

The Commentator

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VOL. CI NO. 2

LSAT's Soar At Yeshiva

By Jeff Kaye

Being accepted to an outstanding law school is very difficult, but Y.U. students have always been extremely successful in gaining admission to such prestigious law schools as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and N.Y.U. This year's law school applicants will most certainly continue this trend; considering the extraordinary scores that many received on the Law School Admissions Test.

Dr. Michael Hecht, Associate Dean of Yeshiva College, serves as the pre-law advisor. He recently remarked that in his sixteen years of serving in the latter role, there have been only two other classes that have equaled this year's class in quality, and none has come close in the number of extraordinary students. The scores from the June exam of the L.S.A.T. were indeed unusual. Two students scored a perfect forty-eight (99.8 percentile), three scored forty-seven (99.6 percentile), and six scored in the top five percent of the country. Dean Hecht is confident that when the results from the September and December exams are in, at least half of the students will have scored in the top five percent of the country.

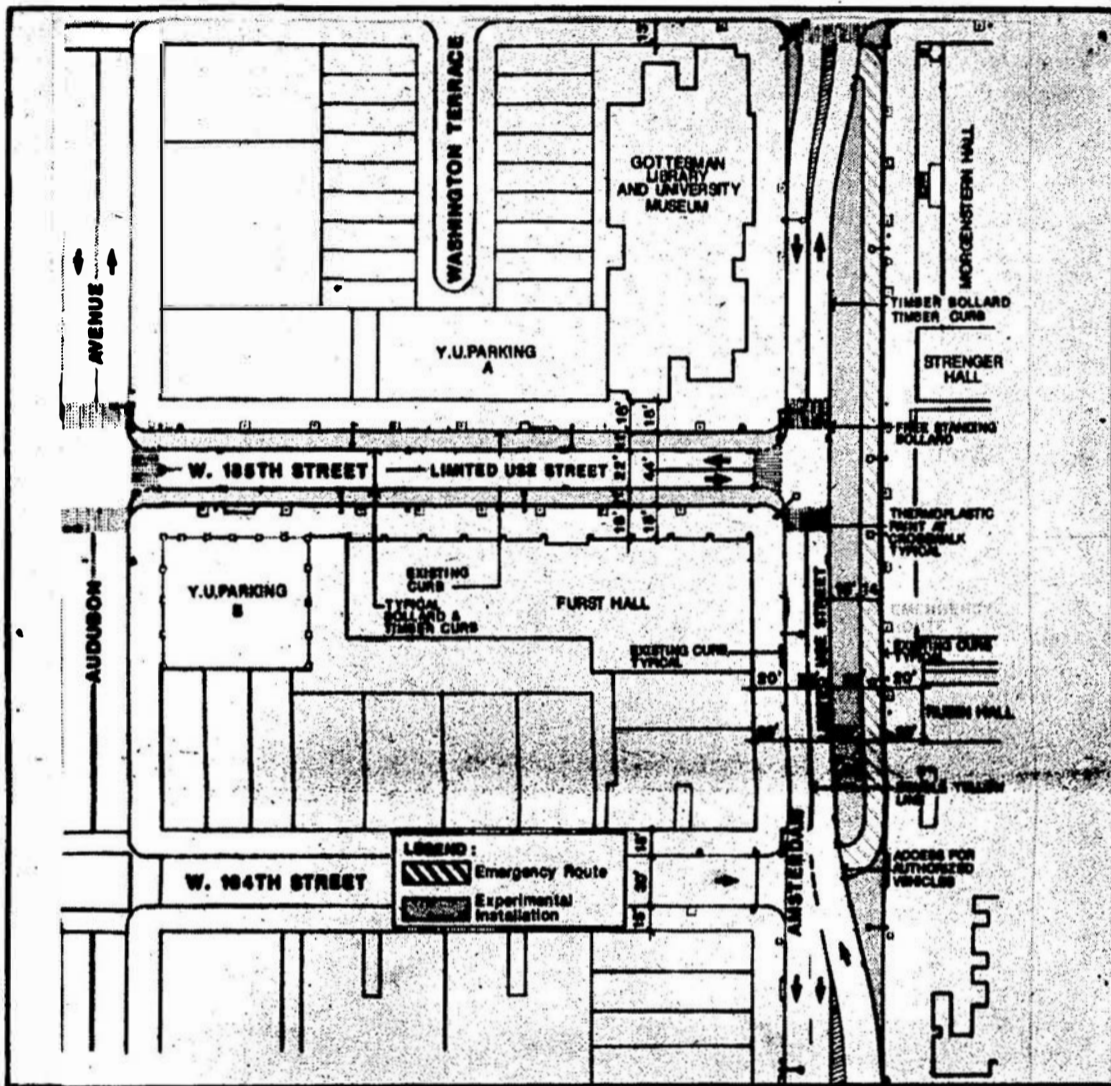


Dean Michael Hecht

According to Dean Hecht, as confirmed by the Dean of Admissions at Harvard Law School, Y.U. students have a higher rate of acceptance to Harvard than students from many Ivy League colleges. Many of this year's students who scored in the top five percent of the country have expressed their concern over the possible effects the abundance of qualified Y.U. students may have on their chances of gaining admission to the school of their choice. But Dean Hecht has been assured by many of the top law

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At Last, A Campus on Amsterdam!



This projected pedestrian mall will soon be implemented for a six month trial run. No thru traffic, excluding service vehicles, will be permitted from 8:00 AM to 11:00 PM. To make up for a 60 space parking loss, YU will open up a second story to the existing parking structure by fall 1987.

Profs Being Shortchanged

By Fred Schwartz

Despite recent attempts by the administration to rectify the situation, the faculty salaries at Yeshiva College and Stern College for Women remain embarrassingly low. This has caused much dissension between the teachers and the administration.

According to Laurel Hatvary, Professor of English at SCW and chairperson of the Faculty Welfare Committee, the administration recently introduced a minimum stipend which all teachers are required to receive, as well as a Merit Increase program in which \$42,000 is to be divided amongst forty-two deserving teachers. However, neither of these meager efforts has had much of an impact, and most faculty members remain bitter. The minimum requirement has only affected the small percentage of teachers whose

salaries had been at the lowest level in the college. In addition, the Merit Increase program has been called "a joke" by one professor, and "divisive" by another.

The fact remains that the salaries here are significantly lower than at comparable institutions. Whereas at nearby universities a full professor can expect a yearly salary between \$40,000 and \$55,000, there are many full professors here who are making less than \$30,000 a year. This figure is way below the national average of \$42,500, which takes into account the dozens of mediocre schools across the country.

To fully appreciate how underpaid our teachers really are, one need only survey faculty members as to how much their colleagues at proximate colleges are making. Typical responses include: "I'm \$8,000-\$10,000

below what I should be", "I should be making \$14,000 more", and even "I'd get \$25,000-\$35,000 more at a comparable institution."

It is truly disheartening to speak with people who have been teaching here for over twenty-five years and yet are making only \$25,000. Nobody has been spared this harsh treatment. Not even the tenured professors who have doctorates and are heads of departments have been properly compensated in any way.

What has been the response of the administration? Dr. Egon Brenner, Executive Vice President of Yeshiva University, has refused to talk to *The Commentator*. Along with his rude secretary, Dr. Brenner has been extremely uncooperative. When asked why he would not discuss faculty salaries, Dr. Brenner re-

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At What Cost?

By David Bogner

On October 1st, The Traffic, Transportation and Public Safety Committee of Community Board 12 approved the much talked about plan which will eventually turn two blocks of Amsterdam Ave. and an adjoining block of 185th St. into a pedestrian mall. This approval comes as the culmination of two years of work on the part of University Officials which included extensive research and consultations with the N.Y.P.D. and a team of crack (no pun intended) urban planners.

The plan for the 'Limited Use' zone through the Uptown Campus was conceived in the aftermath of the 1983 shootings which left several students wounded and claimed the life of a woman who had no connection with the University. The basic idea revolved around the need to slow or stop the flow of traffic so as to make security less problematic. A major concern has also been the 'Autobahn' type disregard of posted speed limits, thus creating a dangerous situation for students who must cross countless times each day going to and from classes. Simply put, the risk involved in running the gauntlet so many times a day under such conditions can only produce future unfortunate accidents.

From the outset Y.U. has included the Community Board in the speculation and research, more as a courtesy than an obligation. The only case which would require the approval of the Board is where a street is to be closed completely to traffic. The present plans call for the elimination of all but two lanes of traffic (one in each direction) between 8:00 AM and 11:00 PM. If you happened to be in a car which was barred from travel along Amsterdam between 183rd and 186th st's you might be inclined to suggest that the street was indeed closed. But since all emergency vehicles as well as buses and sanitation trucks will be allowed free use of the street during all hours, the plan doesn't require the community's nod. While the University has always maintained the importance of good community relations, the significance of such power over the Board hasn't been lost on anyone. The inclusion of

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Over the River . . .

A quality publication is one which offers well researched articles pertinent to its readership. In the past, this newspaper has published articles concerning matters beyond Yeshiva bounds in addition to topical college information. Now, however, this approach has changed. It is felt that the school newspaper should reach, not to outside features previously covered by *The New York Times*, but only to those directly affecting the life of the College. Thus it has become necessary that the limited channels of information be as clear and free-flowing as may be arranged.

Not surprisingly, when one wishes to thoroughly investigate an issue, one is often led directly to the executive administrators of this institution who are generally most obliging. Dean Hecht frequently fields questions and offers criticism or advice, and is helpful in clarifying University policy. Vice Presidents Dr. Miller and Dr. Socol give freely of their time, often without an appointment, to assist a contributor with the story he is pursuing. Dr. Nulman, Dean of Students, has made a tremendous effort to guide and assist members of the staff by providing information and setting up interviews.

It is indeed unfortunate that although many other executives are willing to assist *The Commentator* there is a minority that has been uncooperative. A reporter from *The Commentator* approached the office of Dr. Egon Brenner, Executive Vice President of the University, with a request for an interview. Dr. Brenner was informed about the article in question, an expose on the issue of faculty salaries, and his secretary was instructed to refuse the interview. Mr. Fred Schwartz was told in no uncertain terms that Dr. Brenner would not speak to him on what is both a critical and sensitive subject affecting the entire college.

When an interview was requested personally by the editor-in-chief of *The Commentator* on behalf of Mr. Schwartz, he was told by Dr. Brenner's office to "find someone else to talk to". Considering Dr. Brenner holds the ultimate responsibility for the hiring of faculty members and the determination of their salaries, this refusal prevented clarification of the University position. After further attempts to arrange an interview, Dr. Brenner's office stated that "He doesn't have time for *The Commentator* anyway." If he merely would have commented on the issue, the administration could have presented its case regarding the imbalances in salaries. That position was not taken, and that viewpoint was not expressed.

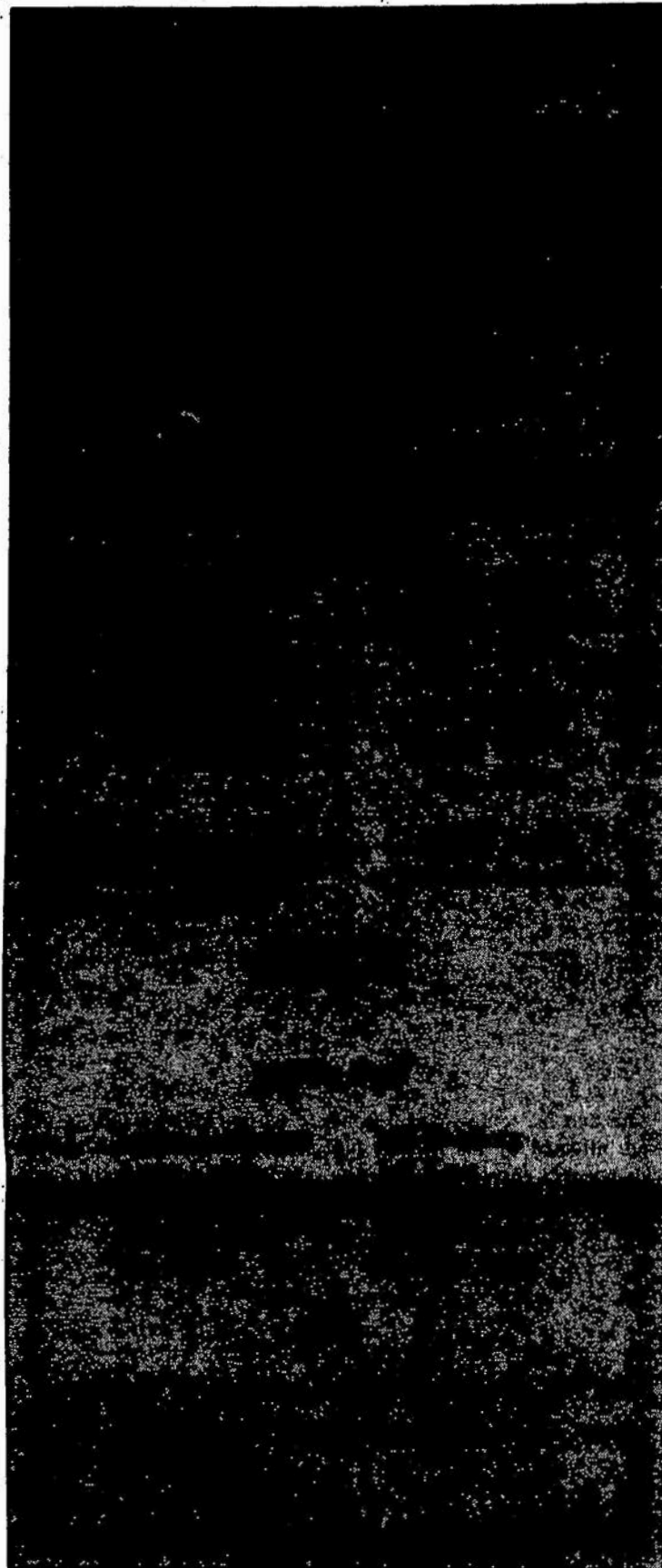
One can but hope that in the future, rather than foster feelings of frustration and hostility, the administration will permit no exceptions in its open door policy, and *The Commentator* will be able to publish the whole story without having to wrestle out the University's position in order to present it fairly.

. . . And Through The Woods . . .

Over the last few years, the atmosphere at Yeshiva University has greatly changed, almost all for the better. An infusion of much needed money has stimulated growth and development in numerous academic, cultural and social areas. This is truly a very exciting and special time at Y.U., with improvements and positive changes occurring constantly. And while a minority of students remain blinded, unable to see any praiseworthy aspects in the institution, the vast majority applaud Y.U.'s attempts to advance and better itself. Indeed, we should take pride in Yeshiva's great accomplishments, in this its 100th year of glorified existence, realizing that Y.U. has been and remains a most powerful force in both the Jewish and secular world.

While commending past and present efforts, though, we must not fall into complacency. As stated, we have seen immediate results from the school's improved financial situation, yet much work remains. In one area, economics play the major role; in the other, professionalism and seriousness are the key.

Professors' conditions at Y.U. are a gnawing embarrassment. Besides their poor salaries, professors can be forced into a disgraceful situation where up to three share one tiny, windowless office. Promises have been thrown around for a long period of time, yet the situation has, if anything, deteriorated. Many professors complain about the meager secretarial services available to them, while decrying the almost total lack of administration encouragement for scholarly activity. While advertising in the *New York Times Magazine* surely increases the school's prestige and may eventually reap great financial dividends, improving the professorial situation is, without doubt, no less important. Surely, if the administration really seeks to retain and attract the best faculty possible, it can find the available means necessary. School officials must not forget that a sparkling exterior with a dull interior is self-defeating.



On a second front, the administration must exert greater effort in creating a more serious campus atmosphere. Both in and outside the classroom, one often senses that he has never left high school. In this regard, the administration requires assistance. Certain professors should realize that by lowering their levels of education to meet lazy students' expectations, they are only harming and stifling students, both in the short and long run. If there is to be a change, though, extra-curricular activities also cannot be neglected. By sponsoring more public lectures, meaningful discussions and panels, school officials will clearly exhibit their striving for intellectual rigor, the sign of an institution for higher learning. With this in mind we might remind certain school powers that Max Stern Scholars are not the only students who can appreciate the sublime.

Overall, as one professor explained, Y.U. must proceed "with vigorous intellectual inquiry and professionalism." All this really takes is desire.

MAZEL TOV TO:

Gary Haviv & Rhoda Kaitz
Murry Sragow & Linda Wagshul
Ben Adler & Aviva Kahane
Michael Ashendorf & Judi Adler
Adam Rosenblum & Sandy Appel
Elliot Wender & Penina Klein

RESPONSA

To The Editor:

The Yeshiva University-Stern van has provided a safe and convenient link between the two campuses six nights a week for the last few years. This year, however, the Administration has unilaterally decided to restrict the van's hours of service, ending at 12:00am on weeknights and 1:00am Thursday and Saturday. The Administration justifies this schedule as being consistent with official University policy that van hours correlate directly with lounge hours. As the lounge now closes at 12:00am, van service also terminates at this time. But many students have complained of the inconvenience involved in arranging last-minute alternative transportation uptown and in being evicted from the lounge. This arbitrary imposition of an unreasonably early closing hour for the Stern lobby and lounge, the only safe place for students of both campuses to mingle, arises from an overbearing paternal inclination on the part of the Administration to regulate student social life.

