

The Commentator

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University Appoints Mowshowitz As Special Advisor To Dr. Belkin



Dr. Israel Mowshowitz.

By JOSEPH STECHLER

The administration of Yeshiva University has recently announced the appointment of Dr. Israel Mowshowitz as "special advisor" to President Samuel Belkin. Dr. Mowshowitz is an internationally-known figure in Jewish communal affairs and is currently the spiritual leader of a congregation in Queens, the Hillcrest Jewish Center.

In a statement accompanying the announcement, Dr. Belkin said that Dr. Mowshowitz would "direct his energies towards enabling the University to advance its resources in meeting institutional needs at this crucial juncture in our history." This would

seem to indicate that Dr. Mowshowitz's sphere of activity within the University would be limited to fund-raising efforts.

The fact that the head of a Conservative congregation has been designated to a post within the Yeshiva University administration has created concern among some segments of the University community.

Protests

Eliezer Diamond, a prominent member of several "student coalitions" stated that he felt the appointment was "totally inconsistent with this institution's commitment to Torah and Orthodoxy." Solomon Appel, the president of the Semicha Student Coalition declared that he was "opposed to Dr. Mowshowitz because he will seek to change the Yeshiva curriculum from Talmud

to Bible criticism and scientific theology."

Rabbi Morris Besdin, Director of JSS, commented that Dr. Mowshowitz "has demonstrated his loyalty to Yeshiva" in the past. He added that Dr. Mowshowitz had been "appointed for a particular function for which he is eminently qualified."

Rabbi Israel Miller, vice-president for student affairs, emphasized that Dr. Mowshowitz had never associated himself with the Conservative movement. He stressed that the new "special advisor" will not be associated with the academic life of the university and would have no direct contact with the students. His role, it was explained, was only to expand Yeshiva's financial resources.

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News Analysis—

President Belkin Relieves Dr. Scheinberg As Dean Of The Einstein Medical School

On February 7, Dr. Samuel Belkin, President of Yeshiva University, relieved Dr. Labe C. Scheinberg of his duties and authority as Dean of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. Dr. Scheinberg remains at Einstein as Professor of Neurology. At the present time a committee of the faculty and students at the College of Medicine are engaged in the search for an Acting Dean to oversee the academic and admin-

istrative responsibilities until a permanent Dean is selected. In the meanwhile, Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, Dean Emeritus of the College of Medicine, and Vice President of the University, is performing the functions of acting dean.

Although the action of Dr. Belkin appeared to be sudden, in fact it was the culmination of a long series of events that demonstrated the inability of the Dean to work with the President in a way assuring the best interests of the College of Medicine and the University at large. The issues in this matter can be preliminarily summarized as follows:

First, there is the matter of fiscal independence of the College of Medicine. Two years ago an agreement was worked out between the College and the University in which all funds generated by the College of Medicine were put into a separate bank account that could only be drawn on by the College. This agreement has been honored by the University. However, the Dean was charged to submit a financial accounting, including an annual budget, to the President and his fiscal officers, and this apparently was not honored. In this way, the President, who is legally responsible for all funds at all the different schools of the University, was excluded from knowledge of the expenditures at the College of Medicine. This, in fact, while giving fiscal independence to Einstein, allowed a situation to develop in which there was unmonitored and possibly unwise use of funds. This situation was intolerable to the President. Notable is the fact that the Faculty-Student Senate at the College of Medicine was also unable to obtain fiscal accountability from the Dean. On the President's side, in contrast, is the fact that his fiscal officers were apparently empowered to open the University books to any responsible committee of the



Jeff Cherna

DR. DAVID FLEISHER: first holder of new chair in English, author of the Fleisher Report, charter member of the Yeshiva College Senate.

Dr. Fleisher Receives Abraham Wouk Chair

The Abraham Wouk Family Professorship in English has been established at Yeshiva University, it was announced by Dr. Samuel Belkin, president.

Dr. Belkin further announced that Dr. David Fleisher, professor of English at Yeshiva College has been appointed to the

Chair for a two year period.

The Chair is named in memory of Abraham Wouk. The Wouk family has supported the goals and ideals of Yeshiva University for half a century. Mrs. Esther Wouk has been active on behalf of the Yeshiva University Women's Organization for more than 40 years. She and her family, Mrs. Irene Green, Herman Wouk and Dr. Victor Wouk participated in the professorship agreement.

Herman Wouk, the Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist and author of the current best-seller, "The Winds of War," served as visiting professor of English at the University and has taken part in a number of University academic and ceremonial activities.

In a letter to Dr. Belkin, the novelist said the Professorship has been a dream of his mother's for many years. He also said, "I cannot think of a finer memor-

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Senate to reveal the manner in which the University was discharging its part of the fiscal agreement.

Einstein University

A second matter of conflict was the organization of movements to separate the College of Medicine from the rest of the University, even to the point of planning to establish a "medieval university" to include the College

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Rebbeim Focus Remarks On Yeshiva Program's Problems

by MITCHELL WOLFSON

Alleged student discontent and dissatisfaction with RIETS, or more correctly, the Yeshiva Program, have recently become widely publicized and debated topics. While each reputed expert has pronounced his authoritative version and interpretation of the causes and manifestations of the supposed problems, the resulting disparities are almost staggering. To fully appreciate the situation and to examine all facets of the problem, THE COMMENTATOR set out to interview a number of Roshei Yeshiva and YP student leaders. Included in this group were Rabbi Zevulun Charlop, administrator of RIETS; Rabbis Ginsberg, Parnes, and Schechter, and student leaders Walter Maybruch and Dov Frimer.

The majority of those interviewed emphasized that the conflict between the external environment and the Yeshiva atmosphere has contributed greatly to the problems which have afflicted a number of YP students. One Rebbe touched upon this when he remarked that the present environment is more harmful to learning than it has been in the past, and that the present system is not sufficient-

ly arming the students with the proper "weapons" to meet this danger. Commenting on this same issue, Rabbi Schechter said that "things should change" to meet new problems. Dov Frimer, contributing editor to Hamevaser, remarked, "Eighteenth century, yeshiva style doesn't succeed in twentieth century civilization. Not that Torah and Halacha are outmoded, but the attitude and approach must be styled to our way of life . . . the Torah has to be our Torat Chaim . . . the essence doesn't change but must take on new meaning." The lack of a mashgiach and the failure of several rebbeim to relate adequately with the students have created a vacuum, according to most of the rebbeim, in which the talmidim find themselves sorely lacking in religious guidance.

Fundamental Reason

The double program is seen by many as a very fundamental reason why YP students have found themselves afflicted with difficulties. Rabbi Schechter stated that students taking a full college credit load cannot concentrate for six hours on gemara; a second rebbe remarked that "the problem is insoluble . . . the double program

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Senate Acts On P-N System, Science Course And Speech



Beej

THE SENATE: recently-appointed alumni representative Daniel Kramer (center) flanked by fellow senate members Tauber, Miller, Bernstein, Knecht and Ginsberg.

By DANIEL CHAZIN

Among the many topics discussed at the last four senate meetings, held on February 10, 17, 24 and March 2, were the new degree requirements, the P-N system, requirements for minors, and the proposed interdisciplinary science course.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE

Dean Bacon announced that the Faculty Assembly had vetoed by a 19-2 vote the motion passed by the senate on Decem-

ber 23, which provided that the new degree requirements will go into effect immediately. These new requirements, therefore, will not go into effect until September 1972, and will apply to graduating seniors. Dean Bacon noted, however, that no senior will be prevented from graduating because of failure to take Health Ed. 10 (hygiene).

P-N SYSTEM

On March 2, the senate approved by a 14-4 vote a major

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Unity Preserved

Dr. Samuel Belkin's courage and decisiveness during the recent crisis at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine must be commended. By relieving Dr. Labe C. Scheinberg of his duties and authority as dean of the medical school, he has preserved the unity of the University which is so essential to its continued survival. It is hoped this act will finally establish the philosophy that the existence of Yeshiva's graduate schools means more than merely complying with regulations governing the chartering of universities.

