

Only 175
Shopping Days...

The Commentator

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of Yeshiva College

... To June
Graduation

Vol. LIV

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No. 5

Rabbi Rosen Reports On Roumanian Jewry

Rabbi Moses Rosen, Chief Rabbi of Roumania delivered a public lecture "Roumanian Jewry Yesterday and Today" in Klein Hall, Tuesday evening, Decem-

ber 12. Dr. Rosen traced the history of the Jewish community in Roumania from its foundation after the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 C.E. to present times. Investigations into the past are difficult, he noted, because continual anti-Semitism has tended to minimize the achievements of the Jews and brand them as strangers.



Rabbi Moses Rosen

Regarding present conditions in Roumania, Rabbi Rosen stated that the 180,000 Jews in his country generally are able to practice their religion, mentioning the fact that 1000 Jews fill his synagogue on Friday night. There are sufficient *mikvot* and facilities for *matzoh* baking.

In the realm of education, he said that because the officials disfavor private schools, the Jewish community established Talmud Torahs where children could learn after attending the government operated secular schools. There is also a *yeshiva*, which has produced quite a few rabbis. Dr. Rosen also pointed out that

he brought 18,000 siddurim into Roumania a few years ago and there is no shortage now.

Discussing communications, the speaker reported that there are frequent meetings held between Jewish leaders in the Balkan States. As for Americans, there is no difficulty in sending mail to Roumanian relatives. Dr. Rosen emphasized that there was previously much anti-Semitism there; but now, if anyone makes any differentiation between Jews and non-Jews, he is tried and sent to jail.

(Continued on page 3)

Tuition Hiked To \$1200 All YC Students Affected

Tuition for students at Yeshiva College will be \$1200 per annum effective July 1, 1962, announced Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of Yeshiva University. This is an increase of one-third over the present charge.

Unlike the \$200 tuition raise of 1959, which only affected incoming students, this year's increase will apply to all students at the College.

Dr. Belkin discussed the effects of the move with student leaders at a special meeting Monday morning, December 18.

He assured COMMENTATOR Edi-

tor David Segal '62 and Student Council President Tobias Ber- man '62, "We will never expel a student because of his inability to pay full tuition; we will continue our policy of admitting all eligible students without regard to their financial ability to pay for their education."

He also said that there will be no change in the administration's policy of awarding scholarships to students.

The expansion of various state and federal aid programs to college students is a main factor for the raise," according to Mr. Shel-

don Socol, associate bursar of the University.

"With these aids available, the student is able to have more access to money for college expenses and should not expect the University to bear the complete financial burden of the student," stated Mr. Socol.

Scholarships offered by the States of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, have increased in value and quantity in recent years.

This spring the State of New York adopted the Scholar Incentive Award Program to assist residents of the state in acquiring a college education.

Under this plan the maximum amount awarded a student a term is \$150; the minimum is \$50. The only qualification for the minimum award is residence in New York State and attendance at a New York college. The qualification for the maximum award is financial inability to pay tuition.

Dr. Belkin emphasized that the raise was necessitated by the rising cost of running an educational system. "Yeshiva University's expenses have doubled in the last four years," he stated.

Music, Discussion Of Dedications Highlight Annual Chanuka Chagiga

The eighth annual chagiga sponsored by the Student Organization of Yeshiva, was held in the dorm cafeteria Thursday, Dec. 7. The Freilich Five and Sherwood Goffin entertained at the affair, attended by over 500 students.

Sherwood Goffin presented the latest in *Chassidic* and Israeli fa-

ritual leader of the Young Israel of Eastern Parkway and Rosh Yeshiva of YUHSB, key-noted the chagiga. Speaking on the several different dedications in Jewish tradition, he dwelt on the dedication of Creation, the Sabbath day. The Sabbath, he noted, has two factors common to

cha-type offerings, offerings in which man shared materially. However, a sin offering was also part of this dedication as a symbol of the failures often encountered in reconciling the factors of spirituality and materialism. Evidence was brought from Solomonic times when these factors were entirely separated, causing abuses in both, and the Hellenistic period, when the forcing of one on the other resulted in a polluted Sanctuary, war, and destruction. Concluding, Rabbi Kanotopsky stated that the aim of the Jew in the 20th century should be the reconciling of these two factors into a peaceful blending for the betterment of the world and Jewry.



Rabbi Kanotopsky addressing the crowd at the 8th Annual S.O.Y. Chagiga.

avorites leading his audience in the strains of "Uforatzo", several *Bostoner* melodies, Carlebach, and a full array of Israeli "folk" composers. *Horas* and *Kavatzkas* crowned the evening with the full joy of Chanuka.

