

# Union Workers Strike University; Students Take Emergency Action

By JEFF WACHTENHEIM

On Tuesday, October 19, 1971, Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union called a strike against Yeshiva University. Service and maintenance personnel, clerical workers and professional fund-raisers — totalling 150 employees — instituted the work-stoppage after five months of negotiations with the university. The strike affects all schools at the Main Center, Stern College, Ferkauf Graduate School and Wurzelweil School of Social Work. The major burden of the strike was

expected to fall on the students, who mobilized quickly to minimize the effects of the strike.

As the strike began, high administration officials voiced concern over the "burden of creature necessity" that would fall directly upon the students. The fear of violent confrontations with the pickets was also expressed.

## Students Act

Student reaction was swift and strong. In an emergency meeting, the student body was apprised of the situation by student leaders: the strike was expected to be "of substantial duration" and students were to show the union "that we can get along without them." It was also announced that Parker's cafeteria would be closed for the weekend and arrangements were made for those who could not make other provisions. One student leader concluded, "Our response can make this a *kiddush Hashem* or a *chilul Hashem*."

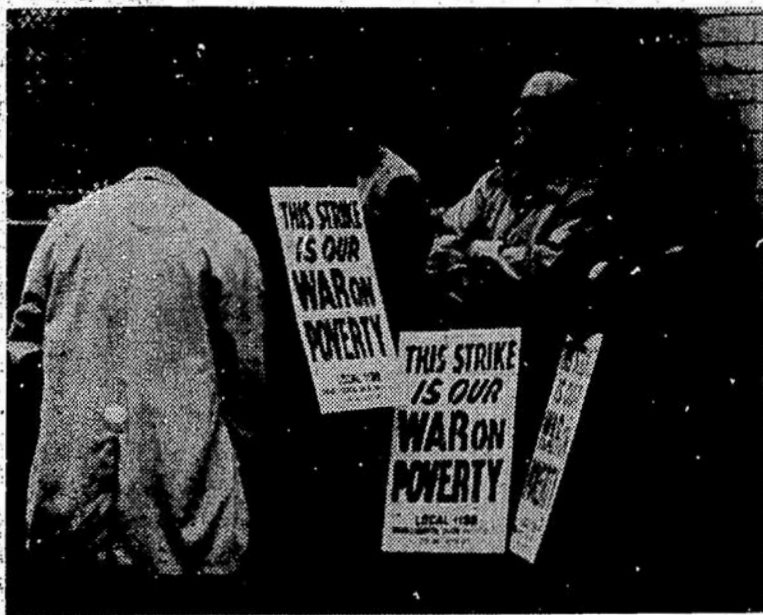
A Joint Strike Emergency Coordinating Committee was established, representing YCSC, SOY, EMCSC, and JSSSC. Its chief purpose was "to elicit not only passive indulgence, but active support as well in maintaining the essential services of the University."

In a memorandum to all students, the committee announced that oil rationing would begin

with the sharing of hot water on alternate days between Ruben and Morgens ern dorms; the Main Building entrance would be closed at 12:00 midnight instead of 2:00 a.m.; dorm maintenance would be handled separately by each floor counselor; personal checks would be cashed at the Office of Student Finances instead of the cafeteria; and a strike information desk would be set up in Furst Hall operating daily from 12:30 to 5:00 p.m. Also, the student body was called upon to volunteer time to the cafeteria effort as approximately 55 man-hours *per day* were required for meal preparations and clean-up. (Within hours, enough students had responded to keep the cafeteria open for two weeks.)

Bob Benedek, student representative on the university negotiating committee, observed, "The negotiating posture of the union is built upon the desire to attain a more substantial standard of living; the negotiating posture of YU is built upon economic reality." Mr. Benedek added that a business-as-usual attitude would be necessary for the students to survive the strike.

In an open letter to YU students, faculty and non-union employees, the strikers wrote: "Many of us have families to support on our current take- (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



H. Ginsberg

A choice between poverty and bankruptcy.

## The Commentator

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### YC Senators Change Several Requirements; Fail To Agree On Language And Literature

By CHARLES BERNSTEIN

Concentrating its efforts on proposals for changing degree requirements, the new Yeshiva College Senate has held three meetings so far this year. Members of the new Senate are: Administration—Dean Bacon, Prof. Sil-

verman, Dr. Socol, Dr. Miller, Rabbi Groff; Faculty — Drs. Fleisher, Tauber, Bevan, Ginsberg, Connolly, Hershkovics, Tandler (Chairman of the Senate), Mrs. Dobkin; Students—Messrs. Sukenik, Knecht, Wolfson, Mirvis, Zweiter, Bernstein; Alumnus

—Mr. D. Ribner '68.

The first meeting of the new year took place on Thursday, September 16. In light of Rabbi Groff's resignation from the position of secretary of the Senate, Dean Bacon nominated Mr. Wolfson for the post. Mr. Wolfson was elected by acclamation. The position of vice-secretary was left unfilled after Mr. Knecht resigned the post due to his election to the vice-chairmanship.

Dr. Fleisher then introduced a motion stating that it was contrary to the principles of the Senate for any member to submit to any form of "instructed voting." Mr. Sukenik questioned the motion on the grounds that it produced the possibility that a Senator may choose to vote against the dictates of his own conscience in favor of the will of his constituency. Dr. Tauber clarified matters by explaining that Dr. Fleisher's motion only reaffirmed the Senate charter's position that no member is in any way bound by the will of his constituency. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Mirvis then asked for clarification of the Faculty Assembly's decision not to consider itself bound in dealing with individual Senate curriculum proposals by the usual 50 day time limit. Instead the Faculty Assembly had announced that it (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

### Jackson Addresses Conclave Praises Soviet Jew Efforts



Beej

Student Council leaders discuss issues with Senator Jackson . . .

By JOSEPH STECHLER

Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson was the main speaker at a "Jewish Community Leadership Conference" held on September 26, the thirtieth anniversary of the Babi Yar massacre. Dr. Mikhail Zand, a Jewish scholar who had recently been released from the USSR, also addressed the audience of Jewish communal leaders and students.

Senator Jackson, a likely candidate for the Presidency of the United States, emphasized in his remarks that the persecuted Jews of the Soviet Union "are the genuine heroes of our time" due to their unrelenting struggles for freedom of emigration. He called on President Nixon and the State Department to "utilize all available channels, formal and informal" to end the maltreatment of Russian Jewry, and to allow unrestricted emigration. Turning to the situation in the Middle East, Jackson denounced the Administration's

equivocal policies towards Israel. Noting the growing Russian presence in the Arab world, the (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

### Public Attention Focuses On Participants As Individuals React To Strike Problems

By ARI FROMMER and DOV COHEN

In any labor — management conflicts, public attention and speculation focuses on the politics of the conflict and issues involved. However, a strike is not made by issue alone. The issues aren't lugging picket signs back and forth along Amsterdam Avenue, nor are they cleaning floors in the dormitories. Who are fighting the battles, making the sacrifices, putting their livelihoods on the line? Who are the individuals bearing the brunt of the strike? Horace Small: Administrative

organizer, Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

Has been with 1199 for 30 years. Saw wages rise from 75 cents per hour to the minimum of \$1.60. Has dedicated his working life to improving labor conditions for the unskilled and underprivileged.

"We have guys here taking home 80 and 90 dollars a week.

"The Union does provide a medical plan for all their members.

"Yes we can endure as long as we have to. We do have a strike

fund, and we are prepared to endure indefinitely."

Small realizes that there is a discrepancy in the union wage scale — that there are secretaries drawing four and five times the pay some maintenance workers draw. He explains:

"When I started working for the Union, we were working on a smaller scale. We are primarily a hospital workers union. We started with the hospital people and secretaries, organized them, and have been negotiating pay raises ever since. We just started (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

### YCSC Commence s The Year; Initiates Several New Ideas



Beej

. . . before returning to more mundane matters at YCSC meeting.

By RICHARD SCHIFFMILLER

Secretary-Treasurer Joe Belitzky's announcement of this year's Student Council budget highlighted the body's first meeting of the term on September 14.

Mr. Belitzky explained that due to the smaller student enrollment, Student Council had

received a proportionally smaller allotment from the administration and had accordingly restructured the budget. The total of all allocations for the year is \$21,350, down \$250 from last year. He proceeded to itemize the expenditures and the change made in each from last year.

