

Drug & Hospital Workers – 1199 Ends Job Walkout; Strike Coordinating Committee's Work Earns Praise

News Analysis—

Budgetary Situation

By EDWARD BURNS

Although the strike against Yeshiva is over, the union's original claim that only \$35,000 separated it and the university is still causing widespread speculation as to why Yeshiva remained so intransigent in its negotiating position. While the union's contention was partially true, they purposefully neglected to publicize certain key facts which contributed to the stalemate.

The union demanded approximately \$60,000 in wage increases for its 151 striking members. Yeshiva offered an increase of some \$25,000 to cover pay hikes for all workers earning less than \$120 per week. Yeshiva's inability to pay any more stemmed from a situation involving the entire staff of the university — professional and non-professional.

University's Dilemma

Only a small percentage of Yeshiva's employees joined the union when it was first formed. The university at that time promised that all workers who did not join the union would be guaranteed wage parity with the 1199 members. This year as the deadline for the strike approached, the university was confronted by the dilemma of what to do with the non-union workers. If the university acceded to the union's demands, it would have had to also raise the salaries of all non-union workers, in addition to those of the faculty, administrators and *Roshei Yeshiva* who have not had a raise in more than two years. The total cost to the university would then have been an astronomical two million dollars, rather than the mere \$60,000 claimed by the union.

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Striking maintenance workers as they learn of the settlement.

Beef

Stalemate Is Ended

By JEFF WACHTENHEIM and AVI BITTON

On Wednesday, November 3, 1971, YU and Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union agreed upon a new labor contract.

The one-year contract followed fifteen days of strike action and included pay increases for union members.

The new settlement, expiring June 30, 1972, grants a \$10 per week raise to those union employees earning less than \$10,000 annually. YU's policy of raising the income of its non-union employees as well is expected to increase the cost of the settlement three or four fold.

Exact figures were not yet available as many employees do not work an entire 12 month year, and pay raises must be determined on an individual basis. Additionally, a governmental pay board must approve the contract.

Three-Fold Approach

In an interview with THE COMMENTATOR, Dr. Sheldon Socol, chief fiscal and business office of YU, explained the university's "three-fold approach" to the settlement.

"Fundamentally, all departments of YU will not be allowed to increase their budgets. A gift from two of our trustees, the accumulated savings during the strike in terms of people who weren't paid and the vacant positions — non frozen — resulting from workers who voluntarily left YU constitute our source of money." YU did not find a new monetary fund which settled the strike, Dr. Socol added.

The settlement followed five months of negotiations. Representing YU were Sidney Schultz, General Counsel, Henry Woicik, Director of Labor Relations and

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The Commentator

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Comical Debate Marks YC Senate Meeting; Current Language Requirement Is Amended

The last two meetings of the Yeshiva College Senate dealt primarily with the recommendations of the committee on degree requirements in the areas of English and foreign languages.

The meeting of October 28 was chaired by Mr. Knecht in the absence of Dr. Tendler. The committee's recommendation regarding the English requirements had been amended at the previous Senate meeting to provide for the establishment of a one semester, 3 credit English composition requirement with a limit of 10 students (instead of 12, as originally provided) per section, and the retention of the

present requirement of English 3-4. After a brief discussion, this motion was passed unanimously.

The Senate decided next to consider the language requirement independently of the proposed world literature course. Mr. Bernstein moved that the Senate accept the committee's recommendation that the language requirement for non-science majors be the 4 level of the language, and that for science majors, the 2 level be required. Mr. Sukenik explained that he felt the intention of the committee's recommendation was to allow science majors to fulfill their language requirement by

the 07-08 course, and the Senate accepted this as part of the motion.

Dr. Tauber's motion that the language requirements for science and non-science majors be considered separately then passed, and at Dr. Fleisher's suggestion, the requirement for non-science majors was discussed first.

18 Credits?

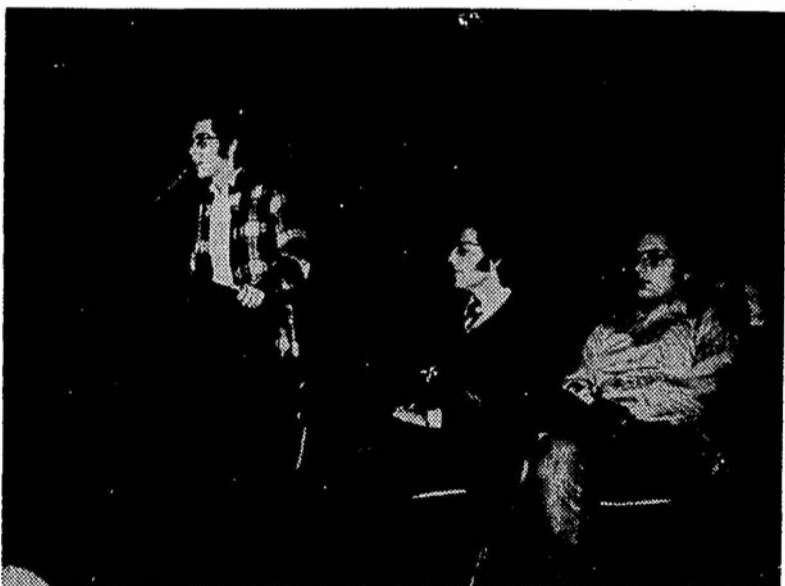
Noting that requiring the 4 level of proficiency for non-science majors could result in an 18 credit foreign language requirement for some students, Mr. Sukenik moved to amend the motion to provide that only the 2 level be required of non-science majors. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Bernstein, and thus became part of the original motion. After some discussion, the motion as amended (requiring the 2 level only) was passed 12-4-2.

The Senate then considered the language requirement for science majors. Dean Bacon moved to amend the committee's recommendation (as clarified by Mr. Sukenik) to provide that all science majors must reach the 2 level of proficiency, but that 07-08 would not fulfill this requirement. He suggested that a new scientific language course (7-8) be established, which, being on an intermediate level, would fulfill the requirement but would have a prerequisite of 01-02. Since time was running short, it was moved to defer discussion on this matter to the next meeting.

At the next Senate meeting, held on November 4, the Senate resumed consideration of the language requirement for science majors. Following some discussion on the question of whether 07-08 would fulfill this requirement, Dr. Fleisher stated that he would vote against this proposal, adding that the Senate had reached "the height of ludicrousness." He claimed that studying a language for 2 years is worthless, since one is still

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College Council Holds Meeting; Freshmen Delegates Installed



President Butler in action.

Beef

By MARVIN WERTENTHEIL

With only a handful of students in the audience, the Yeshiva College Student Council met on November 3.

President Butler began the meeting by announcing that the strike of maintenance workers had been settled. As the terms of the agreement were not then clear, the only details announced were that a \$10 per week in-

crease was involved and that the workers would be back on the job the following day.

In regard to possible ramifications of the strike settlement, President Butler made it very clear that Student Council would not support any hike in tuition. Once again the Council thanked all students for their "remarkable" efforts during the strike.

It was then announced that

the first lecturer in the Benjamin Gottesman Lecture Series will be Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Handler will give a public lecture on November 8 and will return on November 23 for a discussion with Pre-Med majors. President Butler said that invitations to the lecture were sent to students at other colleges and the response has been favorable.

The two newly-elected freshmen representatives were installed. They are Steven Weinstein, vice-president, a YP student and pre-med major; and Howard Glicksman, secretary-treasurer, who attends EMC and also majors in pre-med.

Festival of Lights

Student Council next urged all students to attend the Freedom Lights for Soviet Jewry rally to be held at Madison Square Garden on December 13. Council has taken the responsibility of selling one thousand tickets, and the response so far has been nil.

President Butler urged all students to attend the Jewish Federation meetings in Pittsburgh, either as lobbyists or as dele-

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Kahane Speaks at YU On Behalf Of Jewess And Senator Jackson



Paul Millman

Rabbi Meir Kahane of the Jewish Defense League spoke at YU on Thursday evening, November 4. In his remarks to the overflow crowd in F501, Rabbi Kahane emphasized the importance of the efforts being made on behalf of Silva Zalmanson, a young Jewess who is dying of tuberculosis in a Soviet labor camp. He also urged support for Senator Henry Jackson, noting that Jews should decide any issue depending on "whether it is good for the Jews or bad for the Jews."

Senate Mockery

The preamble to the Constitution of the Yeshiva College Senate states, "This new development at Yeshiva College is the outcome of cooperation among Administration, Faculty and Students who comprise the College, and will redound, it is hoped, to the best interests of the College and its tradition in its continued growth." Since its inauguration over two years ago, the Senate has for the most part conducted itself in a manner befitting that noble hope. Recently, however, Senate meetings have become stages for jousting among various personalities rather than forums for earnest discussion of the academic life of the college.

