

Dr. Miller Affirms YU Development in Israel

By RICHARD SCHIFFMILLER

Dr. Israel Miller, assistant to the President for student affairs, has confirmed that Yeshiva will open a center for graduate Jewish studies in Israel in September 1971. This announcement squelches rumors, which circulated both in Israel and in the United States, that YU's Israeli "presence" might not become a reality. There had been some opposition to Yeshiva's plans by Israeli university and *yeshivot* groups. It was also thought that even some high officials in the YU administration were un-



Dr. Israel Miller

happy about Yeshiva University in Israel.

But Yeshiva is moving to Israel, to be located in a suburb of Jerusalem. The institute will feature facilities for a library, dining hall, and a dormitory for single and married students as well as a class room building. The project is the result of a contribution by Mr. Joseph Gruss, a member of the YU Board of Trustees.

The school will enable Yeshiva students to study in Israel while remaining under the aegis of YU. Thus they will not lose credits for their studies, credits which are now sacrificed by students studying in various Israeli *yeshivot*.

By opening a branch in Israel, Yeshiva will be able to add to its faculty, and thus make available to its students, a number of outstanding Israeli scholars. In addition, the school will serve as a focal point for various Yeshiva tours and seminars in Israel during the summer months.

Faculty Overturns Senators' Decision Of Pass-No Credit

By DAVID BUTLER

The P-N grading system which was overwhelmingly approved by a recent Senate meeting ran into unexpected difficulty when presented to the Faculty Assembly for ratification by Dr. Abraham Tauber, chairman of the YC Senate.

The original intent of the proposal was to grant a grade of P to students who had achieved a passing grade in a given subject and no grade for failure. The Faculty Assembly however chose to amend the proposal to

New State Regulations Stir YU Controversy; Students Petition For Redress Of Grievances

Threatening Bundy Monetary Plan Turns YU Non-Denominational; Activates Student Opposition Towards Unprecedented Secularization

By AARON LEWIN

In recent months, increasingly strong fears of an impending "secularization" of YU have been voiced by the more religiously sensitive elements of the student population. Both the Student Organization of Yeshiva and *Hamevasser* have expressed their concern to the Administration over steps recently initiated by the University which they feel will jeopardize the "religious nature" of YU. They point to the new edition of the YC Catalogue which makes no specific reference to RIETS as a reflection of such a deemphasis of the religious qualities of the school and alarmingly point to the "secularization" of the school atmosphere which is manifested, they claim, in a lessening of the uniformity of religious practice and an increase in the laxity of the observance of *mitzvot*. They fear that structural changes such as the incorporation of the Bible courses within the framework of the Hebrew Department are not changes of a purely external nature but reflect an internal and decisive shift, in the religious orientation of the school.

Such cries of "secularization" are not, however, a new phenomenon in the YU experience. Indeed, tensions between the so-called "*yeshiva*" and "University" elements of the institution have existed ever since the YU concept realized itself in the establishment of the institution a half century ago, and prophets of doom have never been hard to find. What is true and new, however, is that YU is now undergoing a process of self-evaluation and self-definition which is leading to both formal and structural changes. Whether one evaluates such changes as "dangerous" (as SOY does) or as "irrelevant" (as the administration surely must) to the ultimate religious quality of the school depends to a very large extent upon one's emotional, religious stance and upon a definition of the nature of YU which is largely subjectively determined. The reactions to date, such as those of SOY and *Hamevasser*, have been to a great extent emotional ones

require a grade of C in order to receive a P while a grade of D or F would receive an N, or no grade. According to Dr. Tauber, a member of the faculty suggested the change at the assembly meeting, and the Senate's original proposal was quickly forgotten in the enthusiasm over the new P-N system. Several faculty members commented that they had been under the impression at the meeting that the amended proposal, if passed by the assembly, would take effect.

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and have not left the student body as a whole in the informed position that enables a rational evaluation. Such an informed position requires the elucidation of three questions: 1) What is the background and the underlying impetus to the changes being enacted? 2) What changes have indeed taken place? 3) What demonstrative effects have such changes precipitated?

Background

The background and the underlying impetus to the changes initiated is the precarious financial situation of the institution which has forced it together with all other educational institutions in the private sector to look to government monies for survival. There is general agreement in educational circles that no institution of higher education can survive today without Federal and State funds. The extent of private funding sources is in-

creasingly diminishing due to numerous economic factors, including new taxation laws, difficulties in borrowing money at reasonable interest rates, the slack in the stock market (the majority of donations are given in the form of paper such as stocks and bonds) and the like. With the drying up of private money sources the institutions must look to the government for sufficient aid not just to maintain quality levels of service but in many cases to enable them to survive at all.

Yeshiva University is in no better position. Indeed, at the present moment, a full twenty-five per cent of the institution's budget comes from the government in various ways and in 1967-68 the institution was thirty-eighth in the country in the amount of Federal assistance received. Mr. Sam Hartstein, director of Pub-

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Bick Demands Revision Of Secular Tendencies

By JOE BELITSKY

Last week the Student Organization of Yeshiva submitted a letter to Dr. Belkin asking him to annul measures undertaken by the University which SOY sees as leading to the "secularization" of the undergraduate division of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary. At the emergency SOY meeting which resulted in the letter to Dr. Belkin, various actions were proposed to cope with the situation. The issue of a strike was not specifically mentioned; however, it was finally agreed that its possibility as an ultimate expression of discontent would not be ruled out.

When questioned about SOY's concern over the issue of secularization, Ezra Bick, SOY president, responded that the issue is one which should concern all university undergraduate divi-

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Students Picket Russian Editors; Debate Ensues Between Leaders

By MORRIS GRINFELD

The Algonquin Hotel on West 44 Street was the scene of the most recent protest sponsored by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. The demonstration on February 5, was directed against eleven Russian newspaper editors on tour in the United States as guests of the American Association of Newspaper Editors. Nearly 100 students of Yeshiva University missed their morning classes in order to voice their concern over the mistreatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

What began as a typical demonstration with the usual songs and signs developed into a confrontation between key SSSJ leaders and a member of the Soviet entourage. This occurred when a special conference was arranged by representatives of the editors. Previously, Mr. Nicholas Daniloff, guide to the Russian group and representative of the AANE, said that the Russians met with American Jewish leaders and had listened to numerous claims and charges. They accepted literature from these groups and stated that they would convey the charges to the Russian government and the Communist Party. After the demonstration began, representatives of the SSSJ were granted permission to meet with Mr. G. Zimanas, editor of the Lithuanian newspaper *Tiesa*, and members of the press.

The conference began with a statement by Mr. Jacob Birnbaum, head of the SSSJ, in which he expressed his desire for closer relations between the USSR and America's Jewry. Such a relationship could lead to meaningful dialogue concerning the status of Russian Jewry. Mr. Zima-



H. Ginsberg

Confrontation at Algonquin.

nas, through an interpreter, replied by saying that demonstrations and similar agitation would not facilitate the realization of this goal. The initial disagreement in which conflicting views were aired, the parties tended to polarize differences of opinion rather than constructively discuss substantive issues.

Questions Cartoons

The first question directed toward Mr. Zimanas concerned the malicious anti-Semitic cartoons and articles in the Soviet press, and the virtual non-existence of Jewish newspapers in the Soviet Union, a country which was once one of the most prolific sources of Jewish literature. Mr. Zimanas immediately replied that he was a Jew and never concealed the fact, but that he had never been reminded so much of his Jewishness until he came to this country. He suggested that the difference between the United States and the Soviet Union lies in a dissimilar understanding of Jewish tradi-

tion. He conceived the Jewish heritage as being within the communist structure and circulated the Jewish love of freedom with communist ideas of struggling for internationalism and desiring to liberate all people through revolution. The Soviet editor cited Karl Marx as an example of a Jew who desired to liberate all people as well as Jews. He emphasized that each nationality in the USSR has equal rights and there is presently a campaign against anti-Semitism. He concluded that his government wasn't anti-Semitic although it admits to being anti-Zionist.

