Stern Current Events Club Heats Israeli-Speak on Arab Socialism

On Tuesday, April 7, Prof. Oded Reum, Israel's chief economist at the Center for the Study of the Islamic Revolution in the Middle East, discussed the current debates concerning Arab Socialism. In his talk, he outlined the various Islamic nationalist movements that have taken place in the Arab world during the 20th century and drew conclusions concerning Arab Socialism's position within the current revolutionary spectrum.

He advocated that the Arab Socialist movement not only addresses the political and economic issues that exist within the Middle East but also that it seeks to address the cultural and social needs of its people. He argued that Arab Socialism is a response to the challenges faced by the Arab world, particularly in the face of Western imperialism and colonialism. He emphasized the need for Arab Socialism to be a people's movement, one that is truly rooted in the Arab society and culture, rather than being imposed from outside.

Stern Current Events Club NSFs

The Stern Current Events Club will host a panel discussion on the theme of "Arab Socialism" on Tuesday, April 7, at 8 p.m. in the Koeh Auditorium. The panel will feature Prof. Oded Reum, Israel's chief economist at the Center for the Study of the Islamic Revolution in the Middle East, and guest speakers. The discussion will cover the history, philosophy, and current status of Arab Socialism, as well as its relevance to the contemporary Middle East.

Prof. Reum conversing with political science student Nasser's present view is that Arab unity must consist of a unity of countries that have a common Arab identity. The idea of Arab Socialism as a "New Arab Civilization" is one that Nasser believes is important for the Arab world. He sees Arab Socialism as a way to promote Arab unity and to create a new Arab identity.

However, it is important to note that Nasser's views on Arab Socialism have evolved over time. In the 1950s, he supported the idea of Arab Socialism as a way to promote Arab unity and to create a new Arab identity. However, after the Suez Crisis, he began to focus more on the need for Arab unity and to promote Arab Socialism as a way to promote Arab unity and to create a new Arab identity.

Changes In Curriculum Affect Education Majors

Dean Vogel announced that registration for the Fall 1964 term will take place during the first week of May. Several changes will occur, notably, in the elementary and secondary education programs.

The four-year elementary education program will be instituted to enable education majors to meet the new state requirements effective in September 1965. Next year (1964-1965) will be a transition year so that graduating seniors in June, 1965 will meet the new requirements. Students who will be juniors next year will begin the new requirements; next year's seniors will complete present requirements.

A sequence of student teaching will be instituted whereby a student teacher will complete her student teaching in the 7th semester. Students who have completed a B.R.E. program will also complete their required teaching in the 7th semester. New courses and changes which will be incorporated are: Math 14, Fundamentals of Math for elementary school teachers will be offered; Education 29-29 (methods) will begin in the upper semester of the junior year and be completed in the 1st semester of the senior year. Education 12, 25, 26, presently 3-credit courses will become 2-credit courses.

A five-year continuous program in secondary education will be initiated. Under this program, senior students will receive a B.A. at the end of their junior year. After a summer and a semester of study at graduate school, the student would be eligible to receive a provisional license. During the second semester of the 7th year, the student would attend graduate school. In June of the 5th year the student would receive a regular license and by August an M.S. Other changes include the introduction of a course in English at the Philosophy level. Freshmen and Sophomores will have the option of electing their self-defined "D" Bible course, the book of Daniel or Chronicles.

Solomon Edits Kochaviah '65

Rachel Solomon has been chosen by the Class of 1965 as editor in-chief of the Kochaviah. The annual Stern College yearbook, which is published by the senior class, will be produced under the guidance of Rachel Solomon. The Kochaviah '65 will be available to all members of the Stern community.

All seniors are expected to bring in ads to supplement the cost of publishing the yearbook.

Levingson Leaves $200,000 For Stern Scholarships

A legacy of $200,000 was left to Stern from the will of the late Dr. I. H. Bess. The legacy was left in memory of the late Dr. I. H. Bess, president of Stern College from 1945 to 1963.

The money will be used to establish a scholarship fund at Stern College. The fund will be used to support the cost of education for students who demonstrate academic excellence and financial need.

The first three awards of $10,000 each will be announced in May. The awards will be given to students who meet the criteria set forth by the scholarship committee.

Deans Laud Top Scholars

The annual Dean's List Luncheon was held at the Hotel St. Regis on Sunday, April 12. Stern's top students were honored at the event.

Each student was recognized for their academic achievements and contributions to the Stern community. The students were presented with certificates and scholar- ship awards for their outstanding work.