Specifically, THE COMMENTATOR deplores the presumptuous behavior of Dr. David Fleisher at the November 4 meeting of the Senate. In expressing his contempt for the Senate and its Degree Requirements Committee — a committee on which he himself served — Dr. Fleisher was apparently seeking to make a mockery out of the Senate's proceedings. Such attempts must not go unnoticed, for the very fate of the Senate is at stake.

THE COMMENTATOR calls upon the chairman of the Senate, Dr. Tendler, to ensure that a serious and deliberate mood prevails at all Senate meetings. Those members who persist in using the Senate as a platform for perverse one-upmanship and public ego trips should be silenced by the chairman. The future of the Senate is an immeasurably more important consideration than a desire not to offend a fellow member of the Yeshiva College academic community.

THE COMMENTATOR further urges any member of the Senate who sees that body solely as a setting for duels of wit and cynicism to resign and thereby stop wasting the time of those senators who sincerely wish to meet the issues presently facing Yeshiva College. Any member of the Senate who sees no worth in that body's workings should stand aside and allow those who believe in the Senate's purpose to continue this noble hope.

Striking Effects

The effect of most strike settlements is, besides raising wages, to burden the consumer by increasing prices and decreasing services. THE COMMENTATOR hopes that this will not be the case at Yeshiva. Despite the fact that Yeshiva's tuition fee is lower than many other private colleges', the economic heterogeneity of its student body makes even this sum exceedingly steep. The student body will not tolerate an increase in tuition or a reduction in the number and size of university scholarships. Any such intentions by the administration should, therefore, be discounted. Money for the settlement must come from other sources such as more and better publicized fund raising campaigns.

This warning also extends to Yeshiva's already meager service situation. The maintenance of the status quo in providing maid service is insufficient. It is to the discredit of the Department of Buildings and Grounds that dormitory floors and bathrooms were cleaner during the strike, than when maid, rather than student, service is provided. Improved service and better supervision of maintenance and cleaning personnel is mandatory.

Although the sight of hot, fresh food in the cafeteria steam tables is, indeed, welcome, the thought of higher food prices is not. The price freeze insures that our weekly budgets will not be further strained for at least three more days, but its impending termination is causing speculation that cafeteria prices will soon be raised. Such an action would be intolerable. THE COMMENTATOR demands that all food prices in the cafeteria remain at their

present level, at least until next fall.

The strike illustrated clearly, the inate selflessness and commitment of the Yeshiva College student. The industriousness exhibited by all concerned was extremely admirable and is deserved of praise. But for their decisive actions in mobilizing the student body to maintain our food and sanitation services, THE COMMENTATOR especially congratulates and commends the leaders of the Student Strike Coordinating Committee. Their dedication should serve as an example for all potential student leaders planning to hold schoolwide office.

Call For Recognition . . .

Jews have been victims of persecution throughout history and not only at isolated times and places. Discrimination against Jews can be as severe today as it was centuries ago. Testimony to this is the struggle that has been undertaken the past few years to protect the rights of Soviet Jews. While the participation of Jewish youth in this cause has been admirable, it must be pointed out that discrimination against Jews is not only a problem indigenous to the Soviet Union but is severe in other countries as well.

The "Committee for Rescue of Syrian Jewry," organized by the *Sephardic* Jewish communities of New York, has recently begun to publicize what has been a long standing policy of persecution and harassment by the Syrian government against its Jewish community. This relatively small population has been subjected to what they call "inhumane conditions." The Committee refers to the following as but examples of this persecution:

1. Frequent arrests and torture of Jews.
2. Jews living under constant surveillance, including the requirement of carrying special identity cards.
3. Ban on all Jewish emigration from Syria.
4. Restriction of travel rights within Syria.

While no one will dispute the urgency of this most important issue, few have stepped forward to offer tangible help. Although it is encouraging to witness large attendance at rallies on behalf of Soviet Jewry, it is ungratifying to witness poor participation in similar events for Syrian Jewry. It is equally disheartening to note that the movement on behalf of Syrian Jews is being sponsored solely by the *Sephardic* community.

Jewish disunity has shown itself at times to be disastrous for all involved. THE COMMENTATOR urges all Jews, be they of Western or Oriental descent, to unite in the struggle for Jewish rights throughout the world. With this unity achieved, greater impetus can be given to all movements with the ultimate attainment of religious and cultural freedom for all of *Am Yisrael*.

. . . And Support

On Monday evening, December 13, at Madison Square Garden, the Center for Russian Jewry, and the New York Conference for Soviet Jewry will present "Freedom Lights for Soviet Jewry" — a rally on behalf of the Russian Jews. It will be a massive attempt to draw world attention to the plight of our persecuted brothers. The profits from this event will be used by these organizations to help them continue their work.

YCSC has assumed the responsibility of selling one thousand tickets for this event. THE COMMENTATOR urges every one of its readers to participate in what will prove to be the largest demonstration ever held for this cause, and to purchase tickets now from the many student representatives. It is imperative that this cause be given both your physical and monetary support — the world will be watching.

From The Editor's Desk



Senatorial Discourtesy

By Mel Hoffman

The Yeshiva College Senate has always been a body marred by a great many imperfections. In the past it has been able to camouflage these flaws and perform, if not always impressively, at least with a modicum of responsibility. Last week, however, the cosmetic melted away and, like an aging actress without her make-up, there was revealed a grotesque likeness of the former self. In this moment of deterioration the Senate exposed for all to see its blemishes, scars and deformities.

The immediate response to such a pathetic display would be to credit it to the frustrations of the moment. One possible explanation is that Dr. Fleisher, being a member of the Senate, has had to bridle his contempt for the students, as well as the democratic process, and try to advance his philosophy of faculty supremacy at the expense of academic innovation, from within the system. After a little more than a year in which he has found himself thwarted more often than not, a sudden seizure by his suppressed alter ego would thus be understandable. The corresponding breakdown by certain other Senators, as well as the audience, may be explained as the reaction to his unexpected display. It is therefore thought that once Dr. Fleisher regains control of his darker instincts the Senate will once again be able to return to serious business.

This is not true. Anyone who has attended more than one Senate meeting this year should have been able to discern the presence of a new element that has been introduced into the atmosphere of F535. Besides the expected imperfections, the self interest, the personal prejudice — those scars and blemishes that characterize almost every decision making body based on group representation — the Senate must now overcome what is perhaps the most difficult handicap of all — cynicism. It was precisely this cynicism, acting as a catalyst, that caused the sudden exposure of the other, formerly well concealed, flaws. Dr. Fleisher's outburst was not an isolated incident, it was a portent of things to come. Cynicism is a form of rudeness and non-receptivity. When a man's statements fall on deaf ears or are rebuffed with offhanded remarks it causes him to become frustrated. Such was the case with Dr. Fleisher and such will be the case with others in the future — unless something drastic is done.

The source of this cynicism and consequently the indirect cause of last week's performance is Dr. Moses Tendler. The chairman of the Senate sets the tone for each meeting. He decides on the order of speakers, and can interject his thoughts almost at will. If his thoughts are pertinent and sincere, they will have a meaningful effect on the proceedings. If, however, they are attempts at inuendo, disrespect, or merely weak attempts at humor they will have the same effect they had last week.

Dr. Tendler's chairmanship has, so far, been characterized by these latter elements. His verbal jousting with Dr. Fleisher began with the very first meeting. His "humorous" observations and offhanded utterances also emerged at this same time. In general it became frighteningly evident that to Dr. Tendler, the primary importance of the Senate is not to act as the highest legislative body of Yeshiva College. His actions indicate that to him the Senate is merely to be considered a necessary evil — a concession to a more militant student body — something to be looked upon with an expression of tolerance and condescension. His credo seems to be: If you are selected to serve, and if you can fit it into your schedule, then by all means serve — but take it all with a grain of salt.

Reasoning of this sort is obviously fallacious, but it is not my purpose to prove the falsehood of Dr. Tendler's opinions. Their results prove conclusively their mendacity and this is enough to warrant that they be changed. If the Senate is to reinstate the spirit of conscientiousness and credence that characterized it in the past, there must be a fundamental modification in the attitude of its chairman. I urge Dr. Tendler to reassess his opinions and to redirect his energies to the task of accomplishing the difficult problems that lie ahead. He holds the fate of the Senate in his hands, and if he refuses to realize this, along with its serious implications, then the Senate is doomed.

