

# The Commentator

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## Students At YU Hear Ruth Alexandrovich And Husband; Concern For All Soviet Jews In Prison Voiced By Both

## NYS Awards Aid Following Change Altering RIETS

By JOSEPH STECHLER

It's hard to relate to a poster hero. So perhaps many of the Yeshiva and Stern students packed in Silver Auditorium on December 30, 1971, waiting to meet Ruth Alexandrovitch Auerbach, were more than a bit apprehensive. "What will she be like?" was the unspoken question that raced through the impatient audience.

In one sense, Ruth was already well-known throughout the world Jewish community. Her portrait has led innumerable marches for Soviet Jewry. Her name had often been on the lips of orators and firebrands alike. Her bravery in maintaining her Jewish identity in the face of adversity and persecution was legend. Yet, though the figure of Ruth Alexandrovitch Auerbach was so finely sketched in the minds of all, no one felt he knew her. Only the image was familiar. What would the person be like?

Thunderous applause greeted Ruth's entrance. The crowd refused to be stilled for more than four minutes. Strains of *Am Yisroel Chai* filled the air. And then everyone was still.

### Fragile Appearance

It is probable that many of those assembled were quite surprised when they first saw Ruth. She was not a majestic figure, nor did she radiate any proud self-confidence, as may have been expected. Instead, the audience saw a diminutive young woman, almost fragile in appearance, who was evidently tense and uneasy.

A representative of the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry then read the impassioned address which Ruth had



Issai and Ruth Auerbach respond to student ovation.

made when facing the Soviet "legal" machine in Riga, a city in the infamous Ukraine.

Her statement boldly conveyed Ruth's devotion to her Jewish heritage and her determination to live only in the land of Israel.

Yet, it was difficult to imagine that the frail fidgety person before us had spoken such powerful words.

Ruth's husband, Issai, projected an altogether different image. Though he talked in Russian,

his prowess as a speaker was clear. He first spoke of the economic and cultural persecution that is such a constant element of the lives of Soviet Jews. Yet, he declared, "... through all the hell... there are the young Jews of the Soviet Union." True to their tradition of being a "stiff-necked people," these Jews had gathered by the tens of thousands in the streets of Moscow to celebrate *Simchat Torah*. It is these Russian Jews, Issai stated, "whom the American Jew should and must emulate."

### Indescribable Happiness

Responding to questions from the students, Issai told his reactions upon arriving in Israel. He said he had experienced an "indescribable feeling of happiness" when he first came to that land. He recalled that when he stood before the *Kotel*, tears had filled his eyes, and a "feeling of unity" with all the Jewish people swept over him.

Issai was then asked his opinion of the position of those who

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By CHARLES BERNSTEIN

On Tuesday, December 21, 1971, Commissioner Edwald B. Nyquist of the New York State Education Department ruled Yeshiva University eligible to receive state financial assistance under the so-called "Bundy" program. The amount of Yeshiva's stipend for the 1971-72 academic year will be approximately \$673,600.

Dr. Sheldon Socol, YU's chief fiscal and business officer, said that the effect of the state money on YU's deficit would be minimal. He did express confidence, however, that the bulk of the money would go to the undergraduate divisions.

Under the "Bundy" program, the state provides general financial assistance to private, non-sectarian, four year colleges. The amount of aid is determined by the number of degrees the university conferred during the preceding academic year. Yeshiva's initial stipend, however, reflects the fact that its eligibility dates as of February 27, 1970 and includes more than one academic year.

According to a State Education Department press release, the delay in determining Yeshiva's eligibility was due to "the complex nature of the institution and the resulting necessity for extensive review of its various schools and programs with respect to Constitutional eligibility."

Six other colleges, including the College of New Rochelle, that were ruled eligible along with Yeshiva, had, in December, 1969, been found ineligible under

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## Rabbis Develop Religious, Cultural Programs For Benefit Of Jewish Inmates In Prisons

The following article is based on interviews with Rabbi Irving Koslow, chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, and Rabbi Sidney Hoenig, chaplain of the Brooklyn House of Detention. It is the first part of a series on the prison system.

By NORMAN BLUMENTHAL  
"Far from home and those I love, I find my thoughts turning to them with affectionate longing. O Thou Who art with my

distant loved ones even while Thou art here with me, Who hearkenest to their prayers even as though hearkenest to mine, bless us and keep us united in spirit until we meet again."

This is the prayer that was recited by six Jewish inmates at the Brooklyn House of Detention during their weekly services. They consist of half the registered "Hebrews" of an institution that houses 1500 prisoners. This can serve as an example of how scarce Jewish inmates are. There are some penal institutions, especially among those outside of New York, that do not have any Jews. Due to the high economic state of American Jewry and their relatively close family ties, they are less often involved in criminal acts, and those that are, can afford the bail or a sufficiently competent lawyer who can minimize the punishment.

Because of their scarcity little has been written and little is known about the Jewish inmate. However, since the recent riots at many prisons and consequently the greater number of attempted reforms in our penal system, there has been a growing concern for the inmate himself. He is no longer considered simply a menace to society who must be locked away and forgotten, but rather a disturbed individual in desperate need of help and care. With this growing awareness of the inmate as an individual, it would seem necessary to acquaint ourselves with the Jewish inmate despite the fact that so few of them are around. Does he in any way differ from other inmates? Where does he fit in the social structure of the prison? Also, from the other side of

the "fence" what are the unique aspects of the role of the Jewish chaplain and organizations with regard to the Jewish inmate?

### The Jewish Chaplain

Because there are so few Jews in prison, the job of the Jewish chaplain is different from that of his Protestant and Catholic colleagues. While most prisons have full-time ministers and

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## Credit For Honors Passed But Faculty Must Approve



Pre-Student meeting preparation.

Credits for honor work, implementation of the new degree requirements and an honor system were the main topics of discussion at the last three meetings of the Yeshiva College Senate.

The senate discussed and passed a proposal changing the number of credits received for an honors project from the present standard of two to a sliding scale of 2 or 3 credits. The amount of credits to be granted

for the work must be decided upon by the student and his faculty sponsor at the outset of the project and must be approved by the Scholastic Standing Committee.

The senate also set a six credit per semester ceiling on honors work.

With respect to implementation of the new degree requirements, the senate sought to clarify the

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## YCSC Airs P-N Proposal; Maintains Present Status



Student Council meeting: All eyes to the center.

By JEFF WACHTENHEIM

Concern over rising cafeteria prices, considerable debate on P/N proposals, and a report by the undergraduate council highlighted the December 27 meeting of the Yeshiva College Student Council.

### Cafeteria prices:

Joe Belitzky, secretary-treasurer of the council, reported on a meeting between YCSC's committee and Mr. Parker's secre-

tary regarding the hike in prices on certain items in the cafeteria. The hikes were due to "rising operational costs," they were told.

YCSC President Dov Butler, reminding the council of an agreement whereby the council would be consulted prior to any such hikes, directed the committee to meet with Mr. Parker.

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## Selective Service Announces Many New Regulations

By STEVEN MANDELSBERG

The rescinding of undergraduate student deferments, a new status for divinity students and establishment of a new classification were among the significant recent changes in the Selective Service System's regulations. To Yeshiva students these changes, which became effective in December, 1971, are of considerable importance since they will affect not only 18-19 year-olds, but also those students facing the draft process in the near future.

One salient change concerns student deferments (classification II-S). Undergraduate college students who were not enrolled on a full-time basis or making satisfactory progress toward a baccalaureate degree during the regular 1970-71 academic year will not qualify for a II-S deferment. Thus, for any student entering college after July 1, 1971, no student deferment was issued.

### Divine Change

The changing of the divinity student exemption to a mandatory deferment is particularly

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## Credit For Honors Passed But Faculty Must Approve

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Faculty Assembly guidelines. Those guidelines were:

(1) Students entering as of September 1972 must follow the new requirements.

(2) Present students may graduate under either the new or old requirements.

(3) Students who are in the process of fulfilling a one-year requirement must fulfill that requirement.

### Clarification

Item #3 of the guidelines caused the most controversy. The senate, in effect ignoring this guideline, voted to allow students

## Students At YU Hear Ruth Alexandrovich And Husband; Concern For All Soviet Jews In Prison Voiced By Both

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felt that the demonstrations were not a proper or effective tactic for saving Soviet Jewry. He calmly replied that "we don't know what motivates him (the Lubavitcher Rebbe) to take such a stand. We who came out," he continued, "can attest that demonstrations can only help." Issai flatly declared that he knew of no "underground system" that smuggled Jews out of the Soviet Union, and he doubted if such a scheme could work.

### Facility With Words

Issai's facility with words and broad concepts was demonstrated when he crystallized the phenomenon of the rising Jewish consciousness in Russia for the audience. He explained that the number of Soviet Jews who felt they must emigrate grew markedly larger each day. He compared the present exodus from Russia to the Exodus many thousands of years ago when G-d called forth his people from Egypt. Issai saw nationalism, the Jewish culture and G-d as the motivating factors for the increasing self-awareness of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union. Though it was "not a

strictly religious movement," he felt that it contained "an elemental religious sentiment." Only a lack of the proper education limited the role that religion played in the lives of the Soviet Jews.

When describing his feelings towards the JDL, Issai left little room for equivocation. Although Soviet newspapers had described that organization as "bandits, fascists, and anti-Semites," the Jewish underground knew that "those that are damned in the Soviet press are our friends." Issai maintained that any sort of activity aimed at publicizing the plight of Russian Jewry was helpful and that violent tactics could be useful.

Issai then candidly discussed the problems Soviet Jews face when they arrive in Israel. He cited the case of immigrants from the Russian province at Georgia. When they were in the Soviet Union these Jews had defiantly maintained a close unity. They hoped that upon reaching Israel they would establish their own communities and educate their children in their religious tradition. A crisis developed when the Israeli government attempted to disperse the Georgian Jews among scattered existing communities. However, Issai added that "the main problem is to get to Israel... then we will solve all of our problems."

### Closing Words

Issai's closing words reflected the power and clarity he had displayed throughout the afternoon. "The Soviet government is very powerful... (and) we (Russian Jews) have... only our spirits and beliefs... (yet) these beliefs are



Mrs. Auerbach answering questions after lecture.

stronger than atomic bombs and cannons."

Her husband's presentation offered a sharp contrast to Ruth's behavior. After explaining at the beginning that she was "...not a speaker, so I will not speak," Ruth allowed her husband to field the brunt of the audience's questions. She stood by his side quietly, often fidgeting and darting glances about the room. It seemed as if only a question specifically directed at her, or which required her personal knowledge, would evoke a response from her.

When asked about conditions in Soviet prisons, Ruth answered in that matter-of-fact tone that comes from experience. She explained that in Soviet jails an inmate is isolated and continually bears a feeling of loneliness.

The food is inadequate and there is constant interrogation. She described the concentration camps as being a little better for the prisoners because they contained "so many people like you with the same problems, in the same boat." One had to work 12-14 hours per day in these camps. She added briskly that "...life is not sweet in either place."

After the gathering had ended, this reporter asked Ruth Auerbach more about her personal experiences in Soviet prisons, a point which she had seemingly avoided. Upon learning that I worked for a college newspaper, Ruth's countenance suddenly changed. She repeatedly struck at the note pad in my hand while urging me to write about the 22 Soviet Jews who had been holding a hunger strike in jails and concentration camps throughout Russia exactly one year after their convictions. They were thereby hoping to dramatize their illegal internment. About 140 Jews in 8 cities, Ruth related, had also joined the hunger strike.

### Intense And Forceful

Unlike the reserved, unassuming woman the students had met, the Ruth Auerbach that now addressed me was a very intense and forceful person. She was not shy at all when describing the plight of her Jewish brethren.

Only when she was again pressed to relate her experiences in prison did Ruth reassume her quiet, reserved character. She told of how she had illegally acquired a needle and thread when in jail. She then proceeded to sew a Star of David and the word "Jude" (Jew) on her sweater. She hoped to wear the sweater to her trial and symbolically demonstrate the similarity between the oppression of Jews in the Soviet Union and in Nazi Germany. But the sweater was discovered before she went on trial. She was punished by being thrown into an isolation cell for a week. Wearing only the lightest of clothing, she was always very cold in the dank cell. In fact, the chamber was so filled with cold water that Ruth could only sleep when her captors threw in a wooden board for six hours a night.

Somehow it was comforting to know that the Ruth Alexandrovich Auerbach who had stood up to the Soviet government so courageously, was not a "super-woman," but simply a quiet, meek Jew who desperately longed to live in Israel.

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As is the case with all senate legislation, these regulations are subject to approval by the Faculty Assembly; that body may veto any of the proposals by a two-thirds vote of its members present. (The next faculty meeting is scheduled for February 16.)