Mr. Zimanas explained the lack of Jewish newspapers by declaring that there is no need for a Jewish press within the Soviet Union. He asserted that the Soviet press allowed for the propagation of all Jewish news without making it necessary to form a separate Jewish newspaper system. He also said that Jew-

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YCSC And Its Future

The Yeshiva College Senate is beginning its second semester of work having overcome the initial instability which accompanies all new institutions. Whether it will adequately fulfill the hopes of the students for a share in the college administration is left to the future, but what seems obvious at the moment is that it is not a panacea for all the problems to be found in the college.

As the Senate's position and realm of activity is delineated the need develops to focus attention on the other arm of student representation — the Yeshiva College Student Council. When it initiated the Senate, Student Council did not realize that its own workings and purpose were being redefined in the process. The Senate has become the primary forum for the discussion of the vital issues of student concern and hence has severely limited the scope of Student Council activity. This year's YCSC has failed to recognize the challenges imposed by the Senate and has therefore neither defined new areas of jurisdiction for itself nor has it evolved a working relationship with the Senate student delegation.

We believe that YCSC has purposes to serve exclusive of the Senate's and that it must continue to function for these purposes. Council's work must now focus, for example, on the areas of curriculum evaluation, student services and social functions and it is these areas that should be given the proper concern. At the same time Council must institute machinery for the guidance of the student delegation to the Senate. By allowing for frequent and informative meetings of senators and council members a valuable link can be established. Council will truly be able to serve the students if it accomplishes this dual purpose.

As the YCSC elections approach and issues are brought into focus we would like to call on all candidates to keep in mind the question of Council's new role in regard to the Senate without forgetting the singular purpose of Council in serving the student body. If they will fairly face the substantive issues that have been raised in regard to Council's purpose then this campaign will fulfill an important function in stabilizing student government.

From the Editor's Desk

Israel and the Editors

By Bernard Firestone

Before I left for Israel with members of the College Editors Tour, I reflected on the reactions of the many Yeshiva students who had visited the Holy Land before. It was to be my first trip to *Aretz* and somehow I wondered how one piece of land could so consume the minds of those who had been there. I was just a bit distressed and bewildered by those who came back from Israel with but one concern, *aliyah*, and whose everyday conversation settled on Israel politics, Israeli education, Israeli girls, etc. How could they so easily cast off a twenty years American existence and submerge themselves in a total devotion to a country, which although satisfies deep traditional feelings, is still foreign to their experience.

The editors I traveled with, from schools as disparate as Harvard and Florida, had no such preconceived notions. They were visiting just another country, were a bit wary of propaganda and were concerned about Arab refugees; but they were basically and surprisingly ignorant of the political issues in the Middle East. Their solutions to the Arab problem were often so simple and so insensitive to Israeli security that I was frustrated both by their lack of knowledge and by their immediate readiness to dictate terms for peace. But one week in Israel educated us all to a sophistication of previous conceptions: the other editors to an awareness of Middle Eastern political complexities and me to a feeling for Israel which every Yeshiva student must at least test if he is both intellectually and emotionally honest.

The purposes of the tour were at the same time blatant and subtle: to encourage tourism on the exterior and to shatter political illusions as an indispensable side-effect. The Israeli government is finally awakening to the success of Arab propagandists and is beginning to realize quite rudely that military victories alone are perilous grounds for peace without an American public and government sensitized to the Jewish fight for survival. Our guide was an extremely intelligent individual able to joust successfully with the most forceful pro-Arab arguments, displaying an uncanny sensitivity to the refugee problem and probably most invaluably, highly representative of a nation which is willing to fight for its life with an amazing degree of intelligence and commitment.

Nine of the thirteen editors were Jewish, but this point is irrelevant if considered in the context of contemporary American university life. The Jews were torn by conflict: by a somewhat nebulous at-

Finalize Exemptions

Yeshiva College currently has a policy that all teachers must give a final examination. In some courses finals may be necessary, but in others they are highly extraneous. In those courses where numerous tests are given a judicious grade can be reached without a final examination. Also, in a small, advanced course where the student-professor relationship is intimate, an exemption would be appropriate.

Presently, on an unofficial basis, exemptions do exist. In some classes, finals count very little or not at all, while students and teachers go through the motions to please the administration. Properly applied the exemptions would be beneficial. *The Commentator* urges the Yeshiva College Senate to consider the exemption proposal for immediate passage in order that it be effected for June finals.

New Sameness

When Dean Rabinowitz took over last year as director of EMC, *The Commentator* took a position of watchful waiting. While we commended him on some of the changes that he had introduced, we cautioned him to "attack the problem concerning the faculty as well as to alleviate undue strains placed upon the students." After one complete semester, we question whether these problems have been dealt with successfully.

Although new teachers have been hired, the level of instruction at EMC is still highly inadequate. In addition, the Dean insists on resorting to stringent rules in his hopes of improving student performances. His recent change of grade requirements for transfer to the college is both unfair and unwarranted. Firstly, such a requirement places too great a burden on the student. Secondly, it is grossly unjust to institute such a procedure at the end of the semester, especially when student council representatives were under the impression that the transfer grade would be several points lower. It is unsound educationally to base reform on the assumption that tougher grading leads to a more motivated student body.

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Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

I find it increasingly hard to understand YU's position in regard to its policy regulations, specifically its dormitory restrictions. In your January 8 issue you quote Dr. Miller as follows:

"The dorm should express Jewish living. YU is not an ordinary school and certain standards must be established." Why the dorms should express Jewish living when the college itself doesn't — admission to all regardless of race, creed or religion — I cannot comprehend. Furthermore, the school I now attend, Hebrew University, also expresses Jewish living and none of these restrictions are in force. How in the world will hot plates, refrigerators, TV sets, card playing and visitation regulations affect Jewish living. Anyone who wants to play cards will do so regardless of regulations. Having girls in one's room will, contrary to the opinion of many *Rebbeim*, lead to a more healthy relationship — a fact I have witnessed here at Hebrew University. This is also true in a religious school like Bar-Ilan where while the official policy is no visitation of the opposite sexes, visiting goes on without penalty.

What might I ask is not ordinary about YU? That certain standards must be met I agree — in the field of education — not childish dormitory regulations. A friend of mine at Hebrew University attended Bar-Ilan's *Ulpan*. He was a little religious before going there but after completion became completely non-religious. He bitterly complained of the restrictions there — compulsory *minyucn* attendance and *yarmulka* wearing. I fear that this boy is the type YU may be getting in the future. In this light, do not the above regulations seem ridiculously childish.

It is not Dr. Miller I criticize. Rather it is the whole YU administration that keeps treating its students like babies. Only when one attends another university for a year does he get a true picture of how immaturely he has been treated.

Howard Goldberg '71



tachment to an Israel which they somehow felt belonged to them and by Israeli "aggressions" which ran counter to their more cosmopolitan and moral philosophies. As one Jewish editor told me when we arrived in Tel Aviv, "I was here five years ago and felt an unqualified attachment, but today I'm really bothered by my identification with Israel."

The non-Jews could see no difference between Israel on the West Bank and the United States in Viet Nam. War was war and neither side could be condoned for shooting, no matter the stakes involved. West Bankers were Palestinians, refugee camps were concentration camps and Jews were unwanted in Gaza just as Americans were unwanted in Song My. And most important, war and conquest conditioned people to brutal, unthinking militarism; why should Israelis be any different?

I will not delve into the process of impressions and change as the group of editors interacted intelligently and evolved conclusions. Suffice it to say that opinions changed, and impressions were made. We were all struck by the seeming endlessness of the conflict; speaking to Arabs and Jews convinced us that positions were irreconcilable yet understandable from both sides. We left pessimistically yet more aware that Israel's battle was singular in the annals of history. As one of the non-Jewish editors pointed out on the last day of our trip, "There's a basic difference between the way an Israeli soldier is trained and an American. Americans are trained to kill, to submit to discipline, to be stupid beasts. Israelis are trained to fight yet to question, to battle, yet to be aware of whom and why they are fighting, to make war yet sincerely pray for peace."