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The President Speaks

Vitality Regained



By Dov Butler

The fifteen days of crisis that swept Yeshiva are now part of its history. The flyers, signs and posters from the strike are being placed in the archives of the library, and the Joint Strike Emergency Coordinating Committee will retire for at least a while.

There is no end to the amount of praise due the student body of Yeshiva for its reaction and tolerance during the strike situation. It should be realized, however, that it was not the work of individuals that carried us through the crisis, but rather it was the heretofore 'apathetic YU guy' who was willing to give of himself during this time of need. It is from this particular aspect of the strike that we have benefited the most. Some have gone so far as to say that the strike was to YU as the six-day war was to Israel — both received new respect and dedication, and both now realize who their friends are.

The reaction of our student body is unprecedented in the history of university crises and the overall drive of our effort carries with it a tremendous boost to student rights and student power. It is with these gains in mind that we can now con-

centrate on some meaningful internal programs. Specifically through the newly formed student-faculty relations committee we must channel our support behind progressive academic measures acted upon by the senate. We must concentrate on maintaining those very standards which we deem important to the process of our education. We must renew our efforts to have student representation in the faculty assembly when issues of concern to the student body are being discussed.

Students have already undertaken to develop areas in which

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Activists Combine Papers And Ideas For New Merger

Several independent Jewish student newspapers in New York, conceived during last year's sudden proliferation of Jewish activist publications on campus, have announced their consolidation into one newspaper. The new paper (not yet named) is composed of the *Jewish Free Press*, of Columbia, *Achdut*, formerly the national organ of the Jewish high school activists, and finally, City College's *The Flame*.

The merger, intended to increase the quality of Jewish student journalism as well as reach a maximum number of Jewish students in the metropolitan area, was announced following a series of meetings between representatives of the various papers.

Not all New York Jewish youth activist publications, however, will be participating in the new endeavor. Papers such as NYU's *Tchivat Hanefesh* and LIU's *Down* will continue to maintain their independence.

Three editors will constitute the board of the new paper: Fred Sherrow and Noah Baer, both graduate students at Columbia and formerly associated with the *Jewish Free Press*, and Yossi Klein, former editor of *Achdut* and now a freshman at Yeshiva College.

The paper will maintain an activist Israel-oriented editorial policy, and will continue to reflect independent spirit of the papers involved in the merger. Its pages will be open to all views concerning topics relevant to Jews and Jewish youth.

December 13 has been set as the publication date in order to coincide with the massive rally of solidarity scheduled for Madison Square Garden.

Students Head Protest Lobby

By NATHAN KLINE

This past summer, a group consisting of Washington professionals and five collegiates was formed to attract national attention to the Jewish problems in America and in Soviet Russia. This group, called the National Center for Jewish Policy Studies, concentrated its efforts on Soviet Jewry. The five students, both graduates and undergraduates, worked on projects which made their way to members of the House of Representatives and the Capitol floor itself.

The center established a National Committee for Soviet Jewry in Washington and brought four groups of high school students to lobby in Washington for Soviet Jewry. The groups were from Washington, Flatbush, Camp Massad and Camp Mor-

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Hoenlein To Head Soviet Jewry Campaign; Urges Greater Cooperation Among Groups

By NORMAN BLUMENTHAL

On Wednesday, Oct. 6 thirty members of the Jewish Youth for Action entered the Hadassah building on 52 Street in Manhattan.

Most of the students sat-in in the lobby while two representatives went to meet with Hadassah executives. When the students asked the executives what they had done for Sylva Zalmanson (the Russian Jewish heroine who is suffering from lung cancer in Siberia), they replied, "You do not put out a forest fire by pouring water on one tree." This hardly satisfied the already impatient students and they reacted by taking over the executive director's office—determined not to budge until action had been taken for Sylva Zalmanson.

Frustration

The plight of Sylva Zalmanson had only been used as a pretext for expressing the youths' overall frustration with the role that most Jewish organizations and leaders, particularly Hadassah, have been playing in the cause of Soviet Jewry. The demonstrators felt that any Jewish organization with 500,000 members and a five million dollar budget should be in the forefront of the fight for the freedom of Soviet Jewry. Yet Hadassah had not hired anyone to work full-time for Soviet Jewry, rarely publicized rallies in its newspaper, which has a circulation of 35,000, and, in general, does not use any of its great resources to aid in this important cause. This was the second sit-in at Hadassah, and the students declared themselves determined to continue harassing Jewish organizations until they felt that everything possible was done for Soviet Jewry.

Despite threats of arrest the students persistently remained. The deadlock was finally broken with the appearance of Malcolm Hoenlein, a new figure in New York's fight for Soviet Jewry. He is a young, Orthodox man who has had wide experience both as an authority on international relations and Middle-East affairs as well as being a leader in many Jewish and civic organizations such as World Union of Jewish Students, Intercollegiate Council of Young Israel and American Zionist Federation. In view of his youth and unusual qualifica-

tions, he has been selected as executive director of the newly formed Greater New York Conference for Soviet Jewry. Acting as a liaison between Hadassah and the Jewish Youth for Action he was able to create a temporary accord and the Hadassah executive director was able to return to her office.

Unity Urged

Although both share a deep devotion to the cause for Soviet Jewry, Mr. Hoenlein and the members of Jewish Youth for Action are divided in their attitude towards major Jewish organizations. Claiming that such discord is just what the Russians want, Mr. Hoenlein pleads with the students to present organizations with a list of positive suggestions and proposals for the future rather than protesting the failures of the past.

On The Shelling Line

Armies Of The Night



By Shelton Toibb

The three of us walked out of the restaurant and proceeded toward the center of the city. Suddenly our minds were shattered and our bodies were endangered by the chaotic mob wildly approaching us. Shaking fists and vociferous screams created a surrealistic scene.

Mounted policemen charged towards us, clubbing anyone within an arm's length. Bloodied faces and broken legs scarred the streets and sidewalks. Yet those who fell were still unmercifully beaten.

The police siren began to shriek. A fire truck raced through

the narrow street, gushing a jet stream of blue-dyed water on every protester, observer and innocent bystander. We jumped into a doorway and fortunately were not sprayed.

But the mob would not disperse; and the police would not yield. As we escaped through a side street I silently asked if all this was really happening to us.

Where were we? Was this Budapest, 1956; Chicago or Paris, 1968; or Warsaw, 1970? No. This was Jerusalem, 1971, and the parties to the conflict were Jew and Jew.

On that spring night the myth of a monolithic and cohesive Jewish people came to a crashing end. On that night the ideal of Jerusalem being a city of peace and unity fell dead somewhere in the gutters beneath Ben-Yehuda Street.

The tragic Black Panther riot last May finally brought to the attention of world Jewry the sociological polarization now occurring in Israel. All of a sudden a previously ignorant American Jewry now realized that neither Phantom jets nor international peace could guarantee domestic social stability in Israel.

The Black Panther movement developed as an outgrowth of the frustrations and disappointments of an overwhelming percentage of Moroccan, Yemenite and other Sephardic Jews from North African, Middle Eastern and Asian countries. These *Sephardim* came to Israel in search of a new life, one free of deprivation or oppression. The Israeli government placed them in housing projects like *Katamon* in Jerusalem and

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Main Building Features Byzantine Style Architecture; Its Decorated Domes Are Prominent In Heights View

By MYRON WURZBURGER

The Main Building (hereinafter referred to as the M. B.) is usually referred to in YU public relations publications as a "Byzantine style structure erected in 1928...the heart of a growing university; its towering minarets and colorfully decorated domes making it a prominent feature of Washington Heights." Has PR left anything unsaid? It is possible for an undergraduate to survive four years at YU without passing through "the heart." What has he missed?

YU, as usual, was clearly ahead of the times in its educational philosophy when it built the M.B. After all, it was only recently that Isaiah E. Robinson, Chairman of the New York City Board of Education, prescribed astrology for City schools to help solve behavior and classroom problems. But the founding fathers of YU had this insight a half century ago. Imbedded on the floor of the entrance to the M.B. are the signs of the Zodiac. One could say that this was an indication of prescient pedagogy, or one could say that it was in consonance with the spirit of "the domes of the College rising majestically above the valley below and pointing heavenward in reach for the stars."

The site of the M.B. by "the



Reed

The Main Building — a touch of the Orient, plus a few pigeons.

mighty Harlem River flowing gently toward the sea" was felt to "offer a rare possibility for development in plan and composition rising above the valley of the Harlem River...surrounded upon three sides by parks and gardens."

The B.M.

On the first floor of the M.B. we have the *Beit Medrash* (hereinafter referred to as the B.M.) It is not too well known that originally the B.M. was very small and the rest of the area was a synagogue with benches not suited for learning. One won-

ders when one sees the usually empty B.M. if YU could have saved the bother and expense and left it as a synagogue.

