

Vote in
S.C.
Elections

The Commentator

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of Yeshiva College

"If You Will It,
It Is No Dream."
— Herzl —

VOLUME XLIX

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No. 6

Commentator Lauded; Gets First-Class Award

Faculty Overrules Committee; Will Not Reprimand Seniors

First Class rating has been awarded to THE COMMENTATOR for the Fall term by the Associated Collegiate Press.

THE COMMENTATOR received three thousand one hundred and ninety points out of a possible thirty seven hundred total. News Coverage and Sports Content and Coverage were cited by the Association evaluators.

The A.C.P. also praised the first and sports page layout, feature coverage, typography and printing.

At the same time, it pointed out certain faults in editorial page layout, copyreading and photography.

The newspaper as a whole was commended as being the product of "excellent work by a capable and intelligent staff." It was cited for "covering all the possible bases" of a college newspaper's content. "Keep up the good work!" ended the evaluation.

"Once again," said Yehudi M. Felman, '59, editor-in-chief, "has THE COMMENTATOR shown that it's a first-class newspaper" in the opinion of professional journalists. I hope that their opinion will quiet those amateurs around Yeshiva who seem to think that they know more about what a student newspaper should be like than the students themselves."

Dorm Applications

Applications for dormitory accommodations for next year will be accepted until May 30, announced Rabbi Moshe Klein, Residence Hall Supervisor.

After that date, a \$5.00 late fee will be charged. No applications will be accepted after June 15.

Alumnus Expounds New Idea on Cancer

A 26-year-old Yeshiva University graduate proposed a totally new and highly theoretical attack on cancer at the 135th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston.

Marvin S. Antelman, '55, speaking to the Society's biochemical division, April 10, reported the development of a method for identifying cancer-causing chemicals called "Carcinogess." These chemicals which weaken healthy cell membranes can be detected by the use of specially treated gelatin and copper sulphate.

Mr. Antelman currently works as a research scientist in the Providence, R. I., laboratory of the Hampshire Chemical Corporation.

New Math Journal; 2 Teachers Added

Professor Abe Gelbart, chairman of the mathematics division of Yeshiva University, will be Managing Editor of a new math journal sponsored by the Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences of Yeshiva University.

"Unlike Scripta Mathematica, which is devoted to the layman," stated Professor Gelbart, "the new journal will serve as an outlet for the most important papers in math today, and will be directed only toward specialists in the field of mathematics."

Dr. P. A. Smith, Dr. Leo Zippin, and Dr. S. Eilenberg will be the associate editors of the journal, which will commence publication January 1960.

New Appointments

Dr. Leon Ehreupreis has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics and Dr. Joel L. Lebowitz, Assistant Professor of Physics, announced Dr. Gelbart, Chairman of the mathematics division of Y.U.

Dr. Ehreupreis is an alumnus of Columbia University, and is currently an associate professor at Brandeis.

Dr. Lebowitz received his doctorate from Syracuse University and has taught mathematics at Stevens Tech.

Yeshiva College's Faculty has decided not to impose penalties upon the class of '59 for its "anti-G.R.E. demonstration."

Punishment in the form of reprimands on the permanent record cards of each senior

had been recommended by the Committee on Scholastic Standing. Student Council presented a resolution to the April 19th faculty meeting, requesting the faculty not to concur with the committee recommendation.

Faculty Displeasure Expressed

Although the faculty overruled the Scholastic Standing Committee with reference to punishments, it did express "its sincere displeasure at actions by the members of the senior class which could be interpreted as expressing a challenge to the moral dignity and authority of Yeshiva College."

"The faculty has taken exception only to certain incidents in our protest, not to our basic cause for protesting" stated Michael Nussbaum, president of the Senior Class. "It is the sincere desire of every member of my class," he continued, "that the faculty take one more step and abolish the much-protested policy of counting the G.R.E. for honors."

Grades on the six-hour Graduate Record exam account for the 8th term average in determining honors, under the present system.

Summer Grad Study

The Harry Fischel School for Higher Jewish Studies will offer twenty-four advanced courses during two four-week summer sessions—June 29 to July 22, and July 27 to August 20.

The courses will cover the areas of Bible, Talmud, Jewish History, Rabbinics, Semitic languages, literature and religious education.

The study program is designed for rabbis, scholars and community leaders from all over the country who are unable to make use of Yeshiva's program of Jewish Studies during the regular school year.

Yeshiva Debaters Split Two Contests

The Yeshiva College Debating Society defeated Albertus Magnus College in a debate Sunday, May 3rd, in New Haven, Conn. The Yeshiva debaters took the affirmative side of the topic, "Resolved that the further development of nuclear weapons should be prohibited by international agreement."

Lions Roar

In another debate, Columbia U. taking the affirmative position defeated Yeshiva on the topic, "Resolved: That Church and State in Israel should be separate."



James P. Warburg Speaks on Germany

Problems facing modern day Germany were discussed by Mr. James P. Warburg, eminent foreign policy analyst, in a lecture delivered at Klein Hall, Tuesday night, May 5, 1959, entitled, "Disengagement."

Mr. Warburg, speaking about a divided Germany, stated, "Russia and the U. S. are both in accord on reuniting Germany." "The problem today," he continued, "is the fact that the Western Countries want to bring public elections to the people, and the U.S.S.R. wants to insure security of foreign powers rather than regard the peoples' decision."

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Y.C. Faculty Panel Discusses 'J. B.'s' Relation to Biblical Counterpart, Job

"Job vs. J. B." was the topic of discussion by a panel consisting of Prof. David Mirsky, Dr. Louis Feldman, Dr. David Fleisher, and Dr. Seymour Lainoff, held at the college dormitory social hall, April 15.

Prof. Mirsky began the discussion by posing the question as to whether J. B. is an attempt to recast the story in modern terms or an original work. Prof. Feldman took up the problem by first stating MacLeish's own views as given in an article in "Commentary" Magazine. The author of J. B. sees it as a recasting of the Bible story in contemporary terms. Prof. Feldman expressed the opinion, however, that MacLeish twisted the original so as to get across his own personal philosophy of an impersonal G-d.