I myself needed no conversion to Israeli political views; I required a test of attachment. I had to find out for myself if all I had been fed from my youth did not rest on a fantasy. The implications were staggering; had I not felt an overpowering feeling for Israel, a life time which had been based on Zionism would have to be reevaluated seriously. Again, there is not enough room in this article to discuss the reaction process, just to jot down the conclusion. Everyone at Yeshiva University, from Dr. Belkin to the most insignificant freshman, is obligated to attempt to confront the reality of Israel in person, if only for a week. For people who pray *HaSheveinu* every morning and who posit Israel as the ultimate *nirvana*, it is intellectually and spiritually dishonest to refuse to make an effort to see Israel even once.

Lips' Quips



Jews Without Judaism

By Joseph Telushkin

The Shalit controversy in its broader perspective, again raises a problem that beset Israel since its inception, that is the extent to which religious legislation should determine secular legislation. It is an unfortunate fact of life that while religion came in large purpose to teach men the virtues of love, discussions about it in the public sphere (particularly in Israel) are, most often, carried on in an atmosphere of hate. However, while the manner in which the controversy rages is repugnant and tragic, the issues it suggests must be confronted and resolved.

It is perhaps impossible to adopt a position on the issue without of necessity being insensitive to legitimate claims of at least one of the contending groups. But this is not a theoretical issue which can be resolved by remaining cognizant of the justice on both sides, and doing nothing. A wrong conclusion is sometimes superior to the anarchic disorder which will result from no conclusions at all, so that though aware of the tensions, I will suggest for consideration the following observations, many of which are undoubtedly familiar.

If one wishes to discuss it in non-theological, sociological terms a primary reason for the survival of the Jewish people has been the unity which has characterized them, a unity which has generally transcended denominational arguments. If Israel ends the necessity for a "religious get" (divorce decree) and legislates that a civil decree is sufficient, a horrible blow will be struck at this unity. Any further children a mother would give birth to from another husband (after only obtaining a civil divorce) would be *Mamzerim*, and any Jew bound by the Torah's legislation would be forbidden to marry them or their offspring eternally (or at least until the Messiah comes). Thus, as they would intermarry with irreligious Jews, who do not feel bound by this law, the percentage of people in each generation classified as *Mamzerim* would escalate. For the Orthodox Jew there is no way around the biblical decree. (R. Tarfon's stratagem in *Mishna Kiddushim* 3:13 for partial evasion is not relevant here.) It is not a question of indifference to suffering engendered. Rather

it is the belief which has been well articulated by Rav. Aharon Lichtenstein that "the basic principle that normative Judaism as a divinely ordained order upon *Knesset Israel* is not my personal possession to renounce." (*Judaism* Fall 1966 p.310) Orthodox Jews will be compelled to start keeping Books of Legacies, certifying which families are "pure."

The obvious ensuing division of Israel into two camps which would result is tragic to contemplate. The bitterness expressed now would be as nothing compared to the bitterness which will be expressed when large sectors of the populace are considered "tref" as regards entrance into the normative Jewish community. Nor would it be reasonable to minimize the threat inherent here, for it is specifically among the non-religious elements (who would be more likely to only obtain a civil divorce) that the divorce rate is higher, and as Israel becomes more urbanized and affluent it is likely to go higher still. Currently in the U.S. between one-third and one-fourth of marriages end in divorces. One need not substitute such awesome percentages in Israel to see the frightening situation which could emerge.

But some critics of Church-State relationship will object. They will note that the large majority of Israeli citizens, cognizant of the implications of their act, would subsume themselves under the religious demands. They contend that it is only a small percentage of people who feel that their civil liberties are being unjustly limited and for such a small percentage the state need not be coerced.

This argument has a certain appeal, but it is naive. When Senator Goldwater opposed the Civil Rights act of 1964 he explained his negativism by asserting that "you can't legislate morality." The liberal position was sounder. It recognized that while law cannot always cause an immediate moral response, it can impose a social norm which will eventually be manifested at the level of action. Thus, had the Supreme Court in 1954 followed Goldwater's course I have little doubt but that segregated schooling would still be the law of the South. By legislating an order to integrate, a new social norm was established and though the

South resisted strenuously at first, the level of resistance to the idea of integration has dramatically declined. All the moral homilies about justice could not accomplish the transformation that a legal decree could. So, too, in Israel. Currently religious marriage and divorce is the legal norm in Israel and as such many people indifferent to religion will willingly accede to the ritual. Were the legal norm changed it is likely that the social norm would be affected. Though the implications of civil divorce are serious, if the state did not demand a religious divorce, the dimensions of the seriousness would be minimized in people's eyes, as they would expect the state to legislate in areas of grave significance. By not requiring religious divorce the state would give a social impetus to the religiously indifferent to not get a religious divorce. And so it is naive to assume that in the absence of a legal imperative an equivalent number of people would concern themselves with this religious law. Logic indicates rather that a revision of the state law would cause a significant growth of civil divorces.

There is a very tragic element involved here. The Jewish existence in the diaspora was largely maintained because of fulfillment of the principle that "All Israel are concerned one with another."

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Colonel Examines Role Of Security

By ELLIOT ROYSTON

Any educational institution of considerable size presents various problems concerning the safety and welfare of faculty and students. A university with approximately 8,000 students and 4 campuses, the maintenance of safety at Yeshiva requires the implementation of measures to insure the security of the school. With this consideration, Yeshiva University chose as its chief of safety and security the rugged, forceful veteran of three wars — Colonel Robert Marmorstein.



YUPR

Colonel Marmorstein

Having served at his present position for the past thirteen months, Colonel Marmorstein defines his responsibilities as the "provision of security and safety of all personnel on all the campuses from external and internal harassment." At the present time, he considers most security problems internal. The Colonel feels that the rash of petty thefts that have taken place in the past few months, particularly in the high school dormitory, for example, are not due to strangers entering the dormitories, but to some students who, themselves, feel compelled to steal. Often, money and valuables are stolen from the high school lockers while the students attend gym class. When asked about the possibility of thefts being committed by employees of the university, he responded, "I have no intention of accusing an individual unless I have some definite proof that he has stolen something." The Colonel stressed that the appearance of any cogent proof of theft by Yeshiva personnel would lead to prompt action and the

immediate intervention of the police.

Most Yeshiva College students vividly remember the violence that occurred in the fall of 1968. During that time several students were attacked, victims of weapons such as knives and car antennae. Colonel Marmorstein attributes the decrease in those incidents to the prosecution of several juvenile delinquents from the area; potential muggers and molesters, hearing of these prosecutions, fear that similar action would be taken against themselves and consequently practice restraint in their criminal doings. Since coming to Yeshiva University, the Colonel has helped to reduce unpleasant incidents by having lights installed on Amsterdam Avenue and by requesting the supervision of addi-

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Kennel Club Stages Canine Show

By ISAAC GEWIRTZ

On February ninth and tenth the public was given the opportunity of watching a few hundred dogs move their bowels in Madison Square Garden. The annual Kensington Dog Show had returned to New York. Though most New Yorkers are witnesses every day to the scene enacted at the Garden once a year, approximately 500 of them paid \$3.50 for the privilege to see it performed with pomp and ceremony on Monday night. They were duly regaled with the familiar canine rituals of the raised leg and squatting haunches.

The arena floor on which the dogs were exhibited was covered by an enormous patchwork green threadbare cloth. It had obviously been used expressly for the show many times in the past. Small blotches of a chalk-powder nature and color (the source of which I've already hinted at), spotted the carpet in a random pattern. The perimeter of the carpet, was marked off by small red wooden boxes with yellow signs in front of each. A different dog breed was written in red on each sign. The function of the boxes was not only to serve as a stand for their cardboard signs. Any judge worth his salt can identify the breed of any dog placed before him, and had no need for cardboard signs. For that matter, the audience hadn't much use for them either, since one would have needed powerful binoculars to read their lettering from the airy regions of the general admission seats. The signs may have been placed there for the dogs. I can be more exact as to the function of the



B. Levy

Anonymous dog.