On the first floor of the M.B. we also have Lampion Auditorium, which was described back in 1928 by the following: "Its acoustics and sight lines may be said to be perfect. The stage and its accessories are ample in every sense of the word." In the earnest, serious world of YU, a little humor never hurt. The auditorium has twelve columns along the walls representing the twelve

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Senators Consider Requirements; Year Of Work Nears Completion

The following article is the second half of a two-part series which was designed to summarize the history of the report of the Yeshiva College Senate Committee on Degree Requirements. Appearing in the October 27 edition of THE COMMENTATOR, part one dealt with the formation of the committee and its proposals.

By DANIEL CHAZIN

At its latest meeting, the Senate concluded its consideration of the report of the Committee on Degree Requirements. Many of the committee's recommendations were accepted by the Senate as proposed, while others were modified.

The Senate began its consideration of the committee's recommendations on May 14, 1971. Dean Bacon pointed out to the Senate that since the school had already made commitments for the academic year 1971-72, it would not be possible, in general, to implement the committee's recommendations until September, 1972. This was in principle agreed to by the Senate, and, therefore, none of the changes proposed by the committee (with two minor exceptions) will go into effect this academic year.

The first area discussed by the Senate was Health Ed. By a narrow vote (8-7-1), the Senate accepted the committee's recommendation that the hygiene requirement be discontinued and provided that in its place a 2 credit, one semester course in hygiene taught by "medical doctors and psychologists," be offered as an elective. The gym requirement was reduced to 2 semesters in accordance with the committee's recommendation by a 12-1-1 vote, but it took the tie-breaking vote of Chairman Kirschbaum to defeat a substitute motion which would have pro-

vided for a 4 semester requirement instead. After a remark by Professor Silverman that he had never heard of a student being prevented from graduating because of failure to pass a swimming test, the Senate unanimously moved to abolish the test as a requirement for graduation. It was specifically provided that this particular motion was to be effective immediately upon approval by the faculty.

Next Meeting

At its next meeting on May 20, 1971, the Senate continued its consideration of the committee's report. The recommendation that Orientation A be abolished was accepted unanimously by the Senate, to be effective upon approval by the faculty. The Senate also accepted (by a 9-1-2 vote) the recommendation of the committee to establish an interdisciplinary non-lab science course, and provided that the Division of Natural Sciences should determine the content and structure of the course. In response to the committee's recommendation that exemption procedures be publicized to new students, it was pointed out that all students are informed of these procedures during orientation week, and that these procedures are set forth in the YC catalog on page 35. The Senate also passed a motion recommending that all courses required for the degree be taught by at least two instructors each semester, so that, in the words of the Committee on Degree Requirements, "a student be required to take a course rather than a particular instructor."

At the final meeting of the Senate for the academic year 1970-71, held on May 27, 1971, the Senate discussed at great length the committee's recommendations concerning the

speech requirement. After a motion which embodied the committee's recommendations was put on the floor, Dr. Tauber offered a substitute motion which provided for the maintenance of a two semesters speech requirement. This substitute motion was finally defeated by a 6-7-2 vote, but again the vote of Chairman Kirschbaum was needed to break a tie. In the end, the Senate, by a 10-1-1 vote, accepted the original motion which provided that the speech requirement be changed to a one semester, 3 credit, 3 hours a week course, with a limit of 12 students in each section. It was also provided that a student may take up to 18½ credits in the semester he takes speech.

The Senate resumed consideration of the committee's report this fall at its meeting held October 14, 1971. While the Senate accepted the committee's recommendation that the two-term social science requirement be maintained, it declined to approve the establishment of a Contemporary Civilization course without further study, and consequently sent the proposal to the Division of Social Sciences for further consideration as to its feasibility.

The Senate then turned to the fine arts requirement. Many Senators felt that students should, if they desire, be able to take one-credit courses in both art and music, so that they would thereby acquire at least a basic knowledge of both subjects. As a result, a motion was introduced to amend the recommendation of the committee so that a student would fulfill the fine arts requirement by taking 1) a two credit course in either art or music or 2) one credit courses in both art and music. This amendment was accepted by the mover of the original motion, and

the amended motion modifying the committee's recommendation was passed 15-1-1.

At its next meeting, on October 21, 1971, the Senate decided by an 8 to 5 vote that the fine arts requirement could be taken in any one of the student's 8 semesters at YC, thus modifying the present regulation that credit will not be given for these courses if taken in the senior year at YC. The recommendations of the committee in the areas of English and foreign languages were discussed, but various objections were raised to them, especially in the case of the proposed language requirements for science majors. No vote was taken on these recommendations. (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

YCSC Admits New Members

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) gates. The date of the conference is November 10-14, and the funding of Jewish education will be discussed.

Another item discussed was the formation of a Zoology Club. Council also gave its support to the formation of a "Henry Jackson for President Committee" in conjunction with the one at NYU.

Bob Benedek then reported that the guidance committee was trying to revamp the guidance programs and would publish a pamphlet explaining the services offered to students by the guidance staff.

Lastly, President Butler reminded Council of the free draft counselling offered at the Nagle Street "Y" and urged all students to take advantage of this opportunity.

The next YCSC meeting is scheduled for November 16.

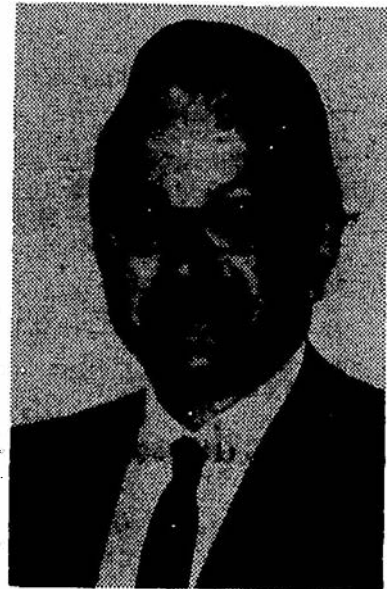
Guterman Joins Trustees; University Expands Board

Abraham S. Guterman, of Maroneck, N.Y. prominent attorney and communal leader, has been elected to Yeshiva University's Board of Trustees.

A partner in the law firm of Hess, Segall, Popkin, Guterman, Pelz & Steiner of New York City, Mr. Guterman has lectured before university seminars and institutes throughout the U.S. and before various bar associations, tax panels and symposia. He has also authored numerous articles on taxation which have appeared in leading law journals. Co-author of *Encyclopedia of Tax Procedure*, he has lectured at several tax institutes and universities.

Mr. Guterman is a member of the 1933 class of Yeshiva College, graduating summa cum laude and valedictorian. He was also a founder of the school's debating society. After graduation, he entered Harvard Law School and received an LL.B. magna cum laude in 1936 and was an editor of the Harvard Law Review.

In 1970, he was elected chairman of the University's Alumni Council, heading a 17 member



YUPR
Andrew Guterman

board providing guidance and counsel in charting the overall growth and development of the school's academic, developmental and service areas.

Mr. Guterman's election brings to 23 the membership in the governing body of 'America's oldest and largest university founded under Jewish auspices.'

1199 Strikers Return To Jobs; YU And Union Agree To Terms

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Harold Lefkowitz, Accountant for the University; faculty members Drs. Irving Linn and Henry Lisman; and students Bob Benedek, Bob Miller and E. J. Shapiro.

During the strike, mediation meetings were held on October 22 and 26 and November 2. YU's Board of Trustees was appraised of the outcome of each meeting.

On October 26, the university secured a temporary injunction against the union, aimed at enjoining it from committing any disruptive acts. The judge urged the parties to hold another meeting before legal action would be taken. The November 2 meeting resulted in the settlement.

Strike Events

While the atmosphere at YU was generally normal during the strike, there were some minor incidents of disruption. Several trash fires were ignited throughout the strike period, and on the afternoon of October 27, a truck containing linen and food for Yeshiva was temporarily detained by the strikers.

The fuel oil shortage was temporarily alleviated when early Thursday morning, Oct. 28, a fuel truck filled the depleted Yeshiva oil tanks, thwarting the pickets'

previous efforts to obstruct oil deliveries.

The same day, the strikers dispensed flyers charging Yeshiva with false representation of Union demands to the student body, faculty and non-Union employees, and urging them to support the strike and abstain from crossing the picket lines.

A number of people claiming to be from Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center appeared at Yeshiva on Friday, October 29, and proceeded to argue with Yeshiva students about the strike.