One argument raised by University officials is the difficulty of engaging a dorm counselor to monitor student conduct through the night. Yet, according to halachic standards, the Stern lounge, as an open and easily accessible location, poses no problem of yichud. Students warrant a certain amount of respect as adults responsible for monitoring their own behavior and, until proven unworthy, should receive that respect.

The existence of a women's division is an undeniable part of a student's conception of Yeshiva University and can be a major factor in his decision to enroll. As a result, the University becomes obligated to provide avenues of communication between the two divisions. The Stern lounge is the only individualized and secure place for Yeshiva College and Stern Students to interact, and current administrative policy forces students from the lounge and onto the streets.

There is no valid reason for the Administration to impose a curfew on co-ed student use of the lounge. Students should demand that this unwise and unjust action be re-evaluated immediately. The lounge and shuttle service hours must be greatly expanded for all the students of Yeshiva University.

*Behnam Dayanim &
Daniel J. Kalef*

We invite response.
Please address all
letters to:
Letters to Editor
c/o Commentator
2525 Amsterdam Ave.
Room 222
New York, N.Y. 10033

On "Golden Land"

To The Editor:

In this year's first issue, *The Commentator* printed an editorial decrying the Administration's infringement upon the students' personal freedoms. The authors asserted that they should be given the freedom to choose their own approach to life, their own *derech hachayim*, even if it differs from that of their *rebbe'im*. Many people have responded negatively to the editorial, but for the wrong reason. Because the authors' value system differs dramatically from their own, these people reject their arguments outright. However, the authors are not arguing the validity of their approach, but of their right to choose it. "Set aside the differences of our values and approaches", they declare, "can you not admit to us that we deserve the right to decide for ourselves." This assertion merits consideration.

The authors argue that "YU students deserve to be treated like mature individuals with guidance from their *rebbe'im* and teachers, but ultimately with the freedom to reach their own conclusions. How else can we learn to eventually assume positions of responsibility in society?" This argument, objectively considered, is a strong one. At the age of thirteen a Jewish male incurs full responsibility for his actions. I am not denying the concept of *arevuth*—the moral obligation each Jew has to his fellow Jew—but in the situations being discussed I believe that this concept should be limited to advice and guidance—"tochacha"—and not the enforcement of specific modes of action. To cite the principle of "*maphrishim et ha'adam min ha'avera*"—the obligation to prevent, even forcefully, a person from committing a sin, is, in my belief, getting a little carried away. A claim that we are dealing here with an objective *averah* is tenuous to say the least. Guidance is warranted; forceful compulsion is not. In fact, such enforcement is not only unwarranted, but even practically counterproductive. Most people by the time they go to college are set in their ways, and an overly restrictive policy will prompt already rebellious students to stray even further from the path their *rebbe'im* would advise, and become all the more fully entrenched in their own.

There is, however, a second and separate issue the authors discuss: the issue of school atmosphere. "Many times the Administration has ruled on matters of personal freedom. The student body has forfeited its right through default to determine our school atmosphere." This issue is clearly different. While personal

freedom should not be forcefully proscribed, school atmosphere is a matter of administrative policy. Yeshiva University aspires to be both a University and a Yeshiva, and a Yeshiva demands a certain atmosphere. By definition, a Yeshiva is a place which affords people the greatest opportunity to learn Torah. It is thus essential that the pervasive atmosphere be one which is maximally conducive to Torah learning. Hence, the Administration has full authority to determine the nature of the University's environment. Also, we cannot overlook the rights of students enrolled in the "Yeshiva" in addition to the "University". We must respect personal rights as well as personal freedoms.

Although it is not always clear whether a given issue is a matter of personal freedom exclusively or one which will affect school atmosphere as well, the distinction nonetheless exists. And when matters do concern school atmosphere they may rightfully be restricted.

It is perhaps fitting to close, as the authors did, with the words of the Rambam. "It is man's nature that his morals and actions are affected by his friends and neighbors—that he acts in accordance with the people of his country. Therefore, a person must attach himself to the righteous and sit by the sages constantly in order that he may learn from their actions, and distance himself from evildoers who walk in darkness so that he may not learn from their acts." (Laws of Ethics 6:1). A proper environment is essential.

David Linzer

Let's Call a Spade a Spade

By Ivan Ciment

Augmenting the thesis advanced by Dayanim and Kalef's "The Golden Land" (*Commentator*, September 1986), in which the authors exposed the willingness to debate issues of campus social freedom, I would like to discuss what I perceive to be the root of the problem.

The fact is that the "radical right" has the loudest bark. Indeed, the position of vocal constituency is both granted and lauded by democracy. Yet let us understand what these people say. If one reviews the records, it is clear that this faction desires Yeshiva University to be only a Yeshiva. If the University disappears tomorrow, this faction will celebrate. These aspirations are not only implied in the press, but are explicitly stated in the classroom.

By its very definition, a Yeshiva exists to the exclusion of threatening elements. When the radical right imposes itself on the rest, it is also working to eliminate what it sees as a threat to its very existence. To me, this is an admission of vulnerability—if they do not have enough confidence in their own members' abilities to withstand outside forces, it follows that they act to eradicate them.

My purpose is not to advocate a particular policy governing student freedom, but to make it very clear what the "radical right" represents. A debate over the boundaries of Torah U'Madah is fallacious when the banner of "Torah" is being waved to rally those who would exclude Madah.

The credibility bestowed upon this faction in this great debate of ours is undeserved. They must adopt a more mainstream position or excuse our wonder that they are here at Yeshiva University in the first place.

To The Editor:

"The Golden Land" by Daniel Kalef and Behnam Dayanim is disturbing on two counts: Firstly, it contains inherent illogicalities, which makes one wary of the authors' true intentions; secondly, its very tone reveals an unfortunate lack of knowledge regarding Jewish belief.

The authors assert that all Y.U. students have, by definition, made a conscious commitment to Yiddishkeit and that they therefore should be allowed to make decisions regarding all matters that do not violate generally accepted halacha. I too would like to believe the myth that all Y.U. students are religiously committed; however, in reality, this is simply not the case. A study done in the 1983-84 academic year by Dr. Brenner revealed a myriad of reasons why students choose to attend Y.U., with only a portion of them (albeit a large portion) having to do with Judaism. Rather than simply assuming that the students are religiously committed, it is the duty of Yeshiva University to create an environment that will foster religious commitment.

Let us assume, however, that the authors are correct and proceed with their argument: Being religious individuals, it is our (the students') right to make decisions that do not violate generally accepted halacha. Messrs. Kalef and Dayanim, who decides what falls within the realm of accepted halacha? It would seem to me that the majority of the issues raised, notably female participation in Y.C.D.S. productions, are

halachic in nature and therefore, by the authors' own definition, fall under the Administration's jurisdiction. What kind of "open discussion" do Messrs. Kalef and Dayanim then suggest? Are they prepared to offer halachic verification for their position, as the situation warrants? Moreover, why is this the only issue requiring "open discussion" while others are solely determined by the students?

Note: if the authors are perplexed by what they have seen in N.C.S.Y. and at Seminars, then I suggest that they contact the leaders of these organizations who will explain to them why certain actions that can be condoned for the purpose of *kiruv*, can not be condoned in an institution such as Y.U.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from the "The Golden Land" is that the students themselves decide what is considered "accepted-halacha", a notion that I find a bit disturbing. Just as surgical operations are not performed by pre-meds, so too are matters of halacha not left to novices in that field.

What lies at the heart of the matter is the basic purpose of halacha. To the authors, halacha is an electrically-charged fence that must be avoided. A Jew may act as he pleases, provided no halachic law is violated. This notion is in direct opposition to Orthodox Judaism. *Mitzvos*, and all of halacha, serve as guidelines as to how we must conduct our lives. They aid us in our spiritual quest to achieve closeness to G-d. The majority of *rishonim* understood the purpose of *mitzvos* in this fashion, with the Ramban's explanation of "*kidoshim tihiyu*" being, perhaps, the foremost example. There he states how one can go through an entire lifetime without committing a single transgression and miss the point of Judaism totally. That person is a "naval birshus haTorah" who does not understand the desire to attain holiness, to reach perfection.

Yeshiva University has an obligation to create an environment that allows its students to achieve that closeness to G-d. It is not only the Administration's right but also their duty to provide such an atmosphere; even if their rulings do not invoke black and white halacha. Only by receiving a proper foundation now in Y.U. will we, the students, be able to face the challenges of society after our graduation.

Binyamin Blau
YC '86 RIETS '89

To The Editor:

I was witness to the dismal failure of the sophomore class's Lou G. Siegel dinner/comedy night. What was advertised as a fun evening turned into a disaster for many. But not at the fault of Behnam Dayanim or any of his student council members.

In the last issue of *The Commentator*, Eric Fier provided an excellent, unbiased summary of the event. Let's, however, take an even closer look at the details instead of allowing quotes to sway our view.

When asked what the event would entail, Behnam replied that if one wanted to order food, there would be a low-cost menu, and in addition there would be a comedy show for all. I arrived at Siegel's impressed at the setup. Later, I realized that behind the facade was a fixed-cost dinner deal, which would easily cover the seemingly free appetizers. One would think that Dayanim knew of all this, but again take a closer look. Behnam was frequently absent due to General Manager Scherr's demand of his presence in the back room. There I witnessed chastisement, new plans, and harsh words on the part of Scherr, surprise and disappointment on the part of Dayanim.

Scherr explained Dayanim's later actions as "antagonizing the crowd". I don't understand what would compel a man to such a thought. Dayanim was forced into a no-win situation. He had to deal with an insurmountable amount of pressure from all circles, and he managed excellently.

Mr. Scherr made all his complaints and orders in private, thereby creating the illusion of a criminal Dayanim. Dayanim was clearly not the perpetrator of the destruction of the long Siegel/Y.U. relationship which Fier wrote of. Behnam continued to try to save the event. Mr. Scherr, however, insisted on fanning the flames.

Jeff Ifrah

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By Aaron Cohen

Intrigued by the assertion that an "ominous atmosphere" threatens Y.U., I began to read "The Golden Land" with interest. However, I soon discovered that the challenges presented constitute the true danger to Y.U. Although clarification of issues was intended, distortions emerged instead. While "generally accepted Halacha" and "fundamental personal freedom accepted anywhere else" got along famously, "the philosophy of Yeshiva University" frowned upon restricting regulations imposed by the present Administration. Many fundamental issues, ignored or misinterpreted by the authors, can be addressed, but I would like to deal with only two relevant topics: the scope and obligations of Halacha, and the doctrine and goals of Y.U. So many errors in such a short space necessitates a somewhat lengthy (yet still inadequate) reply, to illustrate that the sources clearly refute the ideas and proposals offered.

The authors claim that Y.U. "has set a clear precedent" by regulating social activity, personal habits, room decoration, etc., "that do not expressly violate generally accepted halacha." "The Administration, however, by imposing regulations beyond the bounds of Halacha, has stripped the student of the responsibility incumbent upon him to create a comfortable religious environment," they protest. I contend that the authors have grossly misinterpreted the boundaries and obligations of "generally accepted Halacha." Commitment to Halacha cannot be confined to "comfortable" observance of popular rituals and customs. The scope of the Rambam's Mishneh Torah testifies to the all-encompassing nature of Halacha; it governs the way we dress, eat, talk, sleep, think, etc. etc., besides the ritual, civil, criminal, and political aspects of Jewish Law. For example, the precept of emulating G-d constitutes one of the 613 commandments (no. 611 in Sefer HaChinuch). A separate chapter in Shulchan Aruch deals with the obligation to act only in a manner befitting service of G-d (Orach Chaim 231). The Rama begins his commentary on Shulchan Aruch by instructing that a Jew must function predicated on the realization that G-d observes his every thought and deed. Clearly, Halacha's obligations are demanding, sometimes necessitating foregoing "personal freedom taken for granted anywhere else." Halacha shapes one's life and character; personal preferences do not limit or constrict Halacha.

The absence of a Halacha from classical authorities obviously does not preclude its inclusion in contemporary Halacha. Understandably, not every possibility could be foreseen; nobody expects to find the prohibition of riding a car on Shabbat in Shulchan Aruch, yet it constitutes no less severe a transgression than

those formulated centuries ago. This especially applies to the examples of regulations ("beyond the bounds of halacha") mentioned in the article—almost all dealt with interaction of men and women. The Shulchan Aruch (and Tur) begin Even HaEzer Chapter 21 with a warning that "One must distance himself very greatly ('me'od me'od') from women," and the specific prohibitions are then listed in detail.

"What comprises democratic personal freedom for Western society at times may represent religious and halachic anarchy for Judaism."

What "distance" is intended? The obvious explanation—spelled out by the commentaries—stipulates that interaction between the sexes must be carefully regulated, for few areas of Jewish Law are fraught with as many dangers. (In fact, in only two other areas does the Shulchan Aruch express such a pressing need for caution.) Many seemingly "extreme" Halachot follow from this principle, in "building fences" (Seyagim) around existing laws. This Halachic principle therefore governs all cases falling within this category; therefore, new situations, such as the conduct of the Y.U. Dramatic Society in this regard, must be judged in the spirit of these laws. I must stress that I am in no position to decide what regulations are required by Halacha in such circumstances; however, on this topic, the Halacha did not search for ways to get around Halachically problematic situations, but rather sought to avoid them. (See especially Aruch HaShulchan *ibid.*) (Regarding the "room decoration" prohibited in school regulations, I believe that I can safely assert that no competent Halachic authority would permit such "decoration.") If certain events or activities are determined to compromise the atmosphere necessary to maintain the "distance" required by Halacha, thus such activity seemingly would be improper according to the spirit and letter of the Law.

Yet who determines the parameters of such Halachot, and applies the conclusions to real-life situations? The authors assert that the students must be provided "ultimately with the freedom to reach their own conclusions". Seemingly, the authors believe that any behavior "that [does] not expressly violate generally accepted halacha" (by the way, how "expressly" must Halacha be violated? and how "generally" must Halacha be accepted?) are to be deemed Halachically proper or improper by the students—denying this right "exceeds the realm of equity." Actually, this is a very

democratic idea—though far from the Jewish standpoint. The Sefer HaChinuch writes regarding the commandment not to deviate from any command of the Sages (Beit Din HaGadol) (a rough translation—forgive the grammar): "Of the roots of this commandment: because people's sentiments vary, they will not agree on issues. Knowing that if the interpretation of the books of the Torah would be placed in the

hands of each individual, (to decide) according to his intellect, that each one would explain the words of Torah according to his own reasoning, and disagreements as to the ramifications of the commandments would multiply, and the Torah would become like several Torahs—G-d necessarily included in the Torah this commandment, instructing us to act according to the true meaning as transmitted to our earlier Sages, and that in every generation we follow the contemporary Sages who took in their words and learned Torah from their writings and exerted great efforts, day and night, to understand the profundity of their terms and the depths of their views. Through this accordance, we shall be directed in the true path of the knowledge of Torah. However, without it, if we are swayed by our speculations and our pitiful knowledge—we shall not fully succeed." (Specific Halachot of who one is to follow in Halachic issues can be found in Yoreh Deah Chap. 242.)

The message: What comprises democratic personal freedom for Western society, at times may represent religious and Halachic anarchy for Judaism. I assume that the administration presents the positions of the Poskim of Y.U.—our Roshei Yeshiva—on such issues, for which reason such decisions carry the weight of normative Halacha in Y.U. Any legitimate Halachic arguments may be submitted to them for scrutiny.

It should be pointed out that Y.U. certainly cannot be accused of enforcing regulations rejected by the rest of the Torah community; in fact, for various reasons, Y.U. and its policies are considered "liberal" in comparison to certain policies of other Yeshivot. However, this in no way signifies lack of commitment to Torah, whether in deed or in spirit. Which brings us to the second topic.

In addition to halachic considerations, the authors refer to Y.U.'s responsibility as "an educational institution for adults" to allow students more freedom;

they demand that we "be treated like mature individuals", for constricting regulation of social activity and individual freedom reduces Y.U. to "a day-care center for children". It is inconceivable that such a position could be formulated given the premise that Y.U. exists, in purpose and in character, as a Yeshiva. This failure to recognize the Torah values at the heart of Y.U.'s existence, accounts for the misconception that Y.U.'s values can be determined by the whims of the students. One hundred years ago, no high-school or college existed; this institution provided only Torah studies. This was the Yeshiva of North America, a place to grow in Torah knowledge and spiritual character. The creation of the high-school (in 1916) and the college (in 1928) were not, G-d forbid, intended as a dilution of the Yeshiva ideal, or a compromise of Torah values. There exists a grave misunderstanding that Y.U. and Torah U'Madah stand for a departure from the ideals, principles, and goals of a "pure" Torah education. In truth, the Torah U'Madah philosophy strives to define an approach to the secular through the eyes of the Torah, not interfering with, but strengthening the religious commitment and values of a Jew. A casual perusal of the Torah U'Madah Reader will confirm this.

The best recourse to counter the claim that "an ominous atmosphere . . . has been developing" in Y.U. entails a review of the values and goals of Y.U. as presented by its past leaders who founded, nurtured, and defined the direction of the school. After a brief selection of their statements, the readers may decide whether this Administration, under Rabbi Lamm, "has set a clear precedent". The relevant question: Is Y.U. a Yeshiva with all its implications?