### Student Honors System

Regarding the proposed initiation of a student honor system for examinations, Dr. Bevan, chairman of the senate committee investigating the possibility, reported on the committee's "frustration" over the matter. The frustration came from stu-

## News Capsules

**THE FACULTY ASSEMBLY VETO** of the senate bill concerning YC's art/music requirement left many people bewildered, as the other seven degree requirement changes were accepted by the faculty. According to an unimpeachable source, several speakers at the December 2 Faculty Assembly meeting, arguing for the retention of the old arrangement, expressed strong feelings that students have no capacity in and by themselves to know what they can gain from the present requirement; sometimes, as here, they concluded, students must be forced to accept the exposure. Professors Fleisher and Tauber, according to this same source, spoke in favor of the senate plans regarding the English and speech requirements, respectively; both changes passed by wide margins.

**WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS** in American Universities and Colleges for 1971-72 will include the names of eighteen Yeshiva College seniors. Those listed in "Who's Who" are student leaders from more than 1,000 of the nation's institutions of higher learning whose academic standing, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities and future potential are deemed outstanding. Among those to be included are three members of THE COMMENTATOR Governing Board: Editor-in-Chief Melvin Hoffman, Executive Editor David Wolfson and Managing Editor Stanley Zimmerman.

**DR. JOSEPH DUNNER**, pro-

fessor of political science, paid a visit to YC in the midst of his one-year sabbatical. In his wide-ranging remarks to political science majors on December 20, he stated that Senator Henry Jackson, Democrat of Washington, was the only announced candidate he would prefer to Richard Nixon. The following day, Dr. Dunner lectured on the political philosophy of Baruch Spinoza. Earlier in the year, en route to Israel, Dr. Dunner had met with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Palais Schaumburg in Bonn. Mr. Brandt, who has read Dr. Dunner's recently published memoirs, "My Life as a Jew," asked that Dr. Dunner transmit some of the more essential aspects of their conversation to President Nixon's special advisor Henry Kissinger, who has at times sought the YC professor's advice.

**SOY WILL SOON ANNOUNCE** its final proposals to change the curriculum of the Yeshiva Program. Under the new plan, classes will be given every morning in Bible, *halachah* and *hashkafah*. These morning courses will be in lieu of the Bible courses presently given in Yeshiva College, and therefore college credit will be granted for them. President Maybruch, in discussing these proposals, said that it is hoped that the new curriculum will induce students to use the morning hours more effectively in preparing for *shivur*, and will also give the YP student a greater background in various aspects of Jewish studies. (A.P.)



Senate meeting attentiveness.

the option of dropping the second term of such courses, losing credit for the first term, and fulfilling the new requirement instead. Thus, for example, a non-science major could drop the second term of his lab-science course and take the new interdisciplinary course instead.

The senate also stipulated that starting this semester (Spring 1972), a student who is taking a course which is no longer a degree requirement, may take the course on the P-N system (e.g.

dent and faculty objections to the proposal.

The senate voted to discharge the committee, noting that the issue could be brought to the floor of the senate by an individual senator and requesting that the committee prepare an outline of the problems it encountered for submission to the senate.

The next meeting of the senate will be Thursday, February 10, at 2:45. A new P-N proposal and graduate exams will be among the items on the agenda.

**Israeli Correspondent—**

# One Year Program Provides Choices For College Juniors

By SID ROSMAN

This time of year many students begin their preparations for a year of study in Israel. This article, the first part of a series on Israeli educational institutions, has been written to acquaint potential students with the various aspects of studying and living in Israel.

One of the major considerations of the student is, of course, money. At present, the financial situation is all in favor of a trip to Israel. With the airline price-war still raging, students can pay as little as \$335 for a round trip ticket to Israel. The ticket is valid for a one-year period, and, if necessary, an extension can be obtained for a nominal fee.

Once in Israel, the dollar supported student will find living conditions extremely easy and far cheaper than in the United States. Ever since first-priority was given for the building of residence halls on Mt. Scopus, dormitories for Hebrew University students are quite accessible. The rental for these roomy accommodations (most are superior to Morgenstern Dormitory) is under \$18 a month and includes central heating, gas, electricity, water, refrigerators, and cooking facilities. Food in the University cafeterias is quite good and beats Parker's specials hands down (soup, bread, meat, two vegetables, soda, cake, and tea for less than 75¢). These low prices are not limited to subsidized cafeterias only, but also to most grocery goods and restaurants (a full steak dinner costs only \$1.50).

**Scholarships Available**

The academic cost for the year at Hebrew University is \$1000 and includes all student services, use of the University pool and free health treatment. However, though this sum may already seem low to Yeshiva students, scholarships are generously awarded by the American Friends of the Hebrew University to cover living expenses as well as tuition.

Many students prefer living in apartments, but rental is considerably higher and can run up to 200IL per occupant, not including utilities. The advantages of living in an apartment include

privacy and the convenience of living in town. Along with this responsibility, however, come many disadvantages. The dorms offer a certain *chevrah* which is absent in apartment living, and the opportunity to meet Israelis is greatly reduced. Many clubs and activities are dorm-oriented and, Jerusalem being the quiet town that it is, these activities usually fill the majority of one's free time. It is precisely these non-academic functions, to which the Yeshiva student must adjust, since they are a far cry from YU social life. The indoor, heated, olympic-size pool is open during convenient hours every day. Other free activities include karate, judo, fencing, squash, tennis, volleyball, folk-dancing, ballet, chess and soccer. The University also sponsors movies, lectures and concerts frequently at reduced student prices.

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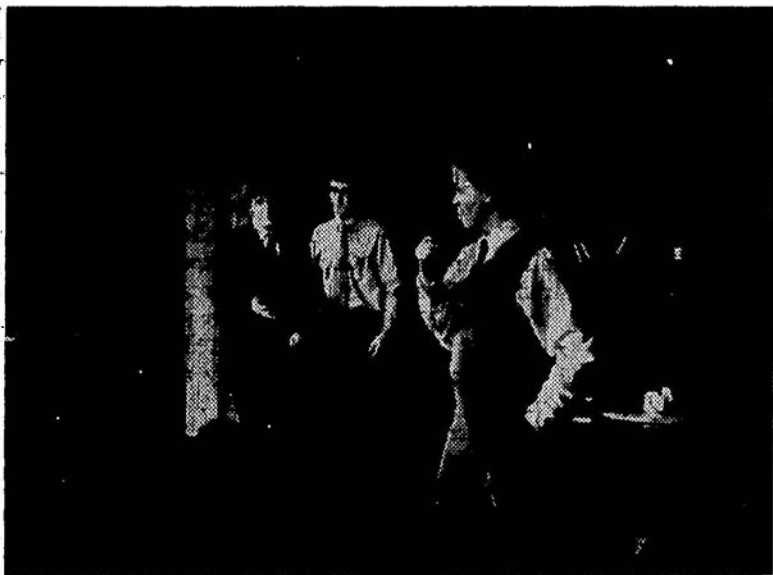
# Dramatics Society Produces 'Child's Play'; Acting Is Praised For Its Superior Quality

By MEISHE GOLDISH

Mr. Goldish is a teacher of English and Director of the Dramatics Club at Teaneck High School and has written several plays.

Student insubordination and violence in a private Catholic boys' school was the subject of *Child's Play*, a drama by Robert Marasco, and the Yeshiva College Dramatic Society's first production of the year. The Society excelled in providing a first-rate presentation of the former Broadway hit.

The plot involves the boys at the St. Charles School who have been viciously attacking each other for no apparent reason. In addition, a Latin teacher named Jerome Malley has been harassed by pornographic pictures delivered in the mail, obscene phone calls made to his dying mother, and derogatory remarks about him scribbled on notes and passed around the classrooms. Malley angrily accuses Joe



Across (from left): Moshe, Weintraub, Gribetz star in "Child's Play"

Dobbs, an English teacher for thirty years at St. Charles, of provoking the boys to do evil in a jealous attempt to break Malley's spirit and rid him from the school. Dobbs refuses to inter-

pret the unusual incidents as cause for panic, and both he and the administration ignore Malley's seemingly irrational accusations. At one point in the play, Paul Reese, a young gym teacher, involuntarily cuts his hand with a piece of broken glass and soon discerns the truth that Joe Dobbs does indeed hold some mystical power over his students. By this time Malley has been driven to suicide.

The detrimental influence of a teacher on his students is not an original dramatic theme, nor is it given its best treatment in *Child's Play*. In *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*, Miss Brodie proudly claims, "Give me a girl at an impressionable age, and she is mine forever." Like Joe Dobbs, she dangerously captivates her students, but at least in her case we are allowed to witness how she captivates them—we observe her classroom techniques. Miss Brodie's destructive powers of influence therefore appear credible.

However, since Mr. Marasco never bothers to develop Joe Dobbs' classroom techniques, he desperately relies on our willingness to accept occultism as justification for the boys' bizarre behavior. The author does not prepare for his ending, and unfairly thrusts this irrational explanation upon us. The play's heightened dramatic forcefulness only further serves to exclude the possibility of a satisfactory resolution.

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# Yeshiva Students Enter Political Arena; 'Students For Jackson' Club Established

From this search emerged the Students for Jackson Club at Yeshiva.

The club, with Allan at its head, is expanding slowly. All are unsalaried volunteers representing a fairly well-distributed cross-section of the student body. They take directives from Mr. Lazarus, the head coordinator of Students for Jackson in New York. From his office, the club gets buttons and stickers, which it sells to support its small budget. Although it is, at present, unchartered, the club members are seriously considering requesting formal recognition to acquire mimeograph privileges and the like.

During intersession, the club sent about a dozen volunteers to work for Jackson in Florida, where he will run in the Democratic primary on March 15. Allan predicts that Jackson will make "a good showing" in that crucial primary.

After the Florida primary, the club plans to prepare for the primary in New York. It will concentrate on our neighborhood, the Washington Heights area.

"Our main concern is with YU itself. Spread his name to the kids, get the youth mobilized..." The club had one speaker at YU, a member of Jackson's staff. The turnout was disappointing, however, and the club is therefore "hesitant" to bring in another speaker in the near future.

**Pro-Israel Stance**

In Yeshiva, Jackson's pull is obviously centered around his pro-Israel stance. In other areas, claims the Jackson club, he has emerged equally clear. As early as 1969, Jackson warned Nixon, in contradiction to the advice of a "high ranking aide" to the President, "Don't worry about the war. You ought to worry about the economy—that will be your undoing." Jackson himself favors a slightly left-of-center economic program, and suggested wage-price controls two years before Nixon.

He favors Nixon's Vietnamization program, as opposed to a total and immediate unilateral withdrawal. This view has, in

Allan's words, "branded him to the right. I'm convinced he's in the middle."

He is in favor of law and order, and doesn't like the super-lefts who make racism and police brutality synonymous with law and order."

Jackson has an excellent record in civil rights legislation. The *N.Y. Times* quoted Roy Wilkins of the NAACP referring to Jackson's record in this area as "very good." George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO has "voiced his support for Jackson exclusively." Jackson himself was once a member of a labor union.

**Conservation**

Conservation is one of Jackson's strongest points, although there are those who detract from it because of Jackson's stand in favor of the SST. He decided that economic considerations there overruled the minimal ecological ones. The Sierra Club, a noted California conservation group, awarded him a plaque, an honor bestowed upon no other Congressman.

# Chaplains Develop Programs For Jewish Prison Inmates

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4) priests on their staff, all the rabbis work on a part-time basis, usually serving the inmates only once a week. Yet the difference in number between Christian and Jewish inmates is so great, that the rabbi can in most cases still establish a more personal relationship with his charges than his colleagues can. Upon entering the institution, the inmate may register as a Hebrew and then have the right to participate in the services and activities sponsored by the Jewish chaplain. Among those that register as such, are a considerable number of black Jews as well as high percentage of prisoners who have never previously entered a synagogue or met a rabbi.

During his weekly visit, the rabbi will usually conduct services. While each chaplain is given full autonomy in terms of their services, there seems to be

a conventional sequence consisting of the *shema*, selected prayers in English, and a short speech or discussion about the prayers or Jewish customs and concepts. On special occasions, such as *Chanukah* and *Pesach* (a holiday which, to them, has particular meaning) the chaplain may conduct special ceremonies (*seuder*) or parties. At these special events, food packages, gifts and all religious items are supplied by the New York Board of Rabbis or similar organizations.

**State Prisons**

At state prisons such as Sing Sing, where the inmates are not just awaiting or in the midst of trial as in the city prison but rather serve long term sentences, programs of a more permanent nature are often established. At Sing Sing, Rabbi Koslowe offers three half-hour courses on Jewish ritual and ceremonies, (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

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"Scoop" Time

By SAMUEL SHAFNER

There are certain individuals at YU who do more than complain. One of the best examples of this type of student is Allan Chernikoff. A junior, majoring in history, Allan has been interested in politics for some time now. He was against Nixon, was pro-Israel and Soviet Jewry, and was looking for the opportunity to take some constructive action.

owner, Mr. Michael Kapon, removed the Soviet vodka from his shelves and promised to display a sign discouraging any future sales of such liquor.