At a meeting called for the night of November 1, with all student groups and representatives participating, YCSC President Dov Butler announced that a Union spokesman had asked for an open forum on the strike between administration and Union officials, with the student body in attendance. The offer was rejected by YU, because it was felt that such a debate would serve only to further inflame the situation.

On Wednesday, November 3, a mass meeting of the entire Yeshiva student body was convened. At the meeting President Butler informed the students of the negotiations' progress, and

notified them of an impending demonstration by strikers and strike sympathizers.

Students Praised

Following the strike, Mr. Herbert Tenzer, former Congressman and labor advisor, praised the students of Yeshiva and Stern Colleges for "the loyalty they showed in helping the university maintain its normal functions."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr. Howard Lichtenstein of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz and Mendelsohn, attorneys for YU.

Dr. Socol applauded the students for "their sheer ability to mobilize quickly and carry on the maintenance of the institution."

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Israeli Sephardim Protest; Desire Equal Opportunities

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) provided subsidies for their sustenance.

But little else has been accomplished through the process of immigrant absorption. These Jews have neither had their culture absorbed into the national culture, nor have they been properly assimilated into existing Israeli society. As a result, the school dropout and illiteracy rates for students of Sephardic descent has been significantly higher than those for students of other extractions. Furthermore, rampant unemployment and rejections from the army have left many young Sephardim no choice but to loiter at the falafel stands off King George Street in Jerusalem. Katamon has been labeled a slum. But this is probably far more applicable in the moral sense rather than the physical sense since hopelessness has replaced hope among its residents while the buildings stand intact.

It is impossible to blame any one group or structure for this massive problem facing the Israeli nation. The conflict with the Arabs already drains whatever productivity the Israeli economy can muster.

Yet the charge that the government and the Ashkenazic population do not demonstrate proper understanding of the problem could be leveled with some amount of validity. It is time

for the non-Sephardic elements of Israeli society to realize that the Sephardic way of life cannot be evaluated and held in prejudice against the general Israeli culture. This different mode of living should either be incorporated in some way into the Israeli society or else be recognized as being on an equal level with the already established culture.

The notion of Eastern European social democracy, an ideal based on a monolithic society, does not and cannot adequately answer the challenges of a pluralistic and divisive society without making some subsequently needed adaptations. The government and society of Israel have not made these adaptations, the most urgent one being direct constituency representation to Knesset members.

Another blatant example of the social democratic failure to make necessary changes in order to alleviate arising problems is the apparent inability of the Knesset to pass much needed controls over labor activities. The present usage of arbitrary walkouts and sympathy strikes despite contractual obligations have caused cities to be at the mercy of the Histadrut Postal workers strikes have occurred for something as minor as a management directive ordering a change in postal stations for check-out purposes.

Thus there is the need for Israel to direct government toward contemporary problems instead of traditional political ideology. Moreover, if the only way to achieve socialization of the Sephardim and to prevent their voluntary or involuntary dropping out of society is to redefine the basic political and social values of the country, then Israel's future domestic stability demands a new exposition of such ideals.

First College Edifice Built In Grand Style

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) tribes of Israel, and the 48 points on the ceiling represent the then 48 states of the United States. It those simpler days each tribe could have had exactly four states.

In the basement there is what is euphemistically called a gym.

University Ensnared By Enormous Deficit; Financial Problems Not Unique To Yeshiva

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

Realizing the moral issue involved—that skyrocketing inflation affecting those marginal workers whose income of less than \$120 per week is rendering them incapable of supporting their families—the university appealed to the faculty. The faculty conceded that those workers were being short-changed and therefore consented to a university proposal to raise the wages of only those workers earning less than \$120. They refused, however, to allow the university to grant a wage increase to the rest of the union employees who currently earn up to sixteen thousand dollars a year. The faculty felt their position defensible since many of them actually make less than some of the highly paid union workers.

Frustrating Situation

The situation that the university found itself in was frustrating. If they agreed to the union's demands of \$60,000 which covers all union workers, then the faculty, which comprises eighty percent of YU's payroll, would then have demanded the salary increases which have been denied them for two years. Also, the university would have been required to raise the salaries of all non-union, semi and non-professional workers. Failure to do so would have inevitably led to either another strike or the total unionization of Yeshiva's employees. Consequently, they contended that it was literally impossible for them to agree to the union's demands, and this is why the deadlock appeared unbreakable.

The question of why Yeshiva is ensnared in a monstrous deficit of 31 million dollars and, consequently, finds itself without any available funds to grant significant salary increases is complex. Yeshiva's financial cri-



Paul Millman

News of settlement brings relief to strike coordinators.

sis is not, however, unique. According to a report by the Association of American Colleges, more than 100 private colleges and universities have exhausted their liquid assets and are hovering on the brink of financial disaster.

Increasing Expenditures

The reason behind this fact is that increased enrollment in colleges over the past ten years necessitated enormous expenditures to cover the hiring of more faculty and non-professionals and the building of more classrooms, laboratories and libraries. Commensurate with this was the fact that private and public institutions did not meet these increased expenditures with increased financial aid.

Efforts to cut deficits meet with almost insurmountable obstacles. As evidenced by our recent strike, the cost of professional and non-professional services is soaring. Staff-student ratios cannot decline further without important qualitative and structural changes in the system of higher education, changes which cannot be accepted without close examination of their educational and social implications. Finally, according to a report prepared for the United States Office of Education, an annual increase of 12.9% in funds is necessary to enable a college to return to a stable financial condition, and that figure is "simply unattainable."

Despite these ominous facts the plight of the Yeshiva College student is not as bad as it could be. Dr. Sheldon Socol has stated that in determining budget cuts, the academic program at Yeshiva retains first priority and the undergraduate program, especially, is spared from drastic reductions.

When asked whether the university's budget allocated more money to the graduate schools than to Yeshiva and Stern Col-

leges, Dr. Socol answered that the university's finances were not run in such a simple manner. Basically speaking, each receives its own income from tuition and specially designated gifts and loans. Based on its individual income the school must formulate its own budget. The only money that the university gets is from contributions not earmarked for individual schools. This money is then used to repay mortgages and loans incurred by the university. The result of this system is that the university cannot cut the budget of a graduate school to secure funds for improvements or salaries for the undergraduate schools.

Einstein Medical School

Another pertinent question is the position of the Einstein Medical School relative to the rest of the university. Who controls its budget? Does it drain funds away from Yeshiva College, or does Yeshiva College get monies from Einstein? According to Dr. Socol, Albert Einstein is finan-

The Editor-in-Chief and The Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR wish to extend their sincere condolences to Doctor Irving Agus on the passing of his sister. May he be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

cially autonomous and therefore, technically speaking, Yeshiva College neither gains nor loses money from it. A more sophisticated view, however, shows us that we actually benefit from its association since it is probable that many donations to Yeshiva University are precipitated by the publicity generated by the medical school.

The immediate future for Yeshiva appears grim. The settlement with the union was reached primarily because the union backed down. They realized that Yeshiva could simply not afford the financially devastating consequences of the ripple effect. But the victory is merely temporary. Next June the university must again negotiate a new contract with Local 1199 which now expects to demand a 30% wage boost. But to paraphrase a statement by Dean Jacob Rabinowitz, although Yeshiva's present is pitiful, its past was and future will be glorious.

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This was, in 1928, only a temporary gym because plans were that "part of the campus overlooking the Harlem River will be utilized for a stadium, playground and athletic field." That is why, perhaps, the tennis and volleyball courts on the roof of the M.B. were also only temporary. "The campus overlooking the Harlem River" also explains the existence of a dead-end tunnel in the M.B. basement extending halfway under Amsterdam Avenue.

The rest of the M.B. consists of classrooms, mostly occupied by the high school, and various laboratories.

As many an unfortunate has found out standing under the main entrance doorway, pigeons have made YU's M.B. their home, and here we probably find the missing link between YU's flirtation with astrology and its desire to reach the heavens. Assemblyman Howard Golden responded to Chairman Robinson's plug for astrology: "I believe in ornithology, and I think that Robinson and his ideas are strictly for the birds." Is YU's M.B. both astrologically hep and really for the birds?

Students Meet In Capitol To Discuss Soviet Jewry

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3) asha. The students' efforts helped push three pieces of legislation onto the floor of the House of Representatives and three similar ones onto the floor of the Senate.

The House bills were the Ryan resolution, the Koch bill and the Anderson-O'Neill resolution. The Ryan resolution would force the Voice of America to begin broadcasting programs in Yiddish. The Tunney-Case resolution in the Senate is for the same cause.

The Koch bill would allow the United States to issue thirty thousand visas for Soviet Jews wishing to enter the United States. The similar legislation proposal in the Senate is called the Case-Bayh bill.