The maintenance of a single, unified Yeshiva University is a vital necessity. Because of its unique dedication to the principles of Orthodoxy, Yeshiva must consider its graduate and professional schools as integral units of a complex of schools practicing the policies of *Torah U'mada*. The advantages to orthodox men and women which the YU graduate schools offer, such as Sabbath and *kashrut* observance, cannot be found at any other university in the United States. Perhaps the admissions policies of all Yeshiva graduate schools should reflect this fact by insuring that qualified applicants with orthodox Jewish backgrounds be given preference in all selections.

Dr. Belkin's action has reaffirmed the premise that strong ties must exist among all schools within YU. For this he is deserved of praise. But the act of unification must be accompanied by a corresponding enlightenment in the overall relationship between the graduate schools and the principles upon which this university were founded.

Conflicting Interests

Because of the plethora of extra-curricular activities that engulfs the YU campus, students are often forced to choose from among several fine events taking place simultaneously. Many of these activities are held during the club hour, which unfortunately forces conflicts which cannot be helped.

What can be corrected is the overlapping of activities in the evenings and on Sundays. For example, last night four gath-

erings took place. A Career Guidance Hour began at 8:00 p.m., the same time as a music recital, a movie showing was scheduled for 8:15, and a speaker on Jewish Education met with students at 8:30. All four were worthwhile, and any student could easily have desired to attend each one. However, scheduling made this impossible.

It is proposed that YCSC establish a co-ordinating committee to oversee the scheduling of activities by the different clubs, committees and societies of Yeshiva College, and the scheduling of joint events with Stern College. It is quite evident that little can be done to correct the present club hour situation, but it is necessary that in the future fine programs such as those of last evening are not wasted but made available to a maximum number of students.

The advertisement which appeared on page three of the last issue of THE COMMENTATOR, the Purim issue, has caused an unexpected controversy at Yeshiva. It appears that a number of students were offended by this ad. THE COMMENTATOR assumes full responsibility for this error in judgment and asks those offended to accept our apologies.

A Reappraisal

In the December 22 edition of THE COMMENTATOR we requested that the university seat a student on the Board of Trustees. However, after a recent discussion with a member of the board, we have decided to reappraise our view on this matter.

We believe it to be more feasible if such a student were placed on the Executive Council instead of on the Board of Trustees. We hold this position because the Executive Council is more attuned to the academic policy than that of the Board of Trustees, whose function is basically that of fund-raising.

In the past, suggestions have been sidetracked for fear that they could not muster university-wide unanimity as to who would be the representative. We sympathize with those previous proponents for student membership who have characterized the undergraduate divisions as the *raison d'etre* of Yeshiva and have found it necessary for this delegate to come from YC. However, to satisfy other campus interests, who believe that the graduate schools have superseded the role of the college, THE COMMENTATOR believes that the new Executive Council member should be elected by university students, enrolled in a YU professional program and graduated from Yeshiva College, Erna Michael College or Stern College.

From The Editor's Desk



New Politics

By Mel Hoffman

With the entrenchment of the Senate has come the realization that academic innovation at Yeshiva will, from now on, emanate from that body. As student interests there are competently represented this state of affairs is in itself acceptable. What is not acceptable, however, is the emasculating effect that this situation has had on Yeshiva College Student Council.

The Senate did not simply arise to step into a void caused by the lack of any academic policy making apparatus at Yeshiva. Like the jet plane or the light bulb it began as an experiment to do better than that which was already being done before. And like the other successful inventions it rendered obsolete its predecessors. Since the founding of the Senate, YCSC has been struggling to maintain relevancy for itself and for its constituency. With the constitutional amendment requiring meetings every two weeks, that Council has managed to keep its meetings busy and productive is a credit to this year's leadership. But one has only to look at last year's debacle to see how easy it is for a student government (now that there is a Senate) to lapse into impotence and not be missed.

What is needed is a radical redirection in the concept of student council at Yeshiva. In the last few years the Jewish Affairs Committee has emerged as an example of a partial redirection by Council of its energy. Partial because it is of only secondary importance to Council and because its objectives are slightly misdirected.

The movement toward greater Jewish consciousness has been gathering momentum these last few months among young Jews everywhere. To my surprise it has made great inroads at Yeshiva. By the embarrassingly negative response that this paper's suggestion for co-education elicited it is clear that there is a substantial group of students here who wish to place a greater and more inclusive emphasis on the Jewish aspect of things.

This fact offers Council the opportunity to reassert itself of an organ of consequence with regard to change. There are students who demand a greater integration of the religious with the secular and there certainly is a need for such integration. If Council could extend the Jewish Affairs approach and shift the emphasis from relating the student to the outside community and instead relate the student to his immediate environment (Yeshiva) his very process of integration could begin.

The strict lines of demarcation between one religious division and another and between all the religious divisions and the college have become far too delineated. What was merely a university administrative device has been adopted by the students as almost a set of class strata. There is no overriding necessity for four student governments or two newspapers and there just might be a necessity for some consolidation. It would certainly be the closest thing to *Torah U'mada* seen around here in a long time.

If the concept of Student Council remains the same so will its outlook. It may bring into being tangible evidence of its efforts but these will be of little lasting significance now that its foremost potential — that of working for academic innovation — has been lost. This year has seen the finalization of plans for a student coop, next year perhaps will see angular parking on Amsterdam Avenue — well intentioned achievements for sure but certainly nothing compared with what YCSC could be.

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Letters To The Editor

In order to facilitate the inclusion of as many letters as possible in the remaining issues we have inaugurated a new policy. We will endeavor as much as possible to leave the letters intact but when necessary editing will occur. The intent of the letter of course will be adhered to as much as possible.

To the Editor:

In its recent student opinion survey THE COMMENTATOR has rejected a century of the development of sociological inquiry in favor of an approach whose main features include lack of precision and biased expectations. This method, or rather lack of one, is useful to any scientist concerned with totally misrepresenting the phenomena he is examining.

As a senior majoring in sociology, I feel compelled to list several of the more glaring methodological errors and ambiguities. The survey's italicized introduction states that "502 respondent (about one-half of the student body) returned the poll, thus providing a large represen-

tative cross section of the student population." The respondents were limited to the Morgenstern and Rubin residence halls. Obviously, commuting students are not represented in this survey. More important, however, is the complete disregard for accurate sampling techniques. Where ideological and behavioral differences are known to divide the population under study, the social scientist is required to stratify his sample and include proportionate representation of those factors. All ten questions should have been analyzed according to the three religious divisions and the four grade levels. This would have yielded a far more accurate statement.

Therefore, because we do not know whom the sample represents, it is entirely possible that an overrepresentation of one or two grades or religious division weighted the percentages. To be sure, lower freshmen will not have the same perspective as those students who are graduating this June.

As far as coeducation is concerned, question No. 3, a rather thorough examination of this issue was made by Brill, Cantor and Osofsky in "Coeducation at Yeshiva: An Analysis of Attitudes" (May 1971). Aside from the findings which will be supplied upon request, the study highlights the fact that, due to the diversity of backgrounds and present orientations, one representative student opinion is not possible at Yeshiva College. Thus, for nine out of the ten questions, this most crucial factor of stratification was neglected.

In light of all this, Mr. Burns' comments (The People Speak), interpretations and conclusions become somewhat misdirected at best. Perhaps the most disappointing note of all is President Butler's evaluation. Not only does he consider the poll to be a "major step forward," but goes on to say, "To my mind, the survey seems to be a balanced one — one which does not reflect poorly upon Yeshiva College."

Barry Panzer '72

— Israeli Correspondent —

Varied Program Provided At Beit Midrash LeTorah

By SIDNEY ROSMAN

This article is part two of a series on Israeli educational programs.

Students who consider spending a year studying in Israel, usually limit themselves to secular universities such as the Hebrew University or, at the opposite end of the spectrum, all-day *yeshivot* such as *Kerem b'Yavne*. Those who are unable to find their particular niche in either of these extremes are often discouraged from studying in Israel and stay at YU. There does exist another possibility, however, which has remained for the great part either unknown or misunderstood. *Beit Midrash LeTorah* (BMT) is this other choice.

Similar in theory to Erna Michael College, BMT involves 25 hours a week of Talmud (plus numerous hours of voluntary *sidurim*) and a well planned schedule of courses that run the entire gamut of Jewish studies—from *chumash* and *dinim* to philosophy, jurisprudence, and Hebrew.