The meeting rushed along as President Butler was able to present the dozen different points in his agenda in less than 45 minutes:

Student Council was apprised of the administrative change in credit allotment to students spending a year in a Yeshiva in Israel. Formerly, 16 credits were granted without any examination. Now, one will receive 10 "free" credits, with the other six depending on the outcome of an examination in Hebrew or Bible. Council members decided to wait for more information before acting.

Bob Benedek then reported that the idea of a Guidance Committee was well received by the faculty, several of whom have already volunteered their services. The hours of consultation will be publicized soon. (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

## More Than Meets The Eye

The following editorial appeared in a special one-page edition of THE COMMENTATOR (October 21, 1971). As the strike enters its second week, our position remains unchanged.

Local 1199 of the Drug Hospital Workers Union has gone on strike, and as college students, and therefore as individuals sensitive to social issues, we find ourselves confronted by a dilemma. Our idealism and conscience tell us to support such a move since it represents, at least in part, an attempt to raise the standard of living of many who must survive in a time of rising prices. On the other hand, our pragmatism tells us to support the university because it would be financially disastrous for it to meet most of the demands.

THE COMMENTATOR feels that the realities of the situation are compelling. Practicality will keep the university open; idealism will shut it down.

The purpose of any seat of learning is to develop the very sensitivity and idealism that now trouble the consciences of many Yeshiva students. The future existence of this college will be in danger if it has to meet a wage increase. To be instrumental in the closing of YU as a result of idealism would be cutting off the nose to

important an adequate library is for the student to achieve a maximum education, deploring these further curtailments of library services and offers the following suggestions as first steps toward the ultimate solution of these problems:

1) More work-study students should be assigned to work in the library as guards, to shelve books and to work behind the desk.

2) To alleviate the problem caused by the lack of a reference librarian, the library should use personnel on the staff who are capable of performing these duties. The addition of more work-study participants will at least partially free these people from their present duties and enable them to assist the students.

3) To increase the number of volumes now housed in the library, the administration and faculty should use their positions to obtain free books and periodicals.

4) As an overall measure to increase the library's monetary resources, we suggest that the administration reappraise areas of lower priority, specifically, the athletic department.

We realize that the University is experiencing difficulties and that sacrifices must be made. However, it seems ridiculous for a university to sacrifice that part from which most knowledge can be obtained—the library.

## All Deliberate Speed

After much deliberation, the Senate will shortly complete its consideration of the report of the Committee on Degree Requirements. In deciding whether to accept the proposals or to reject them, the Faculty Assembly should remember that many months of hard work went into drawing up these suggestions for the revision of the curriculum and the requirements, both on the part of the Committee on Degree Requirements and on the part of the Senate. Division chairmen and faculty members were invited to attend meetings and state their views concerning any proposed changes in their departments. Arguments in favor of changes as well as arguments against the revisions were heard. The final list of proposals was drawn up only after a great deal of forethought. It would therefore seem that any prolonged discussion by the members of the Faculty Assembly would merely result in a repetition of previous arguments.

The Governing Board is thus certain that the members of the Faculty Assembly realize and respect the student's high expectations concerning the approval of the report and is confident that they will quickly accept the most important legislation that has ever been proposed by the Senate. It is hoped that when the vote is taken, the members of the Faculty Assembly will set aside any self-interest that they may have, and they will bear in mind the well being of the college. A swift approval of the report of the Committee on Degree Requirements will be a step in the right direction toward improving the quality of education at Yeshiva College.

## The Commentator

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### From The Editor's Desk



## Smiling Faces

By Mel Hoffman

Those men out there who have been plodding back and forth on the sidewalk for the last seven days are in extreme earnest. Most of them are the so-called "marginal employees" — those who earn less than \$120 a week before taxes. They are the ones who must support a wife and two or three or four children on what amounts to as little as \$80 a week. Now that they have quit working this meager wage dwindles to \$20 a week from the union strike fund. Their faces show frustration and resentment and occasionally even a glimmer of hatred.

So what is everyone else smiling about?

Students happily push their carts loaded with milk and bread, under the strikers' noses as they take over their jobs and attempt to keep the school going. Curious administrators come sauntering into the cafeteria and gaily quip that the students seem to be doing such a fine job that they may be able to replace the regular help permanently. This attitude is disgusting.

How can we have the audacity to look the strikers in the face? The man carrying the sign doesn't give a damn about unionism and he doesn't understand all the fancy talk about deficits and cutbacks. All he knows is that his daughter comes home from school complaining of headaches and he can't afford to buy her a pair of glasses or that his wife is pregnant again and he is going to have to take a second job so that he can pay the doctor bills. And the students, the ones he has always heard were so sympathetic to the causes of the poor and underprivileged, these very students are betraying him.

So what is everyone else smiling about?

It seems to me that there has been too little soul searching and too much bandwagoning around here. This situation represents an agonizing philosophical problem that probably will never be satisfactorily resolved. But at least be aware of the agony.

Don't toss your support around unthinkingly or lightheartedly. If the University's position must be supported, as indeed it must, it doesn't necessarily follow that the strikers must be opposed. Personally, I support the University but I still damn it for ever letting the school fall into such a deep financial abyss that it is incapable of honoring wage obligations to any of its employees — union and non-union alike. I support the University, but only with reluctance and only after deciding that it is, at present, the only way.

The strikers are caught in the middle and they must inevitably suffer. There is very little that can be done constructively by the students in this situation. One step that must be taken, however, is for the students to explain their position, and the facts in general, to the Uptown picketers. This stuff about not speaking to the strikers is a lot of garbage. It is precisely when they see us ignoring them and continuing to cross the picket lines that the strikers become infuriated. The Strike Coordinating Committee should publish a statement explaining the student position and the reasons for the decision to break the strike — in Spanish as well as English.

The strikers feel betrayed. They feel betrayed by the University and by the students. If the strike goes on much longer the union's strike fund will run out and they will feel betrayed by the union as well. If the University is forced by the government to settle the strike with a wage increase, it will go bankrupt and everyone will feel betrayed.

So what is there to smile about?

## Mansdorf Heads Sports Staff

Irwin Mansdorf was elected sports editor of THE COMMENTATOR for the '71-'72 academic year at a special Governing Board elevation meeting held October 14.

Mr. Mansdorf, a senior at YC and student at EMC, has just returned from a year's stay in Israel where he represented this newspaper as Israeli correspondent. Previous to his Israeli excursion, Mr. Mansdorf served THE COMMENTATOR on the feature and copy staffs and as associate copy editor.

Although he has not worked

in the sports department of THE COMMENTATOR, the new sports editor is non-the-less familiar with the intricate complexities of the Yeshiva athletic program.

During his tenure, he plans to reappraise the role of the athletic department within the overall university structure and not as an entity of its own.

Mr. Mansdorf was elevated from the position of assistant to the Editor-in-Chief, replacing Sidney Rosman upon his recent departure to Hebrew University, Israel.



spite the face. This is especially true in light of the university's offer to raise the salaries of the marginal workers and thus satisfy, in part, its social obligations. The union, on the other hand, has failed to appreciate the dire financial position of the university and has neglected its social responsibility.

THE COMMENTATOR therefore urges the student body to support the university in the present crisis and to abide by the suggestions and recommendations of President Butler and the Strike Coordinating Committee. Students must realize that this is a most urgent situation and that their serious cooperation is essential for a satisfactory resolution of this dilemma.

The strike is fast becoming part of the everyday life of Yeshiva College. During its first week, it was the student body who stepped into the leadership vacuum created by the rapidly changing events. In accepting the overwhelming burden of keeping the school open, the students displayed determination and originality which surprised everyone but the students themselves. If nothing else, the strike has clearly demonstrated that YC students are very capable of dealing "maturely" with complex situations.

## Nifty Not Thrifty

THE COMMENTATOR salutes whoever is responsible for the nifty opening of the front entrance to the library. Unfortunately, all improvement ends at the front door, for library service continues to deteriorate. The library's hours, never long enough, and its staff, never large enough, have both been further reduced. Few new books have been added, and many important periodicals are unobtainable.

The drastic cutbacks have been explained by the lack of funds and personnel. THE COMMENTATOR, realizing how

The President Speaks

The Rabbis



By Dov Butler

On Tuesday, October 19th, I had the opportunity, along with Walter Maybruch, President of SOY and Leah Becker, President of Stern College Student Council, to address the Rabbinic Alumni of Yeshiva University regarding what we felt to be the "Generation Gap in Yeshiva Education."