The Anderson-O'Neill resolution urges formal and informal United States action for Soviet Jewry and calls for the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to bring the issue of Soviet Jewry onto the floor of the General Assembly. The corresponding resolution in the Senate was the Brock-Jackson resolution.

According to Dov Butler, President of the Yeshiva College Student Council and one of the five collegiates in the program, the group also visited foreign embassies in Washington to discuss

Butler . . .

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2) the university has, perhaps out of necessity, been lax. Due to the efforts of the religious division councils the library is now open during the morning hours. YCSC's new guidance program will soon supplement the present Yeshiva guidance department, and we are working on a program to assist the admissions office in high school recruitment. These efforts combined with the cooperation of the entire body during the strike reflect, at least in part, the willingness of the student body to assist where necessary, and to do their share in helping to build the university.

This assistance, however, should be one of cooperation with the administration — one that will not leave us with the feeling that 'we've been had.' One particular test of this new air of cooperation will be in the settlement procedures the university undertakes regarding the maintenance strike.

Though the strike may be over, the settlement is far from resolved. The money for the settlement will have to come from somewhere, and we cannot tolerate further reductions in services, course curtailments, increased cafeteria prices or a raise in tuition expenses. We have shown our dedication to Yeshiva and its ideals, and hope that we haven't been a party to our own destruction. The university line has always been that "we are here for the students," and if such is the case, the students should not be lost in the dust of the settlement.

It will only be through mutual concern with one another's problems that the student body together with the faculty and administration will be able to face the challenges ahead of us. Mistrust in any one segment regarding another can only result in catastrophe.

foreign government attitudes towards the problem of Soviet Jewry.

The Center also sent members to speak to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. In the 1950's this committee was called upon to resettle the Jews in Poland, and the Center hopes that it will now work to resettle the Jews of Soviet Russia.

The National Center for Jewish Policy Studies also investigated the financial supporters of many congressmen and senators. They hope that these supporters will have a significant influence on their congressman in terms of initiating legislation to aid Soviet Jewry.

The Center, besides having close contact with the press and members in the House and the Senate, met with the heads of international organizations, such as medical conventions, to urge the discussion of Soviet Jews and the violations of the Treaty of Human Rights that Russia is committing.

As one may see, there is more being done for the cause of Soviet Jewry than the average person imagines. As Mr. Butler said, "The results of the work of the National Committee have shown that well directed lobbying efforts by a small group of individuals can accomplish in one day, within the policy-making body of the government, as much as ten well meaning rallies, which only serve to educate those who attend them."

Comical Atmosphere Pervades Senate Gathering, Voting Amends Current Language Requirements

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

only in the "infancy stage" of that language. Finally Dr. Fleisher expressed his belief that the measures passed by the Senate "are destroying the whole cultural quality of the college."

Broad Cultural View

In reply to these remarks, Dr. Tendler noted that students at YC receive a broad view of culture through their Hebrew studies, and he felt, therefore, that another foreign language is not necessary for this purpose.

Unsatisfied with this response, Dr. Fleisher offered a substitute motion: that all language requirements for science and non-science majors be abolished. Dr. Tauber, however, ruled that this motion was out of order, since it implied a reconsideration of the motion previously passed by the Senate setting language requirements for non-science majors. Finally, Dr. Fleisher limited his motion to the abolition of language requirements for science majors only.

Mr. Sukenik then asked Dr. Fleisher whether he felt that his substitute motion, if passed by the Senate, would be vetoed by the Faculty Assembly. Dr. Fleisher replied by stating that he hoped that everything the Senate passed in the area of requirements for the degree would be vetoed by the Faculty Assembly.

After some discussion accompanied by much laughter, Dr.

Hoehnlein Heads Metropolitan Russian Jewry Campaign; Emphasizes Importance Of Cooperation Among Groups

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4)

the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry (now including Long Island, Westchester and parts of New Jersey) is under full time directorship of Mr. Hoehnlein and Marjie Greenbaum. It has an office and secretarial staff, and acts as an umbrella organization to coordinate all activities for Soviet Jewry in the New York area.

Marked Success

In its few weeks of existence the conference lays claim to great success. There have been activities at least once every week and three of these activities have been publicized in the *New York Times*. These were the rally at which Senator Jackson and Dr. Zand spoke, and renaming of City Hall Park to Babi Yar Park and the Glen Cove demonstration.

The Editor-in-Chief and The Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend their sincere wishes for a re-fuah shleimah to Rabbi Samuel Volk.

Many projects, demonstrations, educational sessions and, hopefully, some novel forms of protest are being planned for the future. The office is presently working to fill Madison Square Garden, on December 13, for the Freedom Lights for Soviet Jewry presentation. There are plans for a newsletter on Soviet Jewry to be mailed to every organization and concerned individual

(which would include a calendar of events), an alert network and telephone squad for emergency rallies, courses on Soviet Jewry taught at universities and schools, donations of books on Soviet Jewry to all major libraries and a three part plenum consisting of New York organizations affiliated with national organizations, local New York groups and regional councils. Most important, Mr. Hoehnlein plans to have, once every week, an event in the metropolitan area for Soviet Jewry. This way, instead of just occasional massive rallies, the issue will be continually kept alive.

Volunteers Needed

To accomplish all this, Mr. Hoehnlein depends strongly on volunteer help especially from the college campuses. He hopes to establish representatives on every major campus in the metropolitan area and to depend on them for the "real work" for Soviet Jewry. In this connection he commends the students of Yeshiva and Stern College for their participation, particularly in the Senator Jackson-Dr. Zand rally. He looks to the Yeshiva students for continual participation throughout the year.

Without questioning Mr. Hoehnlein's sincerity, the activist students still voice some doubts. "He's unrealistic," says Yossi Klein, Yeshiva College freshman and outspoken member of Jewish Youth for Action. "For years we've been licking stamps for

SSSJ and all sorts of conferences and councils without any help from major Jewish organizations." While a list of complaints and suggestions have been compiled and forwarded to Hadassah, many students are still highly skeptical.

Disunity seems to be one of the tragic aspects of Jewish existence. Rarely have Jews been able to show true solidarity on any issue. It is particularly disturbing when two groups which feel such dedication to our brethren thousands of miles away still fail to agree. Considering, however, that the disagree is over method rather than objective, the question is whether Mr. Hoehnlein can succeed in his stated aim to rally the Jewish organizations to full cooperation in the cause of Soviet Jewry, or, will he experience the same disappointment which prompts the students to tactics of sit-ins and protests.

Who's Whose

Engaged

Michael Wendroff '71 to Sarah Mandelbaum
Joshua E. Fink '70 to Regina Adler
David Flug '70 to Rochelle Abrams
Meishe Goldish '24 to Carol Stahler
David Grauer '73 to Debbie Dee.

Married

Joseph Cohen '71 to Joyce Litvin.

Tauber noted that Dr. Fleisher really didn't approve of the substitute motion he himself introduced, and that he introduced it only as a sign of exasperation. Dr. Fleisher, therefore, "amended" his motion to provide that the 4 level of a foreign language be required for science majors.

ceive a B.S. degree (instead of a B.A.), since the 07-08 course "denigrates the purity of the B.A. degree." After Dr. Ginsberg remarked that should a B.S. degree be offered, many other "liberal arts" requirements for science majors ought to be dropped. The Senate defeated Profes-

Dr. Tauber then reported that the Faculty Assembly, at its last meeting, had agreed to consider the proposals in the area of requirements for the degree as soon as possible, and that a special meeting might be held to consider them.

It was pointed out by Mr.



The Senate B.C.E. — Before the Common Error.

This amended substitute motion was finally voted on by the Senate, and it was resoundingly defeated by a 2-10-2 vote, with only Drs. Fleisher and Connolly supporting it.

Professor Silverman then moved that if a science major should fulfill his language requirement by taking 07-08, he would re-

ceive a B.S. degree (instead of a B.A.), since the 07-08 course "denigrates the purity of the B.A. degree."

Finally, the Senate resumed consideration of the original motion (providing that science majors must reach the 2 level of a foreign language, with 07-08 fulfilling this requirement) and passed this motion by a 10-3-1 vote.

Knecht that since the Senate had completed its section on the report of the Committee on Degree Requirements, the Faculty would have 50 days to act on the Senate's motion in this matter.

The next Senate meeting will be held on Thursday, November 11, at 2:45 p.m., in room F535.

Michael Reich

Handler Will Address Students, Faculty On Biology And The Future Of Mankind

Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, will address the student body and faculty of Yeshiva College on Tuesday, November 23. His talks will center on biology and the future of mankind and will include topics of interests for science and non-science majors alike.