Prof. Fleisher then brought up the point as to the relevancy of J. B.'s question to our times. "Is it not naive today to equate sin with punishment? We do not ask today why is G-d doing this to me, I haven't sinned." Prof. Lainoff answered that MacLeish

is a disillusioned member of a previously optimistic generation. J. B. represents our own confused age, and MacLeish is dangling the religious answers before the public.

The discussion continued until a conclusion was reached as to

can men love if there is no love in the Creator?"

The next general point was that if the 3 comforters, Prof. Feldman expressed the opinion that here we had an opportunity to offer the modern answers but instead chose irrelevant ones. The



Prof. Mirsky, Dr. Feldman, Dr. Fleisher, and Dr. Lainoff discuss J.B.

just what J. B. finally learns. Prof. Feldman pointed out the line in the play—"he (G-d) does not live. He is." Prof. Feldman continued by saying that obviously the answer is brotherhood of man. If such is the case, what purpose does G-d serve? Prof. Fleisher then offered the question—"How

Marxist and the psychiatrist had no relation to the problem and the priest, who had connection, was the poorest comforter.

The discussion ended with the general conclusion that from both a literary and emotional point of view J. B. suffers in comparison with Job.

The Commentator

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of
YESHIVA COLLEGE

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Statements of S.C. Presidential Candidates

by Steve Riskin

by Benjamin Hirsch

The strength of any school must always reside in its students. The strength of Yeshiva University must therefore reside in the student representative body, the Student Council. It is because I believe so strongly in Student Council, in its power to bring untold benefits to the students and to make a substantial contribution to the goals of Yeshiva University, that I have decided to seek the Presidency of Student Council.

Student Council, in order for it to be effective, must run smoothly both internally and externally. We need a united, co-ordinated Student Council which will capably deal with administration in all matters pertaining to student welfare.

As far as internal matters are concerned, it is extremely necessary that meetings be held bi-weekly in the college dorm. Our discussions must be brought as close as possible to you, the students, if S.C. is to have any value at all. I believe that an extended fireside chats program should become an integral part of Y.C. dorm life.

But perhaps an even more challenging and crucial aspect of Student Government in the coming year will be the external one—our relations with the administration. This year Student Council has matured a great deal, and extremely satisfactory administration-Student relations have been established. It will be the task of our next Student Council to build on these relations, and to strengthen them. We must establish a lasting medium of communication between administration-faculty and students. A judiciary committee, such as the one envisioned in the committee report led by Dr. Fleisher, must be put into operation to settle any disputes which might arise.

In addition to this, we must bolster our never-ending campaign for religious guidance, and endeavor to make some important changes in the curriculum, especially in the area of Jewish Studies. And of course we must use every means at our disposal to convince the administration of the inherent faults of the G.R.E., a great threat to academic freedom.

I believe my experience in Student Government as Junior Class President, Chief Justice of the Student Court, Feature Editor of THE COMMENTATOR and member of the Debating Society will enable me to carry out the aforementioned objectives. There is no limit to what a well-coordinated Student Council, capable of dealing effectively both internally and externally, can accomplish at Yeshiva.

I am awed by the knowledge that I am in contention for the highest office in S.C. After much soul-searching, I am proud to announce my candidacy for the office of Pres. of S.C.

As a Freshman I took an avid interest in student affairs. All through college I have served on many committees. As a sophomore I was elected Pres. of my class and the following year I was returned to office as Sec.-Treas. Now once again I ask you to allow me to serve you.

In this statement I shall give some of the things I feel will be accomplished in the forthcoming year. Let us first review the past year. S.C. came into office after a year of conflict between administration and students. We pledged a new policy—calm

discussion and conciliation. There remains no doubt that this policy and the analysis of the various problems was highly successful. However where the situation warranted it, we

took a firm stand, e.g., G.R.E. We will compromise only with honor and always with your welfare foremost in our mind.

Many students have asked what happened to such events as assemblies. Let us understand that this year was a year of "calming down." In such a year these events are unfortunately overlooked due to more important ones that arise. Next year we will lay the foundation of a model Student Council on which future years can build. In particular some of the things we can look forward to are: a fuller program by having movies, assemblies, fireside chats and more class functions. The Frosh Play will be continued and all other events will be enlarged. As Sec.-Treas. the most important accomplishment is that we are near a balanced budget. This will lead to lower prices at co-op and the reduction of prices on tickets. On the G.R.E. let me state emphatically that I am completely opposed to this travesty of educational principles and will do my utmost to have it stopped.

These are but some of the things that can be accomplished. However these hopes only become realities with your support now and throughout the coming year. I ask you to come forth with your questions and suggestions. If elected I pledge to work for you with all my power, as I realize the dual honor and burden of being your president.

Furthermore, our policy next year will be directed toward bringing home to the student all the services Student Council performs for him. In this way, I hope to increase student interest and support for S.C.



They Made A Wise Decision

We are quite gratified by the decision of the faculty not to reprimand the senior class nor to impose any other penalties upon them for the demonstration they held to protest the counting of the Graduate Record Examination for honors.

At the same time, the faculty's statement that they "view with sincere displeasure the action of the senior class" is understandable in light of the certain disorderliness during the time of demonstration. The faculty has wisely chosen to state that while it objects to a demonstration which it feels has become unruly, it recognizes the principle of legitimate student demonstration against administration policy.

Moreover, the faculty's action seems to reflect an attitude long missing at Yeshiva College; that however sincere an administration may be in desiring to benefit the students, it will never be successful unless it seriously considers the wishes of the students themselves. We hope that the administration learns a well-deserved lesson from the action of our faculty, and will adopt a more positive attitude towards student sentiment.

The faculty of Yeshiva College has shown that it recognizes the wishes to the student body. We would like to see them follow up their wise action by voting not to count the G.R.E. for honors in the future.

You Make One Too

Once again, the student body is being called upon to elect a Student Council for the coming year. In the midst of the heated campaign, we inject a few words of our own.

