

The Gaza Flotilla

What are the facts and how should we react?

Mansour Karimzadeh

Our community has always had very close ties with Israel. Not only is Israel the home of all Jewish people, but our families and friends are living there. We travel to Israel and support many charitable causes there.

When it comes to incidents like the Gaza Flotilla, where nine passengers on the Mavi Marmara ship were fatally shot, the whole world starts attacking Israel and demanding international commissions of enquiry and call for the removal of the naval blockade by Israel. This creates doubts in our minds: should we listen and believe the media or just support Israel blindly? Let's look at the facts before we can make up our minds.

Overnight during May 30 – 31 a flotilla of six vessels attempted to violate the maritime blockade around Gaza. Israeli naval personnel boarded the vessels in the flotilla. There were no incidents in the smaller vessels, except the largest ship the Mavi Marmara. Militants on this ship attacked Israeli naval personnel with live fire and light weaponry, including metal pipes that they had cut from the deck's railings. The Israeli naval commandos were only equipped with paintball guns and small hand guns. They were authorized to use only paintball guns. However, once they landed on the Mavi Marmara and were fiercely attacked, the Israeli naval personnel were given permission to defend themselves by using their hand guns. In the ensuing scuffle, nine militants died.

Under international law, Israel has the right to protect its citizens from rockets that rain on them from Gaza – approximately 10,000 to date. As part of the same international law, Israel has placed a blockade around Gaza in order not to allow materials to enter Gaza that can help the Hamas militants make more rockets to bombard Israeli cities with.

The flotilla was organized by a Turkish organization known as IHH, that alongside its legitimate humanitarian activities, supports radical Islamic institutions. IHH was named a terrorist organization by Israel two years prior to this incident.

It is sad to see that all of this was orchestrated by Turkey, that up to recently was an ally of Israel. Turkish politics have changed in the last few years. Gone is the modern, secular Turkey created by Kemal Ataturk. Turkey seems to be more aligned with Iran than with the democracies of Europe. This may be a reaction to the European Union's refusal to allow Turkey to join its Union. Another factor is the financial strength of the players in Turkey. There has been an influx of green money – capital from Saudi Arabia and oil rich Persian Gulf emirates and possibly Iran – into Turkey. Much of this money has gone into the AKP party's (the political party of the Prime Minister Erdogan) coffers. Turkish economists estimate between \$6 Billion to \$12 Billion has appeared in

Editorial

Turkey's financial system that remains unaccounted for by the government. It is believed that some of this money had found its way into IHH and that is how it managed to actually purchase the Mavi Marmara at a cost of \$800,000, to be paid for by "donations."

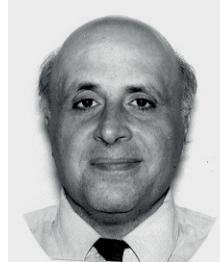
What the organizers of the Flotilla were trying to do was to delegitimize Israel and its right of existence. This incident, together with similar actions, has caused great concerns in many Western democratic countries. They all know that Israel is the first line of defense and should it be "wiped off the map of the world," it may be their turn next.

This concern has prompted the ex-Prime Minister of Spain, Jose Maria Aznar to put together a group of well known international personalities to defend Israel's existence. He has said "what binds us is our unyielding support for Israel's right to exist and to defend itself. For Western countries to side with those who question Israel's legitimacy, for them to play games in international bodies with Israel's vital security issues, for them to appease those who oppose Western values rather than robustly to stand up in defense of those values, is not only a grave moral mistake, but a strategic error of the first magnitude. Israel is a fundamental part of the West. The West is what it is thanks to its Judeo-Christian roots. If the Jewish element of those roots is upturned and Israel is lost, then we are lost too. Whether we like it or not, our fate is inextricably intertwined."

We as a community have to continue our support of Israel, its people and its democratically elected government. We should know that without Israel, life will not be the same for any of us. I do not claim that we should support Israeli actions blindly, but we can do our own research and we will find that most of the media is biased against Israel. We all hope and pray for peace, that it should come soon and that the people of Israel can live and prosper in safety and not have to worry about their neighbors.

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Central Board Report

March 2010 – June 2010

Ephraim Aminoff

Party Guidelines

A Town Hall Meeting was held to discuss some issues arising out of the implementation of the guidelines. Unfortunately, only about 50 people attended. Nevertheless, some relevant points were made:

1. On the whole, the gift policy has proved beneficial (for example: far less birthday parties).
2. Bar/Bat Mitzvahs are the main problem.
3. Misinterpretation of the guidelines is common.
4. The Central Board will shortly address any problems and possibly amend the guidelines.

Election 2010

A new Supervisory Council will soon be appointed. Their main function will be to seek out candidates for the various board elections of November 2010. We hope that all community members give serious thought about running for election, whether it is themselves, a friend, or a relative. It is very easy to be apathetic and “let someone else do it.” However, that attitude is one that will lead to a lack of qualified candidates or indeed any candidates at all. This is one way you can give back to the community, so please do not say no if you are approached and asked to run.

Financial Situation

Although pledges have remained steady during the economic downturn, collections are down 20% from two years ago. This has obviously resulted in a serious cash flow problem which is at its worst during the summer months.

We ask community members to pay their pledges now and not wait until just before Yom Kippur. Kavods are the easiest bill to avoid paying. Nobody will cut off your service or harass you. However, it is probably your most important bill. In fact, many of the older generation pay their kavods the very next day as they realize its importance. We should all follow their example.

The CB has done its best to cut expenses, for example the 10% payroll cut. The next step would be to cut services to the community and that is something we would be extremely reluctant to do.

Unfortunately some of our community pledge little or nothing; even those who can well afford it. This problem will have to be addressed in the near future.

Museum Exhibition Regarding Jews of Iran

The Beit Hatefutsoth Museum in Tel Aviv is planning an exhibition regarding the Jews of Iran, with an emphasis on the Jews of Mashad. The museum has been collecting various

artifacts (kettubot, siddurs, photos, etc.) for the exhibition which is expected to open in December 2010.

Meetings with Political Figures

State Senator Craig Johnson

Senator Johnson recently came to Shaare Shalom and met with some Central Board Members and other interested parties. The Senator is sponsoring a bill in Albany for education tax credits for those who make donations to schools and this was the main topic of discussion. Among other issues raised during the meeting were charter schools, health care reform, security issues, and Israel.

Congressman Gary Ackerman

The congressman met with some of our community in Colbey one evening for a cocktail reception. He spoke mainly about Iran and its nuclear ambitions. There were also several questions regarding US financial support for Israel.

Dalia Itzik

Former government minister, Dalia Itzik visited Shaare Shalom recently. She spoke about the terrorists threats to Israel as well as US-Israel relations under the current administration. On this point she was quite re-assuring.

Z.O.A. President Morton Klein

Mr. Klein spoke at both Shaare Shalom and YMJC. His chief mission is to cut through Arab propaganda and stop the spread of anti-Semitism. His ‘no punches pulled’ style of speaking is well-suited for this purpose.

AIPAC Member Barry Mannis

Mr. Mannis spoke at YMJC on his role within AIPAC which is to lobby Congressmen and Senators. He tries to befriend them and educate them on Israel. This is very important with politicians from the South and Midwest who usually know very little about Jews or Israel.

Congressman Steve Israel

The Congressman gave a very pro-Israel speech in Shaare Shalom, citing specifically the military co-operation between the US and Israel whilst acknowledging that some mistakes have been made by the US government.

These visits by various politicians shows how importantly they regard our community and also how much our votes are sought after by elected representatives.

Global Mashadi Jewish Federation Report

Bahman Kamali

The Global Mashadi Jewish Federation (GMJF) was formed on July 6th, 2009 in Jerusalem. Its main purpose is to maintain and preserve Mashadi Heritage globally, and to create a network among all the Mashadi Jewish communities around the world. For more information, please visit our website at www.globalmashadi.com.

Beit Hatfutsot Museum in Tel Aviv to Have an Exhibit on the Jews of Iran

The Beit Hatfutsot Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv has been aiming to start a temporary exhibit on the Jews of Iran, with a section dedicated to the Jews of Mashad (post Allah Dadi period), and will begin on December 30th, 2010. A representative from the museum attended the July 6th 2009 Global Mashadi Jewish Federation Conference in order to inform us of this exhibit and to ask for our help by loaning Mashadi artifacts and material. As a result, representatives from the Federation have been calling for the collection of artifacts, including:

- Photos of synagogues in Mashad
- Photos of Jews wearing Muslim garb
- Photos of tombstones showing Muslim names
- Child bride dresses / Dowry Pieces
- Hanukkah lamps / Wine cups
- Tehillim (armbands) / Tefillin (miniature)
- Mini-mezuzah (worn around the neck)
- Torah Ark curtains
- Jewish ghabelleh (marriage certificates)
- Circumcision instruments
- Torah Cases / Torah pointers / Old Siddurs & Torahs
- Illuminated (painted) manuscripts
- Miscellaneous items used for Jewish, religious events

The collected artifacts will be returned to their owners once the exhibit is over. If you or anyone you know has any such objects, please contact Mr. Behrooz Hakimian at (516) 661-5242.

Lecture Series on the History of Mashadi Jews

Over the last 6 months, The Federation, in conjunction with the Heritage Committee of the UMJCA, has held several round table forum discussions on the History of Mashadi Jews. Topics discussed so far during the first three sessions included: the life of Mashadi Jews before Allah Dadi, post Allah Dadi, and the trips to Herat and Marv. The fourth session will be focusing on the period after 1925 which was the start of arrival to Israel, England, Italy, Germany, and America.

2010 Mashadi Heritage Trip to Central Asia

This past May, approximately 23 Mashadis from USA and Israel visited cities near Mashad in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Among the cities travelled to were Marv, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, and Asghabat, where many of our ancestors once lived.

In a follow-up, on Monday June 28th, those who attended the Heritage trip gave a picture and video presentation of the places they visited (including several Jewish synagogues and Jewish cemeteries) and the people they met whose ancestors were also from Mashad.

A Mashadi Timeline is in Formation

As part of the goal to maintain Mashadi Heritage for our future generations, a Mashadi timeline is being created, which will cover the period from Nadir Shah and onward, and which will include facts and pictures of our predecessors and institutions. The timeline will ultimately be printed and distributed to each of our synagogues around the world. If you are interested in helping with this project or have experience with graphic publishing, please contact Bahman Kamali at bkamali@kamaligroup.com or 516-476-8776. This timeline is being produced in loving memory of Behrouz Dilmanian z'l.

92nd Y Event on “The Hidden Jews of Persia”

On Tuesday, May 11th, 2010, the 92nd Street Y, in conjunction with the Federation and UMJCA, hosted an event highlighting the unique and inspiring history of our community. Professor Daniel Tsadik of Yeshiva University spoke with the Ashkenazi and Sephardic audience about how the community avoided persecution during the pogrom in the 1800s by officially converting to Islam, yet still managed to practice Judaism in secrecy for 84 years, and finally emerged with its Jewish identity and traditions intact. The program was then followed by a Q&A session with members of our community.

Enhancement of Website

The Federation is currently has a temporary website (www.globalmashadi.com) which contains pictures, books, and artifacts. In order to enhance the website and help better foster communications for Mashadi entities around the world, there is a need to enhance the site. If you are interested in helping to improve this web site, please contact info@globalmashadi.com.

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Youth Committee Report

Steve Kohan

As President of the Mashadi Youth Committee, I have the pleasure of reporting the accomplishments of our committee over the past several months. As you read through this report, you will note the diversity of activities in which members of our committee have been engaged. Furthermore, you will find a common facet that unifies those activities and highlights the identity of the MYC – the youth.

Israel & Zionism

Yom Hashoah Commemoration 2010

“Never again. Never forget. Know the history; feel the pain; pass the warning to the next generation.” On Yom Hashoah, the Holocaust Remembrance Day, there are sorrowful, angry memories for survivors to resurrect and important messages for young men and women to hear and remember. This year’s Yom Hashoah Commemoration took place on April 11th. Nearly 200 people gathered in the 130 Steamboat Young Mashadi Jewish center to hear the story of speaker, author and Holocaust survivor Ethel Katz. The program also featured various movie clips from Binario 21, Schindler’s List and Sophie’s Choice, a presentation given by Jennifer Kohanim about her experience meeting Holocaust survivors in Washington DC, a candle lighting tribute, and a musical performance of Israel’s national anthem.

Yom Hazikaron / Yom Ha’atzmaut Program

In honor of Israel’s 62nd year of Independence, the Israel & Zionism Committees of the MYC & Central Board invited all to attend a special program in the 130 Steamboat YMJC. The program began with a beautiful Yom HaZikaron observance in memory of the Israeli Soldiers. Rabbi Bitton gave a speech commemorating those who have lost their lives in our honor and showed clips of past wars and Israeli soldiers who have fallen. The night transitioned into a Yom Ha’atzmaut celebration with an inspirational clip showing Israel’s progress over the years, a skit organized by the youth, and a meat dinner. Over 180 people attended this unforgettable night.

Israel Day Parade

New York’s 5th Avenue came alive Sunday, May 23rd, with the 46th Annual Israel Day Parade, attended by 162 of our community members. Every year since 1964 Jewish New Yorkers and friends of Israel have marched in and cheered New York’s celebration of the Jewish state. This year we celebrated 62 years of Israeli Independence. Our theme was “Lights, camera, action...ISRAEL” and the Mashadi sub theme was “The Mashadi Motion Picture Starring Israel”. Although predicted to

be a cold day with showers, it turned out to be a beautiful day. The parade had a nationalist message of a united and strong Israel and the support of everyone who came will help to ensure the survival of the State of Israel and the Jewish people.

Israel Trip 2010

Chaperoned by Stephanie & Tony Aziz, 34 high school teenagers visited a variety of Israel’s attractions. The idea behind this trip was, simply, to show the youth as much of Israel and its radiance as possible in 2 weeks, June 24th- July 9th. On their trip, the participants were able to discover Israel as an undeniably beautiful slice of the world, with alternating scenes of desert, ancient towns, and nature reserves. Israel means many things to many people. On behalf of the MYC, we thank the participants for making Israel Trip 2010 a memorable one and hope everyone acquired a new meaning for the land. Special thanks to Bernard Livi, Yossi Nassimi, Rachel Kamali, Rachel Hakim, Sean Hakimi, and Mickey Karimzadeh for making this trip possible.

Health & Fitness

MBA-DL

The MBA-Developmental League is the youth’s new basketball league. With 64 players of 8 teams, the MBA-DL was designed to allow more community members to have organized basketball games in the Shaare Shalom gym. The league plays twice a week. Special thanks to David Kohan, David Karimzadeh and Steven Kordvani, the creators of this league.

Girls’ Self Defense Class

On Monday nights from 9PM-11PM a group of 10 girls, college aged and up, met at the 130 Steamboat YMJC for a series of self defense classes taught by Mr. Eli Kashi. The classes focused on defending ones self by building arm and core strength, quickening hand-eye coordination, and an overall development of confidence in case of a sudden attack. There are two classes left in this 10-class series.

Blood Drive

“Blood cannot be manufactured - it can only come from generous donors like you!” This year’s annual blood drive was held on Sunday, April 18th, at the Shaare Shalom Synagogue. With our best turnout yet, 106 people donated blood and 105 were viable. Thanks to Maxine Karmily, Rachel Kamali, and David Karimzadeh.

MTC

Dance Show 2010: Saturday Night Fever

On Saturday night, June 19th, 423 seats of the Great Neck North Middle Auditorium were filled as the dance show coordinators and crew blew away the audience with a fantastic performance. Each group of dancers focused on a decade or musical artist and choreographed the dances by themselves. Not only did the coordinators and crew of the show use their talents and creativity to put this show together, but they have also learned the valuable lessons of leadership, teamwork, responsibility, commitment and hard work.

Religion & Heritage

Rosh Chodesh Lecture – Adar

The Rosh Chodesh Adar lecture was held at the home of Brenda and Jonathan Zabihi on February 22nd. With a turnout of 95 people, the night included dinner, dessert and a fascinating speech by Rabbi Bitton on Purim which discussed a beyond the surface perception of Megilat Esther. The MYC would like to thank the Zabihi family for hosting an incredible night.

Rosh Chodesh Lecture - Tammuz

On June 27th, nearly 80 people attended the Rosh Chodesh Tammuz lecture at the Bassalali residence. Rabbi Bitton captivated the crowd with a speech on reincarnation, in which he discussed RamBams, Maimonides, unique view on the topic. The night consisted of a dairy dinner and dessert. Special thanks to Rama and Daniel Bassalali for welcoming us into their home and hosting the lecture, despite the catastrophic storm that occurred a few days prior.

Tikkun Shavuot Program 5770

From Tuesday night, May 18th, to Wednesday morning, May 19th, the MYC held its annual Shavuot program at the 130 Steamboat Young Mashadi Jewish Center. Hosted by Rabbi Bitton and Rabbanit Bitton, the night featured group lectures for men and women, dairy desserts, a game show – Family Feud: Torah Edition, Shacharit, and ended with Kiddush and breakfast. Thanks to Stephanie Aziz, Mosheh Aziz, and Afshin Bassali.

Kohen Workshop

On June 14th, an exclusive class was held for “Kohen’s” at Shaare Shalom to learn everything about being a Kohen in the modern day world. 18 people attended as Mosheh Aziz instructed part one of this two-series workshop, discussing the laws of Birkat Kohanim and a Kohen's honor. Part two of the seminar will focus on the laws of a Kohen coming in contact with impure things and will take place in August.

Parties & Recreation

Purim Masquerade 2010

On Saturday Night, February 27th, over 200 people attended our annual Purim Masquerade. The party took place in Betty's Restaurant with sounds by DJ Josh Kamali, a meat dinner, and a

variety of creative costumes – all of which contributed to a fun night. Steven Ebrani and Andy Levian, dressed up as “The Great Neck Robbers” won the title of best costume.

Memorial Day BBQ

What better way to kick start the summer than with a barbecue? On Sunday, May 30th, over 130 youth gathered at Kings Point Park for the annual MYC Memorial Day BBQ. The day included tons of food hot off the grill, refreshments, softball games, and sounds by Dilano DJ.

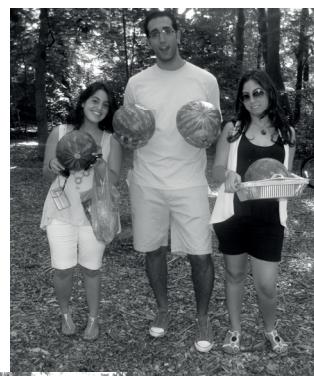


Substance Abuse

Teen Forum 2010

With nearly 100 teenagers and 30 mentors in attendance, the MYC held a Teen Forum on April 25th at the 130 Steamboat YMJC. Guest speakers Neal Hakimi and Hertzl Cohanpour opened the night with insightful lectures on drugs, alcohol, and what to do when in certain situations, followed by broken down groups with mentors. Teenagers opened up about everything from drugs to relationships to school. Pizza and refreshments were served. There have been several requests for a repeat forum. The MYC plans on having another teen forum in the coming year.

I hope that this report conveyed not only what we have achieved over the past several months, but also the creativity, energy, and commitment of our members that has made these accomplishments possible. We are thankful for all who have helped us.







YOUNG MASHADI JEWISH CENTER

YMJC Board Report

Mehran Etessami

New Advanced Security Program

YMJC has a new beefed up security program thanks to the great efforts of our many security volunteers, led by Mr. Eli Kashi, who has taken it upon himself to upgrade the security of the Center. Mr. Kashi had decided to work toward advancing the capabilities of the Security Committee, soon after the November 2008 terror attack on the Chabad house in Mumbai, India. Eli saw the rise in terror-related arrests and targeting of Jewish institutions in the U.S. and started consulting with security experts and working on plans for high level security, recruiting, and training. After approval from the YMJC Board, plans for the enhanced security program went forward at full speed. Eli Kashi speaks of the program: "We started training everyone with the help of Kourosh Namdar and Leon Kashi. The Mashadi Security Unit, as we call ourselves, consists of boys from age 16 to men in their 40's, and also a few tough ladies of the community. We still recruit and train and have meetings and discussions about improving our security measures. We have now started training the future generation about security matters, preparing them physically and mentally for the security challenges of the future."

Ta'amim Club and Tehilim Club

The YMJC Shabbat children's programs were recently enhanced by the addition of the Ta'amim Club for boys and Tehilim Club for girls. The boys are led by Mr. Avraham Bitton, and, more recently by Mr. Emil Ben-David, and they learn beautiful melodies to songs and prayers. The girls learn Tehilim with their very capable teacher, Miss Ashley Livian. All the children enjoy treats and a raffle prize every week. The YMJC thanks Mr. Ayzik Kohan for his dedicated coordination of these classes.

Cooking Classes with Mrs. Tamar Gohari

During May and June, the Ladies Circle of YMJC hosted a series of four Persian Cooking Classes, taught by our own community's expert, Mrs. Tamar Gohari. These classes were quickly sold out and participants learned about cooking assorted rices, stews, kebabs, *dolmehs*, etc. The final session, on June 15, was a truly special class that took place outdoors with a large charcoal fired barbecue grill where Mrs. Gohari taught her Kebab grilling secrets. At the end of the session, the Ladies' Circle presented Mrs. Gohari with flowers and a plaque in appreciation of her teaching of these classes on a fully volunteer basis.

Keep Your Synagogue Clean Campaign

A new program will be launched in the coming weeks to teach the children who attend YMJC on Shabbat and holidays to show respect for the Synagogue by making sure no food, garbage, or papers are left on the floors at the Center. Many new trash cans with special "Keep your synagogue clean" signs will be placed throughout the building and all children will be encouraged to always be mindful of the building's cleanliness. We thank Mr. & Mrs. Niku Nabavian for sponsoring all the expenses of this campaign.





Judaica @130

YMJC's new Judaica store has opened up with a fine selection of artful Judaica items on display in the building's showcases. For information, please contact Mr. Mika Hakimi.

Karate Classes

A new addition this year to the many children and adult classes that take place at YMJC, such as dance, yoga, and self-defense was a number of Karate classes for boys. These classes were met with high demand and were very successful. YMJC thanks Mrs. Dana Bassali for organizing these classes. Registration for next year's classes will be announced soon.

"Home Improvement" with Mrs. Bitton

A series of popular "Home Improvement" lectures about parenting and relationship skills within the home were presented by Rabbanit Cott Bitton throughout the year. Topics included self esteem, shalom bait, and better parenting. Each class had a sponsor who provided a lovely breakfast for all the ladies. The Ladies Circle thanks the following breakfast sponsors: Dana Bassali (November), Gaby Nassimi and Monika Hakimian (December), Eva Liviem, Evelyn Liviem, and Hedi Hakimi (December), Nazy Aghalarian (January), Monique Zar, Amanda Nasrollahi, Sarit Ebrani, Elaine Mordekhai, Shirley Nassimi, Emauella Dilamani, Michele Yaghoubi, and Stefani Roubini (February), Dina Kalaty (March), Rebecca Enayatian and Romina Enayatian (April), Shirin Rahmani, Debbie Nassimi, and Stefani Hazghiyan (May), Kathy Kamali, Roshanak Kashinejad, and Laleh Kamali (June).

Classes by Mr. Oren Bezalely

Shaare Shalom Synagogue and YMJC now are privileged to host the very popular weekly classes by Mr. Oren Bezalely. Nevi'im and Ketuvim classes are held Monday nights at YMJC, and Biblical Hebrew classes are held Thursday nights at Shaare Shalom. To get updates about class schedules send an e-mail to: oren@bezalely.net

YMJC – Other News and Activities:

- **Active Center:** The YMJC continues to host a growing number of programs. Among these are the Senior Lounge, Shalom pre-school, MYC's Learn-it-Up, several summer camps, Talmud-Torah, and numerous other classes and lectures throughout the week..
- **Mock Debate:** A mock Israeli-Palestinian debate was held after the services on the eighth day of Pesach. The debaters were Mehran Bassali, Ariel Kalaty, Ray Mordekahi, and Elly Nassimiha.
- **Yom HaShoah:** YMJC hosted MYC's Yom HaShoah memorial program on April 11. About 300 attendees listened to a very moving lecture by survivor Ethel Katz.
- **Yom HaAtzmaut:** Over 200 people attended a special program to celebrate Israel's independence day.
- **Teen Forum,** hosted by MYC, took place at YMJC on April 25. 100 participants and 30 advisors present.
- **ZOA President,** Morton Klein was a guest speaker on Shabbat, May 1.
- **Tikkun Shavuot:** Another eve of Shavuot night of learning was held in conjunction with the MYC. A highlight among many learning activities was a special game of Family Feud. Throughout the night, over 300 people took advantage of this program.
- **Mazal Tov:** The Birth of Rabbi and Mrs. Bitton's first grandchild in Israel was celebrated with a special Shira on Shabbat, May 22.
- **Marriage Workshop,** by Rabbi Yosef Bitton, took place on June 10 with the participation of over 20 engaged or newlywed couples.

Mashadi Cultural & Educational Committee Report

Marty Bassaly, CPA

Graduation Ceremony 2010

This year's annual Mashadi Graduation Ceremony took place on Sunday, June 20th at 1:30pm at the Mashadi Jewish Center in Great Neck. Dr. Daniel Benilevi was this year's Master of Ceremonies. The program started with the National Anthem by Mrs. Charlotte Kashanian (vocal) and Miss Elana Hazghia (violin). After Dr. Benilevi's opening remarks, Rabbi Mordechai Kohanim conducted the Benediction (*mi'sheberakh*) and "Kohanim's Benediction" (*Birkat ha'Kohanim*), and Rabbi Yosef Bitton delivered words of wisdom and inspiration to our graduates.

Due to prior years' positive feedback, a Mashadi Yearbook was created once again with the help of Mr. Jason Idjadi and Miss Stephanie Idjadi which included both photos and information of the graduates. This part of the program started with the introduction of the recipients of higher degrees. As tradition holds, the parents and/or spouses of each graduate were called to the stage to present their gifts and Yearbooks. This year's higher degree recipients included Dr. Jeremy Nikfarjam, a Medical School graduate, Mrs. Farah Dilmanian, a graduate of Physical Therapy, and four Master's degree graduates. A speech was given by Dr. Nikfarjam.

At this stage of the ceremony, we honored Mr. Michael Livian for his outstanding achievements in economics and finance. A copy of his speech appears separately in this issue of Megillah.

The Yearbook gifts for the College and High School graduates were presented by one or two members of each of the Community's various Boards, and by some of the donors to the Committee's interest-free student loan program. Speeches were given by two college graduates, Mrs. Lauren Yaghoubi and Mr. Igal Nassim. There were no volunteers for High School graduate speeches this year.

In the Report of Endowment and Loan Funds Update,

presented by Marty Bassaly and Mansour Karimzadeh, it was indicated that the amount of interest-free loans given to college and post-graduate students last year exceeded \$42,000. The total amount granted since the start of the scholarship program in 1990, which became a Loan Program in 2000, was close to 1.2 million by June 2010. In addition, it was announced that a new Endowment Fund was created in 2010 by Mr. Albert Nassimi and family called the "Laleh Hannah Nassimi Memorial Foundation." Interest from this Endowment Fund is available to qualifying Mashadi students for Post-Graduate studies in the U.S. only. Post-Graduate students were encouraged to apply for such funds.

The ceremony concluded with the singing of *Hatikva* led by Mrs. Charlotte Kashanian (vocal) and Miss Elana Hazghia (violin).

The Mashadi Cultural and Educational Committee (Higher Education Committee) would like to once again thank the Community's donors for making the student loan program possible. The Committee would also like to thank those who made the Graduation Ceremony program possible, including Dr. Daniel Benilevi (Master of Ceremonies), and the following colleagues who assisted in preparing this program: Miss Judith Dilamani, Mrs. Behnaz Dilmanian, Mrs. Nooshin Dilmanian, Mrs. Minoo Hakimian, Mr. Jason Idjadi, Miss Stephanie Idjadi, Mr. Mickey Karimzadeh, Miss Nabila Levian, Mr. Farshad Namdar, Mr. Farshad Rahamanan, and Miss Michelle Sabzevari. In addition, Miss Judith Dilamani, Miss Nabila Levian, and Miss Michelle Sabzevari have been added to the Higher Education Executive Committee and. Mrs. Sheila Rahamanan has been added to both the Higher Education Executive Committee and Student Loan Review Committee.

The list of all the graduates, including degrees and major(s), appears separately in this issue of Megillah.



**Mashadi Cultural and Educational Committee
(The Higher Education Committee)**
A Member Organization of the United Mashadi Jewish Community of America

LIST OF GRADUATES – 2010

Medical School Graduates

Jeremy Nikfarjam, MD	The Albert Einstein College of Medicine	دکتر جرمی نیکفرجام
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Master's Degree Recipients

Kimberly Bassalian	New York University - Dual Masters in Elementary and Elementary Special Education	کیمبرلی بصلیان
Mona Dilamani	Touro College - Dual Masters in Early Childhood Education and Special Education	مونا دیلمانی
Linda Hakim	Baruch College - Corporate Communication	لیندا حکیم
Steven Kachanian	New York University - Real Estate Finance	استیون کاشانیان
Chana Kashi	Touro College - Dual Masters in Special Education and General Education	خنا کاشی

College Graduates & Major(s)

Ryan Akhavan	Hofstra University - Marketing	رایان اخوان
Lauren Benilevi (Levian)	Queens College - BA Speech Pathology	لوئن بنی لیوی (لیوین)
Kian Bichoupan	SUNY Geneseo - Chemistry	کیان بیچوپان
Lauren Cohen	Fashion Institute of Technology - BS Advertising and Marketing Communications	لورن کوهن
Simon Dilmanian	Lafayette College - BA International Economics & Commerce	سالیمان دیلمانیان
Daniel Etessami	NYU Stern School of Business - BS Finance and Accounting	دانیل اعتمادی
Jamie Ghafarian	Queens College - BBA Corporate Finance	Jamie غفاریان
Ryan Ghassabian	Baruch College - BA and Business Communications	رایان قصابیان
Alon Gohari	Baruch College - Marketing	آلون گوهری
Natasha Haghighat	Fashion Institute of Technology - BS Advertising and Marketing Communications	ناتاشا حقیقت
Coby Hakimi	Queens College - Sociology	کوبی حکیمی
Danny Hakim (Hakimzadeh)		
Evan Hakimi	NYU Stern School of Business - BS in Finance & Economics	ایوان حکیمی
Paulina Hakimi	Baruch College - BA Corporate Communications	پولینا حکیمی
Sean Hakimi (son of Saeed and Hengameh)	NYU Stern School of Business - BS in Finance & Economics	شان حکیمی
Sean Hakimi (son of Kambiz and Mashid)	Baruch College - Real Estate Development	شان حکیمی (پسر کامبیز و مهشید)
Daniella Hakimian (Hakimi)	Queens College - BA in Psychology	دانیلا حکیمیان (حکیمی)
Nadine Hakimian (Banilevi)	NYU - BA in Psychology	نادین حکیمیان (بنی لیوی)
Nadine Hakimian (Karmily)	Queens College - Sociology	نادین حکیمیان (کرمیلی)
Rosanna Hakimian	Baruch College - BBA in Finance and Investments	روسانا حکیمیان
Sammy Hakimian	Baruch College - Business Communication	سامی حکیمیان
Elana Hazghia	Skidmore College - Double Major: BA in International Affairs & Spanish	النا حزقیا
Melanie Hematian (Zar)	Queens College - BA in Sociology	ملانی همتیان (زر)
Ronnie Hematian		رانی همتیان

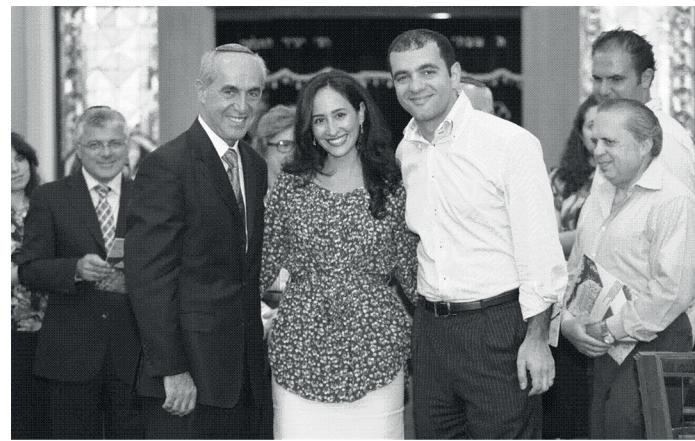
College Graduates (continued)

Jason Idjadi	Pratt Institute School of Architecture - Bachelor of Architecture	جیسون ایجادی
Jocelyn Kamali (Davoodzadeh)	Hunter College - Media Studies	جاسلين کمالی (داودزاده)
David Karimzadeh	Baruch College - BA Graphic Design: Computers & Communication	دیوید کریم زاده
Jared Karmily	NYU Stern School of Business - BS in Finance & Accounting	جارد کرمیلی
Charlotte Kashanian (Cohen)	Fashion Institute of Technology - BS in Advertising and Marketing Communications	شارلوت کاشانیان (کوهن)
Bryan Kashimallak	Baruch College Zicklin School of Business - Bachelors of Business in Real Estate Development	براین کاشی ملاک
Jasmine Kashimallak (Livian)	New York Institute of Technology - BS Interdisciplinary Studies - Architecture	Jasmin کاشی ملاک (لیویان)
Michael Kashimallak	Baruch College - Economics	مایکل کاشی ملاک
Jennifer Kordvani (Livi)	Queens College - Sociology	جنیفر کردوانی (لیوی)
Steven Kordvani	Queens College - Economics	استینون کردوانی
Sharon Livi	Queens College - Psychology	شارون لیوی
Brenda Loloi (Hajibai)	NYU - BA Psychology	برندا لولوئی (حاجی بای)
Jeremy Loloi	Queens College - BA Economics, Pre-med	جرمی لولوئی
Igal Nassim	Queens College - Psychology	ایگال نسیم
Aimee Nassimi	Fashion Institute of Technology – BS Fashion Merchandising Management	ایمی نسیمی
Stephanie Roubini (Zar)	Queens College - BA Fine Arts	استفانی روبنی (زر)
Rachel Shafiyan	Touro College - BA Psychology	ریچل شفیعیان
Regina Sianes (Hakimian)	Hunter College - Psychology	رجینا سیانس (حکیمیان)
Nouriel Sioni	Queens College - Bachelor of Social Science in Accounting and Economics	نوریل صیونی
Jocelyn Sued (Zar)	Queens College - Political Science	جاسلين سوئد (زر)
Lauren Yaghoubi (Nassimi)	Queens College - Media Studies	لورن یعقوبی (نسیمی)
Amanda Zar (Aziz)	Pratt Institute School of Architecture - Bachelor of Architecture	آماندا زر (عزیز)
Nicole Zar	Queens College - BA Sociology	نیکول زر



High School Graduates

Olivia Akhavan	اليونا اخوان
Shawn Aziz	شان عزيز
Patricia Basal	پاتريشيا بصل
Ariel Basalely	اريئيل بصلاني
Michelle Bassaly	ميшел بصل
Brandon Benilevi	براندون بنى ليوي
Eitan Cohen	إيتان كهن
Tamir Cohen	تامير كهن
Michael Dilamani	مايكيل ديلمانى
Brandon Djourabchi	براندون جورابچى
Ariel Gad	اريئيل گاد
Liori Gohari	ليوري گوهري
Melyna Hadjibay	ملينا حاجى باى
Jamie Hakim	جي米 حكيم
Alexander Hakimi	الكساندر حكيمى
Simone Hakimi	ساميون حكيمى
Joshua Hakimian	جاشوا حكيميان
Lauren Hakimian	لورن حكيميان
Sasha Hakimian	ساشا حكيميان
David Hematian	ديويد همتيان
Deena Hematian	ديننا همتيان
Jonathan Ismaili	جاناتان اسماعيلي
Evan Kalatizadeh	ابوان كالاتي زاده
Rachel Kalatizadeh	ريچل كالاتي زاده
Eliana Kalaty	إليانا كلاتي
Claudia Kamali	كلوديا كمالى
Daniel Kamali	دانيل كمالى
Judith Kamali	جوديت كمالى
Abigael Kashi	ابيگال كاشى
Lior Kashimallak	ليؤور كاشى ملاك
Desiree Kashizadeh	دزيره كاشى زاده
Jessica Khorsandi	جيسيكا خرسندى
Ariel Kohanim	اريئيل كهنيم
Troy Kordvani	تروى كردواني
Nicola Liuim	نيكلى ليوينيم
Rachel Livi	ريچل ليفى
Ariel Livian	اريئيل ليبيان
Rafi Livian	رافى ليبيان
Gabriella Liviem	گبريللا لويثيم
Ashley Namdar	اشلى نامدار
Claudia Namdar	كلوديا نامدار
Elliot Namdar	الليوت نامدار
Michelle Namdar	ميшел نامدار
Aviva Nassimi	اويفا نسيمي
Mark Nassimian	مارك نسيميان
Natasha Nassimian	ناتاشا نسيميان
Joel Nematzadeh	جوئل نعمت زاده
Adam Shafiyan	ادم شفيغان
Aron Soleiman	ارون سليمان
Daniella Zabih	دانيللا ذبيح
Natanel Zaboulani	ناتانل زبولاني
Jonathan Zar	جاناتان زر
Megan Zar	مگان زر
Ryan Zar	ريان زر
Robin Zaroovabeli	رابين زرووابلي



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Mazal Tov

Mazal Tov To The New Baby Boys Of...

