Hirt Appointed Vice President at RIETS

By David Kaufman

After serving as administrator of RIETS for twenty years, Rabbi Robert S. Hirt has been appointed Vice-President for Administration and Professional Education at RIETS, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yeshiva University, and which was recently added to the list of eighteen additions to the RIETS and YP additions is being set forth in the form of $17,000,000 in the form of gifts and pledges was raised for the University.

In his address during the convocation that preceded the dinner, Vice-President Bush denounced international terrorism as evil, and expressed concern for anti-Semitism, both in the US and abroad. "The Soviet Union has joined other nations in using the United Nations as a forum for anti-Semitism," said Mr. Bush, citing the "Zionism is Racism" resolution as an example of anti-Semitism in the United Nations. He expressed particular concern over the plight of Soviet Jewry, and on the national level, the threat posed by neo-Nazi groups and the rising popularity of Louis Farahak, who Mr. Bush named "the best peddler of anti-Semitism." Mr. Bush also called Israel "our foremost strategic friend in the Middle East," and in his address, Mr. Bush assured his audience that the United States would only try to facilitate negotiations, but will never attempt to impose a settlement.

Busch Addresses Chanuka Dinner

By Joshua Kaplan

On Sunday, December 15, Yeshiva University held its sixtieth annual Chanukah dinner. Honorary degrees were granted to the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. George Bush, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, the honorable Meir Rosene, and five prominent business leaders. Preliminary reports indicate that a record-setting $17,000,000 in the form of gifts and pledges was raised for the University.

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When asked whether anyone else's position was jeopardized by his appointment, Rabbi Hirt replied that there was only "uncertainty as to what this position means and how it affects others, which is natural with anything that is new." As to reports that Rabbi Chaslip was upset with Rabbi Hirt's appointment, Rabbi Hirt stated that, "there is no reason (for Rabbi Chaslip) to be upset, he is the essential responsibility of the University. With his newly appointed position, Rabbi Hirt will be able to successfully coordinate the various schools and units of RIETS. Until now, Dr. Miller had assumed the task of administrator to all the RIETS schools, including the Mazer Yeshiva Program, the Semicha program, and the School of Music.

The responsibility for these schools will now be Rabbi Hirt's. He intends to "provide as much energy and interest to RIETS and all of its components and to complete a mission that has been growing tremendously in the last few years, adding the notable four-year Semicha programs, the Kollel Yehon, and the Yadin Yadon Kollel, the new facility for the Belz School of Music and the expanding Divisional Community Services. This rapid growth exemplifies RIETS as a central entity within Yeshiva University. With his newly appointed position, Rabbi Hirt will be able to successfully coordinate the various schools and units of RIETS. Until now, Dr. Miller had assumed the task of administrator to all the RIETS schools, including the Mazer Yeshiva Program, the Semicha program, and the School of Music. The responsibility for these schools will now be Rabbi Hirt's. He intends to "provide as much energy and interest to RIETS and all of its components and to complete a mission that has been growing tremendously in the last few years, adding the notable four-year Semicha programs, the Kollel Yehon, and the Yadin Yadon Kollel, the new facility for the Belz School of Music and the expanding Divisional Community Services. This rapid growth exemplifies RIETS as a central entity within Yeshiva University.

Along with the statement came a list of eighteen additions implemented by RIETS in recent years under the direction of Rabbi Chaslip, including the Presidential B'kiosh Program, the Chaverim Program, the Gruss Kolel and the Contemporary Halachic program, "All these programs and projects," the statement read, "were undertaken in addition to what was the original core of RIETS and YP, and which was and is the essential responsibility of the office. Incredibly, this varied and rich cornucopia of RIETS and YP additions is being managed efficiently without added manpower and relatively negligible budgetary increase."

The coming months will undoubtedly be the ramification of Rabbi Hirt's appointment. For now, the appointment appears to be a positive step toward the continued success of RIETS and its divisions.

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Keynote Address

Ambassador Rosene delivered a highly charged address telling of his flight from the hands of the Nazis at the age of ten. In addition, he spoke of the importance of Jewish pride and the uniqueness of the Jewish people. "Never has there been another instance in recent history of a people whose political state and religious center were destroyed, its land devastated, its members driven off and dispersed to the far corners of the earth, only to survive in creativity and dignity, to retain their faith, and to return to their land and rebuild after nineteen hundred years." He linked the survival of the Jewish people to their faith in G-d, steadfastness to Torah, and the determination to return and rebuild their ancient capital.
Get A Fix

Helter Shelter

Optimally, the nature of the college experience involves a give and take relationship between the university and its students, each meeting obligations and facilitating the fulfillment of worthy goals. To achieve the scholastic requirements posed before him, the student must be committed to utilizing the maximum educational opportunities provided by the university. By the same token, university administrators must be committed to fulfilling the basic needs of their students. Unfortunately, in one area the administration has failed. If students are not provided with facilities that enable them to study properly, they cannot be expected to reach their maximum potential. Midterms and finals generate a great deal of pressure for students. The students, therefore, should not be further burdened. In the last few weeks we have reviewed an entire semester's worth of work during the modest library hours. Many universities accommodate their students by expanding room and study hours and time involved in registration, traditionally a dreaded experience. This system has worked so well that the memories of long lines and closed computers have long faded.

Record Time

In the Fall of 1982, computerized registration began at Yeshiva College. This major step was underlined by many of the students desiring to remove problems and time involved in registration, traditionally a dreaded experience. This system has worked so well that the memories of long lines and closed computers have long faded. To foster this change, the student body, the Office of the Registrar has proposed to establish a comprehensive system capable of producing transcripts. Such an expansion will ultimately save time and enable transcripts to be sent at an even faster rate than the present rush service. We urge the Office of the Registrar to implement this proposal as soon as possible.

Senators React

To the Editor:

The basketball team would like to wish a Refush Sheinbaum, who is the son of Shulamit, Style co-captain for Yeshiva for seven years and has been co-captain for the last three years.

The writing team would like to wish a Refush Shlomo, who is the son of Rachel, Style co-captain for Yeshiva for seven years and has been co-captain for the last three years.

MazeL TOV.

Mr. Hirt's pre-determined verdict would not have been the same had we personally attended an important meeting at which we passed a significant resolution to establish a University Writing center. Surely he must realize that great effort both on the Senate floor and in committee was spent on this issue. In fact, it is not feasible to extend the library hours; however, the problem could be alleviated by the availability of study halls.

We urge the university to consider the seriousness of this matter and to expedite a solution to this problem.

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November 10th marked the tenth anniversary of U.N. Resolution 3379 that equates Zionism with racism. Since its inception, the resolution resulted in the resignation of former United States' ambassador to the U.N., Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, and was condemned by both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, a former United States ambassador to the U.N. said that the passage of the resolution equates Zionism with racism resolution "symbolized the death of the dream of the U.N. as an institution dedicated to reason, democracy and peace." In light of all this controversy, the resolution's tenth anniversary seems to warrant an examination of its validity.

To understand the full significance of the Zionism-is-Racism resolution, it is necessary to understand the context in which the term "racism" has come into the context of the United Nation's usage. In U.N. discourse, to be "racist" is the ultimate political crime, and "racist" is the ultimate violation of human rights. A state which is based on racism is an outlaw state, and therefore unworthy of membership in the U.N.'s "family of nations." Moreover, a racist state has no rights whatsoever to self-defense. What a tragic irony it would be if the United Nations, which played a crucial role in Israel's creation, would be the one to strip it of its legitimate right of self-defense.