Student Council is the most important student activity in Yeshiva College, serving as the sole representative of the student. Under the aegis of S.C. run such other vital extra-curricular activities as THE COMMENTATOR, Masmid, the Co-op Store, the Residence Hall Committee, the Student Activities Program, and innumerable other committees, groups and clubs which seek to serve, help and guide the student in his every desire for expression outside the classroom.

Consequently, the choice of candidates for Student Council office is a very important one, which should not be taken lightly by any student. We must consider carefully the qualifications of every candidate before making a final decision.

Remember—the vote is not only a right, but a responsibility, to be exercised with calm deliberation, taking all possible factors into account. When we cast our ballots in Wednesday's election, let us feel confident that we've voted for the men who will make up the best possible Student Council next year.

Let's Get the Facts

It has come to our attention that the Middle States Association of Colleges and Universities will soon release its evaluation of Yeshiva College based on their November visit.

We feel that this can be particularly effective if the results were publicized so that the students, who are vitally affected by the quality of the various departments, are given a chance to voice their opinions on any contemplated changes.



Salute to Israel

Yom Ha-atzmaut, Israel Independence Day 1959, is a relatively quiet affair, in contrast to last year's world wide celebration and tenth anniversary fanfare.

The outstanding event of the past year has been the new aliyah from Rumania, which has brought to Israel's shores Jews who would otherwise have been forever lost to their fellows. This new group of *olim* will contribute immeasurably to the future of the state of Israel.

Otherwise, the situation in the homeland continues as before. New *olim* are being integrated, the borders remain uneasily quiet, and new settlements are slowly being established. In the intellectual sphere, the fine arts, music and literature are coming into their own. Israel continues its slow gradual growth towards economic stability and political and intellectual maturity.

Such progress may be unspectacular but it is the best omen of a future—a prosperous, peaceful and really free Israel.

L'shonah Habaah B'Yirushalaim.

Uneasy Religious Truce Basis of Israeli Conflicts

by Harvey Lieber

Ed. Note: The following two articles on this page do not attempt to review in any way the 11-year history of the State of Israel, which we feel is easily accessible to all. Rather, they represent the impressions of Yeshiva students who were in Israel of two facets of Israeli life which are not commonly discussed and may therefore be somewhat unfamiliar to the reader.

A swimming pool is opened in Jerusalem and Jews the world over vehemently protest.

A child is buried in a marked, off cemetery plot and two cabinet ministers threaten to resign.

An industrial exhibition remains open on Saturday in Haifa and thousands of demonstrators fill the streets. A block away, unprotested and unnoticed, buses run as usual.

Such anomalies and conflicts over seemingly insignificant religious violations bewilder an outside observer. Basic issues seem to be neglected while controversy centers around trivialities.

Uneasy Truce Exists

To understand the situation, however, it should be realized that an uneasy truce exists today in Israel between the religious and secular elements which aims at maintaining the status quo. Such a freezing of the authority of religion retains the curious patchwork of regulations which confronts the visitor to Israel—local option on pig raising, marriage and divorce cases handled only by religious courts, private but not public transportation on the Sabbath (except in Haifa, and its reverse, the religious municipality of Bnei Brak which chains off the streets at Friday sunset, to prevent all cars from entering). On the Sabbath post offices are closed while the radio station broadcasts; boats are not permitted to dock at Haifa while planes may land at Lydda.

With only a minority of Orthodox Jews (the religious parties poll less than 20% of the electorate although some estimate that many more are observant) and with a sizeable group of leftists

violently opposed to any sort of state-religion ties our puzzled observer wonders how even this confused status quo agreement could be reached and precariously maintained. The answer lies in the greater mass of Israelis who are neither Orthodox nor anti-religious. Conveniently labeled traditionalists (*msoratim*) they maintain the balance of power between the two extremes and facilitate these curious religious compromises.

Traditionalists Keep Balance

The traditionalist was brought up in a religious environment and although not observant now he still retains a certain knowledge, warmth and nostalgia towards traditional religious practices. Having broken with his father or grandfather the traditionalist will ride on the Sabbath but keep a kosher home; he may attend synagogue on the *chagim* but he does not put on *tsillin*.

His semi-religious life determines Israel's half-way religious attitude today. Any accord reached must have his backing.

How long can this uneasy truce hold on? Flareups occur annually, and the latest affair over the question of who is a Jew may presage a Kulturkampf, a bitter conflict over the religious future of Israel. For lurking in the background is the still unresolved basic issue—whether Israel is to be a religious or secular state.

Sabra's Attitude Vital

The eventual outcome of such a Kulturkampf depends on several factors. The most important one and the biggest unknown is the attitude of the younger, native born generation. After the traditionalists, the great leveling and compromising force, pass out of power after ten or twenty years, what stand will the sabra take?

All indications up to now seem to show that the sabra, not being brought up in a religious home or atmosphere, is irreligious and lacks the contact or knowledge which his fathers had. Only a small percentage of the youth,

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Values of Olim of Second Aliyah Influence the Modern Israeli Youth

by Yehudi Feiman

It has been eleven years since the most historic event in our times has occurred—the establishment of the State of Israel. It came as the culmination of a long process of Jewish settlement in the holy land, until at the time of the Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel in 1948, there were already 600,000 Jews living there.

Consequently, quite a large segment of the Israeli population of today has been born in Israel itself, growing into maturity in a native Jewish environment. What type of youth has been created by these surroundings? What type of people are the Israeli youth of today, who will mold the Israel of tomorrow?

Values of Second Aliyah Jews

To answer this question, we must first examine the values of the immigrants of the second aliyah, for these are the values which have been incorporated into the education that every Israeli receives today. The intellectual heritage of these *olim* consisted of a mixture of many ideals, most of which represented a revolt against the values which had been accepted in Jewry during the preceding 2000 years.

The first of these was a new veneration of the *tanach* in contradistinction to the respect in which the talmud was held previously. The heroes of the Bible—David, Solomon, and Elijah, came to life again as what they really were and regained their power to inspire deeds of valor in their progenitors.