"This is an important symbolic victory," a student spokesman declared. "The Soviets must realize that if we cannot reach them through their hearts, we will do so through their wallets. And even if the loss in dollars is small, the embarrassment to the Russians is large."

The big target for the students remains the huge Macy's department store, where the first picketing in the boycott campaign began two months ago. When the students appeared this time to explain again that sales of Russian-made vodka help finance the Soviet anti-Jewish campaign, the liquor store manager shouted, "Get out of here — I couldn't care less!"

# SSSJ Pickets Prove Their Effectiveness

As part of this effort, SSSJ members picketed and leafleted two Manhattan liquor stores doing a high volume of sales. At D. Sokolin Company, the manager, after noticing a sudden absence of customers, came out from the store to confront the students. His denial that Soviet vodka was sold on the premises was retracted when the students pointed to the bottles on display. The store's owner, Mr. William Sokolin, himself of Russian-Jewish origin, entered the conversation and apologized to the students. Agreeing to cease selling the Russian liquor, a handwritten notice stating that "henceforth this store will not sell Russian-made products" was affixed to the window.

**Quick Agreements**

Agreement with Acker Merrall and Condit was reached minutes after students began picketing and leafleting the store. The

## Touro College Opens Doors; Core Programs Established

By CHAIM BRICKMAN

A year ago, the staff of the Carnegie Commission estimated that about 1,500 colleges and universities — nearly two-thirds of the nation's public and private universities, enrolling over three-fourths of all students — were in financial difficulty. Yeshiva knows only too well the monetary problems confronting America's educational system. Yet, despite this crisis, Touro College, a private, liberal arts, nonsectarian college, opened in mid-Manhattan this past September. What are the goals of Touro College? And what stratagem have Touro's founders devised to keep its budget watertight through the current inflationary storm?

The concept of Touro College was conceived about ten years ago by Dr. Bernard Lander, Professor of Sociology at Hunter College and former director of Bernard Revel Graduate School. Dr. Lander, President of Touro, explained in a COMMENTATOR interview that a college, in a metropolitan city, with a double program, even with a small student-faculty ratio, can operate without an endowment on roughly a quarter of a million dollar deficit. This deficit can be reduced by the development of an endowment fund only if certain guidelines are established: The college must stay away from expensive graduate and professional education; and the primary focus should be on education rather than on secondary services, namely, a large campus, dormitories, and other services. The focus of Touro is on New York City's commuter student, and its founders hope Touro College will become a prototype for similar, sister colleges in every major, urban, Jewish community.

### Flexibility

Touro College's administration, continued Dr. Lander, prefers not to consider their institution an alternative to Yeshiva University but rather an alternative "to the tragedy on today's college campuses." To the Jewish student considering secular colleges, Touro offers a more flexible, or perhaps more liberal, Jewish education. For example, one public school graduate went through his first week at Touro without wearing a yarmulka. Neither faculty nor fellow students prodded him to don one, yet, by the second week the student chose, of his own volition, to wear his yarmulka.

Touro offers a program of Torah learning for boys who are either not capable or not interested in studying in a full Yeshiva program. One graduate of a Yeshiva University High School reported that he had chosen Touro over Yeshiva primarily because he disliked the way Yeshiva "stuffed it [religion] down your throat." Another student, who is attending Touro after having consulted the Lubavitcher Rebbe, concurs with Touro's goal of making a well-rounded Jew capable of coping with the Western culture. It is interesting to note that although the administration does not consider Touro an alternative to YU, many students did choose Touro over Yeshiva University.

### Three Programs

Freshmen matriculated in Touro College are required to take three core programs: Jewish studies, mathematics and science, and the humanities. Classes

are held Monday through Friday.

In the Jewish studies core a student must take a minimum of eight hours weekly of either *talmud*, *halachah*, and *chumash*, or Jewish literature, philosophy, and history. These two departments are called Group A and Group B, respectively. Officially, a student may fulfill his Jewish studies requirement at any institution. This allows a student to study any Jewish related subject in the morning, and to attend Touro's secular classes in the afternoon, as long as the morning studies include eight hours of *hashkafah* per week.

Two problems have arisen from this arrangement. Students taking Jewish philosophy, history, and literature would like the opportunity to learn some *talmud* as part of their program. Furthermore, students in both Group A and Group B would like the various Hebrew and *talmud* courses to be given on several levels since students come to Touro with varied yeshiva backgrounds. A third division, Group C, is therefore being considered to alleviate some of these problems.

### Secular Studies

Touro College offers only two program choices in the secular studies. Freshmen science majors are given intense mathematics and chemistry courses along with a required humanities core. Non-science majors receive a less intense science core and intense instruction in the humanities. Besides not exposing students to many liberal arts subjects such as a foreign language, art, and music, and limiting each major to only specific fields, non-science majors are unable to take (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## YCSC Discusses P-N Discards Suggestions

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

**P/N Review:** Considerable discussion centered on the current faculty proposal for a new P/N system. It advocates the following grading system for any course taken P/N, A=A, B or C=P, D or F=N.

Maintaining that such a system would be unfair (a "P" would represent B or C), Mr. Butler called for a letter from YCSC against the proposal and for the status quo i.e., A B C D = P, F = N.

In the ensuing discussion, two votes were taken on an amendment proposing yet another P/N plan — one that the Faculty Assembly had previously rejected. After expressing his opinion of the worthlessness of submitting such a proposal, President Butler received the council's unanimous approval for his motion.

**Undergraduate Council:** Mark Koslowe, representative of the YU undergraduate council, reported that meager attendance by YC's and the other religious divisions' representatives was a definite problem in its last meeting. Mr. Koslowe reported on the following developments:

Coeducation was brought under discussion at the meeting with a motion made by Dean Rabinowitz for the reaffirmation of last year's council position. This position held that coeducation is a university-wide problem and not within the jurisdiction of the undergraduate council. An

### Feature Interview—

## Jews Of Belfast And Londonderry Relatively Unaffected By Violence

*Snipers, house searches, internment, rubber bullets, and bombs are the daily realities in Northern Ireland today. The country is wracked by a war that has been described by some as a war between Protestants and Catholics. But where does the Jew stand in the turmoil of Belfast? This question and questions on the Jewish community of Belfast were recently asked of Mr. Jacob*



Tense British soldier stands guard in Londonderry.

*Mendel, a Belfast Jew and businessman. His answers follow:*

"The Northern Ireland Jewish community consists solely of Belfast; the Londonderry community is dead, finished. We have a very compact community with a beautiful synagogue, which is the last word, really, in architecture — most modern. The community consists of 350 families, Orthodox, with our own Talmud Torah, *chevra Gemorah*, *chevra kadisha*, and every Israeli organization that is in being has a committee in Belfast.

"It is staunchly Jewish and Israeli conscious. Nearly every adolescent has visited Israel, some even a number of times. Quite a large number, proportionately for the population, has settled in Israel.

"Unfortunately, Belfast is severed from English communities by the sea, and therefore, has not the contact with other Jewish communities that normal Eng-

up. This week, they told me they went in with their guns to one of my stores and they held up the manager and robbed the place. These are the things you're living with. But my manufacturing figures and sales are twice last year's figures.

"Social life is difficult. You can't go out at night. People are afraid to go out. Pubs are empty; dance halls are empty. People are afraid to go into these places in case they get caught. Social life has suffered. This has been deliberate.

### High Morale

"The morale of the people of Northern Ireland is fantastic because the non-Jewish populations have not lost their head. They've kept control of themselves, and this is what will win out.

"No Jews have been killed or hurt.

"Not only can the Jews remain neutral, as a body, but they must remain neutral. But individual Jews politically can take up any position they like. The only problem that arises for a Jew is that we always give loyalty to the government of the country. This, I would say, is what we have done, just as Jews in Dublin give their loyalty to the Eire government.

"Therefore, the question who we side with is problematical. Where the Jewish population is centered you will find Catholic and Protestant living harmoniously together. The Jewish residential areas have not been affected, as the trouble has been confined, in a sense, to the so-called Catholic ghettos.

"The attitude of the non-Jews to us is one of complete disinterest, while accepting our help in whatever way it can be given to better community relations. The problem of the Jew is difficult here because he has to be very careful that whatever he may say can be picked on by one of the parties as being detrimental to their cause.

### No Religious War

"How will it end? Before I

lish communities have with each other, which is disastrous in my estimation.

"The community, as a whole, is involved in manufacturing, commerce, and property, as in most Jewish communities. And we have a large professional group.

"We have not a strong association with the Dublin community, possibly because of the border. They've got 5000 Jews; we've got 1000.

"No one has left Belfast or the Jewish community because of the political problem — nor would I be the first to do so. Because a Jew, in my estimation, when he's been accepted as a citizen in a country must take his full part, at all times, in the community.

### No Jewish Question

"We have been affected no more and no less than our fellow citizens. If a business has been blown up it was not because it

amendment proposing that such discussion be forwarded to the executive council (the council that has this jurisdiction) was defeated 14-3. Dean Rabinowitz's motion passed 9-6-2.

Dr. Sheldon Socol informed the undergraduate council that YU will receive \$600,000 from the "Bundy" funds, but that the percentage to be allocated to the undergraduate schools could not be determined.

### MYCSCellaneous:

The council unanimously approved the resubmission of two proposals to the Faculty Assembly: one calling for the formation of a committee that would supervise changes in faculty positions, the other one allowing a student observer to attend such Faculty Assembly meetings that directly concern students. (While these proposals had been heard by Dean Bacon previously no action had been taken.)

A requested \$50 allocation for the financing of the fall and spring speech festivals by Dr. Tauber was denied; the value of the festival to the entire student body was doubted.

The council passed a motion that a course on "Medical Ethics in Judaism" to be taught by Dr. Tendler be open to all students.

Discussion of a cooperative student-run bookstore, the planned February ski event, and the whereabouts of \$250,000 donated by the late Sol Furst for a gym is planned for the next YCSC meeting.



Rubble — a sign of conflict.

was Jewish. One or two Jewish businesses have been blown up. There have been instances where Jewish businesses have been completely destroyed, but not because they were Jewish.

"I would like to emphasize that there is no Jewish question in this problem at all.

"I have a factory and I had a bomb scare. The factory emptied for a few hours but there was no bomb. You worry if next time it will be real or not. This is the way people are living. None of my stores were blitzed or blown

answer this question fully I would like to make one thing perfectly clear. Originally this trouble started under the guise of civil rights processions. It was then called Catholic against Protestant. It is not a religious war. I would like this to be perfectly understood. This is a question of the decision of the people of Northern Ireland whether they want to be under British rule from London or Eire rule under the government of Eire through Dublin. As a Jew I would have (Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

News Analysis—

# Queens Project Divides Residents; Low Income Housing Begins Rising

By MARK KUTNER

Until recently, Forest Hills, a predominantly Jewish, middle-class, suburban-type neighborhood in Queens, achieved fame by making the sports-page headlines annually during the U.S. Open Tennis Matches. This year, following the late-summer sports event, "Forest Hills" became a universally-known controversial term. The reason—a low-income housing project is being built there.

Such "scatter-site" housing projects, as they are called, relocate ghetto residents in middle class neighborhoods, the philosophy being that a change of atmosphere enables a ghetto dweller to uplift and better himself.

The project, one of several "scatter-sites" conceived of in 1965, was originally designated for Corona, Queens; it was switched to Forest Hills in 1966 because Italian pressure and influence was quite substantial. Herbert Kahn of the Queens Better Housing Council said: "This project would not be built in Forest Hills if Forest Hills were not Jewish. The matter of racism was discussed in 1966 and the project was placed on the Jews as a political gambit."

The site of the project, located on 108th Street and the Long Island Expressway, was originally owned by a real estate firm whose president happened to be an Orthodox rabbi who resides in Forest Hills. The land was condemned by N.Y.C. because the subterranean is not stable and therefore unsafe for construction; a stream flows underground making the foundation a pseudo-marshland.

### Garden Of Eden

Various real estate giants (e.g. Carol Management and the Lefrak Organization) tried to do something with the land—for example filling it in with blocks—but both firms lost huge sums.

the majority of the traditionally liberal Jewish community were caught by surprise when the surveying-crew arrived last August.

Although there were sporadic demonstrations, no mass community action was organized until Jerry Birbach, a real estate broker, formed the Forest Hills Res-

idents Association. Beginning with a handful of people, the organization grew and received tremendous support.

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### First Rally

Their first major rally was scheduled for the evening before D-Day (the day the ground-breaking crew arrived.) Hundreds of community residents showed up to voice their opposition to the project. Some carried lit torches while a few militants tossed rocks and bottles into the windows of the construction-site headquarters. The war had begun—the peace-loving liberal Jews of Forest Hills vs. the advocate of the project, Mayor John Lindsay.

