arab brothers. Let the world see and recognize the true colors of the "PLO" coat.

Dean of Students

continued from page 10

of campus events this year have not been planned by the Student Council. Instead, these events are sponsored by smaller clubs and organizations and often attract a less than desirable response. Regardless of the turnout, however, a good number of these activities, such as the recital sponsored by the Classical Music Society, are of excellent taste and are definitely not lacking in merit. In fact, such an event is in line with the office's goal of initiating events to enhance the campus' academic environment. The Dean sees the inspiring of such clubs and organizations as one of his greatest achievements.

Another area of success is student services. His office is responsible for the extended hours in the gym, late night snacks in the cafeteria and the bookstore. However, some of the most dramatic improvements have been in the area of student counseling, especially career counseling.

Yet perhaps the Dean's most outstanding achievement this

year has been his ability to accomplish these feats without arousing the resentment and strife which marred his office last year. In fact, the opposite has been the case, and his office has enjoyed peaceful relations with other members of the administration and faculty. The feelings of goodwill have been marked by events such as Dr. Tendler's address at the YCDS play *Brothers*, and by an increased number of events sponsored by YID.

Still, Dr. Nulman feels that he has just "scratched the surface" of the campus potential. For the next year he plans improvements in career services and personal counseling as well as reconsideration of academic advisement. Also, he hopes to tighten the management of the dormitories.

In order for the office to really help the students it must know the feelings of the students. To that end the Dean extends an open invitation to any students who want to stop in for any reason, whether to suggest an improvement, help with an idea, or just voice a gripe about the system.

Scharansky

continued from page 6

issue of Jewish emigration.

Many people are wondering what will become of the wide gap in religious observance between Scharansky and his wife, Avital, now that they are reunited. Since her immigration to Israel in 1974, Avital has learned a great deal about orthodox Judaism, and has become observant. Natan, on the other hand, is not yet committed to an orthodox way of life, although he considers religion more than another part of his culture. This difference was highlighted when Israeli newspapers made an issue of the fact that Avital considered Natan's public embrace a violation of Halacha.

Also of great interest are Mr. Scharansky's political leanings. Avital has identified herself with the right-wing Gush Emunim movement which advocates occupied Judaea and Samaria. The support of an international figure such as Scharansky would doubtless be of great benefit, both financially and politically, to any party he chooses to align himself. Left-wing parties fear that he will not be given a fair opportunity to chose for himself. While Scharansky will undoubtedly be faced with several crucial decisions in the coming months, it can safely be said that the worst is now behind him.

JSAF

continued from page 5

Kach or its ideas. He adds, however, that the administration "cannot stifle the students' freedom of speech." When it comes to Jewish topics, Dr. Nulman says, "ideas are volatile." The administration cannot afford to involve itself in such issues.

The JSAF does not wish to attract violent people who commit mindless acts. It believes that its foundation is built on Jewish pride and Jewish awareness. The members' purpose is simple: to arouse activism in the hearts of the Jewish students on the YU campus. The administration contends that the JSAF is a responsible movement with clear goals. Any person who finds the JSAF doctrine too passive and decides to "splinter off" from the stated objectives of the JSAF are in clear violation of university policy.

The JSAF's goals are praiseworthy, yet certain Jewish ethical questions remain unanswered. *Sinaat Chinam*, hatred of a fellow Jew, is a prime

example. Referring to the Parliament as "Peres and his parasites" does not improve present religious and secular relations in Israel or in the United States. Peres, through majority rule, is the Prime Minister of Israel. His primary objective is to further the peace process with the Arabs. By defaming Peres and his colleagues the JSAF may be driving a larger wedge in the existing tension between the religious and secular Jews. Furthermore, could the group's belief in Kahane's ideology and his desire for the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel lead to Jewish separatism, superiority and exclusivity?

The concept of *Chillul Hashem*, desecration of G-d's name, is another case of a forgotten Jewish ethical issue. Kahane has consistently dehumanized Arabs in Israel and on the West Bank, while praising and encouraging terrorism. In Akko, a city in northwest Israel, Kahane told his followers that Arabs are "dogs." "Who says a dead Arab is a good

Arab? A dead Arab also stinks."

Consistent with Kahane, the JSAF supports the policy of monitarily persuading the Arabs to leave Israel. However, should the Arabs refuse, the Israeli army can use force. Thus, the prevalent questions remain: Are Kahane's policies towards Arabs displaying the same racism which has plagued Jews throughout the centuries? Is Kahanaism using the Arab minority as a scapegoat to vent majority tension? Finally, does the dehumanization of Arabs and the demand for their expulsion undermine traditional Jewish claims for a homeland and their complaints against those who violate Jewish rights?

Jewish pride and awareness are worthy ideals; Jewish racism is not. There is room, and need for a JSAF on campus. However, the JSAF should realize who Kahane is and what he represents before committing itself to a policy that destroys Jewish pride rather than promote it.

Letters to the Editor

continued from page 2

Navy Chaplains were kept busy with copious readings, representing a vast array of sources. I was most impressed to see my fellow Christian Chaplains reading from the Talmud, Maimonides and the Response of Rabbi J. David Bleich.