The topic itself was ambiguous enough, and each of us found his own point to dwell upon. I discussed the conflict that often develops in the confrontation between the secular and the holy and how all too often the attempted synthesis of the Yeshiva student results in compromise. I tried to point to the necessity of the Rebbe in the Yeshiva to become more involved in those problems which his student must face so that that student would not only be able to respect his Rebbe, but would be able to relate to him as well.

Mr. Maybruch spoke of the need for the Rabbinic Alumni themselves to become more involved in the goings on of the Yeshiva — challenging them to close whatever gap may have developed, and urging them, by virtue of their experience, to point to those areas in the Yeshiva which need strengthening, and help to resolve those difficulties.

Miss Becker pointed to the lack of follow through from the classroom experience to its implementation in the Jewish community, and how, all too often, the educational process of the Yeshiva falls short of its responsibility and goals in a very practical sense.

The reception we received was a warm one. Many were pleased that we as students were there to discuss these matters with them. Others were willing to accept our challenges, and

with typical 'convention-like enthusiasm' meet with us immediately to discuss these urgent matters.

But after it was all over, and I began thinking about what had happened, I wondered whether it was worth all of the effort. I wondered how many times before in the illustrious history of the Rabbinic Alumni had these very issues been discussed. I wondered how many times before had they resolved to unite to meet the needs of their dying Yeshiva.

There was nothing really new to what anyone had said. Perhaps we couched our remarks in different terminology than that of years gone by. Perhaps we dealt with slightly different aspects of the same general problem. The fact remains, however, that these very problems were here, are here, and will remain here unless some substantial action is taken to solve them.

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Public Attention Focuses On Participants As Individuals React To Strike Problems

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two years ago with these guys, ya see? So we have to catch up. The other members have been getting steady raises since we organized them 30 years ago.

"What we wanna do is to get raises for the men that are taking home \$80, and keep the secretaries about where they are so we can catch up a little and make the scale more equitable. See what I mean?"

Horace Small is an active idealist. He believes in what he does. At Yeshiva he's fighting for a more equitable wage for maintenance and cafeteria workers.

The Strikers: Refusing to give their names, many of whom have been at Yeshiva long before the Union organized them. Some of the pickets are bitter about the treatment they've received at Yeshiva.

"I was with Yeshiva seven years, and they lay me off for no reason. No reason! I didn't do nothing. Then the Union come in, we get a couple raises, and they throw me out. They hire other guys to do my work. I been living on unemployment for seven

months. You wanna know why I'm striking?!"

Three pickets leaning on the wall of the high school dorm, fatigue and uncertainty in their faces.

"I don't wanna tell you my name."

"Yeh, I married. I got six kids, I make only hundred twenty dollars. How the University want me to live. I can't even get sick. Who gonna pay the doctor and the hospital. My wife just had a baby."

"What's benefits, I don't know no benefits. I just know I not makin enough money, and when my kid cut his foot up I can't pay."

"You wanna know union stuff, talk to Small. Hey, there he is. Horace!..."

Frequently flexing their knees to get the stiffness out for a few more minutes, the pickets beat a long, weary, monotonous path back and forth along Amsterdam Ave. Bitter, misunderstanding the Union, not sure what a strike fund is, the pickets trudge on. Their incentive is a lucrative raise, from monies the



H. Ginsberg

Backing the strike

University insists don't exist.

Jacob Blazer: Director of Buildings and Grounds for Yeshiva. Has shouldered the entire maintenance problem. Attitude enthusiastic. It has to be.

"I feel we can endure indefinitely."

"Yes, the boilers are a problem, but not a critical one. We can always operate a couple. The problem is to keep all the boilers going. If it comes down to it, we can always close down one building and move everybody into Rubin because the cafeteria has to have hot water. It's not such a problem."

"Shabbos? That's no problem really either. Anyone that can will go home for the weekend."

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On The Shelling Line

Deja Vu



By Sheldon Toibb

Returning to Yeshiva after a year at Hebrew University requires a far greater degree of adjustment than that originally required by entering freshmen. Norms and habits originally unchallenged are suddenly viewed through a new and drastically different perspective.

The reasons are obvious. When a student first enters Yeshiva, he has never been exposed to a sub-

stantial amount of freedom and responsibility. Secondly, in his experiences, he is indoctrinated with the belief that ours is a cherished and infallible system and that any difficulties in existing in it are due to inadequacies in the individual and not in the structure.

But the returning student from Hebrew University cannot reaccept his previous existence at

Yeshiva prima facie without relating it to his experience abroad in an unregimented coeducational atmosphere where he was master over every matter which concerned him. Thus the evaluation begins.

My initial impression upon returning is that Yeshiva students live in a closed society whose environment prevents them from learning how to live in the real world which lies beyond this three block complex.

Although students and the rest of the college community have reacted with intelligence and pragmatism during the present labor crisis, the inclination to forget or dismiss the long-standing problems when the survival instinct is recessive must not occur.

The process of producing liberally educated men requires more than just thirty-five hours of class per week. It requires providing students with the opportunity to contemplate various ideas, to partake in different types of experiences and most important of all, to mature in a normal manner which will enable a student to realize his future role as a social being.

I fear that Yeshiva is failing miserably in these additional areas. After observing the same students I knew two years ago, I'm convinced that each year many seniors graduate Yeshiva possessing the same amount of maturity as when they first entered.

Students may be good at reading a book, studying Gemorah or cramming for a test; and they may have learned a lot of "book knowledge" at Yeshiva. But if they have not learned how to

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H. Ginsberg



P. Milman

A truly liberal education

Rare Disease Affects East European Jews; Voluntary Test Urged

By CHAIM BRICKMAN

Jonathan was a plump, happy baby adorned with great, round red cheeks and matching pink skin. If he was a bit slow, his parents were not particularly worried. "We'd make excuses for him," Ray Martell, the boy's father told a reporter. "We'd say he was just lazy."

On the day Jonathan finally rolled over by himself, Ray had just left for work. His wife Ruth excitedly called him back, and together, the anxious parents stood by the crib and smiled down at their son. But he never rolled over again. He never sat up. He never spoke.

Then the Martell's pediatrician, at Jonathan's eleven months check-up, suddenly told Ruth that her son's development was six months behind schedule. The doctor referred the alarmed parents to a large metropolitan hospital where after seven weeks an appointment was arranged.

The doctor's first diagnosis was that Jonathan had a mild case of cerebral palsy. Then came the unexpected question: "By the way, you're not Jewish-are you?" The Martells were, but they couldn't see how that had anything to do with it.

The physician called in other doctors, including an eye specialist who, while bent over the listless infant, squinted into his

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## Tedbits

## The Flow Of Ideas

By Ted Mirvis

A protective shield of optimism accompanies many new things. Note, for example, the honeymoon period which greets a first-term U.S. president. Witness, also, the give-it-a-chance argument which muffled many early critics of the Yeshiva College Senate.

Certainly this optimism often serves a positive function by guarding new ideas until they can be fully explained and understood. But all too often the inviolate barrier lingers on and becomes a menace: newly-elected presidents continue to have secret (and invisible) plans to "bring us together" while solving America's foreign policy dilemmas, and university senates everywhere continue to waste much of the little time they meet.

To persist in optimism, even with innocent intention is to blindly deny the validity of all conclusions achievable through analysis and thought. This trap can be especially dangerous for university communities as the first part of each academic year must be sacrificed to this mind-numbing optimism. Hopefully at Yeshiva College we are by now rid of all barriers to thought for the '71-'72 year and are prepared to meet ideas and issues directly. But judging from past years, there are two other more lasting and potentially more dangerous attitudes which must first be understood and resisted. These two dissimilar attitudes share with misguided optimism a common goal: to cut off or at least to greatly limit the flow of ideas which is the very heart of any effective decision-making process.

The first attitude might be termed the "Yeshiva College: Love it or Leave it" syndrome. Its refrain is fairly regular: "you came to YU, you knew the way things are here, you didn't have to come here, stop trying to change everything, you came to YU, you didn't have to come here,

etc. etc." All criticisms or ideas are considered to be simply besides the point. This approach has in the past caught on with some in each segment of the university partnership, though in decidedly unequal proportions.

While busy professing to be the great protectors of Yeshiva, those who have adopted this viewpoint might very well be the greatest contributors to the cause of those who seek YU's demise. For they fail to realize that a university must either constantly strive to better itself or abandon

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## University Maintains Normality As Strikers Walk Picket Lines

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

or go to friends. The rest we can put up locally. We have plenty of offers. No, I don't think we'd be imposing."