Various plans of action were proposed, such as massive rallies and a campaign to impeach Mayor Lindsay. Opponents of the

The Rev. H. McCall, Editorial Editor of *The Amsterdam News*, said that "the black people will



Paul Millman

Paint smeared sign testifies to tension in Forest Hills.

contribute to the community. You can go freely in our community. We want to go freely in your community." Many of those in favor of the project condemn the "hypocritical Forest Hills bigoted Jews who are chiefly concerned with their property values going down."

The project is opposed by many Jewish and non-Jewish organizations and by the two leading Orthodox Rabbis in Forest Hills—Rabbi Joseph Grunblatt, spir-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

## UJA Sponsored Trip Prompts Controversy

Bob Benedek, president of the junior class, returned late last semester from a ten day UJA-sponsored tour of Israel. Along with 82 other students from 50 American colleges, Mr. Benedek traveled widely while in Israel and met with various government officials.

This program, now in its second year, seeks to involve American youth leadership in Israel's problems so that they will return to take active roles in developing student support for Israel.

Speaking of his reaction to his experiences in Israel, Benedek stressed the responsibility of the American Jew to make an increased financial commitment to Israel. America's younger generation, he added, must work to "alter the trend of apathy" began by past generations in regard to their fellow Jews in other parts of the world.

Benedek went on to emphasize the importance of strong support here at Yeshiva for UJA's Purim drive which will begin in a few weeks. Plans are presently being made to hold various activities at Yeshiva College as part of this fund-raising effort.

### Questions Raised

Questions had been raised concerning the method by which Mr. Benedek was chosen for this trip. Yeshiva College Student Council was not informed of the matter until the decisions had been made, according to President Dov Butler.

"The UJA should have worked

## Smuggled Document Reveals: Jewish Prisoners Suffering

The Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry released a report smuggled out from the USSR of what it termed "the shocking and horrendous" condition of Jewish prisoners in the notorious Potma labor camp in Soviet Moldavia. The report was given by wives of the Jewish prisoners who met secretly several days ago in a Leningrad apartment with an American tourist.

Many of the Jewish prisoners sentenced in the trials in Leningrad, Riga and Kishinev since December 1970 have been sent to Potma. Silva Zalmanson, for whom there is a major campaign in the West, is in the women's section of the labor camp. On December 24, 1971, twenty-eight of the Jewish prisoners sent out an appeal to the Supreme Soviet demanding a reduction in their sentences, renunciation of their Russian citizenships and the presence of Red Cross representatives.

Following are highlights of the prisoners' wives' report:

The situation is worsening in Camp #19. On November 21, 1971, Major Sorokin had a meeting with the prisoners under the slogan, "Fight Zionist Sects." The meeting was supported by jailed murderers of Jews, many of whom look after the internal order in the camp and who have many privileges. They carry the patch on their arms, "Section of Internal Order." This sign is worn only by murderers.

If a prisoner complains to a wearer of this patch, the penalties are the following: No meetings with relatives, no products from the commissary, and one

can be sent to Vladimir Prison—the worst one.

### Prisoner Communication

Now there are no contacts among the Jewish prisoners. They cannot study Hebrew because they have been moved to upper bunks. Captain Piytchugan in Camp #3 shouted out that they must speak only Russian and no other language. Israel Zalmanson (8 year sentence; brother of Silva Zalmanson), Solomon Dreisner (3 year sentence) and Victor Boguslavsky (3 year sentence) have been denied meeting with relatives for six months. Zalmanson was punished because he could not reach 100% of his unreasonably high work quota per day. Dreisner, who could not get treatment for a medical problem with a nerve in his face, publicized a hunger strike in the camp. He was then given medicine, but denied his meetings with relatives. Boguslavsky was punished for being ten minutes late to the work gang one day.

Edward Kuznetsov (15 year sentence; Silva Zalmanson's husband) has a stomach ulcer and cannot obtain any medicine. The camp officials would not send him to the hospital until after a hunger strike by Jewish prisoners in late December, and when he did go, there was very little medicine, and from there he was sent back to the camp where he has very hard work. Yuri Federov has contracted conjunctivitis—his eyes are quite red and he may become blind. He receives no medicine, and has a fifteen-year sentence.

### Silva Zalmanson

Silva Zalmanson is becoming progressively worse, her ulcer in particular. She has many stomach pains; gastritis is diagnosed, but this is false because there was, in fact, no medical examination. She is becoming deaf, and has many pains in her head. Silva has a ten-year sentence.

Michael Kornblit (7 year sentence) has an ulcer. He experienced a heart attack just prior to being sent to the camp. In spite of this, he must carry large items and do very hard physical labor every day. He has a diet of only milk, and the authorities give him six days' portion of milk at one time. He therefore has no milk for five days. Hillel Shur (2 year sentence) also has an ulcer, but no diet for it. He is being given quite difficult work and is severely ill. Vladimir Mogilever (4 year sentence) has bad eyes, and his work is bad for his eyes and general health which are deteriorating. The doctor refused to let him change work.

Generally, when one wants to go to the hospital he can, but there is no doctor nor any good nurses. There are no qualified doctors at all in prison, and those who are there can only listen and are not capable of diagnoses. There is one surgeon and a dentist, "Doctors" work from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. At night and on free days, there is no doctor or nurse, and during other times, other prisoners act as doctors, they being without any medical training. In the seventh room of the hospital, the nurse is a tractor driver. When Dreisner had a nerve pain in his face and saw the doctor, the doctor replied that even if he knew who could help him he would not bother sending him there.

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend a hearty mazel tov to Howard Rosman, former associate editor of THE COMMENTATOR, on his marriage to Ann Markel.

interested in finding someone who would accept the offer. For this same reason, Mr. Schiffmiller stated that he did not publicize the matter but distributed the applications privately.

According to Mr. Schiffmiller, Mr. Balter indicated a preference for juniors as opposed to seniors, since, he said, they would be able to remain active the following year as well.

UJA representative Balter was unavailable for comment. However, he did communicate a message forbidding the mention of his name in this article and that if ignored, he would sue. He did not say for what.



Paul Millman

The proposed site of the controversial project.

N.Y.C. acquired this "Garden of Eden" and decided to allocate vast amounts of money to develop the wasteland.

At first, no one took the project very seriously. After all, Jewish pressure was also thought to be too great.

By late winter 1970, everything was set to go—including the designs for the three 24-story buildings, parks, playgrounds, and the central air-conditioning (the project happens to lie over a direct flight-path to LaGuardia Airport necessitating closed windows year round).

Though the plans were all set,

project appealed to the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, which is subsidizing the \$30 million project, to halt construction. HUD Secretary Romney found, after a review, that there was no basis on which to halt it. The protests are continuing but so is the construction.

Proponents of the project, such as the NAACP, Youth Against War and Fascism, and some members of the Queens Jewish community, such as Rabbi I. Usher Kirshblum, spiritual leader of the Jewish Center of Kew Garden Hills, believe the project can serve to better the ghetto

## Dear Mom . . .

The new RIETS administration has responded to the increase in absences among its *talmidim* by sending letters to the over-cut student and to his parents. It is considered by the administration that this response to absences will be sufficient to diminish the amount of overcutting. However, letters are not the remedy to this situation but rather they tend to highlight the problems within YP.

Once again the inadequacy of the Yeshiva Program curriculum is the major key to this problem. Many positive, constructive plans for reform have been submitted by concerned students, SOY and THE COMMENTATOR. Yet, the new RIETS administration has thus far taken little if any action on these demands by *talmidim* for a more viable curriculum despite the indicated decrease in student motivation.

Any idea that an increase in paperwork

will improve the Yeshiva Program is too absurd to be considered. The answer to YP's problems lies in fundamental reforms, not pen pushing.

## Widening Rift

The recent development at the World Zionist Conference that saw the adoption of a resolution requiring any national officer of a Zionist organization to settle permanently in Israel after two terms of his office is greatly disturbing. The net result of such a regulation, rather than encouraging immigration might tend to discourage many from assuming leadership roles in American Zionist organizations. These organizations perform a great financial service to Israel and by weakening their leadership their fund raising capabilities and generally pro-Israeli activities would be impaired.

This event finally brings into the open

the long smoldering resentment felt by many Israelis toward American Jews. Yet extremism in any form, whether from the Black Panthers on the outside or the young Israelis on the inside, is rarely beneficial. The Israelis may have finally released their pent up hostility, and psychologically this is good, at the same time they have opened a rift in the Zionist movement and this could be disastrous.

## The Commentator

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## Letters To The Editor

### Grapes of Wrath

To the Editor:

Another bunch of sour grapes has fallen from the Editor's Desk to reveal but once again the abysmal state of Yeshiva College editorial journalism in its thought content and moral leadership. The date was December 22, 1971 and the issue at hand the alleged spilling effect of a successful Senate. Obviously, it was a source of horrible aggravation to the Editor that the College Senate, in spite of all his diatribes and accusations, moved on to accomplish with seriousness and responsibility a major item on its agenda, namely, curriculum reform. Lest we on the Senate rest on our laurels, the Editor chides us on to bigger and better things by the ridicule of our "partial success." No success is successful enough. Indeed we were told that the Senate has achieved "figurative" but not "literal" maturity. I haven't the faintest notion what this esoteric differentiation means and would suggest that such pseudo-erudition may sound stimulating on paper to its writer but is absolutely irrelevant to the practical of hard-core issues.

But I have wondered ever since the first edition of THE COMMENTATOR this academic year what the Editor conceives his task to be. Does he know? Is it to comment on the news or to subvert it and those associated with the solution of College problems? Denigration rather than information and constructive criticism seems to be the editorial food for the year. The Senate, I assume, can withstand the winds of editorial bite and gulle as can the Dean of our College, Dr. Isaac Bacon, and others subjected to editorial abuse. That is not my particular worry. My concern is that within a college which devotes itself to the perpetuation and implementation of moral principles such editorial policy should be tolerated. As some are of the opinion evidently to simply by passing under the portals of Yeshiva College they are endowed with righteousness, so the Editor appears to believe that the Editor's Desk bestows upon its occupant a special perch from which to see things more clearly and at the same time exempt him from the responsibilities of other mortals.

Dean Bacon has been charged with a "rather arbitrary interpretation of the Senate's pass-credit system" and of "absolute willfulness." Upon what evi-

dence does our Editor sustain these charges? Has he indeed endeavored to find out the facts? Or are we, the readers of THE COMMENTATOR, to be subjected to the Editor's absolute willfulness in singling out whomever he wants for whatever accusations he puts together?

Any student who is honest with himself must testify to the Dean's unending and amazingly tireless efforts to create out of Yeshiva College an ever better, more progressive liberal arts college. This commitment does not always make the Dean a figure of abounding popularity because a good college requires high, exacting standards. Any student who is honest with himself knows how the Dean fought to build the Senate and has worked to sustain it. And every faculty member knows the impartiality with which the Dean has presented all Senate proposals to the faculty

itself. Anyone can make a mistake. Believe it or not, even students. There was an honest misunderstanding about the P-N system. That misunderstanding was speedily rectified. Absolute willfulness? What paranoid nonsense. The Dean must work with the individual faculty members, with students, with the President of the College and the other administrators to make this financially insecure college an academic go. His in-between position is not to be envied, but the Dean is to be admired for the skill and upright way in which he conducts himself in bringing together as best he can all interests of the college into one general interest.

We in Political Science always ask the question, "*cu' bono?*"—to whose good is the power play? Absolute willfulness is neither in the Dean's interest nor in his intent. And if he had such abso-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

### From The Editor's Desk



## Plan B; Part One

By Mel Hoffman

The editorial policy of THE COMMENTATOR has been frequently criticized this year, as in years past. Some say it is too critical, others, it is too bland, others, that it offers no constructive ideas, still others that it suggests but does not accomplish. I had visions of myself sitting down to write my epic column—one that would grandly dispose of these criticisms with all the eloquence of Tolstoy and the cold, irrefutable logic of Kant and raise THE COMMENTATOR to heights of prestige never before reached. The trouble was that everything I could think to write would have drawn down upon the paper even more controversy than it already had. I, therefore, decided on an alternate solution, Plan B, to attempt to defend what I believe to be an honest and diligent policy of editorialism by this newspaper and to do so with all the eloquence of the man who brought you the triple run-on sentence.

Last semester this paper published twenty editorials covering topics ranging from a proposal for coeducation to a criticism of a certain senate meeting. Of these twenty, nine were of the first type—and it is these nine which concern me here.

First, there are what may be called the "minor requests," those rather mundane suggestions the implementation of which required but a little prodding of certain groups or a slight nudge of these groups in the right direction. The YCSC Speakers Bureau is now functioning, an investigation into the feasibility of a student run cooperative is in progress, and the suggestion for a course in comparative jurisprudence has been placed on the senate agenda for future discussion. Certainly, these accomplishments are not enough to make anyone feel that he has achieved great success (especially since two of them have not yet even been fully realized), but at least they are enough to let one know that someone is seriously reading the paper—even though it may only be the president and secretary of the senate, and that may be only because they are my roommates.