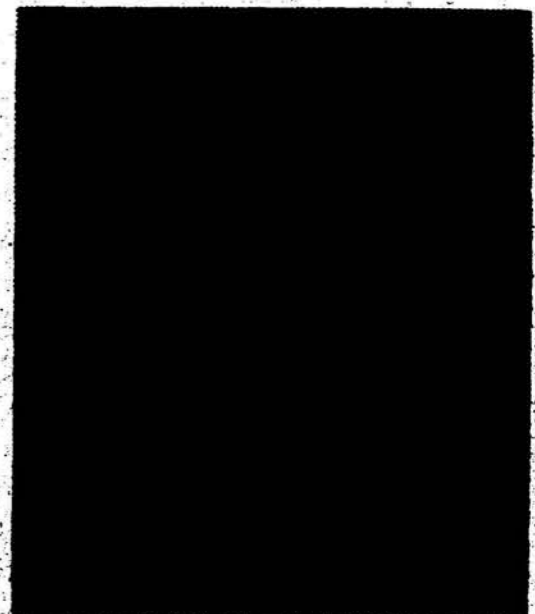
Rabbi Harold Kanotopsky, spi-

all dedications, *K'dusha*, a spiritual factor, and *B'racha*, a material factor.

Relating these factors to the dedication of the Temple, Rabbi Kanotopsky stated that the Temple service had *K'dusha*-type offerings, solely for G-d and *B'ra*-

Chagigot Reinforce Talmid - Rebbe Ties

Students in the *shiurim* of Rabbis Paleyoff, Lifschitz, and Shatzkes were invited to the homes of their *rebbe*s for class chagigot.



Rav Paleyoff

At Rav Paleyoff's chagiga, a *musar* lecture was followed by some highly-spirited singing and dancing. Traditional *latkes* were served as holiday refreshments.

Each celebration served, not only as holiday entertainment but also as a means to bring the students much closer to their *rebbe*.

Many students in these *shiurim* expressed the opinion that this type of celebration would provide a much-needed increase to the spiritual atmosphere at Yeshiva.

Nothing Remains But Dust, Poem, To Identify Holocaust At Babi Yar

by Irving Green

The journalist is supposed to be unbiased. He must report the news as he sees it and leave editorializing for the editorial page. If this is a valid criterion of judgment for a reporter, I confess my failure. I deem it impossible for one to be objective about the death of other people, to remain calm and aloof when looking through the blood stained pages of the history of Jewish people,

or to greet the news of the death of 70,000 of one's fellow Jews with apathy.

I somehow can see myself standing on a hill overlooking Babi Yar. Beneath me the wild grass moves in the wind and I can feel the rush of air as it swirls around my body. Everything is so peaceful and so beautiful.

Who would ever guess that un-

derneath this very ground, beyond those tall trees and below the friendly hue of the heavens, is the mass grave of more than seventy thousand of my fellow Jews; that herein lies the remains of Ukrainian Jewry.

The day is June 22, 1941—the time 4:00 a.m. and the place the Soviet Union. GERMANY INVADES RUSSIA. The non-

(Continued on page 3)

\$2.5 Million Given At Jubilee Dinner

Donations totaling \$2,500,000, including an anonymous million-dollar gift, were pledged at Yeshiva University's Diamond Jubilee Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Sunday, December 10th. This dinner, attended by 1500 persons, also celebrated the 50th birthday of Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of the University since 1943.

Speakers at the dinner included Max J. Etra, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Joseph M. Mazer, chairman, Diamond Jubilee Committee; Charles H. Silver, executive assistant to the Mayor of New York City for education and industrial development; and Dr. Belkin, the guest of honor. Thirty-six "Master Builders", who have contributed \$18,000 to Yeshiva's development program, were also honored.



The Commentator

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Oppose Tuition Hike

We appreciate the difficulties encountered in operating an educational institution under the increasing cost of living. However we must strongly urge Dr. Belkin and the administration to reconsider their decision to impose the formidable 33% increase on students already attending the College. Past policy would seem to dictate that a student desiring to enter the University be made aware of the costs at the outset, since this may be one of the major considerations in his deciding whether or not to attend Yeshiva. Caught unawares by such a tuition raise, a student entering his senior year could not even transfer to another college without losing a year's time.

The Class of '62 is presently paying \$700 a year tuition; the Class of '63 will next year pay \$1200—a 71% increase. There must be a more equitable solution to the problem of rising costs. THE COMMENTATOR therefore asks that the July 1st tuition increase affect only those students not already enrolled in the University.

Needed: A New Cuts Policy

Exactly one year ago last week, the Yeshiva College Student Council passed a resolution calling for the initiation of a voluntary attendance system for seniors, juniors, and sophomores.

The Governing Board applauded the move and concurred with the amendment excluding freshmen from the plan because of "the necessity of a one-year period of adjustment to a college environment."