No Grades

At BMT, where the school day often stretches from seven in the morning to past nine at night, little or no emphasis is ever placed on grades or tests, and students — there are approximately fifty — learn solely for the sake of learning. Their motives for such devotion is that

the teachers are *all* of the highest calibre and readily form close relationships with their *talmidim*.

A large advantage gained from studying at *Beit Midrash LeTorah* is simply being in Israel. The yeshiva is located in the heart of Rechavia, perhaps the most beautiful section of Jerusalem. Dormitory space is available for all students and tuition includes room and board, tours conducted one day a week to various sites in the Jerusalem (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Comment

Realpolitik

By Lenny Davis

Once upon a time, in better days, a group of Jewish leaders was able to walk into the home of the President of the United States, tell him the "pressing issues" bothering them, and then walk away with satisfaction and the President's pledge of action. Today, the rabbis, the Jewish labor leaders, and the Jewish businessmen are still making that walk, but now they usually walk

away with only false optimism. That day when the President of the U.S. would grant almost whatever the Jews asked of him is no longer with us (if it really ever was), and that day may be gone forever.

President Nixon owes no obligation to the U.S. Jewish community for his ascendancy to the presidency, and if he is elected next year he will have no obligations then, either. Jewish money and votes are for Democrats, plain and simple.

But even if a Democratic candidate is elected, will the Jews have a better chance of getting their wishes fulfilled? It is doubtful, because if a candidate for the presidency is to be a firm and uncompromising friend of the Jewish community he has to have been committed to that position twenty years earlier when he was first running for a House or a Senate seat. Most of the present presidential candidates are from states where the local Jewish communities have neither

the power nor the numbers necessary to draw the attention of the local politicians.

Unfortunately, only when a previously non-committed candidate reaches the plateau of a presidential contender do the statements for the Jewish public (Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Jewish Issues Studied In 'Schick' Interview

THE COMMENTATOR wanted to discover Mayor Lindsay's views on certain issues, especially those which affect the Jewish community since he is now running for President. If one wishes to discuss "Jewish" issues in New York City, he is referred to Marvin Schick, the Assistant to the Mayor for Intergroup Relations, and a graduate of Yeshiva College.

Though the intent was to obtain the mayor's views, this article undoubtedly contains Mr. Schick's views and his alone. This is as close to the mayor as THE COMMENTATOR could get.

By MARVIN GOLDSTEIN

Q. Nixon has apparently not done too much to help Russian Jews. Would Lindsay intervene with the Soviet government to help them?

A. He would, but Nixon has helped them. His intervention at times has gotten people out.

Q. Until recently, with an election coming up, Nixon refused to give jets to Israel. Would the mayor wait so long?

A. You're implying a lot there. Look, the Israelis are getting jets. I don't like Nixon either, but you can't fault him on that point. I've spoken with high Israeli officials. They're happy with what he's doing. As for the Mayor — he would continue to supply Israel with jets.

Q. What about Israel's right to hold occupied territory and to annex Jerusalem?

A. The Israelis definitely have a right to keep Jerusalem. The future of the occupied territories must be worked out between the

Israelis and the Arabs themselves. No one should tell them how to settle that.

Q. Why was a low income housing project approved for Forest Hills, but those proposed for Howard Beach and Lindenwood were not?

A. That was the fault of the community. This was before the (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

News Capsules

CAREER DAYS, an inaugural series of programs dealing with various occupational fields, ran from February 22 to March 7. Sponsored by the Yeshiva College Student Council guidance committee and the Office of Career Counseling, the series included seven evening events, each devoted to presentations by YU alumni prominent in their respective areas. Pictured at right is Dr. Arnold Miller, Dean of Admissions, University of Pennsylvania Law School, who participated in the program devoted to careers in law government and public administration. Other careers and related issues discussed within the "Career Days" program included *Aliyah*, psychology, education, Jewish community service, business, economics, computer science, math, physics, medicine and other related fields. (More complete coverage of "Career Days" along with a report on other new activities connected with the Office of Career Counseling will be included in the next issue of THE COMMENTATOR.)

THE NINTH ANNUAL HONORS LUNCHEON of Yeshiva and Stern Colleges, honoring the over 280 students named to their respective Deans' lists, featured an address by Dr. Fred Rosner, a YC alumnus, dealing with the medical writings of Maimonides. Among the Rambam's ten medical works which formed the basis for Dr. Rosner's illustrated talk are full treatises on hemorrhoids, sexual intercourse, asthma and poisoning and various (Continued on Page 6, Col. 2)

Tedbits



Wine, Cheese And Yeshiva College

By Ted Mirvis

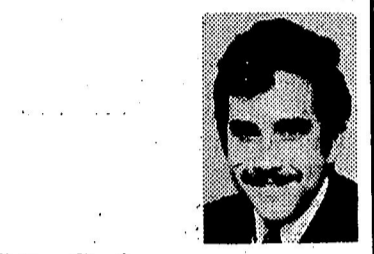
Several articles stumbled into print around here recently discussing the amounts of "intellectualism" which can be found at, near or anywhere close to Yeshiva College. (I suppose one uses some sophisticated intellectualometer to measure the exact doses in the atmosphere.) Not unexpectedly, the consensus was that we don't have very much of the stuff here. At least we aren't upsetting any ecological balances

with our surrounding environment. On one point most of the various approaches concurred. We were told that the culprit is the very structure of Yeshiva College — that the Institutional Framework of our college is guilty of messing up our minds, thereby undermining our attempts to think. Thus we have the dearth of intellectualism in which we are all reportedly suffocating at this very moment.

This is bunk — plain and simple. It is very easy to blame a structure, a form, while ignoring the substance of the problem. Structures do not respond to attack. Being fairly amorphous — our architectural indecisiveness is a concrete indication of this — this university's structure is an easy target from any angle. Structures are, in general, usually partially guilty for just about anything; if you pin any problem on the structure of the thing, you are probably partly correct. But trivially so.

Furthermore, to blame YC's oft-bludgeoned structure — the dual program, the curriculum, the requirements, the rules and regulations which make up the bulk of the college catalog — is simply not very helpful. The student seeking a solution now, for himself, is left nowhere. Must he leave YC in order to become intellectual? Must he hopelessly work to change the unchangeable while slowly succumbing to YC's supposedly unintellectual climate? Is he doomed to four years of mindlessness?

Certainly not. But the very fact that some would point in (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)



By Lenny Davis

Rebbe Fosters Unity Among Ethnic Groups

By DAVID EDELSTEIN

The neighborhood of Crown Heights is best known to Yeshiva students as the home of Lubavitcher Chassidim. What is often not known about the neighborhood is that the black population of Crown Heights outnumbered the Jewish population, and that the relationship between the two groups may well be among the most significant situations to be studied in our city.

The Lubavitcher *rebbe* and his followers originally chose to settle in Crown Heights because of the great number of middle-class Jews who resided in the community. As the urban ills of crime, poverty and physical decay began to pervade the old neighborhood, the middle-class Jews rapidly left seeking new, safe, clean neighborhoods. For the most part the Lubavitcher Jews were unable to relocate *en masse* for financial reasons, and therefore, the overwhelming majority of Jews left in Crown Heights were Lubavitcher. However, the Lubavitcher have succeeded in establishing a stable, thriving and astonishingly growing community. They have established their middle class Jewish community in spite of the presence of all the classic urban ills within the confines of the Crown Heights neighborhood. All too many other Jewish neighborhoods have faced and will face the challenge seen by Crown Heights, and the experience of Crown Heights may well be valuable to other communities.

The major element facilitating the successful survival of the Crown Heights Jewish community was the coherence of the Lubavitcher community. The record of destroyed New York Jewish communities clearly reveals that lack of leadership and an acceptance of material and

not religious values were the primary causes of the Jewish exodus. The chassidim, under the influence of the *Rebbe*, are not attracted by the lure of suburban split-levels and highly desire a close-knit community offering schools, *shiduchim*, and above all proximity to the *Rebbe*.