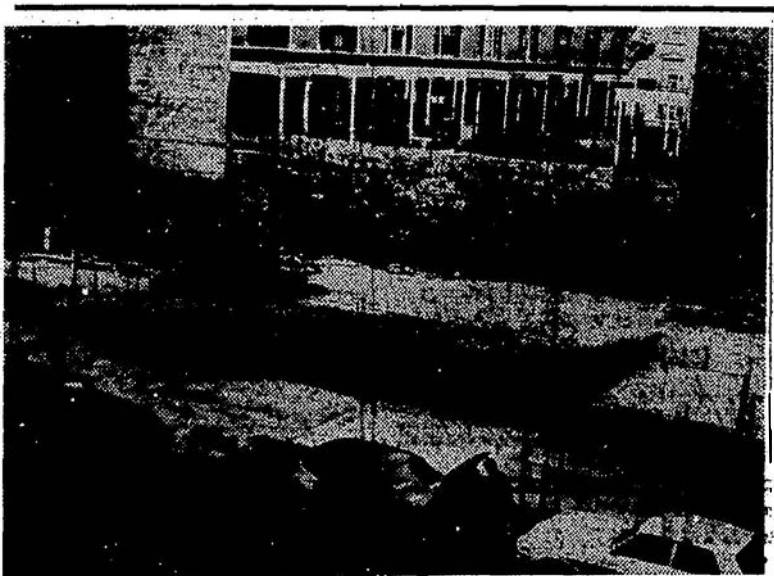
small red boxes. They were in great demand though not always used.

Prosaic Activity

The placement of small red boxes around the perimeter of the arena of a dog show may appear to be quite a small, simple and uninspired idea. In fact, however, it reflects an incisive mind: a mind which knows canine psychology and which can empathize with the dog. The performance of bodily functions may seem to be a quite prosaic activity, but when it is placed in a theatrical context it can be heightened to an artistic level. When the activity is performed under the bright lights of MSG, when each outburst of doggy nervousness is greeted by waves of thunderous applause, it becomes clear that the subject of canine defecation must be investigated in the interests of psychology and art.

What most dog owners fail to recognize is that dogs are like human beings. They, too, betray their nervousness. They, however betray their nervousness in a more extreme form than their human counterparts. The dog show is an important moment in a dog's life and it often betrays the pressures of its responsibility to do well. What I found most intriguing was that one class of dog would bear up under the stress much better than another class. Five representatives of what is termed the working class of dog seemed quite cavalier in their attitude. They wagged their tails energetically but did not jump about excitedly or express a need to use the red boxes. The second class of dog I observed, the terriers, seemed more high strung. The terrier carries himself with an aristocratic

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B. Spivack

When asked about the area being fenced in behind the library one YU official responded characteristically, "I know, and I don't know. If I knew I might tell you, but then again I might not."

Senate Debates Numerous Items; Language Requirements Heads List

By GEORGE JAKUBOVIC and ELLIOT ROYSTON

The eighteenth session of the Yeshiva College Senate was called to order last Thursday February 12 at 3:00 p.m.

The chairman, Dr. Tauber, opened the meeting by paraphrasing a letter received from Dr. Hershkovics. He stated that the Senator could not appear at Senate meetings because they conflicted with his teaching and guidance hours on Thursday. As a solution to this problem Dr. Hershkovics requested that the Faculty Assembly find an alternate for his seat, not specifying however whether this meant a replacement or proxy.

Dr. Tauber then read a letter from Mr. Zeides, head of the Pollock Library. The letter brought to the attention of the Senators that a cutback on purchases and acquisitions to his library are in effect and that the position held by Mr. Fairstone, the reference librarian, is now vacant. He proposed that a joint meeting of the Senate and Library committee discuss this matter. Instead the Senators sent the issue to the Agenda Committee.

Foreign Language Overhaul

Dr. Weidhorn, head of the Curriculum Committee then addressed the senators on the language requirement at Yeshiva College. He stated that two years ago the then chairman of the Curriculum Committee, Dr. Fleischer, requested a faculty response to his committee's proposal for a 2 year language requirement. As was tabulated at the time the science department favored a one year requirement because of the burdening work load on their students while the non-science department favored a 2 year requirement. And this is the inherited situation today.

Dean Bacon pointed out that if math and physics majors would be required only one year of a foreign language there would in effect be discrimination against other BA candidates with two year requirements.

The Dean also proposed that a two year language requirement



H. Leibtag

Senators discussed several issues at the last Senate meeting. Topics ranged from the possible resignation of Dr. Hershkovics to the library cutback.

be instituted for all YU students. Senator Weiss stated that Hebrew in itself was a legitimate fulfillment of the language obligation. Furthermore, he could see no need for a two year language requirement. The matter was tabled.

Senator Zaitchick, chairman of the ad hoc committee on registration then asked that his report be passed on to the next session.

The Senate moved on to the next issues on the agenda, submitted by Senator Kurzmann back in mid-October. After long debate and numerous amendments the motion stood as follows: that students in YC be allowed to register for 18 credits or 18½ credits if they qualified for 17 or 17½ credits. The extra credit could be raised only if it was a transfer credit from a religious division. Dean Bacon pointed out however that such a motion would put the entire undergraduate program in jeopardy with the State Education Department since it could not under-

stand how it is physically possible to undertake a double program as it now stands let alone any new addition. This motion was defeated.

Another motion by Senator Kurzmann on summer credits was tabled to the next meeting after hearing new evidence.

Rabbi Groff was to deliver a report on admissions but a motion for adjournment was made. He will deliver that report as the first matter of business before the Senate meeting today at 1:45 p.m.

ENGAGED

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Westminster Presents Annual Canine Contest

(Continued from page 3, col. 5)

beauty. Some have the appearance of old Scottish lords or English Barons. Two of them could carry over their courtly nature to the control of their intestinal functions. A more sensitive lot than the working dog, they seemed more tense and inhibited. After having leaped to their hind legs to snatch a dog biscuit from their trainer's hands, they would quickly drop to the floor and sulk, as if embarrassed at having committed a faux pas.

Standing Ovation

As the moment of judgment approached each dog felt his own burden press more heavily upon him. One by one, the weak-willed ones first, they succumbed to the pressure and lifted a leg over the pretty red boxes. Many disregarded them as well. A few spineless ones acted out in mid-arena what their owners were doing privately in their trousers. At each fresh dropping a stenorian voice boomed over the loudspeaker, "Cleanup men to the floor!" A small frail man in janitorial costume shuffled out to the small brown mound and sprinkled it with a white powder. He then swept the entire mess into a dainty brass pan leaving a white powder spot behind. Accordingly the cleanup men received one of the outstanding ovations of the evening.

Winning Activity

The highlight of any dog show to the dog lover is the awarding of the prizes. The first-place winner, one would assume, possesses a sinuous moral and psychologi-

cal fibre which would subvert to the need for any public display of body functions. Indeed this was the case among the terriers. The first place winner had never lost control of himself during the entire show. After having been chosen as the blue ribbon winner and crouching securely beside his owner and the officiating judge, he must have relaxed his iron will. For when the photographers flashed their bulbs at this idyllic scene, he slowly rose on all fours and began relieving himself. For one very long minute the proud terrier revealed the more human aspect of his otherwise stoic nature. As the minute wore on, the volume of applause rose until it merged with the frantic command being given over the loudspeakers "Cleanup Men! Cleanup Men!" After the terrier had fully relieved himself he executed a pert about-face and trotted off to the appreciative cries of the audience.

A fine performance was given in the Garden last week. A very fine performance on behalf of man's best friend.