The answers:

Rabbi Dr. Revel: "The Yeshiva College aims to make real the true Yeshiva ideal, the development of a select body of young men who, in the rabbinate or in Jewish

nearly making actual in their daily living an ideal of a life of service, based upon learning, loyalty and love of the eternal truths of the Torah and understanding and love of their fellow men." (Torah U'Mada Reader, p.3)

"The Torah and the Yeshivot in which its wisdom is preserved are as old as Israel; we must not, for the sake of possible financial gain, deviate one iota from the ideals of our long and divine inheritance, from the ideals, dignity, and faith which the Yeshiva exists, but to maintain." (Bernard Revel: Builder of American Jewish Orthodoxy, p.82)

"Conceived in the spirit of Israel's spiritual certainties and supreme moral ideals of Judaism, which, in a world of shifting standards and changing values, in ages of transition, stand torch-like and immutable, there was founded Yeshiva College... (ibid., p.276)

Rabbi Dr. Belkin: "The Yeshiva is the living incarnation of the divine wisdom of the Torah which sends out rays of spiritual and moral light to thousands of Jewish souls. The Yeshiva endeavors to perpetuate the Jewish spiritual philosophy of education. It seeks to implant in its students a spiritual and moral concept of life based on the Torah, the Prophets and the eternal traditions of Israel. The Yeshiva conceives it as its primary function to train spiritually minded men into a collective force for the perpetuation of the spiritual and moral essence of historic Judaism and for the benefit of our great American democracy". (Torah U'Madah Reader, p.9)

"I believe that the Yeshiva has been and always will remain the central and focal point in the development of Yeshiva University. We, as Jews, believe in the centrality of Torah learning and the supremacy of Jewish education, and, since the Yeshiva is the symbol and, in a sense, the crown of Torah learning in America, the Yeshiva must always remain the heart of the entire University".

"A member . . . suggested that we change the name of our institution

. . . My answer to this sincere recommendation was that we would not change the name of our institution because we are not

"While the Yeshiva itself is interested primarily in Torah learning, its influence is felt in the university in its totality."

scholarship, in teaching or in social service, or in whatsoever field of work, shall be the standard-bearers of a true Jewish life, the moral and spiritual leaders of their communities, because they have carried with them from the Yeshiva and its college the ideals of scholarship, spirituality, and service, because they are most

primarily interested in maintaining and developing another college and university in the state of New York. We have a certain philosophy, and we wish the name of the institution to symbolize the philosophy which governs the entire school. The primary reason for the establishment of Yeshiva University was to

Halacha and YU

Cont. from Page 5

develop a generation here in America which would reflect a harmonious blending of Jewish traditions and the heritage of the great academies of Jewish learning with a liberal education in the arts and sciences. Hence, while the Yeshiva itself is interested primarily in Torah learning, its influence is felt in the university in its totality." (Essays in Traditional Jewish Thought, pp.65-66)

These are but examples. (The above-mentioned sources are highly recommended as informative of Rabbis Revel and Belkin and their visions of Y.U. and Jewish life in general). Knowledge, and truth, can be attained only if sought after; clearly, ignorance of the sources remains the only excuse for the contention that Y.U. is a university like "anywhere else". Within a Yeshiva, a favorable atmosphere and maximum standards necessary for spiritual growth must be maintained—at times even beyond the strict halachic requirements. The words of Rabbi Shimshon Raphael Hirsch, as quoted by Rabbi Belkin, succinctly capsulized Y.U.'s philosophy while warning of the blunder committed in "The Golden Land": "The reform needed by Judaism is education of the present generation in the Torah, and not leveling the Torah to the need of the present day." (Essays, p.40)

I would be amiss in not submitting a final protest. I have utilized various quotations to corroborate the arguments offered here. To the best of my knowledge, those quotations accurately project the intended message of the original authors, and are relevant to the topics under discussion. Many, many more unused sources reflect the same sentiments. The solitary supporting reference marshalled in "The Golden Land" appears as the Rambam's dictum to take the "ShvilHaZahav"—the golden road. A distortion of the genuine meaning and context of this statement, and thus completely irrelevant to the article, this association also severely perverts the true perspective of the Rambam on Jewish life. Suffice it to say that the Rambam's writings, in part or in whole, demonstrate the utter absurdity of such a connection. This only serves to prove how unsubstantiated and imprecise the arguments were.

This article was not intended as more rhetoric, but rather as (hopefully) constructive criticism. Only through honest examination of the Judaic sources, and the texts delineating Y.U.'s true commitment to Torah values, can we begin to progress together towards the lofty goals Judaism, and Y.U. in particular, have set for us. Rabbi Revel's message at commencement of classes here in Washington Heights, in 1928, appears equally meaningful today: "I feel that to you, my younger brothers, there

is no need of these words; yet the importance of maintaining the atmosphere of spiritual consecration bids me speak. Let us enter our new sanctuary with a prayer of gratitude to the Almighty, with unflinching loyalty to the Yeshiva and to its ideals. The future of the Yeshiva is in the hands of every student; let each resolve to make it his holy trust, so that this House of G-d on the hilltop may indeed be sacred and sanctified in its holy task." (Bernard Revel, p.93). This is an invitation. I hope and pray that it will be accepted.

Salaries

Cont. from Page 1

plied, "I don't think it's in the best interests to comment." Dr. Brenner is certainly right about that. After the way he and the administration have treated the faculty, he wouldn't want to get into any more trouble.

Dean Rosenfeld, on the other hand, was more pleasant. However, he was unable to explain why the teachers have been treated so poorly. In his words,

the salaries here at Y.U. "are approaching respectability." He feels that years ago, salaries were way under par, and that there has since been an effort to bring them up to where they should be. He believes that there has been "substantial progress in recent years." In response, one veteran professor said: "Sure there's been substantial progress—they went up from disgraceful to pitiful."

If the faculty is so upset, then why don't they simply leave Y.U. and teach someplace where they'll be more adequately rewarded? "They (the administra-

tion) are taking advantage of us because they realize we can't get jobs," responded one teacher of thirty years. Another added that "the situation today is such that teachers are begging desperately for jobs." The administration realizes that they can get away with paying as little as they want without losing any quality teachers. As one department head stated flatly, "they've got a free ride on us."

To make matters worse, the university has been offering new teachers more money than many veteran professors are receiving. One incident which particularly annoyed many faculty members was the recent hiring of an Assistant Professor at a starting salary of \$33,000. This came shortly after the minimum amount for that position was set at \$22,000. In addition, this rookie teacher's salary is higher than those of some Assistant Professors who have been faculty members for over twenty years. Dean Rosenfeld defended this by stating that the university wants to attract better teachers, and, to do so, must offer higher stipends. "In the long run," he explained, "it's positive for the school because we'll have better teachers." A logical argument—but not enough to appease his frustrated staff.

Perhaps even harder to swallow is the fact that the rabbis are grossly underpaid. Many of our Roshei Yeshiva, shlita, are not making enough to live on, and are forced to work at second jobs. This is a disgraceful way to treat those talmedai chachamim who form the backbone of this institution.

Several years ago, Rabbi Lamm promised the faculty a "quantum leap" in salaries. However, while the school has raised large sums of money and made improvements in almost every area, our teachers' situation has not been improved in any way. As one teacher bleakly summed up their situation, "we're being treated as unidentifiable pieces by the administration, like cogs in a machine."

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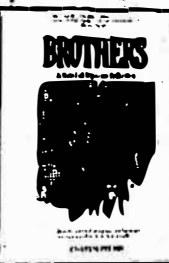


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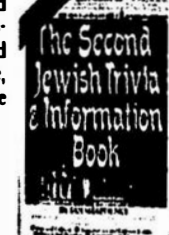
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By David Bogner

Parking Between a Rock and a Hard Place

Something there is that doesn't love a student . . . and I suggest that it dwells in the Personnel Office behind a locked door and a merely decorative secretary.

I offer my apologies to Robert Frost for using the opening form of his famous poem "Mending Walls" but I can't help but notice the connection between Frost's tale of trying to talk reason to a thick skulled neighbor, and the stonewalling which the student body has been made to endure at the hands of the Personnel Office.

Since the week before school started a steady stream of students have made the trip to this office to purchase a parking permit. What they got was a song and dance from the secretarial staff, and a shameful mass of red tape where none should have been. From day to day the policy for applying for a space in the lot changed without warning. At first the problem centered around the fact that no decision had been made about how much the students would be charged for night parking. If this had been the only

audience with him during the first few weeks of school, I assume you were told that he was "In a meeting." At first I felt sorry for his secretary because she was being made to take the heat from a lot of angry students for a policy she clearly did not understand. But it seems to me that if I were in her position I would find out in a hurry what to tell the angry mob and not just continue to shrug and suggest that the person in charge would be in a meeting until the spring thaw!

The plot thickens as we find ourselves two weeks into the term and the cost of parking on the street is becoming a burden on the student car owners. Technically students are free to park throughout the neighborhood at no cost, but in practice the dues are exorbitantly high. They take the form of missing batteries, mirrors and wheels, and often in-

The official reason given for the ban on student cars was that there had been too many people in the past who had violated the rules of the lot by not removing their cars by 8:00 AM. This is where I may get accused of doing a little ax grinding.

To begin with, some students have constantly disregarded the rules, both in the lots and on the street. For these few individuals, no amount of warnings or fines will ever outweigh the convenience of being able to do as they damned well please. They are called scoff-laws and are members of good standing in every conceivable community on earth. The University has set itself up for trouble with these characters by allowing them continued parking privileges. I asked Mr. Rosengarten why these violators were not simply towed or heavily fined. His answer left me with a mental image of a man scratching his left ear with his right hand; He said that the University had not been able to find a towing company willing to accept the business because of the liability claims which would arise due to a lack of space to tow the cars to. As far as fines are concerned, I was informed that for some of these guys, a few extra hours sleep in the morning is far more important than any monetary penalty the school might impose. In short, the many were being made to suffer for the irresponsibility of the few. Not unlike the situation when some wit on the eighth floor threw a handful of toilet paper out of the window; All the toilet paper was removed from the dormitory leaving a few hundred dorm residents stranded and wishing for the onset of constipation. Don't laugh, you'd be surprised what kind of nonsense has been summarily dumped on the student body by quick thinking staff.

Getting back to the story at hand, I was not satisfied with the above mentioned attitude. I still maintain that by locking the rifraf out at the first sign of privilege abuse, and imposing stiff fines on first and second time offenders, a lot of heart-ache could be avoided.

Not long ago a flier appeared informing students that the Key Food lot (lot 'J') was open and that on a limited basis, so was lot 'D'. No explanation for the change of heart was forthcoming, but the notice did mention the introduction of a "Booting Device" to immobilize the cars of violators until a fine was paid. Think about this for a moment. The whole point of the administration's displeasure centered around the fact that faculty and staff were being kept out of their day spaces by students who refused to move their cars in time.

What good will it do to immobilize a car if somebody (again an innocent bystander) is still going to be blocked from taking his/her rightful parking place in the lot? A lot of money was wasted on an immobilizing device which would not even begin to defuse the problem. The University has a tool already in its possession of which the police and transit authority would be envious: The ability to enforce the collection of debts from students! Of course a student is free not to pay his debts, but the school is just as free to withhold his transcripts and/or diploma. Besides, Mr. Rosengarten informed me that much of his frustration stemmed from the fact that students were not unwilling to pay the fines for the added convenience. Again the image of the man scratching his ear.

By now it would seem that since the crisis is over, this so-called journalist has no business grinding his ax further since the damage has been done, so to speak. This really couldn't be further from the truth.

Lot 'J' is only a temporary and partial solution to the problem of student parking. It seems that the school only has a one year lease for the property and building is scheduled to begin there next year. What's more, even while we have the use of this distant lot, security is far from adequate. Security informed me that guards would be posted there 24 hours a day. When I asked for elaboration, I was confused to hear that this figure would not include the hours from 8:00 AM-4:00 PM! (?) You figure that one out for yourselves. A source close to the security department has informed me that a plan is in the works to eliminate the guard there altogether and for the subsequent installation of a phone for the use

of students in need of a ride, or repentant vandals seeking to turn themselves in.

Plans are also in the works to return the second floor of the University parking garage to its original function. This of course will take more time than we have bought ourselves with the introduction of the Key Food lot.

I won't cop out and leave off with some half-hearted garbage about there being no easy answers to such a complex problem. I maintain that with the proper preparation and forethought much of the problem could have been avoided. Granted, parking facilities are overcrowded to begin with and more students than ever are showing up with mommy's new car. All I can suggest is what has been done in other universities; namely the limiting of parking privileges to Juniors and Seniors only. I brought this up to Mr. Rosengarten and he was under the impression that the Office of the Dean would not agree to this because it would adversely affect admission figures. Dr. Nulman, did not concur. As far as booting cars to collect fines, this is a waste of time and manpower since I already explained the power the school already holds over student debtors. Besides, anyone who was in Israel over the past few years knows that the secret of how to get the boot off has become common knowledge.

The Personnel Office has consistently pointed accusing fingers at Security, the Office of the Dean, and above all the students, but in truth, the lack of any policy and forethought combined with an attitude that no explanations or apologies were necessary for the affected students created and maintained an atmosphere of frustration and hostility on the part of all parties.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Rosengarten will plan for the future with an eye to possible solutions rather than hiding behind his secretary and his worn-out bag of excuses.



problem it would still have been unreasonable. After all, an office with such a responsibility can little afford to wait until the last minute to make policy decisions. The story gets even more interesting here; it seems that last year the University had submitted a bid to the City of New York for the old Key Food parking lot and in the interim had given no thought to what should be done with it if the bid were to be accepted. Apparently, shortly before the semester began, the University was notified that the bid had been accepted and the Personnel Office simply choked under pressure. To complicate matters, while nobody let the student body know what was being done to expedite the situation, a clear message was being sent from Personnel via Security; No students will be allowed to park in any parking lots at night! I don't fault Security for this. They are simply an arm for enforcing university policy, and it doesn't take a great deductive leap to guess where the buck really stops.

Lets talk for a moment about the office in question. The man responsible for, among other things, the parking permits is Mr. Jeffrey Rosengarten. If you were one of the people who sought an

clude the appearance of a gaping hole in the dash where the stereo should be. If this sounds expensive, stop for a moment to consider the accumulated scratches and dents caused by rum powered, 150 HP, hatch back, stereo blasters at 3:00 AM. Last but not least on the list of indignities which the students were subjected to were the parking tickets which the local brown-coated vampires give out at the sleepest of hours. Add it all up and you get a bad situation turning ugly.

By this time Mr. Rosengarten had been in touch with Dr. Nulman and a delegation of students headed by Benzion Fuchs, but the parking lots remained closed to students all the same. I'm getting ahead of myself here, so let me give you the benefit of my 20/20 hindsight. I pieced the whole mess together over the course of the holidays culminating with a face to face meeting with Mr. Rosengarten. When I came to see him in his office I was told he was "In a meeting." After I insisted on no uncertain terms that I would decide for myself what to write if no answers were forthcoming to my questions, he emerged from his otherwise empty office and invited me in. I don't normally use this approach to interview people but I saw it once in a movie and, well. . . .

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T'shuva Drasha Renewed Rav Aharon Addresses Packed Auditorium

By Yaron Lebovitz

From the time the signs were posted all over YU before Rosh Hashanah, everyone was talking about the big event. Rav Aharon Soloveitchik, shlita, Rosh Hayeshiva of Brisk Yeshiva in Chicago, would address the second annual Hausman-Stern Kinus T'shuva. The event was especially exciting because it marked the first time since the Rosh Hayeshiva returned to Yeshiva University that the student body and the community at large would have the honor of hearing him.

The Hausman-Stern Kinus T'shuva is annually held on the same day in Yeshiva University and in the Gruss campus in Jerusalem. Last year, Rabbi Norman Lamm delivered a shiur locally and Rabbi Dovid Lifshitz spoke in Israel. This year, Rabbi Lamm spoke in Israel, and Rav Soloveitchik spoke locally.



Rav Aharon Soloveitchik

The lecture took place during Aseres Yemai T'shuva, on Wednesday, October 8 in the Science Hall Commons. The attendance of 800 to 900 people was an expression of the excitement that has been generated by the Rosh Hayeshiva's arrival and testimony to his reputation as a great Talmid Chacham. Even after many more chairs were brought out to accommodate the unexpected numbers, there was still standing room only, and many people stood throughout the evening.

The crowd consisted of students, faculty, alumni, and guests. It was common to see different generations of YU students. I was very moved to realize that I was sitting between two students, each accompanied by his father, an alumnus of the yeshiva. To many of those pre-

sent, the electricity and atmosphere of the occasion was reminiscent of the annual T'shuva shiur that the Rav, shlita used to deliver.

The evening's events began with a memorial service for the congregants of Beit Knesset Neve Shalom who were martyred in Istanbul, Turkey. Daniel Mann, co-editor of The Commentator, opened with an introductory English address, reminding us that this murderous act was directed against a tzibbur, which personifies all of Klal Yisroel, even of past generations. The statement of the Drashas h'Ran that a catastrophe must induce all of Yisroel to repent was compounded by the fact that the shloshim coincided with the Ten Days of Repentance.

Following Mann's inspiring words, Mark Chazan, president of the Sephardic Club lit candles in memorial of the dead. Tehillim were then recited by Steven Schiff, president of IBC, David Azerad, YC coordinator, and Heshy Summer, president of the Student Organization of Yeshiva. Finally, the Hashkava memorial prayer was recited by Michael Beher, a distant relative of one of the martyred.