Community's Future

Having decided that the future of his community remained in Crown Heights, the *Rebbe* began to establish activities that would lead to a more satisfying and secure life for his followers — and in the process for all



THE LUBAVITCHER REBBE: Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, shlita.

of the residents of Crown Heights. As the chassidim share the neighborhood with a large number of Blacks, middle class as well as economically deprived it was necessary to establish lines of communication between the two groups. Toward this end two ethnic organizations were established to confront common community problems and overcome the fear that has plagued (Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Controversial Zionist Congress Troubled By Several Problems

by AVI BITTON

January 18, 1972 marked the opening of the Twenty-Eighth, and probably the most controversial World Zionist Congress. It was highlighted by incidents running the entire gamut of protest — from a peaceful walkout by one of the largest member groups to violent demonstrations and bloody fistfights.

The Congress faced "immense problems" at its inception, according to Rabbi Israel Miller, president of the American Zionist Federation. The exodus of

immigration is an immense problem in itself.

Despite these problems, a spirit of festivity pervaded the Congress, which convened on the seventy-fifth anniversary of Theodore Herzl's First Zionist Congress. It was also the first Congress since World War I in which Russian Jews participated.

Golda and Moshe

The Congress opened with various ceremonies and speeches by Prime Minister Golda Meir, Cabinet Ministers Moshe Dayan and Yigal Allon, and other dignitaries. Following the official formalities, the Congress proceeded with its business.

Numerous committees were appointed to investigate various subjects and report their findings and recommendations to the Zionist Congress for action. Political, educational, structural, financial, youth and other committees were formed.

The motion that probably sparked the greatest altercation and threatened to cause a deep rift between American and Israeli Zionists was the so-called "Aliyah Proposal." Sponsored by a unique coalition of the left-wing *Hashomer Hatzair* and *Mapam* parties together with the staunchly right-wing *Herut* party, the motion stated that no one could retain office in any Zionist organization for a second term without going on *Aliyah*.

Presented before the Congress at 4:00 in the morning in the absence of approximately half of the delegates, the motion passed by about ten or fifteen votes. Upon hearing of the outcome of the proposal, the entire Hadasah delegation walked out in a protesting huff.

After the Congress adjourned, however, the resolution was declared invalid by World Zionist Organization lawyers.

Controversial Incident

Another controversial incident that split the Congress into warring factions was the attempt by Rabbi Meir Kahane to address the delegates. His opponents said that Rabbi Kahane, head of the international 14,000-member Jewish Defense League, should not be allowed to speak because he was not a duly-elected member of the Congress. Nevertheless, stated his support-

ers, his position as leader and spokesman of a substantial number of Zionists — more, indeed, than several of the groups represented at the Congress—should transcend mere legal requirements and qualify him at least as a guest speaker.

Rabbi Kahane's request was presented to the Congress' Presidium, where arguments were heard both pro and con, including an eloquent appeal by a Soviet Jewish refugee woman, who claimed that Jewish Defense League actions were responsible for her freedom. After the arguments, the issue was placed to a *votum seperatum*, which overwhelmingly rejected Rabbi Kahane's request, with only the *Herut* and about one half of the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Jewish Interests Discussed By Schick During Interview

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2) Board of Estimate six years ago — six years ago. Where were these people then? A year ago something could have been done, but the community was silent. Now they suddenly woke up.

Q. A court order has now stopped construction. Do you think the project will ever be built?

A. I can't say. No one knows.

Q. Would the Mayor support aid to parochial schools?

A. Something must be done to help these schools. The problem will be coming up with a form of aid that the courts will allow.

Q. Should laws concerning marijuana be changed?

A. Yes, the penalties are ridiculous. They must be lessened.

Q. What can be done about heroin addicts?

A. In this city we are trying methadone. Elsewhere other programs are tried. They can work, but money is needed. Let's face it, crime is rising and two-thirds of all crime are drug-related. It's scary, really scary.

Something has to be done soon to help out the big cities. The problem is national, but we are hit hardest. The kid from Kansas who picked up heroin addiction in Vietnam — he goes back to the big city to feed his habit, not to Kansas.

Council Investigates Committees' Reports

By MAYER PARKER

YCSA started off the new term at a vigorous pace as discussion and action on several key items such as a student co-op, an honor system and a committee report on dorm visitation rules marked the February 7 and 22 meetings.

STUDENT CO-OP

The establishment of a student co-op for next fall appears inevitable after a proposal researched by Jeff Green and Yanky Weiss was unanimously approved by council on February 22.

The motion called for the abandonment of the present bookstore in favor of a YCSA co-op managed and operated by YU students at the graduate and undergraduate level. It will offer textbooks and notebooks at a 5% discount, and will be open

in the student union building during limited hours.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

The financial affairs, teacher-course evaluation, student directory and dorm committees were asked to report to council at the February 22 meeting.

These reports were highlighted by the dorm committee's proposal on visitation regulations. Two motions concerning this proposal were passed.

The first extends lobby visitation for girls till midnight on weeknights and 1 a.m. on weekends; it was a unanimous decision. The second motion allows "any girl, in any room, on any floor" between the hours of 12 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Sundays, with a sign-in policy. The second passed with only one negative vote cast and two abstentions.

HONOR SYSTEM:

Extended discussion concerning an honor system for final exams produced no viable plan; however, a committee was appointed to work with Dr. Lavan who had chaired the YC Senate committee involved with the honor system proposal.

OTHER ACTION:

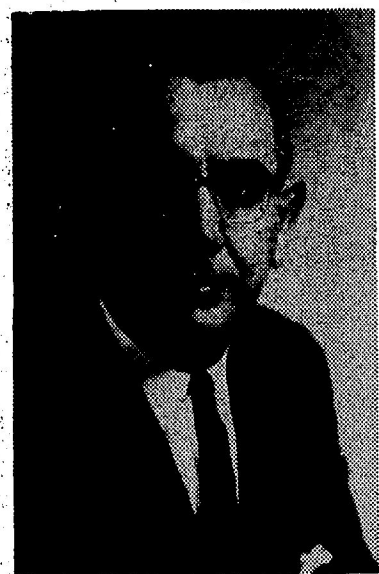
In other action the council passed a motion 10-5, to change

Professor Posen has announced that this summer a Physics course orientated for Pre-Med majors will be offered at Yeshiva College. All interested students please see Professor Posen.

the YCSA constitutional amendment regarding student senators from four seniors and two juniors to three seniors, two juniors and a sixth to be either a senior or junior.

Also approved was Mr. Merzel's motion establishing a central file for teacher evaluations written upon the student's completion of a course. Its purpose is to relieve last minute rushes for graduate school recommendations.

The results of a poll concerning a plus and minus system were: 135 in favor and 145 preferring the status quo. In response, council passed a motion favoring the retention of the present grading system.



YUPR

Rabbi Israel Miller.

Jews from the Soviet Union, for example, currently amounting to approximately 3,000 refugees a month, presents formidable problems of *Aliyah*. A family of 3.5 requires the large initial sum of \$35,000 for resettlement in Israel. Coupled with the problem of educating the many school- and college-level Russian immigrants, the mass Soviet Jewish

Jerusalem College Provides Program Of Varied Appeal

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2) area and extended trips to all parts of the country.

One experience, quite unique to BMT, is the close contact in which one finds himself with students of foreign nationalities. One meets students from all over the United States, Canada, Holland, Denmark, South Africa, South America, Switzerland, as well as old friends from New York City.

Ruach

Yeshiva University is also well represented with four EMC students and two each from JSS and YP in attendance. The program, as pointed out by Eugene Singer, a JSS student who finds the *ruach* at BMT fascinating, is ideal even for students lacking a strong background in learning. Though courses are taught solely in Hebrew, the classes are separated into various levels so that an ideal place awaits any student.

A fully accredited yeshiva (32 credits a year), Beit Midrash Letorah has the perfect program for those who wish to combine solid Talmud learning with the study of other Jewish courses while living within an all-encompassing religious atmosphere. As a One Year Program — Hebrew University student, Harvey Block, said to this correspondent recently, "Had I known of the realities of BMT last year, I might very well have gone there instead of Hebrew U."

Guidance Notes

CAREER GUIDANCE COUNSELOR EXTENDS INVITATION TO JUNIORS

The junior year of college is important to the undergraduate student in that it represents the year in which he crystallizes his thinking about the choice of a major and where it will ultimately lead him along the path of career planning.