Benjamin, son of Sharleen & Siamak Ijadi
David, son of Sharleen & Arun Bassalali
Joshua Yonathan, son of Sahar & Yoram Nasrolahi
Jacob Daniel, son of Talia & Ilan Zabihi
Liam Yakov, son of Alona & Matthew Enayatian
Jonathan, Tanaz & Matthew Banilivi
Yonatan, son of Mimi & Simon Abda
Oren Yosef, son of Rachel & Shlomo Nouriely
Nachman, son of Ramona & Ronen Lubeck
David, son of Jessica & Eddie Aziz
Aharon Chana & Emanuel Kashi
Ethan, son of Roxanne & Jonathan Herbert
Noah Yosef, son of Randi & Rodney Zabihi
Itay Aharon, son of Anita & Farzan Kashimallak
Liam Eliyahu, son of Brenda & Lorenzo Liviem
Ethan Eliyahoo, son of Linda & David Kohan
Raphael, son of Mika & Nilly Hakimi
Judah, son of Ilene & Avner Levy
Alen & Mandyf (Nissani-Idjadi) Davoudpour
Emanuel, son of Sheila & Ramin Hekmati
Noah, son of Laleh & Michael Kamali
David Aharon, son of Alana & Rami Kalaty

Mazal Tov To The New Baby Girls Of...

Katia, daughter of Natascha & Parham Shaer
Sophia Sara, daughter of Ifat & Gil Loloi
Celine, daughter of Jessica & Matin Hakimi
Hannah Ruth, daughter of Jasmine & Ruben Ben Yehuda
Ava Malka, daughter of Lauren & Dr. Daniel Benilevi
Suri Malka, daughter of Cheryl & Isaac Shaer
Odelia Leah, daughter of Naz & Matin Aziz
Sofie & Isabelle, twin Daughters of Jessica & Adam Somer
Tamar Coty, daughter Keren & David Bitton
Aliza Dina, daughter of Charlene & Jonathan Aminoff
Miriam, daughter of Sarit & Pinchas Shaer
Isabella, daughter of Nissania & Jonathan Hezghia
Rachael Simmone, daughter of Elana & David Aminoff
Moshe & Avital (Ben Haim) Osherozitz
Sara, daughter of Michael & Dora Hakimi
Sienna, daughter of Nader & Sanam Kashanian
Shaked, daughter of Yuval & Edna Namdar - Israel

Bar-Mitzvahs

Adam, son of Edmond & Nazy Kamali
Cody, son of Solomon & Orly Cohen
Brooks, son of Danny & Jennifer Hakimian
Aidan, son of Farbod & Ladan Hakimian
David, son of Giacomo & Rosie Hadjibay
Yonathan, son of Dan & Smadar Prigan
Andrew, son of Esi & Noushin Ebrani

Zachary, son of David Elizabeth Kelaty
Justin, son of Simon & Kathy Kamali
Ryan, son of Daryoosh & Neda Rahamanan
Joshua, son of Ramin & Kathy Ebrani
Joshua, son of George & Marina Dilamani
Emmanuel, son of Gabriel & Kathy Livian

Engagements

Diana Nadri & Neil Hakimi
Justina Hakimi & Payam Hezghia
Raquel Hematian & Jeremy Nikfarjam
Natalie Erfanian & Oliver Etessami
Paulette Nabavian & Isaac Nematnejad
Joyce Ebrani & Jordan Karmily
Elisheva Roubeni & Adoniyyu Sians
Charlene Nassimian & Lee Moshe Dilmanian
Judith Dilamani & Ramin Kamali
Yasmin Zar & Harley Block
Dina Mardkhai & Moez Yousian

Marriages

Eva Aziz & Joshua Benaim
*Stephanie Nematzadeh & Tony Aziz
Monica Loloey & Moshe Sasson
*Nicole Rahamanan & Evan Hakimi
*Lauren Nassimi & Allon Yaghoubi
*Melissa Elishaoff & Soheil Yaghoubi
Mandana Eidgah & Philippe Dalla Corte
Catherine Haghigat & Rami Moheban
*Arezou Tashkhis & Farshad Rahamanan
Sharona Nissimi & Parham Makabi
*Emanuela Dilmani & Shahin Shahverdi
Samantha Kalatizadeh & Rodney Nassimi
Stephanie Taboh & Moshe Mashiach

For future issues of Megillah, those parents who would like their newborn's name to be published, please e-mail your full name & your child's first, middle and/or Hebrew names to MYCNY@aol.com.

Pictures

Left page, clockwise from top left: Nicole Rahamanan & Evan Hakimi, Arezou Tashkhis & Farshad Rahamanan, Lauren Nassimi & Allon Yaghoubi

Left page, clockwise from top left: Emanuela Dilmani & Shahin Shahverdi, Stephanie Nematzadeh & Tony Aziz, Melissa Elishaoff & Soheil Yaghoubi





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Community News

Rodney Hakim

Honoring Community Leaders, Parviz & Manijeh Hakimian



On Tuesday evening, June 15th, 2010, members of the Mashadi Jewish Community gathered at Temple Emanuel in Great Neck to honor Parviz and Manijeh Hakimian. Mr. & Mrs. Hakimian are renowned for their incredible commitment to charity, volunteer work, and philanthropy for both Israel and the Mashadi community, and have demonstrated their dedication to strengthening Israel's economy through their ongoing support of the Israel Bonds program. When the Mashadi community emigrated from Iran to New York, and within New York, from Kew Gardens to Great Neck, the Hakimians recognized the need for a new synagogue and community center, and were instrumental in organizing the Mashadi community's *minyan* in the Colbeh of Great Neck. Later, they were among the community leaders involved in establishing a community fund for the purchase of the land for the Mashadi Jewish Center, *Shaare Shalom*. After the Mashadi Jewish Center was established, Parviz and his brother Khosrow dedicated two *Sefer Torahs* and one *Haftorah* to the Mashadi community. Parviz and Manijeh are known to be among the greatest philanthropists of the Mashadi community. In 1994, Parviz was elected to the board of the Mashadi Community Center where played a key role in community affairs. In 1995, he was elected to the Mashadi Central Board. The celebration of Mr. & Mrs. Hakimian's hard work and dedication was stirring, with many of the luminaries of the Mashadi community on hand to honor the philanthropic couple, including Rabbi Mordechay Kohanim, Rabbit Yosef Bitton, Mr. Nasim Basallian, and Mr. Eddie Levian. It was a memorable evening that recognized a great couple within the Mashadi community, and conveyed our communal appreciation for all their dedication and good deeds. May they serve as an example to inspire the leaders and philanthropists of our future generations.

Mashadi Community Welcomes New Rabbi Simon Basalely

On a recent Shabbat in May 2010, the Mashadi community welcomed a new rabbi, one of its own sons, Simon Basalely. Rabbi Basalely completed his rabbinical training at one of the top seminaries in the nation, Yeshiva University's *Semikha* program, where he went through extensive, high-level rabbinical study and professional training. With his rabbinic ordination having come earlier this year, Rabbi Basalely has returned to his roots in the Mashadi Jewish community of Great Neck. During his introduction to the community, Rabbi Basalely gave a compelling *darash*, discussing the idea of light emanating from the face of Moshe Rabbenu. Rabbi Basalely proceeded with a thoughtful discussion of the light emanating from Moshe Rabbenu's face symbolizing the need for the Oral Tradition of



the Torah, with an important part of Jewish learning being that Jews of each generation would not rely merely on books on a shelf to be their only source of Jewish education, but that they should orally transmit the knowledge that their ancestors bestowed upon them to each successive generation. It was a captivating speech, and hopefully the first of many more from the new rabbi. On behalf of the Mashadi community, *Megillah* magazine congratulates Rabbi Basalely on his accomplishments and wishes him *mazal tov*, hoping for a long future of him sharing his Jewish learning with our community.

Megillat Esther Lecture Series with Dr. Lawrence Schiffman

Over the course of four weeks in February and March 2010, the Young Mashadi Jewish Center was the home of a four-part lecture series regarding the holiday of *Purim* with the renowned

scholar of Judaic studies, Dr. Lawrence Schiffman. In this series, Dr. Schiffman gave an enthralled audience of Jews an extensive overview of the historical background of the events chronicled in *Megillat Esther*. Dr. Schiffman is the Chair of NYU's Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies, as well as a member of NYU's Center for Ancient Studies and Center for Near East Studies, and is a past president of the Association for Jewish Studies. He has done extensive research on the Dead Sea Scrolls, and has been featured in documentaries on the subject by PBS and the BBC, as well as being featured in documentaries entitled "Mysteries of the Bible" and the "Kingdom of David." Dr. Schiffman shared his encyclopedic knowledge of ancient Jewish history and culture throughout this special multi-part lecture series, which was grouped into the following four sessions: Achashverosh, Haman, and the Jews of the Empire; Anti-Semitism and the First Pogrom; Esther, the Harem, and the Defense of the Jewish People; Jewish Victory and the Diaspora. During these four sessions, Dr. Schiffman discussed the historicity of the events of *Megillat Esther*, in terms of when in history these events took place, what part of ancient Persia they took place in, which historical ruler of ancient Persia we can identify as Achashverosh, what proofs we have that document that these events all happened as they are chronicled in the story we read each Purim, and who recorded this story in the form that we see it today. It was a fascinating series that proved to be both educational and inspirational; many of the attendees of Dr. Schiffman's lectures were so taken with the discussion that they kept the professor for quite a while after each session asking him a variety of questions, and yearning for more of his knowledge and insights. We are truly fortunate to have had the opportunity to host Dr. Schiffman's lecture series, and hope that he will come back to the Young Mashadi Jewish Center in the future with further lectures on more areas of Jewish history. For more information on Dr. Schiffman, visit www.LawrenceSchiffman.com.

The History of the Mashadi Jews Lecture Series: Session 3

On April 11th, 2010, the *History of the Mashadi Jews* lecture series continued with its third session, featuring Lerone Edalati's presentation of her research encompassing the time period between the *Allahdadi* pogrom of 1839 in Mashad, the subsequent diaspora of the Mashadi Jews throughout the Middle East and Central Asia, and their return to Mashad in the 1930s. The lecture, which was in memory of both Behrouz Dilmanian and Ms. Edalati's grandmother, Asnat Rahmani, began with the fallout of the *Allahdadi* pogrom of 1839 in Mashad, in which the Mashadi Jews were forced to either convert to Islam, die, or flee the land. Many Mashadi Jewish families fled to such areas as Herat (in Afghanistan), Turkmenistan, Marv, and Bokhara. Ms. Edalati chronicled their trials and tribulations throughout their journeys in these different lands, discussing the history of many individual Jews along the way, and their perilous business travels along the Silk Road. The Mashadi Jews survived many years in Herat, with Britain offering them protection from an Iranian invasion of Herat in the 1850s, and they themselves fending off pogroms against Herati Jews in the 1870s. The Mashadi Jews in Turkmenistan allied themselves with Russia in "The Great Game" between Russia and Britain, but the Russians soon turned

on the Mashadi Jews, rejecting them in the 1890s, and forcing 1,400 of the Jews to flee in 1910. Ms. Edalati detailed many other events, both good and bad, in the time span between 1839 and 1936, culminating in the return of the Mashadi Jews to Mashad, after nearly a century of wandering from one land to another, learning the languages and customs of each land, and surviving by any means necessary, all while steadfastly maintaining their own religion and culture. Ms. Edalati's lecture concluded with the recitation of a poem by the Mashadi poet, Mula Simantov, translated from the original *Galechi*, the common dialect of the Mashadi Jews and the Heratis in Afghanistan. The evening ended with a question and answer session, with contributions from both Ms. Edalati and her great uncle, Yusef Hakimian. It was an inspiring evening that made the Mashadi Jews in attendance gain that much more appreciation for the lengths that their ancestors went to keep their Jewish identity and culture alive. With events like this, and with members of our community as dedicated to preserving the details of our past as Ms. Edalati, we take another step toward preserving our Mashadi Jewish history for many generations to come.

Mashadi Heritage Trip to the Middle East and Central Asia



On Monday, June 28th, 2010 at the Mashadi Jewish Center, Mr. Bahman Kamali hosted a photo and video presentation, documenting the recent Mashadi Heritage trip to the Middle East and Central Asia. A total of 28 members of the Mashadi Jewish Community, including members from New York and from Israel, journeyed to the lands where, 155 years ago, our ancestors fled from persecution. After the *Allahdadi* pogrom of 1839 in Mashad, the Mashadi Jews were forced to either convert to Islam, die, or flee the land. Many fled to the lands that were visited in this trip, including Tashkent, Samarkand, Uzbekistan, Bokhara, and Turkmenistan. Mr. Kamali and his wife provided commentary to accompany the photo presentation, bringing us along with them in recapping the images of their trip. In Tashkent, there was a memorable museum, and a poignant statue of a man protecting his wife and child from harm during a revolution. In Samarkand, there are only 150 Jews remaining, and only 15 congregants attending Shabbat services in a lovely synagogue. In Uzbekistan, the people are of three primary

origins; Persian, Russian, and Chinese. All the Uzbeki Jews proudly wear their kippas in public, and there is no tension between them and the Muslims, who think very highly of the Jews. The Mashadi group came across Uzbeki émigrés from Mashad, who recalled their family's journey from Mashad to Herat, and from Herat to Uzbekistan. In Bokhara, the group sat on the throne of Amir of Bokhara, and saw an amusing statue of Mullah Nasserdin. The Jews of Bokhara are more affluent, having prospered in business dealings and investments, and are well respected in society. In Turkmenistan, the group came across many Mashadi émigrés in various cities, particularly in Marv and Ashgabat. The group observed an old Mashadi Jewish burial ground that had unfortunately been razed, but on a brighter note, met a well-to-do man of Mashadi descent who insisted that they all come to his home for dinner, sending a limousine for them. Throughout their journey, the Mashadi group met a number of Mashadi émigrés who had steadfastly held on to their Judaism and customs, and while there were not many Jews left in the areas they visited, those Jews were doing well in their societies, and were thought of highly by the local Muslims. Mr. and Mrs. Kamali expressed that the trip increased their Jewish pride, and strengthened their connection with their Mashadi Jewish brethren who settled down half a world away. The evening concluded with a request for additional artifacts and memorabilia to be donated for preservation and display as part of the History of the Mashadi Jews exhibit that will be featured in the *Beit Hatfutsot Museum* in Israel for one year. For more information on the Museum, visit <http://www.bh.org.il/>, or contact Behrooz Hakimian at (516) 661-5242.

Our Community and Israel: Summary of Political Speeches

Over the last several months, the Mashadi Jewish Community has had the privilege of having some very important guest speakers share their thoughts and insights with us about Israel, including Congressman Gary Ackerman, Israeli dignitary Dalia Itzik, AIPAC member Barry Mannis, and ZOA President Morton Klein. Congressman Ackerman spoke about the grave threat that the U.S. and Israel face from Iran, likening Iran to a schoolyard bully, saying that the only way to handle a bully is by fighting back and forcing him to behave properly. The Congressman said that the U.S. is currently doing all the perfunctory negotiations with and imposition of various rounds of sanctions against Iran, but that we must speed up the timetable for action against the rogue nation, in part by urging world leaders not to buy Iran's refined petroleum. In regard to Israel and the Palestinians, Ackerman suggested that the world views the Palestinians with the *soft prejudice of low expectations*, while it views Israel with the *high prejudice of high expectations*, such as the constant claim that Israel's retaliations to the Palestinians' attacks are "disproportionate." Dalia Itzik, a former member of the Israeli Knesset, discussed the strain in the relationship between the U.S. and Israel after Vice President Joseph Biden took offense to the announcement of additional settlement building in East Jerusalem, saying that it is all being blown out of proportion in the news media, and that the real problem is Iran. Mrs. Itzik warned the Iranian Jewish assemblage against taking Iranian President Mohammad Ahmadinejad's fiery anti-Israel rhetoric lightly, saying that people ignored Hitler's vitriol about wiping

out the Jews, too, and Hitler nearly succeeded in doing so. With Iran on the verge of developing nuclear weapons, the threat to Israel's survival is all too real. She also discussed the plight of the captured Israeli soldier, Gilad Schalit, pointing out Israel's dilemma in wanting to bring Schalit home safely, but at the potential cost of having to free 1,000 imprisoned Palestinian and Arab terrorists, and also at the risk of encouraging further kidnappings of Israeli soldiers. AIPAC member Barry Mannis underscored the importance of getting involved with Pro-Israel activism, especially in a time when political support for Israel has faded within the U.S., and when many of the politicians who have supported Israel in the past will soon be leaving office, leaving a vacuum of support for Israel here when it is most desperately needed. Morton Klein, the president of the Zionist Organization of America, talked frankly about the challenges facing Israel, including the pressure Israel is under to resume peace talks with the Palestinians, which he said was a fallacy, as no peace is possible with Hamas-ruled Palestinians, who refuse to cease their attacks against Israel, recognize Israel as the Jewish State, or remove the vow of destroying Israel from their charter. Mr. Klein also critiqued the Obama administration's tough stance against Israel, saying that the lack of support from the U.S. has put Israel into a more perilous situation now than it has ever faced before. These four speakers heightened our community's awareness of the existential threats facing Israel, and we hope and pray that Israel not only survives all these challenges, but forever thrives as the Jewish State.

Vaad Noam Milan Report, Mazal Tov Abdolrahman Aziz

Birth

Isacco & Diana Nessim, girl
Samy & Anna Deil, boy
Aziz Yacov & Smadar Livian, girl
Shemuel & Nethaly Loloi, girl

Bat Mitzvahs

Joelle, daughter of Ely & Elizabeth Bassal
Naomi daughter of Roby & Zippy Navaei
Shirel, daughter of Khanoush & Tania Bassali
Noah, daughter of Albert & Miriam Hason
Emmanuelle, daughter of Danny & Sherly Kohanan
Naomi, daughter of Ruben & Anjela Golran
Vanessa, daughter of Danny & Violet Liuim
Sara, daughter of Isacco & Orly Livian
Moriel, daughter of Dana Aziz

Engagements

Nicholas & Caroline (Livian) Pocard

Marriages

Alessandro & Sally Amrami
David & Vanessa Akler
Avy & Ronit Gorjian

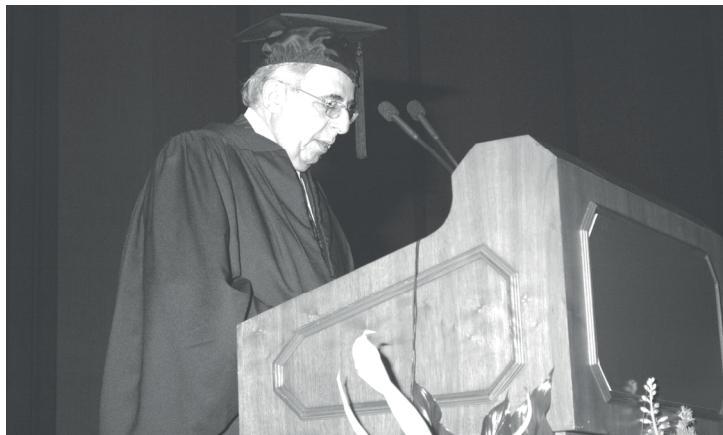
Commencement Address at KSU

Behrouz (Ben) Hakimian

Mr. Behrouz (Ben) Hakimian, a graduate of Kansas State University, was invited to deliver the Commencement Address to the graduating Class of 2010 from the College of Architecture, Planning and Design of KSU.

This speech was intended to convey a message of hope, encouragement and uplifting of spirit and morale of the graduating Class of 2010, the members of which are about to enter a very depressed job market in an extremely challenging economic environment.

Also, this is for the purpose of promoting the idea of broadening the generally conceived field of practice in Architecture and related fields, including leadership positions in the development fields.



Good morning.

Thank you President Schultz and Dean de Noble for the opportunity to be here with you today. Welcome members of the faculty, staff, distinguished guests, graduates, families and friends. I would also like to extend my thanks to my wife, Suzy, and my sons, Rex, Shawn and Jason, who left behind their very busy schedules to accompany me here to Manhattan, Kansas for this very special occasion.

To the members of the graduating class of 2010, congratulations on reaching this important milestone in your careers. I wish you much luck and success in your future.

I come to you today as a real estate developer, builder and owner from New York City, but also as a graduate of Kansas State, who sat where you are sitting today, over 40 years ago. I credit my Kansas State education for my visionary outlook and the creative approach to problem solving that has made me successful in what I do today. Your Kansas State education has empowered you to maximize your creative energies to be successful in any field of your choosing, including: Architecture, Planning, Interior Design, Landscaping and all related fields.

From an early age, I knew I wanted to build things. My earliest memory is of a small mud villa I built in the backyard of my childhood home in Iran.

I remember how upset I was when my uncle rode his bicycle right over it. At school, we were always asked to design and build small models or little rooms. I earned pocket money making those for my classmates. Fast-forward more than 50 years, I'm still dreaming, designing and building.

Quite often here at Kansas State, you have been given a blank page and challenged to create. Your mind has been conditioned to think freely, creatively and imaginatively.

Today, as you graduate, the page before you is blank once again. And, once again, it is up to you to use your trained, innovative attitude to create something that is unique, creative and appropriate, for yourselves, your communities and the environment.

Many of the graduates who came before you have gone on to do remarkable things. Today, I ask you, what will you do?

Architecture in practice could orient us (at least some of us) toward our approach to creating events, conditions or the establishment of certain preferred orders, certain desired conditions, and controlled environments. Architecture, by its defined nature, requires imagination, innovation and, at times, pioneering. Our tendency is to keep such an imaginative attitude within our trained sphere of architectural knowledge in approaching each "architectural" project. However, I would like to submit to that...

As architectural graduates and designers, you have a wide range of opportunities through which to channel your creative energies, and a variety of different fields in which to be successful. Don't limit yourself in any way, and don't settle too quickly. Please don't be afraid to spend time on dreaming. Dream often, set your goals high. Don't, under any circumstances, underestimate or short-sell on what you have been blessed with – your individual mind's capacity. You might consider it as a divine present given to you to be used by you to its unlimited beneficial order and capacity.

In traditional development projects, architects typically are only called upon after a developer (usually without any architectural background) has already selected a site, envisioned what to construct, what size to build, how to orient the structure and how much to spend. I call them "untrained" developers. Those of you who are willing to apply your abilities beyond architecture could become "*trained visionary developers*" and could contribute on a much higher level, and use your pioneering – and this special attitude of looking at all things in an innovative way to handle and orchestrate all other disciplines and components of a development, such as: site selection, land use, analysis of various pro-formas, equity, financing, construction, environmental approaches, code compliance, use variances, marketing, management, public relations, etc., simply because each of you is now an imaginative thinker and a creative problem solver. Some may say that in these economically difficult times, choosing the path of real estate development may be too great of a challenge. I disagree. You may just have to extend your timetable and patience for a while, but keep on dreaming. Always think big, and don't be afraid to set aggressive goals for the future. My dreams took me from Manhattan, Kansas, all the

way to Manhattan, New York City.

When I graduated from Kansas State in 1967, the economy was very challenging and it took me months to find a drafting position at an architectural firm in a suburb of New York City. The pay was only \$140 per week and I was quite pleased with the position. However, over the years that followed, I had the opportunity of working in such prestigious New York architectural offices as Ulrich Franzen, Conklin & Rossant, and others. Although I enjoyed these experiences, I had bigger dreams. I wanted to own my own buildings and my own real estate businesses.

I started by handling the planning and client relationship for a few small contractors in New York City – we worked on a number of sidewalk cafes and did minor interior renovations in older buildings. By the early 1970's, however, I became actively involved as an on-site construction manager on a number of conversion projects in the City, and – with my architectural background – I grew to be quite good at it. I gained valuable experience on these projects and I knew I was ready to take the next step as an owner.

In 1973/1974, finally I was able to purchase three small office and storage buildings and converted them into residential rentals in partnership with an investor. With new confidence as a result of this series of successful projects, my brother and I wrote a business plan for our own real estate enterprise, capable of handling projects from inception to completion – and beyond. In order to maintain full control over all aspects of our development process, we decided to go the hard way: our plan included owning and operating a construction entity as well as a management business.

The 1980's and 90's were the years of growth for The Hakimian Organization: projects of all types, sizes and complexities were developed and, in the last 15 years, our children who joined the business, have contributed so greatly to the growth and success of The Hakimian Organization.

Today, The Hakimian Organization is a vertically integrated real estate company that builds, owns and manages residential, commercial and multi-use projects. By selecting projects carefully, planning and building creatively and managing attentively, we have established a formidable array of full-service capabilities, and most important, we have survived five major U.S. economic recessions or downturns and – I'm proud to say – we have never turned over an owned project to our lenders.

My journey has, of course, not been without any setbacks. Typically, a visionary developer foresees and predicts certain

environment within a certain planning period. This process of risk-taking may at times result in some setbacks, and we are not an exception.

However, such negative experiences have also humbled me. I believe there is more to be learned from our failures than from our greatest successes. You become more detail-oriented and smarter. I learned that if you would go to investors with a clear business plan, a strong reputation and experience, you would eventually secure investments. Being honest, being credible, with good knowledge of your trade, and – most importantly – having a relatively successful track record, would make you a prime candidate as a unique and desirable source for investors' largely available equity ready for investment.

Today, computer programs in many instances, allow untrained individuals to do the work of architects. The results aren't good. Perhaps, after you have gained some experience in architectural or related fields, this will present the opportunity for you to take a different path as a developer. As you graduate today, know that you have been trained to be more than just an architect. As I've said, you are also qualified to become a *visionary developer*, through which you can have an incredible impact on your community, or built environments.

Finally, in our family business, my brother and I set lunch meetings with the younger staff in order to talk through challenges and offer advice. Today, I'd like to share with you what I believe are some of the most important things I've learned in building a successful business. (I could almost hear my sons in the audience saying, "Here goes Dad again!")

1. You must have a plan, a career road map of sorts, to identify and help you stay focused on your goals.
2. Always be prepared for a rainy day. It will definitely arrive, sometimes unexpectedly.
3. Failure, at times, can be a good thing -- provided that you learn from it.
4. Your good name, track record and personal image are your most important assets. Always work to safeguard them and improve them.

And, finally, the most important piece of advice I could offer you and leave with you today:

5. Allow certain periods (without your cell-phones, Blackberries and computers) to have fun with your gift of mind, and your imagination. Think about those unlimited possibilities in your future. Think big and NEVER stop dreaming.

Congratulations, Class of 2010. Thank you.



Success in Today's Global Economy

How to overcome Hyper-Competition in 21st Century

Michael Livian

The Higher Education Committee was established to encourage the youth of our community to pursue higher education. All high school, college and post graduates take part at the annual graduation ceremony that is held every year in June. The guest of honor for the graduation ceremony this year was Mr. Michael Livian, CFA whose speech appears below.

Mr. Livian was born in New York and grew up in Italy. He holds a summa cum laude M.Sc. degree in Economics from the University of Milan and has spent the last 15 years in the financial services industry.

During this time he has worked at a number of financial institutions, including Bear Stearns in New York and Italy as an Associate Director specializing in credit derivatives, fixed income portfolio management, marketing and research in asset and mortgage backed securities. This was followed by a position as Managing Director at Speed Ventures.

Currently Mr. Livian is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Head of Asset Management of Safdie Investment Services Corp, a subsidiary of the Swiss private Banque Safdie.

Mr. Livian has published several academic articles and two books on quantitative finance, fixed income and equity valuation.

Mansour Karimzadeh



Dear graduates and dear families of the graduates, congratulations on your great academic achievements. May this be just the beginning of a long and successful journey for all of you.

Dear members of the Mashadi Cultural and Educational Committee, thank you for inviting me and honoring me here today. I feel very privileged.

I am also grateful to be able to share this moment with dear people that have been supporting my efforts over the years; I miss those who are no longer here to celebrate with me. I wanted to thank my wife and children for their

patience and their continuous backing. In the past few years, my job and the CFA exam have taken a lot of my time from them.

I also wanted to extend a special thanks to my mother whose foresight twenty six years ago is probably the reason why I am standing here today. At that time in Italy, where I grew up, education was viewed by our Community with a lot of suspicion, often derision. Only a handful of Mashadis pursued a University degree, defying their skeptical families. My mother pushed me to get an education. She encouraged me to cultivate my interests. She anticipated the many challenges that the youth in our Community is facing today.

In the past decades some irreversible trends have reshaped our economies and society. Free trade, globalization and the internet revolution have made our "world flat". Today information is at the fingertips of every individual anywhere in the world. Barriers between countries have disappeared, creating "hyper-competition". Unfortunately, the days in which our parents and grandparents could purchase goods at a certain price in one country and resell them at a much higher price in another country are over. In the future we will be forced either to reinvent the way we do business or to branch out to different fields, other than commerce. Only a solid

education provides the opportunity to do so. Post-graduate degrees, advanced computing skills, foreign languages and diverse backgrounds will be more and more essential. Higher education has become a necessity and not an option. Dear graduates ... what you have accomplished and what we are celebrating is very important. You are laying the foundations of what will enable our entire Community, not only yourselves, to thrive in a challenging and fast changing world.

I was asked by the Mashadi Higher Education Committee to deliver a message to the new graduates. I tried to think of what many years in the financial industry in close contact with very talented and successful people have taught me. There are two main lessons:

First, success is a "Marathon and Not a Sprint".

There are no short cuts. To succeed in your profession you have to start slowly, be determined and move on one step at a time. Often you may have to accept positions that are not exactly to your liking, and perhaps live with a compensation that is below your expectations. Focus on building your resume. Work your way through to the next level. Never give up and always keep in mind what your long term goals are; slowly but surely you will get there.