Rav Soloveitchik spoke following a brief introduction by Rabbi Dr. Israel Miller. The Rosh Hayeshiva spoke of the sa'ir ha'mishtalayach, the goat which is cast over a rocky cliff on Yom Kippur. He explained that the sa'ir is not the actual atonement for the sins of Klal Yisroel. Its sacrifice is merely a condition that must be met in order for the full atonement of Yom Kippur to take place with all of its ramifications. It is the day of Yom Kippur itself which serves as the atonement. The unfortunate misunderstanding that the se'ir is the actual atonement has been the basis for the millenia of hostility to the Jews.

In the second part of the shiur, the Rosh Hayeshiva discussed many aspects of the symbolism of the two se'irim. For example, one of the lessons the law of the se'irim teaches us is not to fool ourselves into believing that only the lifestyle committed to G-d requires sacrifices but that the life of mundaness does not. The se'ir, which is given to G-d suffers and its blood is spilled, but it dies in the Holy of Holies, and its death is infused with meaning. In contrast, the se'ir la'azazel suffers a more painful and meaningless death, for its blood is spilled on a precipitous cliff. So too, the life of hedonism and vulgarity is meaningless and more painful in comparison to a life of dedication to G-d.



Rare Judaica in Library

By Tali Bamberger

Residing on the fourth floor of the Y.U. Jewish Theological Seminary library is a distinguished collection of rare Judaica volumes and manuscripts. Encased in its glass walls are several thousand volumes of printed works, nine hundred hand-written manuscripts and a few photographs of incanabular books. These last are books printed before 1500, the date generally accepted as the "birth" of printing, for in the latter half of the fifteenth century moveable type was invented and printing began. The collection possesses between four and five hundred volumes printed prior to 1500 and also approximately 25% of the incanabular material printed.

The majority of works in the collection are there as a result of private donations; many books once belonged to Mr. Baruch Strauss, were purchased from him in the late 1960's and presented to Yeshiva. Occasionally, the library will spend from its own rare book fund, but since this fund is not stocked by tuition monies, it must acquire only those volumes important to students and faculty, and those which are not available in other editions in the library.

A cross-section of the exhibition is most enlightening as the scope and variety of Judaica printed in the past, and Yeshiva's interests in the present. There is a Tanach with Rashi's commentary written in 1489 on a soft leather called vellum; a fifteenth century Semak (Sefer Mitzvos Katan) with illustration. Also present is an English translation of the Siddur by E.S. Lazarus, the first of its type in the country. An unusual piece is "A Form of Prayer", a book of prayer recited on Friday, December 13, 1776 for the success of His Majesty's Arms. This, of course, when the Redcoats were trying to control the colony known as America. The library hopes to hold a sym-

posium for students in the near future so as to acquaint them with the contents of this remarkable collection, but even failing that, a short trip to the fourth floor might be a very valuable and interesting way to spend a little spare time.

Ph.D. in clinical psychology at Ferkauf School of Psychology. Before coming to Yeshiva University, he worked at Downstate Medical Center. He brings youth, and energy to the guidance office.

The second appointment is an Assistant for Student Activities. This position has been filled by Michael Gartenberg, a graduate of Yeshiva College and is presently a s'micha student. Michael will also complete his Masters in Jewish Education in June at Azrieli Graduate School. Mr. Gartenberg's job will be to set up a calendar of events and help with student activities. His job ranges from dealing with the technical and logistics end of student meetings, to arranging activities with the student leaders. One of his major chores will be to help the students who are arranging events to cut through much of the bureaucracy with which they would otherwise encounter.

Mr. Gartenberg brings fresh ideas to Yeshiva University after spending many years arranging innovative events for New Jersey N.C.S.Y. He serves as Assistant Director of Regional Programming for N.C.S.Y. Hopefully, he will bring many new ideas with him. Michael is excited by what he has thus far seen, and hopes that this will be one of the most productive years for the student councils.

Both Dr. Comet and Mr. Gartenberg are looking forward to meeting the students. Their doors are always open to pupils. We wish them much luck in their new positions.

Comet and Gartenberg Join the Office of the Dean of Students

By Alan Friedman

The Office of the Dean of Students recently announced the appointments of two new members of the administration.

The first, Dr. Joel Comet, will be working as a Counselor/Advisor. Dr. Efreim Nulman, Dean of Students, explained that the lack of an appropriate title didn't matter "as long as he does the job." Dr. Comet's responsibilities will be: General counseling which will encompass academic, psychological, and career guidance, and acting as the official freshman advisor. This last job is the most important. Dr. Comet will be conducting interviews with all freshmen in order to help them adapt to Y.U., and to inform them that he is always available when needed.

The appointment comes to fill an important role in the guidance office, and Dr. Nulman expressed hope that more help will be forthcoming for a department that is in dire need of it.

Dr. Comet graduated Columbia University, and received his

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Your Art's Desire

By Mitchell R. Friedman

This year marks the birth of the Fine Arts Society of Yeshiva College. This new society has been created by five students, headed by Bruce Cohen, president of the society. Also on the governing board are vice-presidents Simon Amiel and Eric Fier, treasurer Mitchell Friedman, and secretary Steven Fried. Mrs. Sylvia Herskowitz, Director of the Yeshiva University Museum, is the faculty sponsor of the society.

According to Mr. Cohen, the society was created, "to provide a forum for the students sharing interests in the fine arts. The society will strive to increase the general awareness and appreciation of the fine arts on campus. By inviting speakers and organizing exciting events, we hope to stimulate interest and attract a large cross-section of the student body."

Security Steps

By Ari Levitan

After a search of several floors in the Morgenstern Dormitory on October 9th, Carl Vasta, Director of Safety and Security explained that dormitory patrols by Y.U. security revealed that many students were leaving their rooms unlocked, and in some cases wide open, with no one present. Incident reports filed by the security patrol contain the room numbers of such individuals. Additionally, these reports included the findings of toaster-ovens and other cooking appliances in several rooms. The large amount of these illegal appliances found prompted security to attempt to nullify the existence of these potentially hazardous items, and thus a raid was deemed appropriate. Mr. Vasta warned that such appliances are against the fire code regulations, and furthermore, the Department of Buildings was at Y.U. and expressed concern over the situation claiming they will return shortly to issue summonses.

Mr. Vasta went on to explain that sleeping in one's dormitory room with the door unlocked is extremely dangerous. Last year, a student observed from his bed a figure open his draw and take his money. The student was deftly scared and pretended to sleep in the presence of the intruder.

This episode together with other breaches in the security on campus, led to the increase in dormitory patrol. The addition in patrol revealed numerous unattended, yet unlocked rooms, a

The society has many creative events on their calendar. November twentieth marks the highly publicized first event "Art Wave." "Art Wave is going to be a highlight of the semester," projects secretary Steven Fried. "Everybody is dying to go, but unfortunately space is limited and time and tickets are running out." Art Wave will take place at Unique Clothing Warehouse in



the village where Y.C. and Stern students will get together to design and paint their own T-Shirts and sweatshirts.

"One idea we are especially excited about is Artbeat '87—a formal exhibition of works by Yeshiva and Stern students which will take place at the end of the academic year," says Eric Fier.

Judging from the enthusiasm of the governing board, the students can anticipate an interesting year with the Fine Arts Society of Yeshiva College.

situation which Mr. Vasta described as very grave. "Unlocked rooms are an invitation for unwanted guests." Several weeks ago, a student reported to a guard that two suspicious men were in the Rubin Dormitory. Security response was immediate and the two were taken for questioning. It turned out that the two were private investigators attempting to put a subpoena on a student. But the main concern here is the fact that unidentified men were able to enter the dormitory unnoticed. This demonstrates a definite shortfall in the present security arrangements, a situation which must be resolved to insure the safety of the student body.

Already, Mr. Vasta has demonstrated his desire to improve the level of safety both for the student on campus and in the surrounding neighborhoods. A letter was sent to every resident at the college providing very crucial tips which should make everyone more aware of potential dangers, and better informed in knowing how to avoid them.

The YU Story

Researched by Eric Cohen
Written by Gabe Sosne

On August 1, 1986, Dr. Jeffery Gurock, a Jewish History professor at the Bernard Revel Graduate School, completed his book, *The Men and Women of Yeshiva and the Changing Face of American Orthodoxy*. This task spanned more than two and one half years and included much research, compilation of data, and devotion to finishing in time for Y.U.'s Centennial celebration. Searching through hundreds of university records from as early as the 1920's, Dr. Gurock formulated quite a number of intriguing statistics on Orthodox Jewry. In order to succeed in his endeavor, Dr. Gurock felt that it was crucial to objectively portray his data.

Over the past half century, Y.U. has played a key role in the development of many Orthodox Jewish values. In his research, Dr. Gurock found that today's Y.U. students differ from those of fifty years ago in their perceptions of a college education coupled with Jewish studies. Religious Jews receiving a secular education, a revolutionary idea that has always been part of Y.U.'s philosophy, was a tremendously divisive concept which precipitated changes in how Orthodox Jews perceived authentic Judaism. With this in mind, Dr. Gurock interviewed many alumni in order to relate the experiences of those Orthodox Jews who attended Yeshiva College in the 20's, 50's, and 80's to each other.

When Dr. Gurock agreed to take on this project, he began by analyzing the files of the Yeshiva students of the past sixty years, focusing on their entrance essays. He hoped that this would serve as an accurate and objective method for studying student's attitudes toward Yeshiva and why they chose to study here.

In addition to these files, he used the memoirs of Rabbi Morris Besdin, zt"l, former head of the James Striar School, and the memoirs of Dr. Bernard Revel. In the book, Dr. Gurock analyzes in depth Revel's goal that Y.U. be the uptown City Collge which would serve as "G-d's house on the hilltop." Furthermore, Dr. Gurock handed out a questionnaire to Yeshiva students, asking about various aspects of their religious lifestyles. The answers showed him definitive patterns and served as statistical data throughout the book.

Although Dr. Gurock wrote the book himself, he credits many individuals with assisting him in organizing the tremendous amount of material for the book. Y.U. provided him with most of the records, but he is most grate-

ful to Gil Winokur, an undergraduate at Yeshiva College who stored research on ten microdiscs and aided in the gathering of information for the book.

Dr. Gurock chose to have the book published by Columbia University Press so that the work would not be perceived as institutional, but rather as a resourceful aid to be studied in academic and other intellectual circles. He



Dr. Jeffery Gurock

hopes that his book will reach a large audience outside Y.U.

This book is just a small representation of Dr. Gurock's involvement with Y.U. As a professor at the Revel Graduate School, he holds the Libby Klapman Chair of Jewish History. One can also find Dr. Gurock on the basketball court as the Assistant Coach of the Y.U. Maccabees. Dr. Gurock did not disclose much about his third book's content because he wants to leave judgment of its quality to the reader's discretion. He hopes that people will find his book to be an objective presentation of the facts that shaped the history of American Orthodox Jewry in the 20th Century. To look forward at Y.U. one must refer back to its first one hundred years, and with this in mind, Dr. Gurock feels that his book is a fitting culmination of Y.U.'s Centennial.

IBM PC's

By Mark Marshall

With assistance from a grant made by New York Telephone, Y.U. has initiated a program to modernize its computer facilities and increase student access to computers on campus.

As a first step, the university purchased a number of IBM PC's and placed them in two locations on the main campus.

Three IBMs have been added on the second floor of the Mendel Gottesman Library to the four Apple computers already there. The three computers, along with application software, are available to all Y.U. students and faculty members; appointments can be made at the circulation desk up to two days in advance. All three computers are hooked up to one shared printer.

The second location is at the main computer room at Belfer, where there are nine IBM P.C.'s, two IBM XT's and one IBM AT. All the computers are linked together by a network called PC Net, which allows the computers to share information and communicate with one another. The computers in Belfer are available to all Y.U. students and faculty during the hours when the building is open. The AT located in Belfer, however, can only be used by authorized individuals since it functions as the network server as well.

A large library of programs for the computers is also available, including word processors (Word Perfect and Wordstar), data bases (dBase II and dBase III+) and compilers, such as Pascal, Fortran, and Cobol. The library is constantly growing; interested students are encouraged to keep abreast of the expanding opportunities on campus for personal computing.

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Finishing Fast:

Is Three Years Enough?

By Seth Kadish

In a famous article that first appeared in a 1961 issue of *The Commentator*, Rabbi Aaron Lichtenstein strongly suggested that YU students lengthen their stays at Yeshiva College. He wrote: "No doubt for some a double program at the college level is too much. Certainly, for many if not most, stretching the college program over summers, a fifth year, or both, would be highly advisable."

To most current students, Rabbi Lichtenstein's plan seems unrealistic. They are so enthralled by their chance to finish college in three years that they are hardly ready to consider five. Because of the Joint Israel Program's great popularity, about two-thirds of YU graduates spend only three years at Yeshiva College, and this has a number of ramifications. It is not our purpose here to make a general evaluation of the Israel Program—the consensus is that the program is overwhelmingly successful. We will, however, focus on a side-effect of the program that remains a sore point for many at YU: the loss involved in finishing college in three years.

A three-year undergraduate program causes many scheduling problems and a number of other negative effects. Most importantly, a student is forced to choose his major before he leaves

interviews, we collected a varied list of "extra-curricular" courses that people were sorry to give up: psychology, foreign language, business management, advanced economic courses, Judaic studies, philosophy, history, and literature. By the same token, students were sorry they could not spend adequate time on religious studies as they struggled to finish all of their important courses in six semesters. (Rabbi Lichtenstein's concern remains pertinent). A common afterthought was that although studying in Israel was worth these losses, they were, by all means, difficult sacrifices.

Dean Michael Hecht echoed many of the attitudes that were common among the students. He acknowledged that the Israel Program has been beneficial to YU, but felt that many students shortchanged themselves by taking the three-year option, thereby rushing their majors and cutting out important courses.

As advice, Dean Hecht emphasized that "there is no mitzva to take all the credits." The Israel Program provides an option to finish college in three years, not an obligation. As a reasonable compromise he suggested that after students return from Israel they spend seven semesters at YC. The extra half-year, after graduation, could be spent studying in Israel again, working, or

taking graduate courses, depending on the student's priorities. All YU students should seriously consider spending three-and-a-half years at YC.

An entering student's decision to spend a year in Israel at the expense of a full year in YC may involve several factors. But each student should be made fully aware of the strong pressure he may face at YC as a result of his decision and of the course sacrifices he will have to confront. It would also be helpful to impress upon him that, despite the option to finish quickly, it is often beneficial to spend an "extra" semester (or even a full eight semesters!) here. The fact that this university offers the 32 credits to its students is a privilege—we have to make sure the privilege is not abused.

"The Israel Program provides an option to finish college in three years, not an obligation."

Israel. The student who neglects to take important first-year requirements because of indecision about a major is burdened by an oversight that cannot be made up for—at least not in three years. These students also find that they cannot afford to drop disagreeable courses because they haven't enough "semester space" to schedule a substitute. As one senior remarked, "Pressure, for a YU student, doesn't mean trying to find more hours in a day. It means trying to squeeze more courses into the year."

A complaint more common than the difficulty in finishing requirements is the inability to take instructive courses outside the area of one's major. Students fully realize that if they do not take important courses in college, they probably never will. In our

By Josh Fruchter

In the midst of its centennial celebration, YU has continued to upgrade its facilities and its educational curriculum. The completion of the Max Stem Athletic Center a short while ago, the ongoing dorm renovations and the upcoming establishment of a new business school testify that YU is expanding at a swift pace.

The recent increase in student enrollment at YU created a substantial need for new teachers for the year 1986-1987. New instructors were needed as the number of course offerings steadily increased. An equally important factor was the number of professors who left the school temporarily on sabbatical. All this resulted in a significant number of new hirings, as Dean Hecht confirmed. The administration strives for teaching excellence so that "in no way are they [YU students] shortchanged." Consequently serious emphasis was placed on this year's hiring effort.

YU advertises faculty vacancies in the appropriate academic journals. Dr. William Lee, Acting Chairman of the English Department, stated that YU may look for an English teacher by advertising in the MLA (Modern Language Association) journal, the Chronicle of Higher Education and the NYTimes. A candidate is asked to send a cover letter explaining why he is interested in the position, a curriculum vitae, a resume, background information, published materials and any other credentials.

The hiring process begins with the search committee, which is composed of faculty members from the department concerned. The curriculum vitae are sorted through and the most promising candidates are scheduled for interviews.

According to Dr. Lee the interview can be decisive. It gives the committee a "sense of a candidate's presence of mind, his thoughtfulness and articulateness . . . his temperament." The interview may also indicate the candidate's "ability to get along" with other faculty members. Dean Hecht believes that the interview gives the committee a chance "to get a feel for the teacher" and "to evaluate the scholarly credentials of the applicant." The interviews are conducted by the committee but are often attended by the appropriate chairmen, deans and Dr. Egon Brenner, the Executive Vice President of YU.

A candidate must demonstrate specific qualities to merit serious consideration by the committee. Dr. Lee was very precise regarding the characteristics he looks for in a prospective English teacher. "A full time instructor must exhibit liveliness and clarity in the classroom, a combination

New Talent on



Dr. J. Sondow



Professor Kate Slowik

of intelligence and imagination in speech and writing and expertise [in his or her specialty] backed by credentials, in that order," explained Dr. Lee. In addition candidates must produce recommendations from former colleagues who have observed them, in addition to supportive teaching evaluations from former students.