Is the notion of the Jewish state, which is the hallmark of Zionism, a racist concept? The answer is student senators, if we look at the way that Zionism is defined and explained. In the words of the French philosopher Simone Weil, racism is simply "a more romantic version of nationalism," or a desire to focus only on the unique qualities of a group, rather than on exclusionary practices, whether they do so openly or not.

Most countries use immigration controls to maintain their self-determination, nationalistic character. This is also true of the Jewish state, however, there is an important difference that makes it difficult to claim that Zionism from the nationalism of the Western nations.

The Jewish state's criterion for nationality is a religious one. Interestingly, to the extent that racism is dependent on racial differences, this actually reboots the resolution. The immigration of Zionist Jews into the United States, which continued long after the state of Israel, became the current immigration of black Jews from Ethiopia are clear illustrations of racial considerations that were ignored in favor of religious criteria.

It does not seem that one can accuse Zionism of being more racist, and therefore, any less legitimate than any other form of nationalism, such as American or Arab nationalism. Since at the present time, the confrontation is not to consider nationalism as inherently racist, and since Zionism is no more racist than any other form of nationalism, the resolution, which singles out Zionism, is in fact with inaccurate and invalid.

Beware of the Writer

There is no way that writers can be tamed and rendered docile. They must be told that they are not to be taken for granted with an iota of respect for the writer. They must also be told that they are to be taken as they are, without any effort to be taken for their own or not.

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Letters to the Editor

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Mr. Hirt's article not only suffers from a reliance of shallow generalizations but also lacks any substantive recommendations which address any problems that exist. It would be nice to be able to say in Mr. Hirt's defense that when witnessing a Senate meeting for himself he had even attended a Senate meeting. We cannot ask him to include where he had not yet witnessed, but we can ask that he wait to write until he is working from a strong basis.

In all fairness, we must note that Mr. Hirt did recommend a change in the selection process for senators. Unfortunately, he is the one about which he provides the least information. The new selection process which he so cavalierly dismisses is not merely one by which an elitist group beggars its success. Although the outgoing Senate recommends a new group of students, the Student Council must ratify the applicants, the Lower Classmen poll, and the faculty. A significant part of the student body, I set out to report the facts gathered.

Period.

My survey of a cross-section of the student body revealed that there was no "verdict" passed. After speaking to many faculty, and a significant part of the student body, I set out to report the facts gathered.

Lance Hirt Responds:

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The comments of the writer are worth considering. If we take his point of view, we may be able to see the situation from a different perspective. He suggests that the writer's letter is a "verdict" that the writer is trying to force. If this is true, then we must be careful not to allow the writer to define our opinions for us.

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**Yeshiva Under Censure**

*By David Schoenbrun*

Executive Vice President Dr. Egon Brenner travelled to Washington last spring to meet with officials of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP). The AAUP placed Yeshiva University on censure in June 1976.

The AAUP, in a letter dated June 28, 1976, stated that YU must meet all requirements of the Faculty Handbook, including a requirement that the university conduct a fair and impartial faculty hearing on a member who is accused of unprofessional conduct.

The AAUP also asserted that YU must meet all requirements of the Academic Freedom and Tenure Program, including a requirement that the university conduct a fair and impartial faculty hearing on a member who is accused of unprofessional conduct.

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Yeshiva University has appealed the censure to the AAUP, and the AAUP has agreed to conduct a hearing on the appeal.

The appeal hearing is scheduled for October 13, 1976, at Yeshiva University.

The AAUP has also granted Yeshiva University a 30-day extension to comply with the requirements of the Faculty Handbook.

**Poli Sci’s New Look**

*By Eric Cohen*

Two years ago several major changes were made in the YC curriculum which brought about an increase in flexibility and a decrease in requirements. More recently, additional changes have been made through the Political Science department.

According to Dr. Ruth Bevan, chairman of the department, the new changes allow students to specialize in one of the four general fields of the major. Required courses are the Fundamentals of Politics (POL 1001), taught by Bevan, and American Government and Politics (POL 2001), taught by Dr. Blank.

The student must also choose one course from each of the following fields: American Studies, Comparative Politics, International Politics, and Political Philosophy.

Also introduced in the revised Political Science curriculum is the “Problems in Politics” sequence. Every semester a new topic under this heading will be taught. Additionally, the student may choose approximately 12 elective credits from the various courses offered. Since Political Science is a constantly changing discipline, courses must be flexible to meet the changing needs and interests of the students.

This new system provides for the faculty to discuss current topics and subjects with students who want to study up to date course material.

**New Scholarships at Cardozo**

Dean Michael Hecht recently announced the establishment of the David Berg and Family Scholarship Fund. The fund, a scholarship for Cardozo law students to be available to YC and SCW students. The candidates for the scholarship will be selected by a special committee chaired by Dean Hecht, a representative of the Board of Trustees. The committee will be charged with selecting the recipients of the scholarship. The fund will be used to provide financial assistance to students in need.

The size of the fund is expected to grow beyond its current endowment in coming years.

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Well-Read

On Monday evening, December 9, in a rather rare literary event for Yeshiva, the poet, Robert Pack, gave a reading of his recent work to a group of approximately forty students and faculty. Robert Pack, a professor of literature at Middlebury College in Vermont, has published several volumes of poetry and essays, and has received national recognition for his work. He was invited to Yeshiva by Dr. Will Lee, associate professor of English.

Pack began with poems from his book, Faces in a Single Tree. This set of poems records a series of engaging monologues abstracted from various family situations. The next set of poems, taken from his forthcoming book, revolves around the life of Pack's invented character, Clayfield. The Stern Scholar-studied audience, along with other interested students, quickly warmed up to the touching, and often humorous readings. Pack's presentation, which ran for about an hour and a half, was followed by a question and answer session with the students present.

Schottenstein Plans Revised

By Ira Press

According to Ram Roth who, along with Barry Rosenberg, serves as Co-Chairman of the Student Facilities Committee, the plans for the Schottenstein Center for Student Activities have been revised. These revisions have been implemented during recent meetings of the committee. As part of the new plans, more space will be given for the WYUR studios than was allocated under the previous plans. In addition, the studio will have a glass partition which will block the noise from the same floor. Roth contended that the partition "will allow the station to serve as the hub in the new Student Union building."

Further changes include the abandonment of the proposed garden on the building's roof. This move was necessitated by a lack of funds. This financial difficulty also forced the administration to postpone the development of the building's "penthouse" level, but administrative officials have promised the committee that they will build this section as soon as they can afford to do so. There is also a question as to the need for a student game lounge in the Schottenstein Center now that one exists in the newly completed Max Stern Athletic Center. Student input will be taken into account when deciding this, and other questions regarding the center.

While plans for the proposed penthouse have been postponed temporarily, the remaining floor of the building will still be used for student government offices, student publications, WYUR and the lounge area. Questions were recently sent out to every student and club leader at YC, asking for suggestions as to the general use of the center and for the specific needs of various clubs. Out of nearly fifty questions, almost which were sent out, only four people responded. The committee is grateful to those leaders who responded, but feels that the overall display of apathy was disappointing.

The building is presently being cleared out and should be ready for construction shortly. The Student Facilities Committee is presently looking for two students in their junior years to chair the committee for next year, and to represent student opinion regarding the center during the construction period.

Anyone interested should contact Ram Roth M231, 785-5226, or Barry Rosenberg M223, 960-5325. Student participation on this project is of paramount importance in order to insure that the students' best interests are represented.