A significant contribution to the quality of the Navy Chaplain Corps is being made by these two outstanding rabbis. The impact of their learning, dedication and talent will leave a lasting impression on our country, for years to come.

Rabbi Sanford H. Shudnow Rabbi Shudnow is the Lieutenant Commander of the Chaplain Corps in the United States Navy

YUR gives you more

In recent issues you have printed an article and several letters referring to WYUR. Thank you for the exposure. But I would still like to clear up a few issues, of which I'm sure our listenership is already aware. WYUR is indeed a club involving its students. We have over 50 staff members and provide an important YC-Stern connection. We have recently implemented live remotes from school dorms, broadcasted home Mac games, and expanded our broadcasting hours. We give away an album

every night and try our best to catch late breaking YU news. Some points made were certainly valid. We appreciate criticism (especially the constructive kind). We're always trying to improve our quality, and are certainly open to suggestions. Sheldon Gladstein, Program Director, WYUR

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Jews for Blacks

continued from page 5

failed is because of strangleholds and Jewish control. That's a pretty convenient excuse for Black failure. After all, who wants to admit fault in oneself even when it's true.

The Nation of Islam is a black organization based in Chicago and founded by Louis Farrakhan. Their economical and political program calls for a "separatist homeland economy" in America for black people only. Black hypocrisy is no different from any other hypocrisy, for this Nation of Islam program mirrors the program which Blacks in South Africa are fighting to the death to conquer. How interesting it is to see that Farrakhan's separatist program is identical to South Africa's apartheid. In Los Angeles, Farrakhan said, "I have a problem with Jewish people, this isn't a problem of anti-semitism, it is a pro-

blem of theological viewpoint." In a speech in Washington, he said, "I am not separating just Zionists out, because Zionists are the outgrowth of Jewish transgressions." In Farrakhan's recent Madison Square Garden appearance, he said, "Jews, I am your last chance. If you kill me, the ovens were of nothing. The scriptures charge you with killing the prophets of God. You can't say never again to God, because when he puts you in his ovens, it's forever." Farrakhan has also stated, "that the actions of the outlaw State of Israel, is a practice of a dirty religion" and that "Judaism is a gutter religion." Jewish people everywhere must stop this *Chillul Hashem* of our blind and undying support for a group which supports a Jew-hating giant. It is about time that Jews find the dignity and self respect that other Jews and Jewish leaders have thrown away.

The Hod Towers

Jonny Halpert: A Class Act

by Stuart Goldberg

By Stuart Goldberg

Jonathan Halpert has been coaching basketball at Yeshiva University for over 14 years. His record of 73-192, not including this year's record, will not send him to the coaches hall of fame, nor even to the hall of fame for Yeshiva coaches. However, the record is secondary. Halpert demands practice, hard play, and unselfishness. Critics of Halpert contend that this year's talented team should have attained a twenty win season. These critics further believe that Yeshiva's poor record combined with the fact that Yeshiva is not invited to play in the N.C.A.A. III tournament reflect his coaching deficiencies.

normal procedures of trying to persuade Schwartz to come play ball for Yeshiva, all along reminding him that basketball is not the primary interest of the school, nor should it be that of the student who plays. Schwartz, in what was a surprise to Halpert, decided to enroll in Yeshiva. Halpert said "I felt a tremendous amount of responsibility to Ronnie, I was very worried. Here's a kid who was never exposed to much Judaism and thrust into the Yeshiva world. After all your talking about a kids life. But now four years later, I feel great. He's walking out of here with a 3.6, acceptance to business school, and the possibility of going to Israel for a year and learning more



"In the past I've done things in the best interest of the person, not the team."

Halpert explained that "our chances of getting invited are pretty remote. Even if we went 20-3 our chances would be remote. You need a couple of 20-3 seasons before they choose you. Also there are many good teams that no one hears of that get invited. Schools like Potsdam ST., Oneota, Hartwick, are outstanding schools that go."

Coach Halpert's critics should not forget that he has had the added burden of coaching at a school that before this year had no gym, something Dean Smith and Bobby Knight had not contended with. Hold on, I'm not trying to compare Halpert to the greats of coaching, but the fact remains that any talented Jewish ballplayer, with the exception of a handful, wouldn't give Yeshiva even a token glance when the school didn't have a gym of their own. Halpert tried to get some good Jewish ballplayers, but as he is quick to point out, "we don't recruit, basketball means nothing, zilch. What's important is school. In the past I've done things in the best interest of the person not the team. If someone wants to judge me on that, I think that's fair."

Halpert has landed some good Jewish ballplayers that would have gone to other schools just to play ball, if they had not gone to Yeshiva. One such player is currently on the team. He is Ronnie Schwartz, a slick ball handling guard from Pittsburgh. Halpert explained that "I received a tip on a ballplayer in Pittsburgh who was playing on a inner city high school team. I got the tip from an old friend that worked at the Jewish community center in Pittsburgh." After going through the

about his people. I think its been a perfect marriage for both the school and for Ronnie.