This recommendation was brought to the Committee on Scholastic Standing, but no liberalization of the system was announced.

We believe that now is the time to clarify our views, for once again the Committee on Scholastic Standing is investigating their policy regarding excess absences.

It is the Governing Board's understanding that if we assume that the faculty is composed of capable individuals there is no need to coerce the students into attending lectures by threatening to reduce grades.

The student attends either because he has a yearning for knowledge or because he is afraid that missing a lecture will result in his failing examinations.

No truly dedicated student would cut a class unless he felt he could gain more by spending that hour in the library. And no student would miss a lecture if he believed it would jeopardize his grade on examinations.

If Yeshiva does have capable instructors, neither type of student would even consider cutting a class; to both, the lecture is an integral part of the learning process. An individual who fails to attend a course is immediately penalized by his loss of instruction and suffers when he takes exams and receives a low mark. To punish once again by a further reduction of grade presents a case of "double jeopardy."

However, if the administration believes that the faculty is not up to par and the student can pass his tests and achieve an adequate education without attending classes, the strictest penalty must be imposed in order to prevent the sight of empty lecture halls.

We believe the faculty is of high quality and no punishment need be imposed on students for excess absences. We understand the conservative attitude that would reject such sweeping liberality. We therefore feel that a more tenable solution should be formulated as a stop gap accommodation. Eventually we hope that the faculty will accept a program of unlimited cuts.

THE COMMENTATOR Governing Board, therefore, proposes the following system. Freshmen should be subject to a reduction in credit where they have excessive unexcused cuts. Sophomores who attained a 3.4 average in their previous academic year, juniors with 3.2 and seniors with 3.0 indices also based on the previous academic year, should be free of any penalty for cuts in their courses. All other students will be subject to reduction of credits, with reduction of grades substituted in cases where credit loss might endanger one's class standing.

TI, Bar-Ilan Are Memorials To Life Of Pinchas Churgin

by Raphael Posen

Just over four years ago, Pinchas Churgin passed away in New York. The last morning of his life found him in his sick-bed. As he felt life ebbing away, he called his brother Gershon and with him said the *Vidai*, the last confession. Then, as the clock on his table marked his last minutes, he bade his two daughters take his hand in theirs. He asked them to sing *Hatikvah*.

He was mourned in America, where he headed the Teachers Institute of Yeshiva University for more than thirty years. He came to TI when that institution first came under the aegis of YU, and distinguished himself by his mastery of the Bible, Jewish history, and Hebrew literature, all of which he taught here over a thirty-three year span.

He was mourned in Israel, where he founded and served as guiding president of Bar-Ilan University in Ramat-Gan, the first university in Israel under Jewish auspices.

And he was mourned by students in many places; for education was the whole of his life, and his efforts bore varied fruits. Dr. Churgin advised numerous planners of yeshivot in America, pressing for the *Ivrit B'Ivrit* system, when the day school movement was yet in its faltering early stages.

It is not easy to assess the value of a man or his legacy. Some men leave students after them; some leave schools; some leave books. Pinchas Churgin left all these.

His memorials are the Bar-Ilan University, the Teachers Institute, the many students he influenced, his books, and scores of articles,

and the quiet, unrecorded contributions he made to the Jewish community. These are the immeasurables in a man's life.



and the quiet, unrecorded contributions he made to the Jewish community. These are the immeasurables in a man's life.

Professor Yaakov Churgin called him "rich in learning, but simple in character." He was warm and intimate with his stu-

dents. They knew him by his gentle conversation, warm personality, and deep interest. Churgin was an intense Orthodox Zionist. He believed Israel to be, above all, a spiritual center; political victories are only transitory. This ideal led him to found Bar-Ilan University. He also devoted many years of effort to Mizrahi, which he ultimately served as president.

Among Dr. Churgin's three major scholarly works is his Yale thesis, in which he treated the commentaries on the Prophets. Later he wrote *Targum Ketubim*, a sequel to the first work. His final volume was *Mechkarim Bitkufat Bayit Sheni*, a collection of essays on the Second Commonwealth.

An incident in his youth is very touching and edifying. At the age of eighteen, Pinchas Churgin and a friend left the Volozhin Yeshiva to ascend to Israel. In those days, before scholarships, one had to pay one's own passage. But the little money they had was for food; so they set out on foot. No one knows how many weeks they spent on the road or what adventures they encountered, but those yeshiva boys trod from Volozhin to Trieste on the coast of the Adriatic. They had reached the sea and could go no farther. As the foot-swollen travellers sat in the streets of Trieste, they were noticed by a passing Jew, who took them into his home.