While, in theory, a liberal arts and science education is designed to give the undergraduate student an opportunity to expose himself to a variety of courses and thereby become very familiar with different areas for possible future professional involvement oftentimes such is not the case. Students, especially in their junior year, commonly feel forced to make a decision about a major where the decision is either based on insufficient information or is made with unrealistic expectations in mind.

Mr. Ronald Wachtel, Career Counselor at Yeshiva College, feels that it might be valuable for juniors, who fit the above description, to meet with him to perhaps explore the justification for objectives that may lie ahead.

A cordial invitation is therefore extended to all Yeshiva College Juniors to make an appointment with Mrs. Kaprow at the Guidance Center, 2475 Amsterdam Ave., Room 205 for a career counseling session.

CAREER LIBRARY EXPANDED AT GUIDANCE CENTER

The Office of Career Counseling, in its continuing effort to provide meaningful and up-to-date information to Yeshiva College students, wishes to call the following recent additions to its library to the attention of COMMENTATOR readers. All books, catalogs, and

reference material are available to any student simply for the asking. Kindly consult either Mrs. Kaprow, Guidance Center secretary or Mr. Wachtel, Career Counselor at the Guidance Center, 2475 Amsterdam Avenue, Room 205, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1970-71: Published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor bi-annually, this publication is perhaps the finest available compilation of current vocational information. For each occupation listed, one may find a description of the work content, educational training necessary for entry, salary figures one can expect at different levels, and employment outlook for the next decade.

Peterson's Guide to Graduate Study, 1972: A seven volume series listing graduate school programs in great detail, financial aid available for study, etc.

The College Blue Book: Listings of graduate school and professional programs in all academic fields. Information is broken down into geographical areas and degrees offered.

College Placement Annual, 1971: Published by the College Placement Council, this publication is primarily intended for college students intending to seek employment immediately after receiving their BA degree. While its bulk deals primarily with listings of employers broken down by occupational category as well as geographical location, it also contains sections on how to prepare a resume and how one should conduct himself at an employment interview.

Graduate Study in Business: Published by the Graduate Business Council, this publication describes graduate programs in business administration (MBA) available in the United States.

Graduate School Catalogs: A fairly current and complete library of graduate school catalogs is now available for student use.

Career File: Pamphlets and brochures describing a wide variety of careers, alphabetically set up, is also available for student perusal.

University Designates Mowshowitz As 'Special Advisor' To Dr. Belkin

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)
According to Rabbi Miller, Dr. Mowshowitz "will have no more influence on policy [determination] than any other 'musmach' of the Yeshiva (Dr. Mowshowitz received ordination from the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary in 1937)." Rabbi Miller added that "if he is successful, it will be for the benefit of all of us."

Wide Travels

In 1955 Dr. Mowshowitz was a member of the travel and study seminar of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, visiting 13 countries, including Israel, Egypt, Cyprus and East and West Germany. He was a member and spokesman of the first delegation of rabbis to visit the Soviet Union in 1956

to study the conditions of Soviet Jewry. A year later he visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish-Jewish community to study repatriation camps in that nation.

He was invited to Israel as a guest of the government in 1958 in recognition for his work with the emerging independent African states.

He is an honorary founder of the International Synagogue at Kennedy Airport and was elected its honorary president in 1971. He also serves as chairman of the National Interreligious Cooperation Committee of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and chairman of the International Jewish Affairs Committee of the New York Board of Rabbis.

Belkin Dismisses Scheinberg As Dean of Einstein School

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)
of Medicine, the Belfer Graduate School of Science, and the Wurzeiler School of Social Work. This movement was engendered so secretly that even the large majority of the faculty at the College of Medicine was unaware of the projected separation. In order to achieve this dissection of the University, wide use was made of the false slogan of "fiscal autonomy." Again, no President of a University could tolerate this kind of action on the part of a Dean.

A third matter of conflict was the lack of confidence of a large segment of the faculty at the College of Medicine in the Dean as an academic dean. Vast educational and health care programs were initiated under conditions in which the faculty had little say or was so intimidated that it could not express its grave concern over the implications of the changes.

A fourth matter of conflict was the manner in which relationships with the faculty were conducted. As indicated above, faculty often felt constrained and intimidated, and frequently threatened by arbitrary actions of the Dean. These actions were often challenged in the Senate, but continued to a point where the President could no longer ignore them.

At the present time, a fact-finding committee of the Faculty-Student Senate of the College of Medicine is studying the events leading to the change in administration. An attempt to obtain more detailed information based upon their finds is currently being made and will be presented in a subsequent article.

Moral Necessity

However, at this point it is apparent that the action of President Belkin was within his authority but more than that had the power of moral necessity. His action not only preserved the integrity and unity of the University, but has helped clear the atmosphere at Albert Einstein. There has been no cessation of the teaching services and research activities at the College of Medicine, and the medical school now looks forward to greater growth and productivity.

It is highly ironic that Dr. Belkin's action which results in the maintenance of the integrity of Yeshiva received opposition from a group claiming to represent the religious element of the school. After his dismissal, Dr.

Scheinberg received the unexpected support of the Yeshiva Semicha Student Coalition, a group which has persistently tried to debase the reputation of Yeshiva and Dr. Belkin. In an open telegram to Charles C. Bassine, they stated their support for the former dean. The statement also criticized Dr. Belkin's rule as being detrimental to both the Rabbinical Seminary and the medical school. Nevertheless, the situation at AECOM has stabilized considerably and the ultimate selection of a new dean will return Einstein to a course of responsible academic development.

Senate Acts On UP Exams, P-N System, Minor Requirements And Remedial Speech

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)
revision in the P-N system. Under these new regulations, which go into effect in September, students have the option, when they file for P-N, to choose whether they prefer to receive A or P, B or P, C or P, and D or N (F is recorded as N). Thus, students can have an A recorded as A, but a D may be recorded only as D or N (and not as P).

The senate had previously (on February 10) passed a different motion, which provided that the grade of A would be recorded as A, but that the remainder of the present P-N system would remain unchanged (B, C and D would be recorded as P, and F as N). This motion was passed by an 8-7 vote, with Dr. Tendler breaking a 7-7 tie.

However, at its meeting held on March 1, the Faculty Assembly vetoed this resolution by a 18-0 vote, with 4 abstentions. It was felt by the faculty, that the presence in classes of students who are taking courses for P-N lowers the level of learning in those classes, since (under the present system) students need earn only a D to receive a P. Mr. Knecht, however, had pointed out at the February 10th senate meeting that of the students who took courses for P-N in Spring 1971, over 80% received a grade of C or above.

P-N Guidelines

The senate also established clearer guidelines as to which courses may be taken for P-N. Under these guidelines, students

Rebbeim Focus Remarks On YP's Problems; Seek To Establish Great Student Interest

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)
is doomed to failure to begin with . . . it is impossible for the average Yeshiva student to excel in both fields."

Both of the above-mentioned factors, i.e., the conflict between Yeshiva and outside life and the double program, eventually involve the student in a dilemma. "YU hasn't lived up to the ideal of synthesis . . . there is a dichotomy between 'Olam Haemet' and 'Olam Hasheker' and YU hasn't successfully synthesized both worlds," noted Mr. Frimer. "YU doesn't cause synthesis; it causes schizophrenia."

A third point which was designated as a primary fault of YP is the failure to transmit to the *talmidim* a "Derech" in learning. One *Rosh Yeshiva* felt that too many students cannot prepare a piece of *gemara* and, consequently, they have lost interest in the Talmud. "There is no one to transmit a YU "Derech" of learning to the students," said Mr. Frimer, "and the *rebbeim* too often fail to transmit a 'Derech'."

While most of the people interviewed did believe that there were some faults with the Yeshiva Program, several *roshei yeshiva* believed that there are no serious weaknesses in the system. Rabbi Parnes, for example, emphasized commitment, saying that "a good number of the students are not committed to a real yeshiva type program." He feels that many students are not motivated sufficiently and, therefore, do not

succeed. Rabbi Parnes believes that, like every thing in life, YP is not perfect and students must accept the imperfections and work with them. "The *rebbeim* are not divine so students should not expect a perfect presentation each time they go to class," he remarked.