Two other editorials, somewhat more important, concerned themselves with areas within the immediate sphere of the college. That a formalized program for study at the Hebrew University be created and that students be allowed to view the proceedings of certain Faculty Assembly meetings were both suggested last semester by THE

COMMENTATOR. The latter has also been proposed by student council and will be debated by the Faculty Assembly soon. The former, the importance of which is known by anyone who has spent a year at Hebrew U. and found it necessary to deal with Yeshiva for any reason, has been left exactly where it was put five months ago—on page two of the newspaper. Rabbi Miller on one occasion did comment about it saying that he thought that a YU office at Hebrew U. would be too difficult to maintain as a result of the complex nature of our school's system of regulations and academic decision making. In any case, nothing is being done on this matter at present.

The four remaining editorials have a more far-reaching importance and the realization of even one of their suggestions would be enough to allow any leader, student or otherwise, to feel that he has contributed significantly to the school. Of the four, the institution of a student seat on the Board of Trustees, a university position for general religious guidance, the combining of Stern and Yeshiva Colleges, and the initiation of a new program of study in RIETS, only the last is even being considered and that for at least three years now. The issue of coeducation was brought up at an Undergraduate Council meeting, passed around a few times like a hot potato, and then dropped. The other two to my knowledge and regret remain dead issues.

I don't see how anyone can argue that constructive proposals were not made in THE COMMENTATOR last semester. Some of them may have been controversial and there were people who disagreed with each, I'm sure, but on the whole, they were, and still are, positive and necessary proposals. In answer to those that claim that suggestions are not enough and that results must follow, I of course, agree. But I disagree if they think that this is THE COMMENTATOR'S burden.

All a newspaper can do is to attempt to effect change by influencing its readers or convince the object of its editorializing. It has no executive arm as such and cannot force anyone to do its bidding—no matter how much it may believe in its own truth. A well reasoned, earnest editorial was written suggesting that students spending a year at the Hebrew University be accorded the full recognition and cooperation of this school, the same was true of the suggestion for a religious guidance head, what more can any paper do?

THE COMMENTATOR has succeeded in bringing pressing issues to the fore, in rejuvenating those that have become faded by time, and, by being controversial, in generating interest in itself and in the school. Results must come from the readers. Ask Rabbi Miller why he won't fight for the creating of YU office at Hebrew U. If he says because nobody could be found who could understand the YC catalogue enough to be of assistance, ask him why he doesn't fight to change the catalogue. Approximately half of you are dissatisfied with the present religious guidance system—speak to your student government representatives. I'd better stop now before this completely degenerates into a high school pep talk.

The President Speaks

Question #4



By Dov Butler

The recent poll conducted by THE COMMENTATOR and included in this edition of the paper represents a major step forward in an effort to evaluate the attitudes of our student body on some of the major issues which we face. To my mind, the survey seems to be a balanced one—one which does not reflect poorly upon Yeshiva College. Hopefully, future polls will deal with other matters confronting our student body, possibly on a more specific level and will help those concerned to evaluate and adjust accordingly.

One portion of this survey is of particular interest to me. The fourth question, "Are you satisfied with the performance of YCSC," was answered "no" by 70.3% of the students surveyed. Such a response—over two-thirds of those questioned dissatisfied with what Student Council has been doing—forces me to take a hard and questioning look at Council in an effort to see why we have seemingly stumbled and failed.

Hardly anyone will deny that the Senate has overshadowed much of Student Council's activities in the area of academic reform. It was with a clear mandate from Council that the Senate was formed, with the realization that for the sake of effectiveness, glory must be replaced with a more effective result producing means. Despite wide and varied complaints and criticisms, the Senate has had a significant effect upon academic life at Yeshiva. We are unquestionably better off with it than we had been without it.

Aside from academic matters, however, there has been little change in the responsibilities of Student Council. Student services are expected to be maintained and Council is to remain the spokesman of the student body. It is not my intent here to enumerate the accomplishments of this year's Council—that is generally saved for the grand finale of the year. Rather my purpose is to attempt to persuade those who are so motivated and unhappy with Council's performance to join with us to help make things better.

Records have been kept of all formal suggestions offered this year by members of the student body either through the suggestion box or other channels, and thus far we have had a dazzling total of seven suggestions (six of which have been acted upon). With the exception of editorials by THE COMMENTATOR, which have by and large been a positive motivating force to Council, there has been little indication from the student body that there is in fact anything that needs to be done.

Our jobs would be made much easier, and our terms in office more fruitful if those who are not satisfied would help direct Council to those areas of need. Criticism alone is not enough. Constructive criticism is far more helpful. This malaise of 'Monday-morning quarterbacking' of Council is, however, but one aspect of the problems we face.

Numerous individuals applied at the end of last year for positions on various Council committees. Applications were accepted

in good faith and committees were established. Almost everyone received at the very least his second choice of committee appointment. With the exception of a few hard working, sincere individuals, most people have assumed their positions in title alone—satisfied that it is now part of their college record—and have yet to fulfill their designated responsibilities. With such a situation, the student body as a whole has a right to be dissatisfied, but the student body as individuals must share the blame.

Finally, I ask myself what the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

In an attempt to gauge student opinion on various issues which have become stable institutions on the Yeshiva College campus, THE COMMENTATOR conducted its first student opinion survey of February 2, 1972. The questions, which ranged from queries of student's thoughts on the college and religious divisions to their own personal moral and religious beliefs, were distributed in questionnaire form last Wednesday night to residents of the Morgenstern and Rubin residence halls.

A total of 502 respondents, about one half of the student body, returned the poll; thus providing a large representative cross section of the student population. The entire survey was conducted within forty minutes insuring that large scale inter-student discussion and possible lobbying did not occur.

The poll brought to light the opinions of a diverse and large sample of Yeshiva College students on controversial issues which have been the subject of debate or inquiry on the college campus. The results are tabulated below.

OFFICIAL STUDENT OPINION SURVEY

	Percentage Tally		
	yes	no	undecided
1. Do you feel that Yeshiva College provides a high quality undergraduate education?	41.8	56.	2.2
2. Are you happy you came to Yeshiva?	64.1	34.7	1.2
3. Would you want Yeshiva College to become co-ed?	52.6	46.	1.4
4. Are you satisfied with the performance of the Yeshiva College Student Council?	29.7	70.3	
5. Does YP EMC JSS (circle your division) provide you with a well rounded, quality Jewish education?	34.1	65.9	—YP
	46.6	53.4	—EMC
	83.4	16.6	—JSS
6. Do you feel that the religious guidance provided by Yeshiva is adequate for your personal needs?	42.6	55.1	2.3
7. Do you favor the maintaining of dormitory floor counselors as opposed to undergraduate residence assistants?	70.8	29.2	
8. Do you smoke marijuana or take hard drugs?	12.3	87.7	
9. Do you consider yourself to be an observant Jew?	87.4	12.6	
10. Has Yeshiva had a positive or negative influence in the development of your moral and religious philosophies?	67.9	30.	2.1

Speaking Out



The People Speak

By Edward Burns

The recent COMMENTATOR student opinion survey has provided a fascinating profile of the typical Yeshiva College student, albeit a contradictory one. Although the poll speaks for itself in showing that dissatisfaction is widespread among our student body, some comment is in order.

To begin with, the poll illuminated certain issues which have long been the subjects of editorial scrutiny by THE COMMENTATOR. Too often, editorial criticism of the school's many deficient institutions has brought with it vitriolic attacks upon the paper's integrity and motivations. The governing board is labeled as being unrepresentative of true student opinion thus reducing the newspaper's credibility by insinuating that THE COMMENTATOR is not the true voice of the Yeshiva College student body. The poll proves irrefutably that the paper generally does voice the sentiments of its readership quite accurately. It

also shows, however, that since the paper's opinions are sometimes opposed by a significant minority, the implementation of certain proposals becomes difficult.

Specifically, criticism of YCSC, religious guidance at Yeshiva, and the quality of the religious divisions is shared by the majority of YC students. However, controversy arises when such delicate issues as coeducation and dormitory guidance are explored. THE COMMENTATOR officially favors coeducation at Yeshiva College because it believes that through it, enrollment, academic standards, and religious attitudes will improve. Yet, despite this, if 46% of the students polled are opposed to coeducation on moral or religious grounds, it should be quite obvious that the convictions of almost one half the student body must be respected. Similarly, the large support for the maintenance of dormitory counselors is an indi-

only to the result that Senator Edmund Muskie should be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

What is it that makes the Senator from Maine so popular? He doesn't provide the television viewer with the glamour or showmanship so many of his rivals display. But perhaps many Americans are fed up with the political salesmanship to which they have been exposed in recent years. Four years ago their ears were filled with promises of policies which would restore trust and faith in government and leadership which would sup-



By Sheldon Tolb

On The Shelling Line

Senator Muskie And Jewish Interests

posedly lead the people of this country "forward together." But the man who uttered these words is the same man who in numerous policies and in the 1970 Congressional campaigns sought to divide the country and discredit any who opposed him.

At the climax of the campaigning Senator Muskie filled the vacuum of understanding and reason with his dramatic appeal to the American public. Today again he is thrust into the public spotlight to provide the alternative this country desperately needs.

The political style and stance of Senator Muskie are unshared by any other candidate. And it is those qualities which determine effective leadership. For more than a year politicians have been saying "Muskie's going to fold" and have anxiously been waiting for his vital blunder. Others have been pressing him to take advantage of his limelight to the fullest degree and dominate the political headlines. Yet the Senator has remained aloof from this external pressure and has spoken out when, in his opinion, circumstances merited a stance. Thus his firm, yet discreet style has made him the only potential threat to the reelection of President Nixon.

The Senator's various positions demonstrate his desire to judge issues in light of concrete facts and not a given ideology. He sees the futility of our presence in Vietnam, yet unlike many of his Democratic colleagues, advocates the maintenance of the size of our present force in Western Europe in order to safeguard that area. In the domestic realm he not only condemns the Nixon administration for its economic failures but proposes a restructuring of the method of taxation not only to remove the heavy burdens of the middle class, but to tighten the loopholes on those who can afford to pay in order to provide the revenue to spur more government spending and subsequent economic growth.

As Jews we are all naturally concerned about Senator Muskie's commitment to Israel. In attempts to discredit him, Jewish supporters of other candidates have charged that the Senator is a Johnny-come-lately and is only breathing rhetoric in order to woo the Jewish vote. They look into his record, even back into the days when the Senator was only involved in state politics in Maine, in order to support their thesis. It is time for Jews to realize that American support for Israel is a national issue, and that a Senator or any other governmental official has to be in a certain position to be able to formulate proposals on the subject. Prior to 1968, Senator Muskie's efforts in the Senate were centered on domestic policy. Since that time when his responsibilities broadened into the international scene, he has consistently supported aid to Israel.

President Nixon has an even-handed policy toward the Middle East. With an open palm he woos the Egyptians into expecting concessions from Israel while offering Israel the back of his

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

# New Religious Cultural Programs Developed By Chaplains To Benefit Jewish Inmates In Correctional Institutions

(Continued on Page 8, Col 5) Jewish history or *perek*, and Hebrew that are attended by Jews and non-Jews as well. There is a congregational executive committee that helps carry out the Jewish activities and is responsible for conducting services on holidays (particularly *Rosh Hashanna* and *Yom Kippur*) when the rabbi is unable to attend. Among the members of the committee are an inmate cantor, *gabbai* and *shamash*.

It is interesting to note that the chaplain does not restrict himself to religious guidance. He often takes advantage of his unique opportunity to know the men personally and thus may counsel them on more than just religious matters. The rabbi can help an inmate adjust to prison life or even participate in the process of his rehabilitation. The chaplain may also act as liaison between the inmate and his family or the institution. It is not uncommon for a rabbi to deliver messages from or to home or help the inmate make special (personal) arrangements with the warden.

## Jewish Rituals

In light of the recent confronta-

tation between the New York Board of Rabbis and the Jewish Defense League over the supplying of kosher food for Avraham Hershkovitz, the issue of facilitating the observance of traditional Jewish rituals within a prison has come to the fore. However, as rare as the impris-

the chaplains handle them according to their own judgement. It is felt that if the inmate is willing to make certain sacrifices and the chaplain is willing to cooperate, a religious Jew can observe all traditional rituals even while in prison. He can be absolved from work on Saturdays

Today it is very hard to make any generalizations about Jewish inmates on two counts. First of all, they are so few in number that any conclusion drawn is open to much skepticism. Secondly, as with the American Jewish community at large, the Jewish prisoner has acculturated to a point that he is essentially no different from any of his fellow inmates. While previously there had been a greater number of Jewish inmates, the majority of whom had been incarcerated for embezzlements and economic offenses, today there are fewer Jews in prison, and those who are, run the gamut from embezzlers to sex offenders to murderers. However, in a very general sense it is safe to say that the picture of the Jew in prison is much brighter than that of other inmates. As mentioned previously, Jewish inmates get far more individual attention from Jewish organizations and chaplains than other inmates. They often hold the best jobs and are in important positions within prison committees and counsels. Though there are exceptions, the Jewish inmates are considered a relatively sophisticated group. There is a comparatively lower degree of recidivism (men returning to prison) which may also be a result of their relatively strong family ties and the individual care they receive from Jewish organizations and chaplains (who often maintain contact with the inmates even after they are free).