Abolish "Ghetto" Jew

Secondly, these immigrants nourished a deep desire to cast off the passive attitude of the "ghetto" Jew in favor of a positive, active attitude. Jews were to fight back when trampled upon, not absorb punishment without a whimper of protest. Some manifested this attitude in the form of a break from all the religious values of the past, while others held that Judaism *per se* does not require a ghetto Jew, but that that type was merely a manifestation of the age and environment.

Finally, these *olim* were possessed with the Zionist idea—to rebuild the Jewish state in its ancient homeland. This, to them, meant actual ali-



yah—leaving the land of one's birth to go to Israel, and to help with their own hands the rebirth of the Jewish state.

What Type of State?

What the new state should be was the subject of endless disagreement between Zionist theoreticians. Some held, as Ahad Ha-am and Bialik, that Israel was to become the nucleus of a great cultural center from which Judaism would flow out to the Diaspora. Others, such as Y. L. Gordon, held that labor should become the basic value of a Jewish state. Still others, led by Herzl and his followers, looked upon a state as a political entity, with other values to be decided upon by the future inhabitants. But all these views had one basic idea in common—they looked askance upon a Jew who would enjoy the fat of the Diaspora while he should be in Israel rebuilding the land.

During years following the second aliyah, these *olim* became entrenched in all the organizations which were to become the nucleus of the future state—the Histadrut, the Jewish Agency, and the Haganah. Although in theory the British had con-

trol over the public schools, in practice what was taught in them was decided by the leaders of Israeli Jewry, who desired to inculcate in the youth of the next generation the ideals of the second aliyah.

Two Broad Educational Divisions

From the outset, there were two broad divisions in education—religious schools, run by the Miz-rachi, and non-religious schools, run by secular Zion-ists. The curriculum of these two divisions, although similar in listing the same subjects—*Tanach*, Jewish History, Mishna, Talmud (greater stress in religious schools), Geography of Israel, Hebrew Literature and a host of ordinary secular subjects, still differed in the basic attitude that was taken towards these disciplines by the teacher. The secular school would look at the above subjects more from the historical and literary point of view, whereas the religious school took them as the guide to daily life, by which man's actions should be shaped.

Self-Reliant Jew Desired

In addition, the Israeli public school sought to create a self-reliant Jew who would not let himself be pushed around. The Israeli of the future was to be expected to find his guides to correct living in the heroes and fighters of the Bible, not in the ghetto Jews of recent past.

Finally, the child was taught that Israel was the home of the Jewish people. It was to be an honor to be part of building up the mecca to which all Jews should and will flock in the nearest possible future. Jews who remain in the *galut*, the child was told, are only half-Jews.

What Are the Results?

The younger generation in Israel today is a direct product of this educational training. It is for us to examine the actual results and compare them to what was envisaged by the founders of the schools established by the second aliyah.

There can be no doubt that the emphasis in the *tanach* and self-reliance produced a Jew the likes of whom had not been seen since the days of the Bible itself. The sabra distinguished himself in the conflict with the British and in the war for independence for courage, bravery and resourcefulness under all conditions. At this time, the spirit surrounding the country was one of sacrifice for the nation, and the educators of the second aliyah were very proud of the products they created.

Youth Made Great Sacrifices

Furthermore, the feeling that Israel is their home prompted the young sabra to make all sorts of other sacrifices to build up his homeland. He settled in a border kibbutz, where danger to life was always present and living conditions were unbearably difficult. He went into the Negev to turn the desert into a flowing spring. He cleared swamps, irrigated wasteland, dugged ditches, built houses. He was a credit to the educational system that made him what he was.

Even before the war for independence, however, it was possible to see that the Israeli education was producing certain undesirable results, which became accentuated with the settling-down that took place after the war was won. First was the gradual turn from self-reliance to arrogance. This feature has become more pronounced in the past 11 years and has come to be known as an outstanding trait of the Israeli character even to the casual observer.

Unnecessary Negation of the Diaspora

A second undesirable result being produced by this system was an inordinate negation of the *galut*. The Israeli looked down with great contempt upon those Jews who refused to leave the lands of their birth and emigrate to Israel because they would be better off economically in their present country (usually America).

This is quite surprising in the light of the fact that the Israeli youth seems to latch on to anything which has the label "American" and import it into Israel. Israeli dancing has all but been replaced completely by the social dances popular in the United States. American movies are quite popular, and American entertainers even more so. When Louis Armstrong, the jazz artist, recently landed in Lod

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4 Y.C. Students Present At Sing Sing Seder Table

by Murray Laulicht

The hospital mess hall at Sing Sing Prison lent an unusual atmosphere for Seder Services, traditionally an expression of freedom, while providing four Yeshiva College students with new insights into human relations.

The four, Yisrael Levitz, '59, Marvin Goldman, '59, Morton Minchenberg, '61, and Chaim Strickman, '61, were the guests of Rabbi Irving Koslowe, Sing Sing's Jewish Chaplain at the April 27 ceremony.

While there, the students viewed the grounds and the Death House, and were given the opportunity to chat with the inmates, whose terms range from 5 years to life imprisonment for crimes such as embezzlement, fraud, grand larceny, manslaughter, and murder.

Two percent of the 2000 prisoners are Jewish, and their typically Jewish faces, expressions, and attitudes shocked the visitors. "I shudder to think how little difference exists on the surface between these men and other Jews around the world who exclaimed, 'this year we are slaves, next year may we be free men,'" stated Mr. Levitz.

Rabbi Koslowe explained that the passage refers to spiritual rather than physical freedom. Nonetheless the students reported that the prisoners await anxiously the day that they become eligible for parole. Very few men are paroled at their first appearance before the Parole Board, but this does not dampen the inmates' hope for liberty.

Almost all of the Seder, in a

considerably shortened form, was conducted by the inmates, most of whom have a reading knowledge of Hebrew which was attained at Sing Sing. The songs, representative of a remarkable victory over slavery, were sung with great enthusiasm by the men.