In a somewhat similar vein, Rabbi Charlop and Walter Maybruch, President of the Student Organization of Yeshiva, believe that the very assumptions that YP students are dissatisfied are not valid. Rabbi Charlop said that there has been no mass defection from YP to the other religious divisions; in fact, "enrollment in YP has gone up proportionately." Having interviewed close to four hundred students, Rabbi Charlop found that the majority of boys expressed their satisfaction with RIETS. Regarding THE COMMENTATOR survey question

which asked whether the education provided by YP is a well rounded and quality one, he said, "even I would answer no. YP doesn't give a well rounded education, but it doesn't claim to: Yeshiva means *Torah She' Ba'al Peh.*"

Solutions Offered

The *rebbeim* and students suggested various solutions to improve the situation. Rabbi Schechter proposed that YP be "compartmentalized," similar to the situation in EMC. The 15-20% of the students who want intensive *gemara* could then have it, while the other remaining students could avail themselves of a different curriculum. Another rabbi believes that the students should be encouraged to pursue a five year college program in order to relax pressures and enable them to devote more time to learning talmud. He also

Dr. Fleisher Receives Honor; Given Abraham Wouk Chair

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)
ial to my father, or one that would have pleased him more." Plans are being made for Mr. Wouk to deliver an annual lecture in English at the University as a part of the Professorship.

First appointed at Yeshiva in 1942, Dr. Fleisher is senior professor of English and chairman of the Division of Language, Literature and the Fine Arts. He

has also served on the YC Senate since its inception three years ago.

Dr. Fleisher has been long-active in areas of faculty and student concern. The Fleisher Committee Report, adopted by the School in 1960, formalized student rights in extra-curricular activities. As chairman of a personnel committee, several recommendations were made which were effected in the areas of tenure, sabbaticals and related faculty concerns.

Dr. Fleisher, an authority on 19th century English literature, is author of the highly-regarded book "William Godwin: A Study in Liberalism," published by Allen and Unwin in London, and by Augustus M. Kelley, N.Y. His principal effort, it is a standard work in the field. A recent article on Browning is listed in the new *Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.*

Awards And Fellowships

Dr. Fleisher received the Certificat D'Etudes Francaises from the University of Grenoble, France in 1928; a Diploma in Literature With Distinction, King's College, University of London, England, 1929; the bachelor's degree from New York University, 1930; and the master of arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Harvard University in 1931 and 1941, respectively. He is the recipient of a number of awards and fellowships, including a Carnegie travelling fellowship to England and France, several Harvard fellowships, and the Harvard Graduate Bowdoin prize.

He is a Colloquium Fellow of the Colloquium on Comparative Literature at New York University, where he has served as a visiting assistant professor, a member of the Modern Language Association and a member of the American Association of University Professors. He is listed in the Directory of American Scholars.

Dr. Isaac Bacon, dean of Yeshiva College, said of Dr. Fleisher, "His contributions to the College in terms of scholarship, teaching, and overall services places him among the most highly-regarded of the Yeshiva College faculty."



Mr. Zvulun Hammer (left) and Rabbi Dr. Ben Meir, the two youngest members of the Israeli Knesset and members of the National Religious Party recently spoke at Yeshiva.

Wine, Cheese and Yeshiva; Seek and Ye Shall Find

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) that direction is symptomatic of a malaise which runs deeply through Yeshiva. Nearly everyone does sense that at some level the college education here is missing an important ingredient. Very few would claim that the atmosphere at YC is truly collegiate, though, of course, the "truly collegiate atmosphere" cannot be defined. It can only be experienced and it's not experienced at YC too often.

How then is this malaise to be overcome? A good first step would be for the student to realize that he himself is a much larger part of the problem than he usually likes to think.

Then, he could stop expecting credit for being intellectual and start recognizing the necessarily limited nature of the classroom experience. In fact, the whole class-credit-hours-exam routine wherein the desire to pass is exploited over the desire to learn must not be allowed to become the center of one's life. College has to be more than a string of classes arranged end-to-end.

Instead of waiting and hoping for an Intellectualism 1.1-2.1 course, the student might try grabbing a hunk of cheese and a bottle of wine, motoring up to Tanglewood, sitting on the grass and listening to the Boston Pops. As the saying goes, never let school interfere with your education.

Next, the inferiority complex which grips the liberal arts student at Yeshiva must be brought out into the open and resolved. This complex is largely a result of our own personal technicalization of education: everything must be useful in a clearly practical sense. Many students treat college as no more than a four-year cram course in graduate school admission. The liberal arts which offer little of this horribly technical information are therefore belittled. YU's emphasis on the sciences further aggravates this problem. (It is a wonder that no one has yet suggested the abolition of the "pre-med major" and the banishment of the pre-meds that object to some small island off the Italian coast.)

Those who claim that YC can never be very intellectual are victims of this distorting complex. Yeshiva College could be the meeting ground for the newest thinking of Western culture and the traditional thinking of the world's mother religion. A more intellectually challenging setting would be hard to devise.

If only we'd not be afraid of accepting this challenge and realizing this potential.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, everything to be said about this matter should be grounded in the understanding that the problem exists on the personal level, not some structural-institutional one. The striving for intellectualism is an individual endeavor and blaming anything other than ourselves for our own failures is shirking our responsibility. If one wants to think, no structure can stop him; if one does not wish the challenge, no structure — no matter how progressive or innovative — can help him. *Sof davar ha'kol nishma: seek and ye shall find.*

Presidential Candidates Are Non-Committed Jewish Money Must Learn To Ventriloquize

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4) come forth. These statements may only be the mouthings expected of a candidate and their sincerity and conviction must be questioned and viewed with suspicion.

There are exceptions: For years, Senators Jackson and Humphrey have been pledged — or were forced to pledge themselves — to the wishes of the Jewish community. Via Forest Hills, Mayor Lindsay, from the city with the largest Jewish community, virtually turned his back on Jews' wishes — except, of course, for his rich liberal Jewish groupies who don't give a damn for Jewish causes, anyway.

But the majority is there: Frontrunner Muskie from Maine, McGovern from South Dakota, Wallace from Alabama, Hartke

from Indiana, McCarthy from Minnesota, and near-candidates Bayh from Indiana, and Hughes from Iowa. Probably none of these candidates during their first campaigns ever had to make the B'nai Brith luncheon speeches and synagogue men's club appearances. Once their offices were attained, the biannual submission of pro-Israel statements to the Congressional Record — required of officeholders from New York, Illinois, Maryland, Florida, etc. — was not necessary for home state consumption either. In short, they were uncommitted, and they were not forced to make Jewish issues foundations of their political platforms.

This situation reflects a fact of equal seriousness to the Jewish community: eighty percent of the candidates come from the U.S. Senate, and most U.S. Senators are just as uncommitted.

The Senate's importance in recent years has grown greatly. It is very often the springboard for presidential candidates, and, of late, it has also been taking a larger part in the country's foreign affairs decisions. Witness the last foreign aid appropriation bill.

The need for forcing politicians to commit themselves and for indoctrinating and inculcating into their positions the positions of the Jewish community is therefore two-fold. These congressmen play a major role in framing American policy, and these same men may be the nation's future presidents.

The need is not too pressing in states like New York, but it is great in at least forty other states. It should never be forgotten that the Senate representation is the same for Kansas, North Dakota, and Idaho as it

is for Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois. (There was no Congressional support for recent Arms for Israel Resolutions from Mississippi or Montana.)

There must be, therefore, an organized effort by the U.S. Jewish community in general, and by the local Jewish communities in particular, to make all political candidates firmly commit themselves on Israel and Jewish-related issues.

Students, who have newly discovered the lobbying technique, must place their lobbying sights on the offices of the unpledged congressmen. It is easy and self-satisfying to lobby at the office of a Jewish congressman or a known friend of Israel; but these efforts are totally unnecessary and misdirected.

An added responsibility falls on students from sparsely Jewish-populated states. A senator from the "sticks" will respond more quickly to a constituent of his own state than to a "city-slicker" from New York.