Secondly, "Never Stop Learning".

Education is a lifelong commitment. It does not end with your BA, Masters or PhD. When I earned my degree in Economics I could not have imagined that I would still be studying up to this day. After college, I attended post graduate programs. When I moved to the US I had to study again to get my regulatory licenses. Up to last year I was still studying at night to earn the CFA charter.

This time of your life is very particular. I remember when I celebrated my graduation. I had at the same time a feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment and a lot of fears about the uncertain future. I find that the step between school and a job is often the longest one. It is very normal to feel anxious and confused. Change is always emotionally difficult to handle. My advice is to make a big effort to convert your fears into motivation and drive. Be persistent, ambitious and patient and one step at a time, with G-d's help, you will all end up very far.

Congratulations to all of you and thank you again.

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Holocaust Remembrance Day 2010 with Holocaust Survivor Ethel Katz

Rodney Hakim

On the evening of April 11, 2010, hundreds of members of the Mashadi community, young and old, gathered at the Young Mashadi Jewish Center in observance of Holocaust Remembrance Day. The evening featured a video presentation of various Holocaust-themed film clips, people's commentary about the Holocaust, and most memorably, the first-hand testimony of Holocaust survivor, Mrs. Ethel Katz.

The Yom Ha'Shoah commemoration began with a video presentation that quickly brought the dehumanization of the victims of the Holocaust to the forefront, discussing the selection process in which Jews were systematically separated from each other and their families, and sent into rooms to undress while they unknowingly awaited their sad fate. One stirring comment here was that there were never people so ignorant of their impending slaughter as the Jews in the concentration camps. The Jews were told that they would be "cleansed" in the showers, and were unaware that these were not real showers, but hermetically sealed gas chambers in which they would be killed by the Nazis, who were indifferent to the suffering of men and women, young and old. One of the most famous Holocaust survivors, Primo Levi, explained the horrors of the Holocaust by saying that human language lacks the words to sufficiently describe this offense, which was the utter demolition of Jews. The video package continued with further clips, including selections from such must-see films as Schindler's List and Sophie's Choice.

At the conclusion of the video presentation, Rabbi Bitton spoke briefly, urging those in attendance to look into the eyes of the Holocaust survivors so as to see what they witnessed in the Holocaust, and by doing so, keep the legacy of witnessing the Holocaust alive even after all the Holocaust survivors eventually pass away. The event's emcee, Rachel Hakim, then introduced the guest of honor, Holocaust survivor, Ethel Katz. Mrs. Katz, a diminutive elderly woman from Poland, launched into her remembrance of the Holocaust, saying contrary to popular belief, all six million Jews killed in the Holocaust didn't die in the camps; five million died in the camps, but one million died in hiding. Her family was in the latter category, in that her grandparents, her father, and her siblings were all killed while in hiding and in attempting to elude Hitler and the Nazis.



Mrs. Katz recounted the horrors occurring in Poland and elsewhere in 1941, with an order being given for all Jewish men between the ages of 18-50 to go to the local police station to "register" by a certain date and time. 450 men, all professionals and intellectuals, were murdered when they showed up to do so. Mrs. Katz differentiated between "round-ups" and "actions," saying that "round-ups" were ones in which Jews were randomly captured in the streets and sent to labor camps, never to return, whereas "actions" were well-organized murder sprees led by brutal Latvian soldiers, the SS, attack dogs, and sadly, Jewish officers. To wit, Jewish leaders and policemen were frequently forced to turn against their brethren, having to fulfill quotas of how many Jews they would personally either kill or send to the Nazis for the concentration camps. Worse yet, many Jews

were jailed and released, but while jailed, were fed water fortified with typhus germs, so that they would return to their communities and spread the deadly disease, thus unknowingly wiping out all the Jews they would come into contact with. Those who would stand up to the Nazis, such as a girl that Mrs. Katz personally witnessed telling the Nazis that they were murderers who would be defeated, were shot dead on the spot, as their fists were no match for the Nazis guns, and their bodies were thrown into mass graves with many others, dead or alive. The ground literally ran red with the blood of the maimed and slaughtered Jews.

Mrs. Katz turned her attention to her own family's attempts to escape the Nazis in 1943, as they fled from the city, where it was impossible to survive, into the forest, hiding in the chicken coops of a farm. As soon as they found shelter in the farmhouse, they were kicked out, fleeing to a deserted house, where they ate whatever scraps of food they could find, before the owner returned and kicked them out of there, as well. At this point, the search for hidden Jews intensified, as the Nazis offered five kilos of sugar to anyone who would bring them a Jewish head. Mrs. Katz's family returned to their own home, which had been ransacked by the Soviets, but which was thankfully empty. They

had a few weeks of respite there before the Nazis surrounded the house and attempted to capture them, but the Katz family attempted to flee escaping into the deep snow and trying to run away. Unfortunately, all of them were shot dead except for her, and she collapsed unconscious in the snow after running as far as she could. The soldiers came by her, but left, perhaps assuming she was dead. To this day, Mrs. Katz questions why she survived while her family was all gunned down. She was eventually found by Polish youngsters, and two weeks later, the Russians liberated the area, but it was too late for her family, who had not only perished, but had to suffer the indignity in death of having a Christian Polish boy give their funeral rites, and not be able to have the Jewish Kaddish recited for them. Two weeks after that, Hitler retaliated, and the battle raged right in her city. Mrs. Katz, a young girl at the time, retreated to her family's house once again and hid in the attic, and to her chagrin, the house was taken over by Nazi soldiers soon thereafter! From a tiny hole in the wall, she witnessed the Nazis beating people in the streets, and she had to stay silent and in one position lest she make a sound and be discovered. She had no food or water, and subsisted on a tiny scrap of bread for a month before she could not take it any more, finding a moment to run down and drink down a pail of water to slake her intense thirst, and miraculously not detected by the soldiers. When the city was eventually liberated, Mrs. Katz was so malnourished and in such pain that it took her a year of aid until she could learn to stand again. Of the 30,000 Jews in Poland, only 50 remained. She soon moved to the U.S., where she got married and had children. She thanks G-d every day for her survival, her freedom and safety.

The moving oration of Mrs. Katz was followed by a presentation of a young Mashadi congregant, Jennifer Kohanim, who recounted her interviews in Washington D.C. with ten Holocaust survivors. A constant theme in their stories was that civilized people were killing one another with brutality and indifference, and that it was the biggest crime in the annals of human history. It is one that must never be repeated, and which we must be active in ensuring never happens again. Mr. Nissim Bassalian concluded the speeches by saying that we tend to admire Europeans for their culture and sophistication, but it is in Europe where only 70 years ago, six million Jews were annihilated. Mr. Bassalian pointed out that our only true friend is H-shem, and that we must open our window of hope for what G-d does and will do for us. He will always protect us, even when others try to exterminate us. The evening concluded with a candle lighting ceremony, and the singing of Hatikvah by Gidon Akler.

Mrs. Katz's moving story had a profound impact on the Mashadi congregation, as did the video presentation and the words from Rabbi Bitton, Mr. Bassalian, and Miss Kohanim. The adults were visibly shaken and moved by Mrs. Katz's testimony, but more importantly so were the youngsters in attendance, and they were the first ones to rush to see Mrs. Katz at the end. Like Rabbi Bitton said, they wanted to look into her eyes, to see what she saw, and to forever bear witness to the horrors of the Holocaust. They say that those who ignore the past are doomed to repeat it. This was a clear demonstration of a community actively working to remember, and to make sure that a tragedy like the Holocaust never happens again.



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Mashadi Magic 2010

Jason Hakimi

This year marked another successful season for our community Mashadi Magic Basketball Team, participating for the last 20 years in the National Council of Young Israel Basketball League. The team was coached by Jason Hakimi and Samuel (“Sammai”) Hakimian. A large turnout of over 50 players ranging from 8th grade to 12th grade came out for a chance to represent our community in tryouts. Sixteen elite players were chosen to represent our Synagogue to battle against nine other Synagogues in Long Island, Queens, Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Our team was lead by captains Ryan Zar, Troy Kordvani, Matthew Ebrani, Shawn Aziz and Joel Gorjian, who have been representing the Magic for the past three to four seasons. Our team MVP this year was Yonah Gorjian who was averaging over 20 points and over 10 rebounds per game. The Magic exemplified dedication, hard work and unity. All players participated in a two-hour practice every Tuesday night from November through May. Many young and growing players developed their skills greatly by the end of the season. As with any team, there were many emotional ups and downs throughout the course of the year, but the guys stuck together and gave it their all every game.

The Mashadi Magic reached the semifinals this year but unfortunately fell short in the fourth quarter to a strong West Hempstead team, who went on to win the championship. Although our run was cut short, the team was a great success, as it is every year; the friendships and bonds formed between the players and coaches are priceless attributes that set the Mashadi Magic apart from any other community event or activity. Guys from different age groups and social circles, who might not have even said “hi” to one another throughout the course of their lives, now have a bond that will last forever.

A special thanks goes out to our seniors Ryan Zar, Shawn Aziz, and Troy Kordvani who poured their blood, sweat, tears, and hearts out for our team for the last few seasons. These individuals served as role models for all the younger players to look up to and dedicated themselves to representing our community and Synagogue name to the best of their ability. They will be greatly missed for years to come.

I would also like to thank Mr. Sammy Hakimian, who rejoined the coaching staff this year after taking a leave of absence for one season in search of finding his inner-self. Sammy’s confidence and leadership helped the team grow and mature. His mouth was always open during practices and games, instructing and teaching.

The Mashadi Magic will continue to grow and excel for many years to come with the support and contribution of the Mashadi Community. The Mashadi Magic is different from playing for any school team or other recreational basketball team in the sense that you are playing to represent yourself and your community. As I say every year to the team, “you are not representing your school that will forget your name the day after you graduate, but your community that will be a part of you forever.”

A great deal of behind the scenes effort and work was done by Ms. Mahtab Zar and Ms. Nasi Gorjian to acquire funding for the team. Thanks to Mr. Ramin Gorjian, Mr. Morris Aziz and Mr. Jonny Kordvani for helping us with transportation efforts throughout the year. Thank you to the *all* of the parents, family, and friends who showed their support and dedication to us every game.



Top Row (from left to Right)

Coach Jason Hakimi, Ariel Hakimi, Shawn Aziz, Jeremy Kamali, Ryan Zar, Mennie Lolai, Joel Gorjian, Kevin Kashizadeh, Brian Hematian, Jason Levian, Yonah Gorjian, Coach Sammy Hakimian

Bottom Row (from left to right)

David Hakimian, Joseph Gorjian, Troy Kordvani, Adam Hajibai, Joshua Namdar, Matthew Ebrani



Mashadi Magic 2010, Continued

Shlomo Shawn Aziz



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Despite another disappointing finish, this year's Mashadi Magic season was one to remember. Led by our fantastic coaches, Jason Hakimi and Sammy Hakimian, we got off to a 2-0 start against lesser teams before facing our first test of the season vs. Lev Bonim. We had a one point lead late in the fourth quarter and were unable to hold on. Trailing by two with seven seconds left, we were unable to hit the buzzer beater to tie it. Later we played West Hempstead, and once again dropped a close one (two point loss). We went on to defeat every other team in the league, but unfortunately lost again to these same teams; in our second game against Lev Bonim, we were within 1 point throughout the fourth quarter. So don't let our record fool you, this was not a 6-4 team. On the road in the playoffs, playing in a tough atmosphere in an unfamiliar West Hempstead gym, with one of our captains and star player playing on a sprained ankle, we trailed early, but fought back to take a one point lead late in the third quarter. Once again, we were unable to hold on late and dropped yet another late lead, and were eliminated from contention.

This was my fourth and final year on the Mashadi Magic. I can honestly say that even though this might not have been the most talented team (though we were talented), this was far and away the most passionate and dedicated team I ever played on. This was a team that, if given a lucky break or two along the way, could have easily been a championship team. This team had heart. We gave everything we had in every game. We put hours of practice in the gym, and I'm proud to say that before almost every road game we made a Mincha minyan before leaving! How many teams can say that?! I would like to personally thank Jason and Sammy for volunteering their time to guide us. Thanks also go to my teammates for making this season unforgettable, and for their incredible ability to pack the gym with fans. Finally, a special thanks to my co-captains, Ryan, Troy, Joel, and Matt for all the extra time and effort they put into this team. As Jason would always say, the Mashadi Magic experience isn't only about basketball, but it's about making friendships that last you a lifetime. Our team has formed an everlasting bond which we will carry along with us forever. Thanks to all the fans who came out to our games. We couldn't have done it without you. Best of luck to next year's team! Bring us a championship!



Big Changes in Estate Planning in 2010

Robert Bichoupan, Esq.

For several years, people have been making morbid jokes about the benefit of passing in 2010, the year that has no federal estate tax. The laws which increased the federal exemption on a trial basis from \$600,000 to \$3,500,000, had a one year gap for 2010 that Congress has not gotten around to fixing. For those of you who may have executed a will containing a credit shelter trust provision, the unintended consequence may be that you leave an unanticipated large amount to your children rather than your spouse. If you or your parents have a credit shelter trust provision, please review this with your attorney or accountant immediately. In 2011 the estate tax rate will revert to its higher level which existed prior to the enactment of these laws and presumably some lower amount of exemption, perhaps \$1,500,000.

However, few anticipated the unintended consequence of not addressing the expiration of the most recent laws. Until 2009, the estate essentially had an unlimited capital gains exemption on most inherited assets. If one had the misfortune of losing a loved one in 2010, the beneficiaries may need to pay a large capital gains tax on the inheritance. This is due to the loss of what is known as the "step up in basis". To simplify the conversation, basis is defined as the cost of the asset and certain improvements of the asset, and capital gains tax applies to long term growth in value of an asset (the difference between net sales price and basis is defined here as capital gains).

Under the prior law, an asset was revalued for capital gains tax purposes at fair market value at the time of death, so for example, if the property was sold that day, there would be no capital gain. Further, under last year's rules, up to \$3.5 million was exempt from estate tax. However, in 2010, during the gap, the step up in basis rules also disappeared, so heirs are suddenly liable for capital gains on past appreciation of assets they inherit and sell. This applies to homes or investment real estate that have grown in value, family businesses that have expanded, or stocks that have gone up in price to name a few things. There is no more starting with a clean slate.

Instead, an executor must now assign a step up in basis of up to \$1.3 million to all assets in the estate, and an additional \$3 million for assets left to a surviving spouse. For some families, these limits will impose unintended tax consequences. For example, in 2009 for someone who inherited a property purchased for \$3 million decades ago which is now worth \$3

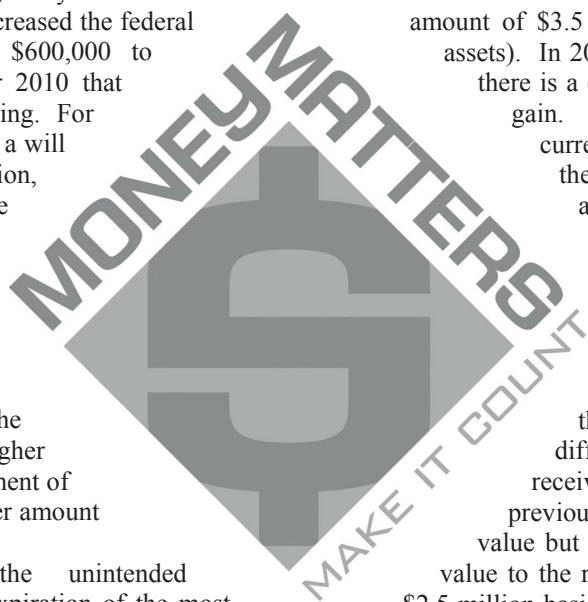
Money Matters

million, there would have been no federal estate tax due because the estate would have been below the exemption amount of \$3.5 million (assuming there were no other assets). In 2010, there is no estate tax due either, but there is a capital gains tax due on the \$1.4 million gain. That amounts to \$2.1 million at the current 15% federal rate, or \$280,000.00 at the likely future 20% federal rate. In addition, if there are multiple assets and heirs, the executor must decide how to allocate the \$1,300,000 million in tax basis among the assets going to various heirs.

This leads to the uncomfortable result that two beneficiaries receiving the same fair market value of assets, but different amounts in "step up in basis" will receive different after tax values. In the previous example, the house with the \$3 million value but a \$3 million basis may have a different value to the recipient than \$3 million in stock with a \$2.5 million basis. Even if the executor allocates the full

\$1.3 million step up in basis to the house, there is still a different valuation. These issues may expose executors to unintended litigation and disgruntled heirs, who might have their own idea as to how to value assets, particularly where one asset may be something that the recipient intends to hold for a long period of time while another asset may be something the recipient may intend to liquidate immediately. One clear recommendation is to encourage parents and loved ones to keep clear records of any improvements and expenditures on property or assets so as to maximize the basis.

We are now half way into 2010 and it is apparent that even if Congress fixes the rules, it may not happen fast enough to avoid estate tax nightmares for some families. There are relatively short windows to make decisions as to allocation, calculate taxes due, or request an extension of the time in which to file tax returns and to make estimated payments. However, the current lack of estate tax legislation leaves much to the opinions and expectations of various practitioners without a clear consensus of where the rules will go. As always, this article is not intended to give legal advice, but rather to introduce the reader to issue which may affect us. Please reach out to your accountant or attorney for advice on these issues.



Soup Kitchen in Israel

Report by the Global Mashadi Jewish Federation



הפדרציה העולמית של יהודי משה
Global Mashadi Jewish Federation
www.globalmashadi.com

Every week, *Vaad Keren Chasde Avoth ve Immaot* distributes 372 portions of food to elders in Israel who are unable to cook for themselves for Shabbat. The portions come with rice, choresht, meat, and two pita breads. The portions are distributed as follows:

- 176 portions to Shechunat Hatikva Mashadi Temple
- 100 portions to Bnei Baraq
- 48 portions to Shechunat Shapira
- 13 portions to Yad Eliahu
- 4 portions to Cholon

A special thanks goes out to all those individuals who help to distribute these packages each week, including Mr. David Sians, Mr. Pirouz Dilmanian, Mr. Efraim Zebuloni, Mr. Mishel Aziz, Mr. Mazal Khorsandi, Mrs. Ester Hakimian, Mrs. Miriam Levy, Mr. Babjan Esaghov, Mr. Albert Hezkia, Mr. Dariush Dilmani, and Mr. Yosef Ebrahimi.

The "Soup Kitchen" also helps needy families to have Bar-Mitzvah's for their children, by giving them *tzitzit*, *tefillin*, *siddur*, *torah*, and *tehillim*. Needy newly wed couples are also assisted by giving them meat and dairy plates, cutlery, glass cups, pans, and Kiddush cups.

This organization would greatly appreciate your contributions and is accepting wire transfers to:

**Bank Leumi Senif 958
Rechov Ha'nassi, 106
Herzelya Pituach
Account #: 24086, 03**

For more information please contact Mr. David Sians. He thanks you in advance wishes you all a tisku l'mitzvot.



***Megillah* is Expanding its Team!**

We are looking for volunteers and interns from the community who have experience and interest in the following positions:

- A photographer to attend different Community events and meetings
- Writers to help conduct interviews, attend events, and write articles for each issue

For more information, please contact

jasminedilmanian@aol.com or mickey@karimzadeh.com

Roots, What Roots? A Trip to Central Asia

Hilda Nissimi



הפדרציה העולמית של יהודי משחדי
Global Mashadi Jewish Federation
www.globalmashadi.com

Roots, what roots can you find in Uzbekistan, asked me several of my Mashadi friends before I started the trip. And when I reminded them that many Mashadi families had their "representatives" in Marv (today's Turkmenistan), the reaction would come immediately: why, of course, my father was born there, my uncle lived there. Those, were the roots that a group of 18 Mashadis from Israel and five from Great Neck set out to find. The trip in Uzbekistan was supposed to be a mere Promo, or bonus to the main event – Marv. However, I would argue that the tour in Uzbekistan was not less important.

So, after nearly a quarter of a century in the Mashadi community, and several years from the stand point of historical research, I have joined a small group, that set out to a country I knew little about. It was a trip to a different culture, a different life style, and in a sense a different time. It brought home to me, even if in a much diluted sense what it means to live in a predominantly Moslem country, and what grandeur this area knew in the heyday of the Silk Road. Yet, to me the most important part of the trip was the privilege of taking it with a wonderful group that filled the time with laughter and good cheer. Because with many hours to share cooped up in a bus, we soon became one group under the kind generalship of Shemuel Ben-David.

We started our journey in Tashkent. From the very first moments in the country it encapsulated for us the culture we came to see: already in the airport we met a large group dressed in white returning from Mecca. Some of them were in modern dress, some in traditional, a few in a mixture entirely of their own devise. It was the first inkling of what is meant by a Moslem culture which isn't necessarily religion. We have noticed that they speak a Farsi dialect, and that although they soon heard our loud voices in Hebrew they didn't even lift an eyebrow. If seeing an entire group returning from Mecca wasn't a cultural shock, realizing that we are in a Moslem country and made welcome – was definitely one.

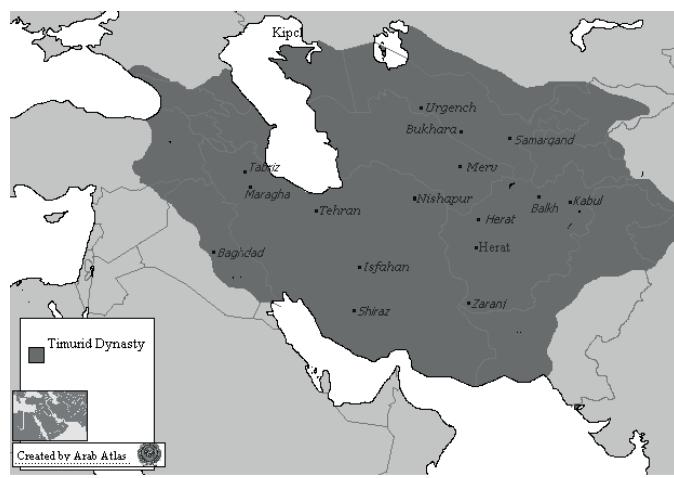
The heritage of more than a hundred years of Russian rule, and especially rebuilding it under the Communists after the earthquake of 1966, left Tashkent with wide roads, that look as though ready for the entire soviet army to march through, impressive spotless boulevards, yet very few cars. In Tashkent we also met for the first time the father of the young Nation, the conqueror, devastator, and great builder of western and central Asia: Timur, or Tamerlane in English (1336-1405). This name, by which he was known in Europe, is actually a corruption of his name in Persian, Timur-i-Leng, meaning "Timur the Lame.". The word Timur is Turkic for "iron": it was an appropriate name for the man who, in his lifetime, rose from being a prince in a small

Turko-Mongol tribe to become the ruler of an expanding empire that stretched from Delhi to Anatolia. Timur was the

founder of the Timurid empire and dynasty in central Asia, and also great-great grandfather of Babur, the founder of the Mughal Dynasty, which survived until 1858 as the Mughal Empire of India.

Tell me who your heroes are and I'll tell you who you are, is probably what we tend to think. Yet, nation building is in action in all ex-communist countries, and looking for a figure impressive enough to combat the memory of communist greatness the Uzbeks have adopted Timur. In fact, Timurid power in Central Asia came to an end with the advent of another Turkic tribe from the north: the Uzbeks, former nomads who had converted to Islam. Uzbeks established an empire which lasted until the end of the sixteenth century. And their choice of ancestor doesn't stop them from being a warm and welcoming people.

Our next stop was Samarkand, Timur's capital city, whose beauty has been sung by many poets. Firdausi, the great Persian poet, speaks of its foundation in the mythical past. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) passed through the city, then called Maracanda, in 328 B.C. in the process of subduing Central Asia. It drew its greatness from its position on the silk-road. However, it was under Timur, that Samarkand became one of the most glorious capitals in the then-known world. No wonder that Samarkand has yet another impressive statue of Timur on his throne. As is only befitting the man who filled the city with imposing feats of architecture, many of which did not survive, but even the remains are indeed impressive enough. There are three major structures still standing in Samarkand which Timur himself was responsible for building: the *Gur-i Amir*, the Bibi Khanum mosque, and the *Shah-i Zindeh* mausoleum complex (although this had been originally begun in pre-Timurid times, Timur was responsible for most of its present form). In addition, there are two important examples of Timurid architecture from the period after Timur: the *madrasah* and observatory of Ulugh Beg.



Timurid empire, courtesy of Wikipedia

The monuments all bespeak of enormous riches and power. Great domes of elegant construction surmount the mausoleum, the walls being decorated with colored tiles. The most obvious feature of decoration on most of the monuments, shows pottery techniques, especially glazed tiles which at the time were at forefront of the industry. The domes are covered by mosaic design of single-colored tiles, while the Minarets walls, both inside and outside, boast of an ornamental design limited to geometrical patterns, due to Islam's strict prohibition on the drawing of figures. In spite of that, at least some of the buildings have also the figures of tigers or lions. The entrance portal still stands. It is adorned with tilework (some of which has been restored) which exhibit Iranian influence. This is not surprising, since the architect, Muhammad ibn Mahmud al-banna' al-Isfahani, came from Isfahan. [Mark Dickens' article on Samarkand architecture is highly recommended, [\[http://www.oxuscom.com/Timurid_Architecture.pdf\]](http://www.oxuscom.com/Timurid_Architecture.pdf). Likewise, The *Masjid-i Shah* in Isfahan, Iran, as well as some Moghul mosques in India, seems to have copied the basic form of the Bibi Khanum mosque.

Among the most impressive buildings was that of Ulugh Beg's observatory, which was under reconstruction and we could not visit it. He ruled over the empire only for two years before he was murdered by his son Abdul Latif, who was alarmed at the secular pursuits of his father. He was one of the greatest astronomers that the world has ever seen. He built a magnificent observatory in Samarkand and the calculations that he made with it gained him fame in Europe as an eminent scholar. In fact, his calculation of the length of the year was only out by one minute!

Ulugh Beg's *madrasah* is located on the Registan, the large square that is one of the most impressive in the world. The Registan square is bounded today on three sides by *madrasahs*. The first of these is the *madrasah* of Ulugh Beg, built by him during the period 1417-1421. The other two were built at a later time. The Shir Dor [= "Bearing Lions"] *madrasah* [so called because of the tigers painted on the facade of its imposing entrance] is, basically a copy of Ulugh Beg's *madrasah*. It was constructed between 1619 and 1635 and the Tilla Kari [= "Adorned with Gold"] *madrasah* was built between 1646 and 1659.

One of us wondered what a comparison with Mashhad would have meant. Another member of the group was quick to reply that the shrine of the imam Redha was far more impressive. The comparison is not far fetched. Mashhad was one of the main cities under another of Timurid successors, Shah Rukh (1377-1447), who made Herat his capital city. In 1418 his wife Goharshad, one of the principle Timuride builders, funded the construction of an outstanding mosque beside the shrine, which is known as the Goharshad Mosque.

Samarkand wasn't all study, and we had there a marvelous Shabbat in a small but friendly hotel. We prayed and ate, in the ball room we occupied, not notwithstanding their argument that eating in a cold and windy courtyard would be more romantic. We enjoyed what proved to be the first of a series of sumptuous kosher meals by our worshipped chef: Grisha.

This was also the first occasion when the two "Bezalelis" of the group found relations where they least expected them. In this case, it was among the Israeli's of the group. On Sunday, there happened to be a Bezaleli among the small Jewish group we've met in the Jewish cemetery in Samarkand commemorating the day of victory on the Nazis. He was one of two Mashadis who

arrived in Samarkand a century and half before, after the forced conversion. The encounter caused much excitement, and harbored a great promise of what the group hoped was in store for all when they reach Mary. However, in Mary, again it was a Bezaleli tombstone that proved the intricate spreading out of the Mashadi community in the entire area. No doubt the two Bezaleis David and David, soon to be called David the Great and King David (so that we could tell them apart), were indeed crowned with success on this trip.

Samarkand was also the first of many, many shopping points. Not only the colorful bazaar, but every historical monument, is full with a host of peddlers urging the tourist to buy. Even the most timid of hagglers is soon taught that no price is ever last, and whatever you paid is always higher than what your friend managed. With the exchange rate in thousands it was a sure way of adding spice to every encounter. Delicately embroidered caps, shawls, and gowns were all purchased avidly. Not always could our wonderful and knowledgeable guide, Rustam, overcome our insatiable hunger for what we termed a living museum.

Our next stop was Buchara, or Bochoro, as locals call it. Far less impressive from an architectural vantage it proved heartwarming from a Jewish point of view. Its Persian dialect promised a feeling of homeliness. Here we joined for a few days a small but faithful Jewish community. We shared their synagogues, admired some of the departed greatness, in Jewish scholarship and in worldly success, and were truly impressed by the Jewish school that boasted of a big Israeli flag accompanied by the lyrics of Hatikva in its courtyard. For those of us born in Western countries, the walks through the Mahla, the Jewish quarter, were edifying. The unpleasantries of the small houses on the outside quite often hid beautiful courtyards. The Amir's summer palace was as important for its beauty as for showing a life style that many Mashadis have heard of but never saw. Many of the group had their first encounter with the Korsi, in the Amir's palace, of all places. And just as it was a centre of warmth in old times, it also warmed our hearts.

Although Timur concentrated his architectural efforts on Samarkand, he also erected buildings in other cities, such as Shahr-i-Sabz, where he constructed a magnificent *Aq Saray* (White Palace). It was almost entirely destroyed by the Uzbeks in the sixteenth century, but the ruins still remain. His standing and overpowering figure almost overshadows the remains, and proves to be a centre at which young couples in their festive wedding garment come to express – who knows what? Perhaps loyalty, perhaps wishes for a great future? Perhaps just a sense of continuity, by doing what their parents did under the statue of Lenin, before the independence of Uzbekistan exchanged one national hero with another. In Shar-i-Sabz we were invited to take part in the dances of a wedding of a Moslem couple, again showing us the warmth a welcoming spirit of the people.

Khiva was meant to be the crowning point of the tour, at least from an architectural point of view. It was also the only city in which past grandeur actually endured into the 19th century. Its buildings remained intact creating a mixture of a living bazaar and a museum of palace halls, *madrasahs*, mosques and what-not. However, if truth be told the 8 hour drive had tried the patience and endurance of most of us. The long trip decidedly was a chance to practice the camping skills of ladies. Yet, tired as we were, all of us agreed wholeheartedly, what a great trip we had. The jokes, the fun, and the special mixture of people made it one-of-a-kind.





Tomchei Shabbos of Queens

Jasmine Dilmanian

Some thirty years ago, a young Yitzchok Katz gathered with a couple of his friends, Tzvi Weiss and Avrumi Ostreicher, in their Rego Park synagogue. They sat and discussed the needs of many members of their community that were being overlooked and decided that they wanted to help fix the problem. Their goal: make one food delivery a week to a family who couldn't afford a decent Shabbat meal.

At the beginning, the young men funded the food out of their own pockets. Soon enough, the small charity gained some footing and the group began borrowing a basements and garages in order to expand their operation. At the time, Katz, who had a budding career on 47th Street, was keeping track of donations in a little notebook, hand-writing payment notices of \$20 to his friends at the end of each month.



Mr. Katz and Mr. Karmely hard at work at TSQ headquarters on a typical Wednesday afternoon

This formerly tiny independent meal-delivery service is known today as Tomchei Shabbos of Queens, a million-plus dollar non-profit organization with about 250 volunteers delivering Shabbat meals to over 400 families in Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and even Long Island. In terms of age, "We run the whole spectrum," says Mr. Katz. Volunteers range from young children to elderly couples, ". . . the kind who should not be *schlepping* boxes. They should be sitting," he adds. I suppose that's a message for all us young people.

The objective of Tomchei Shabbos has not changed since 1980: provide Jewish people who cannot afford the luxury of a Shabbat evening meal.

"Ninety-nine percent of our donations come from Ashkenazis," says Mr. Gideon Karmely, who assists in running the show at TSQ. Gideon, who prefers to be called by his first name (though regulars at TSQ like Mr. Katz refer to him affectionately as 'Karmely'), first became acquainted with the organization through business associates and eventually became a mainstay of Tomchei Shabbos; he directs the operation each week for days on end with little else but good will and a seemingly bottomless cup of Dunkin' Donuts coffee - skim milk, no sugar. Helpers at TSQ have established a casual rapport with

Gideon, as his sound advice, witty humor (amplified by a charming Israeli accent), and golden heart provide incentive for young volunteers to return week after week.

In Hebrew, the word *tomchei* translates to "support." So, in essence, this organization provides a lending, or *supporting* hand for those families who are barely able to keep their homes but are struggling to provide themselves with much else, including the luxury of the Friday night feast to which we've all grown so accustomed. For families living paycheck to paycheck, bringing this obligation to fruition every week, especially during the current rocky economic period, is nearly impossible. That's where Tomchei Shabbos comes in to save the day.

Having grown into quite an impressive operation, TSQ now owns a large warehouse in Kew Gardens, the site of packing and shipping each Wednesday evening.

They do an excellent job of catering to the individual needs of their recipients. Each Shabbat box features several food items that vary slightly each week, such as Challah bread (whole wheat optional), chicken, grape juice, a dessert such as cakes or cookies (available in low-sugar versions for diabetics), canned tuna or gefilte fish, canned mushrooms, and fresh produce such as potatoes and tomatoes. A pilot program led by Mr. Katz's daughter-in-law has a group of women cook entire meals and box them to deliver to those who are infirmed and not able to cook the food themselves. Many community members, including Mr. Katz's own family, are instrumental in keeping things running smoothly at the five-day-a-week charity, along with two-decade veteran, Gideon.