Dr. Brenner termed strong teaching skills a sine qua non for being hired. A candidate should also exhibit the ability to inspire students to learn. A second skill in some other area is helpful as well.

Dean Hecht has his own set of qualities he looks for in a candidate. These include "the potential to grow in a discipline" and "teaching effectiveness." Dean Hecht concurred with Dr. Lee about the importance of formal student evaluations at past colleges but also emphasized consultation with previous thesis supervisors, chairmen, and deans of the candidate.

Dr. Colchimaró, Chairman of the Accounting Department, stresses strong teaching experience as a major factor. Dr. Colchimaró verifies all credentials by requesting recommendations from previous supervisors and copies of past syllabi and exams. "We must see what courses they taught and how they tested on it," explained Dr. Colchimaró. An interesting situation develops when several vacancies open up in a single department. At that point Dr. Colchimaró looks for teachers with variety of skills so that new faculty members "may complement each other." Citing this year as an example, Dr. Colchimaró favored Mrs. Dienstag for her strong auditing background and chose Professor Fenig for his expertise in automated data processing and other computer applications in the accounting field.

An applicant's beliefs, religion, values or other personal credo play no role in the hiring process. In addition, both Dr. Brenner and Dean Hecht indicated that alumni do not receive preference.

The committee makes a recommendation which is passed on to the deans and chairmen, but Dr. Brenner makes the final decision. He approves the appointment,

sets up the budget and may consult with the President and Board of Trustees.

A new teacher is monitored in several ways. Senior colleagues are invariably "on top of" newer faculty. According to Dr. Brenner peers regularly evaluate new teachers. Observations by chairmen or fellow colleagues are also arranged. An instructor is given about a week's notice to prepare.

The most important monitoring device, according to Drs. Brenner, Hecht, Lee and Colchimaró, is student response. Dean Hecht credits YU students for being "not at all reticent or shy to express their opinions." Faculty and administration are extremely responsive to student perceptions and gladly seek student feedback on new faculty. Students are almost always asked to fill out a highly confidential questionnaire in which they quantitatively evaluate an instructor. "After all," as Dean Hecht points out, "YU exists to serve the students." The questionnaire is therefore a critical factor in rehiring a teacher.

Until now we have examined the perceptions of senior faculty and administration on the hiring process. The Commentator also interviewed five new instructors from four different disciplines and asked them for their insights.

The five professors are: Dr. Richard Nachimson, M.A and Ph.D. in English from Columbia University, former Dean of Faculty at Elizabeth Seton College, previous director of writing centers in several colleges, and currently Associate Professor of English and Director of the newly established YU Writing Center; Dr. Avery Horowitz, M.A in Economics from Brooklyn College, Ph.D. in Economics from CUNY Graduate Center, former professor of Economics and Finance at NJ Institute of Technology in Newark; Prof. Kate Slowik, attended Utica College, Syracuse University and Teachers College of Columbia University, M.A from Columbia; Dr. J. Sondow, Ph.D. in Math from Princeton University post doctoral research in Paris 1965-1967, taught math at NYU, City College, Queens College, NY Institute of Technology and Rutgers, one and a half years at Institute for Defense Analyses doing classified

The Job



Dr. Richard Nachimson

government research, currently an Associate Professor in Math; Prof. Ruth Luster-Dienstag, CPA, MBA in Accounting from NYU Graduate School Business Administration, presently a doctoral candidate—Price Waterhouse Fellow, former staff accountant at Consumer Goods Division of Arthur Anderson and Co. and a former senior assistant accountant at Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, and currently an Assistant Professor in Accounting.

Each of the teachers had a slightly different reason for applying for a position at YU. Prof. Dienstag, because of her Orthodox affiliations (she is very involved in the Great Neck Young Israel, AMIT and North Shore Hebrew Academy) specifically wanted to work at YU and feels at home in the Jewish atmosphere. Dr. Nachimson wanted to return to teaching after serving as Dean of Faculty at Elizabeth Seton College. Dr. Nachimson informed the Commentator that "getting a job as a college professor is not the easiest thing in the world." Consequently, when YU advertised for an English professor with experience directing writing centers, Dr. Nachimson applied for the job. Dr. Horowitz explained that "Washington Heights seemed attractive after seven years in Newark." YU's reputation as a top university and the high calibre of its students also influenced Dr. Horowitz's decision. Prof. Slowik is converting to Judaism and moving to Israel in two years. She thought YU would be an ideal place to work because of her future plans. Dr. Sondow, in addition to the reputation of YU's students, knew former faculty who enjoyed working at YU.

All five of the teachers described the YU hiring process as quite efficient and fair, although Professor Slowik waited several months for a final reply. Dr. Nachimson, who as an administrator was responsible for hiring teachers commented on the actual hiring process at greater length than the others. He explained that bureaucracy is an "inescapable" part of the hiring process. "What is important," continued Dr. Nachimson, "is that the hiring process be as humane as possible." Dr. Nachimson found that YU was

considerate of and humane towards its applicants.

The instructors responded differently when asked what credentials they believed helped most in their being hired. Dr. Nachimson maintained that his "specific experience of having directed a writing center" gave him an edge. He had also taught at YU previously as an adjunct professor and was therefore familiar to the administration. Dr. Horowitz and Prof. Dienstag had strong teaching experience in their respective fields. Dr. Sondow, in addition to having a Ph.D., has a strong record of research. He continues to do research in mathematics and this, he feels, has a positive effect on the students. Students learn to view math as a dynamic field, constantly changing and offering exciting challenges. Prof. Slowik is a former veteran and she suggests that this was a definite factor. She also organized the humanities program at Polytechnic Institute in New York, and she believes that the qualities demonstrated in building up the program, undoubtedly impressed the hiring committee.

When questioned about the calibre of YU's students, all five had only praise. Some of the adjectives used were "highly active," "well-informed," and "extremely motivated." Prof. Slowik found classes somewhat noisy but described the noise as "healthy and positive." Dr. Nachimson had thought that YU students might be narrow in their thinking but presently "would not describe the atmosphere as close-minded, not at all." On the contrary the students, as well as the university itself, respect learning of all sorts.

The teachers all seem happy with their jobs. They found both the administration and fellow faculty supportive and understanding. Dr. Horowitz concluded that "things have been as promised" although the local pizza has not lived up to his expectations.

Yeshiva University and its residents have been blessed with a highly qualified and ambitious group of new instructors. The consensus of those interviewed is that each enjoys YU and hopes to remain at the school for many years to come.

Business School Evaluated— Are We Compromising?

By Joshua Annenberg

The upcoming addition of a business school to Yeshiva University raises some pointed questions which the student body and administration must address. Firstly, if YU is a liberal arts college, why is it creating a separate undergraduate school for business which is a nonliberal arts discipline? Will this significantly impede our liberal arts training? What exactly is Yeshiva's goal by introducing a business school? Couldn't the same objective be achieved by simply enhancing our existing curriculum with a business major and not an entire, separate undergraduate entity?

According to Dr. Rothenberg, Assistant Dean of Students, the establishment of a business school responds to a strong existing interest amongst the student body and is totally consistent with Yeshiva's policy to upgrade the quality of education in our university. Dr. Egon Brenner, Executive Vice President of Yeshiva University, explains that business students need an academic home to identify with in order to develop their professional training and leadership skills. He maintains this as an absolute necessity and feels that only offering a business major within the Yeshiva College framework would be depriving students the opportunity of professional programming with a specialized faculty. Dr. Brenner also indicates that a business school would increase philanthropy which benefits all Yeshiva students.

While all levels of the administration agree that a business school will attract students who in the past declined to attend YU, there is concern among some key administrators that the business school will not reflect Yeshiva's liberal arts philosophy. As one source explained there are two models of businessmen: a thinking broad-minded intellectual, and a narrow technical personality chiefly concerned with facts and figures. If Yeshiva can produce the former, he said, then it will achieve an admirable result, but if the institution produces the latter type of cut-throat businessmen, it may have to reconsider its decision. Dr. Brenner does not foresee this eventuality as he emphasizes that the business students will be required to take 50% of their courses in the liberal arts, which is not very different from today's requirements.

Some questions remain—will the business school be a separate organ entirely or will it be attached to the YU body? Will the business students receive their degrees from Yeshiva College or



from the Business School of Yeshiva University? What role will the faculty of both the business and the liberal arts departments play in curriculum decisions? When I asked Dr. Brenner what courses will be offered, he replied, "The same as any other business school, except our's will be more modern, more interesting, and better taught". Declaring, "We will be as good as the best", Dr. Brenner obviously has high hopes and expectations that Yeshiva's business school will ascend to the upper heights of the academic business community.

unique approach to business ethics in today's secular society. In addition, they stress the need to incorporate Judaic business law and ethics such as Choshen HaMishpat and Pirkei Avot into the business school's course requirements. Dr. Brenner, who is against any additional requirements placed upon students beyond their prerequisites for graduation, maintains Jewish business law and ethics will be offered but not mandated. He also stresses that there are "no regulatory requirements for appointment of faculty" and ques-

"There is concern that the business school will not reflect Yeshiva's liberal arts philosophy."

While there seems to be consent concerning Yeshiva's goals and expectations, there is sharp disagreement amongst the university's leadership on how to practically implement the business school. Faculty selection and curriculum requirements are crucial in the path the business school shall take. Many are concerned that within the business world the emphasis is placed on the pursuit of the "Holy Buck" and ethics are swept under the carpet. Dr. Brenner criticized me for raising this question by saying that I was stereotyping business men and was being entirely unfair to business students. But here at Yeshiva this seems to be a burning issue. Rabbi Blau and other high sources believe that in harmony with YU's ideal of Torah U' Mada, the Dean of our new business school should be a religious Jew who will be instrumental in setting the tone and emphasis of the school. They ascertain that a religious Jew serving as the Dean is not only a realization of Torah U' Mada, but possesses a

tioned why a nonreligious or non-Jewish Dean would be any less ethical than a religious Jewish Dean. Dr. Brenner claims that the "majority of people behave very well" and his only criterion for the appointment of a Dean is based upon who is best suited for the job regardless of religious persuasion.

Although there are two diverse schools of thought regarding the philosophy of the upcoming business school, each of them share certain fundamental ideas about Yeshiva and its purpose. Both agree that the goal of our business school should be to produce ethical, concerned businessmen and women who will exemplify Yeshiva University's standards with distinction. If our graduates can make such an impact in business and be living examples of Torah U' Mada, this will create a tremendous Kiddush Hashem and truly enhance Y.U.'s reputation, both in the secular and Jewish worlds.

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LSAT's

Cont. from Page 1
schools that no such "quota" exists, and attesting to this is the large number of students ac-

cepted last year to Columbia.
But how can one account for this high rate of acceptance to the most prestigious law schools? Dean Hécht explained that many of Y.U.'s best students apply to

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law school. Additionally, this year is the first time the Max Stern and new Belkin scholars are applying to law school. Furthermore, while the interest in law has declined in other schools, there has been a large growth in both the quantity and quality of Y.U.'s applicants.

Dean Hecht mentioned another significant factor—Intensive talmudic study develops skills and textual appreciation which benefits the student on the L.S.A.T., during law school, and in the law practice. As proof, he cited the direct correlation between those students who excel in their Judaic studies—particularly talmud—and those who do very well on the L.S.A.T. "It is only partially tongue-in-cheek that when freshmen ask me how they can begin studying for the L.S.A.T. I say that the best long-range plan is spending two hours a night in the beit midrash.

But this does not mean that one must be in the rigorous Yeshiva Program to reap these benefits of talmudic study. In fact, of the three Y.U. graduates who are now freshmen in Harvard Law School, only one attended Y.P., while the others attended I.B.C. and J.S.S. The common denominator among these three is that all were very serious about Judaic studies.

The success of Y.U. students has not been limited to their acceptance to law schools but has continued through law school and thereafter. The number of Y.U. graduates who finished law school with top honors and as editors of their school's law reviews is astounding. Also, there is a staggering number of highly successful Y.U. graduates in top law firms.

This success may not necessarily be food for every student. According to Dean Hecht, the desire to get into the best law school so as to get the most lucrative job is a major mistake for a lot of students for many reasons. First, while junior associate lawyers in top law firms may earn sixty-five thousand dollars or more in their first year, they will find themselves under pressure commensurate to their large salary. In addition, the life style of these top lawyers, which entails long hours at work and little time for family life, takes a toll on the lawyer and his family. Rabbi Hecht said that every year former students of his who are now working in top firms tell him that they cannot stand the lifestyle and are seeking jobs in academia. Finally, the top firms are "over-partnered", so the possibility of becoming a partner in these firms is very slim. Dean Hecht therefore feels that student must take all these factors into account when making decisions regarding his future in law.

QUESTION #2

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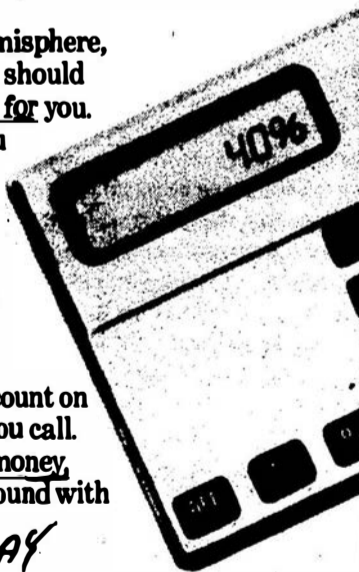
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Sleep On It

By Jonathan Reiss

We learn that man tends to most appreciate the luxuries of this world when he is deprived of them. People, for example, enjoy eating food but are most enthusiastic and excited about food when they are starving. Similarly, when individuals are deprived of sleep they more strongly appreciate its worth. Needless to say, one of the most treasured commodities at Yeshiva University is sleep.

When we were younger and more innocent we assumed sleep was an automatic component of our day-to-day experience. We breathed, we ate, we drank and we slept. Sleep had for us a definite function and occupied a specific time frame. When we were tired we went to sleep. After an average day's activities we were tired so we went to sleep at night. When we woke up in the morning we were no longer tired and did not need to worry about sleep until the following evening.

Now, however, sleep no longer seems to find a niche in our routine. We no longer designate certain times for sleeping and other times for staying awake. Although we can keep approximate track of various sections of the day by observing which prayers we are uttering at any particular time—whether Maariv, Shacharis or Mincha—as well as occasionally attending classes which meet at fixed times, such as say, 3-4:15 Tue; 3:45-5:00 Thurs, we can never precisely determine whether we are in the process of going to sleep or awakening from it. The Y.U. student just tries to stay awake for as long as possible until he collapses. Although the entities of night and day used to establish permanent demarcation lines delineating when to sleep and when to be awake, we find now that any relationship between night and sleep is purely accidental.



Of course, many of us are simply inundated by a massive sleep-forbidding quantity of work to complete. Grinding out term papers, completing computer programs, and struggling over difficult homework assignments can occupy us until 4:00a.m. or

worse. Remarkably little time remains for substantial sleep.

The fabulously famed playwright William Shakespeare seems to have suffered from the same hassle. Although he needed his sleep just as much as the next fellow, he had so many plays to write that he probably hardly ever got to bed. He expresses his frustration through the speeches of some of his main characters, the fiends who forced him to stay up scribbling about their miseries. In the middle of Hamlet's serious contemplation of death, for instance, Shakespeare's sleep-starved mind suddenly strays for a second: "To die—to SLEEP"—and then he starts to get carried away: "and by a sleep to say we end the heartache . . . that flesh is heir to. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." Shakespeare recomposes himself, returning to his subject matter for a brief moment, "To die" but then totally falls apart: "to sleep, to sleep! Perchance to dream!" Interestingly this passage has become one of the Bard's most famous and most passionately performed—probably because we can all sympathize with the playwright's fatigue.

Similarly, in Macbeth you can tell that Shakespeare was getting a little tired, frustrated by the necessity of finishing his plays quickly in order to meet the typically harrowing deadlines. Shakespeare took the anger of his sleepless nights out on his principal character: "Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep . . . sleep no more!" Poor guy.

Clearly, we are not the first to suffer from sleep deficiency. But what should we do to combat this problem? The simplest approach is the no sleep approach. I won't mention sleep and you won't mention sleep, and everyone will be happy. Nobody tells us to go to bed so why should we sleep at all? This seemingly brilliant solution simply doesn't work. We all need to sleep and since as soon as we get tired our bodies are naturally inclined to sleep all proponents of this approach wind up in a perpetual state of zombiehood. There are other students who decide to sleep a minimal amount of time during the week and catch up on the weekends. Besides the fact that most of these students sleep even less on weekends, this formula also requires its adherents to function on pure adrenalin during the week and adrenalin, as we all know, eventually strikes back.

What then is the answer? Each student has to determine how many hours he needs to sleep in order to remain alert and sleep that amount every night. The Rambam, in his Mishnah Torah, recommends that a normal person sleep eight hours a night, al-

Cont. on Page 18

By Maury Kellman

Men's washrooms are rather intriguing places. While waiting in one at Toronto's International Airport, I was attracted to a colourful sticker next to the mirror. A smiling munchkin was staring at me, declaring that he was "Toobee the Flying Can, the next faddish craze." After dwelling on the exact significance of Toobee, I realized that he would only be the latest in a series of "faddish crazes" that have swept across North America in recent years. From the pet rock to the Rubik's Cube, from Michael Jackson to Madonna, our culture willingly embraces all types of fads, in diverse forms and styles. As part of this North American culture, for better or for worse, Yeshiva University students are not immune to the latest crazes, yet they also display a certain amount of leadership in this area.