In the states with miniscule Jewish populations the tasks will be difficult ones, but in many of these states there lies the strength — money — that has been responsible more than anything else for responsive politicians; Jewish money in some of these states is far beyond proportion when compared with population percentages. A gross fact of politics is that money talks. Money, when given with the correct conditions, stipulations, and promises is a powerful spokesman for a cause. And if necessary, Jewish money from states like New York must learn the art of ventriloquism.

News Capsules

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

chapters which apparently discuss such ailments as hepatitis, diabetes and liver infections. In his earlier, introductory remarks, Dean Bacon took issue with Dr. Simon's article in *Tempo*, declaring that students actually receive a more liberal education because of YC's unique programs. The Dean went on to praise the students present and told them, "You have a great deal to offer to the so-called intellectuals who swell the ranks of misfits and threaten to break the moral fiber of society."

DR. SAUL WISCHNITZER, returning from a sabbatical addressed members of the Pre-Med Society. The first part of the pre-med advisor's remarks dealt with upcoming programs for the spring semester which include a March 18 *Shabbat* Symposium of Pre-Meds & Pre-Dents, a talk on preparation for medical research and a third program to be sponsored by YC's Guidance Department. In the second part of his lecture, Dr. Wischnitzer focused on newly-implemented medical school curriculum changes. Among these innovations is the Multiple Tract System whereby a student picks a specialty and then concentrates in electives in that field. Also discussed were new attempts for relevance to changing health needs, increased enrollment, individualization of instruction and three-year programs.

RABBI LOUIS BERNSTEIN, instructor in Jewish Studies at EMC, spoke about his recent trip to Russia at an assembly sponsored by EMC Student Council. Stating that he first felt the oppressive atmosphere of the Soviet Union when he boarded the plane and noticed that the passengers were unusually quiet, Rabbi Bernstein went on to describe his experience in several of the major cities he visited. In Lvov, he related, five Jews recognized him as an American and quickly walked away in different directions. In Chernowitz, however, Jews were able to talk with him and told him of the great value of packages sent to them from abroad. Rabbi Bernstein said that in Moscow he saw the determination of Jews to maintain their ties to religion, as people there teach themselves Hebrew and organize their own classes. As to why Russian Jews have suddenly awakened, Rabbi Bernstein remarked that most Russians credit the Six-Day War with igniting the spark of Jewish identity.

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Senate Acts On UP Exams, P-N System, Minor Requirements And Remedial Speech

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 4) in any subject may have that minor entered on his transcript. **Interdisciplinary Science Course** - Dr. Tendler reported that the Division of Natural Sciences had found it extremely difficult to devise a truly interdisciplinary science course. It therefore proposed that the new science course be devoted mainly to physical science, but that some basic elements of biology be included in the syllabus. Of course, the present Biology 1a-2a course would continue to be offered as an alternative to the new course. The proposed new science course will now be submitted to the Curriculum Committee for further evaluation.

UP Exams - Mr. Bernstein proposed that students should have the option of taking departmental comprehensives instead of the UP exam. Dean Bacon pointed out that since the UP exams are given throughout the nation, they can be used to measure the academic standards of a college. The Dean added that the fact that Yeshiva students score above average on these exams

can be used to justify the high grades given by many faculty members against the charge that these grades are too "optimistic," but that this could not be done were departmental comprehensives used instead.

It was also noted that it could be a great burden to require all departments to make up comprehensive exams. Mr. Bernstein's motion was finally defeated by a 7-6 vote with 3 abstentions.

Remedial Speech

Mr. Knecht noted that the appearance of remedial speech on a student's transcript for several

Troubles Plague Zionist Congress

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 3) *Mizrachi* representatives voting for its acceptance. Rabbi Kahane then peacefully left the Congress.

Violent Battles

Even as the winds of controversy stormed inside the halls of the Zionist Congress, more violent battles were being fought outside its gates. Israeli Black Panthers and Jewish Defense League members protested alleged governmental neglect of the living conditions of Sephardic Jews in Israel. The police "overreacted," according to Rabbi Miller, using clubs, horses and water cannon to disperse the demonstrators, some of whom ended up in jails and hospitals.

By the conclusion of the World Zionist Congress, several important policy decisions had been reached. A larger portion of the World Zionist Organization's \$22 million budget was earmarked for Jewish education and Jewish movements such as *Yavneh* in the *Galut*, and for domestic Israeli problems in general and aid for the Sephardim in particular.

Regarding the overall result of the Congress, Rabbi Miller concluded that its success is dependent upon the future implementation of the resolutions it passed.

terms can be detrimental to a student trying to enter graduate school. The senate, therefore, unanimously voted to remove remedial speech from transcripts.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Dr. Tauber reported to the senate that Parliamentary Procedure (Speech 27) which was offered during the past two terms as an experimental course (by permission of the Dean) had been rejected as a new course by the Curriculum Committee, although it had previously been approved by the division and the department. After much discussion, the senate decided that, under the constitution, the course must now be sent to the Faculty Assembly for approval, and that if the faculty declines to approve the course, the senate will reconsider the matter.

The next senate meeting will be held on Thursday, March 9, at 2:45 p.m. in room F535.

Mites Close Campaign Look Towards Future

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 5) The Mites held on to defeat New Paltz 97-90. As usual, Yeshiva was hurt under the boards, but they compensated for that with fine play in the other departments. Scharaga had 27 pts., Wilzig 23 and Lockspeiser scored 22 (all his field goals were on drives). Yeshiva left the gym with a hard-earned victory, their second of the season.

The climax of Yeshiva's basketball season turned out to be in reality an anti-climax. It was the classic rivalry between Yeshiva and its downtown rival, Brooklyn College. As usual it was a pretty close game. In the end, The Kingsmen were on top 79-69.

The game did not start out too well for the Mighty Mites. Someone must have put a lid on the basket, as Yeshiva could not hit a shot. Meanwhile Brooklyn worked the ball in for layups, and at one point held a seventeen point lead. Yeshiva chipped it down to 11 points, and that was the difference at halftime.

In the second half, the Mites cut the lead down to four points with seven minutes to go. The teams then traded baskets for a while. Yeshiva getting desperate, went into a full court press. Brooklyn countered with a "four-corners" offense made famous by

Rebbe Fosters Unity Among Ethnic Groups

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) urban Jewish-Black relationships.

One of the most significant of the ventures seeking ethnic peace and cooperation has been the Crown Heights Clergy Council. This organization, comprised of leading clergymen from the Jewish, Catholic, and Baptist groups in the area takes advantage of their natural leadership in ethnically conscious neighborhoods. The Clergy Council was brainchild of Robert Coleman, a Black Jew who directs the interfaith activities of the United Synagogue Council. Mr. Coleman is a resident of Crown Heights and is an important member of the community.

More importantly perhaps, is the fact that several years ago, the Lubavitcher Rebbe decreed it to be morally wrong for affluent Jews to move, leaving the less affluent to face a dangerous situation without the support of a strong community. With the stabilization of Crown Heights, efforts were taken to eliminate the atmosphere of fear which

pervaded the Jewish community. These efforts centered around the problems of crime and decay and have, within the past year, seen fruition. As a result of these successful efforts, some middle class Jews who had escaped to Monsey, Far Rockaway, and other "heavens" have bought homes and returned to Crown Heights.

Taubermen Win Three

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 4) clinched for the Taubermen. The final score read: Yeshiva 14, JCS 13. The team had attempted other comebacks during the season but they did not succeed. This victory gave the team a big boost and it evened the Taubermen's record at 4-4.

Sunday, February 27, was the day set for the annual Yeshiva-MIT match, but Yeshiva ended up on the losing end. They lost by a narrow margin, 15-12, but it must be pointed out that Co-Capt. Neil Chernofsky, was missing due to tonsillitis.

The first round ended with MIT on top by the score of 6-3. The victories for Yeshiva came from Richie Schiffmiller, Neil Weintraub and Bob Benedek. The second round was a carbon copy of the first round, with MIT winning, 6-3. Capt. Marty Knecht, Gudy Pollack and Neil Weintraub, each registered one win apiece in the second round. The match was clinched by MIT in the third round at 14-8, at that point Yeshiva started a rally but the match was lost. The final score read MIT 15, Yeshiva 12.