Career Corner

January 6 - Bankers Trust resumes due

January 16 - Shearson Lehman Capital Markets resumes due

February 10 - Bankers Trust interviewing on campus

Shearson Lehman investment banking program

Chemical Bank

Merrill Lynch resumes due

Attention January Graduates:

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CAREER CORNER

Wednesday, January 8, 1986

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Corporate Executives Highlight Career Seminar

On Monday night, December 16, a Finance Forum was held in Furst Hall featuring four individuals who specialize in investment banking, sales and trading, financial analysis and corporate acquisitions. The seminar, which attracted over eighty students, was organized by the Office of Career Services and sponsored by the Senior Class, the Economics Society and the Math Club.

The four speakers discussed which courses to take in college, degree and graduate school options, interviews, resumes, and the experience of being an orthodox Jew in the field of investment banking.

The first speaker, Mr. Tony Glickman, a Vice-President of Chemical Bank, explained that his goals were to spend time with his family, learn, and go to Israel each summer. To achieve this end, he said, a job in sales and trading was the best avenue because his hours are limited. He works from 8:30 to 1:30 every day although he is awake at 4:30 every morning to hear the condition of the European and Oriental financial markets. He explained that most people involved with sales and trading have an MBA degree because it is essential for career advancement. However, he said, that due to the present glut of students studying for their MBA degree, it is essential to attend one of the best business graduate schools.

Mr. David Rabinowitz, a 1980 graduate of Yeshiva College, discussed the many facets of being an Orthodox Jew in the field of investment banking. He pointed out that the work of a financial analyst consists of a minimum seventy hour work week and a high-pressured schedule. He acknowledged that it is difficult to take off for Shabbos and holidays, but that the people in his office understand and works harder the rest of the week.

The program was followed by a lengthy question and answer session. Those who attended the forum found it informative and enlightening. According to Robbie Froblinger, Senior Class President, "The forum was well prepared and did a great job of sorting things out for us. We owe a great debt of thanks to the Career Services for building up the office from scratch and providing us with a non-Jewish audience who could ever have hoped for with our resumes, interviews and job opportunities."

YU Places in Programming Competition

By Ira Press

On December 8th, YU placed second in the annual ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) New York Regional Programming Contest. The ACM is a national organization which circulates various publications, holds seminars and provides other services for professionals in the computer field. Each year, at their national convention, they sponsor a programming competition between the best schools from each of their twelve regions. Each region holds a competition to determine which two schools will represent it in the national contest. Renesler Polytech and YU came in first and second, respectively, from the Greater New York Region. The two schools will send representatives to the national competition in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 5th.

Twenty teams, representing fifteen schools, participated in this year's competition held at 10:00 and ended at 4:00. The YU team included students Yosef Gold, Andrew Linder, Eric Safern and Zvi Sebrow. The competition consisted of seven programming exercises which had to be completed in the shortest amount of time. Six of the teams completed all problems. Out of the six teams which completed all of the problems, Polytech and YU completed two, winning second place.

YU's entry has boosted student morale tremendously. As one student remarked, "the superb showing in the competition serves as testimony to the advanced nature of YU's computer department, and we all wish them the best of luck in the upcoming contest."
Yeshiva's Hidden Treasure

By Dev Fagel

A significant facet of the university, and one that is unique to Yeshiva University, is the Yeshiva University Museum, located on the ground floor of the Gottman Library. The hard work and dedication of the student employees has been overlooked by YU students, not just this year, but since its inception. Every year, many beautiful and informative exhibits pass through the museum doors, attended by the students who reside so close to its display. The employees of the museum have recognized this lack of awareness and have begun a program to rectify the situation.

The purpose of the museum is to expose the students to the arts, music, literature, and art history. The museum aims to show the students that there are many facets to Jewish values. The creation of a past and present generation, such as ceremonial objects, rare books, recordings, videos, and models is utilized to accomplish this goal. The second purpose is geared more towards Yeshiva students than towards the thousands of guests who visit the museum.

The museum seeks to give students studying Jewish history an opportunity to see, first hand, the creations of the people they are learning about, rather than just reading about them. The present exhibit which has been on display since November, "The Art of Celebration," displays the Jewish holidays through architectural facades. Each set of vases is in honor of a different holiday: Rosh Hashanah, Sukkot, Chanukah, Purim, Pesach, Shavuot, a wedding, and a Brit Milah. Each celebrated day has been depicted, using the symbols associated with that holiday. The next exhibition, which will be on display starting next February is called "Ashkenaz: the German-Jewish heritage." This exhibit will contain manuscripts, antique textiles and ceremonial objects from Germany.

According to Dr. Rothenberg, the hotline offers students "a way to ask questions about things they've felt self-conscious or embarrassed about. It is hoped that a major advantage of the hotline is its anonymity, guaranteeing the confidentiality of the conversation.

The hotline is "part of the effort of the office to reach out to students and take greater interests in their individual needs." If you are a student who wants to talk, wants advice on a personal issue, or just wants to "get something off his chest," the numbers to call for the Peer Advising Hotline are 3225, 3458 and 3237. The hotline service is available Monday and Wednesdays 10:15-11:15 p.m.

Centennial Update

A century is almost upon us, and Yeshiva University is ready to celebrate this important milestone. The University's Centennial Committee has already been successful in forming various special programs, classes, and events that are sure to please the student body. The academic year has been filled with numerous exciting events and continued improvements, enriching the quality of life at Yeshiva. By popular demand, one thousand signed first-day stamp covers will be autographed by designates envelopes are now available. Those who purchase the stamp will be invited to a special ceremony. The stamp will be featured on the NBC Sunday morning television program "First Estate: Religion in Review," where Dr. Norman Lamm, President of YU since 1976 will be interviewed.

Commentator Interviews

Israel's Ambassador

By Steven Cohen

In an exclusive interview with The Commentator, Meir Roosene, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, addressed some of the major areas of concern to the Israeli government. Roosene, a veteran of government service in Israel for more than 15 years, has played a role in formulating Israel's national policy in areas as diverse as human rights, nuclear energy and international assistance. He has also been involved in Israel's international relations during his service as ambassador to the United States. The following are excerpts from the interview.

The 1987 State of Religion in Review," with Jordan seems to improve negotiations, Syria's relationship with Jordan is not coming together successfully because of the provisions of the Camp David accords as we have. Over 50 points in the accords have been ignored by Egypt. We are looking forward to Egypt's reassessment of their present position, in the interest of peace and cooperation between our countries.

The museum administration realizes that the museum's programs and the student body have not come together successfully because of the availability and interest of the students has not been taken into account when planning events. The museum staff has been open to suggestions from students in order to heighten the students' interest in the museum and learn the wealth of information it offers. The program directors wish to accommodate the students interests. Students should take advantage of this opportunity, just across the street.

On the Effect of the Pollard Scandal on American-Israeli Relations

The Pollard case will have no effect whatsoever on relations between our country and the United States. Our friendship with the United States is very strong and won't be damaged by any unfortunate incident. The spy incident was in total contradiction to Israeli policy and necessary measures are being taken to prevent its recurrence. Furthermore, the incident will not harm the position of Israel, we need to maintain the support of the United States Congress. Congress has always been our best interest of both governments, and, as a consequence, their approval of both financial and strategic aid to Israel and the U.S. has been very strong.

Prospects for Improved Relations Between Israel and Egypt

Discussions are now underway between representatives of Egypt and Israel regarding the present state of relations between our two countries. Hopefully things will begin to improve soon beginning with the Egypt ambassador's return to Israel. Regrettably, until now our peace with Egypt has been one-sided, as the Egyptians have been constrained by the provisions of the Camp David accords as we have. Over 50 points in the accords have been ignored by Egypt. We are looking forward to Egypt's reassessment of their present position, in the interest of peace and cooperation between our countries.