"They lived in my home for a few days," he says, "until they regained their strength. Then they boarded a ship, each with a ticket in his hand. As they embarked, the leader handed me an envelope; I opened it after they sailed. It contained a Hebrew poem written by the young man. It was signed 'Pinchas Michael Churgin'."

Turnout Unenthusiastic For Grand Give-Away

by Jason Rosenblatt

Yeshiva University recently sponsored a big-money contest, with trips to Europe as possible prizes. For some strange, inexplicable reason, none of the other Yeshivot in our country took part in this fun-fest, despite the fact that our institution invited them all.

The thirty-seven contestants marched into the room, made uncomfortable by the draft, knowing full well that only nine of them at most would emerge as winners. A hat containing numbers ranging from one to thirty-seven was brought into the room, and the lottery was about to begin. Before the lottery got under way, music was piped into the room to relax the contestants; however, it only served to increase agitation. Perhaps this was because the record player was an R.C.A.

Finally, a few fellows began, with trepidation, to draw numbers from the hat. One man drew number thirty-seven; he smiled like the good sport that he was. Another picked number three. He promptly fainted; doubtless the joy was too much for him. In a few minutes, the contents of the

hat were emptied into the contestants' trembling hands.

The losers smiled quietly and gazed with envy upon the winners, who would most likely collect their prizes from the United States Government within a few months. One of the more selfless winners offered to give his all-expense-paid trip to anyone less fortunate who wished to claim it. The losers, however, matched this man in selflessness. All were gentlemen enough to allow him to keep his prize.

It is strange that none of the other Yeshivot have bothered to discover the fun of a lottery. Many of their students sneer at our institution but none have the gall to speak deprecatingly of our lottery custom. Upon receiving invitations, they send profuse "thank-you-but-we-just-can't-make-it" notes. Guess they're just stay-at-homes at heart.

So goes the lottery cycle. Some of you readers, if you're lucky, will walk into a room one day to try your luck. If you win, be sure to thank the students of other Yeshivot who, by staying out, increased your chances of getting a low number.

Letters To The Editor:**Testing Program Revamped To Ease Pressures On TI**

To the Editor:

We would like to express, on behalf of the student body, our appreciation to Dr. Louis Feldman for rescheduling the college final examinations.

As originally posted, the college final examinations would have commenced within 24 hours of the Teachers Institute *Bechinot*. Thereupon Dr. Feldman was informed of the effect of the said schedule, which would have placed undue pressure on the TI student.

Since students, at times, tend to forgo their sacred studies in order to excel in their secular studies, the original testing schedule was likely to undermine the importance of the Jewish division.

Dr. Feldman considered the problem which was called to his attention.

He revamped the entire final testing program so as to afford the TI student a two-day respite between the religious and secular examinations.

His understanding, which he has demonstrated in ameliorating the problem, will enhance the primary importance of the Jewish division which should always prevail at Yeshiva University.

Jerome Hornbliss

President, TI Student Council

Plea For New Course

To the Editor:

The time of the year has come when seniors are anxiously anticipating the results of their graduate school applications. This is especially true for the chemistry majors, of which I am one.

This week I received an acceptance letter, and, with that valuable piece of paper in hand, one would assume that my worries are over. This, however, is not true. I have been informed that I have an undergraduate deficiency — instrumental analysis, and that I will have to take it in graduate school at the expense of a graduate course.

Rosen Will Lecture At Graduate School

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. Rosen arrived in the United States on November 26 for a ten week visit. He will serve as a visiting professor of Jewish history at Yeshiva University's Bernard Revel Graduate School.

Born in 1912, Rabbi Rosen received the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from the University of Bucharest in 1937. He attended the Rabbinical Seminary in Vienna until the *Anschluss* in 1938, when he returned to Roumania, where he was ordained in 1940.

He was imprisoned briefly by the Roumanian government in 1940 and, upon his release, served as a rabbi in Bucharest. Appointed rabbi at the Great Synagogue in Bucharest in 1945, he was elected by a convocation of all of Roumania's rabbis to his present position in 1948.

Why didn't I take this course as an undergraduate? Because it wasn't offered. Why wasn't it offered? Because the administration refused to allocate the money necessary to buy basic instruments.

Something is wrong somewhere if a college which offers a major in a field of study refuses to offer the courses necessary to properly complete this major. Prof. Levine has fought valiantly but fruitlessly with the administration on behalf of the instrumental analysis course.

This is not the whole problem. Many graduate schools require certain minimum standards which are set by the American Chemical Society. These requirements include a one year course in advanced chemistry. This too is not offered at Yeshiva, and we are therefore not on the American Chemical Society's list of approved undergraduate chemistry schools.

It is too late for me and my classmates, but I hope that this sad situation will be remedied before another class is unjustly penalized.