The prisoners stated that since almost all of the inmates are from minority races and religions, almost no anti-Semitism exists at Sing Sing. In addition the severe punishments inflicted on rioters makes any fight, much less an anti-Semitic outbreak, prohibitive.

Following the Seder, the students were taken on a tour of the prison where they saw why it took a Willie Sutton to be the only man ever to escape Sing Sing. The grounds are completely walled, with no large trees to afford protection.

Among the prison-life fantasies that were dispelled by the visit were the striped uniform myth (actually prisoners wear anything except flashy colors with gray predominating), the idea of a "second chance" at the electric chair (no one survives the "first chance"), and the notion that prisoners work at chopping big rocks into little rocks (their work consists chiefly of factory work).

Mr. Levitz, who was interviewed for close to two hours by this reporter, concluded by saying, "I hope that many other students interested in sociology and psychology would avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting Sing Sing's Model Seder in the future."

Israeli Youth Influenced by Elders

(Continued from page 3)

airport to begin a tour of Israel, he was received by a shouting, cheering crowd of youth larger than that which greeted any other visitor in Israel's 11-year history. This attitude towards American Jewry's refusal to live in Israel is even more surprising when we observe that the great majority of Israeli students who leave Israel to study in America never return.

Contempt for American Jew

However, the contempt that the Israeli youth feels for the American Jew is understandable, at least, since the Israeli has sacrificed so much in blood for his country, whereas the American Jew is content to send money.

What is much more shocking is the change in attitude that the Israeli youth has taken towards new immigrants from other countries from 1940 to 1959. In the first years of the state, the new immigrants were welcomed with open arms as co-partners in the building of the state. This is not to say that they were admitted into the Israeli social strata nearly as easily. Those of the young new immigrants who were *Sephardim* (Moroccans, Persians, Yemenites, etc.) experienced great difficulty in getting themselves accepted. Nevertheless, the Israeli youth did not look upon a new immigrant as someone who might someday endanger his job or livelihood by competition.

The advent of the new aliyah from Rumania has seen a marked change in this attitude. It seems that now the Israeli youth is interested in himself and his own career more than his country. This "careerism" is the cause of

tremendous resentment on the part of the sabra towards the new Rumanian *olim*, all highly trained skilled workers. No Israeli, of course, would ever dare open his mouth to protest against aliyah, but many Israelis have not responded to the government's appeal for financial help to assist the new immigrants in their settlement. This is a new type of negation of the galut—a negation of *olim*.

"Careerism" has had many other manifestations. Only 10 percent of the youth educated in *chalutzic* youth movements are choosing to spend their lives on kibbutz. The only inducement able to get a sabra to go out to colonize or work in the Negev is the financial one.

Oldsters Beginning to Wonder

These and other manifestations of the new attitude of the sabra have opened the eyes of the older generation to what they have created. Now articles are beginning to appear daily in the newspapers under the title, "What's wrong with our youth?" (Sound

familiar?)

It should be pointed out that while the religious youth has not taken a negative attitude towards the new *olim* to the same extent as the non-religious have, the religious youth have also lost their interest in sacrifice for the causes which the second aliyah held so sacred. For both, one of the most common terms of derision has become "*Od Tzioni*" (another one of those Zionists).

What of the Future?

I do not intend to draw any conclusions in this article as to the necessity for making any changes in Israel's educational system, for I believe that it is too early yet to tell whether the present undesirable trend will remain. I merely desire to present the present-day problem to the reader. It is quite possible that too much has been expected of Israeli youth in the past, and its actions of today are merely exaggerated manifestations of a desire to settle down, for once, in their homeland. As to this, time alone will tell.

Uneasy Truce of Religious Anomalies in Israel

(Continued from page 3)

mostly Bnei Akiva trained, is religious. The remainder are apathetic if not antagonistic to Orthodoxy.

How will Orthodoxy React?

The other important factor is how Orthodoxy will react. Will it adapt itself to the challenge?

Mizrachi has set up an extensive and fairly good educational system. About one out of three children in Israel attends a religious elementary school. However, in terms of the religiosity of many of their graduates their effectiveness is to be questioned. The yeshivot, especially those of the new *yishuv*, which have adapted the European yeshiva system to the Israeli environment, are doing a good job but only a comparative few attend, and its students are generally outside the mainstream of Israeli life.

Religious Party Effects

The religious parties, in reality organized pressure groups to push for certain demands and interests, have been helpful in obtaining some religious legislation and privileges. But at the same time they have been a tremendous hindrance to the cause of religion by their descent into the rough and

tumble, and sometimes amoral Israeli political life.

The Chief Rabbinate and other religious heads (with the distinguished exception of Rav Goren's dynamic leadership in the army) have to a large extent refused to face up to the many new problems let alone answer them.

A Y.U. student visiting or studying in Israel has never been given a definite answer to such questions as "Can I travel on an Israeli ship?" or "Do I have to observe a second day of *Yom Tov*?" Needless to say, not too much thought has been given to the complex problem of a state run on Torah principles.

Don't Hide in the Sand

As Lester Pearson has remarked in another context, the posture of an ostrich is both vulnerable and undignified.

The North African and Oriental immigrants, almost all religious on their arrival in Israel, have been neglected by the religious parties and relegated to the second rank. Worse still, many of their sons and daughters have thrown off the religion while experiencing an undeserved sense of inferiority in viewing their rich cultural heritage and background.

Nevertheless, the *Sephardim* and Yemenites, if the younger generation can be saved, are potentially the strongest force for a religious revival in Israel.

Conservative, Reform Inroads

Conservative and even Reform Jewry has recently been eyeing Israel as a possible fertile field for the propagation of their ideals. Orthodox leaders realize the threat but may not be able to gain the sympathy of the Israeli public in attempting to resist the still small beachheads established by these religious trends. There are even some who suspect that Conservatism may be able to adapt and relate itself to the religious needs of the *msoratiim* to a greater extent than Orthodoxy, which has largely bypassed them.