Present State of Peace Process Between Jordan and Israel

We are ready to begin negotiations whenever Hussein is. And I expect Hussein is ready to begin - he has been looking forward to strong external pressure. Every time we are about to begin negotiations, Syria demands preconditions before negotiations begin. First they demand that Syria must be directly involved in the negotiating process. Then they demand that the Soviet Union be involved also. And finally they demand an international framework for the negotiations. King Hussein must change his present attitude or there will be no hope for reaching an agreement.

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THE COMMENTATOR Monday, January 6, 1986
YU: 100 Years in Retrospect

By Lance Hirt

On September 15, 1886, a handful of young elementary school children crowded around a table in a small room on the Lower East Side of Manhattan and listened to a lesson in their new school. Not one of these children could have imagined what this school, Etz Chaim, would be like one hundred years later. The one room in which they sat on the first day of class evolved into a network of fifteen undergraduate and graduate schools, four separate campuses, and an annual operating cost of $70,000,000. During the past century, not only have the size and goals of YU changed, but its basic ideologies have been modified as well. YU's Centennial is a time to rejoice and to reflect upon the historical progression of the institution, both physically and spiritually.

Although Yeshivat Etz Chaim was established one hundred years ago, it was not for another ten years that the actual predecessor of YU, the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, was chartered by the New York Board of Regents. RIETS was envisioned by its founders as more than just a school with yeshiva courses, but rather as a movement to restore Torah knowledge to a quickly assimilating American Jewish community. Regardless of the fact that its charter allowed room for secular education, these subjects were excluded from the school's curriculum. As a result, most students who were interested in pursuing their secular education avoided YU. In fact, at that time ninety percent of City College graduates were Jewish.

Many credit Dr. Bernard Revel with introducing the synthesis of Talmudic studies with secular education. While it is true that Dr. Revel initiated his idea into a working model, the need and desire to learn was introduced by the students themselves. In 1904, realizing the necessity to teach English to many of the students, RIETS hired a young elementary school graduate named David Barash. Not wishing to be an intellect of the great scholars, Mr. Barash did not teach the conventional cat and mouse story books but rather some simple stories to many of the students, who were mostly European, learn how to read and speak, but many expressed interest in the subjects and wished to continue these studies. The administrators, however, were vehemently opposed to introducing formal secular education and refused to discuss the issue. The disagreement caused discontent for many students who felt that mere elementary English would not satisfy their intellectual needs and the needs of the American public whom they would be teaching.

In January 1906, the directors of RIETS circulated a document asking their students to promise by signature a dedication to their Talmudic studies and forswear secular education altogether. As a result, and a Ph.D. from Dropsie College in 1912. He was a noted talmid chaim and was influenced by the background contributed to his views on Torah and secular education, views similar to those of the nineteenth-century scholar, Rav Shimon Rafael Hirsch. Rav Hirsch claimed that the application of the values of Torah in a given civilization had always been the historic Jewish task. He supported these views with a passage in the Talmud (Avot 2:2), "it is well to combine Torah with some worldly occupation." On a personal level, this ideology seemed consistent with Dr. Revel's lifestyle and background. In terms of his views towards RIETS, however, it was not. Rav Hirsch's views were not formulated by concessions made as a result of the pressures of the times; on the contrary, he felt that the combination of Jewish and secular knowledge is an integral part of the world concept.

Dr. Revel, on the other hand, was disturbed by his students' rapid assimilation. The administrators, rather than as a movement to restore Torah knowledge to a quickly assimilating American Jewish community. Regardless of the fact that its charter allowed room for secular education, these subjects were excluded from the school's curriculum. As a result, most students who were interested in pursuing their secular education avoided YU. In fact, at that time ninety percent of City College graduates were Jewish.

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Through the Eyes of its Director

By Rabbi Benjamin Wach

The concept of Kiruv R'choldm is so basic to the philosophy of the James Striar School of General Jewish Studies (JSS) that it is all but invisible. The JSS has always been committed to the idea of Kiruv, that is, bringing people closer to Judaism and to Jewish life.

But, as with any other institution, the JSS has had its challenges. It has had to adapt to the changing times and to the changing needs of its students.

In 1975, Rabbi Besdin, the founder of the JSS, summed up his approach to the school: "The JSS is not only a place where students learn about Judaism, but also a place where students can experience Judaism."

This philosophy has been贯彻 throughout the years, and it has been one of the main reasons why the JSS has been so successful.

The school has been able to attract students from all over the world, and it has been able to keep them engaged and interested in their studies.

The JSS is not just a school, but a community. The students are not just learning, but they are also living the values of Judaism.

The JSS has been able to adapt to the changing times, and it has been able to keep its focus on the core values of Judaism.

The JSS is a place where students can learn about Judaism, but also a place where they can experience it. The JSS is not just a school, but a community.
American is the most technologically advanced society in the world, and yet to many it seems to be, with its anxieties and violence, on the verge of a societal nervous breakdown.

Science, Caliban and Satan

By Dr. Manfred Weidhorn

Has the scientific enterprise—the "Great Experiment" indeed—been worth it? The unexamined premise on which modern industrial civilization rests is the belief in progress and in the ultimate beneficence of science. But we may be guilty of a fallacy. The advantage we have over our forebears is only physical comfort, not necessarily happiness. The belief in progress is made possible by the confusion of these two states of being. A peasant in 911 A.D. may have been physically miserable in many ways, but if he accepted his lot as G-d-given and if he set his hopes on the hereafter, he was probably happier than many an affluent modern man surrounded by marvels of applied science.

The many ills of modern life suggest that the impact of science on human behavior has not been for the better. America is the most technologically advanced society in the world, and yet to many it seems to be, with its anxieties and violence, on the verge of a societal nervous breakdown, while others complain incessantly that in this land of science nothing mechanical works anymore. Despite these difficulties, the average man thinks that, because of gadgets and comforts, the quality of life is better now than it was a thousand years ago—though not, curiously enough, than a generation ago—and the antiquary thinks it worse. In all likelihood, it has remained the same. We have solved some problems only to find them replaced by others, and indeed the second generation of problems may often be the by-product of the resolution of the first. The sum of the problem is, one suspects, the same. Though we no longer worry about lighting bolts, we may be injured by faulty electric wiring; the saber-toothed tiger is gone, but the muggers prosper; diphtheria spares us so that cancer can get us. Living with other people and nations, and above all with oneself, is the same as it has always been. The arts, especially the art of living, exhibit no remarkable progress. In one sense, the world has been utterly transformed; in another sense, the inner life of man has been left untouched by the tidal wave of science. Plus ca change, plus ca reste.

The trouble is that the wonderful findings of "pure science" do not remain the objects of contemplation or adoration but are quickly transformed into technology, and technology in turn into the vagaries of manufacturing and the vulgarities of advertising. Willy nilly the man of "pure science" is part of his society, and he does not sufficiently take account of the race he thinks he is enlightening or improving.

Shakespeare's Caliban speaks for the race of man when he says to his teacher, "You taught me language, and my profit on't is, I know how to curse." Terrible words, these; they express the Jewish concept of Yetzer Horah, the evil impulse; the Christian concept of original sin; the Freudian concept of inborn aggressiveness. Man is taught the wonders of electricity and by means of it builds Auschwitz; he is apprised of the mysteries of the atom, and his first application of the new knowledge is Hiroshima.