YC Senate Objects To Faculty Change

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

They were unaware that, as the new P-N plan had not passed by the Senate, the Faculty Assembly's action was in effect no more than a veto of the Senate's proposal.

Dr. Tauber saw it fit, however to send out a letter to all of the YC Senators, advising them of the new situation and requesting them to contact him if there were any objections. Though not all of the Senators replied there were a substantial number who objected to the new amendment. Subsequently, at the Senate meeting of February 5, it was agreed to resubmit the original proposal for a P-N system, along with an explanation as to why it should remain intact.

The next Faculty Assembly meeting is scheduled for February 25, and Dr. Tauber is rather confident that the proposal will be approved.

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Examination Of Facts Tempers SOY "Secularization" Cry

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)
 ublic Relations explained the situation most succinctly: "Copping out of federal and state aid means the end of YU."

Bundy Law

The cry by private institutions for increased governmental aid led to the establishment by Governor Rockefeller of New York State of a select committee headed by McGeorge Bundy to study the feasibility of State aid to private institutions. The findings of this committee, accepted by the New York State Legislature, led to the so-called "Bundy Law" of 1968 which allocated aid to private non-sectarian four year colleges, according to the number of Bachelors, Masters and Doctorates the institutions awarded each year. For 1969-70, 24 million dollars was earmarked for allocation.

Yeshiva University, of course, has applied for assistance under this law, and it is in the process of meeting the constitutional requirements of the law that the "changes" under dispute were effected. These changes are all of a formal, legal nature and embroil YU in the perennial and consistently thorny constitutional problem of the "separation of Church and State."

Eligibility for support under the "Bundy Law" (and thus for subsequent monies given by the State or channelled through the State) includes the stipulation that the receiving institutions meet both State and Federal constitutional requirements. The liberal and rather vague wording of the "Establishment Clause" of the First Amendment ("Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof") has generally enabled institutions with religious overtones to receive federal monies that are earmarked for specifically non-religious purposes, though the

Jews?

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)
 What gives impetus to such a statement was the feeling of our unity which would be most beautifully fulfilled when we return to Zion. Such a beautiful dream will become a nightmare if the Jewish state will have been created to preside over the dissolution of the Jewish people.

(The above article is the first of two on the subject of "Religion and State in Israel.")

constitutionality of even this position has been questioned in court in several states. The New York State Constitution, however, is much more specific and nominally forbids any aid whatsoever to religiously affiliated institutions. The commonly called "Blaine Amendment" to the Constitution which Governor Rockefeller recently has asked the legislature to repeal reads:

"Neither the State nor any sub-division thereof shall use its property or credit or any public money or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance . . . of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught. . . ."

Not Catholic

Yeshiva University, together with other institutions with religious overtones, was thus forced to define for itself a legal posture which would satisfy the constitutional requirements as understood by the State. The criteria which the State set as the legal determinants of a non-sectarian institution are quite specific, but because they are directed towards the elimination of Church affiliated schools in the Catholic sense, YU's position is not as precarious as one would naturally think. Unlike the Catholic colleges, YU is not in any legal sense under the control or the direction of any "religious denomination," nor does it re-

ceive financial assistance from any "religious body." Its stated purposes as set forth in the charter granted by the State Regents claim that "YU is operated exclusively for educational purposes." According to the University charter and policy, the faith of a candidate for an administrative, governing board or faculty position is not at all relevant for his selection, nor is it relevant in the application for admission and for financial aid.

It is the criteria relating to the place of religion in the school itself which raise the thorny legal problems, but even here YU has relatively solid ground to stand upon, YU never filed with the State Education Department a Certificate of Religious or Denominational Institution, and from its inception always claimed to be legally a non-sectarian school. YU never included under its corporate structure a theological school (a fact which is not commonly known) — the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary never had legal affiliation to the University and was always classified as a separate non-degree granting institution. And degrees such as the BRE, BHL, MHL which the State now sees as being of a "religious nature" are no longer being offered by YU according to its revised charter.

Definition

One real area of difficulty remains — defining the exact place of religion in the school program. Clearly, a non-sectarian institu-

tion must be one that does not oblige the learning of a denominational doctrine nor can it explicitly require religious observance. For the YU student who is awoken each morning for *minyan* attendance, it is admittedly difficult to see how such a claim can be made. Yet, the claim has been made and apparently with valid legal justification. The exact nature of this

Bob Weiss, YCSC vice-president, announced that today between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. there will be eleven summer camp directors visiting Yeshiva for the purpose of employment interviews. Anyone interested in arranging for an appointment should contact Bob in MD 629. Interviews must be made in advance and will be scheduled on a first come first serve basis.

legal stance is hard to ascertain but apparently involves both the fine legal distinction between "required" and "encouraged" and the conceptual distinguishability between Jewish doctrine and "religious doctrine" in the Catholic connoted sense of dogma and catechism.

This then, in summary form, is the position YU has adopted vis-a-vis the State. The second question now presents itself: What practical changes have indeed occurred? In effect, little of note has occurred. The most substantive change resulting from the "legal posturing" of YU in Albany has been the elimination of the BRE and BHL degrees, but there are few who bemoan their passing. In fact, this change promises to be a beneficial one for it has forced along with it a total reevaluation of the course and degree requirements for the Erna Michael College and the Bernard Revel School, which reevaluation can only lead to an upgrading of the schools' standards. Furthermore, it has opened the possibility to a long needed overhaul of RIETS and the possibility of its applying for status as a degree granting institution, awarding the religious degrees of MHL and the like.

The second change to be noted

is the incorporation of the Bible courses within the Hebrew Department. This too should have positive side-effects — courses which have more or less hung in limbo can now be structurally aligned within a bona fide department and program.

Finally, changes have been made in the rhetoric of image-projection, in the productions of the public relations department. Specific mention of RIETS is judiciously omitted from the YC Catalogue and specific mention is made of the non relevance of race in the admissions criteria, a policy to which YU was legally bound always but which it had omitted to publicize until necessity demanded.

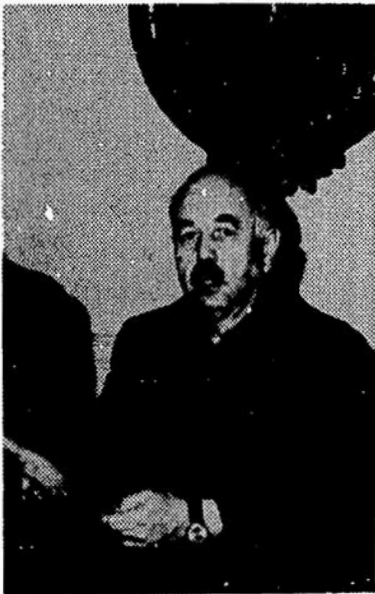
It is, of course, the answer to the third question which will ultimately determine one's response to the whole situation: What demonstrative effect have such changes produced? From an objective, non-emotional stance, one must surely admit that no demonstrative effects have occurred in the day-to-day life of the school. Every student still attends Judaic Studies classes, a *minyan* is still held each morning, noon and evening, and *Shabbat* observance is still maintained in the dormitories. There is, of course, deviation from the norm, but certainly no more than can be expected from the heterogeneous nature of the student population and certainly none directly attributable to the newly discovered non-sectarian definition of the school.

A good part of the alarm recently expressed stems from the feeling that with this new legal posture YU forfeits the right or the ability to enforce "religiosity" within the school and the spectre is raised of a YU overrun by non-Jews and by Jews who openly flout religious values and who "opt out" of taking any Judaic Studies. But surely "religiosity" is not a forceable commodity and the success of YU till now in maintaining religious values and a religious atmosphere is due directly to the joined efforts and will of administrators, teachers and students alike. Its success in the future surely hinges on the same and not on legal posturings and catalogue productions.

Soviet Editor Claims Russian Jews Collaborated With Nazi "Butchers"

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)
 ish authors can write articles concerning Judaism in Russian newspapers if they wish.