LSUC Presidents Praise Changes in Education

The Stern College presidents praised the changes in the education curriculum made by the Stern College administration. These changes were made to ensure that students receive a well-rounded education and to prepare them for success in their future careers.

The presidents expressed their belief that these changes will have a positive impact on the students and the Stern College community. They emphasized the importance of providing students with opportunities to explore their interests and to develop their skills.
Faith, Hope...

The rising cost of education has been a familiar theme for the past several years, and one need look no further than today's newspaper or this week's magazine for evidence of the situation. Colleges are expanding to provide for increased enrollment, and money is needed for the educational facilities and housing. It is no secret that every school subsidies its students with an amount of money equal to or more than the tuition and residence fee. Yeshiva University is no exception in this matter and it is not surprising that the dormitory fee has been raised to $450.

What is hard to swallow is the fact that the Stern College student body is asking the phrase "improved and expanded residence hall facilities to ensure our students a pleasant and comfortable atmosphere." It is conceivable that this one hundred dollar increase will be used to provide the proper dormitory counseling facilities that should be separate from the enforcement of rules and regulations. Will the facilities for medical care be improved by the presence of a trained nurse? Even with these improvements there would be a desperate need for the new school building and dormitory which have been promised for so long.

One can understand the difficulty in obtaining funds or land that is used for the building of a new dorm and school building, but what is irreconcilable is the apparent lack of concern on the part of the administration of the university. If anything is being done about these problems, it behoves those involved to at least give the girls a hint that someone is making every effort to rectify the existing situation.

And Charity

Recent articles in weekly magazines have discussed the problems of youth today and the moral issues with which every college student is faced. One would think, from the facts presented, that the picture is black and that one can expect nothing of value from today's young adults. However, a reassessment of the situation shows that many college students are definitely doing their share to improve existing situations in society, either through sacrifice of time and energy or through donation of money. Organizations such as the Peace Corps, UJC, MDA, and the Red Cross benefit from these efforts.

There are many causes that need the support of the Jewish youth of today. The Jews of Russia, Yemen, and Iraq, many yeshivot, and individual charities would be most grateful for our physical and financial support. There is no better way to show a sense of duty and responsibility to one's fellow human being than by giving—giving time, effort, and money. Because many of the students at Yeshiva and Stern do not have the time to give for these causes, the annual charity drive is held to enable everyone to do his share by contributing whatever money he is able to spare to the efforts of Piyusim and the many cenhivot in Israel that are working so hard to preserve Torah Judaism. Everyone is urged to give what he can, even to the cost of sacrificing a few pleasures, in order to fulfill this mitzva.
Faculty Footnotes
Dr. Eldeberg
Dr. Silvius Vatag, chairman of the Hebrew Department, has announced his recent publication, "The History of the Hebrew Language," which was published in Brussels in December, 1963, and contains a review of the recent book, "Eldeberg," by Abraham Ben David in Hebrew, February, 1964. He is also the author of a book about the history of the Hebrew language and scholars in medieval France, Germany, and Poland. He is also the editor of a book dedicated to the memory of the late Polish-Jewish historian, Louis Langer. The book will be published by the Hebrew University in the fall.

Mr. Vogel
Dean Dan Vogel has been selected to be one of the judges for the Jewish National Book Week competition. This year's judges are expected to present 20 books which are considered outstanding in their fields. The competition is aimed at promoting reading among Jewish children and adults.

Opportunities for Jobs in Europe
Offered in ASIS Summer Program
This summer, college students throughout the United States will have the unique opportunity of spending their summer working in Europe under the auspices of the American Student Information Service (ASIS), with headquarters in the Grand Unity of London, and places American students in temporary summer work in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Israel, and Liechtenstein.

All positions are pre-arranged before students leave for Europe with ASIS, which operates a number of such arrangements including work permits, housing, and travel arrangements. Work permits, housing, and travel are included in the cost of the program.

ASIS, a non-profit organization now in its seventh year in providing European summer jobs for students, offers opportunities to students to improve their skills and increase their understanding of the European countries they visit.

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Wine, Women And Song

Highlight Dorm Party

On April 15 a gala Yom Haatzmaut observance was sponsored by the Israeli Student Organization and the Dormitory Council of Stern College. The festivities were held in the Lounge of the Stern College Dormitory. One hundred fifty girls participated in the spirited celebration which brought a taste of Israel to Stern College. This was accomplished through beautiful pictorial displays of contemporary life in Israel as well as in song and dance. The pictures were divided into four groups representing: culture in Israel with photographs of the National Opera and Philharmonic Hall, Independence Day celebrations in Israel, Immigration, and kibbutzim.