As Will Durant said, "One art alone has made indubitable progress, and that is the art of war." The scientist claim moral immunity. We do not grant such immunity to a man who places a five-year-old boy at the disposal of a five-year-old boy. Nor can we accept his claim to be put at our disposal. Nor can we allow it; Caliban prefers the technology and the politicians he desires.

Like certain aspects of Christianity and of Communism, science is perhaps too good, delicate, or dangerous for this world. It has not failed, but man has; he is not worthy of it. Nor is this the first time in history that a wonderful idea has miscarried, that a new dawn turned out to be only a morning after. For science now appears to some of us, as, at best, a gigantic irrelevance, a terrible illusion and, at worst, a calamity. As we wonder whether our days will end prematurely in an atomic holocaust or an ecological disaster, or whether we will be spared these only to survive into a Huxleyan Brave New World, or simply a Kafkaesque nightmare, we cannot but condemn a science married to a technology out of control, by the politics and economics of a Caliban; a science which, by multiplying and magnifying man's powers for mischief, confronts us with a doomsday of our own making.

Christopher Marlowe wrote better than he knew when, on the very eve of the Scientific Revolution, he dramatized the story of a man damning himself by seeking forbidden knowledge. Through his Dr. Faustus, our forefathers revealed to the world by means of supernatural powers obtained through black magic from Satan, is a medieval figure, the tale has an eerie modern relevance.

Too many Calibans are among us, or, if you will, too much of Caliban is in everyone of us, for this awesome mastery of nature to be put at our disposal. Nor can the scientist claim moral immunity. We do not grant such immunity to a man who places a psychotic individual at the controls of an operating bulldozer, or a man who places a loaded submachine gun at the disposal of a five-year-old boy. Equally injurious or futile is the prescription of more and better technology: Caliban will not be content until every man is equipped with the saber of the age.

Therefore, we must accept the unexamined premise that history has been physically miserable in many ways, but if he set his hopes on the hereafter, he was probably happier than many an affluent modern man surrounded by marvels of applied science.
The Future of Biology: New Wave Microscopy

By Mark Marshall

Few areas of technology have inspired as much excitement over new advances in computer technology. Today computers play an integral role in the lives of almost every single one of us. Microprocessors in our cars, in our homes, and in the workplace have simplified and more convenient. However, the most conspicuous and dramatic configuration of the computer is the microcomputer.

Within the last few years the computer has found a place in business and on college campuses has increased tremendously. The IBM has announced plans for improvements in the computer disk drives, in which some day include a terminal in every dorm room. Other universities, such as Drexel College and Carnegie-Mellon in Pittsburgh, already have similar programs in action. At these schools incoming freshmen pick up computers along with their orientation kits. Computers are used on these campuses for functions ranging from word-processing and tutoring to electronic mail and retrieval. The computer can be used to answer a question, research a paper, or even write an essay.

Advances in the way computers store data help to make this possible. Existing technology allows computers to store the equivalent of entire encyclopedias on small optical disks. The microprocessors are tiny marvels that are able to handle the vast amount of data that comes into their processing core. The microprocessor is essentially a central processing unit that can perform millions of calculations per second. Since the advent of the microprocessor, computers have become smaller and more powerful than ever before.

Future computers will combine the expandability of the IBM and the Apple II with the power and ease of the Macintosh. Already Apple has dumped Steven Jobs along with his idea of closed architecture. A more flexible and more powerful version of the Mac, called the Macintosh, is expected to be released later this year. Similar updated versions of the IBM PC and the Apple II may be on the way.

Another way the new computers take advantage of their potential power is with software emulators. In the past it was not possible to run programs from incompatible computers without investing in expensive hardware which cost almost as much or more than the computer itself. Now, these new programs allow computers to emulate other computers through a process called virtualization. Virtualization is the process of creating a virtual machine that can run any software. The virtual machine is a software layer that allows the computer to run different operating systems, including those not originally designed to run on the computer.

The Macintosh's graphics capability and operating system uses icons and friendly messages that allow users to operate the computers without having to memorize arcane and complicated commands. Unfortunately, attempts to develop a similar system for the IBM have met with mediocre results and law suits. Plus some time in January '86. A totally open Mac is expected to be released later in the year. Similar updated versions of the IBM PC and the Apple II may be on the way.

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The significance of the molecular biology is underscored by the fact that numerous Nobel Prizes have been awarded to researchers for their work in this field. The health concerns of society. Certain, the discovery of recombinant DNA and the resulting high technology of genetic engineering along with other developments have placed microorganisms in the limelight. By implementing microorganisms, molecular biologists and microbiologists have answered numerous fundamental questions in genetics, metabolism, and cell forms and functions. Also, many microorganisms serve as model systems for studying the relationships between species of mixed piles.

There is a growing recognition of the potential of microorganisms in agriculture, food, and industrial fields. Microorganisms and their activities are central to many of the advances in these fields. Microorganisms and their activities are central to many of these advances in these fields. Microorganisms and their activities are central to many of these advances in these fields. Microorganisms and their activities are central to many of these advances in these fields.

Recombinant DNA technology, commonly referred to as genetic engineering, is one of the principal tools for the emerging high technologies in the biological sciences. It makes feasible the cloning and genetically manipulated microorganisms for these and a variety of other purposes.

Because most of the advancements in imaging depend on illumination of the specimens with high energy particles, there is much excitement over new approaches that use visible light, not damaging live specimens. Electron microscopes now have the potential to observe the subject at subcellular levels. The scanning electron microscope, which came into use in the 1960s, creates a three dimensional image from secondary electrons released from the specimen's surface by the electron bombardment. This produces an image in the same manner that light scatters from a surface.

While Anton van Leeuwenhoek recorded his observations under a microscope of magnification of about two to three hundred times, today's compound light microscopes are capable of magnifying an object one to three thousand times. With the advent of lasers and the structure of Chicago's new scanning electron microscope, researchers should be able to view objects as small as one angstrom (one hundred-billionth of a centimeter) wide. This multi-million dollar piece of equipment can be used for centuries to come and requires only minimal maintenance. By using the electron bombardment, this multi-billion dollar machine can be used for centuries to come and requires only minimal maintenance. By using the electron bombardment, this multi-billion dollar machine can be used for centuries to come and requires only minimal maintenance.

Since the seventeenth century, we see biology as an integral part of the biological sciences, recognizing the potential of microorganisms as well as other life processes. Certainly, the discovery of recombinant DNA and the advancement in genetic engineering is one of the most exciting scientific developments of the past century, when Anton van Leeuwenhoek recorded his observations under a microscope of magnification of about two to three hundred times, today's compound light microscopes are capable of magnifying an object one to three thousand times. With the advent of lasers and the structure of Chicago's new scanning electron microscope, researchers should be able to view objects as small as one angstrom (one hundred-billionth of a centimeter) wide.

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YCDS BROTHERS Highlighted by Rabbi Tendler

By Steven F. Cohen

A milestone in the history of Yeshiva College Dramatics Society was marked at the December 1985 general meeting of the Student Council by a dynamic lecture delivered by Rabbi Moshe D. Tendler, a member of the Rabbinic Council of the University. The lecture, entitled "The Week's Success for Yeshiva College," was a chilul ha-shem event planned, according to Rabbi Tendler on the halachic aspect of the play's theme: human transplants. Rabbi Tendler, a Rohsh Yeshiv at Ramaz, objected to the biblical department of Yeshiva College, spoke to a full house immediately after the play. Rabbi Tendler opened his address by using the term "bimizer" and noting that one is not obligated to do a balac hlc event planned, a "girl's night out" to the Villate Gate - they performed it in favor of the con-

The profits, as yet untallied, will be funneled through an organization named She'or A'mo to benefit Ethiopians in Israel. She'or A'mo was "to help bridge the gap of 2000 years," and reunite Ethiopian Jewry in Israel with our Torah heritage, asserted Mr. Stern. "The next few years," Stern became the project of the past station managers.