Harold I. Zeliger '62

Well Done

To the Editor:

I think that you and the members of your staff should be commended for the December 11, 1961 issue.

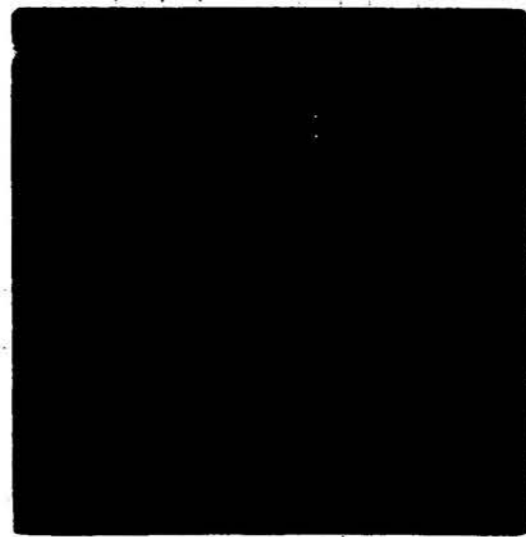
Sam Hartstein

Director of Public Relations

Hellenizing To Blame For Greek Animosity, Declares Dr. Feldman

"Chanukah, the Greek side of the story" was discussed by Dr. Louis Feldman, chairman of the classics department of Yeshiva College, Friday night, December 8, in the Rubin Residence Hall.

Dr. Feldman emphasized that often in history the Jews were



Dr. Louis Feldman

victims not necessarily of calculated persecution, but of a misunderstanding engendered partly through their own actions. The Hellenized Jews, opposing their non-Hellenized brothers, essentially invited the intervention of Antiochus IV, who was worried about the possibility of various minority groups allying themselves with the Ptolemies or the Romans whom he opposed.

Russian Poem Relives Guilt Of World For Anti-Semitism

(Continued from page 1)

aggression pact is thrown out of the proverbial window. Now it is Russia's turn to suffer. Before it is over more than 20 million Soviet citizens will lose their lives. The enemy was here. He will not be forgotten. He will be remembered in the sands of Babi Yar and in every nook and cranny of the Soviet Union.

Its horrors will be kept alive in the nightmares of the former inmates of the concentration camps, in the minds of the soldier with an empty sleeve on his tunic, in the heart of parents who will never see their children again, and in the minds of the children who will never again eye their parents.

By the end of October the Nazis had captured over a fourth of Russia. Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, with the largest center of Soviet Jewry is under their control. When on September 21st Kiev is surrendered to the Germans there are 75,000 Jews among the 300,000 people remaining in the city. Little did they know that in nine days they would be annihilated.

On December, 26th 1941 notices were posted throughout the city, these notices ordered: ALL JEWS IN KIEV AND SUBURBS TO THE JEWISH CEMETERY.

The Jews were to be "re-settled". They came and were "re-settled." — beneath the sands of Babi Yar.

Sergei Lutzenko, warden of the cemetery who witnessed the scene, gave evidence as to what happened:

"When the doomed Jews were brought to the neighboring freight yard, they filled the entire Lukianovskaya area.

From my cemetery lodge I could see well how at the ravine's edge the columns were stopped. Then they were put in a row at the very rim of the ravine and shot in the neck by machine guns; children were thrown alive into the ravine. The shooting lasted from dawn to dark.

"Early in the morning the massacre was resumed. New victims were arriving in huge covered lorries, which were sent back at short intervals laden with their belongings. In the evening the ravine was dynamited, so as to cover with earth both the dead and those still alive."

Almost two years later, on August 18, 1943, a large SS detachment arrived in the Babi Yar area. They chose a hundred Jewish captives to exhume the bodies, rob them of their valuables and burn the evidence in huge funeral pyres. Finally, the ashes were reburied in a pit measuring sixty yards long and more than eight feet deep. But even this could not cover the last traces of Ukrainian Jewry.

There is no memorial to the thousands that died there. The ground lies fallow. No marker or monument tells the story for the generations to come. Imme-

diately after the war, the Soviet Government took cognizance of the tragedy.

The state publishing house published several well documented reports on Babi Yar. Krushchev, then General Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, swore that a proper memorial to the victims would be erected over the sight. He didn't keep his word. There are memorials in Germany at Treblinka and Dachau. There are also hundreds of war memorials in the Soviet Union. But the Jewish dead have been forgotten.

In an article in the "Literary Gazette" in 1959 a Soviet writer V. Nekrasov, protested the plans to level the Babi Yar ravine and make a park and stadium out of it.

"Who could think of filling a ravine 30 meters deep and of playing football or enjoying the recreation on the site of this enormous tragedy? No, this should not be allowed. When a man dies he is buried and a tomb is erected on his grave."