"Oil? No, that's not really a problem. I've spoken to the truck-driver, and he told me if he delivers, he won't honor the picket line."

"The boilers won't be sabotaged. We're going around now with a locksmith changing the locks on the doors."

"I think these guys get a pretty good deal. After one year they get a full month's vacation. They get six or eight legal holidays, plus Yomim Tovim. If they fall on a weekend they are allowed two weekdays off. Here, I'll figure it out for you. Out of 200 work days they get almost 20% off. Yeah, between sick leave, which most of them take even if they don't need it, and mourner's leave... Yeah, it's pretty good. Better than most places."

"Sure they get benefits. You mean hospital, and stuff like that? Sure. It costs us a fortune, over and above their salaries. Here, I'll show you a copy of the contract."

## Workers Strike University; Emergency Action Initiated

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

home pay of \$80 per week. The decontrol of rents, the increased taxes and the threat of a fare increase loom as additional burdens. . . . At 55 Fifth Avenue, the faculty and students of the Wurzeiler School have voted not to cross our picket lines." Students were also urged to join the picket lines and boycott classes. The picket signs were in part directed at students and faculty: "Practice what you teach — fairness to your fellow man" and "Students: Please don't earn your education at our expense."

As the strike continued (Oct. 20-22), minor incidents occurred. Three garbage fires were started, resulting in the arrest of one striker and possible court action against four others. Some locks were tampered with and six cases of milk were overturned. On Friday morning, October 22, mail delivery was halted briefly while the mailman called headquarters for directions; escorted by a police officer, he crossed the picket line. Later, at 2 p.m., the oil delivery man refused to cross the picket line.

### YU vs. Union

Dr. Irving Linn, faculty repre-

sentative during the entire five months of negotiations, told THE COMMENTATOR, "We are practically assured of an oil supply by virtue of the injunctive process." Dr. Linn recalled a similar strike at New York University which lasted 17 weeks in which an injunction was employed. (That strike ended in the union's agreement to submit the matter to arbitration — and to return to work, temporarily, under terms of the previous contract.) Linn emphasized the small number of University employees affected by the strike:

"The faculty, which represents 80% of YU's payroll agreed to a wage freeze." Concern over "rumor mongers" was also expressed by Dr. Linn, who termed a recent report that some faculty members had received pay increases "a malicious rumor."

In a telephone interview with THE COMMENTATOR, Jesse Olson, Vice-President of the union, maintained that, despite President Nixon's wage-price freeze, "both parties have the right to negotiate retroactive increases." Olson claimed that the entire matter could be settled for \$60,000, as the union had waived its initial proposals for a

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## Comment

## Arab In Dove's Clothing

By Leonard Davis



The campus convulsions after the Cambodia invasion caught the attention of the nation's leaders, and so — perhaps in challenge, perhaps in fear — they have enfranchised the youth. In a remarkable and uncharacteristic stand the Nixon Administration has given 18 year olds the vote, a move which may, ironically, end the Nixon-Agnew-Hoover triumvirate. Whether

students will take advantage of their new strength is yet to be seen, but, in any case, candidates will now start vying for the student vote. If politicians ever doubted the potential youth-vote power, the recent victories of radical students at the polls in Berkeley certainly would have changed their minds as well as their campaign tactics.

Like all voters, students are

in danger of being duped. The country was sold a president in 1968; in 1971 students may not only buy a candidate, but by adopting and idolizing youth-campaign heroes, they may help package and label him, too.

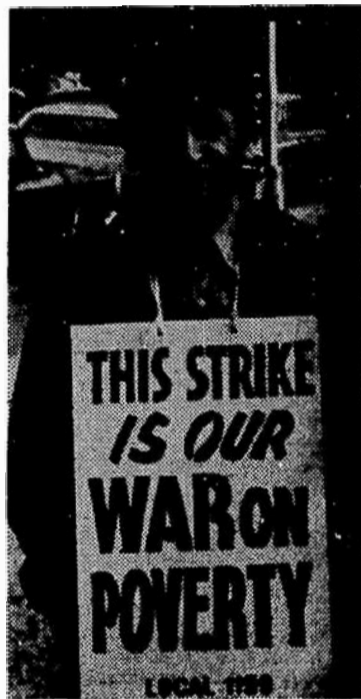
Who is most likely to become a youth election hero? There are several men on every election level, but special attention must be paid to Senator Mark O. Hatfield. He has co-sponsored the Hatfield-McGovern Amendment to end the war, he has been a harsh critic of the draft and he seems to be Nixon's probable choice to play the Charles Goodell role of 1972. Based on these credentials, students will probably support him in every way possible in next year's election.

However, Mark Hatfield must be defeated, and defeated astoundingly.

As everyone knows, William Fulbright is an enemy of Israel. But the only enemy worse than a known enemy is one who claims to be a friend, and such an enemy is Mark Hatfield. While Hatfield sends letters to constituents assuring faithfulness to Israel and proclaiming that his opponents are misquoting him and taking his remarks out of context, the Senator from Oregon stuffs the Congressional Record with Arab propaganda and urges the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to cut back aid to Israel and increase aid to Arab countries. Skillfully, for the last two years, Hatfield has been able to keep his pro-Arab nose clean of the press. He doesn't worry — how many voters read the Congressional Record?

A collection of Hatfield's sub-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)



H. Ginsberg

"Oh, I don't have it here, but, sure..."

Jacob Blazer, suddenly in the limelight by the strike is fighting an almost one man battle against heavy odds.

Bob Miller: Student Council representative on the negotiating committee. Conducted the general meeting the night before the strike, informed student body of the situation, solicited their cooperation. In the forefront of the struggle to keep Yeshiva open, along with E. J. Shapiro, Dov Butler, Dave Pulver and others.

"We've known about this thing since May. Olsen insisted on a forty percent raise across the board, and we've been negotiating ever since. Tuesday was supposed to be the last day for a

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend a hearty mazal tov to David Wolfson '72, executive editor of THE COMMENTATOR, on his engagement to Toby Posner.

settlement. After that, Olsen said, they walk."

"The university has been maintaining all along that they have no money."

"Do you realize that teachers and rabbis have not received raises in two years, and all faculty has already been informed that there will be no raises or promotions for the '72-'73 school year?"

"Now look, it's your school, OUR school, and we have to keep it open... We can only do this with your cooperation... Any of you that are smoking cigarettes, don't throw the butts on the floor. Don't forget to take the chairs

back... Maturity, cooperation, sacrifice. The educational process must continue."

Bob Miller socked it to the students.

David F.: Student, YC, Dormitory resident. Feels that the maintenance men are entitled to more money, but that they also have to consider the financial situation at Yeshiva.

"Where are they supposed to get the money for raises with a \$31 million deficit?"

"No, I don't mind the garbage details and stuff like that. It's worth it if we can keep the school open. If we can show them that we can get along without them, we'll have a much better bargaining position. Maybe we can keep tuition down if we can reach a fair settlement."

Students, perhaps one of the hardest hit by the strike, are optimistic. Although part of the student body is unclear as to the exact prospects for keeping the school open, general feeling seems to be that the college must endure the strike at all costs.

These are some of the human elements in a battle.

## Senate Considers Revisions In College Degree Demands

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) would consider the proposals once they had all been submitted. Dean Bacon explained that while each Senate proposal was a separate entity, the Faculty Assembly felt that it could properly deal with curriculum changes only when it had all the proposals before it.

Debate then ensued on a proposal that, "on an ad hoc basis and when the issue so warrants," a Senate-Faculty Conference Committee can be established. Currently, the Faculty must veto an entire proposal even if it only disagrees with part of that proposal. Due to the ambiguity as to the nature and powers of such a committee and the lateness of the hour, discussion on the motion was deferred until after Succot.

The next meeting of the Senate was held on October 14. Dean Bacon distributed, for the examination of the Senate, a chart showing that of the 212 students who took courses P/N last term, 24 would have received A's, 70 B's, 68 C's, 26 D's and 24 F's under the usual letter-grade system. This information was directed to the Senate in light of a proposal, vetoed by the faculty last Spring, which would have allowed students receiving A's in P/N courses to receive the A.