## Jewish Identity

An example of such arrangements is illustrated by an occurrence at Sing Sing a number of years ago. Shortly after his entering the prison, a religious Jewish inmate's *tefillin* were confiscated by the warden's office. The inmate was outraged and demanded his right to perform this important ritual, while the warden refused to return the *tefillin* since they were straps long enough to enable one to climb out of a prison window and thus, according to the rules of the institution, must be removed from the inmate's possession. Rabbi Koslowe was immediately summoned and negotiated a settlement whereby the *tefillin* were cut down to a size that was in accordance with both the prison regulations and the *halacha*. Thus the inmate was able to put on *tefillin* daily and the warden would no longer have to worry about any "phylacteric" escape.

A very inspiring example of the unusual care for the Jewish inmate is the instance of parole. In order to gain parole, an inmate must be assured a job upon leaving the institution. The employment of Jews who have been granted parole is handled by the Jewish Board of Guardians. In the past twenty years at Sing Sing, no Jew has ever been refused parole for lack of employment. This is in striking contrast to the situation of other inmates many of whom are denied parole due to the difficulties in attaining employment.

Another interesting phenomenon is the enthusiasm with

which the Jewish inmates take to Judaism. Despite the fact that for many the prison chapel and chaplain serve as their first contact with religion, most Jewish activities are met with enthusiasm, and regular attendance at services is usual—an attendance far superior to most Jewish communities. The *Pesach seder* and other similar occasions are very well attended as they are welcome diversions from the humdrum routine of prison life. *Yahrzeits*, *gemilot chesed*, and occasionally even marriages and divorces are voluntarily carried out according to Jewish law often for the first time in the individual's experience.

This unusual enthusiasm was exemplified a number of years ago at Sing Sing. Rabbi Koslowe decided to conduct an appeal for the UJA largely for educational purposes. He began by talking about Israel and her dependence on outside support. Then a committee was formed to collect money from the inmates. The

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend their sincere condolences to Mr. Isaac Hagler on the loss of his father. May he be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

rabbi's instructions were explicit. The committee was to collect only from the twenty-one Jewish inmates, use no strong arm tactics, and solicit no more than a dollar from ever inmate (a generous contribution from a prison income). The next week the committee handed over fifty dollars. Overwhelmed, the rabbi inquired as to the methods used to produce such an oversized collection. He was reassured: "don't worry, Rabbi, we know how to get it." Unconvinced, Rabbi Koslowe persisted: "Did you take from non-Jews? Did you force anyone to give?" Again he was reassured, "Don't worry, Rabbi, we asked them and they want to give." "In a way," concluded Rabbi Koslowe, "I regret that I can't use this fund raising committee for my synagogue at home."

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## The Tombs: Victory or defeat?

omment of Jews is, the presence of religious Jewish inmates is even rarer. Consequently there is no set policy for handling such situations and where they arise,

and holidays. While it is not feasible to bring in a regular supply of kosher food, he can select permissible items from the prison diet and arrange for the use of paper plates.

## Guidance Notes

### IBM TO CONDUCT ON CAMPUS RECRUITMENT MARCH 1

The Office of Career Counseling has announced that a representative of the International Business Machine Corp. will visit Yeshiva College on Wednesday, March 1, 1972 to conduct a full day of interviews with seniors who may be interested in securing employment with their company following graduation in June.

Mr. Ronald Wachtel, Career Counselor at Yeshiva College, points out that while in the past, a large percentage of graduating seniors have generally moved on to graduate study of some form, there seems to be a desire, on the part of certain students, to move immediately into the labor market after receiving their Bachelor's degree. The latter may, to some extent, reflect the employment outlook and general entry requirements into certain professions that presently have an ample supply of professionals with advanced degrees.

Seniors who wish to meet with the IBM representative (N.B. Such a meeting does not constitute any commitment by the student to accept employment) should sign up at the Guidance Center, 2475 Amsterdam Avenue, Room 205. Interviews will be granted on a first come first served basis.

Mr. Wachtel points out that campus recruiting by companies at Yeshiva College can be expanded, depending on student demand. Any student who wishes to discuss his area (s) of interest for such a program, with Mr. Wachtel, is cordially invited to do so at the Guidance Center.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR TORAH STUDY IN ISRAEL

The Office of Career Counseling wishes to call the attention of Yeshiva College students to two academic-year programs for Torah study in Israel. For further information on either program, students should write or call: Torah Education Department, 515 Park Ave., N.Y., N.Y.

**Jerusalem Torah College:** This program combines advanced Talmud studies in the morning with the following Judaica courses in the afternoon: Bible, Geography of Israel, Hebrew Language, Jewish History, Literature, Philosophy, Sociology and *Halacha*. Up to 32 credits per year can be transferred to the BA degree at Yeshiva College. Tuition is \$975 per academic year, which does not include transportation to and from Israel. This school is located in the Rechavia section of Jerusalem. The academic year starts in September.

**A Year of Study in an Israeli Yeshiva:** This program, which begins each year on Rosh Chodesh Elul, offers a year of intensive Talmud and Judaic study at well known Israeli *Yeshivot*. Included among these are Yeshivat Kerem B'Yavne, Bet Midrash Letorah, Yeshivat Shalavim, Yeshivat Koi Torah, Yeshivat Har Etzion, Yeshivat Hakotel, Yeshivat Itri, Yeshivat Mercaz Harav, Machon Harashal (Sefardic), and Machon Harry Fischel (Midrashe). Tuition and living costs for the year are \$975 plus transportation. Up to 16 credits per year can be transferred to the BA degree at Yeshiva College for participation in the program offered at one of these *Yeshivot*. Registration in this program is selective and limited.

Students whose backgrounds in Hebrew speaking are somewhat limited are well advised to participate in one of the Upan programs offered in Israel during the summer prior to the commencement of their studies.

## Irish Jews Of Belfast And Londonderry Are Relatively Unaffected by Violence

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5) to ask myself the question: Do I want a British passport or an Irish passport? This is the crux of the whole matter in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is two-third Protestant; mostly of Scottish origin in whom the whole industry and commerce rests. The remaining one-third is Catholic, and the tragedy there, in my opinion, is that this one-third of the population has not taken steps to create for themselves an economic viability in the state, whereby their voice would be strong and they would have more effect.

"I am sure you'll agree that if there were 600,000 Jews in Northern Ireland, they would have proportionately entrenched themselves in the economy and the voice of the state.

"Before this trouble arose, Belfast was on the tip of a boom. Everything was going along well

and this is an attempt by interested parties to break up the state, in which they will fail. The majority of the population, including a large percent of Catholic people, definitely do not want any change.

## Work Is Normal

"Today, 99 percent of the people go to work normally every day. My factory and my other businesses employ 50 percent of each. I have never known one minute's strife among the workers and this is general.

"I would say that within the next 12 months this strife will have completely disappeared and things will have returned to normal. This is the general consensus of opinion of all business people in Northern Ireland which I can vouch for.

"It would take a complete thesis to explain the situation, but briefly it is merely a recurrence

of what we have had periodically over the last 50 years. Except that this time other influences, not just Irish influences, have taken the opportunity to cause disruption.

## Who's Whose

### ENGAGED

Joshua Rosen '70 to Phyllis Kahn  
Marc Volk '71 to Evelyn Schmutter  
Norbert Baumann '71 to Robin Cooper  
Avrom Lebovic to Susan Weiss

### MARRIED

Stanley Rock '71 to Barbara Weisberg  
Mark Karsick '71 to Linda Ulevitch  
Sol Klughaupt '72 to Phyllis Schwartz



# Touro College Opens Amid Financial Strain Only Limited Programs Will Be Established

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2) advanced courses in a related science. To illustrate, a student interested in corporate law will not have the opportunity to take an advanced mathematics course.

Political science, economics, and psychology are offered as

ite was accepted on the basis of an essay. However, in order to avoid the expense of a huge college, Touro hopes to remain small by leveling off (hopefully by 1975) at a maximum of 600 students, setting twenty as the maximum number of students per section. The administration

pass-no grade marking system. If the plan is approved, instructors will hand into the office a P or N grade along with an in-depth evaluation of each student. If applying for transfer or admission to an institution requiring alphabetical grades, the student can ask each instructor to read his evaluation and translate this into a grade for the transcripts.

Interviews with about half the students revealed that many feared rejection by the graduate schools of their choice after graduating from a young, untried college. Touro's administration has considered this problem and has offered two principal solutions. First, Touro College is negotiating with a major medical school in New York to offer a joint pre-med and medical program enabling selected students to be accepted to medical school upon acceptance in Touro College. Second, Touro College has required all seniors to prepare a thesis, for six credits, as a prerequisite to graduation. It is hoped that seniors will be able to do research for their thesis under the supervision of graduate school personnel. Both of these programs would serve the double purpose of preparing the student for graduate level work while making graduate schools aware of Touro College's accomplishments.



Touro College.

Touro PR

electives to all freshman. Linguistics was also offered earlier this year but was discontinued after the two students registered in that course expressed their dissatisfaction with the syllabus. Like so many other Jewish institutions, Touro's student body organized, in addition to a normal physical education class, a karate class.

According to Dr. George Cohen, Director of Academic Development, the student-faculty ratio for the 36 freshman attending the young college is close to 2 to 1. However, the college has less than six full-time faculty members. The charter faculty includes such prominent men as Dr. Howard Adelson, chairman of the doctoral program in history at City College, and Dr. Henry Wolf, designer of the mission control systems for the Mars probe now orbiting the red planet. Students have an additional opportunity to meet with their faculty during scheduled conference days and at a series of "high and low table" lectures. This traditionally Cambridge-type evening begins with an informal faculty-student dinner followed by a lecture delivered by a member of the faculty or a guest lecturer. The students have also arranged a film series open to the public.

### Correspondent Status

In April, 1971 Touro College was granted Correspondent Status by the Middle States Association of Colleges allowing students to transfer credits to any accredited college or university.

In August, 1971 a plot valued at \$5 million was granted to Touro for the building of Touro Israel, a projected branch of Touro College.

Touro's freshmen have a mean high school average of 87 and approximately a 1250 SAT composite score. Mr. Jerome Witkin, who formerly worked in the Admissions Office at Yeshiva University and is Director of Admissions and Records at Touro, denies that Touro College has any cut-off point. He explained that students may be accepted on the basis of an interview or mere character and dedication. Dr. Cohen cited a case where a student with an 800 SAT compos-

hopes that once Touro Israel opens at least 150 students will annually choose to study one year in Israel, thus further reducing the student body to 450.

In conjunction with the Middle States Association, Touro College is working towards a complete

# Queens Project Divides Residents; Low Income Housing Begins Rising

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 3) itual leader of the Queens Jewish Center, and Rabbi Marvin Luban, spiritual leader of the Young Israel of Forest Hills.

Opponents of the plan foresee overcrowding of the neighborhood public schools and of local transportation facilities. This charge was deemed untrue by Donald H. Elliot, chairman of the City Planning Commission.

The fundamental issue at question is the effect the project will have on the Jewish community. Opponents say it has been proven in other communities that when ghetto residents move into middle-class neighborhoods, for various reasons the middle-class neighborhoods are destroyed. They say Jews should look to the neighborhoods their parents and grandparents came from and realize the immediate danger in building the Forest Hills project.

Dr. Thomas Matthews, director of NEGRO, believes Blacks can solve their own problems in their own neighborhoods. He noted that other minority groups did not have to build low-cost housing projects in foreign neighborhoods. Dr. Matthews cited as proof the fact that Jews living in the Lower East Side built homes for themselves within the ghetto boundary itself and eventually upgraded themselves and moved out of the poverty-stricken area.

Jerry Birbach denied that his organization's opposition is a matter of racism. He said, "We are opposed to three 24-story buildings if they were all for poor white Jewish people." He also stated that he is for "scat-

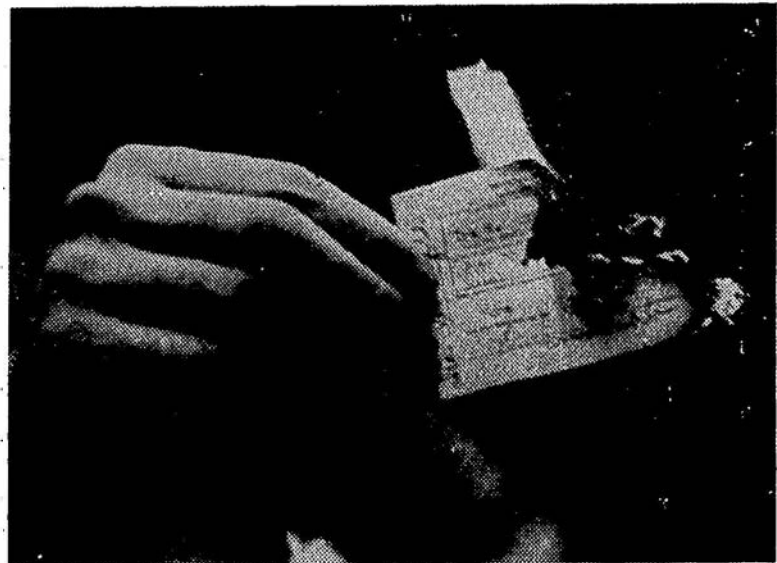
ter-site" housing with reservations."