But there is no tomb, there is not even a marker to record the graves of 70,000 human beings, Jews. The Soviet brand of anti-Semitism has followed the Jew to his grave. Even in death he is not allowed to rest in peace and with the same dignity afforded to his fellow Russian martyrs.

Comments on this matter were slow in coming. It wasn't until this 1959 article, that we really heard of any Soviet criticism of the leadership's attitude toward the memorial over Babi Yar. Only this year Ilya Ehrenberg, the wishy washy Soviet writer, expressed his sentiments in the magazine "Novy Mir":

"I saw . . . the procession of the doomed marched through the long Lvov Street, the mothers carried their infants, the paralyz-

ed rode in trucks. No relatives of mine were killed. No relatives of mine were among those who perished. But nowhere have I felt so anguished, so orphaned, as on the sands of Babi Yar."

On September 16th of this year Evghenny Yevtushenko recited his poem to a capacity audience in Moscow.

Yevtushenko was soon denounced by many poets. But his popularity didn't allow for any action to be taken against him. Furthermore, political analysts point out that under the leadership of Stalin, such an outburst would never have been allowed. Krushchev doesn't yet wield such power.

One cannot predict if Yevtushenko's work symbolizes a trend of liberal thinking on the part of the Russian intelligentsia. If this poem helps certain elements in Russia to remember the past, it has succeeded beyond all measure.

For while we cannot turn back the clock of history and bring these martyrs back to life we cannot forget them either.

Seventy thousand of our brethren are buried here; each and everyone an individual in his own right. Seventy thousand human beings, none deservant of so ghastly a fate!

We, each and every one of us, has the sacred responsibility to constantly remind ourselves of the past, so that we will never forget its horrors and will be prepared to face the future and the dangers it may hold for our fellow man.

NOTE: This writer is indebted to the "Jewish Forum" for permission to quote excerpts from "The Facts Behind The Poetry of Babi Yar" by Gershon Jacobson in its November 1961 issue.

"Babi Yar"

by EVGHENNY YEVTUSHENKO

There are no memorials over "Babi Yar"—

The steep slope is the only graveside.

I am afraid.

Today I am as old in years as the Jewish people.

It seems to me now that I am a Jew.

And now, crucified on the cross, I die,

And to this very day I bear the marks of the nails.

It seems to me that I am Dreyfus.

The worthy citizenry denounces me and judges me.

I am behind prison bars.

I am trapped, hunted, spat upon, reviled. . . .

I plead with the pogrom thugs

To rears of "Beat the Yids, and save Russia!"

A shopkeeper is beating up my mother. . . .

I know how good is my native land

And how vile it is that, without a quiver in their veins.

The anti-Semites styled themselves with pomp

"The union of the Russian people." . . .

Wild grasses rustle over Babi Yar.

The trees look down sternly, like judges.

Everything here shrieks silently,

And, taking off my cap,

I feel how gradually I am turning grey.

And I myself am nothing but a silent shriek

Over the thousands of thousands buried in this place.

I am every boy who was shot here.

No part of me will ever forget any of this.

Let the "Internationale" ring out

When the last anti-Semite on earth is buried.

There is no Jewish blood in mine,

But I am hated by every anti-Semite as a Jew,

And for this reason,

I am a true Russian.

English: Max Hayward

Courtesy, Jewish Chronicle, London

On The Sidelines

Addled Athletics

by Walter Fingerer

Yeshiva's Mighty Mites have once again begun a most unsuccessful basketball season. They were vanquished by Rider, defeated by Fairfield, and trounced by L.I.U. in their first three Tri-State matches.

Let it not be thought that these losses were premature or unexpected. The sad truth is that Yeshiva's varsity is not the team it has been in the past. There no longer is a Willy Goldstein or an Irv Bader to add class and fluidity to the team. Instead, we have a group of bewildered and "scared" players who lack confidence and spirit.

Yeshiva's Mites jumped; Yeshiva Mites shot—not like a team, certainly not like a varsity! Sam Grossman . . . of whom wonders were expected and plaudits of all sorts given, was to be the link of a successful Yeshiva campaign. What happened to Grossman in the initial games of the '61-62 season is something unexplainable and not easily understandable. Never had he played so badly, nor looked so helpless. Certainly there was no resemblance to the 23-point-average Tri-State star of last year in this year's troubled ace.

From the opening minutes of both contests he lost all grace and with it he lost the ability to control the team—a team that sorely needs him. In the L.I.U. game, Grossman stood holding the ball high above his head, away from opposition shouting "play a double reverse . . . play a B single formation." Grossman's quarterbacking went unheard. The opposition was smooth and polished while Yeshiva was sloppy and insolvent.