Mr. Rosenberg congratulated the students on their success for orpn donation from live donors. "Donating a kidney is too risky for the patient and the body functions are not diminish­led by the lack of one kidney."

The performance and lecture were attended by Rabbi Norman Lassin, Rabbi Yosef Blau, Rabbi Tendler, Rabbi Meir Feld and other members of the faculty. The overall consensus was that the lecture greatly increased the medical worth of the production and is a great innovation in Yeshiva's extra-curricular activities. Many voiced that they hope the Dramatic Society will continue this new and stimulating trend in their productions.

The Food Services Committee will publicize the new system. A new program will serve sandwiches, entrees, self-service soup and pastries. The system will incorporate student ideas, enabling students to voice their opinions and offer their ideas.

The thirteenth annual conference of the Student Government and its Associated Student Government was held yesterday at Yeshiva University. The conference, named "The SCWSC orlglnally bad been located on the fifth floor of RIETS Hall moved to its present location in the Bikel Union Building. It was also in 1972, that YU's own Kabab, with all proceeds going to the renovation stages and hopefully, by next September, among the changes will be the "Scramble System." This system will consist of many counters with different foods. Counters are set up for salads, subs, self-service soup and pastries. There will also be a fully equipted kitchen on the floor of Science Hall. Meat will be served during lunch hours.

Many students feel it is expensive to eat in the cafeteria. Mr. Rosenberg commented that the students "are paying a fair price for a fair portion." He explained that there are great expenses in the cafeteria. In the beginning of the year, students were asked to clean up their own trays. Since they did not comply with the request, Food Services found it necessary to hire additional help for the task. Mr. Rosenberg also remarked that the students are constantly messing up the floor and neglecting to put their change in the case, further increasing costs.

Mr. Rosenberg concluded that, "we are here to serve the students." The menu is not geared towards occasional visitors, but rather to the students themselves. The cafeteria is trying to meet student needs; the problem lies with the misinformation disseminated throughout the student body. The Food Ser­vices Committee will publicize the new system. A new program will serve sandwiches, entrees, self-service soup and pastries. The system will incorporate student ideas, enabling students to voice their opinions and offer their ideas.

By Art Levinan

The Food Services Committee at Yeshiva University recently discussed the possibility of a Food Plan, for the YU-owned cafeteria. The student comprising the Committee decided against instituting such a plan for two basic reasons. First, they felt that it would limit the choice of foods to two selections a night. Second, the student would be forced to pay in advance and thus lose the money they should decide not to eat in the cafeteria on any given night.

An alternate plan, which is pending from the SCWSC orlglnally bad been located on the fifth floor of RIETS Hall moved to its present location in the Bikel Union Building. It was also in 1972, that YU's own Kabab, with all proceeds going to the renovation stages and hopefully, by next September, among the changes will be the "Scramble System." This system will consist of many counters with different foods. Counters are set up for salads, subs, self-service soup and pastries. There will also be a fully equipted kitchen on the floor of Science Hall. Meat will be served during lunch hours.

Many students feel it is expensive to eat in the cafeteria. Mr. Rosenberg commented that the students "are paying a fair price for a fair portion." He explained that there are great expenses in the cafeteria. In the beginning of the year, students were asked to clean up their own trays. Since they did not comply with the request, Food Services found it necessary to hire additional help for the task. Mr. Rosenberg also remarked that the students are constantly messing up the floor and neglecting to put their change in the case, further increasing costs.

Mr. Rosenberg concluded that, "we are here to serve the students." The menu is not geared towards occasional visitors, but rather to the students themselves. The cafeteria is trying to meet student needs; the problem lies with the misinformation disseminated throughout the student body. The Food Ser­vices Committee will publicize the new system. A new program will serve sandwiches, entrees, self-service soup and pastries. The system will incorporate student ideas, enabling students to voice their opinions and offer their ideas.

Food For Thought

At 6:30 p.m. on a p.m. on a carrier current frequency of 100 kHz. The radio sta­tion, however, did not start smoothly. The idea of beginning a discussion had been the topic of much discussion at Yeshiva University for quite some time. In fact, back in 1974, Mr. David Weinreb, gave an inspirational speech on "Ma'avin B'kedashah V'lo Moirin." The climax of the week however, was the Chanukah concert that took place on the campus of Yeshiva University. The concert was a hit to the students and was well attended. The concert was co-sponsored by YCSWC and SWSC. Although SWSC originally had an event planned, "a girl's night out" to the Village Gate - they performed it in favor of the con-

Chanukah Festivities

By Alan Friedman

The rain and snow that swept over the campus were characteristic of the festive atmosphere around Yeshiva dur­ing Chanukah celebrations. The IRCSC sponsored party was held during lunch in the cafeteria. Music was provided by a band, and the food was plentiful, as was the festive spirit. Later that day, in the Beit Hillel, women were served a sumptuous chaggia. The Neshama Or­chestra, donata, and plenty of food helped make it a success. The event was hosted by Mr. David Weinreb, who gave an inspirational speech on "Ma'avin B'kedashah V'lo Moirin." The climax of the week however, was the Chanukah concert that took place on the campus of Yeshiva University. The concert was a hit to the students and was well attended. The concert was co-sponsored by YCSWC and SWSC. Although SWSC originally had an event planned, "a girl's night out" to the Village Gate - they performed it in favor of the con-

The profits, as yet untallied, will be funneled through an organization named She'or A'mo to benefit Ethiopians in Israel. She'or A'mo was "to help bridge the gap of 2000 years," and reunite Ethiopian Jewry in Israel with our Torah heritage, asserted Mr. Stern. "The next few years," Stern became the project of the past station managers.

Mr. Rosenberg congratulated the students on their success for orpn donation from live donors. "Donating a kidney is too risky for the patient and the body functions are not diminish­led by the lack of one kidney."

The performance and lecture were attended by Rabbi Norman Lassin, Rabbi Yosef Blau, Rabbi Tendler, Rabbi Meir Feld and other members of the faculty. The overall consensus was that the lecture greatly increased the medical worth of the production and is a great innovation in Yeshiva's extra-curricular activities. Many voiced that they hope the Dramatic Society will continue this new and stimulating trend in their productions.

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She'or A'mo was attended by about 700 people. The headline performers were paid, but the Pietzmanea offered to donate some of their pay to the fund.

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The Psyche of YCDS

By Ivan Clement

All I said was, "Hi Peter." You'd think I had committed the ultimate sin. Here I was, introducing myself to Peter Marcus, as he was engrossed in his character, preparing to go on stage for rehearsal. For the Sephardic College Drama Societies (YCDS), nothing less than total dedication will do. This goes not only for the director, Dr. Anthony Beukas, but it hits right at the gut of the organization.

The rigorous hours and devotional commitment of the cast are formidable. The average show rehearsal three months in advance, about seven hours a week, increasing to fourteen during the last quarter. The work of technicians who build sets, operate lights, and see to it that all props are in place, is a laborious one. By the end of the term, you have never been complemented by him," says Hy.