The motion dealing with the

Senate-Faculty Conference Committee was tabled and the Senate moved to act on the social science requirement proposal of the Committee on Degree Requirements. Mr. Sukenik, who chaired the committee last year, explained that the committee voted unanimously to propose maintaining the social science requirements as it now stands but with the further option of fulfilling the requirement with a two semester course in contemporary civilization to be set up by the social science division. The first half of the proposal was passed unanimously as stated in the committee recommendations. With regards to the second half, the Senate agreed unanimously to request a report by the social science division by February 1 on the feasibility of instituting such a two semester integrated social science course. If such a course were instituted, it was agreed that it too would fulfill the social science requirement.

### Fine Arts

Discussion of the English and foreign language requirements was deferred in deference to Dr. Fleisher's absence, and the matter of the fine arts requirement was taken up instead. The Senate passed a motion which proposes that in addition to the present

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

— News Analysis —

# Senate Committee Recommends Degree Modification; Course Substitutions Proposed In Many Departments

While most students are aware that a committee was formed last year to evaluate requirements for a degree at Yeshiva College, many are not aware of what exactly has been accomplished to date on this most significant matter. The purpose of this two-part series is to summarize the history of this matter from its inception to the present. The following is part one; part two will deal with the action taken by the Yeshiva College Senate regarding the committee's proposals.

By DANIEL CHAZIN

The present Senate Committee on Degree Requirements had its origin in the appointment by the Senate, on December 3, 1969, of a committee to study proposals for the establishment of a "Great Books" course as an alternate to the English 3-4 requirement. It was soon apparent to both the committee and the Senate that it would be far more desirable to make an overall study of the entire YC curriculum and degree requirements, rather than approaching each curriculum change separately. Therefore, the Great Books Committee was asked to devise a method by which this curriculum evaluation could properly be made.

On May 7, 1970, The Great Books Committee reported its conclusions to the Senate. It was felt by the committee that the complicated task of curriculum re-evaluation could best be accomplished by having one person, preferably a faculty member from some school of YU other than Yeshiva College, serve as a "coordinator." This coordinator would spend his full time studying the curriculum of other schools and other appropriate literature, and, using the experience thus gained, make recommendations regarding curriculum changes at Yeshiva College. It was anticipated that this coordinator would work with a committee composed of students and faculty who would assist him. In order to implement this recommendation, the Senate established a committee to select the coordinator.

**No Coordinator**

When classes resumed in September, 1970, no coordinator had been found. Dean Bacon then told the Senate that in view of the university's grave financial condition he didn't see how Yeshiva could possibly afford the luxury of having a faculty member devote his entire time to working as a coordinator. The Senate finally agreed that while a coordinator might provide the most ideal method of curriculum evaluation, under the circumstances it would be necessary to find another method. Accordingly, after considerable debate, the Senate decided that a committee consisting of three students, three faculty members, and an alumnus ought to be appointed to evaluate the college's curriculum. It was specified by the Senate that the main function of the committee would be

to evaluate the requirements for a degree at Yeshiva College and to report its recommendations to the Senate as soon as possible. It was felt that by limiting the scope of the committee's work to studying degree requirements, a report could be expected at a reasonably early date, and that Dr. Fleisher's initial fears of a twenty year wait would not materialize. The motion as finally passed on October 29, 1970, provided that members of the committee were to be appointed by the Chairman of the Senate in consultation with the Dean, the President of Student Council and the Alumni Association.

As finally appointed, the members of the committee were students Mark Brandriss, Steve Bayme, Chaim Sukenik, and, as faculty members, Drs. Hyman, Fleisher, and Lisman. Chaim Sukenik was elected chairman. When Mark Brandriss graduated in January, 1971, he became the alumni representative, and David Gottesman was appointed as student representative in his place.

The committee (which became known as the Committee on Degree Requirements) decided wherever practical, to approach each area of study separately. However, the requirements in the area of English and foreign languages were discussed together since many members felt that students should be able to substitute a course in literature for a year of a foreign language. It was the practice of the com-

mittee to invite representatives of each department to speak to the committee concerning the requirements in their departments. Many faculty members accepted the committee's invitation, and their comments were very helpful to the committee. Other faculty members, who were unable to attend, submitted written statements which also aided in the committee's deliberations. Professor Silverman and Dean Bacon were also present at some meetings.

The committee also evaluated degree requirements at other colleges. In doing so, it made use of various data compiled by an advisory committee established by the Student Council and headed by Edward Burns. Of course, the final decision in each area depended on the judgment of the members of the committee.

**13 Meetings**

The committee held 13 meetings during the course of the '70-'71 year and discussed at length all requirements for the degree except the Jewish studies requirement. The committee felt that a proper evaluation of the Jewish studies requirement would require a considerable amount of time and would prevent the committee from giving complete consideration to the secular degree requirements. It was also felt that an evaluation of the Jewish studies requirements could be better made by a committee which would include members of the Jewish studies faculties. No attempt,

therefore, was made by the committee to evaluate any degree requirements in the area of Jewish studies.

The following is a brief outline of the final committee recommendations relating to degree requirements:

(1) HEALTH ED.—The committee recommended that the present 6 semester requirement be reduced to 2 semesters, that the requirement of Health Ed. 9-10 (Hygiene) be abolished and that the swimming test no longer be required for graduation.

(2) FINE ARTS—Feeling that a student ought to acquire a deeper knowledge of either art or music rather than a less intense understanding of both, the committee recommended that the present requirement of one-credit one semester courses in both be replaced by a choice of a two-credit course in either.

(3) SCIENCE—It was felt by the committee that non-science majors should have the opportunity to acquire knowledge of all three sciences through one unified course. The committee therefore recommended that the present requirement of two semesters of laboratory science be modified by permitting students to take a two semester interdisciplinary non-lab course instead.

(4) SOCIAL SCIENCE—The committee voted to maintain the existing two semester requirement, but suggested, that in addition to the currently offered courses a new two semester course in Contemporary Civiliza-

tion be offered.

(5) ORIENTATION — The committee recommended that Orientation A be discontinued.

(6) SPEECH—After careful study of the matter, the committee felt that a one term concentrated speech course with close teacher-student contact would be more appropriate than the present requirement. The committee therefore recommended that the present requirement of two semesters of two credits each be replaced by a one semester three-credit course with a limit of twelve students per section.

(7) ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES—At present, all students are required to take both English 1-2 (composition) and English 3-4 (survey of English literature). Non-science majors must take four terms of a foreign language while science majors are required to take two terms. The committee recommended that the English 1-2 requirement be replaced by a one term composition course, with a limit of twelve students per section, and that the English 3-4 requirement be maintained. Non-science majors would be required under the committee's proposal to take the 1-2 course in a foreign language and they would have a choice of either foreign language 3-4 or a two semester course in Masterpieces of World Literature. Science majors would have a choice of foreign language 3-4 or the World Literature course.

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# YU Students Exist In Unreal Society

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4) maturely use this knowledge, or how to interact with people, particularly those of differing religious or social beliefs, then what kind of men have we produced?

Some of us went to Israel in a final attempt at childhood and irresponsibility. Yet when we departed from that liberal environment ten months later, we found ourselves much closer to adulthood than we had ever dreamed or expected.

Moreover, when we returned to Yeshiva, where supposedly we should learn responsibility and prepare ourselves for manhood, the contradiction between the terms "Yeshiva boys" and "college men" became something far more realistic than just an irony in semantics. The label "Yeshiva boys" suddenly explained why students are fathered by some administration, faculty and dorm counselors, mothered by some secretaries and expected to meekly and unquestionably comply to any rule, or decision as if it were Torah ordained.

But the problem of furthering maturation and social consciousness developed into a paradox because how are students supposed to mature properly when they are mistrusted to some extent, seldom taken seriously and many times "reminded" of their lack of maturity and "inability" to make a decision.

The only normal social phenomena in Yeshiva's atmosphere are The New York Times, Monday night football games, WNEW-FM, and the bell-bottomed blue jeans in which some of us parade to class. But they are not even poor substitutes for the kind of lives students should be living and for attitudes that should be developing during these vital years.

A critic is usually asked to make specific recommendations to rectify the status quo. Although this will be done at later dates, I skeptically view the possibility for change because too many individuals refuse to see these social problems through their rosy-colored glasses. On their desks this column is nothing less than malicious libel. On our desks these words are nothing less than the sober truth.

## A Flow Of Ideas... 'Decision-Making Process'

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2) entirely the struggle for excellence in favor of the task of maintaining mediocrity. A university lacking in any respect must demand improvement, if only for self-preservation, and improvement requires thought, not blind reaction. It should be clear to all that an inferior university benefits no one but its enemies.