In recent months, there has been a plethora of engagements among Y.U. students. Hardly a week passes by without the proverbial excited screams of: "Joe Shmigegi just got engaged to Chaya Vilde". After timidly observing this growing fad from the single sidelines, I began feeling the urge to participate in this serious sport. You see, ever since elementary school, I've always prided myself on my ability to keep in style. When Rickey brought his pet rock to school, I dragged my mother to Bill's Pet Rock Store to purchase my very own gleaming and intellectually stimulating stone. When Mikey declared his all-engrossing love for "Life" cereal, I demanded that we only serve that particular cereal in my family's happy home. And of course, when boat shoes stormed North America, I not only purchased three pairs but I also forged ahead of everyone else by purchasing a 39 foot yacht. Nonetheless, this latest Y.U. fad somewhat fazed me with its accompanying seriousness. Wary of pointed accusations of not keeping up with the Cohens, though, I felt I had only one choice remaining. Thus, I decided to get engaged.

Being new at this game, I was not exactly sure of the starting line's location. Do I choose one woman and propose to her? Do I find a crowded room of women, declare my credentials and hope for the best? Being in Y.U. presented another major obstacle—where does one find women? Females on a Yeshiva campus? The thought itself is ludicrous. With all these problems, you can imagine the great quandary I found myself in.

I thus decided to seek out the pros. What I gleaned from the mixed array of guffaws and skeptical reactions helped me begin my quest. To my great astonishment, I discovered that there were, in fact, women on the campus, many of whom studied in the library. To my even greater astonishment, though, I learned that these women were most studious and due to their great hatmada, would hardly even look at a male, let alone engage him in marriage. Fully warned, I set out for the library, prepared to meet my bashert. After filling out three complicated forms due to the absence of my student I.D. card and my obviously terroristic appearance, I entered the elevator. I was shocked to discover a woman along with a middle-aged man inside. As the doors softly shut, I felt it was the perfect opportunity to make my pitch. "Umm, could you, uh, please hit the number 2 button?"

"It's already hit," she responded.

I was delighted by this answer. She seemed perfect for me. Seeing that the man was lost in the strains of his Walkman's Beethoven, I decided that this was the right moment. Dropping down on my hands and knees, I beseechingly proposed in a most original manner, "Will you marry me?"

"Excuse me," she retorted.

"I was just wondering if you'd like to marry me."

"Oh, you're too late for that," she excitedly stated, displaying her lovely finger.

All was not a lost cause, though, as this sympathetic student gave me a few minutes of good advice on the proper methods of engaging someone, while we waited for the elevator doors to part. I then thanked her, descended to the main floor and headed for the van to Stern College.

The bumpy ride to Yeshiva's female counterpart allowed me to contemplate my first ever visit to this renowned academic institution. My visions of young women discussing morality and the meaning of life were shattered as I entered a brightly lit lounge. Instead of Plato and Maimonides, I heard Klein and J-2. Rearranging my confused thoughts, I concentrated on the multitude of males and females encompassing the room. Not wanting to waste time, I approached a young woman in the corner. "Excuse me, but I was wondering if you'd like to go bowling tonight?"

"Bowling?" she queried.

"Why I don't even know you. And besides, I never bowl on my first date."

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Science and Health

Minoxidil: Cure for Baldness?

By Tzvi Dresdner

It would be quite obvious to anyone willing to take a closer look, that many Yeshiva College students are beginning to go bald. In fact, thirty percent of all males experience male pattern baldness, usually from ages twenty to thirty, leaving them with only a horseshoe of hair circling the lower head. They can, at least, by observing their father's or uncle's shiny scalp, shed those childhood fears of being adopted. But as their brush begins to fill up with hair, depressing thoughts enter the mind. "I'll be an old man by thirty! I'll have trouble getting married! Will my teeth fall out next?" Quickly, they all run down to Keyfood and purchase the latest copy of the National Enquirer. The advertisement is on the fifth page. "Organic Botanic Magic Lotion Guaranteed to grow hair in thirty days or your money back." But before you send your hard earned money to that company, realize that for the first time in history a medically proven treatment for male pattern baldness is available.

Normally, hairs grow for two to six years before falling out. In those genetically inclined, certain male hormones affect the "epidural growth factor" causing follicles to shrink and the hairs to fall out after three to four months. Three month old hairs have a common name, "peach fuzz." The theory behind baldness cures is to dilate scalp capillaries and raise scalp temperature thus increasing the rate of hair growth, and, most importantly, to foil the hormone-growth factor relationship thereby increasing the hair's growing time.

Minoxidil, an anti-hypertension drug, was approved by the FDA in 1979, and marketed by The Upjohn Co. in tablet form. The drug, however, was only used in severe cases as many side-effects were noted: increased heart rate, difficulty in breathing, upper-body pains, dizziness, fainting, nausea, and hair growth on various parts of the body.

The key point here is hair growth on various parts of the body. Those followers of the American Dream at Upjohn realized that a minoxidil preparation which would only stimulate scalp hair growth and not have any side-effects, would be a virtual gold mine. The gold mine, topical minoxidil, was soon developed, and researchers began smearing the stuff on the bald heads of prison inmates, and eventually, volunteers at medical centers around the country. By now, thousands of people have used minoxidil, and positive results, with no harmful side-effects, have been reported (topically, only 1%-2% of the amount received from

the normal oral intake, enters the blood stream). Long term side-effects remain unknown.

All the doctors I have spoken to agree on certain basic principles. The drug works best on those just beginning to go bald. Results should be seen in three to nine months, and if nothing happens after a year, nothing ever will. If one stops applying the drug (twice daily), all those hairs dependent on the drug will fall out-patients are hooked on the drug for as long as they want their hair.

I have, however, received conflicting answers on questions concerning minoxidil's effectiveness. Furthermore, being that the FDA has not approved topical minoxidil, doctors are currently prescribing "home-made" minoxidil lotion and are charging varying amounts of money for the drug. For these reasons, it is important to go to a reputable doctor or hospital, some doctors and "hair centers" have been found diluting their minoxidil to 1% (instead of the recommended 2%-3%) and charging outrageous sums.

Mr. Joseph Desena, the president of New Hair Image Systems on Fifth Avenue was very uncooperative and seemed to be evading my questions ("Even if I was getting 100% results, I couldn't tell you, the FDA doesn't let me.") The cost of treatment was not provided over the phone as I would first have to come down for a "free consultation." Through other means, I found out that Mr. Desena charges \$1,750 for a six month supply of minoxidil.

Dr. Adam Lewenberg, who runs alluring ads in the Village Voice, was very cooperative, telling me of positive results in 80%-90% of his patients as long as they use his minoxidil (\$630 for a four month supply) with his \$75 special applicator. If you are planning to try minoxidil, I recommend avoiding shady characters such as Mr. Desena and miracle workers such as Dr. Lewenberg.

Dr. Arthur Bertolino (Dept. of Dermatology, NYU Med Center, 562 First Avenue, (212) 340-5889) is the director of the Hair Consultation Unit at NYU Medical Center. As a researcher, and the author of several pamphlets on baldness and minoxidil, he is an important authority on the subject. He finds that with minoxidil, about 10% of his patients grow new hair. About 60% grow insignificant hairs, and 30% have no visible improvement. Many of his patients continue to use minoxidil without positive results because their hair line stops receding. The NYU pharmacy charges \$80-\$100 for a month supply of the drug.

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THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

At the Helm of Standard & Poors

By Jonathan Silber

The slogan at 25 Broadway, the home of Standard and Poors Corporation, is "the right to know." You, the public, have the right to know the operating and financial details of publicly held companies. You have the right to know if a company is a bad credit risk or a good one; if a company is a relatively safe investment or if it's a risky one. Standard and Poors Corporation has provided this information since 1860. In the past few decades it has established itself as the undisputed leader in the financial information services industry. The current president of S&P, Ira Herenstein, has played a major role in the expansion and successful track record of Standard & Poors.



Mr. Ira Herenstein

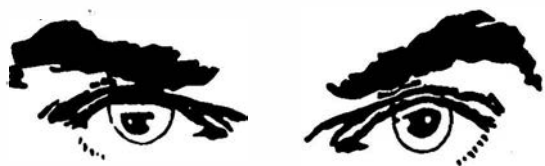
Standard and Poors is perhaps best known for its debt rating service in which it attaches labels such as AAA, BBB and CCC to individual companies and municipalities based on its reading of financial and operating data. Ira Herenstein notes that to effectively rate an institution, "Standard & Poors meets with corporations and municipalities and tries to uncover their long range and short range plans." The resulting ratings are extremely important to each institution because they have a substantial impact on the cost of borrowing. With so much at stake, S&P has managed to maintain its independence and impartiality. As proof, Mr. Herenstein points out that "we didn't start charging companies for ratings until the late 1960's. We were rating for about fifty years before that and when you're rating without charging, you're totally independent. So when we started charging companies for this service, we already had that quality and independence built in."

Independence is also important within Standard and Poors itself. In addition to its debt rating service, S&P runs an investment advisory business making stock recommendations to subscribers. How do they make sure that the rating service and the investment advisory service remain objective? If Standard and Poors recommends a company for investment, can the debt rating division within S&P lower the company's rating? The answer is yes, and it actually happens. As Mr. Herenstein explains, "there is a 'Chinese wall' between our equity business and our debt rating business. We have separate people running the two businesses and there is no link between the two. The people who work in debt and in equities don't even socialize together. That's part of the culture of S&P."

Until the 1960's, S&P concentrated on rating companies and preserving the culture necessary to do the job. With the advent of the computer, Standard & Poors started to apply technology to their already established reputation. This precipitated a period in which S&P experienced tremendous growth. Not coincidentally, Ira Herenstein joined Standard and Poors in 1964, the beginning of S&P's "boom period." Approximately 80 percent of the growth between 1961 and 1964 came from new product development. Compustat, a product Mr. Herenstein helped develop during that period, is now the premier equity-financial information database in the world. The Blue List Ticker, also a focus of Ira Herenstein's attention, provides daily listings of thousands of municipal bond offerings at their current prices. The S&P 500 stock index, and index of 500 stocks that was first developed in the 1920's, was converted into a trading vehicle in the 1980's. Future and option contracts based on S&P's indexes now represent approximately 75% of all such trading. These products, as well as others, came into existence through the application of innovation and technology to the already established reputation of S&P. The growth at Standard and Poors because of this new technology is understandable. As Mr. Herenstein explains: "Once technology is developed and once you go the next step in making financial information available, it becomes a necessity and everyone who doesn't have it is at a disadvantage. S&P

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YCDS PRESENTS



IRA LEVIN'S

DEATHTRAP

YCDS—The Club, the Clique, The Clash

By Joseph Richter

The first acting experience a Yeshiva University student has is probably when he delivers his Bar-mitzvah speech. Picture the nervous squeak of the young adolescent. Spouting words of wisdom, not to mention the drivel of second cousins that has helped mold him into the cornucopia of masculinity he has become. After this passage of rite, there are some who afterwards chiefly use their tongues strictly to aid digestion; many seriously consider learning sign language. Others decide they were born for the

stage—a regular "JoeThespian".

The Club: Enter the naive and unsuspecting student. He has heard of tryouts in the Student Union Building. Assuming he finds the building before dawn, he enters the waiting room. Once inside, he sees many students pacing frantically up and down the halls. They mutter lines from scripts they have been given. At first he thinks to himself, "They look pretty nervous." But he soon finds himself muttering lines and pacing about the halls with them. He hears he's next in line to try out. His pulse quickens, and his

breath shortens. He wonders why he gave up smoking, or rather why he never started.

His name is called from the dark theatre. He walks onto the set. It's just like Hollywood. He can't see the faces. The only light is beat into his eyes. The setting makes all the interrogation scenes of foreign war films seem like Disney movies. With smooth gentlemanlike style, he reads from the script; finishing with relief the director tells him "That was okay, but the character you read is female."

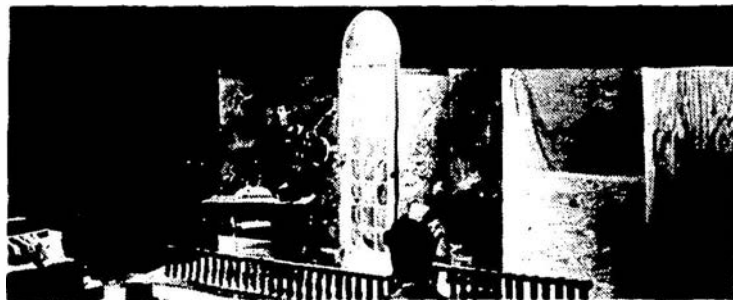
Dramatic Society tryouts really weren't all that bad. They search for talent and a time commitment. The following day, the cast list is posted. The actors are called to the first of many practices, which begin immediately. It's tough work. Both the actors and the techies (those who's responsibilities are technical aspects of the play) sacrifice long hours to create the final product. If you stopped a YCDS member and asked him if he has had much free time lately, he would probably respond, "Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha Ha." Practices begin on Mondays and Wednesday evenings and last from 9:00 to 11:00. As the weeks wind down till opening night, practice hours get long, and practices become prolific. The techies also have tough work. After spending countless hours on work such as set construction and sound, techies can only hope to hearpraise of their ushering skill.

The Clique: Because many think YCDS is not a club but a

clique, chatter emerges. Students comment, "They're always together"; "They're always talking about the play"; "They should be called 'Drama Mama'". Alright, perhaps no one suggested 'Drama Mamas', but YCDS members do tend to stick together. This appearance is due to the centrality of the theatre in their lives, otherwise known as 'theatrecentricity'. The time they give forces them to adhere to one another. As a result of this group cooperation much goes into a play that the audience never sees. It is because of the combined dedication of the entire crew that what we see is truly a professional job. (But don't take my word for it! Come and see Deathtrap.)

mous "Dr. Beukas Sayings" like, "It's not the big part, it's the big actor", reflect that everyone, even those with minor duties, give it their "all" to present the audience their moneys' worth.

The Clash: Unfortunately, members of YCDS have often been seen as disreputable. If one looks harder, he'll notice otherwise. YCDS is not composed of JSS students who have mistaken the word shiur for a Hindu deity. The society has within it students of all three Judaic schools. Just survey Alpha Psi, and you'll run the gamut: YP students who still find time for a night seder, IBC students, and JSS students, some of who, with their 'left' views steadily attend Rabbi Fulda's



Professionalism is only the beginning of why the Dramatic Society has had numerous sold-out performances. The reason YCDS is the biggest attraction on campus is attributed to the members' drive. From the outset, the contract they sign is an initial commitment. But the members of Alpha Psi Omega (the national fraternity of drama) know they must put 110% into their job to complete successful projects. Fa-

For DEATHTRAP information, contact Gary at 923-5599 (M221)

shiur. It is to every one's benefit that YCDS has achieved one important objective. They have separated the controversial opinions of those involved with the Drama Society, from the quality performances they give us each semester. Whether we laud them or loathe them, we still buy tickets.

Dorm Counselors: Are They Really Necessary?

By Ozl Glass

As any camper will attest, the very mention of the word "counselor" brings to mind many familiar images. The counselor of a group is its symbol of authority—the strong arm of the administration. Although we may not have realized it, our counselor was also a friend—there to listen to our personal problems and to help out when needed.

Here at Yeshiva, like at almost any other college with on-campus residence halls, a system has been devised to fulfill many needs. The technical role of the dorm counselors, issuing "lock-out keys" and quelling an occasional disturbance on the floor, could effectively be handled by any available security guard. However, the job of dorm counselor entails many more responsibilities. Besides the requirement that every dorm counselor be in his room every evening from 10:15pm on, and for Morgenstern counselors, that they spend one night a week in the dormitory office, in case of emergency, dorm counselors are required to be actively involved with the students on their floor. It is for this reason, that when choosing from qualified appli-

cants, the administration opts for individuals, who, although several years older than the students, can still relate to their needs. These select individuals are supposed to represent the products of the Yeshiva educational system.

Although it may sound simple enough, being a dorm counselor is an enormous task and a tremendous responsibility for anyone, especially if the counselor



Rabbi Joshua Cheifetz

is only a year or two older than those he is responsible for. Not all Y.U. students are open and friendly and many simply do not care whether or not they have a dorm counselor. "It's always good to have somebody on the floor who knows it's his job to be responsible," says 7th floor Morg counselor Adam Ferziger;

"with fifty-two people on the floor, you'll find quite a few who have problems and need to talk. However, you must realize as a counselor, you're not there to be a psychiatrist, you're there to be a friend."

One should not think, however, that these select students volunteer their service out of pure altruism; there are several benefits. Dorm counselors at Y.U. are paid a salary of \$100 per month, and receive a free private room. When considering that the dormitory fee at Y.U. is \$795 a semester, one realizes that a free room is not to be taken lightly.

However, are dorm counselors a necessity at Y.U.? If so, are they doing their job? A dorm counselor, like any other staff member, is extraneous if he does not perform a service for the students. The administration admits that indeed several years ago, dorm counselors were not doing what was expected of them. They insist that now, however, due both to tight supervision and innovative training programs, they have become more productive. They also perform a disciplinary function as the eyes and ears of the administration, alerting them as to what the issues are. Several



Steve Weil—Head Dorm Counselor

times last year the administration, through the dorm counselors, was able to save students from serious difficulties in academic, psychological, religious and social areas. The Dean of Students, Dr. Efreim Nulman, believes that the dorm counselor effectiveness is directly related to student input on the subject. "Whether I feel the dorm counselors are a waste of time or great is irrelevant. What is relevant is what the students think," said Dr. Nulman. Many students do feel the need for dorm counselors at Yeshiva. The administration hopes that with ongoing student input, the system will continue to improve.