Spontaneous entertainment was provided by the group who joined in singing and dancing in honor of the occasion. They were accompanied on the guitar by Judy Cohn. The highlight of the evening was prepared by Leah Besen and Yali Max. Kats off to chairman Nechama Sellman for a job well done.

M. Landsman

Religious Kibbutz Observes Day With Special Tefillot

One of the highlights of my year in Israel was witnessing the various celebrations of Yom Haatzmaut (Independence Day). As I was part of a Brit Akiva program, which was located on Kibbutz Yavne, it is only natural that my description concerns Independence Day celebrations on that kibbutz.

Before the first anniversary of the State, the members of Haikbutz Hadash (the religious kibbutz movement) began to consider the forms which the ceremonies should take. It seemed clear to them that this day was significant in the history of the Jewish people, and that it had to be given due recognition within the framework of the traditional festivals.

The ceremony began with a great kibbutz prayer. We were given a prayer which involved a rite of blessing on the presence of God, the Jewish people, and the new State of Israel. The prayer was followed by a song, "Hallelujah," which was sung with great enthusiasm.

After the song, a speech was given by a representative of the kibbutz. The speech was followed by a kibbutz parade, which included the entire kibbutz community. The girls were dressed in white dresses, and the boys were dressed in black suits. The parade was accompanied by music played on the kibbutz radio.

The parade was followed by a picnic, which was held in the kibbutz gardens. The picnic was attended by all the members of the kibbutz, as well as by some guests from other nearby kibbutzim.

Before the picnic, there was a brief ceremony, which was attended by all the members of the kibbutz. The ceremony was followed by a prayer, which was given by the rabbi of the kibbutz. The prayer was followed by a song, "Hallelujah," which was sung with great enthusiasm.

The picnic was held in the kibbutz gardens, which were decorated with beautiful flowers and trees. The picnic was divided into three parts: a picnic meal, a dance, and a farewell ceremony.

The picnic meal was served in an outdoor setting, with tables and chairs set up in the garden. The food was prepared by the members of the kibbutz, and it was delicious.

The dance was held in an outdoor setting, with music provided by the kibbutz radio. The dance was attended by all the members of the kibbutz, as well as by some guests from other nearby kibbutzim.

The farewell ceremony was held in the kibbutz hall, which was decorated with beautiful flowers and trees. The ceremony was attended by all the members of the kibbutz, as well as by some guests from other nearby kibbutzim.

After the farewell ceremony, the picnic was over, and the members of the kibbutz went back to their work and their studies. But the memory of the picnic will remain in their hearts, and it will be remembered for many years to come.

A Product of the Past

Deep in my consciousness is the realization that Israel was not a new gift, but was an achievement easily attained. It was a product of a most enviable and terrible calamity. The state itself is real because of those who now attend their lives. To defend it, I was born in America, and I have been spared from the sorrow and tragedy which have engulfed the world during my lifetime. I cannot remain detached from the implica
tions of this moment. If there is a scheme in history, if there is some purpose in the march of events, then the creation of the state of Israel is an event of great and inconceivable import. I want to shake off a typical American complacency and involve myself with this event.

Assimilation

People argue that this idea need not involve actually living in Israel. But I do not personally feel that this is necessary. I feel that I have felt for a long time the position of being both a Jew and an American is an anomalous one. The good American is an assimilationist, and I think that if we are really to be Jewish in America, we must be ashamed of the fact. We must be ashamed of the fact that we are not able to maintain our culture and our traditions, and that we cannot preserve our identity in a society which has a way of life which is different from ours.

In Israel, I feel that the realization that I was not a new gift, but was an achievement easily attained. It was a product of a most enviable and terrible calamity. The state itself is real because of those who now attend their lives. To defend it, I was born in America, and I have been spared from the sorrow and tragedy which have engulfed the world during my lifetime. I cannot remain detached from the implications of this moment. If there is a scheme in history, if there is some purpose in the march of events, then the creation of the state of Israel is an event of great and inconceivable import. I want to shake off a typical American complacency and involve myself with this event.

Theodor Herzl

Israel Senior Contemplates Decision On Aliyah

Israel — is it a dream or reality? Before I went to Israel I would often ask myself this question. We pray for Kibbutz Galayim daily as have Jews for two centuries. But always before the prayers were tinged with despair. A few isolated individuals made the perilous journey to Israel during the course of the last 26 years, but they found only ruins and desolation.