Major duties handled by Tomchei Shabbos include packaging, distribution, organization, delivery, and coordination. There are also people responsible for answering phone calls, fixing dilemmas, and dealing with new requests on a regular basis. The organization, which is funded overwhelmingly by private donors, is financially responsible for food, utilities and other related expenses.

In addition to giving a lending hand for Friday night meals, with food expenditures alone racking up to \$10,000 a week, the duties of Tomchei Shabbos of Queens have evolved and grown over time. In the first stages of the charity, most of the donations were going to recent immigrants who had little assets and could barely afford food at all. Today, that kind of poverty is rare; instead, TSQ caters to those who perhaps have lost their jobs, their homes, or are not able to provide for themselves the way they once were. TSQ has even extended its reach to paying personal bills in order to keep people afloat (of course, this kind of favor does not come simply by request, but only after sound investigation and dire need).

For Pesach, Tomchei Shabbos launches a massive annual operation run from a nursing home owned by Shimi Pelman, the President of TSQ, and his wife, an endlessly selfless and sharp woman, Adina, as well as the facility's co-owners, the Friedman family, who are also quite active year-round. During Pesach preparations, seven boxes are delivered to each recipient - one

box for each day - filled with all of the essential Kosher for Passover foods, from Matzo and wine to ketchup and tuna.

Generous donations by concerned citizens, along with an occasional special grant, are the majority of what keeps TSQ afloat. The largest single monetary donation thus far was a check for \$250,000-toward the purchase of the building. With so much in overhead costs, though, even the most generous donations are quick to evaporate. Though the charity has several dedicated Mashadi volunteers, actual donations from our community have been minimal. Most of us in Great Neck rarely see, or even imagine, a Jewish family who cannot afford Shabbat dinner, but the reality of this unfortunate poverty lies only a few highway exits away from our comfortable abodes.

“What attracts people to TSQ is that it improves people’s self-worth. It’s a mutual benefit. When you help others, you help yourself.”

I would like to personally thank all of those involved, and specifically Mr. Katz for allowing me to conduct an interview, as well as Mr. Karmely, whom I have grown to consider an insightful friend. They are much appreciated, not only for allowing an opportunity for just a portion of the publicity that they deserve (but seldom receive), but for the honorable work that they have accomplished and continue to promote.

When asked what the most rewarding part of participating in Tomchei Shabbos is, Mr. Katz is quick to respond: “The paycheck,” he laughs. “...Yes. It’s an intangible paycheck.” He and Gideon point out that Tomchei Shabbos is always in need of monetary donations as well as committed volunteers who are able to consistently take routes or help out at the garage on a weekly basis. “What attracts people to TSQ is that it improves people’s self-worth. It’s a mutual benefit,” Mr. Katz tells me. “When you help others, you help yourself.”

As the families of volunteers exit the garage with boxes in tow, with friendly faces, they wish us without fail, “Good Shabbos!”

“If there were nine more people like this in the world,” Gideon points to Mr. Katz, “Mashiach would come for sure!” Counting Karmely, that leaves only eight more.

Tomchei Shabbos of Queens needs your help. To donate money or services, please contact Jordan Karmily: (516) 312-2730 or Gideon Karmely: (516) 551-8833.



A group of Mashadi youth volunteers help pack boxes for Pesach



Mr. Katz oversees the hundreds of boxes of food in the warehouse

Navid Hakimian, M.D.

Board Certified Ophthalmologist
Sub Specialist in Retinal Surgery and Diseases

دکتر نوید حکیمیان

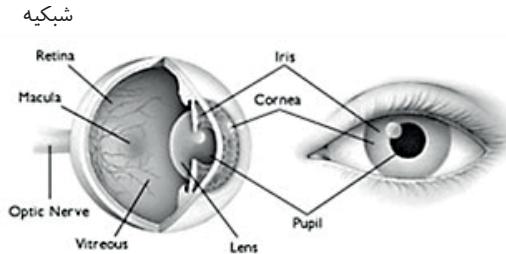
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Getting to Know Michelle Hackman

Jennifer Kohanim

In so many ways, Michelle Hackman is just like many other 11th graders—challenged with juggling homework, SAT studying, and after-school activities while also trying to just relax and have a good time with friends. But then again, not every 11th grader can so articulately tell you exactly what she aspires to do in life and how she plans to get there. Michelle—daughter of Joobin and Shohreh Hackman (Hakimian)—dreams of being a journalist, reporting on women's rights abroad, and having a real impact on the people around her. During our interview, she talks about her Intel research project, a huge fundraising project she's undertaken to help change the lives of girls living in Cambodia, and her love for writing. Somehow, when talking to her, you forget the one thing that you would imagine would make up her entire identity—her blindness. Yes, Michelle is a blind 11th grade student, yet the mere fact that she cannot see does not stop her from exuding this incredible zest for life and a uniquely contagious laugh. Below is a snapshot of the conversation we had together on a beautifully sunny Sunday morning.

Jennifer Kohanim (JK): 11th grade is known to be one of the most stressful years of high school—with APs, SATs, SAT IIs, college visits, on top of your regular daily class schedule. How has your year been going so far? How are you managing everything?

Michelle Hackman (MH): I almost hesitate to say this, but it's not so bad. Sure, there are some sleepless nights, but honestly it's not as bad as people make it sound. I think a big advantage I had is that I decided early on that I wasn't going to drive myself nuts with the SATs, so I didn't invest in a class. I did work with a tutor a couple of times and luckily everything worked out. Thankfully, my classes this year have also been manageable.

JK: Tell me about your favorite class at school.

MH: In general, I like [every subject], but I always end up liking my social studies and science classes the most. I guess I find that English and math are basic and that social studies and science are almost like applied English and math. In any case, I feel like I'm more of a social scientist than anything else. This year, I love my American history class. I have a fantastic teacher. She teaches us to take history and really analyze it and put events in a sequence that makes sense to us. The first day she said, "I want you guys to each come up with a verb describing what Columbus did." Of course we were all saying words like "discovered," "found," "landed upon." Then she says to us, "No, what about pillaged and raped?" Yup, she's quite controversial! But what she's teaching us is to really think about what's going on and then to use strong language to get our point across.



JK: Tell me about the Intel research project you're working on titled "Communication Underload: Validating the Existence of Disconnect Anxiety." What led you to do research in the first place and what is your research project about?

MH: I ended up doing research because of my physics teacher, actually, who I was very close with. He happened to teach the science research class at my school and really urged me to do research and join his class. As for the title of my research, "disconnect anxiety" is a term one marketing research firm coined to describe this feeling of anxiety that one feels when separated from his/her cell phone. The firm conducted a market study on this topic, but it wasn't empirical. So, I decided to find out and conduct research surrounding this concept. I first spent a couple of months trying to identify anxiety measures. Then, I started collecting data in March. Since my chosen population was high school students, I spent an hour with each one of my subjects—my classmates—after school. Essentially I isolated them and asked them to sit in a room by themselves (in order to remove all external stimuli) and then I took their cell phones away from them for 45 minutes. Meanwhile, my control group had their cell phones.

JK: So, what did you end up finding during your research?

MH: Well, my hypothesis was that we'd see elevated levels of anxiety connected to loss of cell phones. However, over time, I saw that I was disproving my hypothesis very consistently. It's actually been interesting because I've had some wonky results—you see, a lot of my subjects have been sleeping! And my subjects have finger probes on them—but you're just not that anxious when you sleep! Anyway, I'm not sure if I'm going to place because my results are kind of all over the place, but I find this very interesting. At this point, I've been spending a total of three hours every day collecting data after school but honestly, I'm loving every minute of it. I am definitely looking forward to doing research in college!

JK: I understand you're working on a special fundraising project. Tell me more about the Hackman-Cohanpour school and your work with the American Assistance for Cambodia.

MH: My friend Dan Cohanpour—another Mashadi high school student—and I are working to raise money to build a co-ed secondary school in rural Cambodia through the American Assistance for Cambodia (AAfC) Rural Schools Project. The project particularly motivates girls by paying a stipend to their families to ensure that they attend school every day. This is especially important because in the poorest areas of Cambodia, a secondary education for girls will provide them with vocational skills that will in turn protect them against the constant threat of sex-trafficking. Once we raise \$13,000—which

is definitely a nice hunk of change—the World Bank and Asian Development Bank match the donation. The money will then go towards building the Hackman-Cohanpour School—maintaining it, staffing it, building a library, and even attaching solar panels to it. As I mentioned, with this money they also pay each girl’s family a stipend to attend the school. They pay the family \$10 a month and that’s actually more than the family would normally make! And this is all to prevent the girls from being trafficked and elevate them within their societies. If girls are elevated, they can find work, and make more money for their families.

JK: *How did you hear about this cause and what specifically compelled you to do something?*

MH: One of my favorite writers is New York Times columnist Nicholas Kristof. I’ve been watching his interest in women’s rights develop for some time now. The subject of women abroad has always really struck a chord in me, but the stories Kristof told from Phnom Pen, Cambodia about girls being sex-trafficked against their will, those stories have really affected me. One day, I was reading his column which described the girls’ lives in brothels in gruesome detail, and all of a sudden I got up and started crying. I’m not sure why this story beyond anything else made me cry, but it did. In the article Kristof mentioned this organization called the American Assistance for Cambodia, how they would match your donation and build a school in rural Cambodia. I read it and I said, “I don’t know how I’m going to do this, but I’m going to do it.” I told my parents and they clearly thought I was crazy. I ran it by my friends and they all said the same thing. And then I finally connected with another Mashadi student, Dan Cohanpour, who goes to Herricks High School. We knew each other through other friends. I had posted something about studying at a summer journalism program on Facebook and he commented on the status update and we started messaging back and forth. And so I told him about this idea, that I always wanted to do this, and he jumped on it. It took us about five months to build a website and write up all the material. And over a year, we have collected \$2,100 through family donations and through other Mashadi families.

JK: *I’d love to hear how we can donate to the cause and help you reach your goal, but before you tell me that can you tell me more about why you think this specific cause is important for people to donate to? Why this cause and not another?*

MH: The argument I always make—and many others are making this argument too—is that the key to unlocking the third world is women. Maybe this is a controversial thing to say, but, I mean, just look at our own community. There are so many women who are just so smart and talented and are not able to use their talents in an economic sense. Women have the potential to achieve so much—here and abroad in third world countries. What I keep saying is that this is all about economics. Girls’ education is not even a moral issue, it’s an economic issue and a national security issue. If women are educated, they can neutralize radicalism with their rational personalities and their ability to make good money for their families. As for donating, we have a website that makes donating very easy, so you can either visit Hackmancohanpourschool.org and donate via PayPal or you can send money to a PO Box if you’re more comfortable paying with a check. You can mail checks to: Bernard Krisher, American Assistance for Cambodia, P.O. Box 2716 GPO, New York, NY 10116 (your memo item should state Hackman-Cohanpour

School). And of course, 100% of the proceeds go to the cause—we don’t take out any percentage for administrative costs.

JK: You’re a researcher, an activist, a writer, a reader, a singer...what came first? What was your first love?

MH: Well, singing is totally separate; it’s kind of like this secret passion! Well, I always knew that I wanted to be some sort of a public figure. I always knew that whatever I did I wanted to impact a lot of people. When I was much younger that meant one thing—I needed to be a celebrity. So that meant I had to sing and act, meanwhile I’m an absolutely terrible actress. So I had to discard that idea pretty quickly! And at the same time, I loved writing, was always very inquisitive and very studious. My studiousness made me realize that I had to go to college and I had to get a PhD. I also loved watching news reports. When I was five or six, I would sit and watch what my dad was watching. I would have to play it off as if “oh this is boring,” but I secretly loved it. So it kind of hit me then, before I even knew what a journalist was, that I wanted to be a journalist. It took me a couple of years to know what that really meant, but I always stuck with it. I’ve been saying it ever since I was 10—“I want to be a journalist.” And yes, now it means a little something different than it did when I was 10. I now know that I definitely want to report internationally and that I definitely care about women’s rights abroad. And now I definitely think a part of my life will be devoted to teaching in college and doing research.

JK: *Let’s backtrack a little. What in your experience made you think, “Oh, I want to be a public figure”? Where did that idea come from?*

MH: Well, it was a couple of different things. I think I watched my dad, to be honest. When I was young I used to ask my dad all sorts of questions when he came home from work. I’d ask him things like, “Dad, what happened today at work?” And I guess I just realized that work to him wasn’t so exciting. And so that impacted me. And then, I definitely couldn’t see myself sitting at home. And I guess there were all sorts of external influences like reading Harry Potter and learning more about JK Rowling. By the way, I always say that if I have a daughter, I will name her after JK Rowling! Anyways, I started listening to her interviews and reading more and more. I liked the way she wrote, I liked the way she spoke, and I liked her attitude. She wasn’t so showy, but she had a huge impact. That’s the kind of person I’d like to be.

JK: *Tell me more about that light bulb moment when you realized you wanted to be a journalist? What was that 10-year-old moment like?*

MH: Well this is kind of random, but I remember being in 6th grade and having this English teacher. I overheard her talking to another teacher saying, “I don’t love what I’m doing.” The other teacher asked, “Would you ever go back to school?” And then she answered, “I think I may go back and get my degree in journalism.”

JK: *It sounds like a lot of your inspirations stems from seeing people who were not so happy with their jobs!*

MH: Yeah, I think so.

JK: *Now, some fun questions! If you had to choose three words to describe yourself what would they be?*

MH: Oh, my friends would love me to say this—nerdy. And two other words that describe me: involved and inquisitive.

JK: What does being Persian and Mashadi mean to you? How does it fit in with being American and Jewish and a woman?

MH: To be honest with you, I am not as involved in the Mashadi community as maybe everyone reading this interview would want to think. The fact of the matter is I want to go away to school and I want to live in Washington, DC. But ultimately, at the core of it, being Persian is very cool. For a long time, I resisted talking Farsi, but now I would love to take a Farsi class and learn grammar. More recently, I started connecting with the history, especially when I took a world history course and we learned about the ancient Persian world. Actually, this past Thanksgiving, my family and I drove to a museum to see the Silk Road exhibit and it was a lot of fun. When we went I had expected to see a lot about Chinese culture, but it was very focused on Persian culture on the Silk Road. It was exciting to see that I could figure out some of the words and that my parents knew some of the history mentioned in the exhibit.

JK: What is the best piece of advice you've received?

MH: My mom once told me that I should never feel bad for myself. She said that such a long time ago and I think that that's something I have never acknowledged her for, but it stuck with me. If I ever come home and have so much work, I'm not going to sit in the corner and cry because how much time did I just waste crying?

JK: What is your life motto?

MH: I'm not sure if I have a life motto, but my friend and I always have these disagreements. She always says, "Whatever happens happens." And that makes me so angry. I tell her, "Nothing will happen unless I make it happen."

JK: Do you think being blind has changed your perspective on life? Does it make you see the world from a different light?

MH: Honestly, it happened to me so young. If it had an impact on my personality, I don't think I can specifically point out what specific facets of my personality it impacted. I mean I definitely can't tell the difference between races; that really doesn't matter to me. I definitely know nothing about clothing and fashion. I get up in the morning and take a shower and I'm at school in about 5 minutes. I haven't gone shopping in a long time—I mean, that's just not a part of my life...Anyway, I'm not sure how it's impacted me—did I become studious because I never cared about the way I looked? Maybe. I definitely have had to develop one-on-one relationships with teachers because of it, so maybe it brought a little bit of maturity. Oh, and this is one thing that always shocks people. So people are always showing me articles about these new technologies that are being developed—for example, a camera that has an implant which can make me see again—and I'm like, that really scares me. It's just that it would change my personality so much and I'm not totally willing to take that risk.

JK: Are you telling me that if you had the chance to see again, you wouldn't take it?

MH: No I would not. This is who I am. I don't want to tamper with my personality.

JK: Give me a sense of what it means to be blind from a practical point of view. Take me through your daily routine. How do you get to school, read your emails, send text messages, play sports, etc?

MH: Actually the first thing I do in the morning is read my emails. Other people go to the bathroom...nope, I roll out of bed and check my email!

JK: Talk about disconnect anxiety!

MH: Ah yes, this is definitely a self-study! ...So, I have a program on my computer that reads to me what's on the screen—it's essentially a screen reader. I also listen to audio books, I love Audible.com. My dad drives me to school—I wish I could walk but we unfortunately live too far from school. I must say, I'm looking forward to going to college and am very excited to be able to walk everywhere. And then, once I get to school, I'm fine, I have my cane on me and I know where everything is. Of course, all my friends know that when they're with me I'd prefer they'd hold my arm. And then, by the time I get home, it's 5pm. For the past several months it's been busy, so from 5 pm and on, it's just working all the time. I also take chorus classes twice a week and I used to take journalism classes at night, but I graduated that course. I also take private voice lessons.

JK: How do you think people in general consider the blind? How do you wish the blind were considered? And what do you wish people knew and understood about the blind?

MH: People just probably don't understand that blindness doesn't always come with a mental disability. It's not that I'm worried so much about employers—I'm not. It's just people who I meet on the street—they will all of a sudden start talking down to me, and I just think to myself, "I can't see, but I can definitely hear you and I can definitely process what you're saying." As far as how I wish the blind were considered, it's always been a tug of war for me. People who treat me condescendingly anger me because I'm just another person, but at the same time, people who say that I've been unfairly advantaged—that, I always think is unfair. I have trouble putting myself in just one camp or the other. I guess I would really just like people to appreciate the fact that the same paper has taken me really longer to write and just that getting to the same place has just been a longer and harder journey.

JK: Where do you hope you'll be in ten years from now?

MH: Probably in a graduate program and hopefully in a relationship...maybe writing for a publication. And I always say, if I had a second life, I'd be a psychologist, and if I had a third life I'd become a linguist. So we'll have to see!

JK: And just for the sake of ending with a fun question—if you could change one thing about human nature and about the world we live in, what would it be?

MH: Hmm. I'm not that much of an idealist! I really don't know. I guess I wish our body chemistries weren't so different so fat and skinny didn't matter so much—that would, by extension, take away a lot of gender bias. Hmm, I don't know. I wish we could actually do something about climate change.

JK: And what about human nature?

MH: Hm. I'd like to say I don't want to touch human nature.

Questions for Mike Dilamani

Interview by Michelle Hackman (Hakimian)

When speaking to Mike Dilamani, several things strike me: he is easy to talk to, thoughtful, and plain cool. It is easy to forget in conversation that Mike is in a realm of his own — unlike you and me, he is able to understand the world through the lens of advanced physics, and has spent his years of high school building a 98.5 unweighted average to graduate first in his class. We sat down one springy afternoon to discuss his achievements, his motivations, and the influence that Mashadi life has on his outlook. A transcript of that conversation appears below.

Michelle Hackman (MH): So, Mike. You're graduating first in your class. How did you get there? What was the journey like?

Michael Dilamani (MD): Well, you know, until the beginning of 11th grade, I didn't know I could even do this — honestly, it never even crossed my mind, that I could be valedictorian. I always worked hard, really hard, but I also kept a balance, because I knew that I worked better as long as I had something else to keep me excited. So, I was just doing that the whole time throughout high school, but in the beginning of 11th grade, when I finally got to hold my transcript in my hand, I saw the 98.5 GPA— that was the first time I realized, wait, this could be the highest in our grade — I could be valedictorian. And then it clicked. That's when I started really working hard to maintain it.

MH: Were there any specific techniques that you used to study? How did you sustain yourself? You're not putting enough emphasis on how hard you must have worked.

MD: No, I worked hard. But I was working, for the most part, for the sake of having high grades. I balanced that a bit by choosing between classes that I should and shouldn't take. When I was in 8th grade, and the high school came down and talked about science research, I knew that with all the classes I was going to take in high school, science research was going to be a lot on top of that, so I decided that it wasn't going to be my advantage to do that. Then also in 11th grade, I really balanced out my classes very well. I knew it would be tough with AP American, AP English, AP Calculus BC and AP Physics C [calculus-based physics] — I didn't want to overload myself. People said to me, 'oh, you could have fit in another AP', but I knew my limits. It gave me enough time to do all my work, and you know, the way it worked out — I had 7th, 8th, and 9th periods free. I would go home early because I live close to school, and I would either do some work or take a nap before my sport.

MH: Do you have a favorite subject?

MD: Probably either calculus or physics. For one, I was really good at both. Both are challenging, but also really interesting— I liked manipulating all these numbers. Especially in physics, I had to manipulate all these different variables. I like the process.



MH: Did anyone or anything push you to work so hard?

MD: I don't know. I have given this a lot of thought, like, 'Why, what is really pushing me so much to do that?' And I guess it always just came down to, this is just the way I am. I have always been a hard worker; everyone in my family is a hard worker. My Dad is very big on school and education. He thinks that is the most important thing — over cars and money and houses. So, I guess that might be why.

MH: Do you have someone who inspires you or who you idolize?

MD: I used to really look up to my brother a lot. Around the end of elementary school I really started growing very close to my brother. He has a lot of really good qualities — he is a hard worker, he likes school, and he is just a good person — he is very morally correct. But as I got older, I kind of threw off the idea of having an idol, because — well, it might have been an ego thing — but I thought I could do it on my own as well as anyone else. I wanted to take control of my own life; I felt like I knew myself pretty well and I knew that I could follow the best lifestyle based on my own decisions, not a role model's.

MH: Wow, I can honestly say that I have never heard that before!. Do you perhaps have a motto that you live by?

MD: I mean, the golden rule — treat others the way you would like to be treated. Nothing to me is a one-way street — I have to do my share.

MH: How has being a member of the Mashadi community influenced your life and your way of thinking?

MD: It has had a big influence. I wrote about it in one of my college essays actually — it's like, I listen to the stories about our history and how our ancestors had to — literally had to be hidden Jews. They had to do everything in private; someone had to

always be by the door during Jewish activities, watching, because if someone would find out what they were doing, they would be in big trouble. So I feel that, if they had to sacrifice so much for me to have the religion and culture that I can practice so easily today, it's not fair for me to give up my culture – I have a duty to keep Judaism going. That's why I go to synagogue every week; I try to chazzan regularly.

MH: But what about the community around you now? How have they influenced you?

MD: I personally love our community, I love the fact that we're so close – so tight-knit. In American culture, they're not as family-oriented – but in our community, we're always together and we always have people by our side. Whenever someone in my family is sick or needs help, everyone in the family steps up to help them out, and I wouldn't trade that support for anything. But also within friends, it helps so much, because – right now I am graduating high school and it's the feeling that there are a lot of people I became friends with over the past six years, that I really might only see a handful of times for the rest of my life. But, you know, with Mashadis, it is like anyone I want to see, I am going to be able to see. That's a comfortable feeling – that we're always going to have each other.

MH: How do you think you'll feel when you migrate up to Cornell?

MD: Homesick. It's going to be the first time I'm really off on my own making my own decisions and managing my schedule without anyone helping me out along the way, so I'm sure that (and the lack of Persian food) will make me miss Great Neck. But it will also be exciting to experience something new that I have never experienced – and maybe never will again.

MH: Can you tell me a bit more about some of the work you have done with the synagogue?

MD: During my junior year, Rabbi Bitton had an idea that he wanted to get together with kids during their lunch periods – to do a lunch and learn type of program. I played a pretty big role in that – the night before we would do the program, I tried to organize how many people were going to come, approximately – including which periods kids were going to come so Rabbi Bitton knew how much food to order. And sometimes this took me literally hours. But it was a treat to hear Rabbi Bitton speak, so I was working hard to help him. In terms of the actual minion, I've led the service many times and I've tried to encourage others to do the same thing.

MH: Sports play a very important role in your life. Tell us about the sports you play and that you watch.

MD: Basketball is the sport I grew up on. I would play basketball with my friends multiple times a week, every single week. I didn't get into actually watching basketball until much later, though. I started really following basketball once I got into High School. I am a HUGE Knicks fan - I watched all 82 games this season even though they had a terrible record. I'm also a huge Giants fan – I watched all their games for the past couple of years, too. In middle school, I developed a real passion for tennis. To this day, I love watching tennis and I play a lot too. I

was on the tennis team during my junior year, along with the badminton team. The badminton team was the funnest team I ever played on. I joined it the first year that our school had a team -- last year -- and I continued this year. This year I was co-captain of the team, MVP, and I went all-conference at the top rank, first singles. The badminton team this year was really a different experience for me than the sports teams I was on before. It was the first time that I was the captain of a team and the first time I was a senior on a team. It gave me a sense of responsibility that I didn't shy away from; I actually enjoyed it. I feel that I really did a good job encouraging the players on the team and keeping their spirits up while still pushing them to work hard. I took it upon myself to lead by example, both on and off the court. I had a great season and I also showed them that you could be a good player without getting cocky and running your mouth at the opposing players.

MH: You're going up to Cornell next year. What are you most looking forward to?

MD: I'm most looking forward to being in college. I love the Mashadi community and the lifestyle and culture that we share, but I feel that with all the positives comes the feeling that I have only experienced life within the community. I have never really gone off on my own and lived in a place where people are different from me and I have to meet others and make decisions all by myself. I'm excited that Cornell has a big campus because it gives a lot of opportunity to meet people and the campus itself is beautiful. It's freezing cold there for a lot of the year, but when the good weather starts coming around, it gets really nice (and surprisingly hot) over there. I can't wait for that!

MH: Tell me more about the Tanner-Dean Scholarship program into which you were accepted.

MD: When I applied to Cornell, I had to apply to one of seven schools within Cornell. For 6 out of the 7 schools, I would have had to declare my major from the start, so I applied to the one school that allowed me to go in undecided – the Arts and Sciences school. That just happened to work out really well for me because I was in a pool of some of the strongest applicants in the Arts and Sciences program and given the title of a Tanner Dean Scholar. The title is mostly just a recruiting technique, so it does not qualify me for any special classes or programs within Cornell. But it does give me a small scholarship each of the first two semesters to pay for books, and between my junior and senior years it would finance a research project of mine if I am interested. I think I heard that it also enhanced my financial aid package, so I am lucky that I was thrown into this program.

MH: Where do you see yourself in ten years?

MD: I honestly have no idea where I am going to be in 10 years. I have so many different academic interests that placing myself in one career is difficult for me at this point. I just know that I want to be at a place in my job and family life where I am happy with what I have already done and with the direction that my life is headed.

What to Eat? Where to Eat?

The Review Crew Talia's Steakhouse

Yossi Abrahimi

Guest Critics: Jasmine Dilmanian, Ilan Nassimi, Yasmine Rahamanan

Location	Talia's Steakhouse 668 Amsterdam Ave (between 92 nd and 93 rd) (212) 580-3770
Food	Meat Restaurant Wine and Liquor Served
Hours	Sunday-Thursday: 11:00 AM to Midnight (last seating is at midnight) Friday: Lunch 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM Dinner - Pre-paid, prix fixe Shabbat Saturday: From one hour after sunset till midnight
Supervision	Mehadrin Kashrut (Rabbi Avrohom Marmorstein)

Years back, my sister, Maya, along with a few friends, wrote the first-ever restaurant review for *Megillah*. As her more articulate, clearly better looking brother, I felt the need to go on such an adventure myself, and bring along some capable colleagues with discerning palettes (or whoever was around at the time). Now, you may be asking yourself, "Why did these three semi-humorous, quasi-insightful Mashadis - and Yossi - get together for a poor man's Zagat review?" Apparently, we are the only ones who can tolerate each other.

Our night was to commence in Ilan's eligible-bachelor pad ("flat" for you Brits out there) for some pre-dinner drinks. Why drink, you ask? Wouldn't you drink if you had to spend a night with us? This plan, however, was short-lived, because as Ilan so kindly put it: "My apartment isn't big enough for all our egos." So, we settled on a friendlier environment, in the form of Dalton's Bar (611 9th Ave). The majority of our time at this surprisingly normal-smelling Irish pub involved trying to figure out which "team" our waitress plays for (and no, I'm not referring to the Lakers or Celtics). After my fellow critics assured me I had no chance with said waitress, I politely snapped my fingers and yelled, "Hey!" for the check, and we were on our merry way.

After a torturous cab ride sitting in between the hilarious Ilan Nassimi and the vivacious Yasmine Rahamanan, as Jasmine begrudgingly accompanied the driver up front, we arrived at our destination: *Talia's Steakhouse*. Located on the Upper West Side

of Manhattan, Talia's featured outdoor seating, a decent full liquor and wine bar. Aiming for some VIP treatment, Ilan informed the manager of our review-writing intentions, asked for recommendations, and attempted to make small-talk by playing the always-fun game of "Let's See if We Know the Same Persians." The manager, without thinking twice, responded by pointing to the most expensive items on the menu and telling Ilan to enjoy his evening.

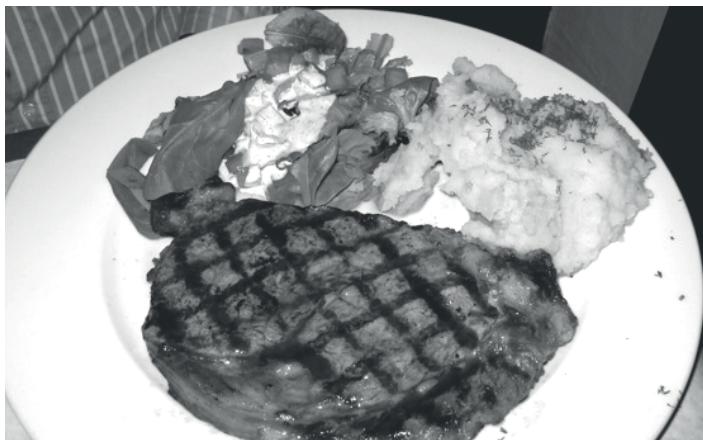


Our lovely waitress showed us to our outdoor table, complete with a refreshing summer breeze and prime view of the Upper West Side's homeless population. As well as being our preference, sitting outdoors was apparently mandatory on this evening. A patron informed us that the music producer responsible for "bringing The Beatles to the U.S." was celebrating his birthday inside the restaurant. We feigned interest, held back yawns, and continued with our evening. Being the unprepared *Megillah* journalist I am, I asked our waitress for a spare pen and paper. She gladly handed me paper, and with a stare reserved only for the beginning of boxing matches, warned me not to lose her "lucky pen."

Following this creepy exchange, two baskets of hot, fresh pita were brought out along with pesto sauce and butter (I know what you're thinking - where is the hummus?). Jasmine gave the pesto a strong endorsement: "It's decent, but parve nonetheless." I quickly scanned my menu for hummus, and possible "that's what she said" set-ups. I found hummus, but much to my dismay,

my colleagues refused to order it. We began by ordering our appetizers: mushroom ragout (mushroom and caramelized shallots in a rosemary veal demiglace served over grilled bread...or so the menu said) and the always-trustworthy buffalo chicken wings. For our main course, we went with the rib-eye, shoulder steak and roasted chicken, with sides of French fries, mashed potatoes and salad. Now that the easy, moral dilemma-free part is done, let's start the review, shall we?

After going through countless bowls of pita, our house salads arrived. As we went to dig in, we noticed that utensils and napkins were nowhere to be found. It is indeed true that I've been told, from time to time, that I have caveman-like features, but is it really the waitress's place to withhold my cutlery based on my appearance alone? Ilan, though, felt fortunate; "We're lucky they gave us plates." He was right. Coming from Great Neck, we're used to getting down on both knees begging for water (I use the term "water" loosely) and hoping our food gets to the table before *Mashiach* does. The forkless salads were followed by our main courses, which were in healthy portions and visually appealing overall. You're probably wondering what happened to the appetizers. So were we. Regardless, we dug in to our dishes with fervor and close attention, hoping to capture every detail and flavor.



The shoulder steak was cooked medium-well as requested, and while it could've used some more seasoning, was as juicy as we could've asked for. The lack of major veins and fatty pieces was also a pleasant surprise. The French fries on the side were top notch, as was the ketchup (this detail is crucial to readers like Tony Aziz). Across the table, Jasmine commented on the roast chicken, which she deemed "wedding chicken" (*not* a compliment), and Ilan wished the meat wasn't so "tough." Why a former Ace Ventura impressionist is allowed to comment on food, I will never understand. But I digress. Our final entrée was the rib-eye, which turned out to be the least satisfying of the dishes. We knew this would be the drier of the steaks, as the rib-eye is known for, but it also lacked flavor and had too much fat to work around.

While scarfing down our main dishes, our waitress brought out the ever-elusive "mushroom ragout" appetizer. Jasmine was the first to taste it, and as I was about to ask for her opinion, she simply just shook her head in disappointment. Being the *laj-buhz* and mushroom-lover I am, I went against her advice and tried it myself. This, along with sitting through *Transformers 2*, was one of my greatest regrets in life. Redemption, however, came in the form of dessert. We ordered the chocolate soufflé: a delicious

brownie with a hot melted chocolate core surrounded by vanilla ice cream. This was on par with the same dish at Bistro Deli, minus the horrifying service. Between the four of us, we did all but lick the dessert plate clean, and even contemplated ordering another, but alas controlled ourselves.

For a refreshing change from the usual kosher meat restaurants that we're all accustomed to, Talia's Steakhouse is a safe bet. The atmosphere is overall quiet, friendly, clean, and especially inviting for families. With a few exceptions, the food is generally of relatively high quality, though not seasoned to perfection. Plus, pricing is surprisingly modest for a Manhattan kosher steak house. For a truly complete experience, though, I recommend you bring along my colleagues and myself...your treat?