One gets the feeling that words are really unnecessary here. Actors sign contracts to fulfill commitments, and while these are mostly ceremonial, the atmosphere of seriousness, responsibility, and camaraderie is real. True fellowship comes from hard fail, as anybody who ever served in the army will tell you. Don't feel sorry for these guys, performatively and altruism encompasses the role of the actor. Whether we all stand up on that stage or sit back and watch, or just dream, the potential for YCDS has not been met. As for Hy, he uses YCDS as a force that shaped his philosophy of life. "A drama society is a place to experiment with what you learn about in class, and investigate for yourself. In personifying a non-Jew, one does not have to be a Jew, one does not have to be a Jew, but you do separate the two worlds of Torah and Madah and slide in side/out method. The latter choice is studied here.

"First we try to internalize the character, and create his life. Where was he before on stage? What is his idiosyncrasy? From there the lines fit in. When you first go for gestures and then try to mold a personality, it comes off as artificial. Unfortunately, since we have no regular periods in professional theater, the actor doesn't have a chance to fully develop," says Hy. Dr. Beukas, now in his twenty-first year with the society, acts as the "barometer and standard bearer," but fully encourages the student to interpret his character by himself. In the initial rehearsal stage, the actor has full freedom to get the feel of his role. Afterward, if necessary, a molding process takes place. Major criteria for awards at the end of the term is how well the actor has developed on his own. Hy proudly asserts that in Brothers, the acting is one hundred percent original- not that Beukas is any less demanding. "When you have been complimented by Dr. Beukas, you know your strength is already established. In three years here, I have never been complemented by him," says Hy.

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To ensure that the program remains internally vibrant, a sense of the school, directly from the chasdei Beiruth where he served as a paraprobe in the Israeli army. What YCDS has not given Hy is his dream role of Hamlet or a foray into success in Perkau Graduate School of Clinical Psychology. Incidentally, despite all his discussion of the character, Mr. Pomerance admits that one of "Hy's highs" occurred during a standing ovation at his curtain call in Pinocchio. "It made me happy to realize that people like myself can be simply enjoyed and make others happy," he says.

And so, as you sit in the audience watching the show, or as you see a sign announcing an upcoming event, consider that there is a lot more behind the print than that which meets the eye. An art and science of introspection, exploration of the Sephardic community of the Sephardic community of the Sephardic community of the United States and abroad. Dr. Belkin, who founded the institution, instituted SSP to help preserve the rich heritage of Sephardic Jewry. Since its inception, the program has produced a long list of notable graduates, including Rabbi Chaim Solomon Gaon, Chief Rabbi of Sephardic Congregations of the British Isles.

Yeshiva, the only university in the country that offers a course of study leading to a Bachelor's Degree in Sephardic Studies also offers extra-curricular courses, lectures and communal activities program to meet the needs of Sephardic congregations.

The program's objectives are to give the Sephardic students a greater insight and understanding of Halachic issues opposed to solely stressing a method of Sephardic Talmudic study. Presently, the program has a seventh-year class designated for students from Hahalichot programs to Chasdnat. For example, Rabbi Gaon teaches Shulchan Aruch Smicha students once a week, while Edward Farhi, Chief Chazzan of Sephardic Congregations, gives a class on Liturgical Music and Calligraphy. The Sephardic community of New York State has a population of about 60,000 Jews. YU's Sephardic contingent consists of a little over 100 students, which accounts for approximately 12 percent of the student body. But even within the Sephardic community, the diversity of their backgrounds, (40 percent Syrian, 20 percent Iranian, 30 percent Moroccan and 10 percent Yemenite) gives the group quite a broad image. This diversity contributes to an acute problem at Yeshiva. Due to the sharp distinctions in minhagim (customs) between ethnic ties, it is often impossible to organize a minyan based on any one custom. Many students opt to pray alone rather than to hear their prayers chanted in a tune different from that which they are accustomed. The admistration, in an effort to help the students solve this problem, has requested that whoever is chosen as Chazon in the morning should lead the minyan according to his minhag.

A typical Sephardic student on SSP (Sephardic Tunes) is a repeat for most SSP courses because they feel that the variety of courses lack the basic building blocks of the Sephardic heritage. A course such as Tzamim (Accents). SSP's Sephardic Club at Yeshiva is a repeat for most SSP courses because they feel that the variety of courses lack the basic building blocks of the Sephardic heritage. A course such as Tzamim (Accents). SSP's Sephardic Club at Yeshiva is a repeat for most SSP courses because they feel that the variety of courses lack the basic building blocks of the Sephardic heritage. A course such as Tzamim (Accents). SSP's Sephardic Club at Yeshiva is a repeat for most SSP courses because they feel that the variety of courses lack the basic building blocks of the Sephardic heritage. A course such as Tzamim (Accents). SSP's Sephardic Club at Yeshiva is a repeat for most SSP courses because they feel that the variety of courses lack the basic building blocks of the Sephardic heritage. A course such as Tzamim (Accents). SSP's Sephardic Club at Yeshiva is a repeat for most SSP courses because they feel that the variety of courses lack the basic building blocks of the Sephardic heritage.
Be All That You Can

By Daisy Sternlicht, Ph.D. (A Conversation Overheard in the Lobby of Furst Hall)

Undecided Major: Gez Sternmell, really, I don't know what to major in, but you've already decided on Psychology. Why'd you major in Psychology? [same person]

Psychology Major: Well, I took this introductory course in Psychology and I found that it dealt with the behavior of people. What could be more interesting and exciting than learning about the mind and how people react to different situations? And I think that would help me become a better parent! I've also learned about the importance of psychology in everyday life.

Undecided Major: Gez, I don't think people think about what they want to major in and then do it. I've already decided on Psychology. Why'd you major in Psychology?

Psychology Major: I've been interested in Psychology since high school. I was exposed to it in my social studies class and I was fascinated by how people think and behave. Psychology Major: I've been interested in Psychology since high school. I was exposed to it in my social studies class and I was fascinated by how people think and behave.

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The Future of SSP

(Continued from page 13)
gestion was offered by some Sephardic students that the possibility of opening up a Sephardic Studies Division in association with its own Rosh Yeshiva be considered. The division would be open to Sephardic and Ashkenazic students. This type of program, however, would require ten to fifteen full-time faculty members which is not a realistic goal for now. The bulk of Sephardic students can only handle sixteen to seventeen credits per semester and cannot take additional SSP credits upon themselves. However, the critical issue is that the funds necessary to facilitate additional faculty and personnel are not available.

Yet, there are barely enough funds to cover the skeletal Sephardic program as it stands now, let alone a new division. Only two sources of economic support exist: The Maybaum Foundation Grant and a Professional Chair that helps pay scholarships for needy Sephardic students. These generous scholarships, derived from the interests earned from the endowments, are available directly to students leaving little room for a general program improvement.

According to Rabbi M. Mitchell Serels, the program's director, much of the money is appropriated for scholarships, which leaves the program's leaders to seek additional help within the Sephardic community to cover the cost of faculty and students who do not have student visas and who are in the U.S. on health visas and are not in the U.S. on health visas cannot receive government aid. Instead, financial aid must come from private channels within the Sephardic community.

The Sephardic Studies Program is in dire need of a campus Hillel, an abuse of its assets. According to Rabbi Serels, the next two years will be very low key for the Sephardic new fund raising drives are put into effect. Both the Sephardic and Ashkenazic communities have the responsibility to see that this program blossoms.