The traveler to Israel today does not find ruins and desolation. He finds an alive, vibrant society, busy-growing cities, green fields and newly-planted forests. The foreign oppressors have left and the land is Jewish. The prayer has been granted, and I have been privileged to see it. The circumstance amazes me, and it is hard to motivate me to live in Israel. Surely it is contradictory to believe that the destiny of the past is to return to their own borders, and then not to go when the opportunity is given.

M. Landsman

And there was wine ... as well as "real Israeli" falafel and cake.

And there were women ... almost the entire dormitory turned out (including Preeda Fink who was caught with a falafel in each hand).

And there were songs ... as well as lots of dancing. Here Judy Cohn plays her guitar as the girls sing Israeli songs.
A Student Reminiscence
On Year Spent in Israel

Israel Today:

An Idealistic, Materialistic Society

Sixteen years of independence have just been celebrated in Israel. This may seem a short period, of little importance to history; but it has been a long period of constant change and development for the present generation.

The country was built by pioneers who came to its shores not as individuals, but as one thousands, planning one dream. Idealism became a source for spiritual and physical strength. It was a power strong enough for turning a vast desert into a fertile country.

The country was built and idealism has been vanished. A new generation grows up in the free country — a generation of young boys and girls who don’t know the meaning of dreaming of a country. Theoretically, they know what idealism means, but they have never felt it themselves. This new generation follows the universal pattern of material values. Money, luxury, and comfort are more to the Jews of today. They meant little to the pioneers who built the country.

However, a tendency toward idealism is common to all Jews and women. In addition to this natural tendency, the Jewish youth cannot ignore the fact that the idealists are still needed to accomplish the work, in order to continue within the tradition of the pioneering spirit of Israel. Yet, the city has become completely materialistic.

Thus, a new society is forming, in which a combination of idealism and materialism is growing. This self-indulging society is a great danger to the future of the country. Materialism, in this case, is the result of a deep awe and fear that the government will not attract young people to go into the desert and build new towns. The materialism is strong enough so that it affects the whole society.

Ashdod, a future port of the Mediterranean, twenty-three miles south of Tel Aviv, is a regular stop for the Middle East liners. It attracts settlers in the beginning, but is soon deserted. In the beginning, Ashdod had a chapter from the Book of Proverbs that is so familiar, but now the songs have been replaced by the new life of the city. Love is perhaps harder, but people seem to be happier. They work harder, but they are not as busy. I will be happy in Israel, not only because of the love I feel, but because I believe in the future. I want to live in Ashdod and be a part of that future, on the high seas and be part of that future.

June 1, 1984

Ozal Celebration of Dnepropetrovsk Jews, Tel Aviv.

Decision on Aliyah

(Continued from page 4)

When two years of service are over, some of the settlers return to their homes. But most of those who go back to civilian life are attracted by the opportunities offered by urban life. Yet, many are undecided. They know what they want, but they don’t want to do anything. They feel they can do something better.

The young people want to return to the land and build new towns. This undertaking often involves extreme discomforts.

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Yavneh Members Attend Brookline Convention

Two representatives from Stern College, Miriam Lehan and Brryna Kalifon, attended the Yavneh weekend, March 6-8, in Brookline, Massachusetts. Approximately one hundred students from New York and Massachusetts were present at the weekend.

Friday evening there was dancing at the Young Israel of Brookline, and a talk by Rabbi Shmuel Spier on "The Good, the True, the Beautiful, and Judaism." A discussion and Coffee Shabbat followed. Saturday morning the delegates dined at the Young Israel and in the afternoon a panel discussion, featuring Professors William Low and Mr. Moshe Feist. The discussion topic was "The Role of the Intellectual in Jewish Society." The group was with the well-known Professor Bobbo. In the evening everyone attended an ice-skating party. Afterwards entertainment and a midnight sing-song were provided at the New Melody School Assembly. Before departure Sunday, a breakfast was given and Rabbi Kalifon called the Friday evening farewell address.

Brryna felt that "the weekend was a very pleasant and interesting change of pace, and a chance to meet new people." It was indeed fortunate, all felt, that a Yavneh weekend of this magnitude could be sponsored by the class on March 20. This was followed by an informal gathering on Saturday night.