All these elements have to be weighed in assessing Israel's religious future. The temporary status quo will not remain forever and sooner or later there must be a showdown. Any day now we may witness a violent Kulturkampf and a bitter struggle over the role of religion, whose consequences will significantly determine Judaism's path for many years, both in Israel and in the Golah.

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Y.U. Banners	.45	.27

The Professor Exposed

Prof. Braun, MTA Graduate, Brings Us a Bit of France

by Norman A. Bloom

"Science can never help us in formulating our ability to get along with our fellowman," Dr. Sidney Braun, professor of French, declared rather emphatically as our discussion first turned to the relative merits of the sciences and the humanities. "Of course I consider it important for a person to understand how light and sound travel or how a radio and television operates. This is useful knowledge in our modern world.

"Nevertheless," Dr. Braun continued in a tone of keen determination, "these studies and the study of science in general don't penetrate to the core of the human spirit. Indeed, as François Rabelais, 16th century French philosopher most rightly stated: 'Science (meaning knowledge) without conscience is nothing but ruin of the soul.' This statement most clearly expressed my own views on the relative merits of these two worlds of study.

"Students, I believe, can therefore profit much more from the study of the humanities, of which language is a most vital part, than they could from any technical or pre-professional program. Humanities represent the core of Western civilization and traiping in them is therefore a most intrinsic ingredient in preparing a student for his living in the human society."

Sidney Braun was born in New York City and attended a Yeshiva Ktannah in Harlem which in those years had a large Jewish community. Then he attended Talmudical Academy which was then still located on the lower East Side. From there he went on to New York University where in 1931 he received his B.A. From 1931 to 1933, Sidney Braun studied at the Sorbonne University in Paris, France.



Our discussion having turned to the subject of French, Dr. Braun sat back rather comfortably in his dimly lit office. Behind him, hanging on the wall and contributing a most appropriate atmosphere to the conversation was a rather bright travel mural from Air France.

"It was in Talmudical Academy" Dr. Braun began, a feeling of ease pervading every syllable of his impeccable English, "that my interest in the French language began. In fact, I was fortunate to have a teacher who was so stimulating that he was actually 'responsible' for my falling in love—with the subject. He instilled in me a devotion to the study of French civilization which has remained in me forever afterwards."

"Although I have studied six other foreign languages in addition to French and have also taught Spanish in College, French is still my favorite subject. French literature with such greats as Voltaire, Moliere, Rousseau, and Racine has become more a part of world literature than the literature of any other foreign language that I have studied."

In 1933, Sidney Braun received a Diploma in French Literature for the Sorbonne. Upon returning to the United States he received his Masters in French from N.Y.U. in 1935. In that same year he came to Yeshiva as Instructor in French. In 1945, Sidney Braun received his Ph.D. from N.Y.U. In addition to Yeshiva, Dr. Braun has also taught at L.I.U. and C.C.N.Y. He is presently also a member of the faculty of the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes (Universite Francaise de New York.) He is probably the only American-born lecturer teaching there.

"My contact with the French educational system while at the Sorbonne caused me to find much to be desired in our own educational system. There is no doubt in my mind of the inferiority of American education in comparison to its French counterpart." The expression of satisfaction while discussing his experiences at the Sorbonne and accomplishment in French studies, gradually disappeared as our discussion made the big trip back to our own continent.

"The average boy or girl of eighteen in France," Dr. Braun went on, "certainly is more advanced than Americans of the same age. Whereas Americans of eighteen are first receiving their high school diplomas, the French are at this age receiving their Baccalaureate, which is roughly equivalent to our B.A., a degree which Americans generally receive at the age of 21 or 22."

Dr. Braun gazed through his window at the students filing into his classroom at the opposite side of the center court. The hour for his lecture had obviously arrived. Still gazing at them he made motions to leave the office—then he turned to me to make this final point: "These students, as typically American students, are being pampered too much. Whereas the French are being educated in an academic and traditional manner, we in this country are suffering from anti-intellectualism and our students are not having their capabilities exploited to their utmost fruition."

Election Notice

Student Council elections will be held tomorrow on the fourth floor of the Main Academic Center, announced Leon Charney, '60, chairman of the Canvassing Committee. The polls will be open from 12:00 to 5:00 p.m.

At the same time, Mr. Charney announced the appointment of Willie Lerer, '59, Abraham Sigelman, '60, and Joseph Winefsky, '62 as Assistant Chairmen of the Committee.

Ballots will be officially counted immediately after the closing of the polls by Mr. Charney, a Student Council representative, and a representative of THE COMMENTATOR.

Faculty Notes

Due to unprecedented public response to Dr. Samuel Belkin's essay, "The Philosophy of Purpose," the university has issued a third printing of the monograph.

Dr. Ralph Rosenberg, professor of German at Yeshiva College, has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the German government on a four week study tour of West Germany.

The promotion of two faculty members has been announced by Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of Yeshiva University.

Dr. Adolph G. Anderson, has been named visiting associate professor of chemistry and Dr. F. Sas has been promoted to visiting professor of Spanish.

Dr. Shelly R. Saphire, professor of biology, has been appointed as a member of the standing committee on Educational Problems of the New York City Youth Board. The group studies problem areas in New York City's schools.

Warburg . . .

(Continued from page 1)

Unification and Disarmament

Asked why he considered German reunification so vital, Mr. Warburg replied that "Disarmament would be assuaded under one peaceful Germany and the German people could once more regain nationalism under the strict supervision of the Western Powers."

Other topics discussed at the forum were German internal affairs, the position of the Russian satellites in the "cold war," the untenable positions of the Western governments, and Russia in Western Germany and America's current foreign policy. Mr. Warburg asserted that President Eisenhower was not qualified to lead our nation in the present international crisis, and that the U. S. government must not give in to Russian plans.

The forum on "Disengagement" was sponsored by the International Relations Society of Yeshiva.

Fall Registration Set to Begin; New Catalogue Due in Summer

Registration for the 1959 fall semester classes will begin May 25th and continue for three weeks, announced Prof. Silverman, registrar of Yeshiva College.