Dr. Handler, a native New Yorker, is an alumnus of City College but has since made his home in North Carolina where he held the position of chairman of the department of biochemistry at Duke University for the last twenty years. In addition to his post on the National Academy of Sciences, Philip Handler served as chairman of the committee on radiation and aging of the National Institute of Health and the Atomic Energy Commission. Dur-

ing the Johnson administration he was a member of the President's Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer, and Stroke. Since 1969, Dr. Handler has served on President Nixon's Task Force on Science Policy.

The occasion for Dr. Handler's appearance is the beginning of the Benjamin Gottesman lectures of Yeshiva University. For these lectures, YU is inviting renowned people of outstanding achievement in all fields to address the members of the university on various implications of their field of scholarship on broad intellectual and social problems. The university plans to publish the lecturer's talks in book form. Dr. Handler gave his first lecture at the main center on Monday night on the theme "Society and Science." When he returns to the

college on November 23, he will delve into a variety of fascinating topics.

Dr. William Etkin, professor of biology at Yeshiva, is chairman of a special planning committee that has prepared a full day's program for the faculty and student body. Working in conjunction with Dean Bacon, committee members Drs. Helmut Adler and Irving Linn and students Edward Burns and David Merzel have announced that a two part program will take place. From 2:45 to 3:45 p.m. Dr. Handler will meet with pre-medical and science majors to explore such topics as biological sciences in the 1980's, science as a social issue, opportunities and support for graduate work and organization of medical practices.

Following a tea, sessions will resume at 4:15 p.m. when an open forum for all students and faculty of the college will take place. Discussion will center on the behavioral sciences in the 1980's, training for psychology, government in the behavioral sciences and future opportunities in the social sciences. A panel symposium will then follow in which Dr. Handler, one student and one faculty member of Yeshiva College will participate. Each member will deliver a short presentation to be followed by an open discussion from the floor.

Dean Bacon has urged all students to attend these lectures as they promise to be of great intellectual and practical value. He has also announced that students wishing to attend one or both of the forums will be excused from college classes that day.

Wrestlers Acquire Matroom; Press, Nunberg Are Captains

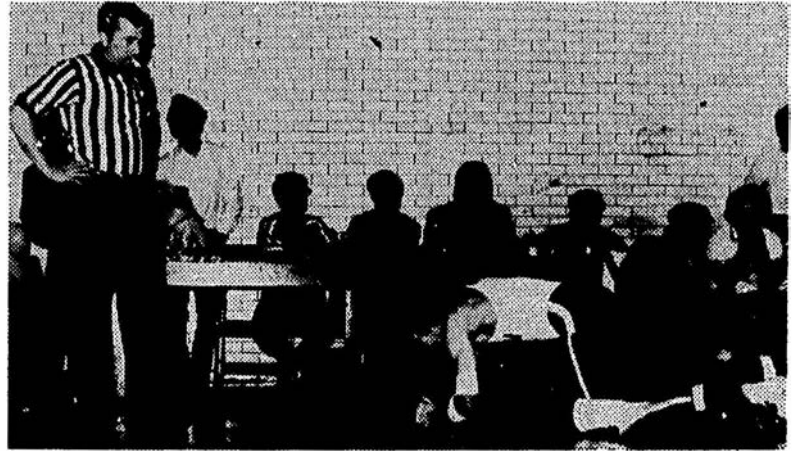
(Continued from Page 8, Col. 4)

gaining the added experience necessary for a winning season, Coach Ellman has instituted a two point program for the team.

The major focus of the program is the establishment of the wrestling room. This gives the matmen a place where they can work out nightly with new mats, take down dummies and various other equipment. This has helped in eradicating an old

Coach Ellman has instituted a new and more beneficial intercollegiate wrestling schedule has been made. Brandeis and Long Island University have been dropped from the schedule while several New Jersey colleges have been added to help make up for the loss.

The addition of the out-of-state teams has a secondary benefit. As part of a recruitment program begun last year, Coach Ellman



Beej

Yeshiva pin shows style.

problem for the wrestlers: adequate facilities for daily practice with proper equipment.

The second part of the program is the changing of the practice schedule from three times weekly to daily. This was done to help keep the grapplers in proper physical shape and is also more beneficial in learning new holds and moves. This was made possible through the first part of the plan.

New Schedule

As part of the revamping which

sent out circulars to many New Jersey high school wrestling teams, informing the members of the benefits of wrestling at Yeshiva. By going to New Jersey, the Grapplers can show future applicants exactly what Yeshiva has, to help them make the right choice.

The wrestling team has everything going for them this year. The matmen can show how experience, with proper facilities and training, can turn a losing season into a winning one.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE YC FRESHMAN CLASS recently chose their Student Council representatives. Stanley Gruen was elected president of the class of '75, defeating Avrom Green in a special run-off election held November 4. In the original October 28 election, Steve Weinstein became vice-president. His unsuccessful opponents were Benjamin Hecht and Larry Marshel. Howard Glicksman defeated Abraham Herzberg for the post of secretary-treasurer. Approximately 67% of the freshman class participated in the voting. (H.W.)

THE FIRST SOY MEETING of this year took place on Wednesday, October 27. President Walter Maybruch, in outlining the council's plans, stated that due to an administration change, this year would be an opportune time to make curriculum improvements in YP-RIETS and that a committee has been formed to discuss these changes with Rabbi Charlop. President Maybruch also noted that SOY is starting a new *Hashkafah* program involving lectures by faculty and alumni. The next SOY meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, November 17. (A.F.)

A MESIBAT ROSH CHODESH was held on October 21 in the Silver Auditorium (F501). Hundreds of undergraduates danced and sang to the music of the Epstein Brothers band. An introduction to Tel-Aviv University was given by Yariv ben Eliezer. Except for the poor turnout of Stern College students, everything went according to the plans of the sponsors, the Jewish Affairs Committee of Student Council. The next *Mesibat Rosh Chodesh* is planned for November 18. (J.S.)

THE STUDENT COUNCILS of YU's religious divisions held elections for various offices during the week of October 17. Freshmen Howard Wimmer, Mark Kutner and Martin Mayers were chosen as class representatives to JSS Student Council. In EMC, the freshman class elected David Teman, Herbert Insel and Alex Liverant; the sophomore class elected Reynold Stein as vice-president; and the junior class elected Stuart Feintuch as president. During the same week, YP-RIETS students named 12 undergraduates and 3 *semicha* students as representatives to SOY (M.K.)

Track Club Starts Season

By JEFF NEIMAN

Recently, the idea of a track club was conceived by Nat Gottlieb and Norman Peck. Mr. Gottlieb says the purpose in starting the track club is to aid YU students in losing their "spare tires". He indicated that the club already has twenty members.

Plans are to run on Danciger campus and Amsterdam Avenue, which would not cost the school

anything. Also, the library basement may be made available for exercises. Meets may be held with other schools, such as Fordham and Fairleigh Dickinson, by the spring term.

The club, which hopes to increase its membership, meets on Thursdays during club hour. For further information, students should contact the captains in room 728Mg. or 205Mg.



Senate Discusses Recommendations; Faculty Assembly Approval Needed

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mendations at this meeting.

English

The next Senate meeting, held on October 28, was more productive. At this meeting, the Senate, by a 10-0-2 vote, accepted (with a minor change) the committee's proposal for the English requirement, and provided that the present two term English composition requirement be reduced to a one semester, 3 credit course, with a limit of 10 students per section, and that the English 3-4 requirement be retained. After considerable discussion, the Senate passed, by a 12-4-2 vote, a modified version of the committee's proposed language requirement for non-science majors. The motion, as passed by the Senate, provided that non-science majors must reach the 2 level of proficiency in a foreign language.

At the next Senate meeting, on November 4, the Senate concluded its consideration of the committee's report by adopting a clarified version of the committee's proposed language requirement for science majors. The motion, which passed the Senate by a 10-3-1 vote, provided that science majors must reach the 2 level of proficiency in a foreign language or take the 07-08 course (scientific German or Russian).

* * *

As mentioned before, the Senate has provided that (except in two minor instances) none of

the recommendations of the Committee on Degree Requirements will go into effect before September, 1972. Of course, all recommendations passed by the Senate must be approved by the Faculty Assembly, which has the power to veto all actions of the Senate by a 2/3 vote. At a meeting held on May 26, 1971, the Faculty Assembly resolved that it would not consider any resolutions of the Senate on the subject of curriculum revision until all recommendations of the committee have been acted on by the Senate, in order that the Assembly might consider the matter in its entirety. It was felt by the Faculty Assembly that only if the entire matter was considered as one unit could it properly evaluate the overall impact of the proposed changes on Ye-

shiva College. Accordingly, none of the recommendations of the committee which have been approved by the Senate have yet been reviewed by the Faculty Assembly.