Categories	Rating	Comments
Food Quality	♦♦ 1/2	Some items tastier than others. Avoid non-traditional appetizers
Service & Friendliness	♦♦♦ 1/2	Waitress checked on us regularly but missed an order and some utensils
Ambiance & Cleanliness	♦♦♦♦	Cleanly, organized, welcoming environment
Doreh Appeal	♦♦♦♦♦	Large tables can accommodate groups. Full bar is a plus
Shadiness (for dating couples)	♦♦♦	Far enough away from the more Mashadi-centric areas of NYC, but as always, watch your back

Ratings	Farsi Description
♦♦♦♦♦	Hameh chi tamoom!
♦♦♦♦	Fogholadeh nashodeh
♦♦♦	Motevaset
♦♦	Baad Neest
♦	Taarifi nadasht



The Eccentric Corner: You Must Be Crazy!

Michael M. Mardkha

The pure purpose of the articles in this corner is to attempt to make you chuckle, grin, or raise an eyebrow. The following piece has no bearing on politics, religion, finance, etc. and has no philosophical value whatsoever. It is merely a five minute escape into the pure world of eccentric facts. Enjoy!

Not too long ago, during a simple conversation someone made a comment: "You must be crazy." While some might be offended by this statement, others might simply laugh it off and some may even argue its merits. However, I don't think like most and hence this became a subject of this article. It is rather normal to think that any behavior that does not fit within the parameters of a culture to be abnormal and therefore crazy, or by another definition rather eccentric. Many eccentric individuals have even been classified as geniuses and here is a short list;

Leonardo DaVinci managed to excel as an artist and create masterpieces like Mona Lisa and The Last Supper while preferring to take small naps during the day instead of a full night's sleep. This erratic sleep cycle is why he had trouble paying full attention to his works long enough to finish them. So he was deemed to be a perfectionist and a procrastinator. In modern times, we call this behavior Attention Deficit Disorder. By the way, Mona Lisa is not actually a portrait of Mona Lisa, it is a picture of his wife La Gioconda.

Another genius who also had a thing about sleeping, among other things, was Thomas Edison. He believed that most people slept far too much and became unproductive. He enjoyed being seen as a hardworking inventor who didn't need something as common as sleep to be a genius. He also refused to hire any research assistant that would add any seasoning to his soup before tasting it.

Albert Einstein used to pick up discarded cigarette butts on the street to outwit his doctor's orders on buying tobacco for his pipe. He also enjoyed taking his sailboat out for a spin on a windless day and lecturing his 8-year-old nephew on physics like the Newtonian properties of soap bubbles.

Galileo is one of the most famous astronomers and scientists in history. His work developed much of the modern concepts by which research is conducted today. Of all his achievements, his conflict with the Catholic Church over the nature of the solar system is one of the major events of his life. Contrary to common belief, Galileo did not invent the telescope. That honor belongs to Hans Lippershey, a man from the Netherlands who made eyeglasses. The everlasting conflict between Galileo and the Catholic Church forced him stand trial by Inquisition. He was found to be guilty of heresy and was considered to be crazy. He was required to denounce the theory that the Earth moved and

the Sun was at the center of the solar system. He also was imprisoned on house arrest in his villa near Florence and his work was forbidden to be published.

Sir Isaac Newton was arguably the greatest scientist that ever lived. More than any other person, Newton was single-handedly responsible for laying the groundwork in classical mechanics, optics, and even mathematics. Landing man on the moon? Don't look at Einstein – it was all done with Newtonian physics. In spite of his deep religious conviction, Newton was unorthodox when it came to his belief of the devil, spirits and ghosts. The most interesting and crazy fact about Newton is his secret interest in Alchemy (turning simple metals like iron into gold) and he wrote extensively about his experiments in this field.

Abraham Lincoln served as the 16th president of the United States of America and was one of the greatest figures in American history. Lincoln liked to tinker with machines and gadgets and was once even issued a patent. He was also a psychic, of sorts, who was thought to have predicted his own assassination. The craziest fact about Lincoln was his belief in, or at least his willingness to go along with the Occult. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln actually held séances in the White House with the hopes of contacting their dearly beloved.

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill served as the British Prime Minister during the World War II era when Europe was in turmoil. Independent and rebellious by nature, Churchill generally did poorly in school, for which he was often punished. Churchill described himself as having a "speech impediment" which he consistently worked to overcome. The Nobel Prize winning (for literature) Churchill had a long and distinguished military career in India and the Sudan but his most famous contributions were his efforts during World War II. The most interesting fact about Winston Churchill was his fascination with toy soldiers. He loved to collect them and by some accounts had a massive toy soldier collection. The man who stood up to Hitler and shouted, "Never give up, never ever give up" liked to play with toy soldiers.

So, next time someone calls you crazy or eccentric, you should remind yourself you are in good company. It takes someone who thinks and acts differently than the accepted norm to advance the torch of civilization.

Viewpoints

Faux Flattery

Where to Draw the Line With *Taarof*
Jasmine Dilmanian

Ladies and gentlemen, I present you with familiar scenario:

You're at the Huntington Hilton celebrating the wondrous nuptials of an acquaintance. After dinner, you and a friend step onto the dance floor to give your congratulations to the bride. From afar, you take one look at, what is, in your opinion, a hideous headpiece on the bride. You remain aghast. You turn to your friend and say, "She looks okay, but what on Earth is that headpiece? What is she, the Queen of England? It's horrific. I can't believe she's wearing that in this century." Now, as common sense might dictate, you wouldn't hurry over and inform the bride that her headpiece isn't to your liking. But does that mean you should fawn over it?

"Mazal tov!" you say, your fakest smile glued on. "Such a beautiful party! I've never seen anything like it! And that headpiece! So unique and pretty! You look unbelievable head to toe and I've never seen – no – *nobody* has ever seen such a princess-like bride!!!" At this point, cubic zirconia calls you to let you know it wants its fakeness back. Hey, we've all done it a hundred times.

It is empirically impossible that every single bride is as gorgeous and stunning as her facebook wall would have us believe. Not everyone's flowers are "unnreallll" and not everyone's DJ plays the "best music EVER." The food isn't always top-notch and the chuppa can be pretty mundane, once in a while (and hey, that's no crime). You couldn't possibly have had the "time of your life" at all nine parties you went to in the last two months (yet, your standard copy-and-paste wall posts beg to differ!).

Surely, somewhere along the line, sometime in the course of recent history, a woman (okay, girl) has developed a massive zit on her nose on her wedding day. Perhaps some white gowns have been of poorer taste than others. Maybe a

makeup artist wields a heavier hand on a future Mrs., from time to time. Maybe I should stop writing before all of this happens to me one day.

My purpose, of course, is not to point out, through snarky euphemisms, the shortcomings of several months of tireless and stress-inducing bridezilla planning. Any wedding is undoubtedly fun, happy place to be. But the chip on my shoulder this time around is about the way we have taken our parents' culture of *taarof*, a true art form of ritual flattery and self-deprecation, and converted it into our own practice of telling boldface lies for the sake of not coming off "rude." By modern standards, this is considered (pardon my French) outright "kissing of the derrière."

Incessant compliments and constant sucking up are often extensions of our inherited *taarof* tradition, which can take various forms, from insisting to pay the restaurant bill when you don't even have your wallet with you to inviting someone to your house when you won't even be home yourself. Of course, if someone imposes *taarof* upon you, your job is to detect it and combat it vigorously – even mild to aggressive physical contact is fair game if things start to go awry between two painfully insistent parties.

The scholarly source Wikipedia.com defines *taarof* as "a Persian form of civility emphasizing both self-deference and social rank . . . [it also] governs rules of *hospitality*: a host is obliged to offer anything a guest might want, and a guest is equally obliged to refuse it." When you read it on paper, it makes no kind of sense, now does it? It's rather inefficient if I insist that you take something, and then you insist, with equal or greater zeal, that you *not* take it. Aren't we just cancelling each other out? Why waste the effort, then?

When our mothers and grandmothers go around regularly offering their livers as a sacrifice, it's almost endearing. This

over-the-top form of daily verbal exchange is what they have grown up with; they rarely see it as a chore or a dreaded obligation – they just do it. The bottom line is that being super/overly/ridiculously/disingenuously polite is actually part of Iranian culture. The Western world, though, does not follow the same mentality and doesn't necessarily appreciate it, either.

Americans react to and focus on individuality and directness rather than collectivism and overt courtesy, as opposed to most Asian cultures, including ours truly. We say what we mean and we mean what we say (except in the Public Relations industry, but that's another story). We want our information frank and straightforward with as little sugarcoating as possible. Herein lies the problem: when we're caught between two cultures that sometimes directly contradict each other, which one should we pay our loyalties to?

I propose a solution to our taarof troubles that is undoubtedly easier said than done, as are most things in life. For what my opinion is worth, I think that we should spare the energy that we expend on contrived praise and feigned insecurity and redirect our efforts to the more important things in life, such as reading *Lost* conspiracy theory blogs and contributing articles to *Megillah*. It's actually simple in theory: don't expect anything.

But Jasmine, what do you mean, 'Don't expect anything?' If I told someone that she looked like a model the night of her birthday, how come I can't expect her to say the same thing to me on my birthday? Because, silly, you shouldn't have said

that in the first place unless you really meant it. And if you did mean it, you shouldn't have exaggerated it, repeated it fourteen times, published it on various social networking sites, and made her mediocre-looking friends feel uncomfortable.

Considering the percentage of the general population that are actually models or even look like models, we shouldn't be throwing around cookie-cutter compliments like that, anyhow. Let's not forget the boy who cried 'wolf,' one of my mother's classic favorites; eventually, when you actually do mean the compliment, the "model" in question doesn't take you seriously anymore because you've used that line one too many times.

So, at the end of the day, it all comes down to changing our expectations in the hope that our behaviors will soon follow. I am certainly not suggesting that you tell the next bride that she sweated through her dress and that she should have invited 600 fewer guests. Always be considerate and gracious; no one likes a Debbie Downer. And to our lovely brides and other receivers of overindulgent praise: naturally, you should expect reasonably kind compliments, but easy on the delusions of grandeur. We would all like to think that we're princesses (an analogy for a man would be, say, a wealthy, successful real estate king), and some of us even have princess names (nudge, wink), but honestly, let's get off our high horses.

Everybody appreciates a genuine compliment, not a forced one.

And I'm not just saying that.

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Behind the Mother

Talia Zabihi

"Wake him up every three to four hours for a feeding." "The baby's hungry, don't wait to feed him."

"Keep him up in the afternoon so he sleeps longer at night." "The day my child slept through the night was the day he took the longest naps."

"I never scheduled my baby and he slept 8 pm to 8 am by 4 weeks." "I woke him up every three hours and he kept waking up every three hours until he was 7 months old."

"Don't ever put the baby down without burping him." "If he doesn't burp after 5 minutes, put him back in the crib."

"Let the baby cry himself back to sleep." "Never let the baby cry himself to sleep."

"You should exclusively nurse. It's great for the baby's immunity." "The child I nursed has more allergies than my child who was exclusively formula fed."

"He's waking up because he got used to eating at this time. Give him water instead so he doesn't wake up for food." "He just dropped two feedings in the middle of the night like a switch of a light."

"Rock him rather than feed him in the middle of the night so he doesn't get used to waking up for food." "Don't rock him back to sleep. He'll get used to being rocked to sleep in the middle of the night."

"Don't give him the pacifier. He'll have an overbite and he'll want it forever." "Give him a pacifier in the middle of the night instead of food. He won't wake up for food anymore."

Welcome to the conflicting world that is motherhood. In the first three months of my baby's life, not a day went by that I did not receive advice from a mother or father who "knows best." As a first time mother, trying to make a decision on how to raise your infant can be a daunting task. You are suffering from an assortment of sleepless nights, fluctuation in hormone levels, loss of freedom, exhaustion due to nursing, and hunger from not having time to feed yourself. You also have to find time to shower yourself, bathe your baby, do your laundry, do the baby's laundry, do the dishes, go grocery shopping, cook, wash bottles, make your Bu y Bu y Baby returns, make your Bu y Bu y Baby purchases, go on "date night" with your husband once a week to maintain your sanity, go on walks, get insurance for your baby, plan your first vacation with the baby, upload all the baby's pictures before they accidentally get deleted off your camera, organize a Brit-Millah, open up your baby's bank account, make sure you have enough toilet paper, paper towels, diapers, and do hundreds of other things that you used to do so easily in the past that now seem like luxuries. On top of all of this, you have an infant whose lung capacity is much stronger than yours, who cries for long stretches at a time and needs to be fed once every three hours. Then, you have a bunch of people casually telling you to put everything else aside and take naps when the baby naps. Mission: impossible!

With this demanding schedule, it is virtually impossible to make a decision on how to raise your child. Almost everything ends up being a catch-22. If you go forward with one approach, you end up losing somewhere else. For example, if you want to make sure your child is fed enough during the day and you force feed him, he'll end up spitting up that extra two ounces you gave him and you'll end up

frustrated from having to pile more clothes in the baby hamper. Or, if you wake him up every three hours to feed, you may have a calmer baby but you will be hard pressed to find the time during the day to nap, which will make you more exhausted, and thus, more irritable. Babies sense irritability and become irritable when they sense it in their parents. So at the end of the day, feeding the baby every three hours might not even make him calmer.

Then, there is the never-ending debate on nursing. I am a firm believer that if nursing is giving you an nervous breakdown or is draining on you, you should resort to formula as an available alternative. A happier mom, I am 100% certain, yields a happier baby. So while you end up not giving him as much immunity, you certainly make him calmer.

When following people's advice, it must be accepted that every baby is different. Every mother knows her own baby the best: plain and simple. Before a child is born, G-d already has a design for when that baby will sleep through the night. Unfortunately, you cannot experiment with two different options to see how fast this milestone will occur. You either feed your baby every three hours, or you let them dictate when they want to be fed. Either way, I believe, but will never know for sure, that a child will begin sleeping through the night at a specific time in his life regardless of a mother's approach. It is predetermined in his genetic makeup! Our parents raised us all prior to the publication of *Babywise*, when mothers just catered to the needs of their babies instead of setting a schedule for them. If you ask your parents when you and your sibling slept through the night, you'll most certainly learn that one was an extremely good sleeper while the other took a long time. When I asked my father when my older sister slept

through the night, he quickly answered, "By four weeks." When I asked him when I slept through the night, he firmly asserted, "Ehm...taghreeban yazda h...sahl." (That means 11 years, people!)

With all this in mind, it's a miracle that so many people on the planet continue making babies when having one is enough to send your life on an eternal roller coaster ride. There should be more than one Mother's Day annually for mothers who have more than one child, or mothers who go back to work after the first three months, or mothers who exclusively nurse for a long period of time. And of course, for mothers like my own who came to America after the Iranian Revolution with a baby and a toddler, there should not be a day of their life that goes by without getting a thank you from their children or their spouse. (It took me

27 years and a newborn to realize the value of my own mama! So, here's my very public expression of gratitude to Mrs. Editor in Chief of *Megillah*!)

Of course, we are all inherently programmed to forget how draining those first few months are. We are left only with a foggy trace in our memories of those initial difficulties. Three months in and I am already beginning to forget the chaotic first few weeks of Jacob's life. His first laugh and his first roll over have recharged my drained batteries! So even though I am exhausted, anxious, and hormonal almost every day, I cannot wait to witness every other "first" he has lined up for the rest of his and my life!

My Uncle Has Changed My World

Ashley Namdar



The following is a college admissions essay written by Ashley Namdar, who will be attending New York University next fall.

I have always recognized that he was unusual, but I never quite understood why. I would wait for him to speak to me when he was near me, yet he remained unresponsive. As if in an irrevocable trance, he seemed to ignore me as I called his name; my tugs on his shirt did not seem to faze him. My innocent mind was not capable of understanding the reason for his behavior. I

soon learned the answer to my confusion: He is imprisoned in the world of autism. When he visits us from London, he brings a Lightwriter, a device that allows him to express himself. He tells us what he wants to eat or how he is feeling. Although there is much skepticism about the Lightwriter, I know that he is speaking to us. He is here; I can feel it in my heart. I watch as my grandmother massages his hand to help stimulate movement. I am fascinated as I witness him observe his world, trying to make sense of all he fails to understand. His struggles are obvious yet he constantly pushes to break the shackles of

his imprisonment. However, his attempts are futile as he is forever doomed to live in the glass box of his reality. He tells us things that we won't admit to ourselves. He knows how we all feel; he has the ability to detect any strength or weakness. We ask what makes him sad and he tells us when he has to go back to London. We all fight back our tears. We love him and he loves us. I admire him because he has never given up. His overbearing strength is expressed with his every move. He is happy when visiting the family and loves spending time with us. He has opened my eyes to reality. I now see that I must appreciate and treasure every part of life and what I am given. Every person struggles in some way throughout life, but suffering is necessary to be able to acknowledge happiness and be thankful. Whenever I am faced with problems I think of him and realize that if he has the strength to appreciate life's gifts while suffering from autism, then I can overcome my struggles as well. He has taught me to be grateful for the good parts of life rather than dwell on the bad; I must have faith. I now realize that he is normal, like any of us, yet he is a victim of this disorder. He sees the world as any other person does, yet is merely unable to express himself. I know that no one can possibly imagine how it feels to be a prisoner in one's own body but it hurts me to know that he suffers. As I stood at the airport terminal and watched as my family cried and waved goodbye to a man we all knew was condemned to his own asphyxiating reality, I made a promise to myself. I will never give up, and I will always appreciate what I am given as he does. My uncle has changed my world.

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خانم و آقای پرویز حکیمیان

خانم و آقای خسرو حکیمیان

خانم یافا حکیمیان (مرتضی زاده)

و فامیل

خانم و آقای فتح الله همتیان

خانم و آقای امین آقا خوردیان

خانم و آقای حاجی نعمتی

خانم و آقای برویز روبنی

خانم و آقای منصور زر

۱۰۰ دلار و به بالا

آقای دانیل امینی

خانم و آقای دیوید امین نیا

خانم و آقای خسرو بنی لیوی

خانم و آقای لطف الله بنی لیوی

خانم و آقای دیوید بی چوبان

خانم و آقای الیاهو بروخیم

خانم و آقای آقاخان داوودزاده

خانم و آقای عبدالرحیم دیلمانیان

خانم و آقای سلیمان کهن

خانم و آقای منوچهر عدالتی

خانم و آقای سیروس ایلیان

خانم و آقای یعقوب گرجیان

خانم و آقای چنگیز حکیمی و فامیل

خانم و آقای آبرت حکیمیان

خانم و آقای دانیل ایلیان

خانم و آقای جیکوب اسماعیلی

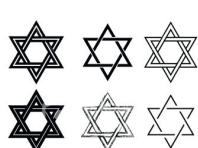
خانم و آقای یوسف لاویان (لندن)

آقای استیو لیوی

خانم و آقای اوراهام محبان

خانم و آقای هوشنگ رفیع نیا

خانم و آقای هوشنگ زارح





مطرب عشق

نقش هر نغمه که زد راه به جایی دارد
که خوش آهنگ و فرح بخشن نوائی دارد
خوش عطابخش و خطابوش خدایی دارد
تا هواخواه تو شد فر همایی دارد
پادشاهی که به همسایه گدایی دارد
درد عشق است و جگرسوز دوایی دارد
هر عمل اجری و هر کرده جزایی دارد
شادی روی کسی خور که صفایی دارد
وز زبان تو تمنای دعایی دارد
حافظ

حدیث عشق

بنای شوق ز ما استوار خواهد ماند
سرشک دیده ز ما برکنار خواهد ماند
میان ما و شما پایدار خواهد ماند
نشان چهره برین رهگذار خواهد ماند
مدام بر ورق روزگار خواهد ماند
درازی شب ما برقرار خواهد ماند
دل پیاده بدست سوار خواهد ماند
که بر صحیفه‌ی لیل و نهار خواهد ماند
میان زنده‌لان یادگار خواهد ماند
خواجه‌ی کرمانی

حدیث عشق ز ما یادگار خواهد ماند
کنون که کشتی ما در میان موج افتاد
اساس عهد مودت که در ازل رفتست ز
چهره هیچ نماند نشان ولی ما را
ز روزگار جفا نامه‌ئی که عرض افتاد
شکنج زلف تو تا بیقرار خواهد گشت
چنین که بر سر میدان عشق می‌نگرم
حدیث زلف و رخ دلکش تو خواهد بود
فراق نامه‌ی خواجه و شرح قصه‌ی شوق



عشق جانان

ای عاشقان ای عاشقان آنکس که بیند روی او
مشوق را جویان شود دکان او ویران شود
هم خویش را بیگانه کن هم خانه را ویرانه کن
در عشق جانان جان بده بی عشق نگشاید گره
آنکو چنین رنجور شد نایافت شد داروی او
ای مرده جست و جوی من در پیش جست و جوی او
چون خوش نباشد آن دلی کاو گشت دستنبوی او
بستست دست جادوان آن غمزه جادوی او
شیران زده دم بر زمین پیش سگان کوی او
شاهان همه مسکین او خوبان قراضه چین او
مولوی

جدول و سرگرمی

طرح از: داریوش رحمانی

پس از حل جدول در خانه های اطراف
جدول به یک ضرب المثل ایرانی دست
خواهد یافت.

عمودی:

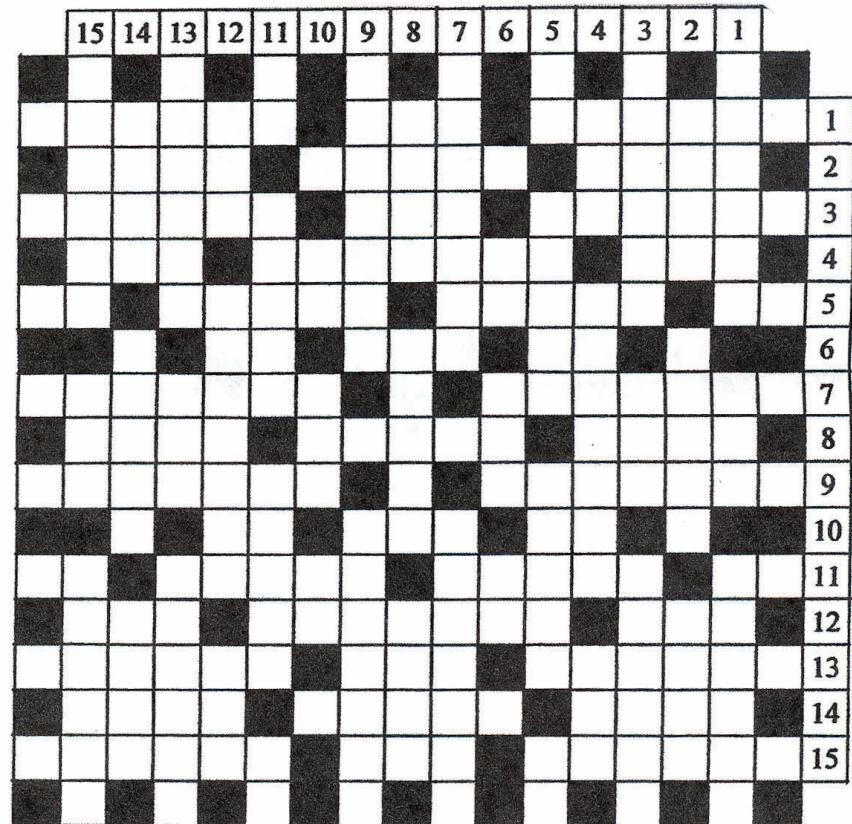
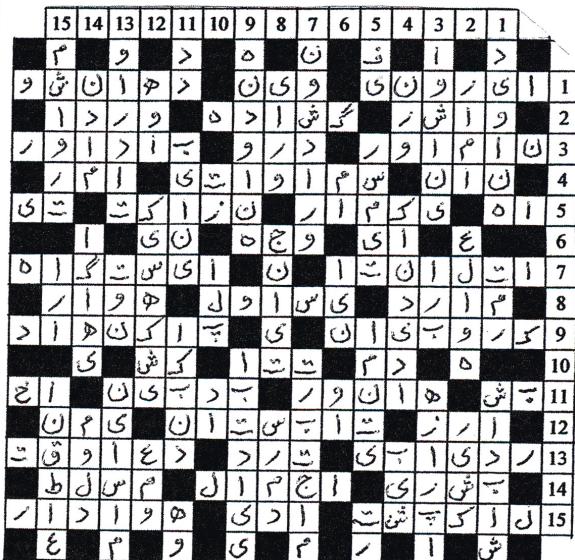
۱- بسیار - ضمیر عربی - درخشندۀ ۲- نوعی نسبت فامیلی - واحد شمارش سگ - از منسوبین مادری ۳- از مدارک دانشگاهی - دیر نیست - عدالت ۴- از ماههای پاییزی - دوروئی - از شهرهای آذربایجان ۵- داخل عربی - آلات و اسباب - شاهانه - خرس عربی ۶- نوعی موسیقی فرنگی - زراعت - بالای فرنگی ۷- خیابانش در تهران معروف بود - از شاهان آشور ۸- داخل - کمک و یاری - دوشیزه ۹- وکیل - دعوت به گرده‌هایی ۱۰- تصدیق روسی - الفت - اشاره به دور ۱۱- شهر زلزله زده کرمان - شهری در غرب ایران - جانور - آرواره ۱۲- اگر نقطه نداشت فرمان میشد - استفاده بردن - سرزمین ۱۳- دچار بیماری زردی - دوستی - از شاهان هخامنشی ۱۴- پیدا - از شیخ نشین های امارات - فرستادن ۱۵- فرسوده - خوشا - حرف آخرش را بردارید صورتی چون پری خواهد داشت.

افقی:

۱- از دروس ریاضی - امت ها - زیگزاگ ۲- تاول - مال سعدی اش معروف است - پیشرو ۳- از مارک های ماشین ژاپنی - جواب هوی - نوعی قرارداد اقتصادی ۴- اشاره به نزدیک - ملاقات کننده - او و صدا ۵- از علامات جمع فارسی - هیکل و اندام - قرارداد نفتی اش با ایران معروف است - تکرار یک حرف ۶- حرف دهن کجی - عضو نفس کش - ضمیر غایب ۷- از میوه های تابستانی - کشوری در آسیا ۸- پیکان - از اسمی پسرانه فارسی - بر سر میگذارند ۹- نت - جادوئی ۱۰- راه میان بر - شمشیر - دست عرب ۱۱- حرارت و گرما - کتاب شعر - از شهرهای ایران - عضو رونده ۱۲- نوعی بالاپوش - کاخ هخامنشی - از کلمات شرط ۱۳- پشتیبان - تکرار یک حرف - همان گل نرگس است ۱۴- به کرمان نمی بردند - پیرو و از کار افتاده - رهبر و سرکرده ۱۵- نوشیدنی خنک - چین و چروک پوست - زباله ها.

حل جدول شماره گذشته

رمز جدول شماره گذشته، دافنه دوموریه،
دختر عمومیه راشل، ریکا، آنا میباشد.



ریشه های تاریخی امثال و حکم

خلاصه و تنظیم از داریوش رحمانی

اقتباس از کتاب «قصه های تازه از کتابهای کهن» - نگارش مهدی آذر یزدی

نه خانی آمده نه خانی رفته

تخرمه هایش را میگذارم! ناچار هر کسی اینجا رسید خواهد گفت که خان، اسب هم داشته و خودش خربزه را خورده، اسبش هم پوستش را خورده و تخرمه هایش را باقی گذاشته!
صفرقی پوست خربزه را هم خورد اما دید که هنوز سیر نشده، با خود فکر کرد اصلاً چه کسی خبر دارد که من از این راه رفته ام؟! و از یادگار گذاشتن صرف نظر کرد و تخرمه های خربزه را هم خورد و به لهجه خودش گفت «هان: ایسه نه خانی آویده، نه خانی رفته» (یعنی حالا نه خانی آمده نه خانی رفته).

این مثل را وقتی میآورند که کسی میخواهد بعد از قدری کوشش از آرزوئی که صرفه ندارد صرف نظر کند، یا کسی برای نشان دادن اهمیت خودش قراری گذاشته و میخواهد از آن قرار برگردد، یا مثلاً کسی میان دو نفر میانجی گری میکند و به حرفش گوش نمی دهن و خودش را کنار میکشد، یا می خواهند کاری بگردنش بگذارند که دلیل بزرگی اوست ولی فکر میکند به دردسرش نمی ارزد و قبول نمیکند و با خودش میگوید ولش کن انگار نه انگار، نه خانی آمده، نه خانی رفته، ما این بزرگی و بزرگواری را نخواستیم.

اما داستان:

میگویند یک مرد ساده دل بود بنام صفرقی که خیلی دلش میخواست مثل خان قبیله باشد اما زندگی ساده ای داشت، با وجود این سعی میکرد خودش را مالدار و زورمند نشان دهد و گاهی در بعضی کارها اسراف میکرد تا مردم بگویند که خیلی دست و دل باز است و مثل یک آدم نامدار و ثروتمند زندگی میکند، و مردم هم این را میدانستند و به او میگفتند «صفر قلی خان» و او هم خوشحال میشد.

اتفاقاً یک روز از یک ده به ده دیگر سفر میکرد و میخواست چیزی بخرد که در راه بخورد ولی پولش خیلی کم بود، رفت در میدان ده که قدری نان و یک خربزه کوچک بخرد ولی مرد میوه فروش که او را دید گفت «به به جناب صفرقی خان سلام عرض میکنم»، صفرقی خوشحال شد و دید حالا دیگر نمی تواند فقط یک خربزه کوچک بخرد، رفت و از میان خربزه ها یکی که از همه بزرگتر بود سوا کرد و خرید و دیگر پولی برایش نماند که نان بخرد. خربزه را برداشت و راه سفر در پیش گرفت. ظهر که شد دید سخت گرسنه است، در میان راه زیر درختی بر لب چشمۀ آبی نشست و خربزه را پاره کرد و با خود گفت: این خربزه خیلی بزرگ است، من هم نمی توانم خربزه پاره شده را با خود ببرم، بهتر است قدری از آن را بخورم و قدری از گوشش خربزه را به پوستش بگذارم، تا هر کس اینجا میرسد بداند که یک آدم چشم و دلی سیر مانند صفرقی خان از اینجا عبور کرده است. همین کار را کرد و بعد قدری خوابید، وقتی بیدار شد دید باز هم گرسنه است. با خود گفت: راست گفته اند، فکر نان کن که خربزه آب است! و با پاره سنگی تمام گوشهای خربزه را تراشید و خورد و پوست نازکش باقی ماند!

با خود گفت: حالا بدجوری شد، هم این پوست خربزه نازک شد و هم عاقبت سیر نشدم! بعد فکر کرد و گفت: پوستها را هم میخورم و

Lili Zarabi, MS, CSP
Psychologist
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- Living a meaningful life
- Social skill groups
- Counseling
- Increasing self-worth
- Parenting workshop
- Coping with anxiety/depression
- Organization skills for students
- Complete Evaluation
- Relationships and wellness
- Anger management

آرامش بیشتر زندگی بهتر

لیلی ضرابی - روانشناس

- چطور میتوانیم زندگی کامل و بی دردسر تأم با موفقیت داشته باشیم؟
- چطور با فرزندانمان صحبت کنیم که حرفمان را گوش کنند؟
- بیبود روابط بین والدین و فرزندان و زوجها
- کمک فکری و درک احساسات یکدیگر برای روحیه بهتر بالا بودن انتقاء به نفس - کنترل عصبانیت
- درمان ترس و دلهره و غم و دلواپسی

دانستنی های جالب در باره ایسrael بمناسبت شصت و دو مین سالگرد استقلال آن کشور

از: جیکوب اسماعیلی

■ ایسrael از نظر کشاورزی مدرن یکی از پیشگامان این صنعت است و کارشناسان کشاورزی ایسrael در اقصی نقاط جهان مشغول خدمت هستند.

■ ایسrael دارای بیشترین شرکت های صنعتی و تکنولوژی «های تک» در بورس «نzedk» است و بعد از آمریکا مقام دوم را دارا میباشد.

■ ایسrael از نظر اختراقات جدید و نوآوری نسبت به جمعیت خود بعد از آمریکا مقام دوم را دارا میباشد. بقول بیل گیتس صاحب مؤسسه ماکروسافت، در

آخرین سفر خود به ایسrael در جواب خبرنگاران که علت مسافرت او را به ایسrael سؤال کرده بودند گفته است هر شرکت تکنولوژی که میخواهد در رأس این صنعت در دنیا رقابت کند لازم است نماینده ای در تل آویو داشته باشد!

■ فیلم های ایسraelی در سه سال گذشته کاندیدای جایزه اسکار برای فیلم های خارجی بوده است.

■ زنان ایسrael در همه شئون کشور از جمله مدیریت، وزارت، تعلیم و تربیت، علم، دادگستری و ارتش دو شادو ش مردان حرکت کرده و لیاقت خود را به ثبوت رسانده اند.

■ لازم به توضیح است که در دنیا رسماً ۲۶ کشور مسلمان و ۱۸ کشور مسیحی و فقط یک کشور کوچک یهودی وجود دارد.

■ ایسrael از نظر انتشار کتب علمی و نشریات وابسته به آن، نسبت به جمعیت خود مقام اول را دارد.

■ در خاتمه، با برپایی کشور ایسrael ملت یهود بعد از دو هزار سال سرگردانی به وطن خود بازگشته است.