Special days for registration will be designated for each class. The last day of instruction is May 29th, and final exams will commence the following June 3rd. Final exam schedules and the calendar for next semester will be posted May 10th for student criticisms and suggested improvements. Any changes will appear on the College bulletin board.

Average to be Given

This year a new format will be introduced during registration. Each student will be given a copy of his year's average as compiled by the office. This will enable the

student to compare his own records and to clear any conflicts with the College office. Official records will be mailed to the student's home in July.

Prof. Silverman also revealed that the new college catalogue is ready for publication and will be available for distribution during the summer.

Congrats

THE COMMENTATOR extends its hearties congratulations to Dr. Abe Gelbart, director of the Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences upon the recent Bar-Mitzvah, in Syracuse, of his twin sons, William and Stephen.

Also the following upon their engagements: Gershon Metzger '55 to Miriam Resnikoff.

Spring is Here, and Yeshiva's Fancy Begins to Turn to . . .

by Charles Persky

The month of May has finally arrived. Winter has temporarily left the New York scene, taking with them all that nasty and dreary weather which usually characterizes his appearance in our town. In his place we are now blessed with the pleasures of spring. This glorious season is at present working its wonders on the city of New York, and the members of a small college in upper Manhattan are no exception.

It is wisely written, "In the spring a Yeshiva Man's fancy turns." Yes, it is true. As earnest a student as is serious a person as the Yeshiva College man is, he does once in a while glance out the window while walking through the halls. And if he should notice that the sun is shining, the birds are singing, and the air has that certain sweet smell which only spring can produce . . . well . . . perhaps his thoughts just might wander to visions of . . . but only for a moment. Only for a moment because the next thought blots out everything else. It can be expressed in one ominous word . . . PHONE. In the halls of the dormitory there may be seen lines of boys waiting for the use of the phone which rival those outside of a B. B. movie. All other

phones within the general area are likewise utilized. These are swinging connections.

One must admit that it is almost impossible to properly appreciate the beauty of the present season from within the four walls of our glorious institution. Yeshiva students, therefore, have taken it upon themselves to insure the correct reception of the exquisite pulchritudes of spring. They're cutting like crazy. The Yeshiva student has always been noted as a man of action.

In the spring our students work those activities which take them out into the great outdoors. Especially of interest are those sports which involve that noblest of animals—the horse. These vary from riding the ponies to betting on them. Most of the boys have taken their favorite games outside because of the weather. There are those, however, who insist poker is an indoor game.

Yes, spring is here in all her glory. She affects most New Yorkers, and as we can see, the members of a small uptown college are no exception.

Minyan Song

The years at Spring
Spirals at the morn
Mornings at seven and a half
The birds on the wing
The bells on the ring
Our lads rise up with a laugh
The halls are full
With the rush to shul
There's no need for a dormitory staff
The dream glides by
As I open one eye
The birds on the wing
The bells on the ring
Slumber reigns at seven and a half
G-d is in his heaven
All's still right with the world.
L. H.

Condolences

THE COMMENTATOR extends its sincerest condolences to Yashar Hirshaut '59 and Stanley Fogel '56 upon the loss of their fathers.

May they be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

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On The Sidelines

Better than Cricket

By Artie Eidelman



Unfortunately, it takes more than will power to win constantly at tennis. Desire can only carry you so far and it rarely can change the strength of the opposition. What wins out in the end is the raw talent that is developed by formal instruction and cultivation, through long hours of practice on the courts.

Therein lies the problem at Yeshiva. Tennis more than most other sports relies less on natural athletic ability and more on stylized forms. It is a sport that can be taught and can only be mastered through diligent practice. Six players who knock around a ball more in fun than in exactness can only do so much. Great basketball teams do not grow out of school yards and similarly tennis aces are not a result of Sunday afternoon tennis dates.

Thus it is sometimes amazing when Yeshiva netmen return with a victory. Constantly playing against teams who generally number at least two members who have been carrying around rackets since they could see over a net, Yeshiva is always in a position of all but forfeiting two or three points. Rarely, has Yeshiva taken the number one position even in matches they eventually have won.

But the troubles do not stop there. The tennis team with all its attractions of outdoor living, fresh air and plenty of hoped for sunshine, offers the opportunity to its members to miss more classes than all the other varsity sports put together. All the matches are played in the glory of the afternoon, thus necessitating absence from lecture and labs.

Alas, however, the tennis team is still composed of some individuals who put a premium on learning. These students find it a bit annoying to have to take off from school twice a week for the last five weeks of the term. Thus Yeshiva finds itself in the unique position of having never fielded its top six players in any match this term.

As a result it came with even more surprise to have learned that the net men have already equaled the number of wins, three, of the whole of last season. Equally encouraging is the indication that they are on the way to providing Yeshiva with the first winning record in tennis in five years.

What exactly has brought about this welcomed change is hard to pinpoint, but the fact that seven out of the nine starters or alternates are seniors with a bit of experience behind them must be taken into account. If nothing else mere familiarity with the various tennis courts in the city helps.

The last match of this victorious season will be held this coming Friday, May 15, against Yeshiva's perennial adversary, Brooklyn College. The contest will take place on Yeshiva home court, the River-view Tennis Courts in the Bronx across the 207th Street bridge.

Strange things have happened here at Yeshiva because of its uniqueness but few stranger things than last year's match against Brooklyn. The mites met the Kingsmen on a Friday, at Brooklyn home court in what was supposed to be a sure loss for Yeshiva. However unusual things began to happen right away as the six singles matches were split 3-3.

Brooklyn took the number one doubles match and Yeshiva countered by taking the number three doubles contest. Armand Lindenbaum and Moishe Polasky, playing the number two spot, however, seemed headed for defeat as they dropped the first set 6-2 but somehow managed to take the second set 6-4.

The third set went 5-3 in Brooklyn favor when suddenly Lindenbaum and Polansky demanded on their religious prerogative to have the match suspended as it was getting late and it was a long trip home for both of them. After much heated argument Brooklyn was forced to agree and the match was called because of Shabbat.