Now that the Senate has completed its action on the committee's report, the Faculty Assembly will consider this matter at its next meeting. It is possible that a special meeting of the Faculty Assembly will be convened for the purpose of considering the Senate's action on the report. The YC Senate constitution provides that the Faculty Assembly must act on motions passed by the Senate within 50 school days. It therefore appears that the fate of these measures in the Faculty Assembly should be determined quite soon.

BASKETBALL SCHEDULE 1971-72

Wed. Dec. 1	Marist (home*)
Sat. Dec. 4	Queens (away)
Tue. Dec. 7	Jersey City State (away)
Sat. Dec. 11	Pace (home)
Tue. Dec. 14	City (home)
Tue. Dec. 21	Brooklyn Poly (home)
Tue. Jan. 11	Pratt (home)
Thur. Jan. 13	Adelphi (home)
Mon. Jan. 31	NIT (home)
Sat. Feb. 5	Newark (home)
Tue. Feb. 8	Lehman (home)
Thur. Feb. 10	Drew (away)
Tue. Feb. 15	Hunter (away)
Mon. Feb. 21	Kings Point (home)
Sat. Feb. 26	New Paltz (home)
Wed. Mar. 1	Brooklyn (home)

*All home games played at John Bowne High School, Queens.

Mighty Mites Stress 'Team Ball'; Hope To Counter Lack Of Depth

By MARTY GOLD
and DOV COHEN

For the past few years, the Mighty Mites have relied upon the athletic prowess of one or two individuals. This year, they will have a new look, as speed and defense will be stressed. Emphasis will also be placed on



Beej

Battle of right guards.

playing team ball by moving the ball around well, moving without the ball and committing fewer turnovers. As Coach Sam Stern aptly put it, "If we can't out-muscle them, we'll have to out-finesse them." Along with a more controlled offense, there will have

to be a strengthened defense. The lack of a good defense has been the Mighty Mites' problem for years. A change in this pattern will occur only if everyone helps each other out.

Leading this year's attack will be Capt. Harold Perl, a senior. Harold plays at forward where he can combine his gutsy rebounding and fine shooting. At the other forward position will be Howie Hecht. Howie, too, is a strong rebounder and a good shooter. At the center position will be both Josh Bertram and Joel Rich. Not only do both of them fit in well with team play, but together they're the "big men" the team needs to crash the boards. In the backcourt there are two sophomores. At one guard position there is Dave Wilzig, who has the ability to hit the outside shot. At the other guard position there is Albie Faber. Albie uses his great speed and ballhandling ability to control the tempo of the game. Topping off the Mighty Mites "minute men" are: Marc Aron, a sophomore who plays forward, Mendy Goldfinger, also a forward, plus Ira Schraga and Alan Lockspeiser, former Metropolitan Jewish High School League All-Stars.

Complicating the Mighty Mites' hopes for a better record than last year, is an eighteen game schedule that pits them against

many formidable opponents such as: Hunter (last year's champs), Brooklyn, Kings Pt. and Stonybrook. A great team effort will be needed for just about every game. The challenge is there and the only question is whether they are up to it. The season starts on December 1, with a game against Marist.

The Mighty Mites are a young and inexperienced team. There are only two upperclassmen on the whole team. Because of this, they will find the going rough in the beginning. But after gaining some invaluable experience and playing time together, an improvement will be seen in the next two or three years.

Wrestlers Acquire Matroom; Press, Nunberg Are Captains

By MARK URKOWITZ

The present outlook for the Yeshiva College wrestling team seems encouraging. Many factors contribute to this optimistic feeling, most important of which is the fact that most matmen are returning for another season. The veterans include co-captains Noah Nunberg and Lenny Press, Nathan Kline, Steve Edell, Stanley Mondrow and Reuben Koolyk. In addition to last year's regulars the squad has brought up some fine reserves in Manny Ruchelsman, Jay Orlinsky, and Nathan Schweitzer.

At the end of last season, Coach

Neil Ellman felt that if the Grapplers could have started the season again, they would have had a much improved record. The reason he gave was the fact that the team had a year's experience behind them.

Coming into the 1971-1972 season, the Ellmen have added significantly to last year's experience. Over the summer months, many of the team members went to wrestling classes held at Camp Morasha by last year's captain, Bob Weiss.

Two Point Program

In order to help the team in
(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Reigning Champions Beat Sophs And Seniors As Levner, Feinerman Lead Juniors In Wins

By ALLAN KAPLAN

In their seasonal debut as reigning intramural champions of 1970-1971, the junior squad successfully defended itself against both the sophomore and senior teams. Against the tough sophomores, they found the going rough, but managed to squeak out

Levner from in close and Feinerman from the outside.

Trailing 36-33 going into the fourth quarter, Lenny Friedman brought the sophomores back even with driving moves and hustle, hitting the tying shot as the game went into overtime, tied at 47. In that overtime, however,

ous height advantage of the seniors, the aggressive play of the junior squad persevered. Building a comfortable 21-8 lead after one quarter, the juniors maintained a 10 point advantage throughout most of the final three quarters.

Once again, Chuck Levner and



Michael Reich

Intramurals is fast becoming a truly popular sport.

a 50-48 victory in overtime. However, the juniors easily handled the senior squad, defeating them 67-54.

In the game played October 25, the sophomores built a substantial 16-6 lead in the first quarter, only to have it chopped down to 25-23 as the juniors completely outplayed them in the second quarter. The third quarter saw the juniors take over the lead as Chuck Levner and Elliot Feinerman both hit consistently,

the sophomores seemed to run out of gas, managing only one point and bowing, 50-48. The game was marked by extremely poor refereeing and many turnovers and errors. Surprisingly, the sophomores completely dominated the rebounding, 51-34. Friedman was the game's high scorer with 25 points while Levner had 18 points.

In the game played November 3, the juniors met the once beaten seniors. Despite the obvi-

ous height advantage of the seniors, the aggressive play of the junior squad persevered. Building a comfortable 21-8 lead after one quarter, the juniors maintained a 10 point advantage throughout most of the final three quarters. Once again, Chuck Levner and Elliot Feinerman provided the scoring punch—while newly added Mike Smith directed the team's play and overcame the height advantage of the seniors by adding strength under the boards. The juniors stretched their lead at the end of the third quarter and coasted to a 67-54 victory. Levner led all scorers with 26 points, followed by the senior's Harold Steinberg who registered 21. Feinerman tallied 20 for the juniors.

On The Sidelines

Mighty Mice

By Irwin Mansdorf

Athletics, as an extra-curricular activity, is designed at most schools to enhance their image and bring "glory" back home. While other activities can serve the purpose of occupying the students with something other than academic pursuits, sports can bring and instill pride in the school through a distinct feeling of achievement.

In order for this pride to be effected, however, the school must have a team which is capable of at least winning more games than it loses. For this to be possible, each coach must see to it that he has the necessary talent with which to work with and then proceed to develop it. The question of obtaining quality athletes however, is an important, but not a crucial issue for the Yeshiva sports program.

Of all the varsity sports at Yeshiva, the one most lacking in talent is unquestionably the basketball team. While there are some fine ballplayers on the team, they are not players who can be counted on consistently to produce. Suggestions have been made as to how to go about remedying the situation, but most have one common denominator, namely recruitment. Many schools are quite willing to sacrifice a student's academic quality if his athletic prowess seems to make up for it. At Yeshiva, however, unless the recruit has a Jewish studies background or is religiously inclined, which is unlikely, his lack of academic ability is certain to be evident not only in secular studies, but more important, in religious studies as well. Other colleges may be willing to tolerate an inferior student so long as his athletic ability remains stable. Yeshiva, however, judging from past experience, is almost certain not to go along with the trend in other schools when a Jewish studies department is involved.

The only alternative then, would be for the basketball team to try and win with the personnel available. While this is possible, the coaching staff has never seemed to put much effort into this. Instead of retaining players and trying to mold some sort of team, we find, year after year, good but disillusioned ballplayers dropping out. Looking back over the past four years we find numerous cases of good players leaving the team. Had they not left, the team would surely have had better chances at winning than they have now.

This strategy of sticking with veterans and developing a team, instead of relying solely on rookies, has been the policy of the Fencing and Wrestling teams. Both had better than respectable seasons in past years without having to rely on recruits from far away. By working diligently with what has been available, they have at times given Yeshiva something to cheer about in an otherwise dismal sports program.