It is true that LIU, which had lost 2 of their 3 games going into our contest received phenomenal shooting from their ace, Lenny Sherman, and company. Even so, unbeatable shooting of this sort still does not give Yeshiva's squad the right to fold and collapse into a glorified high school team. Fouls were called so often against Yeshiva that it looked like all they were doing was fouling, fouling . . .

There were, however, some bright spots in this sorrowful game. Bob Podhurst, playing with an injured leg, gave his most outstanding performance as a Mite. He shot well, rebounded well, and defended well. He looked so good that spectators from both benches were overheard saying, "At least Yeshiva has something left for next year." Added to Podhurst's superb playing was the defense of freshman Neil Katz, who proved the only one able to stymie Lenny Sherman's trick dribbling and deadly shooting.

* * *

Yeshiva's fencing varsity, which, according to Coach Tauber, looks forward to a winning season, now stands with a 1-1 record. After defeating C.W. Post in their first encounter with this team, the fencers were decisively defeated by a nationally-ranked Columbia varsity.

Unlike previous seasons, this year's Varsity has a seemingly unbalanced squad. The epee and, especially the foil team could use some improving. Until now they have not measured up to teams of recent years.

Basically, the team must again rely on the talents of their sabermen, who are expected to take 7 of their 9 matches every contest. Captain Warren Enker has displayed considerable talent and should carry the team with another of his 20 bout or more win season.