Finally, if a separate Sephardic Jewish Studies Division is deemed important, certainly improving the present SSP situation is of primary importance. Many Sephardic students believe that more classes with distinct concentration on individual ethnic identities should be introduced. They argue that if a greater variety of classes exist, there would be greater interest among Sephardic and Ashkenazic students to attend. Alternatively, certain Sephardic courses for other majors might be required. It is clear, however, that whatever decision is reached, it is vital that we reevaluate the Sephardic Studies Program and grant it the recognition it well deserves.

Lamm Meet

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Ram Roth, President of the IBCS, expressed his concern to Dr. Lamm regarding IBCS image. Mr. Roth explained that IBCS needs a "shot in the arm" with regard to publicity and recruitment. He depicted the problem of publicity as twofold in nature: not only are prospective students and other outsiders ignorant of IBCS's purpose, but even many students on campus seem to be unaware of its goals. IBCS, as Mr. Roth explained, is the only college in America where the curriculum is taught exclusively in Hebrew. He stressed its uniqueness and hoped that the university would focus more attention in that direction. One possible method of publicity involves the resurrection of Ramaskif, the IBC publication whose content would be comprised of essays and Hebrew literature. In addition, Mr. Roth said that IBCS wants to involve the student body in IBC sponsored events, such as sefira checks. By these methods, IBCS hopes to build up its image and obtain an increased enrollment.

Mr. Daniel Feit, a member of the Senate, asked if it would be possible for the president to lecture or give a shiur on a regular basis. Dr. Lamm responded affirmatively, hoping next semester to either teach a course for Max Stern Scholars or a class in Chumash every other week during club hour. The president did not commit himself, but he stressed that he would earnestly attempt to achieve this goal.

Wyur

(Continued from page 12)

stolen. Those setbacks caused the station to broadcast erratically until the fall of 1978, when the studios were repaired and upgraded. In addition, 1978 saw further expansion of the station's programming, including live basketball remotes, live interviews, broadcasts of student council meetings, and a twice-monthly program guide. 1980 saw even more improvement when the station received $700 worth of equipment from WNYF radio. During the following years, Wyur suffered many break-ins, but was able to recover due to contributions from the Yeshiva College Alumni Association.

Wyur

(Continued from page 9)

prior to J.S.S. it is not the novelty of the setting that is special but rather the manner in which it is taught and transmitted.

The rabbeinun clearly understand that the stronger the personal rapport and relationship that exist between rebbe and talmid, the greater the effort and enthusiasm of the talmid. A concern for the total well being of the talmid is afforded not only in the classroom but through the systems of guidance wherein each talmid meets with his rebbe individually.

The most difficult but essential task is to imbue our Yeshiva constituency as well with the same creed of "it." Offetime for one whose initial taste of Torah was not entirely sweet and who has taken to philosophy and analysis but without the solid foundation of text, the readjustment and return to the realm of the text is no less drastic than the battle of tahaveh who is studying Judaism for the first time. The rabbeinun at J.S.S. are committed to developing a ben-Torah with a healthy outlook on life; one who will graduate our Yeshiva excitedly motivated to continue his Torah learning in all his personal endeavors.

Director

(Continued from page 16)

York wrestling team, wrestled at the 180 lb. class. Uri, although inexperienced, has good balance and strength. This ability was evident when he pinned his opponent in 3:10 after an intense battle. The score was now 41-11.

YU had to forfeit the heavyweight class due to a no show which cost Yeshiva 6 team points. The final score was 41-17.

The matches were videotaped and all interested parties can view the tape at any time in the athletics office.

Wrestling

(Continued from page 16)

wyur

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Shabbaton

(Continued from page 3)

beautifully spoken Hebrew. Soft taunts of, "Speak in English," and a general air of inattentiveness took away from the seriousness which words of Torah demand.

It would be inappropriate of me to single out those people who acted with such disrespect. They may not realize what they did or may even feel that their actions were acceptable. Whatever the case, I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank the officers and members of the Sephardic Club for a chance to see and experience a part of their tradition.

I feel very sorry for the people who attended the shabbaton and missed a wonderful opportunity to visit with a part of themselves a part of the Jewish people.

David Bogner

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THE COMMENTATOR

Monday, January 6, 1986

Page 15
Hockey Playoff Fever

By Avram Schreiber
and Jeff Nepper

REBELS: 5
CHIEFS: 1

In a meeting for first place between the two best teams in the league, the Rebels (8-1) came away with a convincing victory over the Chiefs (7-4). The final score was 8-1, which was not indicative of the game's fierce level of play. The Rebels opened the scoring on a goal by Hartley Konschitzky, and later David Prince scored on a rebound to push the lead to 2-0. Semmy Green wrestled home a left wing blast to cut the lead in half. However, a dominant checking and puck control game on the part of the Rebels defensive unit finished off the Chiefs.

Early, the Chiefs' 11-man unit dominated the Rebels only deficit of the year by a score of 4-0. However, there was no need for the Rebels to press on. The Chiefs' goaltender, an outstanding goalie, was an outcast. The Rebels' Attak was rounded out by David Kestenbaum, Shalom Menorah, and Hillel "Buster" Hyman all chipped in with the scoring. It surely looks as though a hot rivalry will get hotter.

CHIEFS: 4
RAIDERS: 0

David Kestenbaum scored two goals and Joseph Shimidman collected two assists—as the Rebels posted their sixth victory of the season. Defenseman, Peretz Hochbaum gave the Rebels' offense a lift as he carried the puck on a breakaway from the right side of the circle. Mark Littvin tied the score 1-1 on a short wrist shot from in close, assisted by Roni Goldberg. In the second period, Hartley Konschitzky put the Rebels on top with a point shot over the outstretched glove of Mid Hudson. Kestenbaum made it 2-1 when he scored an eight footer, just inside the right post. Down 3-1 in the third, Roni Goldberg scored on a breakaway, assisted by Mark Eaves. Littvin sealed the Rebels' victory when he scored his second goal of the night making it 4-2.

(Continued on page 15)

Ellmen Defeat City College

By Larry Foest

Things That Work Out

What I would like to discuss this month is how to develop the bench. This is one of the hardest aspects of the body to develop because you need to use your arms as well. Therefore your arms must be in good condition. Since an exercise like this requires most of your upper body strength, you must put your push-up strength into good, great deal of concentration into it.

One exercise is the bench press. This is the third machine to pick yourself up. Once on top, it was only 2-0 before Lenny's opponent maneuvered the move. Once on top, it was only 2-0 before Lenny scored a point. The match lasted 1:55 minutes.

Andy 'Jervis' Garfinkel (150), one of the most experienced wrestlers for Yeshiva, pinned his opponent in 2:24 minutes, after controlling most of the match. Art Schell, co-captain for Yeshiva, wrestled the co-captain for City College. Ari emerged victorious. These three pins brought the score to 29-6, with Yeshiva in the lead.

The 167 lb. weight class was the most exciting match of the evening with Yeshiva's 167 lb. weight class, wrestled by Lenny Holler. Lenny's opponent maneuvered the move. Once on top, it was only 2-0 before Lenny scored a point. The match lasted 1:55 minutes.

By Caleb Freedman

On December 3, the YU wrestling team defeated City College 41-17. The first match of the evening was wrestled by Leon Eisen (118 lbs). Leon had control for most of the match, until he was pinned in the last three seconds of the period. The next Yeshiva wrestler was Michael Wiener (126 lbs), who came on the mat determined to conquer his opponent. Michael attacked his opponent and controlled the match for 2:45 before pinning his man. At this point, the team scored were tied at 6-6.

Stuart Robinson wrestled the 134 pound weight class and controlled the seven minute match leading to a 14-5 win. The

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