Despair is the key element in the second widely accepted attitude which seeks to strangle the flow of ideas at YU. This attitude with its feeling of helplessness, has generated a unique Yeshiva life-style: the goal of many has become to float through the system here by mutely following the points of least resistance; any criticism is kept inside, for speaking out would force one from the snug shelter of helplessness into the real world—a world which demands more than an occasional whimper of despair.

The largest number of those who live this let's-get-it-over-with life at YU are probably students. But that is understandable enough, for it is not very hard to

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5) find what look like valid causes for despair to a student in Yeshiva College. Perhaps he has chanced upon a few choice diatribes by some professors on the topic of "student leaders who are foolishly trying to destroy the school by lowering its standards of excellence." Or perhaps the grotesqueness of the Faculty Assembly: standing poised to veto any Senate action, abolishing its veto power simply overwhelmed him.

Though it may be somewhat easier to sympathize with this outlook than with the first, it is still necessary to withstand its pull. For clearly those who despair can solve nothing; instead of entering the debate which nourishes the vital flow of ideas, they have chosen to languish in moods alternating between self-pity and self-righteousness.

An unobstructed flow of ideas is essential if Yeshiva College is to deal effectively with the issues it must face as it strives for excellence. If we allow it to be disrupted we will have lost our only chance to rise above mediocrity.

# Arab In Dove's Clothing

field is serving the Palestinian lobby with full dedication.

Last June, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Hatfield, after inflating the figures of U.S. assistance to Israel, stated, "It is to the best interest of the Israelis, the Arabs, the Palestinians and the world that the U.S. develop a truly balanced policy in the Middle East. Our unbalanced relationship with Israel was further frustrated last year by the passage of the proposal granting open credit to Israel."

Hatfield is shrewd. He hides his arabophilia, exposes his liberal reputation, and appeals to the traditionally liberal-minded student and Jew. Most tragically, Hatfield not only appeals to the few Jewish votes in Oregon, but to Jewish money as well. Jewish money from Oregon and the East will probably comprise a large part of Hatfield's campaign funds next year.

A sense of security cannot be taken by considering the pro-Israel congressmen and agencies in Washington. They have stiff competition. Melvin Laird's top aide in the Defense Department is a man named Baroudy (read A-R-A-B) whose father is the head of the American Enterprise Institute (read O-I-L). Last year a Washington lawyer for the National Lebanese American Society, Richard Shadyac, bragged in the Beirut Daily Star of his influence on Baroudy — as if he needed to be influenced — and on Joseph Sisco, Hatfield and other Washington congressmen. Arabs can take pride in their friends Senators Fulbright, Bellmon and Hatfield. Recently, traces of pro-Arab sentiments have come from such senators as

Church and Bayh. And why did Senators Mansfield, Cooper and Aiken refuse to cosponsor last week's Phantom jet resolution?

Students now have the vote, but they must realize the duties that go with that privilege. Before supporting any candidate en masse the new voters must investigate the man fully, and not merely rely on his projected image. And if in their investigation students find a major fault, it is their obligation to inform all voters and to flaw the image. In Hatfield's case that could be done by notifying other campuses, Jewish organizations, publications and local political groups.

Petitions and delegations to Hatfield and other Arab champions who are potential youth candidates will not change their policies or the situation; the politicians will only meet these attempts with their assurances of friendship and accusations of misquotes. It is difficult to reject myths and their heroes, but it must be done without efforts of compromise.

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## Senators Decide On Several Requirements; Fail To Agree On Language And Literature



M. Reich

Dean Bacon expounds at Senate meeting.

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5) one credit of Art and one credit of Music sequence, the student has the option of fulfilling his fine arts requirement by taking either a new one semester two-credit, introductory course in Art appreciation or a new one semester two-credit course in Music appreciation. The new courses would be set up as soon as possible.

At the next meeting, on October 21, Mr. Sukenik introduced a motion that would add to the fine arts proposal the ability of the student to fulfill this requirement and receive credit for it in

any of his eight terms. Presently, students taking Art 1 or Music 1 in their senior years receive no credit. The motion passed by a vote of 8-5.

Mr. Sukenik then introduced as a motion the Degree Requirements Committee's proposal on English and Foreign language for science majors. Unlike the present situation, the proposal would include physics and math majors as science majors. The proposal states that the English composition requirement be reduced to one term (with the stipulation that a maximum of 12 students

be admitted to any section), that the present English literature requirement remain, and that the foreign language requirement for science majors be either proficiency through the intermediate level in a language other than Hebrew (i.e. through a course numbered 2) or the taking of a one year course in masterpieces of world literature in translation. Debate on this motion was intense as it does away with the Scientific Russian and Scientific German course options and because science majors desiring to take a language and not a literature course would have to take two years of that language instead of the current one year.

With time running out, Mr. Sukenik tried to have the proposal on the English requirement come to a vote while deferring debate on the Foreign Language proposal. However, this proposal ran into difficulties due to the recommendations by Dr. Fleisher to reduce the maximum class size to 10 students and by Dr. Connolly to reduce it to eight. Debate on the entire proposal was deferred to the next meeting and a motion to adjourn was seconded and passed.

The next Senate meeting is scheduled for Thursday, October 28, at 2:45 p.m. in room F-535.

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## Jackson Addresses Conclave Praises Soviet Jew Efforts

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

Senator declared that the military balance must be re-established.

In his remarks, Dr. Zand pointed out that the Jews of Russia "are not heroes [but] men of flesh and blood who are fighting to overcome their slavery." He called on American Jewry to bring continuous pressure to bear on the Soviet authorities in order to alleviate the Russian government's persecution.

### Babi Yar

In his address, which was repeatedly interrupted by the audience's applause, Senator Jackson spoke of the tragedy at Babi Yar, a steep ravine outside of Kiev, where 100,000 or more Jews were machine-gunned by Nazi commandos. "So today, as we remember the victims of Babi Yar, let us stand in solidarity with the children of Babi Yar," he stated. Reasoning that "the Soviet government will not grant its citizens their rights until it realizes that the issue is important to us," Jackson called for the passage of the Brock-Jackson Resolution on Soviet Jewry. This measure directs the President to demand that the Soviet Union abide by its constitution and by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights which holds that the right of emigration shall not be abridged. The Senator denounced those Americans "who would have us turn inward, to withdraw from the problems of the international community and forget our moral obligations to so much of humanity. The brave protests of Soviet Jews should awaken these new isolationists."

At this point, Senator Jackson departed from his prepared remarks and spoke on the situation in the Middle East. He criticized the unsteady nature of American policy, past and present, in that corner of the world. In his opinion, the United States government should have allowed the Israel army "to finish the job in the Sinai campaign" of 1956. Insisting that "we must make it unequivocal where we stand in the fight for freedom," Jackson declared that "the United States must look the Russians straight in the eye and

say, if you will move, we will move."

In a curbside interview with THE COMMENTATOR, Senator Jackson emphasized that the United States must not pressure the Israelis into pulling back their forces from the Suez Canal as a precondition for peace negotiations. Rather, he held, such withdrawal should be used as a "trump card" at the bargaining table. Jackson further stated that the phased withdrawal of all Russian personnel from the area must be a part of any peace treaty.

### Dr. Zand

Dr. Mikhail Zand then addressed the audience after a short memorial service for those who had died at Babi Yar. He continually explained that the Jews in the Soviet Union were "slaves . . . [victims] of national and cultural genocide." He told the audience to use the phrase "Let my people go" at their rallies, and to avoid using the slogan "Let my people live," because "Jewish life is impossible in the Soviet Union."

In an interview with THE COMMENTATOR, Dr. Zand, when asked what he would say to those American Jews who are not sure whether demonstrating publicly was the most proper and effective means of helping Russian Jewry, stated flatly, "demonstrate, only to demonstrate." He felt public action had "great impact" on the Soviet government. "Silence is only useful to the Soviet forces," he concluded.

## YCSC Commences New Semester; Various College Proposals Studied

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

A draft counselor will once again be secured from the alumni.

Mr. Butler authorized all Council committees to meet soon and select their chairmen.

Council was then informed of a sum of money given to it by the Jewish Association of College Youth for the express purpose of holding four *Sabbatons* this year. The first will be held on November 13.

Mr. Butler reported that the suggestion box is ready to be put in use, as is the Student Union Building. All clubs and councils can move in as soon as they are ready.

A student lobby will be formed to talk to senators and faculty members about the pros and cons of various proposals that relate to Senate business. Dave Merzel and Bob Benedek will head the group.