The following is a list of dorm

counselors.

Rubin Morgenstern:

- 2—Don Gross
- 3—Charles Gershbaum
- 4—Adam Rosenblum
- 5—David Lehmann
- 6—Mark Landsman
- 7—Judah Harris
- 8—Yehuda Susman

Morgenstern:

- 2—Brian Goldfarb
- 3—Steve Weil
- 4—Naftali Marcus
- 5—Howard Landau
- 6—Howard Jachter
- 7—Adam Ferziger

Riets:

- 3—Moshe Stepanky
- 4—Stuart Klammer

Elevators and Life

By Maury Kelman

I normally don't take elevators. You see, if I enter an elevator, there always exists the possibility that some other folk may embark on a similar trip. And plainly, that scares me. You can therefore imagine the great trepidation I felt last week when I found myself on the bottom floor of the World Trade Center, 54 floors away from my destination. As usual, before any similar trip, I rolled up my trousers, reached for my headband, attempted ten push-ups and set put for the journey. But then, with unbelieving eyes and a wounded heart, I noticed a stark and ominous sign, "Due to extenuating circumstances beyond our immediate control, the staircase shall be closed from 9:00-9:00 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. This shook me. I began to think the unthinkable. Could this be really happening to me? I pinched myself, leaving a red mark in the same situation.

A few flighty figurations passed through my throbbing head. I exerted myself to find a path to the top without using the terrifying elevator. If there's a will, I assert, there's a way. Suddenly, a wave of hope roared through my mind as I recalled the helicopter rental service offered just around the corner. But just as swiftly, the tide rolled in when I realized that I was the proud possessor of exactly \$2.78. Then, as I sulked in sadness, a new thought electrified my mind when I noticed the window washers outside, ascending the facade of the building via pulleys. They won't get me yet, I exclaimed. I proceeded to discuss my proposition with the head window usher who felt great sympathy for my plight but informed me that the law is the law and Section 22B of the New York City Ordinances definitely proscribes any window washers without a valid license.

It was with great timidity that I reentered the building but I had no choice. The indefensible missiles of time were descending upon my helpless soul. With one and a half minutes left until my 10:00 appointment, I stood eyeball to mirror with the elevator. An unexpected surge of courage welled up within me and as the doors closed shut. I knew there was no turning back. Slowly, I surveyed the elevator and to my inexpressible delight, discovered that I was the lone passenger.

I settled into a comfortable standing position and watched the light quickly change from the first to the eighth floor number. As the elevator continued its rapid rise, a feeling of triumph consumed my body. The light flashed 25; no obstacles apparently stood in our way to the top. Then, in a swoop of rising fury, calamity struck. The elevator came to a jerking halt and in

walked and impeccably dressed middle-aged man. He walked towards the farthest corner while I turned my back to him. As the doors closed, I held my breath. The soft purring of the elevator resumed only to cruelly halt at the next floor.

My anxiety increased with the arrival of four new passengers: an elderly gentlemen with three accountants in three identical pinstriped suits. I kept my eyes glued to the ground while the others arranged themselves in the human box.

My knees began to tremble when it occurred to me that there were still two floors left until I reached my destination. My lips responded to my restless knees with a barely audible prayer that there be no more delays along the way. Mercilessly, though, injury heaped upon injury. At the next floor, two young women stepped inside the elevator. I stole a furtive glance in the ensuing confusion, and noticed two of the accountants in their robotic gazes at the eastern wall while their colleague alternated his inspection between his watch and the floor numbers. The elderly gentleman stared at his host as the superbly dressed man flipped through his wallet. Both young women devoutly examined the floor numbers, worried that their floor might disappear. The silence was deafening.

The scene continued as such for the next few seconds. But then, the unexpected, the inexplicable, the unoccurable occurred. My glottis quivered, stimulating my apex, and before my lips could stem the pressure, it was too late—I had spoken. A series of gasps and expressions of incredulity filled the elevator as people attempted to dissect the significance of my multi-directed, "Hello, how are you?" The women looked embarrassed, the accountants briefly glanced at me before resuming their watch, and the elderly gentleman frowned. I myself, was dumfounded as this was the first time I had dared open my mouth in the elevator. Of course, I have never felt comfortable in this enclosed contraption filled with strangers. I've always feared greeting these people—who knows what type of breath might emit from them? My greatest apprehension, though, has always been of their addressing me. How would I respond? What could I possibly say to a total stranger? Because of this fear, I'd always avoided these machines. But now, I found myself in the terribly disturbing position of actually initiating vocal movement.

Alas, the torturing moment passed. Everyone returned to his former position. The elevator proceeded directly to the 54th floor where I departed amid contorted looks and gestures directed at me.

I met my appointment, descended in the elevator alone and Took the subway back to YU.

As I entered Morg, I somehow felt enriched by my experience. "Hey," I thought, "I was friendly to some New Yorkers and didn't get shot." Of course, the tale might have ended differently had I asked to borrow a quarter; nevertheless, my encounter encouraged me. Nobody would be safe now!! The first person I saw, I hugged. She was a bit perturbed and muttered some incomprehensible Spanish curses but I was undaunted. I went straight to the forbidden elevator, entered, and struck up a conversation with an Iranian Jew. I was truly enjoying myself until he had to depart on the second floor. When I reached my intended destination, I noticed a familiar face in the hall. After spending a minute trying to place him, it finally struck me. Yes, he is my neighbor, the guy I borrowed salt from a couple of months earlier. I decided that I had to remedy the situation so I invited him to my room for some Entenman's and Coke. Unfortunately, he had a previous engagement.

Ever since my elevator experience, I've been a changed person. I now ride elevators with the best of them and am usually able to distract a person's examining eyes away from the floor light signals, by greeting him in some way. I now recognize the existence of my floor mates. I might even engage my pick-up game teammates into I may be in worse shape now, but I don't really care. Ascending seven flights seventeen times a day was just an exhausting experience.

Herenstein

Cont. from Page 15

is an information provider: the more current we can make the information available, the more valuable it becomes."

A strong background in mathematics and computers has helped Ira Herenstein in his rise to the top at Standard and Poors. He holds a B.A. in mathematics from Brooklyn College, attended the City College School of Engineering and completed three years of graduate work in Math at N.Y.U. Before joining S&P, Mr. Herenstein was a programmer with Hudson Laboratories, Eastern regional application manager with North American Aviation and in computer sales with Packard Bell Electronics. He has also been a lecturer on computers in the graduate mathematics department at Adelphi University. Since he started his career at S&P in 1964, he has worked at a number of divisions of the company before becoming President in 1985. Mr. Herenstein feels

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that some of the happiest moments of his career were when he was a computer programmer and later President at Standard Statistics, a company set up by Standard and Poors to develop information and technology. "After we proved that you can bring technology and innovation to generate useful products for the financial community that were very profitable, S&P absorbed Standard Statistics and brought me into S&P proper. Being involved with that transition was the most exciting and satisfying part of my career."

For undergraduates interested in pursuing careers in the financial world, Mr. Herenstein has some special advice. He says that a strong liberal arts background as well as a firm background in accounting is important for undergraduates. Also important, says Mr. Herenstein, is "an understanding of computers to the point where you are comfortable with them. You don't have to be an expert programmer or high-tech oriented." Mr. Herenstein points out that he was able to ad-

vance with a strong computer background because it was unique at the time. Now, everyone must have this experience simply to survive in today's business world.

Ira Herenstein is a unique personality in a most unique position. He is president of a major corporation as well as being an orthodox Jew, but his religious convictions have never prevented him from carrying out his responsibilities at S&P. Although he admits that "there have been some difficult situations where I've broken into a little bit of a sweat," he never had to compromise. According to Mr. Herenstein, "each person has to pick for himself what things are important to him in terms of his religion. Once you choose, never compromise. You can make it to the top without compromising."

Whether it is running Standard and Poors' daily operations or being an observant Jew, Mr. Herenstein has the courage of his convictions. Undergraduates at Yeshiva can clearly learn from Ira Herenstein's example.

Pedestrian mall

Cont. from Page 1
 The Community Board in all the stages of planning reflects an awareness of interrelated destiny between Y.U. and Washington Heights.

This is not to say that the Community is solidly behind the plan. On the contrary, according to an article in *The Uptown Dispatch* written by Sharon Eberstein many people have misgivings about the whole business. The most prominent among the day-aymen are officials from the local Fire Department. They feel that the narrowing of Amsterdam Ave. would adversely affect their ability to serve the entire area efficiently. Also concerned with the repercussions of the plan are parents and administrators at the elementary and Jr. High Schools on Audubon Ave. which will receive much of the generated traffic. Several of the board members also voiced objections at the Y.U. dominated discussions and in the end voted against the plan but this did not effect the outcome of the vote.

It is important to note here that several discrepancies exist between the Jewish University version of the proposal and subsequent vote, and the one given in the "Dispatch". To begin with, Yeshiva maintains that the vote was unanimously in favor of the plan. This becomes less than plausible in light of the statements of board members who have been quoted as saying they voted no. Second, in the literature which Y.U. handed out to community residents regarding the 'why's and wherefores' of the plan, a lot of the numbers don't add up: For example, 50 curbside parking spaces will be lost through the implementation of the limited access plan. In an attempt to make this more palatable to the neighborhood car owners, the Y.U. literature describes in detail the acquisition of the old Key Food parking lot on the roadway which will accommodate 75 cars, and the plan for next year to reactivate the sec-

ond floor of the schools parking garage. On the surface it sounds great. Lose 50 spaces but gain 150! Needless to say, no mention was made of the fact that the Key Food lot will be gone again next year (scratch 75) and that no one outside the University will be allowed to park in any Y.U. lots or garages no matter how many spaces can be created (scratch the other 75). This must be the "New Math" because according to my reckoning, the community at large is losing those 50 spaces outright and is getting nothing in return but a numbers game.

This is not to say that the plan is without merit. The neighborhood stands to gain prestige and increased property value through the project. The University will be open to all, complete with wide sidewalks, plazas, and tables. One might even be tempted to call it the Left Bank (of the Harlem River).

So far the plan has been approved on a six month trial basis. If all goes well and the fears of the Fire Dept. and Public School officials prove to be unfounded, permanent construction will begin. In the mean time, a lot of variables remain to be worked out between the two parties involved. The opportunity exists for a truly symbiotic relationship. Yet equally if Y.U. takes advantage of the present impotency of the Community Board to act as a legally binding regulator in the project, the possibility for belligerence is unlimited. Especially in today's litigious society, if Y.U. acts in what can be perceived as a high handed manner, the whole process could result to a halt for a decade or so, not to mention a legal no-man's land.

Even those who oppose the project will freely admit the advantages. This legitimization campaign which Y.U. has been waging over the past five years has been the only thing keeping the Heights from spiraling downward in the wake of rising crime and bad publicity over Crack. The key to seeing our way safely through the six month trial period is to involve the community to

the extent to which they are effected and not make them feel that they are being sold a bill of goods, eight unseen.

Sleep

Cont. from Page 14
 though he seems to make allowances elsewhere for a scholar who can handle less. The Masach Rofayach writes that seven hours is the standard unit. Some people need more sleep than others.

Additionally, students have to reassess their priorities. Which is more important—a term paper or sleep? While they are both important, a term paper cannot be permitted to impinge upon precious sleeping time. Without sleep we cannot remain alert and without alertness adequately accomplish anything. "R. Simson Ben Eliezer said behold and it was very good: and behold sleep is a little good." When a fellow sleeps a little he arises and involves himself more in Torah." (Berachais Rabbis—author's translation). Rather than infringe upon our sleep, the term paper should consume our free time. If we have no expendable free time we should ease our workload. But under no condition should we trespass upon our sleep. Only through sleep can we fully fulfill our potential.

This sermon is convincing enough for me. That's why I try to turn in at 12:00 every night. But there are still other problems.

Not only should we not be intruding on our own sleep, but we should not hinder the sleep of others. Although some fellow may not hit the sack until 4:00 or 5:00 a.m., or never, they should not disturb other students who attempt to go to sleep earlier. While some students can go to sleep even while a band rehearses next door there are others who can be awakened by the slightest disturbance and they deserve consideration. Students have a right to converse with each other in their dorm rooms late at night only insofar as their voices remain unheard in adjoining rooms. Simi-

larly, students can adjust their radios to be loud enough to graze themselves enjoyment without turning up the volume so violently that the light sleeper who lives next door will be awakened or have difficulty falling asleep.

We learn in Y.U. that sleep doesn't just come by itself. We have to work at maintaining our regular sleeping hours every night and sometimes this pursuit requires a little effort. Last year my roommate and I had difficulty sleeping for several nights because we thought we heard pencils dropping on the floor of the room above us every thirty seconds. Finally after I became reasonably certain that my senses could not be completely deceiving me, I walked up to that room one night around 2:00 a.m. in the morning and simply announced to the residents "Please stop dropping pencils on your floor. We'd like to get some sleep." They both looked at me very kindly and considerably and replied "Okay." And they stopped dropping the pencils. So you see, nobody really wants to keep others up. If your neighbors are disturbing you, tell them. With a little responsibility and cooperation we can all get some sleep.

A Lighter Look

Cont. from Page 14

"Oh," I said, a little taken aback. "I had something anyway. How about a game of 'Fish'?"

"Who are you?" she asked, obviously quite intrigued.

"What does that matter? If you don't like 'Fish', we can always play 'War'. Actually, I don't even like—" I stopped as I realized that I was addressing a bare wall.

As I approached my next subject, I exhorted myself to not let past mistakes repeat themselves. I first introduced myself and then asked her to accompany me to a comic-book convention on 53rd St. After a little prompting she

accepted the invitation, and we had a delightful time studying "Spiderman" and "Aquaman" classics. Every thing was progressing superbly. I proposed, "Marry you?" she exclaimed. "You're a nice guy and all, but I'm only a 'WEAP'. I think it's illegal for a 13 year old to get engaged in the state of New York." I thanked her, reminded her that her bedtime was fast approaching and returned to Stern College for Women.

Undaunted by past failures, I charged upon a polite brunette sitting down. "Hello there." I began. "Nice weather we're having lately, eh?"

"Yes, I just love rain. Do you want to go to a movie?"

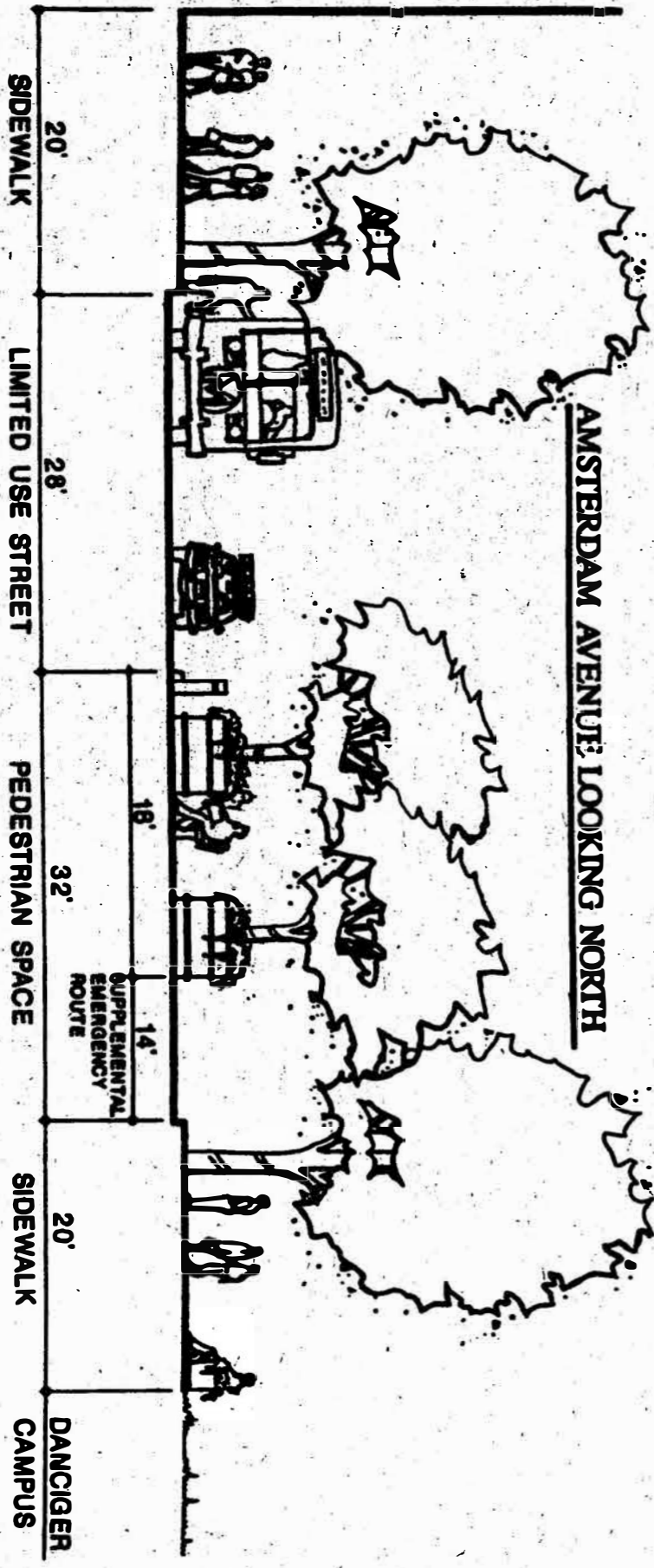
I was taken aback by her forthright manner, but quickly recovered. "Ah sure. What's playing?"