The following week Lindenbaum and Polansky returned to Brooklyn, rallied, and took the set 7-5 to climax a startling upset of Brooklyn College by a 5-4 score.

This year's affair promises to be just as exciting, suspensions or not, and it is hoped that the student body will turn out en masse for this final chance to applaud the effort of Yeshiva's netmen. To those whose athletic interest is limited to sunbathing let it be announced that there is ample grass surrounding the courts from where the sun and the matches can be equally absorbed. Everybody's presence will be appreciated.

5 Singles Victories Lead Y. U. Netmen To Win Over Adelphi

Three wins and one near miss highlighted Yeshiva's second round of the 1959 tennis season.

Adelphi College became the latest victim of Yeshiva's march to a winning season, this past Tuesday, 5½-3½. The match which was clinched by Yeshiva's five singles victories, put the Mites record at 4-2 for the season.

Iona College of New Rochelle handed Yeshiva its second loss of the season by a 5-4 score. Played in the middle of the Gaels spacious campus, the match was not decided until the final two games of the number three doubles.

The six single matches were split three apiece as Bill Levin, Armand Lindenbaum and Larry Boncheck, triumphed and Morry Kriger, Schneur Genack, and Artie Eidelman lost.

Tie Score

Levin and Genack dropped the number one doubles 6-4, 7-5, but Kriger and Boncheck rallied 5-7, 6-2, 6-2 to tie the score at 4-4.

Eidelman and Lindenbaum dropped the first set 5-7 after leading 5-2, rallied to take the second set 6-4, but then lost 6-4 in the final set to give the match to Iona 5-4.

In two pre-Pesach contests Yeshiva's netman gained their second and third victories of the season downing L.I.U. 6-3 and Webb Institute 4-1.

The Mites clinched the match against L. I. U. by copping five out of the six singles contests.

Against Webb, Yeshiva had little difficulty. Levin, Lindenbaum, and Genack took the three single matches. The remaining two points were split as Boncheck and Kriger won at doubles and Burke and Eidelman lost.

Give Commie Awards At Y.U. Athletic Dinner

The annual Yeshiva University Athletic Association Awards Dinner will be held Sunday, May 17, in the College Residence Halls, announced Mr. Bernard Sarachek, Y.U. Athletic Director.

Juniors Take Title In Hoop Intramurals Sophs Finish Second

By defeating the Sophomore class 48-28, April 5, the Junior class copped the Yeshiva Intramural basketball title. Last year's winners, the present Sophomores, settled in third place while second place went to the senior class. The freshmen finished in the league cellar, 5½ games behind.

The class of '60 was led to victory by the efforts of Abe Davis a former Metropolitan Jewish High School League All-Star and Captain of his high school team. He was ably backed by Jerry Mallet and Leon Kurinsky.

Danny Mehlman and Gerry Frankel once again led the class of '59. The failure of the Sophomore class to repeat last year's championship performance could be traced to the absence of three of last year's starters. Matty Shatzkes and Murray Laulich turned in notable performances.

The freshmen, featuring the tallest team in the league were led by Stu Harris and Teddy Brodie. A lack of experience cost them many victories.

Eddie Rosenbaum, athletic manager, expressed his appreciation to the entire student body for helping to make this the most successful intra-mural season in Yeshiva annals. He thanked the students for both their participation in games, and, even more, for their attendance at games.

Awards will be presented to the College's outstanding athletes and to supporters of the Association's activities. In addition, Rabbi Jacob Joseph High School will receive the Norman Palefski Playoff Plaque for having copped the Yeshiva High School League Playoffs.

Benjamin Turner, '59, will receive the Mortimer Kegan Memorial Award for outstanding leadership in recreational activities. Ben held the position of manager of the wrestling team for 2 seasons and has also been a member of THE COMMENTATOR Sports staff.

The Y.U.A.A. Administration Award will be presented to Rabbi David Mirsky, a Yeshiva alumnus. Presently, Rabbi Mirsky instructs in the English department and serves as Coordinator of Admissions at the college. The presentation will be made by Dr. Simeon L. Guterman, dean of the college. Rabbi Mirsky is being recognized for his loyal efforts in furthering student welfare at Y.U.

The recipients of THE COMMENTATOR Award will be Sandy Ader, Jack Finkelstein, Marv Wiener, and Armand Lindenbaum. THE COMMENTATOR Award is presented to those athletes who show outstanding ability and leadership in the varsity sports at Yeshiva.

Mr. Norman Rocking will receive the Y.U.A.A. Booster Award for his support in fostering and promoting the Athletic Program at Yeshiva University.

The Norman Palefski Memorial Award, given to a member of the student body for outstanding scholastic average and activity on a varsity team, and in student government will be presented to Jonas Prager, '59, captain of the wrestling team.

Mr. Hy Wettstein will receive the High School League Championship Trophy for Manhattan Talmudical Academy.

Klein Field Now Reopened; Yeshiva Athletes In Practice

by Hershel Glatt

Klein Field has reopened. The split level cement and turf field is once more overflowing with students engaged in their favorite sports—slap ball, stick ball and the All-American favorite, catch.

The lower level of the field is now used predominantly for slap ball. The contestants arrive early, in the morning, for a workout before "minyan," which is held only a few short steps away for convenience.

During lunch time, the epicures can see their favorite teams at play through the large picture window looking out on the field. There is also a grandstand and glass enclosed box-seats for the more hardy spectators.

The upper level of the stadium has a dirt infield, dirt midfield and dirt outfield. Every now and

then a player may step on one of the few patches of grass strewn about the field.

The grounds are relatively level except for some fifty or sixty holes. But these holes are only 8 "t'fachim" deep—so there is no chance of anyone injuring himself. They give the field the appearance of a pock-marked face.

Surrounding the upper arena are hedges—naked, bleak, emaciated hedges that give the appearance of a camp of DPs. But they too can be helped by CARE.

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