Colonel Marmorstein has asked the Department of Traffic to install a traffic light on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 184 Street and to allow angular parking on Amsterdam Avenue between 184 and 187 Streets.

Upon learning of a mass rally for Soviet Jewry to be held in the form of an entertainment show at Madison Square Garden on December 13, Student Council unanimously committed itself to selling 1000 tickets.

The meeting ended with President Butler's announcement of

election for Freshman Student Council representatives, to be held October 21.

At their October 20 meeting, Council postponed the Freshman class election one week due to the strike which began October 19. President Butler also announced that the 92 Street "Y" is open for free draft counseling Tuesdays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. and that all interested students

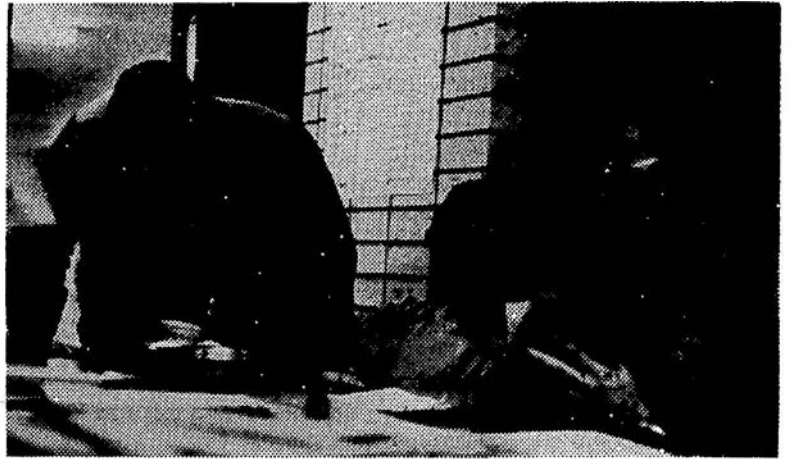
should contact any member of the Executive Council.

After reporting that a spotlight will temporarily be used to illuminate the rear entrance to the library, President Butler began discussing the measures that will be taken to deal with the strike, including student help for the cafeteria, and the situations with the dormitories. The meeting ended thereafter.

## Workers Strike University; Emergency Action Initiated

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2) pension fund, drug prescription and dental benefits. Mr. Olson charged the YU administration with retaining a "paternalistic remnant" in its attitude and vowed that "the 40,000 members of the union will not permit its members to starve — they'll do whatever is necessary to help

them." (After 7 weeks of strike action, union members will be able to collect unemployment insurance for 26 weeks.) Mr. Olson also claimed that YU is guaranteed a savings of 25% of any strike settlement due to the 90 day price freeze. A settlement would have to be approved by a governmental pay board.



## Tay-Sachs, An Incurable Disease, Afflicts East-European Jews

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

ophthalmoscope. Small groups of interns and nurses slipped into the room to stare at the child.

Then, as the medical men plodded from the room, the physician told the Martells bluntly that Jonathan had a rare, degenerative sickness known as Tay-Sachs' Disease. "He won't live beyond eighteen months or two years," concluded the doctor.

Tay-Sachs' Disease received its name from the two men who first identified it, Dr. Warren Tay, a British ophthalmologist, who detected, in 1881, a tell-tale red spot on the victim's retina, and a New York neurologist, Dr. Bernard Sachs, who recorded the first clinical description.

### Recessive Gene

In recent years Dr. S. Aronson and Dr. B. Volk of Yeshiva's Einstein Medical Center have linked this dreaded disease to an abnormal recessive gene. This discovery was extremely crucial for it revealed that only when two carriers marry do they set up the 25% possibility of each child's having the disease.

The one puzzling aspect of the disease is its genetic distribution. In 1896 Dr. Sachs, then president of the New York Neurological Society, wrote that "the condition had been so far almost exclusively observed among the Hebrews." Not until 1923, nine years after the first clinical case had been recorded in a non-Jew, did Dr. Sachs acknowledge the existence of the disease in non-Jews. The fact remains, however, that the

preponderance of victims are of Lithuanian antecedence, particularly from the provinces of Grodno, Suwalki and Kovno, along the Lithuanian-Polish-Russian borders.

### Tay-Sachs'

How rare is Tay-Sachs' Disease? There are half a million carriers in the United States, while as much as one out of every twenty-eight New York City Jews is a carrier. Approximately ten to fifteen New York City children develop Tay-Sachs' Disease annually—about ten percent of the estimated national toll.

Geneticists are still uncertain of how the defective gene causes the disease. What is known, so far, is that at about the age of six months something goes wrong with the intricate metabolism of the cells in the brain and spinal cord. This triggers an abnormal accumulation of fatty material which slowly destroys the cells. Deterioration of the vital organs is responsible for the noticeable regression in the child's mental as well as physical development. Death is certain, usually before reaching thirty months.

Jonathan Martell was born May 20, 1958. To preserve whatever they had, Ray borrowed his brother's movie camera and shot pictures of Jonathan while still active.

### The Martells

Week by week the Martells watched their son fade. The parents recalled how his smile gradually became less broad. Soon he couldn't even play with his rattle or reach for a glimmering ring on

a string. He had trouble swallowing and it took long hours of rocking to put Jonathan to sleep.

Gradually, Jonathan grew blind. Finally, on December 23, 1960, just one month after Mrs. Martell gave birth to a normal girl, Jonathan died.

If the Martells were to have another child, the odds would still be three to one in their favor. But neither Ray nor Ruth ever wanted more than the two living children they have. The Martells had the courage to gamble and they won. "We lost a child," says Ruth, "and with God's help we replaced a child."

There is no cure for Tay-Sachs' Disease, but through a simple blood test carriers may be detected. All married and engaged students are urged to consult with their physicians.

Once again the Washington & Jefferson Literary Journal is soliciting students for new materials that will help to compose this annual literary magazine. Interested persons may send prose, poetry, drama, music, graphics, and photography to:  
The Journal  
Washington & Jefferson College  
Washington, Pennsylvania 15301

All manuscripts must be received no later than December 17, 1971. All material to be returned should include a self-addressed stamped envelope.



Beel

## Butler . . .

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2)

Theoretically Mr. Maybruch is perfectly right. It is the Rabbinic Alumni, those who have lived through the YU experience and have had to transpose it to a way of life as the leadership of the Jewish community, who should be called upon to help cope with this matter. Practically, however, I don't know how much we can expect. I honestly believe that their enthusiasm was genuine during those few hours of the convention, but I am not quite as optimistic about the follow through.

The responsibility doesn't rest on the shoulders of the Rabbinic Alumni alone. Teachers and administrators alike will have to face up to the shortcomings of the present program, and then, perhaps, something positive may result.

It may take a few more years of conventions for everyone to be awakened from the stupor of self-satisfaction. It may take a few more years for these people to realize that they are living in the glories of the past. By then it may be too late.

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# Rebuilding Forecast For Fencers; New Talent Essential To Future

## Fencers Open Season With Veteran Nucleus And Untested Talent

By ALAN KALINSKY

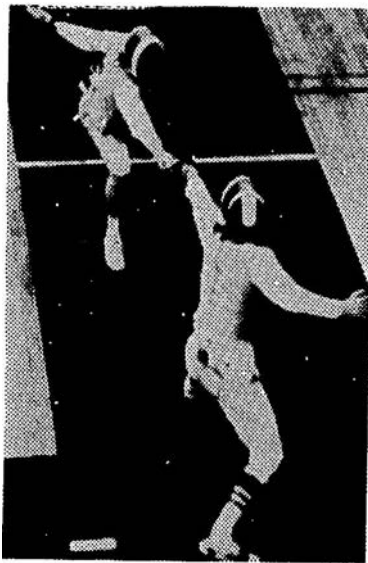
After having suffered its first losing season in recent years, the fencing team can look forward to a season of rebuilding and a season where the inexperienced fencers will all get the chance to show their ability. An added blow to the team is the loss of some players who are in Israel for the year. With all this in mind, Coaches Tauber and Marcell are very optimistic. For with a strong nucleus of returnees from last year's squad and some talented young fencers, Yeshiva will again have a successful season.

This year as was the case last year, the Sabre Squad seems to be the deepest and strongest of the three squads. Marty Knecht 12-17, leads the way while other experienced fencers, J. Baum 3-0, J. Chasky 2-1, P. Langer 2-1 and D. Edelstein 0-1 follow close behind.