Mr. Birnbaum attacked the Soviet allegation of Jewish collaboration with the Nazis in World War II. He revealed a cartoon which appeared in a Russian newspaper depicting a Jew kissing the boot of a Nazi soldier and charged that this caricature insulted the dignity and integrity of the Jewish people. Mr. Birnbaum also claimed that this sort of propaganda endangers the security of all Jews in Russia. Mr. Zimanas responded that certain Jews did collaborate and that they did "lick the boots of the Nazi butchers." He contended that Russian partisans had offered weapons and shelter to the Jews in the ghetto but that the Zionist and religious elements paid by the Nazis succeeded in convincing the Jews to remain; thus they were eventually slaughtered. The blame for the mass murders lies with those elements who restrained the Jews and it is therefore necessary for these subversives to be "unmasked and criticized." Mr. Zimanas also referred to present day relations between Israel and West Germany as proof of Zion-



Soviet Editor

istic collaboration with a regime containing a Neo-Nazi element.

Mr. Birnbaum finally questioned the Russian editor about the letters, which Jews had smuggled out of Russia, telling of ill treatment, discrimination and of their inability to emigrate. Mr. Zimanas answered that "in order to force the Jews to leave one would have to pass racist laws . . . those that want to leave can. I can also give names of those who want to come back."

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Sternberg Lists Accomplishments Of Student Government To Date

By JOSEPH RATZERSDORFER

In reviewing the accomplishments of his administration during the fall semester, Richard Sternberg, president of YCSC, pointed specifically to the establishment of an Undergraduate Commission and the agreement with the administration to convert all of RIETS Hall into a dormitory and the structure which formerly housed Pollack Library into a student union building. Mr. Sternberg also mentioned the writing of the Student Court's first penal code.

The Undergraduate Commission, which will consist of members of the administration, Dr. Belkin, a member of the Board of Trustees and the executives of the various undergraduate student councils, is important inasmuch as students will be able to regularly discuss their problems directly with Dr. Belkin. The Commission is expected to meet three times this term and whenever necessary in case of an emergency.

In discussing his plans for the present semester, Mr. Sternberg stated that his primary concern will be the Undergraduate Commission. He hopes that the Commission will be able to formulate long-range plans for the University in both the religious and secular field. Another item of YCSC action will be the publication of a curriculum evaluation to be distributed to the student body. A committee has already been established to undertake the survey, which will be published in tabular form, with the percentage breakdown of how students respond to each question.

Meetings Planned

In addition, Mr. Sternberg hopes to meet with the Senate



M. Fromovitz
Big plans?

Committee on Curriculum Evaluation in an effort to familiarize them with various student problems. The importance of such a meeting, according to Mr. Sternberg, is to further "sensitize" the faculty to student problems.

To help stimulate YC Senate activity, Mr. Sternberg plans to form a Student Council committee which will formulate a group of academic proposals on which the Senate will be asked to act.

A revamping of registration procedures is also anticipated. It could include such improvements as registration by mail and registration in May.

YCSC plans to sponsor a group of lectures for the spring term. Speakers that have already been contacted include Judge Jacob Bazak of Jerusalem and State Senate Minority Leader Joseph Zaretsky.

Student Parking

Mr. Sternberg added that he had sent a note to the Space Committee, whose chairman is Dean Bacon, recommending that the parking lot behind the Gottesman Library be given to YCSC for student use, since the

faculty already has access to the lot near the former location of Pollack Library. He has not yet received a reply from the committee.

In apologizing for the delay in the publication of the Student Directory, Mr. Sternberg stated that it had been delayed by the University production department.

Finally, Mr. Sternberg thanked the Alumni Association for their donation of \$3,000 for the refurbishing of the Morgenstern lounge, and said that preliminary plans for the refurbishing had already been submitted.

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Possibility Of Secularization At YU Irks Bick; Advocates Grad.-Undergraduate Separation

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

sions. He added that he will be in touch with other undergraduate presidents to determine if any mutual action is feasible. Already, the JSS Student Council has agreed to back SOY.

Mr. Bick emphasized that YU is now in the precarious position of losing its identity as a *yeshiva*. According to the SOY president, the University is relying on the religious orientation of the present administrative leaders to preserve that identity and to prevent the secularization situation from getting out of hand. He questioned, however, whether this could be successfully maintained by pointing out that in this institution anything could happen.

Viewing the situation from its political standpoint, Bick doubted the necessity of the administration's policy of attempting to meet the requirements of the

Bundy Act. The Bundy Act is the New York State law through which the state extends aid to private non-sectarian institutions. Mr. Bick believes that the stipulation of the University that each student attend a religious studies division is not in conforming with the requirements of the Bundy Act, and believes that it can be successfully challenged in court.

The SOY president said that his organization would accept the unification of RIETS, now a separate entity, with the other undergraduate divisions. Accordingly, there should be a complete distinction made by the University as to its graduate and undergraduate divisions. Therefore, Mr. Bick concluded the administration should remove the undergraduate divisions and RIETS from the requirements of the Bundy Act, and admit that they are sectarian institutions.

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Colonel Reviews Job

(Continued from page 3, col. 5)

tional police. While certainly not condoning the acts of violence committed against Yeshiva students in the surrounding area, he disapproves of those students who, armed with weapons, organize "posses" to search out attackers.

As a means of protecting the Yeshiva University premises, Colonel Marmorstein has engaged a guard service both day and night. At all times at least two guards are present at Yeshiva College; often as many as four watch the grounds. In one week, a contingent of thirty-two guards work in the Yeshiva University complex. Confronted with the fact that Yeshiva guards can often be seen sleeping in the dormitory lounges during the night, the Colonel replied that in such cases appropriate action, such as deduction of pay, is taken. He hopes that a student will report any incident of a guard sleeping, for "it is the Yeshiva student who pays the guard's salary in the first place; a guard not performing correctly, in effect, is stealing money from the Yeshiva student." Yet, Colonel Marmorstein realizes the efficiency of the guards in "detecting fires, floods, electric failures and in calling ambulances for ill students."