Symposium

Stern and Yavneh held a joint symposium on Civil Rights. In it was:

Prof. Kisch And Dr. Bell Presents Aspects of Middle Ages At Forum

by Brryna Kalifon

Professor Ruth Kisch of Stern College Music Department and Dr. Dora Bell of the French Department presented a forum on March 18 in the student lounge. The topic of the forum was "Music of the Middle Ages." Dr. Bell spoke about the literature while Professor Kisch played and explained the musical pieces, some of which had been composed for the lyric poetry of that period.

Dr. Bell related how the early 1972 years between the main intellectual centuries witnessed the mingling of Latin with the various other dialects and with the passage of time was transformed into what we today refer to as Old French. Both the poetry and the prose of the time were written for the most part in Latin. Philosophical, theological, historical and literary literature nourished throughout the afore-mentioned period.

Epic Form

The medieval epic was Dr. Bell's topic. Epic was classified according to three categories or cycles which were based on either national or local heroes. These poems which dealt with time and its consequences was come to be referred to as courtly nor having to do with the ideals of earthly perfection, of absolute submission to man even if it means death. "Troubadour Ballads"

The tale twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries ushered in the chansons de toile or singing songs. It was during this time that women, both young and old, frequently accompanied themselves withinstrumental and artistic endeavors of various kinds, none of which have been preserved. The music of this time was technically known as monophonic music having a single line and lacking any real harmony. Despite though several instruments may accompany the singer. Troubadour music is be-

Conidence

To Faye Kaplan on the loss of her father. May she be comforted among the mourners of Zion.

Girls Celebrate Bard's Birthday

To celebrate the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, the girls of Stern College will travel to Stratford, Connecticut, to attend a performance of Shakespeare's Much Ado About Nothing. The play will be presented by the Shakespearian research company. Chairman Diane Hurwitz, Toby Hilsenstein, and Betty Berman, have prepared a full day excursion to Connecticut on Lag B'omer. April 18. It will include a bus ride to Stratford and a box lunch, as well as the performance.

The total cost of the trip

CLASS NEWS

Freshmen

Junior class held its annual book sale the week of March 9. Its co-chairmen were mềm, Rosenberg, and Kalifon, who brought in a total profit of $5. This class has received class rings and keys and has elected the student body for next year's yearbook. Eilat Selon is the editor-in-chief. A second dorm-committee Shabbat was held on March 1. It was followed by an informal gathering on Saturday night.

Sophomores

The Sophomore Club presented a forum on the theme of the year on April 10 and 11. The theme was Israel. Shirley Eilat and Fiorello Johnson performed several Israeli dances. Student interest was evident following the event. Rabbi Kalifon won the award at Shabbat Brurat.

Rabbi Moishe Shenon of Adas Japh on, New York, spoke on "The Deputy: Saturday afternoon and a kumzit followed. Chairman of the committee were Helene Weinblatt and Esther Taur. Decorations chairman were Yis­"

Junior class held its annual book sale the week of March 9. Its co-chairmen were Rachel Greenbaum, of Astor Helene Rosenberg.

Stern the class of 1965 also sold World's Fair tickets at a reduced rate.

Israeli Speaks on Arab Topic At Club Assembly

(Continued from page 1)

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DORM NEWS

Dormitory girls were the guests of the Jewish Center on 66th St. Manhattan, and the Teenek N.J. Jewish community last Shabbat. The first time dormitory girls went to Teenek as a group.

The Annual Weekend event at the Jewish Center was highlighted by a Shabbat afternoon symposium on "Religion in Italy" as viewed by Rabbi Reuven Yzak, Rabbi Kalifon, and Rabbi Al­ryan. A second session was held the evening of March 9th, a student social event.

The late twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries witnessed the mingling of Latin with the various other dialects and with the passage of time was transformed into what we today refer to as Old French. Both the poetry and the prose of the time were written for the most part in Latin. Philosophical, theological, historical and literary literature nourished throughout the afore-mentioned period.

Epic Form

The medieval epic was Dr. Bell's topic. Epic was classified according to three categories or cycles which were based on either national or local heroes. These poems which dealt with time and its consequences was come to be referred to as courtly nor having to do with the ideals of earthly perfection, of absolute submission to man even if it means death. "Troubadour Ballads"

The tale twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries ushered in the chansons de toile or singing songs. It was during this time that women, both young and old, frequently accompanied themselves withinstrumental and artistic endeavors of various kinds, none of which have been preserved. The music of this time was technically known as monophonic music having a single line and lacking any real harmony. Despite though several instruments may accompany the singer. Troubadour music is be-