### Epee Squad

The Epee Squad also has some experienced fencers in, N. Chernofsky 8-14, N. Weintraub 7-12, R. Benedek 4-6. Other members rounding out the squad are H. Greenberg, D. Nussbaum, and W. Peters.

The Foil Squad as the Sabre and Epee Squads, has a few returning members: R. Schiffmiller



Masmid  
Fencers in preparation.

4-10, M. Seidman 3-2, G. Fruchter 3-9, A. Pollack 1-1 and R. Stein.

These poor records might cause people to doubt the winning ability of the team. However it must be understood that Yeshiva was competing against colleges that had recruited high school fencers on scholarship. If last year's squad would have played against these same opponents — minus their recruited players, Yeshiva's record would have been at least 7-4 and not a dismal 4-7. This problem of recruitment will keep on going in the following years. As usual Coach Tauber will get the maximum in effort out of his players. This year's fencing team, with experience and young talent, may again reign as Yeshiva's winningest team.

## Team Faces Problems; New Talent Essential, Plus Student Support

Of the three varsity teams at YU, the fencing team is probably the least publicized. We spoke recently with Martin Knecht about the team. Marty is the captain and is assisted by Neil Chernofsky.

Many think incorrectly, that one has to be athletically inclined to be a fencer. In fact, however, all team aspirants usually start learning from scratch. Four hours per week, usually Monday and Wednesday, are spent practicing. In addition to this strenuous program, matches take place on Tuesday and Thursday.

Despite all the hours, the fencing team members maintain admirable academic records, which shows that one can both participate on a team and maintain a good average. One advantage of joining the team is that each year the team spends a weekend on a distant campus.

There are many problems that face the team. Knecht hopes that new equipment will be purchased to replace broken blades and torn jackets. The team is also plagued by a lack of depth. It suffers from inexperience and from a lack of underclassmen who are willing to try out. In past years, sixty to seventy freshmen attended practices while this year only a third of that number have attended. Although it doesn't affect the team much now, it will definitely hurt its chances in the future. Captain Knecht emphasized the need for "school spirit." If the team is inspired, they might defeat a very good opponent. On the other hand, if there is weak attendance, the team gets depressed and may be defeated by a weak opponent.

## Wrestlers Gain Practice Room; Seek To Improve Past Record

By LENNY FRIEDMAN

Practically the entire student body is aware that the problem that has plagued the Mighty Mites for the past few years, is back again this season. Unfortunately, however, the basketball team is not the only one that is suffering from student apathy. The disease seems to be contagious. Now it's The Grapplers.

The Grapplers, on the other hand, have managed to solve all the problems that The Mighty Mites could not. Coach Ellman, a dedicated and highly capable coach, has personally undertaken the responsibility of seeing to it that The Grapplers have all the supplies that wrestling demands. He raised \$5000 from sources outside Yeshiva in order to furnish The Grapplers with a completely detailed wrestling room.

The significance of having a private court, field or room, which ever the sport in subject demands, cannot be overemphasized. First, it secures privacy for team workouts which ensures the team minimum disturbance. Second, and more important, it gives the team an added sense of unity. The wrestling room suggests to The Grapplers that someone is concerned with their fate. With the new wrestling room,

### On The Sidelines

## Off The Sidelines



By Irwin Mansdorf

With the start of the new academic year at Yeshiva University, cries of cutbacks and financial difficulties are once again being voiced by administration officials. While I am fairly certain that university officials are diligently working to ameliorate the situation, certain points must be made.

Yeshiva College maintains an athletic program which at times was very good, at times mediocre, but for the most part, it has been inefficient and poorly organized. The reason for the failure of athletics to flourish at Yeshiva is easily understood, for unlike other "name" schools, Yeshiva University is basically an academic school and cannot, or will not, devote the time and money required to improving the program. As a result, certain teams continue, year after year, to become progressively worse. It becomes increasingly clear that without the needed monetary backing, the athletic program will continue to strive for, at best, mediocrity.

Given that 1) Yeshiva has grave financial difficulties, 2) the athletic program is inferior and 3) the academic aspect of the University is suffering from cutbacks, we must re-evaluate and re-examine the priorities in the college. Yeshiva University exists as an academic institution and, as such, can improve itself only by improving the academic facilities available to its students. Without more and better courses and an improved library, the school may be headed for the same fate as the athletic program.

We are thus faced with two facts. First, the college's athletic program is costing the university money and second, the college is in desperate need of money to improve its academic facilities. Unless the athletic program becomes more viable, with something of substance to offer the student body, it would seem both logical and desirable to cut out the weaker aspects of the program. The money saved from these cuts would be applied to sources where the money would do more good, such as improving library staff and resources. In any case, it is beyond common sense why the university should continue to expend effort in serving teams which have little talent and serve no purpose other than effectively embarrassing Yeshiva University each time it meets another school.

The alternative to such action would be to re-examine the priorities within the athletic department itself. This would call, first of all, for a redistribution of the athletic budget within the program. Weaker teams would be dropped, or at least temporarily suspended, while stronger teams would be assisted with funds originally allocated for the dropped teams. There is no excuse, for example, why the varsity basketball team should continue to receive financial support for a squad that, in all probability, could not defeat the Metropolitan Jewish High School League All-Stars.

If it is apparent that there is not enough talent on the team to account for at least a semi-respectable season, the financial support should be switched to another varsity squad who would put it to better use. If the athletic department does not determine new priorities that would make its program more viable, then the university would be justified and even commended if, in re-examining its priorities, academics would be placed, appropriately, above athletics.

## Freshmen Overcome Seniors As Intramural Year Begins

By ALLAN KAPLAN

The intramural season got under way on Monday, October 18, as the newly formed freshman team outlasted the senior squad 51-50, in a poorly played game. From the opening tap, it seemed that the winning team would be the one that committed the least mistakes. Both teams looked sluggish and out of shape and the play was erratic throughout most of the game.

Throughout the first quarter,

both teams found the basket elusive and neither team could develop any consistent offense. The lead changed hands several times in the first quarter, and at its end the seniors held an 11-10. In the second quarter, the basket appeared non-existent as the seniors could manage but one field goal and a mere 8 points while the freshmen registered 10 points, 8 of them by Mike Polak.

With the freshmen leading 20-19 going into the third quarter, both teams went all out in an effort to build some kind of substantial lead. The offense picked up considerably as Polak began to hit on long jump shots for the freshmen while Mark Levy sank some key shots for the seniors. When the whistle blew ending that quarter, the freshmen had outscored the seniors 19-16 and had built a small 39-35 lead.

The fourth quarter proved to be the most hectic. The lead changed hands almost a dozen times and everyone realized that the final minutes would be decisive. When Larry Strulowitz sank two clutch foul shots in the final seconds, the seniors found themselves leading by a point with only a few seconds remaining. The finish proved to be one of the most exciting in intramural play as Polak scored from about 20 feet and the freshmen had surprisingly won the first game they played together. With the stunned seniors standing on the court, the final score was 51-50 Polak was the game's high scorer with 21 points, while Mark Levy led the seniors with 19.

## Who's Whose

### ENGAGED

Avvy Fox '72 to Debbie Katz  
Eitan Dombrowsky '73 to Rachel  
Braunschweig

Nehemia Citroen '72 to Ricky  
Steinberg

Martin Knecht '72 to Miriam  
Kurcfeld

Sanford Landa '72 to Ronnie  
Schwartz

Mordechai Templeman '72 to  
Malka Golombek

Alan Wax '72 to Toby Klagsbrun

### MARRIED

David Ganeles '72 to Barbara  
Gross

Mitchell Jay Seidman '72 to  
Shoshana Drein

Alan Sussman '69 to Shoshana  
Bacon

### BORN TO

Rabbi Marvin L. Waltuch '66 and  
Rosalie Hiltzik Waltuch, a son,  
Benjamin Jacob

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bodner  
'68, a son.



Victory

they assume a sense of pride in their team. It gives the Yeshiva wrestlers a reason to go all out.

Practically anyone can be a wrestler. Contrary to popular belief, you need not develop sixteen inch biceps nor have the ability to press three-hundred pounds. Like karate, basketball, fencing or any area of athletics, wrestling is a sport that is broken down to a science. The ex-

tent of your efforts will determine your achievement. Coach Ellman is willing to attend to anyone who wishes to join and work for the squad. He mentioned that The Grapplers lost to graduation former co-captains Bob Weiss and Gary Rubin. There is great opportunity for all new wrestlers since most Grapplers are first year men themselves.