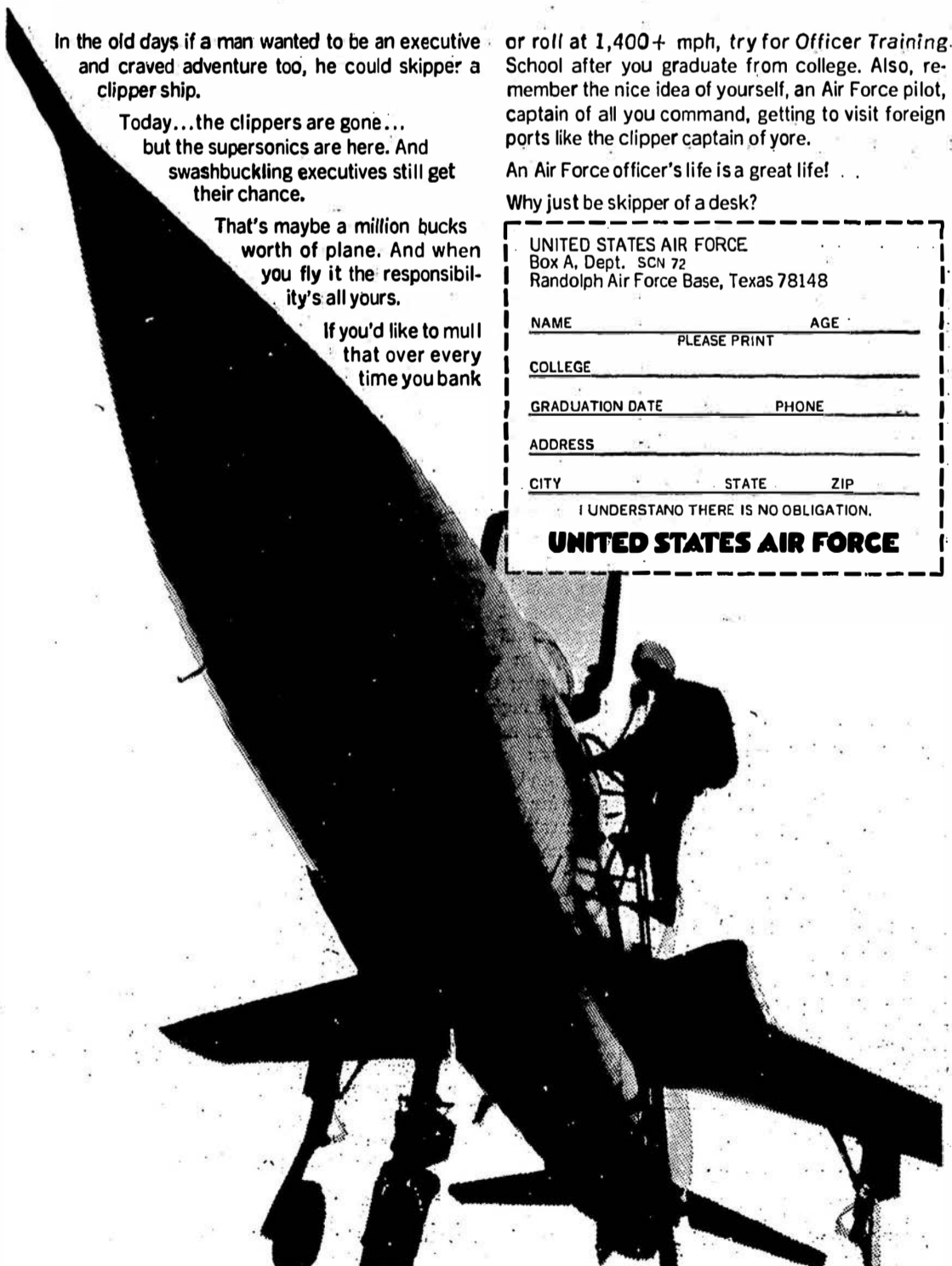
A major problem on most college campuses concerns the illegal use of drugs. Colonel Marmorstein realizes that as a college with a student body of 1300, Yeshiva College certainly has its share of those who use drugs pri-

marily marijuana; yet in comparison to other schools, such as New York University or Columbia University, the problem of drugs at Yeshiva College remains limited and minor. Furthermore the main concern of the Safety and Security Division at Yeshiva University is not simply prohibiting the use of drugs on campus as much as preventing actions

The Editor in-Chief and Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR would like to wish a speedy recovery to David Krieger, Mike Gordon, Mark Huberman and Reuben Nayovitz

such as theft or vandalism that may ensue as the result of one's taking these drugs. The Colonel stresses, however, that should the use and selling of drugs develop into a major concern at YU, the administration would take harsh measures and consider the involvement of the police.

Looking to the future, Colonel Marmorstein anticipates increased violence in the area around YC. As the weather gets warmer, people remain outside for a longer period; thus, a greater opportunity for crime exists. Students walking to "Carvel's" or the "Nocki Nosh," situated near a bar, should show extreme care — and report any incident to the proper authorities at school. Basically, Colonel Marmorstein states that "only with the total cooperation of the students can the security and safety of the campus be maintained."



Fencers Display Winning Record As Taubermen Defeat Fordham

By SHELDON FEINSTEIN
Yeshiva's Taubermen put their record above .500 for the first

time this season with a home victory against Fordham University. The match, which took

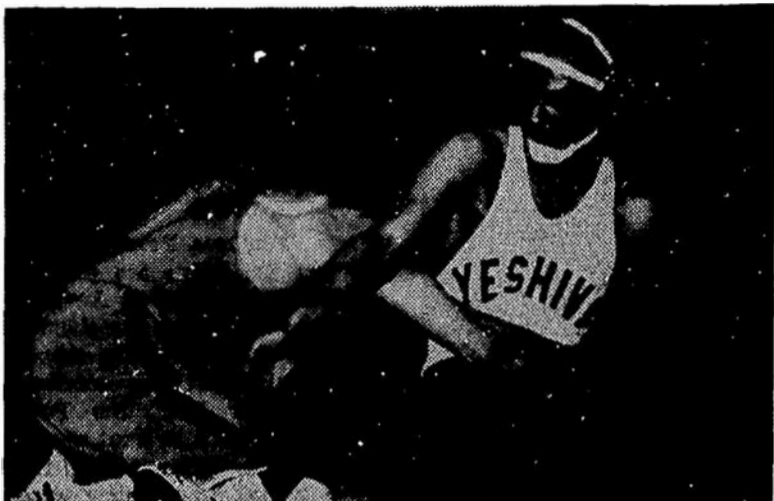
place on February 12, was clinched at 14-8, but the final score was 14-13 as the substitutes failed to win a bout.

The team was led by sabre which had 7 victories against two losses, and sabre was led by Captain Leo Brandstatter, who for the second match in a row won three bouts while losing none. Sabre got the swordsmen off to a quick start when Brandstatter, Larry Rosman, and Leo Beer all won their matches. Herbie Krantman, the co-captain, brought the score to 4-0 with an impressive 5-2 victory. However, losses by Shlomo Hochberg and Solly Dan ended all hopes of a shutout and made the score 4-2. However, Charlie Sprung and Larry Gelb came back with impressive, back-to-back 5-1 victories in epee to offset a loss by Mike Schoffman and the score stood at 6-3.

In the next go-around, Rosman and Brandstatter again took victories in for sabre, while Beer lost. Hochberg and Krantman won in foil while Gelb was the lone victor in epee. Thus, with the match two thirds over, the score was 11-7 in favor of Yeshiva. When Beer and Brandstatter won in sabre it was 13-7,

Marty Knecht came in for Rosman and fenced well, but lost 5-3. Mark Weinraub, in for his first bout, fell behind 2-0, then came back to win 5-3 and clinch the match. Then it was the turn of the substitutes and their 5 straight losses show that they need the game experience.

Weiss and Terry Pin In Grapplers Victory



B. Spivak

Rubin and foe get acquainted.

(Continued from page 8, col. 3) five points came on a forfeit by Yeshiva in the 142 pound slot.

In the matches that were held, Bob Weiss and Avi Terry pinned their opponents with Terry's win coming in the first period. The other winners for Yeshiva were Gary Rubin and Noah Nunberg. In an exhibition match held at

the unlimited class, Shim Katz pinned the Manhattan grappler for his second win of the season. The team seemed much improved physically as a result of their rigorous workout by Coach Ellman on a seven day a week basis.

YU Whales Harpooned

(Continued from page 8, col. 3) of a cohesive, smooth-moving offense.

Bright spots for the Whales which kept them within striking distance for most of the game were Mike Friend and Larry Schiffman. Mike was high scorer with 24 points, consistently hitting on difficult, off-balance shots. Larry contributed 18 points

and his usual fine, all-around effort.

Can the Whales overcome their woe-begotten state? Can they muster enough strength to defeat the dreaded foe? Tune in to our next episode entitled: "Whale, Whale, Whale" or "Is the Balanced Basketball Team Only One Win Worse Than the Regular Basketball Team?"

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Salit Leaves Yeshiva; Loss Stuns Hoopsters



H. Leibtag

Surrounded

By BILLY SCHECHTER

Throughout the first half of the season, the Mighty Mites could rely on Richard Salit to keep them in the game. Salit has left the school and the Mighty Mites have lost whatever zing they had. In the first week of the spring semester Yeshiva lost three games to Queens, Lehman and Adelphi.

Before Salit's sudden departure, the Mites were expected to beat Queens. Without Salit, the Mites were as mighty as the Egyptian army after the June 1967 War. Yeshiva was never in the game against Queens. After playing Queens even for the first three minutes, the roof fell in on the Mites. The score went from 5-5 to 15-5 in favor of Queens. At the half the Mites trailed by 13 points 41-28. In the second half the closest in the Mites got was ten points and by the end of the game Yeshiva was trailing twenty-eight points, 83-55.