■ ایسrael یکی از کوچکترین کشورهای جهان است که بزرگترین تعداد مهاجر را بخود جلب کرده است با توجه به اینکه ظرف ۶۲ سال تأسیس خود همواره از طرف همسایگان خود مورد تهدید قرار داشته و چندین جنگ را به این کشور تحمیل کرده اند این کشور ظرف این مدت به جمعیت خود ۳۶۰ درصد افزوده است. ایسrael تنها کشور دنیاست که زبانی که

با آن صحبت نمیشده و در دنیا ناشناخته بود است را تبدیل به یک زبان پیشرفته با فرهنگستان غنی نموده است.

■ حد متوسط سن در ایسrael ۷۰، ۸۰ سال است بدین معنی که مردم ایسrael از شهر و ندان امریکا، انگلستان و آلمان بیشتر عمر می کنند.

■ ایسrael تنها کشوری در دنیا است که ۹۳ درصد منازل آن با سیستم سولار (آفتابی) گرم میشود.

■ ایسrael از نظر دارا بودن آزمایشگاه های علمی و تحقیقاتی در رده سوم دنیا قرار دارد (نسبت به جمعیت خود).

■ ایسrael از نظر فضایی بخصوص ماهواره های اطلاعاتی هوشنگی و کشفیات در مورد آتمسفر زمین بعد از آمریکا در رده دوم قرار دارد.

■ ایسrael نسبت به جمعیت خود بیشترین جوایز نوبل را بخود اختصاص داده که از این نظر از آلمان و ژاپن پیشی گرفته است.

■ ایسrael با توجه به اینکه در یک منطقه خشک قرار گرفته و بیشترین خاک آن صحراء بوده و همیشه در مضیقه کم آبی میباشد بیشترین درختکاری و فضای سبز را بوجود آورده و از این نظر در دنیا بی نظیر است.

■ ایسrael از نظر ساخت لوازم پزشکی یکی از پیشرفته ترین کشورهای جهان است.



مهاجرت نمود.

همه مهاجرین در کنار یکدیگر به ساخت این منطقه مشغول شدند و بدین ترتیب ده کوچکی در کارائیب پای گرفت که یهودیان در آن سکونت داشتند. اما بدی آب و هوا و شیوع مالاریا زندگی را برای آنها مشکل کرد. از طرفی سازش با فرهنگ بیگانه و زندگی روزمره کار ساده‌ای به شمار نمی‌آمد و از طرف دیگر نامناسب بودن زمین برای کشت سبزیجات مزید برعلت بود. بدین ترتیب پس از پایان جنگ جهانی دوم هر یک از یهودیان با گرفتن سهمی، از یکدیگر جدا شدند و این منطقه را رها کردند. کرش هایمر با تعدادی دیگر از مهاجرین شرکت تولید و عرضه مواد لبنی و گوشتی را تاسیس نمود و گرچه ذبح خوک برای یهودیان از نظر شرعی مجاز نیست، کرش هایمر در یک سازمان غیر کasher مجبور به ذبح آنها شد. در حال حاضر شرکت سهامی تولیدات مواد لبنی و گوشتی منطقه سوسا از جمله معروف‌ترین و بزرگ‌ترین تولید کنندگان فرآورده‌های لبنی و کالباس در جمهوری دومینیکن به شمار می‌رود.

در سال‌های ۷۰ مجدداً بر تعداد گردشگران به این منطقه افزوده شد. این گردشگران که اغلب اهل آمریکا و کانادا بودند در پی آشنازی با زیبایی‌های سواحل این منطقه، نخل‌ها و شهر بازسازی شده توسط یهودیان بودند.

عملی از آنجائی که پایه گذاران این شهر یهودیان بوده‌اند تعدادی از خیابان‌های این شهر نیز به نام آنها نام‌گذاری شده است. یهودیان این منطقه را بازسازی کردند و حتی برای خود مدرسه هم تاسیس کردند، آلمانی‌ها آنها را از موطن خود راندند. اما امروزه سوسا مملو از گردشگران آلمانی است. خیلی از یهودیان ترجیح می‌دهند آلمانی‌ها کمتر در این منطقه سکونت داشته باشند، اما بیشتر هزینه‌های این شهر به واسطه وجود گردشگران تأمین می‌شود.

حیات یهودیت در سوسا امروزه بیشتر شبیه یک خاطره است. ده‌ها سال پیش آخرین رهبر مذهبی انجمن کوچک یهودیان نیز این منطقه را ترک کرد. مدت‌هast که حتی عسارا - یک جمع ده نفره از آقایان - نیز برای انجام مراسم مذهبی تشکیل نمی‌شود. یهودیان سوسا تنها دوبار در ماه موفق به انجام فرایض مذهبی شبات - روز مقدس شبیه در کنیسا می‌شوند، علاوه بر آن مراسم مذهبی مربوط به اعیادی چون پسخ «خروج از مصر»، حنوکا «جشن روشنایی‌ها» و روش هشانا «آغاز سال نو» نیز برگزار می‌شود.

هائیتی

هائیتی در هند غربی و در یک سوم غربی جزیره هیسپانیولا و هم مرز جمهوری دومینیکن قرار گرفته است. پس از کشف هائیتی در سال ۱۴۹۲ میلادی، فرانسه در سال ۱۶۹۷ آن را تصرف کرد و از آن پس هائیتی معروف به سن دومینگو شد. در سال ۱۷۹۱ به دنبال قیام ۵ برده، هائیتی استقلال یافت.

سومین جزیره‌ای که کریستف کلمب به آن پای نهاد «هائیتی» نام دارد. در این اکتشاف فردی به نام «لوس دو تورس» وی را همراهی می‌نمود. او در ساحل این جزیره صلیبی نصب نمود و برای کریستف کلمب زبان‌های عبری، عربی و آرامی را ترجمه می‌کرد. وی که از



استعداد خاصی در زبان برخودار بود، یهودی‌الاصل بود اما بعداً به مساحت گرویده بود.

بدین سبب یهودیان این منطقه به وی افتخار می‌کنند. چرا که سرزمین آنها به عنوان مهد یهودیت در جزایر کارائیب شمرده می‌شود. تورس بعداً به کوبا مهاجرت نمود و در آنجا به

کشت تباکو پرداخت، شاید یکی از دلایل مهاجرت تورس ممانعت پادشاهان کاتولیک در قرن شانزدهم با حضور افرادی بود که به اجرار به مسیحیت گرویده و در جزایر کارائیب سکونت داشتند. یهودیان

مجددتاً در قرن هفدهم پایی به این جزیره نهادند.

اوائل سال ۱۸۰۴ میلادی قسمت غربی جزیره استقلال خود را اعلام نمود و بدین ترتیب هائیتی به عنوان اولین جمهوری مستقل در قاره امریکای لاتین ظاهر شد. در این دوره تنها تعداد انگشت شماری ۲۰ یهودی در آنجا زندگی می‌کردند. بعداً در اوائل سال‌های دهه ۲۰ میلادی یهودیان زیادی از لبنان سوریه و مصر به این منطقه مهاجرت کردند.

در حال حاضر واژه هائیتی باعث تداعی لغاتی چون زور سیاسی، اعتصاب و فقر در ذهن می‌شود که همگی برداشت‌های منفی می‌باشند. گروه مخالف در این کشور خواهان برکناری «جین برتراند» می‌باشد، آنها معتقدند وی با تقلب در آرا قدرت را به دست گرفته وی مسئول فقر رو به افزایش، فساد و انزواج بین‌المللی امریکای لاتین است. اما وی که - مسلط به زبان عبری است - به فقر تمامی هشت میلیون سکنه این کشور اشاره نمی‌کند و تمایلی به استعفا ندارد. او معتقد است وضعیت فعلی را هیچ کسی نمی‌تواند بهبود بخشد.

یکی از یهودیان اتریشی‌الاصل می‌گوید: در ششم فوریه ۱۹۴۰ پس از پشت سر گذاشتن ماجراهای بسیاری به وسیله کشتی وارد این جزیره شدم. خواهر و برادرهايم و والدین من زودتر رسیده بودند.

در آن زمان حدود دویست یهودی در این کشور ساکن بودند. یک کنیسا کفایت نمی‌کرد. ولی آنها فرایض مربوط به روز مقدس شنبه را به جای می‌آوردن. یک جلد تومار تورات برای آنها فرستاده شد. ازدواج‌های خارج از دین زیاد دیده می‌شود گرچه والدین آنها هنوز به یهودیت پای بند هستند.

اکثر خانواده‌های یهودی در نیمه شمالی پایتخت هائیتی سکونت دارند که از آب و هوای مناسبی برخوردار است و بنابر آمار غیر رسمی در حال حاضر حدود ده خانوار یهودی در این منطقه سکونت دارند اما آمار رسمی تعداد یهودیان را ۲۵ نفر اعلام نموده است. متساقنه در سال گذشته آنها به علت نداشتن عسارا - یک جمع مذهبی ده نفره - برای اجراء مراسم مذهبی از برگزاری مراسم روش هشانا و کپیور محروم شدند.





يهودیان آمریکای مرکزی

برگرفته از سایت انجمن کلیمیان تهران

بنابر آمار رسمی حدود ۶۴۵

يهودی برای رهابی از رژیم فاشیستی

آلمان به اینجا پناه آوردند. اما براساس اعلام نماینده دیکتاتور وقت دومینیکن در یک کنفرانس تصور می‌شود در ابتدا حدود بکصد هزار یهودی در این منطقه به عنوان کشاورز فعالیت می‌کردند.

در ژوئیه سال ۱۹۳۸ میلادی دیپلمات‌های ۳۸ کشور جهان در کنفرانسی گرد هم آمدند. در این کنفرانس که در منطقه‌ای در حوالی دریاچه ژنو تشکیل شده بود راجع به سرنوشت یهودیان مهاجر بحث و گفتگو شد و نتیجه این بحث در یک جمله خلاصه شد: «ظرفیت تکمیل است». در آن زمان یکی از بزرگان یهودی وضعیت یهودیان را این گونه تشریح نمود: «در گذشته جهان تنها دارای دو قطب بود، نیمی از آن شامل کشورهایی بودند که یهودیان را می‌راندند و نیم دیگر از پذیرش آنها واهمه داشتند».

اما تمایل دومینیکن به پذیرش یهودیان فقط در جهت منافع یهودیان نبود، زیرا دیکتاتور وقت دومینیکن در سطح جهانی

پذیرفته شده نبود و به نحوی مایل به جبران کمبودهای خود بود. وی در سال ۱۹۳۷ دستور قتل ۲۸۰۰۰ کارگر تیره پوست اهل هائیتی را که در جمهوری دومینیکن سکونت داشتند صادر کرد. اما با وجود این سوابقه «کمیته امریکایی جذب یهودیان» (Joint) از وضع موجود و اعلام آمادگی دومینیکن استفاده نمود و در این راستا به پیشنهاد دیکتاتور وقت دومینیکن، «انجمن حمایت از جمهوری دومینیکن» (Dorsal) در مزرعه کشت موز تأسیس شد. این مزرعه جزو اموال شخصی دیکتاتور محسوب می‌شد تا این که انجمنی به نام «خیرین سرزمین پدری» با پرداخت بکصد هزار دلار این زمین را خریداری نمود، گرچه بهای این زمین تنها نصف مبلغ فوق بود. پس از آن در ۳۰. ژانویه ۱۹۴۰ توافقی میان نماینده دولت دومینیکن و انجمن مذکور (Dorsal) منعقد شد، براساس این توافق برای مهاجرین و نسل‌های بعد از آنها جلوگیری از هر فشار و شکنجه، تعییض و یا تعقیب تضمین شد. اما کرش‌هایمر که در آن زمان جوانی بیش نبود از این تعهدات اطلاعات دقیقی نداشت. وی که در سال ۱۹۳۶ به عنوان فروشنده لباس‌های دست دوم و خارج از مد امارات معاش می‌کرد مجبور به گریز از آلمان شد و پس از آن به همراه همسرش به لوکزامبورگ رفت و در آنجا به کشاورزی مشغول شد. اما او در ادامه گریز خود به اسپانیا پناه برد و در آنجا دستگیر و در اردوگاه مرگ در نزدیکی شهر بندری بایون در فرانسه محبوس شد. اما او به همراه پنجاه تن دیگر موفق به ترک اردوگاه شد. زیرا نماینده‌گان انجمن امریکایی جذب یهودیان در جستجوی آنها بودند. وی در سال ۱۹۴۱ به عنوان مهاجری که همسرش را از دست داده بود به یک شهر بندری در شمال دومینیکن

جمهوری دومینیکن

این جمهوری در هند غربی ۱ در منطقه شرقی جزیره هیسپانیولا قرار دارد و دو سوم این جزیره از آن این کشور است و بقیه از آن هائیتی است. زمانی که کریستف کلمب جمهوری دومینیکن را کشف کرد آن را «لاسپانیولا» نام نهاد و پس از سال ۱۴۹۲ میلادی نایب السلطنه آن نمود. در سال ۱۴۹۶ پایتخت دومینیکن «دومینگو» به عنوان قدیمی‌ترین اقامتگاه اروپائیان تاسیس گردید. در سال ۱۷۹۵ اسپانیا این کولونی را به فرانسه واگذشت و سپاهیان هائیتی در سال ۱۸۰۱ دومینیکن را فتح کردند. در سال ۱۸۲۱ مردم این سرزمین سلطه حکومت اسپانیا را برانداختند، اما اسپانیایی‌ها دومینیکن را در سال ۱۸۲۲ به وسیله سپاهیان هائیتی مجدداً به چنگ آوردند. و بالاخره در ۲۶ فوریه ۱۸۴۴ آنها مجدداً استقلال خود را بازیافتند. در ۲۸ نوامبر ۱۹۶۶ قانون اساسی تدوین شد.

صورت گرد، پوست پیر و آفتاب خورده و دستان لرزان «آرتورو کرش هایمر» او را چون سربازی قدیمی می‌نمایاند. گرچه بیش از نود سال از سن او می‌گذرد اما هنوز با فشردن دستش پی به نیروی درونی اش می‌بریم. اهالی منطقه او را به عنوان «پدر گردشگری» می‌شناسند. او ضمن صحبت‌هایش مکررا به این نکته اشاره می‌نماید که این منطقه با آب و هوای گرم خود در گذشته تنها یک جنگل قدیمی به شمار می‌آمده است.



کنیسای شهر سوسا در دومینیکن

کرش هایمر از ۶۱ سال پیش تاکنون در منطقه ای بیلاقی به نام «سوسا» واقع در شمال جمهوری دومینیکن سکونت دارد. این منطقه بهشت یهودیان آلمانی است، پرواز از آلمان به این منطقه حدود دوازده ساعت طول می‌کشد و انتخاب این محل سکونت برای کرش هایمر آزادانه نبوده است، چرا که او یهودی است و در گریز از نازی‌ها به این منطقه پناه آورده است.

بمصرف رسیده بود. در این بررسی گفته شده که دو ماده گلوکوزامین و کوندروتین نتوانسته است درد مفصل را بهتر از یک ماده بی اثر Placebo تسکین دهد.

برخی از بیماران اظهار میدارند که این دو ماده را مصرف کرده اند و بنظر میرسد کارساز باشد ولی با دید به اینکه در حال حاضر داروی کارسازی در دست نداریم نمیتوانیم به بیمار تذکر دهیم که آنرا مصرف نکند. از سوی دیگر هنوز دلیلی هم در دست نیست که این دو ماده زیان بار باشند.

میدانیم که این دو ماده (گلوکوزامین و کندروایتین) پس از مصرف، در دستگاه گوارش تجزیه میشوند و دلیلی هم وجود ندارد که بتواند اثر آن را روی غضروف مفصلی ثابت نماید.

دو کارشناس سرشناس که بررسی بالا را همکاران دیگر انجام داده اند، برای انجام این پژوهش، ۱۵۸۳ نفر را که دچار دردهای استخوانی مفصلی بودند برای مدت ۲۴ هفته زیر آزمایش قرار دادند. برآیند بررسی نشانگر بود که این دو ماده اثر چنان مشخصی روی این بیماران نشان نداد و بهتر از اثر ماده بی اثر Placebo نبود که درد را تسکین دهد. در این آزمایش گروهی از بیماران تنها ماده گلوکوزامین و گروهی دیگر هر دو ماده گلوکوزامین و کندروایتین را مصرف کرده بودند. در هر حال این افراد هر ماده دیگری هم که بجای این دو ماده مصرف کرده بودند برآیند نمیتوانست همانگونه باشند. بنابراین کارشناسان لازم میدانند که این بررسی ادامه پیدا کند.

پیرو نشریه Nutrition Business Journal مردم آمریکا در سال ۲۰۰۸ مبلغ ۸۳۸ میلیون دلار برای خرید این دو دارو خرج کرده اند که یک درصد بیش از سال ۲۰۰۷ بوده است. این دو دارو بطور طبیعی هم در بندهای بدن وجود دارند.

گفته میشود که گلوکوزامین یک نوع قند تغییر یافته است که شاید نقشی در تشکیل غضروف داشته باشد. غضروف وظیفه دارد که با پوشاندن سر استخوانها از از فشارهای روی هم جلوگیری کند و کندروایتین باعث نرمی و قابلیت خاصیت ارتجاعی غضروف میشود. گلوکوزامین که بصورت قرص در بازار فروخته میشود معمولاً از ماهی «شل فیش» بدست می آید و کندروایتین از ماهی «شارک» و یا غضروف استخوان گاو گرفته میشود. و این مواد را میتوان در آزمایشگاه نیز بگونه شیمیائی ساخت و بصورت قرص درآورد.

هر دو ماده نیز برای درمان ورم مفصل در حیوانات مصرف میشود، بویژه برای سگ و اسب.

در حال حاضر ۲۷ میلیون امریکائی دچار دردهای مفصلی هستند و وسیله ای در دست نیست که بتوان غضروف ایجاد کرد. نابودی غضروف باعث بروز این دردها میشود.

دکتر ولتون و دکتر کلگ کارشناسان سرشناس که بررسی هایشان را با کمک همکاران دنبال کرده اند عقیده دارند که شاید در آینده پژوهش های ژنتیک بتواند اسرار کمبودهای ناشی در بیماریها و عوارض مفصلی را در کهنسالان روشن سازد.

ثابت و بی حرکت میسازد. این نوع عمل هم مشکلات زیادی در بر دارد.

به هر رو، برای عمل های جراحی روی مج دست و پاشنه پا، غالباً اوقات جراح و بیمار تصمیم می گیرند صبر کنند و در انتظار بمانند تا شاید در آینده راههای ساده تر و مطمئن تری پیدا شود.

بکارگیری از داروهای طبیعی که از سوی تجویز کنندگان برای اینگونه بیماران تجویز میشود (Naturopath) در پاره ای موارد در اینگونه بیماران تا حدی کارساز می باشد و گفته شده که درد را کمی تسکین میدد. مانند اسید های چرب (اومنگا ۳)، گلوکوزامین و ترکیباتی که از احتقان بافتها می کاهند.

ورزش های ویژه که از سوی کارشناسان به مفصل داده میشود در پاره ای از موارد میتواند از خشک شدن بندها جلوگیری کند.

طب سوزنی نیز تا حدی درد را برای زمان کوتاهی تسکین میدهد. ماساژ مفصل بوسیله کارشناس نیز در اینگونه موارد کارساز است. یک نوع دستگاه الکتریکی بنام Therastim نیز مفید است. مصرف طولانی داروهای مسکن برای اینگونه بیماران توصیه نشده است.

عمل جراحی روی زانو

تا چند سال پیش عمل جراحی کامل روی زانو در بیشتر موارد تنها روی سالمدانی انجام میشد که مراحل دوران بازنشستگی را می گذرانند و کمتر دیده میشد که طبقه جوان برای عمل زانو بطور کامل و با بکارگیری از زانوی مصنوعی زیر این عمل قرار گیرد.

در بررسی که از سوی آکادمی ارتوبدی جراحان امریکا بتازگی بعمل آمد آماری نشان داده شد که در بین سالهای ۱۹۹۰-۱۹۹۴ نیز ۲۰۰۶۰۰۲ میانگین سن افرادی که زیر عمل کامل جراحی زانو قرار گرفته اند از ۷۰ به ۶۸ سال کاهش پیدا کرده است و عمل جراحی زانو رفته رفته روی افراد میانسال نیز انجام میشود.

یکی از جراحان ارتوبدی در مایوکلینیک که این بررسی را دنبال کرده است میگوید که زانوهای مصنوعی که برای این عمل بتازگی ساخته شده، برآیند عمل را امیدوار کننده ساخته است و زانوهای تازه برای زمان طولانی تری دوام می آورند و برآیند عمل بهتر شده است و ما این عمل را روی جوانترها نیز انجام میدهیم. در بین سالهای ۱۹۹۰ تا ۱۹۹۴ تعداد عمل های جراحی روی زانو ۸۰۰,۰۰۰ و بین سالهای ۲۰۰۲ تا ۲۰۰۶ به تعداد ۲,۱ میلیون رسیده است.

داروهای

داروهای گوناگون برای تسکین درد پا بندرت برای درمان بیماری های مفصلی بکار رفته است ولی تاکنون هیچ داروئی بدست نیامده که بتواند بیماری را درمان کند.

داروهای مسکن برای زمان کوتاهی ممکن است درد را تسکین دهد ولی برای مدت طولانی تجویز و مصرف آنها توصیه نشده است. در بیشتر موارد، بیمار بدون مشورت با پزشک برای چاره جوئی به داروها و یا امکانات دیگر از قبیل ورزش های ویژه مفصل، توصل می جوید.

در سال ۲۰۰۶ از سوی New England Journal of Medicine مطلبی انتشار یافت که برای مطالعه و بررسی آن ۱۲.۵ میلیون دلار



درمان بیماریهای بندهای (مفاصل) بدن

روش های تازه در درمان بندها

عمل های جراحی روی بندها با کمک

شکاف های کوچکتر و وسایل تازه Arthroscopy (نگاهی به درون بندها)

پزشکی

از: دکتر نیسان بامداد

همه شرایط بخوبی بررسی و پیش بینی نشده باشد ممکن است عوارضی مانند بلند یا کوتاه شدن پا و یا بروز درد هنگام حرکت مفصل و مشکلات دیگر بوجود آید.

جراح کارشناس، لازم است تجربه کافی دارا باشد تا بتواند در مورد عمل جراحی با اطمینان اقدام کند. گزینش در بکارگیری از بندهای مصنوعی بستگی کامل به نوع مفصل دارد. در بندهای بزرگ بدن مانند زانو و ران، نظر به وجود استخوانهای بزرگ که مفصل را می سازند، پزشک کارشناس آسانتر میتواند برای گزینش مفصل مصنوعی تصمیم بگیرد. ولی هر قدر استخوانها بکار رفته در مفصل ریزتر و تعدادشان زیادتر باشد، تصمیم برای عمل جراحی و بویژه گزینش مفصل مصنوعی مشکل تر خواهد بود.

بندهای پاشنه پا و مچ دست از استخوانهای ریز با تعداد زیاد تشکیل یافته و در بند پاشنه پا گاهی مفصل ۵ یا ۶ برابر وزن بدن را باید تحمل کند.

پاشنه پا: پاشنه پا ساخته شده از ۱۴ استخوان ریز که در بالا با دو استخوان ساق پا وصل می شوند. مفصل پاشنه پا در یک کیسه از پوست قرار گرفته و این مفصل حرکات گوناگون پا را به راست، به چپ و یا گردش پا را باید تحمل کند.

در عمل های جراحی روی مفصل پاشنه پا در ۳۰ سال اخیر با وجود پیشرفت کمی که بدست داده است، در ۷ تا ۹ درصد اوقات نتیجه عمل نافرجام بوده است و در مواردی هم منجر به قطع پا شده است.

جراح کارشناس، عمل جراحی را روی پاشنه پا را در مواردی تضمیم می گیرد که گزینش دیگری وجود نداشته باشد و در بیشتر موارد، بیمار ناچار است که تمام عمر درد را تحمل کند.

در پاره ای از موارد، جراح ماده ای بنام Hyaluronic Acid در مفصل پاشنه پا تزریق میکند که حرکات استخوانهای مفصل را تا حدی نرم و ممکن سازد.

Hyaluronic Acid ماده نرم کننده ای است که بطور طبیعی هم در همه مفصل های بدن وجود دارد. این ماده نیز در مایعات درون چشم بطور طبیعی موجود است و در سالهای اخیر بهتر شناخته شده است.

در یکی از راههای عمل جراحی روی پاشنه پا، جراح ناچار، استخوانهای پاشنه را با استخوانهای ساق پا با کمک میخ های فلزی

روش های تازه درمانی با کمک شکافهای ریز و دیدن درون بند، از سال ۱۹۶۰ در آمریکا آغاز شده است و در چند دهه تازه در نقاط دیگر جهان هم این روش درمانی را بکار می برد که انقلابی در رشته عمل مفصل شناسی بوجود آورده است (Orthopedics).

در یک بررسی تازه دانشمندان دریافتند که در سال ۲۰۰۶ در آمریکا نزدیک به ۱,۵ میلیون عمل جراحی روی مفاصل زانو، شانه و مچ دست با روش های تازه انجام شده است.

در سال ۱۹۵۵ یک کارشناس ژاپنی توانست از درون مفصل زانوی یک بیمار عکس رنگی بردارد.

در آمریکا هم اکنون با تکنولوژی تازه عمل جراحی روی بندهای شانه، زانو، آرنج، پاشنه پا و مچ دست انجام می شود و در ده سال اخیر این نوع عمل جراحی با تکنولوژی تازه و پیشرفته روی بند رانی لگنی نیز آغاز شده است و با دیدن درون مفصل، می توان قطعات کوچک غضروف یا استخوان را از درون مفصل بیرون کشید. اما این روش تازه هنوز برای عمل جراحی روی ستون مهره های گردن و پشت پیشرفت زیادی پیدا نکرده است.

بهر رو، با کمک تکنولوژی پیشرفته، تزریق مایع نرم کننده و دارو به درون مفصل پس از دیدن درون آن عملی عادی برای جراح کارشناس بشمار می رود.

تکنولوژی پیشرفته انقلابی به حدی کار را آسان کرده است که بسیاری از بیماران پس از عمل جراحی روی بند، همان روز می توانند بیمارستان را ترک کنند.

دادن شکاف کامل و بزرگ برای عمل روی بندها که در گذشته انجام میشد دیگر خیلی بندرت انجام میشود، زیرا بهبودی بافتها، غضروف و استخوان چند روز به طول می انجامد و بیمار را ناچار میسازد که زمان طولانی در بیمارستان بسر برد.

بندهای مصنوعی: در معاینة مفصل اگر صدمات وارد شده به بافتها بحدی زیاد باشد که نتوان آنها را مرمت کرد جراح ناچار است که مفصل مصنوعی را بکار برد.

مفصل های مصنوعی ممکن است فلزی و یا سیمانی و یا از هر دو ماده ساخته شده باشند و این کار بستگی دارد به نوع مفصل و قطعاتی که بکار برده میشود. مفصل های مصنوعی باستی پیشاپیش با دقت زیاد آماده شود، نوع ضایعات وارد بر مفصل و نیز وضع پا و سن بیمار و شرایط دیگر برای گزینش مفصل مصنوعی در نظر گرفته میشود. اگر

قیدوش آرایش نمیکرد. بعد از قیدوش عروس را آرایش میکردند و لباس پوشیده بر تنش میکردند و با ساز و دھل به مراسم عروسی می آوردند. زنها در یک اطاق و مردها در یک اطاق دیگر. سفره ها پهن میشد و غذا روی سفره چینده میشد و دست بدست میگشت.

دایره و دمبک مجلس را گرم میکرد و آخر شب همه به خانه هایشان میرفتند. پول قرب و منزلتی داشت و حد و مرزی برای خرج کردن آن وجود داشت. اصراف کردن پول معنی نداشت و همه این مراسم برای فامیل دو طرف بود و در خانه ها انجام میشد و همه فامیل، همه کارها را با هم میکردند و صبح شبات عروسی یک سینی نقل مقتضی که خودشان درست کرده بودند برای دهان شیرین کردن میآوردند کنیسا.

کنیساها سالهای سال در خانه های مردم بود. هیچکس جرأت نداشت که بگوید یهودی است. همه با اسم غیر یهودی در بین مردم بودند. زمانی که کنیساهای کوچک در مشهد درست شد، کنیسا محل عبادتگاه برای خد-ای باری تعالی و مدراش برای کودکان بود. ریش سفیدان و بزرگترهای جامعه در کنیسا دور هم جمع میشدند و آنچه را که خیر و صلاح جامعه بود انجام میدادند. صداقائی که مردم به کنیسا میدادند بزرگترها بخود اجازه نمیدادند که این صداقاها یک ریالش بدون استفاده برای اعضای جامعه خودمان بودند. روحشان شاد که با دل و جان و بدون چشمداشت رهبری میکردند و میخواندند. کسانی که شحیطا کردن بلد بودند در چه به خانه ها میرفتند و مرغ و خروسها را شحیطا میکردند.

اگر پسری در عیدگاه بدنیا میآمد لازم نبود که در بدر بدبناه ملا برای ختنه کردن بگردیم، در بین جامعه چند نفر بودند که اینکار را برای میتصوا انجام میدادند.

اگر غریبه ای یهودی به مشهد وارد میشد همه دست کمک و مهمان نوازی بسویش دراز میکردند و از هیچ کمکی به او مضایقه و دریغ نداشتند. هر تازه وارد و سفر برگشته ای که وارد کنیسا میشد چندین نفر بدبناه جای نشستن برای او میگشتند و یک برآخای تورا هم برای خوش آمد به او میدادند.

بی بی با صدائی لرزان و محکم گفت رسم ها و منهاق های جدیدخانه را نباید تغییر داد. آنچه که ما را در حادثه الله دادی و بعد از آن باقی و پابرجا نگهداشته همان رسم ها و منهاق ها بوده که در خون ما حک شده و نسل اندر نسل بما ارت رسیده.

خد-ایا چرا ایران را از ما گرفتی؟ خدایا نمیشود که ما دوباره به ایران برگردیم؟ دوباره پاییز و زمستان و بهار و تابستان داشته باشیم؟ دوباره سر به کوه و دشت و صحراء بگذاریم و آنچه را که از دست داده ایم دوباره به آغوش بکشیم؟ دوباره درهای دوستی باز شود، دورانی و دورنگی و دو دستگی بین ما نباشد. مثل گذشته برای خودمان زندگی کنیم و چشم و همچشمی بین مان نباشد. دوباره دنیا عزیزان مان داشته باشیم. دوباره زنهایمان خانه نشین بشوند و مادرها آغوش بروی کودکان و خانه و کاشانه شان باز کنند.

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آپارتمان های چهار اطاقه و پنج اطاقه

واقع در ساختمان ۲۱ طبقه با استخر و سایر امکانات رفاهی

همچنین انواع خانه های مسکونی و تجاری در تل آویو - هر تصلیا - ناقانیا

برای اطلاعات بیشتر لطفاً با آقایان مزالیان در ایسrael یا روزبه حکیمیان در آمریکا تماس بگیرید.

بازگشت به مشهد...

از فلوریا آشر

زنده را آورد و دور سرمان چرخاند که ببرند خون کنند که ما به سلامت از این سفر رسیدیم و چادر نمازش را دور کمر گره زد و شروع کرد به بشکن زدن و اشک شادی به چشم آورد از دیدن پدر و من. و ننه رقیه دایه پدر هم با دستهای لرزان و چای بدبست آمد به پیشواز ما. بی بی سراپاییم را غرق بوسه کرد و برای شب شبات به تمام عموزاده ها گفته بود که هر کدام هم سن و سال من هستند و میخواهند مرا ببینند برای براخا و خوراک بیایند و یک چلونخوداب غلیظ و پر مک و مزه هم درست کرده بود.

با دیدن عموزاده ها، خاطرات و دور هم نشستن ها بیامد آمد و غم دوباره برگشتند به شیراز و تنهائی که داشتیم دلم را بدرد آورد. بی بی داشت چمدان ها و باربندها را می بست که برای سه ماه تابستان برویم طرقبه. خاطرۀ طرقبه و باغها و نسیم درختان و صفاتی آب و هوا و پاکی روتا و مردمانش، شوق دیدار مشهد را برایم چند برابر کرد. به طرقبه که رسیدیم ناخودآگاه به درختی که شاخه اش مثل جایگاه نشستن بود و اسمش را درخت من گذاشته بودند رسیدم و برای ساعتی در جایگاهش نشستم و به گذشته و حال اندیشیدم. بی بی و مشن رجب شتابان آمدند و گفتند باز روی شاخۀ درخت نشستی؟! مشن رجب گفت: از برای خدا، بیا پایین، تو مهمان ما هستی، اگر خدای ناکرده از بالای درخت بیفتی اینجا شکسته بند نداریم و خودم باید دست و پایت را جا بیندازم. رو کردم به بی بی و گفتم، پایین می‌آیم و دلم میخواهد ساعتی بیکار باشید و با هم گپ بزنیم. بی بی که از دیدن من سرحال آمده بود گفت: باید ببینم باز چی میخواهی بدانی و بپرسی؟ خدا کند که قلم و کاغذهای را در شیراز جا گذاشته باشی. گفتم بی بی از مردم بگوئید از قلب ها و عشق ها و دوستی ها و جان فشانی ها و هم بستگی ها بگوئید، از پشت هم داشتن ها و از حجاب و حیا و عفت کلام ها بگویید. از ازدواجهای پابر جا بگویید. بی بی گفت: چون دلم میخواهد که عروسی شماها را ببینم از عروسی میگویم. عروسی هایمان چقدر با شرنگ بود. همه فامیل را از دور و نزدیک با بچه هایشان دعوت میکردیم. پدر و مادر عروسشان را انتخاب میکردند و میرفتند به خواستگاری برای یک پسر ممکن بود که چندین و چند جا برونده خواستگاری و جواب رد بشنوند ننگ و عاری نبود.