This year has no doubt been the most enjoyable year of coaching for Halpert. He said "this is definitely the best team I've coached since I've been at Y.U., we were well rounded with good guards, forwards, and a good bench. Also the fans help us tremendously. It's very exciting to coach a game in front of a packed gym. The game against N.Y.U., for example, was probably the most exciting game of the season." For all those who forgot, Yeshiva led at half-time by three points. "I loved coaching the N.Y.U. game, when I look back at the season I'll always say, "what would have happened had Eaves played? Not that Thomas didn't play well, but just to have had another body in there someone to have gone in there and relieve Schwartz, who played 39 minutes." Who knows what would have been, and who knows what will be in the future for Yeshiva basketball.

Coach Halpert has no long range plans to coach, "I never decide during the season. Its too easy to decide to quit after a tough loss, or to stay after a great win. After each season I sit down and evaluate the situation, and then decide." One thing clear to all those who know coach Halpert, he may not be the best coach out there, he himself admits this, but you're not going to find a coach who cares about his players as people to the extent that Jonathan Halpert does. If there was a hall of fame for coaches that care, Coach Halpert would be right there along side the greats of the game.

By Steven Freakl

The fortunes of Yeshiva University's basketball team began to change in the 1981-82 season when star guards Ronnie Schwartz and Joey Eaves enrolled. The Macabees had their backcourt, but that wasn't enough. They won and were competitive, and yet that winning season still eluded them.

This all changed in the 1984-85 season with the enrollment of Yeshiva's "Twin Towers," Lior and Ayal Hod. With the coming of the Hod brothers, the final pieces to the puzzle were put in place, and as a result, Yeshiva compiled the best two year record in the last 25 years.

It all began at an early age for Ayal and Lior. Growing up in Tel-Aviv, the Hods could always be found playing basketball in the parks around their house. Even though they were smaller than most of the other boys, the young "Towers" were always early picks in choose up games because of their natural instincts and drive to win. In 1980, at the age of 13 and 14, Ayal and Lior left Israel for Atlanta, Georgia. As freshmen at Cross-Keys high school, the Hods were the last two to make their high school junior varsity. They were really delighted and surprised just to be on a team of this caliber. They didn't expect to make the team, because of the hundred boys that tried out, as a result, the Hod brothers didn't mind sitting on the bench and learning the finer points of the game.

During his Freshman year, Lior not only improved his game, but grew six inches as well. By the time he was a sophomore, he stood 6'3" and played some senior varsity, as well as starting for the j.v.. The double practices that he attended improved his skills and gave him better stamina. By his junior year, Lior was a starter on a varsity team that had its first winning season in ten years (sound familiar). Growing bigger and getting stronger, Lior became the seventh leading rebounder in the county and was selected for the all-county team in his senior year.

As for Ayal, he was what you would call a "Late Bloomer." During his sophomore year, he still stood at 5'6" and saw little playing time. In his junior year he moved up to the varsity, but sat behind two all-county guards. That summer he grew and with the help of all-county guard, Wells Maddox, improved his game.

At the completion of high school, Lior and Ayal decided to remain in the United States and further their education. Because of their basketball abilities the Hods were offered athletic scholarships by a few schools. In Lior's case, he was pursued by Emanuel Junior College—a church school. However he felt he would be more comfortable in the surroundings of Yeshiva. He wanted to learn more about his heritage, and thought Yeshiva University would be a perfect place for him.



So in September of 1984 Hod "Tower" #1 arrived.

As for Ayal, because of a scholarship he was offered, he enrolled at Coker College in South Carolina. As a result of an injury, Ayal's playing time was severely limited and at that point he realized there was more to life than basketball. Ayal wanted to go into business, but Coker an art school, didn't offer a business major. As a result, Tower #2 arrived at Yeshiva in January of 1985. Both are extremely happy at Yeshiva University, and feel they're getting a first rate education while at the same time playing the game they love.

Last year Lior was a major factor in the Macs first winning season in 25 years. Consistently scoring in double figures, Lior introduced Yeshiva fans to a new word-DUNK! He electrified the crowds with his dunks during many of last years home games, and even got the fans chanting for it late in the season. This year, with Ayal playing along side of Lior, the "Towers" are leading Yeshiva towards their best

season ever. Ayal who was recently named E.C.A.C. division III rookie of the week, is leading Yeshiva in both scoring [18 ppg] and rebounds [11.8]. At the same time Lior is second in both scoring and rebounding, with 15 and 10, respectively.

After college Lior and Ayal both hope to play pro ball in Israel, while at the same time put their education to use. Lior, a computer major, would like to get a job with a big computer firm, something he has desired to do for years. Ayal would like to play ball in the N.B.A., but knowing that is realistically not possible would settle for a good accounting job and a starting spot on an Israeli team.

Graduation will hit the Macs hard. The loss of Ronnie, Joey, Steven, Beryl, Eli, Jeff, and Moshe will be hard to replace. However coaches Halpert and Gurock can be thankful that they have the "Hod Towers" back for two more years. Their drive to win and their ability will surely lead Yeshiva to many more victories.

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