Mites Defeat Kings Point After Losing First Three

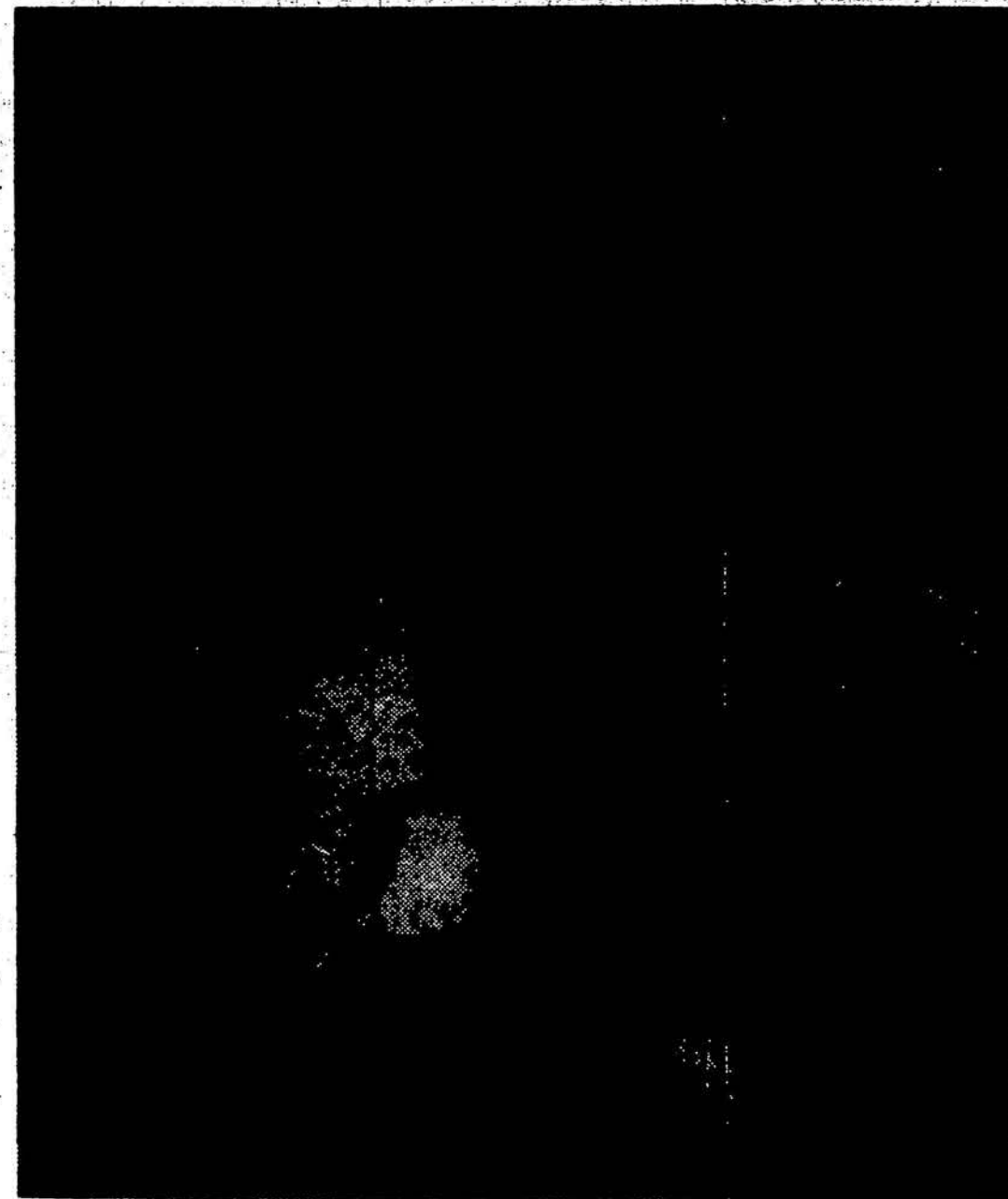
by Stu Berman

After dropping the first three games of the season, YC came on strong to defeat Kings Point Academy by the score of 68-62. Taking command of the game from the opening tap, the Mites' victory was engineered by Sam Grossman, who led the scoring with 25 points. The starting five was greatly aided by the play of three freshmen—Steve Gralla, Neil Katz, and Jay Garsman, who contributed 7 points apiece. Bob Podhurst dumped in 11 points while leading the team in the rebound department.

On Dec. 6, YC travelled to Trenton, N.J. to inaugurate the Tri-State League season at Rider College. Rider emerged victorious in the contest, 77-66. The Mites were down by 2 points at the half and failed to overcome that deficit in the second half. Bobby Barret of the Broncs came up with a hot hand and tallied 25 points. Art Aaron led the YC attack with 14 and freshman Mike Aaronwald scored 10. Following the unsuccessful debut in Trenton, N.J., YC returned home Saturday night, December 9, to play host to Long Island University at Power Memorial Gym in the first home game of the season. For Yeshiva, it was all Podhurst and very little else. Bobby played the best game of his young career, while leading both teams in scoring with 23 points.

He did everything for coach Sarachek but sweep up after the game.

their favor, 83-63. High scorer for the visitors was Andy "Cornflakes" Johnson, with 22 points.



Unfortunately, the Blackbirds of LIU played a flawless second half to post the final score in

On Monday, December 11, YC took to the road again, embarking for Fairfield, Conn. The game with Fairfield University marked the second Tri-State League contest of the season.

In a game marked by unfavorable officiating, Yeshiva's Redmen were defeated 79-71. Sam Grossman regained his scoring touch, gathering 21 points. He was perfect from the foul line, hitting on 7 of 8 attempts. Co-Captain Shelly Wieder displayed heads-up backcourt play and contributed 10 points; Bob "Suitcase" Podhurst garnered 12. The "Stags" of Fairfield had four men in double figures, including Fred Weissmuller with 25 points. The other high scorers were Bob Halter, 18 points, Nick Macarchak, 17 points, and Bob Jenkin, 14 points.

Matmen Confound Opposition But Seton Hall Wins Anyway

by Jerry Schreck

The only noise coming from the chartered bus was the radio playing rock 'n' roll music. What would anyone expect? Our wrestlers were on their way to Seton Hall December 13 and no one felt like horsing around. So the bus kept doing 60 and the boys kept looking out of their windows thinking of what was to come.

The million-dollar field house where the match was to be held looked awesome; it was big and beautiful. The score of the previous match, SHU - 26, Brooklyn Poly - 6, was taken from the scoreboard and our men in blue and white started limbering up.

The stands started to fill up, and the first bout began. Josh Werblowsky's opponent worked for a pin, but by the time the bout ended our 123 pounder had racked up nine points by executing a few well-timed rolls and switches, and Yeshiva won in the first division.

The next four divisions were lost, but in the 157 lb. class Joel Pruzansky did the near impossible. The first-year man, with a matchless blend of determination and strength, fought from being pinned by bridging. (Bridging is arching one's back to concentrate all the weight on one's shoulders in order to avoid getting pinned.)

He held out for one minute and eighteen seconds.

Bob Schwell fought well in nine minutes, tallying six points to win. With the team score 16-6, David Lew pinned his opponent, Fred Petricino, in six minutes forty-nine seconds, scoring his first victory and placing Yeshiva within five points of a tie.

"Killer" Klein, in the unlimited division, showed unlimited ability in getting points from SHU's Bill Cashill. But Bill just wouldn't be pinned and "Killer" had to be satisfied with just winning on points.

Final score: Seton Hall - 16; Yeshiva - 14.

YC Chess Team Mates St. John's

On December 10, the Yeshiva College chess team downed St. John's in its first metropolitan intercollegiate chess match. Yeshiva did not lose a board, gaining three victories and two draws.

All the games were closely contested, lasting between 2½ and 3 hours, and were generally decided by a pawn or two. Winning for Yeshiva were S. Boylan, '63; J. Grossman, '62; and J. Rapaport '63. B. Frankel and B. Weiss '62 gained draws.

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