Rabbi Marvin Luban said that "scatter-site" projects are not the answer to integration. He said they just don't work and

# Altered Draft Rules Recently Announced

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1) relevant to Yeshiva students. Prior to the current amendments, a divinity school student (e.g. Yeshiva student) was exempted from military service following the completion of his religious studies. However, the 1971

tary service until age 35. A new classification called I-H, an administrative or "holding" classification, was created. Under this category, registrants have inactive files and are not examined or processed for induction unless they are reclassified



Still illegal under new regulations.

Beel

amendment to the Military Service Act stipulated that a divinity student must apply for a deferment (classification of II-D or IV-D) in order to avoid conscription; that is, students who do not enter the ministry as their vocation are now liable for mili-

out of I-H into class I-A (fit for military service). All men who registered for the draft in 1971 or who will turn 18 and register in 1972 are classified I-A upon registration. This age group will have their lottery drawing in 1972 or 1973. Shortly thereafter, a I-H cutoff group will be set for the age group. Only those with draft lottery numbers above the cutoff mark will have their files inactivated.

### Card Carrying

Other changes affected by the new draft regulations include the student's responsibility to carry his draft card at all times. Students are now legally required to keep their registration and classification cards in their possession only until the end of their liability for military service. This is age 26 for those who never receive deferments; age 35 for others.

Another important item concerns the issuance of temporary deferments or postponements for college students who have been categorized I-A but are in the midst of a college term. If their draft lottery number is below the cutoff mark, undergraduate students who receive induction orders will have their induction delayed until the end of their academic semester.

Also altered was the time period given draft registrants after receipt of their induction order. Registrants are now given a minimum of 30 (previously 10) days notice to respond in writing to their local draft board. Thus, if a student received a final classification of I-A, he could appeal that ruling by appearing in person before his local board.

The new regulations also established time limits for personal appearances. Each person will be entitled to such time for his appearance with his local board as is reasonably necessary for a fair presentation of his claim. Normally, 15 minutes is deemed adequate for this purpose. He is also permitted to bring up to three witnesses to substantiate his request for exemption from military service.

Image deleted per copyright

Paul Millman

that better ideas should be worked out to achieve integration such as individual placement of ghetto families in the middle-class neighborhood itself. Rabbi Luban noted that low-income projects just create more ghettos.

### Two Views

It is felt that two factors will lead to the deterioration of the Forest Hills Jewish community.

One factor will be an increase in crime which they say unfortunately occurs when ghetto dwellers move into middle-class neighborhoods.

The second factor will be the Jewish community itself. Hillel once said, "Do not keep aloof from the community." Unfortunately, when one family sells

and run for the hills.

A minority of Forest Hills residents, however, are looking past the inevitable completion of the project. They feel the Forest Hills community must stand together and unite to form a permanent bond. These community residents cannot understand why three 24-story buildings should destroy one of the largest and prosperous Jewish communities in the world. They predict that 10 years from now, if the community panics and runs, Baptist churches will be moving into once active synagogues. They believe that Forest Hills residents must unite to preserve a community that represents the preservation of Jewry in American life.

# The People Speak Out Through Student Poll

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 4)  
curriculum is nothing new. There have been so many constructive ideas for improvement and so many pleas for reform that administration inaction can be viewed as nothing less than criminal.

The disgrace of the Yeshiva Program's inadequacies, as evidenced by the extremely low attendance rates of its students, becomes even more ignominious, however, when the support given to YP is compared to that shown for the other religious divisions. YP should take an example from JSS which commands the respect of an overwhelming majority of its students. Apparently, Rabbi Morris Besdin has done a brilliant job in organizing JSS, while the successive administrators of RIETS can claim only the dubious success of maintaining a slowly regressing status quo.

Students come to Yeshiva University looking for more than a didactic approach to learning. Talmudical scholarship has kept Judaism alive for centuries, but learning talmud without a firm foundation in religious faith is self-defeating in that one's spiritual commitment is never truly established. Consequently, if only 42.6% of the students polled feel that the religious guidance provided by Yeshiva is adequate for their personal needs, then Yeshiva is failing them.

Perhaps the most tragic fact revealed by this survey, that Yeshiva is having a negative influence in the development of students' moral and religious philosophies, illustrates this failure. While it is true that these students would probably not have been much better off at other colleges it is still sad that almost one-third of the students polled are religiously worse off now than when they first entered Yeshiva. As cited many times before on these pages, a well-coordinated religious guidance program must be incorporated into the very framework of Yeshiva's double program.

The university's reputation among its own constituents suffers from such criticism. These self-inflicted rebukes, however, stem from an innate commitment to Yeshiva's ideals, so that they are intended solely for its betterment. This is not the case, though, with the often harsh criticism voiced by other institutions against Yeshiva. In some of the Israeli press and in the journals and meeting halls of many religiously right-oriented yeshivot we have been condemned in the most undignified of manners.

The Yeshiva College student body has been typified as being non-religious, apathetic to Jewish causes, and prone to drug taking. The poll conclusively refutes these petty accusations by those schools and organizations that are jealous of Yeshiva's high stature. That 87.4% of the students polled in this very large Yeshiva campus are observant Jews and that only 12.3% admit to smoking marijuana can only be considered as an indication of a generally homogeneous conglomeration of exemplary students.

Yeshiva College and its religious affiliates are afflicted by many problems which burrow deep, undermining the very foundation that gives the university its strength. Judging from student opinion it would appear that all attitudes towards YU are negative in nature. Since the school manages to maintain its enrollment this is obviously not true. Perhaps it is the uniqueness of Yeshiva's double program which has so much appeal, or maybe its religious, social environment is attractive. Regardless of its deficiencies and its faults, though, the majority of its students are happy that they came. Hopefully as conditions improve — even more will make the choice to attend.

# Israeli University's Year - Program Provides Additional Courses For Juniors In College

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2)  
The One-Year Special Program (OYSP) is, perhaps, the major obstacle to spending a year in Israel. The program almost totally excludes science majors since it, itself, offers no science courses, all of which must, therefore, be taken under regular university programs. All lectures and labs are conducted in Hebrew (though all textbooks are in English, lab manuals are all in Hebrew), and the amount of expected background knowledge and work is extensive. Attendance in these courses requires special permission, and due to lack of laboratory space, few openings are available.

Those courses for overseas students make an obvious stab at relevancy, offering courses ranging from talmud to comparative revolutions, to Polish philosophy in the twentieth century. Many courses are taught by highly competent teachers spending their sabbatical in Israel and are quite worthwhile. Those courses offered by the OYSP in Hebrew fall far behind these English-speaking courses, both in quality and variety. The instructors, feeling they must cater to the Americans' inferior knowledge of Hebrew, often speak like first graders and limit the scope of the material to what they believe is the foreign students' ability.



Hebrew University library.

These generalizations don't, of course, apply to every teacher, but are prevalent enough to warrant note.

Israel is probably the ideal country for Judaica majors. The courses offered are both excellent and numerous (in the OYSP and University), and the avail-

ability of books, sources, and course materials is also quite great. Requirements for all courses usually include only a final in June and varied source readings made available in specially prepared booklets by each individual professor. Attendance is usually taken but is not compulsory.

## Question Number 4

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 2)  
student body expects of their elected officials. Each of us came to office on the heels of campaign promises and what I believe to be

a sincere desire to accomplish as much as possible. The unprecedented high attendance percentages of Council members at our bi-weekly meetings is in itself evidence of this interest and willingness to work. On the other hand, the alarming lack of student attendance at these meetings reflects a typical "who gives a damn" attitude which is usually followed by discontent.

Minutes of Council meetings and news reports of the proceedings show that something goes on at these sessions. If you're not satisfied with what's happening—tear yourself away from the cable TV (compliments of YCSG)—and lend a hand. A representative government can hardly be expected to be better than those it represents.

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## Letters To The Editor

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 3)  
lute, willfulness, how is it that he was able to be rebuffed by the Senate? Logic is lacking here. But such willfulness seems to be part of the Editor's policy for his own self-aggrandizement. Is this the only way THE COMMENTATOR's Editor can conceive of making the newspaper influential in setting the tone at Yeshiva College? It is, I must say, a cheap editorial device to praise the Senate only by downgrading the Dean. That borders on a yellow press. It's fashionable to call that an underground press today. May I remind the Editor, however, since he appears to want to keep up with the fashions, that the underground press at the large "name" universities is beginning to go "straight," i.e., to report the facts as they are, objectively. Couldn't we let the grapes ripen a little longer on the vine so that rather than being a burdensome obligation, COMMENTATOR-reading would become intellectually challenging and morally persuasive?  
Ruth A. Bevan

P.S. May I, however, commend THE COMMENTATOR on its Literary Supplement which was collegiate and proper.

The Editor replies:

I think, Dr. Bevan, that you ought to have read the column in question a little more carefully before embarking on such a wide open attack. You come out with your arms flailing wildly, trying to hit everything that moves and in reality hit nothing.

Nowhere do I ridicule the Senate for its partial success. I suggest that after all the time spent by the Senate on the curriculum reform, a complete success would have been more satisfying than a partial one. You in Political Science must surely have heard of such a principle.

You go on to scorn me for abusing the Dean. Whether his refusal to grant F-N to the twelve students who applied was an "honest mistake" or not, my point still stands—without the Senate they would still be victims of that "honest mistake." My purpose in citing this incident was to illustrate the Senate's potential power. Surely you in Political Science have heard of the term, exempli gratia—for example: When presenting a thesis one must illustrate it with examples that tend to strengthen it.

You conclude by carping THE COMMENTATOR about the perils of yellow journalism. I don't know if there has ever been a time when this paper's

news reporting was any more objective. You are confusing a column with an article. For the objective fact of what occurred at the Senate meeting and what resulted from the Faculty Assembly vote, please see the front page of the December 22 issue. For a subjective analysis of what I felt those events to mean read my column.

No one is burdened with the obligation of reading THE COMMENTATOR — except perhaps me and I don't consider it a burden. If you, however, wish to define it as such for yourself, Dr. Bevan, that is fine. I would suggest, though, that in the future you devote a little more attention to fulfilling your obligations before criticizing them.

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# New York State Awards Money Following Alterations In RIETS

subsequent intermediate court decision in favor of New Rochelle College. The college had brought suit claiming that because of various program changes, it had been eligible for "Bundy" money as far back as the 1969-70 academic year.

A far more significant ruling, however, involved Canisius College which refused to restructure and sought a court decision proclaiming its eligibility for state aid. The New York State Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, ruled that, as presently structured, the college was not eligible for state aid although it could become eligible after restructuring.

According to Mr. Sidney Schutz, YU's chief legal advisor, the restructuring which made YU eligible for "Bundy" money did not involve removing RIETS from the University charter. All that was done according to Mr. Schutz, was to give RIETS, which had never been part of the University's corporate structure, a corporate structure of its own.

Besides removing the State Education Department's concern over RIETS' status, the incorporation legally enables RIETS to grant recognized divinity degrees. Mr. Schutz pointed out that for this and other reasons, incorporation of RIETS had been considered long before the "Bun-

dy" money was passed, and that Yeshiva had been one of the last universities in the state to separately incorporate its divinity school.

The Semicha Student Coalition has repeatedly claimed that Yeshiva could have left RIETS unchanged and won the state aid in the courts. Mr. Schutz feels that the Canisius decision is evidence that YU could never have gotten the aid without separately incorporating RIETS.

# Senator Muskie And The Jewish Interests

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 5) **and in the refusal to supply Israel Phantom jets without tying the planes to the issue of the Israeli position in the Jarring talks. And does mention of the Rogers Plan recall to mind the attitude of the Nixon Administration toward the negotiations?**

In his press conference of January 5th Senator Muskie stated, "I think that the question of delivering Phantom jets should never have been tied to the question of negotiating a settlement of the war . . . The first part of 1971 we were delivering Phantom jets at the rate, I understand, of about two a month under an open-ended agreement. If that had been continued the question of delivery of jets would never have been involved in the

# Mites Defeat Newark State

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 2) Time after time, they would take a shot and get the rebound, but miss the relatively easy followup shot. Their defense left much to be desired, and at one point Yeshiva led by twenty-one points (83-62). After that the outcome of the game was pretty evident, and Coach Stern emptied his bench with about four minutes left. Yeshiva had its finest offensive showing of the year, and its first win. Leading Yeshiva in scoring was Wilzig with 33, Schraga with 20, and Perl with 16.