اینقدر میرفتند خواستگاری تا آن پسر به جفتی میرسید.

در مراسم خواستگاری زیردندانی میگرفتند و بعد یک شب را برای شیرینی خوران انتخاب میکردند و فقط فامیل دو طرف دور هم می نشستند به بزن و برقص و چای و شیرینی و خوراک خوردن، بعد عروسان داماد خونه بران میکردند و بعد حنابدان و جهائز بینان و «دیم ورداران» و عروسی، قیدوش، مال پدر و مادر عروس بود و همیشه قیدوش را روز عروسی برای ناهار میگرفتند. داماد تعنیت داشت؛ ظهر که قیدوش میداند تعنیتش را باز میکرد. عروس پای

دفتر خاطراتم را ورق میزنم؛ به گذشته های دور پرواز میکنم. همیشه غمی میهم در دل داشتم و دلتگ بودم. برای جدائی از مشهد و دور شدن از همه فامیل و دوستان و آشنايان و همسایه ها. روزها و ماهها طول کشید تا بتوانم به کوچی که کرده بودیم، به شهر جدید و مردمانش عادت کنم. افکار و عقاید پدر و مادر نمیگذاشت که به زندگی تازه خو کنم و هر مسافری هم که از مشهد میآمد نامه ای بلند و بالا از بی بی میآورد و همان اندک آرامشی را هم که پیدا کرده بودیم برهم میزد. بی بی هی سخن پرانی میکرد از راه دور بجهه ها را نگذارید با غریبه ها دوستی و رفاقت پیدا کنند، بگذارید همانطور مشهدی باقی بماند و به امید خدا وقتی که برگشتید به مشهد یا مشهدی های خودمان عروسی و زاد و ولد کنند، مبادا بفکر این باشید که تغییراتی در زندگی تازه بدھید و مشهدی بودنتان را فراموش کنید. و ورد زبانش این بود که آتش و پنبه را نمیشود پهلوی هم گذاشت؛ مواطبه دخترها باشید. چه کسی جرأت داشت که بگوید من آن پنبه ام که بدنیال جرقه های آتش میگرم، پدر و مادر ساعتها و روزها با هم حرف میزند و بعد دستهای همیگر را می فشردند و یکصد ابا هم میگفتند «نه، ما دختر به غیر مشهدی نمیدهیم»، با اینکه من دختر سوم بودم، روزی رو کردم به مادر و گفتیم این مردی که به خواستگاری خواهرم آمده یک دکتر است، تحصیل کرده است، درآمد خوب، فامیل خوب و مطب و منزل هم دارد، چرا شانسی را که در خانه تان را زده پس بزنید؟ بهتر از دکتر هم داماد پیدا میکنید؟ مادر رو کرد به من و گفت: خفه، چپ، آسیاب به نوبت، تو سومی هستی، زبان درازی برای خواهرت نکن.

تابستان فرا میرسید؛ رو کردم به پدر و گفتیم میخواهم برگردم به مشهد، دل و جان و روحمن برای دیدن دوباره مشهد و بازگشت به گذشته و خاطراتش پر و بال میزند.

گذشته از من جدائی ندارد، هر چه از مشهد بیشتر دور میمانم افکار و عقاید تازه مردم بیشتر آزارم میدهد. همه اش در وجودم با جداول درآویز که بتوانم این تغییرات را قبول کنم. پدر، من اگر دوباره به مشهد نروم، دیوانه میشوم.

آخرش پدر در سفری که میرفت به مشهد و سرخس، مرا هم با خود برد. این بازگشت به سختی آن آمدن نبود. دیگر اتوبوس خاموش نمیکرد و شاگرد شوفر هندل نمیزد. دیگر ماشین در چاله نیقتاد و از هل دادن ماشین خبری نبود. اندک اندک خیلی چیزها عوض شده بود. مشن رجب با یک درشكه آمده بود به استقبالمان و ساعتی بعد رسیدیم به سر حیطه، کوچه پس کوچه ها قادری صاف شده بود.

کوچه پس کوچه ها را گذراندیم و به خانه پدری رسیدیم. به مجرد رسیدن به خانه پدری از دالان که گذشتیم ننۀ بتول یک مرغ



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برای ایام پسح، هفت بسته مختلف برای هر دریافت کننده فرستاده
میشود. روزی یک بسته که شامل غذاهای موعدى از مصا و شراب
گرفته تا تونا و رب گوجه فرنگی میباشد. فقط هدایای عمدہ مالی افراد
خیر و گاهی سازمان ها، این برنامه را در گردش نگاه می دارد.
بزرگترین رقمی که تاکنون به این سازمان هدیه شده، یک چک به مبلغ
۲۵۰،۰۰۰ دلار میباشد که برای خرید ساختمان داده شده بود. ولی
مخراج و مسئولیت های این سازمان طوریست که این هدایا بلافضله
به اتمام می رستند. این سازمان چندین داوطلب از خود گذشته
مشهدی دارد ولی هدایای قابل توجهی از جامعه ما دیده نمیشود.
اکثر ما که در منطقه گریت نک زندگی می کنیم شاید نتوانیم تصور
کنیم که خانواده هایی یهودی وجود دارند که حتی امکان خرید غذای
شبات را ندارند ولی متأسفانه این حقیقت تلحی است که به فاصله کمی
از منازلمان شاهد آن هستیم.

من شخصاً لازم میدانم از خدمات بیدریغ این داوطلبان قدردانی
کرده و از آقای ایسحاق کتس که با این مصاحبه موافقت کردد تشکر
نمایم. همچنین از آقای گیدئون کرمیلی دوست گرامی و اندیشمند
سپاسگزاری می نمایم. زحماتشان بخاطر کار مقدسی که خالصانه و بی
سر و صدا در پیش گرفته اند و در حال توسعه آن هستند قابل ستایش
است.



آقای گیدئون کرمیلی و گروهی از داوطلبان مشهدی
برنامه تومخه شبات

هنگامیکه از آقای «کتس» سؤوال شد که لذتبخش ترین قسمت کار
شما چیست؟ در جواب گفت: چکهای اهدایی! آقای کتس و گیدئون
همچنین اشاره می کنند که پیوسته احتیاج به حمایت مالی و داوطلبان
جدید و تازه نفس دارند که بتوانند مقداری از مسئولیت ها را به عهده
بگیرند. امر مهمی که داوطلبان را به این برنامه جذب می کند اینست
که با کمک به دیگران به خود نیز کمک کرده ایم و ارزشهای والای
انسانی خود را تقویت می کنیم.

تومخه شبات کوئینز

از: جاسمین دیلمانیان

(ترجمه از متن اصلی انگلیسی)

آب انگور، یک نوع دسر (کیک و شیرینی)، کنسر و تونا یا ماهی، سبیل زمینی و گوجه فرنگی میباشد. ضمناً گروهی از بانوان به رهبری عروس آقای «ایسحاق کتس» برای آن عده که امکان پخت و پز برای شبات را ندارند، تمام غذایها را پخته و به آن منازل بخصوص حمل می کنند.



آقایان کتس و کرمیلی چهارشنبه بعد از ظهرها در انبار توزیع غذا

گروه بزرگی از اعضای جامعه همراه خانواده «کتس» با همکاری بی دریغ ۲۰ ساله گیدئون کرمیلی این امر خیر را با تلاش ۵ روز در هفته خود هر هفته به ثمر میرسانند. مسئولیتهای اصلی این برنامه، بسته بندی، سازماندهی، حمل و نقل و پخش این بسته ها به منازل مردم میباشد.

این گروه همکاران شامل افرادی نیز میباشد که تلفن ها را جواب داده مشکلات را حل کرده و به تقاضاهای جدید رسیدگی می کنند. سازمانی که صرفاً با حمایت خصوصی مردم دائر شده مسئولیت مالی برق و آب و مخارج دیگر را نیز برای راه بردن این تشکیلات به عهده دارد. علاوه بر ۱۰۰۰۰۰۰ دلاری که هر هفته خرج تهیه خوارکی میشود، مسئولیت های این سازمان به ابعاد جدیدی توسعه پیدا کرده است. در ابتدا اکثر درآمد خیریه برای مهاجرین تازه وارد که سرمایه ای نداشتند به مصرف می رسید. ولی امروز این سرویس شامل افرادی که کارها و یا منازل خود را از دست داده اند نیز می باشد. حتی در موارد بخصوصی دیده شده که این سازمان صورتحساب های شخصی افرادی را پرداخت کرده تا بتوانند به زندگی معمول خود ادامه دهند. البته این کار فقط پس از بررسی وضع مالی و احتیاجات تقاضا کنندگان صورت می گیرد.

برای موعد نیسان، این سازمان برنامه عظیمی را از مرکز یک خانه سالمندان که متعلق به آقای «شیمی پالمن» که خود پر زیدن تومخه شبات کوئینز میباشد، با همکاری همسر دلسوزش آدینا و شرکایش،

سی سال قبل «ایسحاق کتس» با دو تن از دوستانش در آپارتمانی در منطقه «ریگو پارک» کوئینز بدور هم جمع شدند تا در باره احتیاج مبرم گروه بزرگی از اعضای جامعه شان که مدت‌ها به آن اهمیتی داده نشده بود صحبت کنند. هدف‌شان رساندن غذای شبات برای آن عده که امکانات مالی لازم را ندارند بود.

در ابتدا این جوانان با سرمایه شخصی خود شروع به تهیه این خوارکی ها کردند. به مرور این امر خیر از حمایت بیشتری برخوردار شد و آنها با استفاده از گاراژها و زیرزمین های مردم تشکیلات خود را توسعه دادند. اسحاق که حرفه اصلی اش در خیابان چهل و هفتم بود، حساب هدایای مردم را در دفترچه کوچکی نگاه میداشت و در آخر هر ماه یک صورتحساب ۲۰ دلاری برای کلیه دوستانش نیز می فرستاد.

این برنامه کوچک غذارسانی، امروز تبدیل به «تومخه شبات کوئینز» با بیش از یک میلیون دلار بودجه و ۲۵۰ تن داوطلب کمک شده است که به بیش از ۴۰۰ خانواده در مناطق بروکلین، کوئینز، منهتن و حتی لانگ آیلند برای شبات غذا می رسانند.

این داوطلبان شامل کودکان و زوجهای مسن تر نیز می باشند. هدف اصلی «تومخه شبات» رسانیدن غذای شبات برای یهودیانی است که امکان یک غذای خوب را ندارند. از بدو تأسیس آن در سال ۱۹۸۰ این هدف تغییر نکرده است. گیدئون کرمیلی توضیح میدهد که ۹۹ درصد هدایای مالی ما از جامعه اشکنازی جمع آوری میشود. گیدئون ابتدا از طریق همکاران تجاری اش با این سازمان آشنای شد و به مرور جزو گردانندگان اصلی آن شد. او هر هفته این امر خیر را با گذاشتن چند روز از وقت هفته خود و فقط یک لیوان قهوه بدون شکر پیگیری میکند!

همکاران این برنامه با علاقه خاصی که به گیدئون و نصیحت ها و طنزش با آن لهجه غلیظ ایسراطی و قلبی طایی دارند، هر هفته برای کمک و همکاری، خود را هر طور شده به کمک این سازمان می رسانند.

در عبری لغت «تومخه» به معنای «حمایت» می باشد و هدف این سازمان همکاری با آن عده ایست که امکانات کافی برای برگزار کردن شباتی زیبا را ندارند. بخصوص در شرایط اقتصادی فعلی، این برنامه کمک بزرگی به این خانواده ها میباشد.

تومخه شبات در حال حاضر انبار بزرگی در کوئینز دارد که هر چهارشنبه شب مرکز آماده کردن، بسته بندی و فرستادن این خوارکی ها می باشد. هر جعبه شبات، شامل انواع خوارکی هایی میباشد که هر هفته قدری تغییر میکند. هر بسته شامل نان خلا، مرغ،

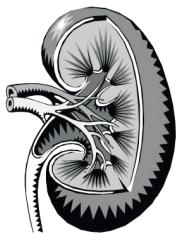
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کمال منصور

کمال منصور یک عرب مسلمان دروزی تبعه کشور ایسرائیل میباشد. او در یک دهکده در روزی نزدیک شهر حیفا زندگی میکند. منصور که ۷۹ سال سن دارد همواره در صدد بوده است که به سیاستمداران ایسرائیلی کمک کند که با جوامع مسلمان، مسیحی و دروزی ساکن ایسرائیل تقاهم برقرار نمایند. به تشویق او بسیاری از جوانان دروزی داوطلبانه در ارتش ایسرائیل خدمت مینمایند. آنها جزو بهترین سربازان بحساب می‌آیند.



منصور همواره مورد اعتماد مقامات دولت ایسرائیل قرار داشته است. او اولین نماینده غیر یهودی وزارت خارجه ایسرائیل بود که بخارج از کشور فرستاده شد که بنفع کشور ایسرائیل صحبت کند.

منصور برای مدت ۲۰ سال مأموریت داشت که به نقاط مختلف اروپا و آمریکا سفر کند و شرح بدهد که در کشور ایسرائیل یهودیان و اعراب میتوانند در کنار یکدیگر با صلح و صفا زندگی کنند.

بسیاری از نماینده‌گان کشورهای خارجی و همچنین توریست‌ها ضمن بازدید از کشور ایسرائیل از خانه کمال منصور نیز دیدن میکنند. بطوريکه در دفتر مخصوصی که در اختیار این بازدید کنندگان قرار دارد بیش از ۴۰ هزار امضاء بچشم میخورد که شامل سیاستمداران از سراسر جهان و همچنین دولتمردان و طیف‌های مختلف جامعه ایسرائیل میباشد.

شش نسل در کنار هم

خانم بیتا شوارتز از بازماندگان هالوکاست اخیراً در سن ۹۴ سالگی از دنیا رفت در حالیکه حدود ۲۵۰۰ نفر بازمانده از خود بجای گذاشت.

خانم شوارتز که در شهرک «کریت جوتل» در منطقه بروکلین زندگی میکرد یکی از بازماندگان هالوکاست بوده است. در سال ۱۹۴۵ پس از پایان جنگ جهانی دوم «بیتا» و خانواده اش از اردوگاه «برگن بلسن» آزاد شدند و او با همسر و شش فرزندش به شهر «انتروب» در کشور بلژیک کوچیدند، پس از چند سال آنها بلژیک را ترک کرده به آمریکا آمدند و در ناحیه «ویلیامز بورگ» در نیویورک ساکن شدند. در آمریکا آنها صاحب ۱۱ فرزند دیگر شدند و بعد از اینکه فرزندانشان ازدواج کردند آنها دارای ۱۷۰ نوه گردیدند. وبالاخره «بیتا» خانم این شانس را پیدا کرد که نسل ششم بعد از خود را بینند. بدین ترتیب: خودش، فرزندانش، نوه هایش، نتیجه هایش، نبیره هایش و فرزندان نبیره هایش که جمعاً حدود ۲۵۰۰ نفر میشند!

جوایز افتخار در کشور ایسrael



از راست به چپ: یردنا کهن، کمال منصور و اهرون یادلین

برگزیده شد و پس از آن نیز به مقام های بالای سیاسی از جمله وزارت فرهنگ و هنر انتخاب گردید.

اهرون یادلین هنوز هم در یک کیبوتص در جنوب ایسrael زندگی میکند. او بعنوان مشاور فرهنگی دانشگاه، وظیفه خود میداند به پیشرفت فرهنگ و هنر در این منطقه کمک کند. یادلین معتقد است که صیونیزم برای جذب یهودیانی که در خارج از ایسrael زندگی میکنند بسیار مهم است و سوسیالیزم یا بقولی، سوسیال دموکراسی برای رفاه شهروندان ایسrael جنبه حیاتی دارد.

یردنا کهن

این بانوی ایسraelی که اینک در آستانه صد سالگی است یکی از اصیل ترین رقصندۀ های این کشور میباشد. او هنوز بر روی پاهای خود راه میرود و هنوز هم هفته‌ای یک بار در مؤسسه تعلیم رقص که خودش در سال ۱۹۳۳ بنای ایجاد کرده است حضور می‌یابد و تعلیم میدهد.



یردنا در سینم کوکی با خانواده اش در شهر حیفا زندگی میکرد. او در این شهر تحصیل نمود و در سال ۱۹۳۰ موفق به گرفتن بورس تحصیلی شد. سپس به شهر وین رفت و در آنجا به فعالیت هنری پرداخت ولی با ظهور هیتلر او نیز مانند بسیاری دیگر از یهودیان، اروپا را ترک کرد و به سرزمین ایسrael بازگشت و استودیوی خود را در شهر حیفا دایر نمود. رقص های که او خلق میکرد اغلب از کتاب مقدس تورات الهام میگرفت.

همه ساله در کشور ایسrael برای تعدادی از اتباع این کشور که خدمات ارزنده ای برای مملکت و ملت خود انجام داده و افتخاراتی کسب کرده اند جوایز در نظر گرفته میشود که طی مراسمی به آنها داده میشود. در سال جاری، جمعاً ۱۶ نفر در رشته های مختلف ادبیات، علوم و هنر، موفق به گرفتن مدال افتخار شده اند. چهار نفر از کسانیکه امسال جایزه دریافت نموده اند از این قرار میباشند:

اهرون یادلین

اهرون یادلین اکنون ۸۴ ساله است او یکی از پیشقدمان نهضت صیونیزم و جزو کسانیست که کشور ایسrael را از نو بنا نموده و میهن ملت یهود را بنیان گذاشته اند. او در نوجوانی به نهضت پیشقدمان یهودی «خلالوتص» پیوست و جزو کسانی بود که بطور داوطلبانه صحرای نگب را در جنوب ایسrael آباد نموده در اختیار مهاجرین یهودی تازه وارد میگذاشتند. آنها بنیانگزاران آبادیهای اشتراکی، «کیبوتص» در کشور ایسrael بودند.



«یادلین» در این مورد میگوید ما گروه پیشقدمان یهودی، موفق شدیم در عرض یکشب تعداد یازده آبادی نشین در منطقه نگب احداث نماییم و در نتیجه توانستیم موافقت سازمان ملل را برای اسکان مهاجرین یهودی در این منطقه بدست آوریم. بعد از استقلال کشور ایسrael «یادلین» بریاست حزب کارگر



مراسم فارغ التحصیلی

از: مارتی بتلی
(ترجمه از متن اصلی انگلیسی)

تحصیلی کمیته فرهنگ و تحصیلات عالی اهدا گردید. دو سخنرانی کوتاه توسط فارغ التحصیلان دانشگاهها خانم لورن یعقوبی و آقای ایگال نسیم ایراد گردید.

در گزارش مالی کمیته که توسط مارتی بصلی و منصور کریم زاده داده شد اطلاع داده شد که سال گذشته بیش از ۴۲ هزار دلار وام بدون بهره به دانشجویان جامعه تعلق گرفت. مبلغ کلی کمکهای تحصیلی این کمیته که از سال ۱۹۹۰ بصورت بورس‌های تحصیلی آغاز گردید و در سال ۲۰۰۰ به وامهای بدون بهره تبدیل شد. نزدیک به یک میلیون و دویست هزار دلار بوده است. به اضافه، احداث بورس تحصیلی تازه‌ای بنام بورس یادبود لاله حنا نسیمی توسط آقای آبرت نسیمی و خانواده اعلام گردید. این بورس برای تحصیلات بالاتر از لیسانس در آمریکا است. از افراد مورد علاقه تقاضا می‌شود تقاضانامه‌های خود را برای استفاده از این بورس به کمیته فرهنگ و تحصیلات عالی بدهند. برنامه با سروд هتیکوا که توسط خانمها شارلوت کاشانیان و الانا حرقیا اجرا گردید پیاپی رسید.

این کمیته بار دیگر از کسانی که به برنامه وامهای دانشجویان کمک کرده اند تشکر می‌کند. همچنین این کمیته از تمام کسانی که در تهیه این برنامه سهمی بوده اند تشکر می‌کند. این عده شاملند از دکتر دانی بنی لیوی مجری برنامه، خانمها جودیت دیلمانی، بهناز دیلمانیان، نوشین دیلمانیان، مینو حکیمیان، استفانی ایجادی، نبیلا لیویان، میشل سبزواری، و آقایان جیسون ایجادی، میکی کریم زاده، فرشاد نامدار و فرشاد رحمانان.

مضافاً، خانمها جودیت دیلمانی، نبیلا لیویان و میشل سبزواری به هیئت رئیسه کمیته فرهنگ و تحصیلات عالی اضافه شدند و خانم شیلا رحمانان به این هیئت و همچنین به کمیته بررسی وامهای تحصیلی اضافه شدند.

مراسم سنتی فارغ التحصیلی دانش آموزان و دانشجویان جامعه امسال در روز یکشنبه ۲۰ ماه جون در ساعت یک و نیم بعد از ظهر در سالن کنیسای شعره شالوم در گریت نک برگزار شد. اجرای برنامه طبق سنت سالهای اخیر بعهدۀ دکتر دانی بنی لیوی بود. برنامه با سرود ملی آمریکا آغاز شد که با صدای خانم الانا حرقیا و ویولون خانم شارلوت کاشانیان اجرا گردید. پس از مقدمۀ دکتر بنی لیوی، ربای موتی کهنیم فارغ التحصیلان را دعای خیر کردند و ربای یوسف بیتسون با سخنان مشوق به ایشان تهنیت گفتند.

بعلت استقبال زیادی که در دو سال اخیر از «کتاب سال فارغ التحصیلان» بعمل آمد امسال هم این کتاب تهیه شده به فارغ التحصیلان اهدا گردید. تهیۀ این کتاب امسال بعهدۀ آقای جیسون ایجادی و خانم استفانی ایجادی بود. مراسم با معرفی فارغ التحصیلان در رجات بالا آغاز گردید. طبق سنت این برنامه‌ها، هدایای متعلق به این فارغ التحصیلان توسط والدین ایشان و یا همسرشان به آنها داده می‌شود. افراد معرفی شده در این قسمت برنامه فارغ التحصیل پژوهشی دکتر جرمی نیکفرجام، فارغ التحصیل فیزیوتراپی خانم فرح دیلمانیان، و چهار فارغ التحصیل فوق لیسانس بودند. در این قسمت برنامه سخنرانی کوتاهی توسط دکتر نیکفرجام ابراد شد.

طبق سنت سالیانه این برنامه‌ها از یک شخصیت جامعه که در تحصیلات خود بسیار موفق بوده است تجلیل می‌شود. امسال این شخصیت آقای مایکل لیویان بود که بخاطر پیش روی‌های چشمگیر خود در اقتصاد و علم دارائی به این سمت انتخاب شده بود. سخنرانی آقای لیویان در این شماره مگیلا درج شده است.

در قسمتهای بعدی برنامه فارغ التحصیلان دبیرستانها و دانشگاهها به جامعه معرفی شدند. هدایای این گروه که کتاب سال بود توسط اعضاء کمیته‌های مختلف جامعه و افراد خیر کمک کننده به وامهای



*Families who had Bar Mitzvah in Israel
July 2010*



تبریکات

تبریکات صمیمانه ما بمناسبت بر می تصوای:

ادم، پسر ادموند و نازی کمالی
کودی، پسر سولومون و اورلی کهن
بروکس، پسر دانی و جنیفر حکیمان
ایدان، پسر فربد و لادن حکیمان
دیوید، پسر جکومو و روزی حاجی بای
یوناتان، پسر دان و سمامدار پریگان
اندرو، پسر اسی و نوشین عبرانی
ذاکاری، پسر دیوید و الیزابت کلاتی
جاستین، پسر سایمون و کاتی کمالی
رایان، پسر داریوش و ندا رحمانان
جاشوا، پسر رامین و کاتی عبرانی
جاشوا، پسر جورج و مارینا دیلمانی
ایمانوئل، پسر گبریئل و کاتی لیوان

تبریکات صمیمانه ما بمناسبت نامزدی:

دیانا نادری و نیل حکیمی
جاستینا حکیمی و پیام هرز قیا
راکل همتیان و جرمنی نیکفر جام
ناتالی عرفانیان و الیور اعتصامی
پولت نبویان و ایزیک نعمت نژاد
جویس عبرانی و جردن کرمیلی
ایشوه روینی و ادونیه سیانس
شارولین نسیمان و مشه (لی) دیلمانیان
جودیت دیلمانی و رامین کمالی
یاسمین زر و هارلی بلاک

تبریکات صمیمانه ما بمناسبت ازدواج:

ایوا (عزیز) و جاشوا آبنائیم
استفانی و تونی عزیز
مونیکا (لولئی) و مشه ساسون
نیکول و ایوان حکیمی
لورن و آلون یعقوبی
ملیسا (الیشاہ اف) و سهیل یعقوبی
ماندانآ (عیدگاه) و فیلیپ دالا کورت
کاترین و رامی محبان
آرزو (تشخیصی) و فرشاد رحمانان
امانوئلا و شاهین شاهوردی
شارونا (نسیمی) و پرهام مکابی
استفانی مشه ماشیح
سامانتا (کلاتی زاده) و رادنی نسیمی

تبریکات صمیمانه ما بمناسبت تولد نوزاد پسر:

بنجامین، پسر نورسیده شارلین و سیامک ایجادی
دیوید، پسر نورسیده شارلین و اهرون بصلتلی
جاشوا یوناتان، پسر نورسیده سحر و یورام نصرالهی
جیکوب دانیل، پسر نورسیده تالیا و ایلان ذیبحی
لیام یکوو، پسر نورسیده آلونا و متیو عنایتیان
جاناتان، پسر نورسیده طناز و متیو بنی لیوی
یوناتان، پسر نورسیده میمی و سایمون عبدا
اورن یوسف، پسر نورسیده ریچل و شلومو نوریئلی
نخمان، پسر نورسیده رامونا و رونن لویک
دیوید، پسر نورسیده جسیکا و ادی عزیز
اهرون پسر نورسیده خنا و امانوئل کاشی
ایتان، پسر نورسیده راکسن و جاناتان هربرت
نوآ یوسف، پسر نورسیده رندی و رادنی ذیبحی
ایتان اهرون، پسر نورسیده آینتا و فرزان کاشی ملاک
لیام الیاهو، پسر نورسیده برندآ و لورنزو لیویئم
ایتان الیاهو، پسر نورسیده لیندا و دیوید کهن
رافائل، پسر نورسیده نیلی و میکا حکیمی
جودا، پسر نورسیده آیلين و اونر لیوی
پسر نورسیده مندیف (نسانی - ایجادی) و آلن دادپور
ایمانوئل، پسر نورسیده شیلا و رامین حکمتی
نوآ، پسر نورسیده مایکل و لاله کمالی
دیوید اهرون، پسر نورسیده الانا و رامی کلاتی

تبریکات صمیمانه ما بمناسبت تولد نوزاد دختر:

کاتیا، دختر نورسیده ناتاشا و پرهام شاعر
سوفیا سارا، دختر نورسیده ایفات و گیل لولئی
سیلین، دختر نورسیده جسیکا و متین حکیمی
حنا روت، دختر نورسیده ژاسمین و روین بن یهودا
آوا ملکا، دختر نورسیده لورن و دکتر دانیل بنی لیوی
سوری ملکا، دختر نورسیده شریل و ایزاک شاعر
اوڈلیا لٹا، دختر نورسیده ناز و متین عزیز
سوفی و ایزابل، دختران نورسیده جسیکا و آدام سومر
تمار کوتی، دختر نورسیده کرن و دیوید بیتوں
آلیزا دینا، دختر نورسیده شارلین و جاناتان امین اف
میریام، دختر نورسیده ساریت و پینحاس شاعر
ایزابل، دختر نورسیده نیسانیا و جاناتان حرقیا
ریچل سیمون، دختر نورسیده الانا و دیوید امین اف
دختر نورسیده مشه و اویتال (بن حئیم) اوشر و ویتس
سارا، دختر نورسیده مایکل و دورا حکیمی
سی بنا، دختر نورسیده نادر و صنم کاشانیان
شاکد، دختر نورسیده یووال و عدنان نامدار - ایسرائل

خوش آمد به ربای سایمون بصلئی

اخيراً در يك روز شبات در ماه می، جامعه مشهدی به يك ربای تازه در میان خویش خوش آمد گفت. اين ربای جوان يکی از فرزندان جامعه ما، ربای سایمون بصلئی میباشد.

ربای بصلئی دوره کامل آموزش ربانوت را در يکی از معترضین دانشگاههای علمی و مذهبی امریکا، یعنیو یونیورسیتی به اتمام رسانیده است. او در این دانشگاه، مافوق لیسانس خود را در رشته تدریس و تعلیم یهودیت به اتمام رسانیده و در عین حال اخیراً در مراسمی، درجه ربای خود را از این دانشگاه اخذ کرده است.

در روز معرفی وی به جامعه مشهدی در کنیسای شعره شالوم ربای سایمون در اشاری بسیار جالبی ارائه کرد و در ضمن آن اظهار داشت آموزش تورا از آن زمان تاکنون فقط در مطالعه تورا خلاصه نمیشود، بلکه توضیح و نقل زبانی آن دارای اهمیت خاصی است و تحصیلات یهودی و آموزش زبان تورا از نسلی به نسلی دیگر، مانند نور و روشنایی باعث بقای یهودیت تا به امروز میباشد. مجله مگیلا از طرف جامعه مشهدی این موفقیت را به ربای سایمون بصلئی تبریک میگوید و امیدواریم که این شروع موفقیت های بسیاری در آینده باشد که جامعه ما بتواند از معلومات و در اشاری زیبای وی بهره مند شود.

أخبار وعد نوعم ایتالیا - از عبدالرحمان عزیز = میلان

تبریکات صمیمانه برای تولد نوزادان:

دختر نورسیده ایزاکو و دیانا نیسیم

پسر نورسیده سامی و آنا دیل

دختر نورسیده عزیز یعقو و سهدار لیویان

دختر نورسیده شموئل و ناتالی لولوئی

تبریکات صمیمانه برای بت میتصوای:

ژوئل، دختر الی و الیزابت بصل

نایومی، دختر روبی و زیبی نوایی

شریل، دختر خانوش و تانیا بصلی

نوآ، دختر آلبرت و میریام حسون

اماونئل، دختر دانی و شرلی کهنان

نایومی، دختر روبن و آنژلا گلران

وانسا، دختر دانی و ویولت لیویئم

سارا، دختر ایزاکو و اورلی لیویان

موریل، دختر دانا عزیز

تبریکات صمیمانه بمناسبت نامزدی و ازدواج:

نامزدی نیکولاوس پوکارد و کارولین لیویان

ازدواج الساندرو و سالی عمرامی

ازدواج داوید و وانسا آکلر

ازدواج آوی و رونیت گرجیان

بزرگداشت پرویز و منیژه حکیمیان

سه شنبه شب پانزدهم جون در حضور گروه کثیری از اعضای جامعه مراسمی بمنظور بزرگداشت آقای پرویز و خانم منیژه حکیمیان که در امور خیریه و فعالیت های اجتماعی و علاقه به جامعه خودمان شهرت دارند، در سالن جشن های کنیسای تمپل ایمانوئل برکزار گردید. نامبردگان با هدف تقویت اقتصاد ایسراeiل، همواره از پشتیبانان



اوراق قرضه ایسراeل بوده اند.

پرویز و منیژه بمدت ۳۵ سال زندگی مشترک که نتیجه آن يك پسر و دو دختر بوده است با پیروی از روش شادروان عبدالوهاب حکیمیان (پدر پرویز) داوطلب کمک و خدمت به اجتماع بوده اند.

پرویز در سال ۱۹۴۸ در مشهد بدنه آمد و تحصیلات ابتدائی را در همان شهر با تمام رساند. چندی بعد به تهران مهاجرت کرد. انقلاب سال ۱۹۷۹ پرویز و منیژه را وادار به ترک ایران نمود. از آن پس آنها مقیم شهر نیویورک شدند. پس از چند سال اقامت در ناحیه فارست هیلز فامیل حکیمیان ساکن گریت نک شدند. احتیاج به يك مرکز و محل عبادت برای جامعه، پرویز و تنی چند از رهبران جامعه و دوستان را بر آن داشت که موقتاً سالن کلبه گریت نک را اجاره کنند. پرویز و منیژه در مراحل بعدی به اتفاق سایر رهبران شروع به جمع آوری وجه برای خرید يك قطعه زمین بمنظور ساختن مرکز یهودیان مشهدی نمودند.

بعد از افتتاح مرکز مزبور پرویز و برادرش خسرو يک «سفر تورا» و يك «سفر هفتارا» به کنیسای جامعه هدیه کردند. پرویز و منیژه در میان جامعه بعنوان افراد خیر شهرت بسزا دارند. در سال ۱۹۹۵ پرویز به عضویت انجمن مرکزی انتخاب شد که در این مدت نقش مهمی را بعهده داشت.

جامعه ما خدمات افراد نیکوکار خود را قدر مینهند.