"Well, there's a great Finnish film at Loews. On second thought, why spend all that money? Let's forget the film and get engaged instead—everyone else is!"

I drew back, squined and speckled. Unable to think, I began wandering the streets and soon found myself almost witticely attracted back to Broadside Hall. As I stood there, greatly perplexed, with my spirits gradually descending into a deep abyss, a powerful surge of metaphysical energy welled up inside me and before I knew it, I had unwittingly engaged another female in conversation.

Scenes of Marg Hal parties dancing in my head, I was barely coherent in my euphoria. Suddenly, though, the feeling of confusion struck back in all its pervasive powers, rendering me a lost soul. I rushed out of the doors, hailed a cab and headed for the safety of Washington Heights.

My escapades taught me an invaluable lesson. What that lesson is, I'm still not sure of. In any event, in lieu of my own engagement, I offer my best wishes to all new couples. And for anyone interested, my number's in the phone book.



YU Grapplers

By Jeffrey Lamerman

After last year's disappointing 2-6 record, the Y.U. Wrestling team is training hard and is just about ready for action. Although it lost two key wrestlers from last year's squad, including Y.U. Tournament champion David Edelcreek, the team remains optimistic, especially with a solid core of second and third year players. Top returnees include Co-captains Ari Schwel and Lenny Holler, Avi Shatzkes, and Mike Wiener, all of whom believe that the Ellmen have the potential to do extremely well. According to Wiener, a junior starting at the 128 lb. level, "this is the year that we put Y.U. Wrestling on the map."

The opening match of the season is scheduled for November 17th at Stevens Institute of Technology, and the first home match will be against City College on December 2nd at the Max Stern Athletic Center. These two matches, as well as other early season tests, should give the team

an indication of where it stands and how they can best utilize their talent. They will not be at full strength, however, because Holler is still recovering from a separated shoulder he suffered in the opening practice of the year. He will hopefully return by mid-season, in time to compete in the final few matches of the year.

A highlight of each season is the Annual Y.U. Wrestling Tournament which will be held this year on Sunday, February 15th, in the MSAC. This all-day event showcases top wrestlers from a number of schools and is always an exciting experience for Y.U.'s rowdy wrestling fans.

The coaching staff is anticipating a strong season and hopes to get a lot of hard work from not only the returning players, but from first year wrestlers Avi Witkin, Allen Chernoff, and Bruce Schlanger as well. These three seem to be solid prospects who should help bolster the roster and lead the Ellmen to an exciting, and hopefully winning season.

And They're Off

By Jonathan Katzauer

Set! Go! With these commands, Yeshiva University's Cross Country team joined competition with Stevens Tech, New Jersey Institute of Technology, and New York Maritime for the Independent Athletic Conference championship. The race followed the rugged course of Van Cortlandt Park for its five miles, a course which tests endurance as well as speed.

Twenty-eight minutes later the first runners staggered across the finish line, having set a fast pace from the start of the race. N.J.I.T. took first place in the team competition for the second consecutive year, while Y.U. could manage only a fourth place finish. However, many of our runners are new to the sport and this was their first competitive race since Pratt Institute defaulted a month ago. A particularly fine performance was turned in by Larry Pomerantz who displaced a number of opposing runners in his first race for Y.U., and

finished within three minutes of the school record.

Unfortunately, the season will end before many can show their mettle, but if the team progresses as it has until now, some remarkable runners should emerge by the time Track season rolls around in the Spring. It would seem that this recent defeat has sown the determination for future victory.

On November 2nd, Y.U. was represented in the New York City Marathon by two of its students. Harry Zinn, presently a member of the team, and Abe Peller, a former member; both completed the 26-mile race at a steady pace. It must be hoped that they will improve their scores and be joined by other Y.U. students in next year's marathon, where who knows? Maybe someone will break the school record. But until then, team members will have to keep plugging away at the Van Cortlandt Park course, in hopes of winning the coveted IAC championship.

The Tennis Macs

Cont. from Page 20

to solidify the team's singles domination are second year players Robbie Wind, Jon Bandler, and Elie Berman, all strong contributors a year ago.

Another asset this year will be the team's tremendous depth, featuring both returning players and first year hopefuls. Returning players who should contribute greatly in doubles play are Seth Lutnick, Mark Saks, Kenny Jungreis, and Curtis Rindfleish.

They will be challenged by the few players who survived Coach Tilson's cuts. These players include Sophomore Steve Siegel and Freshman Gideon Schwartz, both of whom have been very impressive in the first few practices.

Match play does not begin until the Spring, but the Macs, who feel they have a good chance of bringing home Y.U.'s first league championship, are already busy practicing. However, sec-

Science

Cont. from Page 15

Dr. Joe Kassimir (10 E. 88th St., (212) 876-3319) a private dermatologist affiliated with NYU Medical Center is involved with the latest research on minoxidil and other baldness treatments. He has a more optimistic approach towards the drug and has reported substantial success. One third of his patients have achieved significant improvement, with 10% exhibiting outstanding new hair growth. The middle third have had slight improvement, and the last third have had no new hair growth at all. He charges \$100 for a month supply of minoxidil.

Dr. David Orentreich (Orentreich Medical Group, 909 Fifth Avenue, (212) 794-0800), a clinical instructor of Dermatology at

the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, is disappointed with minoxidil's rate of effectiveness, and has, perhaps, a more realistic approach to the situation. He does not hold in high regard a drug which works only 10%-20% of the time. He informs his patients of these statistics and only recommends minoxidil for those patients just beginning to go bald. To provide an even more effective treatment, he usually combines minoxidil with hormonal blockers, thus hampering those hormones responsible for baldness. Dr. Orentreich charges a reasonable \$50 for a month supply of minoxidil.

Topical minoxidil can, as well, be purchased in drug stores in Canada under the grand name Regaine for about \$50-\$60 for a month supply.

The three forementioned doctors are the top minoxidil prescribers in New York, and for those seriously considering battling their receding hair lines, these are the doctors to see. I would advise, however, using a little foresight. A trial run with minoxidil takes six months, and with one or two visits to a physician, the investment would be at least \$400-\$500. There is only a 10%-20% chance that treatment will result in the growth of new hair, and the halting of a receding hair line might not be a dramatic enough improvement to keep one hooked on an expensive and cumbersome drug for the rest of his life. There have been, however, a few lucky patients who although in the advanced stages of baldness prior to minoxidil treatment, now sport full heads of hair.

Another option is to wait and see what the future will bring. Progress is being hampered somewhat because researchers are not exactly sure how minoxidil works. The drug does induce capillary dilation and increased skin temperatures, but most doctors speculate that some hormonal factor is also involved. Other drug companies are becoming involved with this research, such as American

Cyanimid, whose drug Viprostin, has four times the dilating capabilities of minoxidil. Recent studies of that drug were positive enough to warrant the expansion of clinical trails to 1000 patients at various medical centers.

The methods for preventing baldness are certainly improving. Minoxidil, Viprostin, and the older, proven techniques of hair transplantation are the choices for those severely affected by their baldness. For the less vain? They can buy a "Bald is Beautiful" T-shirt and walk down the street with a defiant smile.

Fencing Team

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include: Sabre—Yosef Schreiber (Co-captain), and Dov Schwel; Epee—Ezra Dyckman (Co-captain), Eric Zaiman, David Feldan, and David Bogner; Foil—Zalman Levine, Zev Goldblatt, and Joe Sharaby. In addition, Rob Sobel comes to the team from the Brooklyn College Sabre squad.

The coaches are new to Y.U. but not unfamiliar to the game. The head coach, Arnie Messing, comes to Y.U. after a very successful tenure as coach of the City College Fencing team. Pete Rosas, Assistant Coach and trainer for the Sabre squad is an equally qualified addition to the team and a real stickler when it comes to physical conditioning. Both coaches still compete and have instilled within the entire team their own sense of esprit de corps.

The team's first competition is the annual Alumni match to be held on November 23rd. It should prove to be an exciting event and the beginning of a strong season for the Y.U. Fencing team. Since Fencing is a sport which must be seen to be appreciated, the team hopes to see large turn-outs from the student body, as well as from the faculty, at this year's matches.

Intramural Basketball

Cont. from Page 20

Deitcher, Elliot Wender, Jon Fuchs and Etan Mirwis, all of whom should contribute enough for Air Kaufman to get off the ground.

The BOMBERS (1-1) look to their big men, Stu Goldberg, Simmy Chigger, Lazer Borgen, and Sam Reichel, for strong play down low. In addition, they'll be relying on the defensive skills and shooting ability of Guards Alan Berger and Todd Baron, to keep them in the race. Berger (26 pts.), Borgen (15), and Reichel (14) combined for 55 points as the Bombers sizzled to a 77-34 romp over the undermanned

Yugars to even their record following an opening game loss.

The league's final team is a relative unknown, having not played together yet as a unit. The ZOMBIES will be looking to Mark Zeiring and Jakob Goldstein to provide the offensive spark while Co-captains Mike Luxenberg and Chaim Hagler (JR.) will be relied upon to hold the team together.

The Commissioners look forward to a successful season and wish each team the best of luck in their quest for the championship of the 1986-87 Y.U. Intramural Basketball League.

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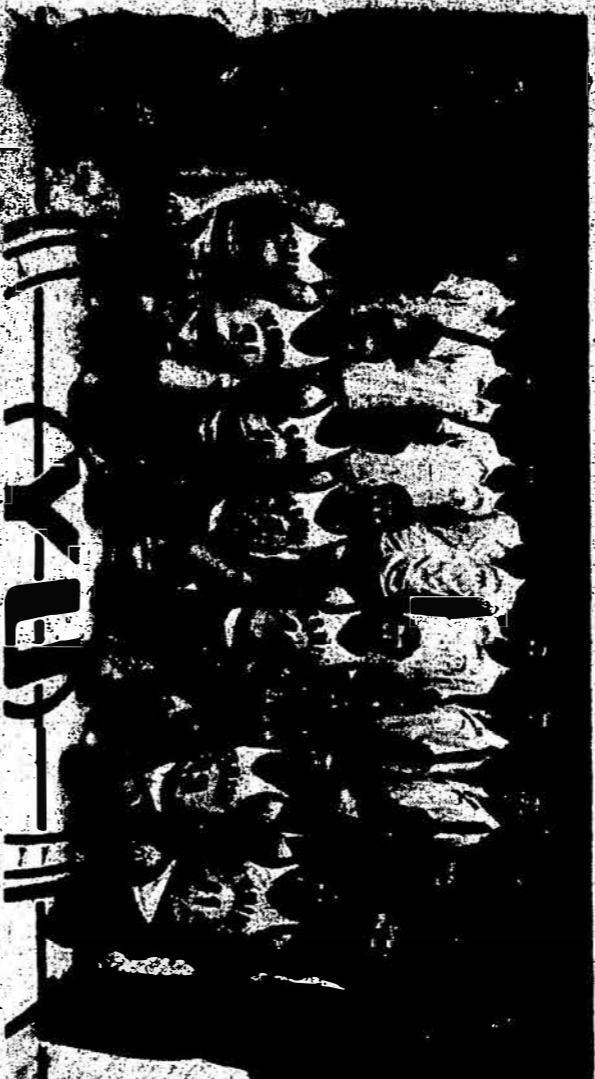
Tennis Macs Seek League Title

By **Jonathan Buehler**
Despite relatively no publicity, the tennis Macs continue to be one of Y.U.'s most popular teams year in and year out. Although last year's team graduated only three players, more than thirty students showed up to this year's tryouts at the team's new facility in Hagerstown, NJ, making it tough on Coach Neil Tilson to cut the team down to competitive size. Last years squad finished with a 4-1 record in the Independent Atlantic Conference, losing

only at Stevens Tech in a grueling match which decided the league championship. A victory would have sent the Macs to the NCAA post-season tournament in California. The team's overall record of 5-4 included tough losses to two Division I schools, Brooklyn College and Queens College. With twelve returning players, the team is a pre-season favorite to win the IAC. Strong players return in both singles and doubles, despite the loss of second seed Beryl Thomas, fourth seed

Jeffrey Weisberg, and doubles specialist Benny Engelster. Ben Ueffer, the top singles player, returns for his second year at Y.U. following an illustrious career at Clark University. Other singles players returning are Steve Brody and Co-captains Mickey Abbott and Mike Luxenberg, the three of whom posted a combined 23-4 record in last year's matches. Each in their third year of competitive play, they form the nucleus of this year's team. Hoping

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The 1986-87 Y.U. Tennis team competes against Midbury College will take place on November 23, 1986 at 8 PM in the Macs Stadium. Ticket prices are \$5.00. All fans wearing "Maccats" t-shirts will be admitted to the game free of charge. Tickets are available at the Athletic Office.

Intramural Basketball League Begins Play

By **Barry Weiss** and **Mark Zakling**

The match anticipated start of the 1986-87 Y.U. Intramural Basketball League has come and gone, and hopefully the result will be another exciting and competitive season. Following the great success of last year's player distribution, League Commissioners Barry Weiss and Howie Schaub decided once again to hold a draft to select teams. Because nearly seventy students signed up, the league has expanded to seven teams, each chosen by two captains. The following is a brief preview of this year's teams (listed in predicted order of finish).

The BRUINS (1-0) began the season as the strongest team on paper. Their solid front line, led by Harry Zanon, Adam Klein, and Richie Langer, coupled with the experienced backcourt tandem of Bruce Turgin and Freddie Schwartz, should make this team the toughest in the league. Believed scoring from the starters will lead the Bruins to many victories, as it did in their opening game, a 54-52 win over the Vikings.

Four players return from the TIGERS' (1-0) 1986 championship squad, including league MVP, Howie Mandel, who should once again be a dominant

force at center. He'll get plenty of help on the boards from Rbuvan Kabane, as well as strong offensive support from Gerson Levitz who came on very strong at the end of last year. David Goldis and Jonny Silber form an experienced backcourt that is as competitive as any in the league. A strong bench, led by Seven Weiss and Steve Hoffman, should help the Tigers challenge the Bruins for the regular season title. In their opening game, however, it was the starting five who dominated, scoring all the team's points in a 58-50 win over the Jordans.

What the WILDCATS (1-0) lack in experience they more than make up for in hustle and determination. Sheldon Hanau, Shomo Drazin, and Danny Jacobson lead a small but aggressive front line that should keep up with most teams. The depth in the backcourt could be what makes this team go strong, particularly with the outside shooting of Mofoty Leifer and Jeff Kiss. The team's opening game, 49-44 overtime victory over the Bombers shows that the talented scoring coupled with heads up play could go a long way in determining this year's league champion.

The YUGARS (0-2) blend a good mix of hustle and strength with Jay Turgin and Ari Blaine

underneath, and the grace and quickness of Howie "Starving" Schub at guard. The solid defense of Jeff "Peenur" Slepoy, and the outside shooting of Josh Thomas, has this team looking good despite its opening game loss. However, the key to this team is evi-

Em Garde!

By **Daryl Bagger**

For many Yeshiva University students, there exists no sport beside basketball. Granted that team has been blessed with very good teams in recent years, but what about the other sports programs: the left-handed, red-headed, septichildren of the athletic department? Many teams spend their seasons training and competing in obscurity and neglect, but none goes as unrecognized as the Fencing team. Over the past several decades, the Fencing team has exercised and sweated in the uninvited privacy of Tausendbaum Gym and has competed admirably in front of a minute absence of fans. I don't want to create any folk heroes, but I would like to open some eyes.

To begin with, I could crouch on two hands the number of students not on the Fencing team who know the first thing about the sport. Fencing has a real history as compared to other sports. In fact, each of the three weapons has its own individual history.

Sabre is the dueling weapon of both Italy and Hungary, and is the principle cavalry weapon. Due to the latter consideration, only the upper body is open to attack, just as a mounted adversary would likely be vulnerable from the rear. The Epee is the dueling weapon of France and her neighbors and was used on foot in a formal man-to-man encounter. For this reason, the entire body, including the head, arms, and legs, is open to attack. The Foil was primarily as a training weapon for the Epee and therefore, to promote control and accuracy, only the chest was considered a target.

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STATISTICS

BASKETBALL INTRAMURALS			
Scoring Leaders			
	FG	FT	PTS
1. Berger, BOMBERS	18	3	39
2. Kaufman, JORDANS	7	2	16
3. Kabane, TIGERS	6	2	14
4. Deitcher, JORDANS	5	4	14
5. Reichel, BOMBERS	9	8	26
Turgin, B. BRUINS	5	3	13

Compiled by Barry Weiss (as of November 3rd)

HOCKEY INTRAMURALS			
Scoring Leaders			
	G	A	PTS
1. Schreiber, M. WILDCATS	6	1	7
2. Roenbergs, CHIEFS	5	2	7
3. Hyman, REBEL RAIDERS	5	2	7
4. Drazin, BRUISERS	5	1	6
5. Greenwald, REB-RAID	3	3	6

Compiled by Mark Litwin and Michael Greenwald (as of November 3rd)

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