A few days later the Mites met Lehman College, and once more the Mites were without any punch. Lehman is one of the weakest teams in the Knickerbocker League, but the Mites without Salit are weaker. In the first half Yeshiva led by Harold Perl and Dave Gettinger kept it close. With four minutes left the Mites took the lead, and at the half they led by two, 28-26. However, the Mites' lead was shortlived. Lehman retook

the lead early in the second half, and the Mites once again were on the short end of the score. In the matter of a few minutes Yeshiva was out of the game. At the final buzzer there wasn't any excitement, just another Yeshiva loss, 68-55.

Panthers Prowl

When the Mites are playing in the Knickerbocker League, they have some sort of a chance. But when they played a school such as Adelphi, the outcome was predetermined. The Panthers jumped out in front at the start of the game, before the Mites turned around they were losing 21-5. Then the Mites somehow pulled together. This doesn't mean that they were going to tie the game up or that they came close, but rather that they kept Adelphi from running them off the court. At the half they were down by 23 points, 42-19. The second half was a repeat of the first. Adelphi outplayed the Mites, but the Mites were not disgraced. The final score was Adelphi 86, Yeshiva 52. Hard times are ahead for the Mighty Mites, and only a miracle can salvage the present season.

Matmen Crush Foes; Rebound From Defeat

By IRA OSTER

In the space of one week, Yeshiva's grapplers suffered their worst defeat of the season and gained their first victory. On Feb. 4, a resurrected Southampton team all but demolished the Yeshiva's wrestlers with the lone survivors being Al Shanker who salvaged a tie and Noah Nunberg who won on a disqualification. The rest of our team went down to defeat in straight order. Besides Shanker and Nunberg, the only wrestler not to be pinned was Captain Bob Weiss. This match marked the return of Harry Bajnon to the team after he had suffered a separated shoulder last summer. The final score was a humiliating 40-7.

With the freshness of this defeat in their minds, the wrestlers sought to taste victory when meeting Manhattan C.C. on Feb.

Whalers Run Aground; Manhattan Vanquishes

By HAROLD STEINBERG

The Yeshiva University Whales, sometimes known as the balanced basketball team, sustained their fifth loss in as many games on February 9. The loss, incurred at the loser's gym, was by a score of 86-71 to a well balanced (sic) Manhattan College five.

The Whales, though behind throughout, never gave up and constantly found themselves fighting back, closing 15 and 16 point deficits to those of 9 and 10 points. However, they never did pull closer than 9 and in fact, were losing at the half by 14.

Manhattan College displayed the speed and quickness to fight back against Whale rallies when it looked as if the game might get very close. The Whales' sloppy ball handling, caused to a great degree by the tough Manhattan defense, proved to be the fatal defect in their game. The Whales continually found themselves out-rebounded and out-hustled in scrambles for loose balls. This game also revealed another basic weakness in the Whale game which has been commented on before: the lack

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)



B. Levy

"Sorry fellas, we're all IV-D's."

Cadets Top Keglers; Informal Visit Ensues

By DAVID J. MINDER

On Saturday night Jan. 17 a squad of five members (Ed Werman, Ed Lipsitz, Bob Westle, Howie Gans and Jay Rosenberg), of the Yeshiva bowling team traveled to West Point to bowl a match against the Cadets. Yeshiva's keggers lost the match. If this were all there was to the

with Yeshiva trying hard, but becoming the loser in the end. What made the difference in the match was not the bowling itself, but rather the friendly attitude of the Cadets towards our bowlers. Perhaps equally impressive in the evening was the presence of Dean Bacon who had been invited to attend the match by Captain Lipsitz. His presence and enjoyment of the match seemed to point to an enhanced position for the team in Yeshiva's athletic program.

After the match both teams and spectators were invited to the Major's home for refreshments and an informal social gathering. Perhaps here is where the most enjoyable experience occurred. Yeshiva students learned of the life of a Cadet at West Point. It seems now we have found a school which has a program at least as rugged as our own. The lateness of the hour was the only factor that forced us to leave this setting and all who attended will not soon forget such a memorable evening.

YESHIVA SCOREBOARD			
Basketball			
Feb. 3—Queens	83	Yeshiva	55
Feb. 7—Lehman	68	Yeshiva	55
Feb. 11—Adelphi	86	Yeshiva	52
Balanced Basketball			
Feb. 9—Manhattan	96	Yeshiva	71
Fencing			
Feb. 12—Yeshiva	14	Fordham	13
Wrestling			
Feb. 4—Southampton	40	Yeshiva	7
Feb. 9—Yeshiva	41	Manhattan	5
Feb. 12—City	33	Yeshiva	9

night's activity then no further recounting would be necessary. However, this wasn't an ordinary match and it wasn't a usual Saturday night excursion for some Yeshiva students. It was more of an experience for those who went and a very worthwhile one at that.

The story began when Army's coach, Major Riley, contacted Ed Lipsitz of YU's team and invited our team up to the Point for a match. This marked the first time our bowling team had been invited to engage in a match, but more important, it was the first athletic encounter between the two schools.

A Good Try

The team travelled to West Point in two cars and were accompanied by a photographer and this reporter. The match progressed as any other game



B. Spivak

Bottoms up

9. Their hopes were fulfilled as Yeshiva demolished an undermanned Manhattan C.C. team by a score of 41-5. This margin of victory is somewhat deceiving as the visiting team brought only five members and only four matches were held. Their sole

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

On The Sidelines

The L Men

By David Minder



With any new leadership comes hope of improvement. Athletic teams are not the exception to this rule and for them it is sometimes the leadership which catalyzes the change for the better. Neil Ellman is the new mentor of the wrestling team and his appointment has brought about a change in that team's activity. Whether or not the turnover in coaches will affect the quality of the team's play has yet to be proven. What seems plausible to assert, though, is that he aims to have a physically fit team.

Having only recently officially taken over his position, Neil has already instituted Friday morning and after-match practices. His feeling is that the only way any Yeshiva team can successfully compete against other teams is to practice as much as they can. Inasmuch as other schools hold workouts five times a week, Coach Ellman has seen fit to call practices to meet the number of times other schools practice.

The team response to the new coach's program has been enthusiastic and the feeling of individual achievement is prevalent among the whole group. Each wrestler has taken it upon himself to attend each practice so that through his individual improvement the whole team will benefit. Perhaps the other athletic teams at YU could take a lesson from this type of devotion. The wrestlers have given up their free time for the good of their teammates and honor of their school. It seems that the more time that is needed for practice, the more the members find ways of discovering the free hours for such workouts.



Sport Shorts

The fencing team may have solved the problem of what to do about a gym as they held practice recently in F501 . . .

Yeshiva's Mighty Mites will be without the service of star Rich Salit who has left the school after a dazzling career . . . To make up the slack, the basketball team has enlisted the services of "Inky" Smith.

Neil Ellman has officially taken over the reins of coach of the grapplers and under his tutelage the team is now one and one for this semester . . .

With the start of the second half of the sports' season, YU varsity teams will seek to improve on their respective records which at the mid-season stood at — basketball 2-9, fencing 2-2 and wrestling 0-4-2 . . .

At the Bronx Community College Holiday Wrestling Tournament held on Dec. 30, 1969, three Yeshiva grapplers participated and gained honors. Gary Rubin and Al Shanker each brought back first place trophies in their weight divisions and Noah Nunberg won a second place in his class.

SPORTS FORTNIGHT

Basketball		
Date	Opponent	Location
Feb. 21	Brooklyn	Home
Feb. 23	Kings Point	Away
Feb. 25	Sacred Heart	Away
Mar. 3	Drew	Away
Fencing		
Feb. 23	Jersey City	Home
Feb. 26	Drew	Home
Mar. 1	Brandels	Home
Mar. 2	Fairleigh Dickinson	Away
Mar. 5	Brooklyn Poly	Away
Wrestling		
Feb. 19	Hunter	Home
Mar. 1	Brandels	Home
Mar. 4	Brooklyn Poly	Away