Great Neck Medical Spa

Dr. Deborah Marciano

- Body Contouring
- FDA approved Cellulite and Fat Reduction
- FDA approved Non-surgical Circumferential Reduction
- Triniti Total Facial Renewal Program
- Wrinkle Treatment
- Skin Tightening & Rejuvenation
- Skin Color Correction
- Laser Hair Removal
- Vascular Lesions & Leg Veins
- Acne Treatment (medical & Laser)
- Botox , Juvederm
- Medical Microdermabrasion
- Medical Glycolic Peel
- Minor Dermatological Procedures
- Latisse Lash enhancement
- Prescription Grade skin care products
- Medical Ear Piercing

**Botox \$150
(one area/
20 Units)
Limit**

**One Per Patient
Expires
Sept. 30, 2010**



گریت نک مدیکال اسپا

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- Newest and safest technology for Laser Hair Removal for teens and adults.

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برای اطلاعات بیشتر لطفاً با شماره بالا

تماس حاصل فرمایید.

کمیته ورزش و تفریحات سالم

جشن بالماسکه پوربیم:

شنبه شب ۲۷ فوریه، بیش از ۲۰۰ نفر در جشن بالماسکه پوربیم کمیته جوانان شرکت کردند. این جشن در رستوران بتی در گریت نک برگزار شد و جاشوا کمالی، با دی جی محبوب حاضران را سرگرم نمود. از شرکت کنندگان با شام گوشتی پذیرایی شد. جوانان لباسهای بالماسکه گوناگون و جالبی بر تن کرده بودند که به زیبایی و شادی جشن افزود. هدیه جالب ترین لباس به استیون عربانی و آندی لیویان تعلق گرفت که لباس ابتکاری «دزدان گریت نک» را بر تن کرده بودند!

بارکیوی کمیته جوانان:

بارکیوی آغاز تابستان امسال در روز ۳۹ ماه می با همت کمیته جوانان در کینکر پوینت پارک برگزار گردید. بیش از ۱۳۰ جوان در این برنامه شرکت کردند که از بارکیوی سر منقل و انواع خوراکی ها و تفریحات گوناگون در فضای آزاد پارک لذت برند.

کمیته جلوگیری از مواد مخدر

جلسه بحث آزاد برای نوجوانان:

بیش از ۱۰۰ نفر از نوجوانان با ۳۰ نفر از مریپاشان در روز ۲۵ آپریل در یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر گرد آمدند تا خطراتی که نوجوانان و دانش آموزان را در رابطه با مواد مخدر تهدید میکند مورد بررسی قرار دهند. سخنرانان مهمان آقایان هر تصل کهن پور و نیل حکیمی بودند که جلسه را با سخنانی قابل توجه در باره مواد مخدر و مشروبات الکلی آغاز نمودند و به جوانان هشدار دادند تا در مقابل موقعیت های خاص چه عکس العملی از خود نشان دهند. نوجوانان در باره مشکلاتی که در سر راهشان قرار دارد با یکدیگر صحبت کردند. پذیرایی مختصراً با پیتزا از جوانان بعمل آمد. تقاضاهای متعددی بعمل آمد که بار دیگر چنین جلساتی داشته باشیم. کمیته جوانان در نظر دارد بزودی جلسه دیگری برگزار نماید.

امیدوارم این گزارش مختصر فعالیت های کمیته جوانان را در ماههای اخیر مشخص کرده باشد و همچنین خلاقیت، انرژی و همکاریهای ارزنده اعضای کمیته جوانان باعث برگزاری این برنامه ها گردیده است. از همه کسانی که با کمیته جوانان در برنامه های مختلف همکاری کرده اند سپاسگزاریم.

۱۸ آوریل در کنیسا شعره شالوم برگزار گردید. بیش از ۱۰۶ نفر خون خود را اهدا کردند که ۱۰۵ واحد آن قابل استفاده بود. از ماکسین کرمیلی، ریچل کمالی و دیوید کریم زاده برای برگزاری این برنامه موفق سپاسگزاریم.

کمیته کلوب نوجوانان

شب رقص کمیته جوانان:

شنبه شب ۱۹ جون، ۴۲۳ نفر از افراد جامعه در سالن نمایش مدرسه نورت میدل گرد آمدند تا از اجرای رقص های جالب نوجوانان لذت ببرند. جوانان پر استعداد با تمرین های طولانی خود موفق شدند سالن را به لرزه درآورند. گروه های مختلفی از جوانان و آموزگاران جوانشان نه تنها استعداد و خلاقیت خود را به تماشا گذاشتند بلکه درس با ارزشی از رهبری، کار اجتماعی و گروهی، قبول مسئولیت، تعهد و سرسپردگی و بالآخره سخت کوشیدن فرا گرفتند.

کمیته فرهنگ و میراث

سخنرانی روش خودش آدار:

برنامه سخنرانی روش خودش آدار روز ۲۲ فوریه در منزل برnda و جانatan ذیبحی برگزار شد. بیش از ۹۵ نفر از جوانان در این برنامه شرکت کردند. برنامه با شام و دسر و سخنرانی بسیار جالب توسط ریای بیتون در باره پوریم تکمیل شد. کمیته جوانان بدینوسیله از خانواده ذیبحی برای پذیرائی شب این تشکر مینماید.

سخنرانی روش خودش تموز:

در روز ۲۷ جون نزدیک ۸۰ نفر برای سخنرانی تموز در منزل راما و دانیل بصلتلی گرد آمدند. ریای بیتون با سخنرانی جالبی تحت عنوان «دوباره بدنیا آمدن» و با استفاده از فلسفه رامبام و میمانید حاضران را مجدوب کرده بود. با سپاس از دانیل و راما بصلتلی که با وجود طوفان چند روز قبل از آن، منزل خود را در اختیار کمیته جوانان قرار دادند.

برنامه شاووعوت سال ۵۷۷۰:

از سه شنبه شب ۱۸ می تا چهارشنبه صبح ۱۹ ماه می، کمیته جوانان برنامه سالانه شاووعوت را در کنیسا یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر برگزار نمود. سخنرانان شب ریای یوسف بیتون و ریایت بیتون بودند که برای خانهای و آقایان سخنرانی نمودند. برنامه شامل شام، دسر، بازیهای مختلف، خواندن توراه و شحریت بود که با صرف صحابه پیایان رسید. از استفانی عزیز، مشه عزیز و افسین بصلی برای کمک در تهیه این برنامه سپاسگزاریم.

کلاس های آموزش در باره کهن ها:

کلاس های آموزش در باره کهن ها برای همه سنین، دو شنبه شب ۱۴ جون از ساعت ۸ شب در کنیسا شعره شالوم برگزار گردید. ۱۸ نفر در این برنامه شرکت کردند و مشه عزیز در باره بیرکت کهنهایم و افتخار کهن ها برای حاضران سخن گفت. دور دوم این کلاس ها در ماه آگوست برگزار خواهد شد.

گزارش کمیته جوانان

از: استیو کهن

(ترجمه از متن اصلی انگلیسی)

بمناسبت استقلال بود. ۱۶۲ نفر از افراد جامعه از پیر و جوان در این رژه شرکت کردند. با اینکه روزی سرد و بارانی برای آن روز پیش بینی شده بود ولی رژه روندگان در هوای آفتابی رژه رفتند و این روز را گرامی داشتند. پیام این شرکت کنندگان در این راهپیمایی حمایت از کشور ایسرائیل است؛ کشوری یکپارچه و با قدرت.

سفر جوانان به ایسرائیل در سال ۲۰۱۰

۳۴ تن از نوجوانان دبیرستانی به همراهی استفانی و تونی عزیز برای دو هفته از تاریخ ۲۴ جون تا ۹ جولای برای بازدید به کشور ایسرائیل رفتند. در این سفر شرکت کنندگان از مناظر طبیعی، صحراءها، شهرها و بنای‌های تاریخی این کشور زیبا دیدن نمودند. از طرف کمیته جوانان از شرکت کنندگان این سفر فراموش نشدند تشرک میکنیم که خاطره این سفر را جاودانی کردند. همچنین از آقایان برنارد لیوی، یوسی نسیمی، شان حکیمی و مارک کریم زاده و دوشیزگان ریچل کمالی و ریچل حکیم برای کمک هایشان در ترتیب دادن این سفر تشکر میکنیم.

کمیته پارتی‌ها و تفریحات سالم

تیم‌های بسکتبال

ام.بی.ای. دی.ال. نام تورنمنت بسکتبال جوانان جامعه میباشد. با ۶۴ نفر بازیکن و هشت تیم، امکانات بیشتری برای شرکت گروه کثیری از افراد جامعه برای مسابقات بسکتبال در سالن ورزش کنیسا شعره سالوم - مشهدی جوئیش سنتر بعمل آمد. این تیم‌ها دو بار در هفته در سالن ورزش کنیسا مسابقه دارند. از دیوید کهن، دیوید کریم زاده و استیون کردونی که این تیم‌ها را تشکیل داده و سریرستی مینمایند سپاسگزاریم.

کلاس‌های دفاع از خود:

دوشنبه شب‌ها از ساعت ۹ تا ۱۱ شب، برای مدت چند هفته گروهی شامل دختر جوان سن کالج و بزرگتر در یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر گرد آمدند و در کلاسهای دفاع از خود که بوسیله آقای‌الی کاشی تعلیم داده میشد شرکت نمودند. این کلاسهای مهارت‌های لازم را برای این منظور به بین دختران جوان می‌آموزد و همانطور اطمینان به خود را در آنها تشویق می‌کند تا بتوانند در صورت حمله ناگهانی از خود دفاع نمایند.

جمع آوری خون:

«خون را نمی‌توان ساخت، کمبود خون را از افراد سخاوتمندی مانند شما میتوان تأمین نمود!» امسال برنامه جمع آوری خون روز یکشنبه

بعنوان پرزیدنت کمیته جوانان گزارش برنامه‌های این کمیته را در چند ماه گذشته به اطلاع میرسانم. همانطور که در گزارش زیر مشاهده میفرمایید کمیته جوانان برنامه‌های مختلفی تهیه کرده است تا جوانان جامعه از سینم مختلف با علاقه گوناگون از آنها بهره ببرند.

کمیته ایسرائیل و صیونیزم

مراسم یادبود یوم هشوا

در سالروز یادبود یوم هشواً معمولاً نجات یافتنان سخنرانی های توأم با ناراحتی و عصبانیت از گذشته ایراد مینمایند و جوانان پیام مهم آنها را می‌شوند تا هرگز از یاد نبرند. برنامه امسال در تاریخ ۱۱ آبریل در کنیسای یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر برگزار شد. بیش از ۲۰۰ نفر از افراد جامعه در این برنامه شرکت کردند. سخنران این شب خانم نویسنده و یکی از بازماندگان هالوکاست بنام «اتل کاتص» بود. در این برنامه همچنین قطعه‌هایی از فیلم‌های گوناگون در رابطه با هالوکاست به نمایش گذاشته شد. جنیفر کهنیم در باره ملاقاتش با یکی از بازماندگان فجایع هالوکاست در واشنگتن صحبت کرد و مراسم روشن کردن شمع برای یادبود رفتنان بعمل آمد و برنامه با سرود هنیکوا به پایان رسید.

مراسم یادبود سربازان ارتش دفاعی و جشن استقلال ایسرائیل:

بمناسبت سالگرد شصت و دو مین سال استقلال ایسرائیل «کمیته ایسرائیل و صیونیزم» کمیته جوانان و انجمن مرکزی برنامه ویژه‌ای در یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر ترتیب دادند و از همه افراد جامعه برای شرکت در آن دعوت نمودند. برنامه با سکوت برای یادبود جانباختگان ارتش دفاعی ایسرائیل آغاز شد. ربانی بیتون سخنرانی در باره فداکاری این جانباختگان راه وطن ایراد نمودند و قطعه‌هایی از جنگهای گذشته ایسرائیل به نمایش گذاشته شد.

سپس برنامه با برگزاری مراسم Yom Ha'atzmaut و سالگرد استقلال ایسرائیل ادامه پیدا کرد و قطعه‌هایی از فیلم‌های پیشرفت ایسرائیل در سالهای گذشته به معرض تماشا گذاشته شد. همچنین قطعه کوتاهی توسط جوانان اجرا شد. بیش از ۱۸۰ نفر در این شب فراموش نشدنی شرکت کردند. در این برنامه با شام از میهمانان پذیرایی بعمل آمد.

روز رژه ایسرائیل در منهتن:

روز یکشنبه ۲۳ ماه می، هفدهمین سال رژه جامعه ما در منهتن

گزارش فدراسیون جهانی یهودیان مشهدی

از: بهمن کمالی (ترجمه از متن اصلی انگلیسی)

سفر ۲۰۱۰ میراث مشهدی به آسیای مرکزی

در ماه می گذشته حدود ۲۳ نفر از اعضای جامعه مشهدی مقیم امریکا و ایسرائیل به دیدار شهرهایی که نزدیک مشهد ولی در ترکمنستان و ازبکستان هستند رفتند. از جمله شهرهایی که به آنجا سفر شد مرو، سمرقند، بخارا، تاشکند و عشق آباد بودند که بسیاری از اجداد ما زمانی در آنجا زندگی میکردند.

پس از این سفر در روز دوشنبه ۲۸ جون افرادی که به این سفر رفته بودند برنامه ای شامل عکس و ویدئو از اماکنی که بازدید کرده بودند (از جمله تعدادی کنیسا و بت قوارت یهودی) و بعلوه افرادی که ملاقات کرده بودند که اجداد آنان از مشهد بوده اند برگزار کردند.

سری جلسات سخنرانی در مورد تاریخ یهودیان مشهد

طی شش ماه گذشته فدراسیون با همکاری کمیته میراث انجمن مرکزی چندین جلسه بحث در مورد تاریخ یهودیان مشهد برگزار نموده. موضوعات بحث شده طی سه جلسه اخیر عبارتند از: زندگی جامعه مشهدی قبل از واقعه الله دادی، پس از الله دادی، و مسافرت ها به هرات و مرو.

تمركز جلسه چهارم در مورد دوران پس از سال ۱۹۲۵ خواهد بود که آغاز ورود اعضای این جامعه به ایسرائیل، انگلستان، ایتالیا، آلمان و آمریکا می باشد.

برنامه ۹۲nd St. Y (سازمان Y در خیابان ۹۲) در مورد

» یهودیان مخفی ایران «

در روز سه شنبه ۱۱ می ۲۰۱۰ سازمان Y ۹۲nd St. با همکاری فدراسیون و انجمن مرکزی جلسه ای در مورد ویژگی ها و تاریخ الهام بخش جامعه ما برگزار نمود. پروفیسور «دنیل صدیک» از یشیوا یونیورسیتی شرحی در مورد اینکه چگونه این جامعه در سالهای ۱۸۰۰ با ظاهر به گرایش به اسلام از اذیت و آزار شدن جلوگیری نموده و طی ۸۴ سال دین یهودی خود را نگاه داشته و بالاخره هویت یهودی خود را بطور کامل حفظ نموده در اختیار حضار اشکنازی و سفارادی جلسه قرار داد. در آخر برنامه جلسه سؤال و جواب از اعضای جامعه ما نیز برگزار شد.

بهبود عملکرد وب سایت

در حال حاضر فدراسیون «وب سایت» موقتی دارد (www.globalmashadi.com)

که شامل عکسها، کتب و آثار هنری میباشد. برای تکمیل این «وب سایت» و کمک بیشتر به ترویج ارتباطات بین نهادهای مختلف مشهدی در سراسر جهان نیاز به بالا بردن سطح و کیفیت این «وب سایت» است. در صورتی که مایل به کمک به بهبود این وب سایت هستید لطفاً با ایمیل زیر تماس بگیرید.

info@globalmashadi.com

فدراسیون جهانی یهودیان مشهدی (GMJF) در روز ۶ جولای ۲۰۰۹ در شهر یروشالیم تأسیس شد. هدف اصلی آن نگهداری و حفاظت از میراث مشهدی در سطح جهان و ایجاد شبکه ای برای ارتباط بین تمامی جوامع یهودی مشهدی در دنیا می باشد. برای اطلاعات بیشتر با «وب سایت» ما تماس بگیرید: www.globalmashadi.com

موзеه بیت هتفتوتسوت در تل آویو نمایشگاهی در رابطه با

یهودیان ایران خواهد داشت

موзеه بیت هتفتوتسوت یهودیان گالوت در تل آویو در حال ایجاد نمایشگاه موقت در مورد یهودیان ایران است و قسمتی را به یهودیان مشهد (پس از الله دادی) اختصاص داده است. این نمایندگان این موزه در ۳۰ دسامبر ۲۰۱۰ آغاز خواهد شد. یکی از نمایندگان این موزه در کنفرانس فدراسیون جهانی یهودیان مشهدی در روز ۶ جولای ۲۰۰۹ حضور داشت تا فدراسیون را از وجود چنین نمایشگاهی مطلع ساخته و خواستار قرض گرفتن اشیاء و آثار هنری جامعه مشهدی شد. لذا نمایندگان فدراسیون مایل به جمع آوری این آثار از جمله اقلام زیر می باشند.

- عکسهایی از کنیسهای مشهد
- عکسهایی از یهودیان در لباس مسلمانان
- عکسهایی از سنگهای مقبره نشان دهنده نامهای مسلمانی لباس عروسی دختران کم سن و سال/جهیزیه
- شمعدانهای حنوکا - پیاله های شراب
- دستبندهای حامل تهیلیم و تفیلین های بسیار کوچک
- مزوذهای کوچکی که بر گردن می اندختند
- پرده های هیحال (پاروخت)
- کتوبهای ازدواج
- وسائل ختنه کردن
- قاب های تورا - قلم تورا - سیدور و توراهای قدیمی
- آثار هنری نقاشی شده
- وسائل متفرقه مربوط به مراسم مذهبی
- اشیاء جمع آوری شده پس از خاتمه نمایشگاه به صاحبان آنان بازگردانده خواهد شد. در صورتی که شما یا یکی از آشنایان شما چنین اشیائی را در اختیار دارند لطفاً با آقای بهروز حکیمیان با شماره مقابل تماس بگیرید: ۵۱۶-۶۶۱-۵۲۴۲

تهیه Timeline (نمودار زمانی وقایع) تاریخ مشهدی ها

تهیه Timeline جزو یکی از برنامه هایی است که توسط آن میراث مشهدی برای نسل های آینده نگهداری میشود. این Timeline از دوران نادرشاه به بعد را شامل میشود که حاوی اطلاعات و عکسهایی از اجداد ما و زندگی آنان است و در آینده منتشر شده و در زمینه تمامی کنیسهای جامعه مشهدی در همه جهان قرار میگیرد. در صورتی که مایل به همکاری با این برنامه باشید یا تجربیاتی در زمینه نگارش نمودارها دارید لطفاً با آقای بهمن کمالی تماس بگیرید. ۵۱۶-۴۷۶-۸۷۷۶ bkamali@kamaligroupl.com
این برنامه به یادبود شادروان بهروز دیلمانیان تهیه میشود.

گزارش انجمن مرکزی

از افرایم امین اف

(ترجمه از متن اصلی انگلیسی) مارچ ۲۰۱۰ - جون ۲۰۱۰

ضوابط مربوط به جشن ها

برای مطرح کردن مسائل مربوط به جشنها، جلسه ای تشکیل شد که متأسفانه فقط ۵۰ نفر در آن حضور بهم رسانند. نکاتی که در این جلسه عنوان شد عبارتند از:

۱. رویه‌مرفت مقررات پیشنهادی مربوط به هدایا مفید بوده اند. برای مثال تعداد جشنها تولد کم شده است.
۲. مشکل بر و بت میتصوها بقوت خود باقی می باشد.
۳. ضوابط وضع شده درست تعییر نمیشوند.
۴. انجمن مرکزی بزودی مشکلات را مطرح کرده و ضوابط لازم تعیین میشوند.

۲۰۱۰ انتخابات

بزودی هیئت نظارت جدیدی تشکیل میشود تا برای پیدا کردن نامزدهای جهت شرکت در انتخابات انجمن های مختلف در نوامبر ۲۰۱۰ اقدام کند. ما امیدواریم که اعضای جامعه امکان شرکت خود و یا آشنایانشان را در نظر گیرند. بی تفاوتی افراد در این امر خطیر موجب میشود که برای انجام امور جامعه افراد واجد شرایط نداشته باشیم. شرکت در انتخابات یکی از راههایی است که ما میتوانیم دین خود را به جامعه ادا کنیم.

موقعیت مالی

با وجود اینکه کاودها در طی رکود اقتصادی ثابت مانده است، ولی وصول این کاودها ۲۰ درصد از دو سال گذشته کمتر است. این امر باعث کمبود بودجه نقدی شده که در ماههای تابستان به حداقل خود رسیده است.

از اعضای جامعه درخواست میشود که کاودهای خود را فوراً پردازند و تا کیبور صبر نکنند. نپرداختن کاود در مقایسه با سایر صورت حسابها کاری است بسیار آسان. هیچکس سرویس شما را قطع نمیکند و شما را بستوه نمی اورد! اما در حقیقت این مهمترین صورت حسابها است. بسیاری از افراد نسلی که در ایران بزرگ شده اند کاود خود را روز بعد می پردازند چون به اهمیت آن پی بردند. همه ما باید آنان را نمونه خود قرار دهیم. انجمن مرکزی سعی کرده است که مخارج خود را کم نماید برای مثال ۱۰ درصد از حقوق ها کاسته است. قدم بعدی حذف خدمات اجتماعی خواهد بود که امیدواریم مجبور به آن نشویم.

متأسفانه برخی از افراد جامعه کم کاود میکنند یا اصلاً کاود نمیکنند، حتی کسانی که از لحاظ مالی توانایی آن را دارند. این موضوع هم باید در آینده روشن شود.

موزه یهودیان ایران در تل آویو

موزه بت هتفصوصوت در تل آویو در حال برنامه ریزی نمایشگاه یهودیان ایران بخصوص مشهدی ها است. این موزه که اشیاء مختلفی از جمله کتوپا، سیدور، عکس و غیره را جمع آوری کرده است در دسامبر ۲۰۱۰ برای بازدید عموم افتتاح خواهد شد.

ملاقات با شخصیت های سیاسی سناتور جانسون

اخیراً به شعره شالوم آمد و با بعضی از اعضای انجمن مرکزی و سایر علاقمندان ملاقات کرد. این سناتور از یک لایحه مالیات تحصیلی در آلبانی حمایت میکند که برای اشخاصی است که به مدارس کمک مالی میکنند.

جز این لایحه، موضوعات دیگری مورد بحث قرار گرفتند. از جمله مدارس نیمه دولتی و بیمه های سلامتی.

عضو کنگره گری اکرم

این عضو کنگره با بعضی از اعضای جامعه در کلبه در طی یک مهمانی کوکتل ملاقات کرد. او بطور کلی از ایران و سلاح هسته ای ایران صحبت نمود. در این ملاقات راجع به پشتیبانی مالی امریکا از اسرائیل سوالاتی از اکرم بن عمل آمد.

دالیا ایستیک

دالیا ایستیک که در دولت گذشته ایسرائیل وزیر بود در شعره شالوم حضور بهم رساند. او راجع به تهدید ایسرائیل از جانب تروریست ها و همچنین راجع به روابط ایسرائیل و آمریکا تحت دولت کنونی سخنانی ایراد نمود. دالیا ایستیک از این لحظه بما اطمینان خاطر داد که روابط ایسرائیل و امریکا کماکان مستحکم باقی خواهد ماند.

پرزیدنت سازمان صیونیست آمریکا (Z.O.A.) مورتون کلاین آقای کلاین در دو کنیسای شعره شالوم و یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر سخنرانی نمود. مأمورت اصلی او جلوگیری از تبلیغات اعراب و تبلیغات آنتی سمیت است.

عضو کمیته روابط عمومی آمریکا و ایسرائیل (AIPAC) آقای باری مانیس

آقای مانیس در سخنانی که در یانگ مشهدی جوئیش سنتر ایراد کرد در باره نقش خود در ایپاک صحبت نمود. او سعی میکند که اعضای کنگره و سناتورها را با ایسرائیل دوست و آشنا کند. این بخصوص برای سیاستمداران اطراف غرب و جنوب آمریکا مهم است که معمولاً با یهودیت و ایسرائیل آشنایی بسیار کمی دارند.

عضو کنگره استیو ایسرائیل

این شخص در شعره شالوم در طی سخنرانی از ایسرائیل طرفداری کرده، لزوم همکاری نظامی بین آمریکا و ایسرائیل را ذکر نمود. وی همچنین تصدیق کرد که دولت آمریکا در این باره استیهاتی کرده است.

این جلسات با سیاستمداران مختلف نشان دهنده احترام ایشان به جامعه ماست و نمایانگر آن است که آراء ما برای آنها بسیار مهم میباشد.

مَقْرِبَةٌ

Megillah

مگیلا نشریه ای است غیر انتفاعی از انتشارات:



کمیته جوانان مشهدی

ولاد طالعی مشهدی

وابسته به سازمان

يهودیان متحده مشهدی آمریکا

آدرس مکاتباتی:

Mashadi Youth Committee

P.O. BOX 222031, Great Neck, NY 11022-2031

Phone: (516) 829-3443 • Fax: (516) 829-2822

E-mail: MYCny@aol.com

مدیریت:

بهناز دیلمانیان

هیئت نویسندگان:

مهران اعتضامی، یوسف دادوزاده، جاسمین دیلمانیان

نویسندگان و مترجمین همکار:

یوسی ابراهیمی، حشمت بصلی، میشل دیلمانی، منصور کریم زاده،
فرح دیلمانیان، دکتر فرج دیلمانیان، هرمز دیلمانیان،
داریوش رحمانی، بهمن کمالی، برنارد لیوی، روبرت لیوی

ضمیمه جوانان:

جاسمین دیلمانیان

تاپ س و صفحه آرایی: بهناز دیلمانیان

عکسها: میکی کریم زاده

هیئت مشاوران - سردبیران سابق مگیلا:

لاله آشر، میشل دیلمانی، نانسی حکیمیان،
لوئی عربانی، بهمن کمالی، برنارد لیوی، ناتاشا نسیمی

لیست پستی آبونمان: مهتاب اعتضامی

تبليغات: بهناز دیلمانیان

حسابدار کمیته جوانان: یاسمین رحمانان

ساير همکاران در قسمت پخش:

آرام بخشی، تامری کهن، جویس عربانی، ریچل حکیمی، شینا حکیمی،
ریچل حکیمی، دیوید کریم زاده، استیو کهن، اندی لیویان، ایگال نسیم، تالیا ذیبی

مگیلا برای تأمین قسمتی از مخارج خود آگهی دریافت میکند.
مگیلا مستولیت صحت کشروع مؤسسات آگهی دهنده را بعهده نمیگیرد.

چاپ در ایالات متحده آمریکا

فهرست مطالب

۱ سرمقاله
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سرمقاله

از: منصور کریم زاده

کاروان دریایی غزه واقعت و عکس العمل ما

ممکن است این عکس العمل ترکیه بخاطر این است که اتحادیه اروپا ورود ترکیه به این اتحادیه را قبول نکرده اند. یک دلیل دیگر نیز قدرت مالی بازیکنان سیاسی در ترکیه میباشد. در چند سال اخیر مقدار زیادی پول «سبز» به ترکیه سرازیر شده، از عربستان سعودی، امارات و خلیج فارس و ایران. مقدار زیادی از این پول به حزب سیاسی AKP (که حزب نخست وزیر ترکیه اردوغان است) رفته است. اقتصاددانان ترکیه حدس میزنند که بین شش تریلیون تا ۱۲ تریلیون دلار در حسابهای اقتصادی ترکیه پیدا شده که گزارشها دولتی نمیتواند نشان دهد از کجا آمده. اینطور حدس زده میشود که مقداری از این پولها به سازمان IHH رسیده و به همین دلیل توانستند کشتی ماوی مرمره را به قیمت ۸۰۰,۰۰۰ دلار بخرند و مخارج این کاروان را بعده بگیرند.

هدف کسانی که این کاروان دریایی را برای انداده این است که موجودیت اسرائیل را غیر قانونی جلوه دهنند. این حادثه و موارد دیگری که میخواهند کشور اسرائیل را غیر قانونی نشان بدهند باعث نگرانی زیاد کشورهای دموکراتیک غرب شده است. چون همگی میدانند که اسرائیل در خط اول دفاع است و در صورتیکه از میان برود، بعد از آن نوبت بقیه این کشورها خواهد شد.

این نگرانی بقدرتی نخست وزیر اسبق اسپانیا را تحت تأثیر قرار داده که وی با عده ای از مهمترین و برجسته ترین افراد کشورهای دموکراتیک، مؤسسه ای تشکیل داده اند که از اسرائیل پشتیبانی کنند.

آقای ازمار میگوید «چیزی که ما را متوجه کرد پشتیبانی خلل ناپذیر ما از موجودیت اسرائیل است. کشورهایی که از کسانی که میخواهند اسرائیل را غیر قانونی جلوه دهند حمایت میکنند یا با امنیت اسرائیل در اتجمان های بین المللی بازی میکنند و یا افکار کسانیکه ضد دموکراسی های غرب هستند را نادیده می گیرند، نه فقط اشتباه معنوی بزرگی میکنند بلکه استراتژی غلطی را پیش گرفته اند.

ایسرائیل یک جزء اصلی غرب است. غرب مدیون ریشه های مسیحی یهودی میباشد. اگر ارکان یهودی این ریشه ها زیر رو شود و اسرائیل از دست برود، ما هم از بین خواهیم رفت. اگر بخواهیم یا نخواهیم سرنوشت ما با اسرائیل ادغام شده است.»

جامعه ما باید به پشتیبانی خود از اسرائیل، مردمش و دولت منتخبش و دموکراسی آن ادامه دهد. باید بدانیم که بدون اسرائیل زندگی برای تمام اینطور نخواهد ماند. ما نمیگوئیم که باید کورکورانه کارهای اسرائیل را پشتیبانی کنیم، ولی میتوانیم خودمان تحقیق کنیم، سپس می یابیم که اکثر رسانه های گروهی گرایش به اسرائیل ندارند. ما همگی امیدواریم و دعا میکنیم که بزودی بین اسرائیل و همسایگانش صلح شود تا مردم اسرائیل بتوانند پیشرفت کنند و زندگی خوبی بدون ترس از اطرافیان خود داشته باشند.

جامعه ما همیشه علاقه مخصوص و نزدیکی با اسرائیل داشته است. نه فقط اسرائیل وطن تمام یهودیان جهان میباشد بلکه اقوام ما و دوستان ما در اسرائیل زندگی می کنند. ما به اسرائیل سفر میکنیم و از سازمان های خیریه زیادی در اسرائیل پشتیبانی میکنیم. موقعی که جریاناتی مانند کاروان دریایی غزه اتفاق می افتد و هنگامیکه نه نفر از مسافران کشتی «ماوی مرمره» کشته میشوند، تمام دنیا اسرائیل را متهم میکنند و کمیسیون های بین المللی برای بررسی این حادثه اعلامیه صادر میکنند و می خواهند اسرائیل محاصره دریایی خود را آزاد کند. این باعث تردید افکار ما میشود و نمیدانیم اخبارهای خارجی را قبول کنیم و یا کورکورانه از عملیات اسرائیل پشتیبانی کنیم. قبل از اینکه بتوانیم تصمیم بگیریم باید نگاهی به حقایق حادثه بیفکیم:

در شب سی ام ماه مه شش کشتی کاروان دریایی سعی کردند که محاصره دریایی دور غزه را بشکنند. کماندوهای نیروی دریایی اسرائیل وارد این کشتی ها شدند. در کشتی های کوچک هیچ مسئله ای پیش نیامد فقط در بزرگترین کشتی بنام «ماوی مرمره» عده ای از مسافران با تفنگ و اسلحه های متفرقه شروع به حمله به سریازان اسرائیلی کردند.

ابزار حمله شامل لوله های فلزی بود که مسافران با اره کردن نرده های دور کشتی آنها را تهیه کردند. کماندوهای اسرائیلی فقط تفنگ با گلوله های پر از رنگ داشتند و به تفنگ های کوچک دستی مجهز بودند و فقط اجازه داشتند از تفنگ های با گلوله رنگ استفاده کنند. پس از اینکه مورد حمله شدید قرار گرفتند به کماندوها اجازه داده شد از تفنگ های کوچک دستی نیز برای دفاع از خود استفاده کنند. در این درگیری نه نفر از مسافران کشته شدند.

طبق قوانین بین المللی اسرائیل حق دارد از مردم خود در برابر موشك هایی که از غزه پرتاب میشوند (که تاکنون ۱۰,۰۰۰ بوده) محافظت کند. طبق همان قوانین بین المللی اسرائیل محاصره دریایی دور غزه را آغاز کرده تا بتواند از ورود اجنبی به غزه که به خرابکاران حماس برای ساختن موشك کمک میکند جلوگیری کند.

این کاروان دریایی از طرف یک مؤسسه ترک بنام IHH ترتیب داده شده بود. این مؤسسه بعلاوه کارهای قانونی برای کمکهای بشردوستی، همچنین از مؤسسات افراطی اسلامی نیز حمایت مینماید. دولت اسرائیل دو سال قبل از این حادثه، این مؤسسه را یک مؤسسه تروریستی شناخته بود.

باعث تأسف است که برنامه تمام این کاروان در ترکیه ریخته شده بود. در کشوری که تا چندی پیش یکی از دوستان کشور اسرائیل بود. سیاست داخلی ترکیه در چند سال اخیر کاملاً عوض شده است. کشور سکولاری که کمال آتانورک پایه گذاری کرد دیگر وجود ندارد. بنظر میرسد که ترکیه به ایران نزدیک تر است تا به دموکراسی های اروپایی.