The final score of the game was 89-75, and with Drew and Lehman coming up on the schedule, the immediate future looks pretty good for Yeshiva. The Mighty Mites played well, and as Coach Stern said after the game, "We finally won one!"

FINAL STANDINGS			
	W	L	GB
Juniors	5	1	—
Freshmen	3	3	2
Sophomores	2	4	3
Seniors	2	4	3

## Image deleted

Bill Spivak

Newsman covering Spring 1970 demonstration against secularization.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) the provisions of the New York State Constitution. After changes were made in such areas as programs, course requirements, administration and descriptive documents and publications, Commissioner Nyquist concluded that "none of them is any longer under the control or direction of a religious denomination or teaches denominational tenets or doctrine."

In a flyer on these events, the Semicha Student Coalition erroneously attributed Commissioner Nyquist's decision to a

# Dramatics Society Produces 'Child's Play'; Acting Is Praised For Its Superior Quality

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) Despite the play's inherent faults, the production itself was excellent. Gabe Gribetz, as the fatherly Joe Dobbs, did a remarkable job, bringing an almost Shakespearean quality to the role with his clear diction and rich baritone voice. David Moche portrayed the plagued Jerome Malley with enough rigidity up-

on which to build to his resulting insanity. Neil Weintraub did exceedingly well as the bewildered Paul Reese, passionately express-

students, lending a bloodcurdling realism to the play's horror.

Mr. Anthony Buekas' deft direction sustained the show at an

LEADING SCORERS			
Team	Pts.	Avg. Player	Games
Sophomore	123	20.5 L. Friedman	6
Junior	91	18.2 C. Levner	5
Freshman	79	15.8 S. Taubefeld	5
Junior	68	13.6 M. Smith	5
Senior	66	13.2 H. Steinberg	5
Junior	60	12.0 E. Feinerman	5
Freshman	54	10.8 H. Insel	5

ing his emotional disbelief over the violence he witnesses.

### Stark Realism

Norman Peck, Roy Arbeit, and Jesse Cogan all were highly commendable in their roles as the school's three fathers. The eight boys did outstanding work in their portrayals of the malicious

effective pace, and the stage was strategically set so as to avoid the impression of being cramped.

The Society was fortunate in securing scenery from an off-Broadway production, replete with fireplace, stairway, skylight, and alcove, providing a realistic setting. Both the sound and lighting were especially effective in preserving the play's dark and sinister tone. The only minor fault was the poorly-applied facial make-up, which appeared on some actors as black blotches and black eyes.

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# Mighty Mites Rout Newark State College

## Mites Beat Newark, 89-75; Wilzig High Scorer With 33

By MARTY GOLD  
and DOV COHEN

On Saturday night, the winless Mighty Mites met Newark State College. Yeshiva won the opening tap, but Newark scored first. After being down 3-0 Dave Wilzig broke the ice for Yeshiva with a jump shot. The opening moments of the game very much resembled backyard basketball. Both teams were very unorganized and missed many easy shots. Yeshiva was down by as much as six points (13-7) but rallied to tie the score at nineteen all. This was to be the last time that Newark was so close. For the rest of the game Yeshiva led by at least one (31-30) and by as much as twenty-one (83-62).

The tie was broken on a shot by Wilzig. The Mites worked the ball around well, and hit the man with the open shot. Newark, on the other hand, hit the offensive board well, but couldn't find the handle. They shot a very poor 15 for 50 from the field in the first half. Wilzig (19), Scharaga (14),

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend a hearty mazal tov to Irwin Mansdorf, sports editor of THE COMMENTATOR, on his engagement to Chaya Lebovic.

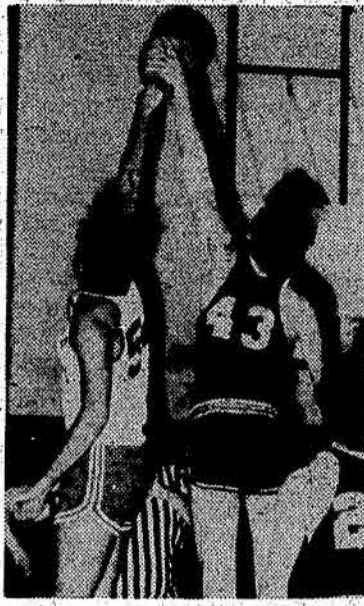
and Perl (9), dominated the scoring, and Yeshiva entered the locker room at the half leading 46-38.

### Mites Explode

In the second half, the Mighty Mites started out slowly, and then really exploded. Their smallest lead of the second half was six points, and that was very early (48-42). The Mites employed a weave very successfully, getting a man clear for the good open shot. Perhaps the most successful play was the "two on the

line." On this play, two men come to the foul line and Wilzig comes around and shoots behind a double pick set by those two players. The reason that this play was so successful was because Wilzig was enjoying his best game ever as a Mighty Mite (33 points). Dave constantly hit the long jump-shot, and drew fouls on the other team. Scharaga and Perl also contributed heavily to the scoring.

For Newark, the second half was, pretty much a repeat of the first. They crashed boards pretty well, but couldn't hit a shot. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)



Beej

YU sweeps the boards.

### Sports Analysis—

## Mighty Mites Add Levner; Season's Forecast Hopeful

After a disappointing first half of the season in which the Mites didn't break into the win column, we can expect them to turn over a new leaf. At times they had the ability to put it all together, but those efforts were wasted against superior teams like City. There were also games though, that they didn't play as well as they were expected to. But every team experiences games like that. Some bright spots have been the consistent scoring of Ira Scharaga and

Dave Wilzig (both are averaging about 15 points a game) and the ever-improving playmaking of Alan Lockspeiser.

Behind this expectation for an improvement in their play, is the addition of forward-center Charles Levner. "Chuck," a former MJHSL All-Star, has a fine shooting touch, great moves and outstanding jumping ability. He fits in well with the team style of play which emphasizes speed and shooting. His jumping ability will help Yeshiva in the rebounding department, where they have been perennially weak. Levner joins the team, at a time when there isn't exactly an overabundance of ballplayers. That's because Howie Hecht and Josh Bertram are no longer with the team.

Starting off their second half schedule, the Mites will face Newark, Lehman and Drew. They are fine teams but not exactly powerhouses. If they are to get on the road to respectability, the Mites must begin with these three teams. For after these teams, they must face five tough teams (Hunter, Cathedral, Stony Brook, Kings Point and New Paltz). These teams will be tough to beat, as so far this year Yeshiva has shown the knack to play well against superior teams. The final game of the season will be against Brooklyn College on Wed., March 1 at our home court, John Bowne.

## Juniors Easily Take Fall Intramural Title; Closer Race Is Foreseen For Spring Term

By ALLAN KAPLAN

The fall term of intramural basketball play belonged to the junior squad. Winning their first five games, they clinched the fall title with only half of the games played. After sweating out an overtime victory against the sophomore squad in their first game, the juniors wasted the rest of the season, losing only their very last game to the freshmen, a game that had three of their starters missing. Led by Chuck Levner, who averaged over 18 points a game, the juniors scored the most points of any squad. The surprising freshmen team, finishing a strong second, jelled well as they beat the seniors in their opening game. They then faltered and finished with two victories over the sophomores and juniors.

They had a well balanced attack as Taubefeld scored solidly with just under 16 points per game.

The sophomores, who on paper looked like they could challenge

the juniors, played ball erratically throughout the term. They looked like a strong team in their opening game, but never quite lived up to their potential. They boasted the leading scorer of the intramural play, Lenny Friedman, who averaged over 20 points per game. But the sophs couldn't

find the winning combination to make a strong challenge for the top spot. And the seniors may surprise some people and make an all out effort to use their talent to post a winning mark. With the addition of Howard Hecht, they should improve for their final try for the championship.

### INTRAMURAL BASKETBALL—SPRING 1972

Feb. 1—Seniors - Freshmen

Feb. 22—Sophs. - Freshmen

March 6—Seniors - Juniors

March 13—Sophs. - Juniors

March 20—Sophs. - Seniors

March 21—Freshmen - Juniors

March 27—Seniors - Juniors

April 10—Sophs. - Freshmen

April 17—Seniors - Freshmen

April 24—Sophs. - Juniors

May 1—Sophs. - Seniors

May 8—Freshmen - Juniors

May 15—CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

All games to be played in George Washington High School.

Co-ordinators—Harold Steinberg  
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they staggered through the season ending up with a 2-4 record. The senior squad ran into the same problem that has plagued them throughout their play. This lack of organization and team play prevented them from establishing a strong attack. They too had spirit of solid play as they fell to the juniors by only a point and posted two solid victories. They were led by Harold Steinberg who averaged 13 points per game.

### Spring Term Changes

The spring term may bring some drastic changes in the final standings. The sophomores should prove to be much improved, with the addition of 6'4" Josh Bertram. The juniors, with Levner now on the varsity, may not be able to come up with a suitable replacement for their leading scorer and rebounder, and thus may not find the going as easy as before. The freshmen, after playing together, now should be able to play solid team ball and

## Sport Shorts

We wish Chuck Levner, former MJHSL all-star and intramural participant, success in his newest role as the newest Mighty Mite. . . Yeshiva College Student Council is to be commended on the latest addition to the sports program which has so quickly become the greatest spectator sport — the color cable T.V. . . Football practice will be held this coming Sunday afternoon. Contact the football coach or the sports editor of THE COMMENTATOR for additional information.

## Matmen's Future Brighter Despite Final Term Finish

By MARK URKOWITZ

The Yeshiva College Wrestling Team closed out the first half of their schedule with a 3-5 record. The three wins equaled the total number of wins of the past season. Any win now can only be an improvement, which was to be expected following many of the innovations instituted by Coach Ellman this season. If the matmen equal or surpass the record of the first half of the season, Coach Ellman feels that this will be a successful season for a team in a rebuilding stage.

On February 8, the grapplers return to the Yeshiva mat for a bout against Manhattan Community. In this match the matmen hope to end a two match losing streak which closed the first half of the season. The first loss came against Staten Island, and it was a tough defeat for the Ellmen, who were coming off three overwhelming victories.

While the Staten Island defeat was tough because it broke the psychological edge the Ellmen had going into their matches, the loss to Englewood Cliffs was even tougher, because the grapplers completely outwrestled their opponents.

The outcome of the match boiled down to the last two bouts. With Yeshiva leading 24-22, Captain Lenny Press, who normally wrestles at 167, was moved up to 190 to help insure a victory for the Ellmen. To everyone's surprise Lenny was pitted against an opponent who came in third in the New Jersey finals last year. Being an underdog did not take away any of his will to win, as Lenny battled his man through three periods, and made the finalist look like he never deserved to enter any tournament. However the weight advantage was too much of a disadvantage for the captain to overcome as he lost to his opponent on points.

With the Ellmen down 26-24 Simeon Vogel came in as heavy-weight. After a scoreless first period, during which he wrestled better than any time previously, Simeon was outpointed by his opponent who had been wrestling for more than five years.

The final score for the match was 29-24 with Englewood on top, but the crowd left with the knowledge that the Yeshiva grapplers are the team to watch this year.

### On The Sidelines



## Incentive

By Irwin Mansdorf

Unlike the rest of the country, where football reigns, basketball has always been king in New York City. This is especially seen in the colleges of New York, which has, in the past, produced competition of All-American and professional status. Of late, however, the quality of the teams of New York colleges, has been going down. Colleges such as CCNY and Columbia, which have turned out in the past strong contenders for NIT and NCAA titles, are markedly poorer this year. When City narrowly defeated the Lions in their annual meeting earlier in the season, one was prone to think that the caliber of the City club was high. Subsequent poor showings against weaker Knickerbocker Conference Clubs by City and only two victories by Columbia however, point out that the match was one between a poor team and a poorer one. As it stands, the glamour that was of New York college basketball has diminished, replaced by following other collegiate and professional competition.

What form this "incentive" will take has been up to discussion. Many however, have suggested that Madison Square Garden be used more often for home games between City teams. This is both a valid and workable idea. Some contend that the city schools cannot draw enough to fill the 19,500 seats of the Garden. While this may or may not be a problem, it can be solved by pairing a city contest with a non-city contest in a doubleheader. The non-city game, of course, would be between two of the better squads in the country. There are many who feel that an all-city doubleheader would be sufficient drawing power, but a mixed doubleheader would certainly be no problem. Another possibility would be tournaments between city teams which would both add to the drawing power and excitement of the game.

The spirit of basketball in the city is certainly high and competition in the Garden can serve only to revitalize the late lackadaisical of the city teams. The high school basketball talent in New York is one of the best in the country and there is no salient reason why the quality ballplayer would not continue collegiate competition in New York City. If the incentive, both monetary and otherwise is high enough, the quality high school ballplayer would remain in the city. Utilization of Madison Square Garden for basketball competition among the City college teams is a step in the right direction.