Rebbeim Focus Remarks On Yeshiva Program's Problems

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5)

proposed a fourth track which should be between RIETS and JSS for those students who are not capable of handling the rigors of even a freshman shiur, but who are too advanced for JSS.

Mr. Frimer emphasized that the *gemara* setup must be revamped. He proposes that tractates relevant to everyday needs be studied to "bridge learning with life" and revitalize the Yeshiva. He finds it ironic that only Rav Soloveitchik deems it necessary to learn these matters. It was generally agreed that a new *mashgiach* is needed to provide religious guidance and that *chumash* and *hashkafa* be incorporated into the YP hours.

Rabbi Parnes, however, feels that restructuring would not really help: "I find that manipulation of programs is of very little significance in the human experience... It's a facade which will come out in the wash." Rabbi Parnes also believes that students who are truly committed and motivated will succeed while those who find YP unsatisfactory to their needs should either go to the other divisions or not come to YU.

It can be safely deduced from the remarks of the *Roshei Yeshiva* and the YP student leaders that many *rebbeim* do recognize several shortcomings within the RIETS system because of the conflicting goals of students, the feeling of a vacuum by some students, and the failure to transmit a *derech* to the *talmidim*. However, it must also be emphasized that a number of *rebbeim* feel that YP is structured as it must be and should never be modified, because this would contradict the very nature and purpose of the "yeshiva" establishment.

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Taubermen Win Three And Lose A Pair; Coach Tauber Still Hopes To Break Even

Returning from a month's long rest, the Tauberman resumed their season's competition with an impressive match against the heavily favored Brooklyn College Fencing Team, on February 2. The score after the first round was 5-4, Yeshiva, on strong performances by the foil and epee squads. However, the second round was taken by Brooklyn, 6-3, with Yanky Fruchter, Gagy Pollack, and Will Greenberg winning for Yeshiva. With a 10-8 lead going into the final round, Brooklyn managed to squeeze by with the win. The final score was Brooklyn 15 — Yeshiva 12.

At Fairleigh Dickinson, on February 14, Yeshiva's fencers simply walked over the opposition. The sabre team opened the match by winning three straight bouts by Capt. Marty Knecht, 5-1, Joel Baum, 5-2, and Judah Chasky, 5-4. The epee team also swept their bouts on wins by Co-Captain Neil Chernofsky, 5-1, Neil Weintraub, 5-4, and Will Greenberg, 5-3. The score at the end of the first round was 7-2 Yeshiva. The Fairleigh squad was no match for the much improved Taubermen as Yeshiva finished



Paul Millman

EN GUARD: breaking even is the point.

off the evening on top 16-11. Coach Tauber was very impressed with the team's performance as he auspiciously looked ahead to finishing the season above .500.

February 22, 1972, marked the day when the Taubermen were to take on Drew.

The first round went by with Will Greenberg, taking the only bout for Yeshiva, 5-4. After trailing by as much as 9-1, Yeshiva began to find their points and came back to close the gap somewhat to a score of 10-8. But the margin was too wide to fill and Yeshiva lost, 17-10. The entire squad was very disappointed by their showing against the mediocre Drew team. Coach Tauber pointed out that Yeshiva's fencing team always does better against a strong team, thus he feels that with several tough matches coming up the team will have a good shot at improving their record.

Opportunity Knocks

The Taubermen's big break finally did come at last week's match with Jersey City State, as it turned out to be one of the highlights of the '71-'72 season.

The first round looked bleak, but Co-Captain Neil Chernofsky led his epee squad to three victories; Neil won 5-2, as did Will

Greenberg, Neil Weintraub, plus a win by sabreman Joel Baum. Thus the first round ended with Jersey City up 5-4. In the second round we got only two wins from the sabre and foil squads with Judah Chasky winning 5-3, and Yanky Fruchter winning, 5-3. As in the first round the epee squad came through with Neil Chernofsky and Will Greenberg winning their bouts 5-3. So after two rounds, Jersey City was on top 10-8. The tension was mounting, down all night, the Taubermen needed six victories out of the last nine bouts in order to win. Help was gotten from the sabre squad in the form of three wins; Judah Chasky won 5-3, Capt. Marty Knecht won, 5-2 and Joel Baum won a close bout, 5-4. At that point the scoreboard read, Yeshiva 11, Jersey City 10.

In foil bouts, Reynold Stein won 5-4, but they lost the other two bouts. With the score tied 12-12 the decision was left to the strong epee squad. The epeemen kept up their top form as Neil Weintraub stopped his opponent, 5-3, to register the thirteenth point. Co-Capt. Neil Chernofsky, fought back to win his bout, 6-5. With his victory the match was (Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

Mighty Mites Close Season

By MARTY GOLD AND DOV COHEN

A few weeks ago, the Mighty Mites met New Paltz College. The importance of this game lies in the fact that Yeshiva had only one win to its credit coming into the game. Their record stood at 1-14, and the Mites entered with the incentive of trying to equal the amount of wins that they had last year. This incentive, coupled with the shooting of Scharaga, Wilzig, and Lockspeiser, pulled out a win for Yeshiva in overtime 97-90.

The first half of the game was all Yeshiva's. Their all-around play was excellent, and they entered the locker-room with a thirteen point lead.

In the second half, things did not go quite so well for Yeshiva. New Paltz started a comeback by scoring six straight points. The two teams then exchanged baskets for a while. Gradually New Paltz began to pick away at the lead. They tied the score with thirteen seconds left (84-84) on a steal. The game was then sent into overtime.

Overtime Win

In overtime, the spotlight was on Dave Wilzig. Dave scored six straight points in the extra per- (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

Perl Ends School Career; Defensive Player Of Year

By STEVE REISBAUM

Last year, YU's Mighty Mites' Stu Poloner graduated; a great offensive player was lost and everyone knew that the team would miss him. This June, the Mites are losing Harold Perl, but few people know how much we are losing.

While David Wilzig and Ira Scharaga dazzled everyone with their unorthodox outside shooting, few people noticed Perl's contributions to the team. As captain of the Mites, he always added to Coach Stern's words of advice and encouragement. By not missing a single practice in all four years at YU, he set a

hold on the team, being awarded YU's Defensive Player of the Year by a unanimous vote. Even against the taller players, he was an excellent rebounder. Offensively, he wasn't selfish, assisting instead of shooting himself.

This season, Poloner's shooting was missed. Next season, Perl's all-around ability and attitude will be greatly missed.

Intramural Schedule Begins; Freshmen Beat Sophomores

By ALLAN KAPLAN

The first month of intramural play saw only one league game and an all-star game being played, as the first scheduled game was postponed due to mechanical problems at George Washington High School. The fourth Monday of the month had no games scheduled due to the Purim recess.

On February 15, the first game of the new term was played between the Freshmen and Sophomore squads. The Sophomores fielded the tallest team that has played in the intramural league, starting up front 6'4" Josh Bertram, 6'4" Dave Thaler, and 6' Allan Kaplan. The obvious height advantage at the start of the game took its toll on the freshmen, but the sophomores were hindered by their lack of speed. With both clubs shooting poorly in the opening quarter, scoring only ten points between them, the freshmen took a 6-4 lead. Both teams improved their offensive play in the second quarter, and the freshmen cushioned their lead a bit and led 21-17 at the half's end.

The second half was an exact replay of the first. Both teams continued their consistent scoring in the third quarter, but

when the sophomores began running and fast breaking with the ball, they took the lead 32-30 at the quarter's close. The fourth quarter proved disastrous for the sophomores, as they could manage only four total points. The freshmen could not do much better, but they managed to squeeze out a 38-36 victory, the lowest score in intramural play this year. The freshmen were led by Sid Taubefeld with fourteen points, while Lenny Friedman scored the same for the sophomores.

On February 22, a first in intramural play was staged—an all-star game pitting the combined sophomore and senior squads against the combined junior and freshman squads which proved to be an exciting affair. However, due to a lack of attendance on the part of the sophomores and seniors, the game did not really represent a true all-star contest. The junior-freshman team managed to squeeze out a 52-51 victory. Mark Levy lead all scorers with 17 points, while Sid Taubefeld led the victorious junior-freshman team with 14. It is hoped that such an all-star game will be an annual contest, but that next year it will be a more organized and publicized project.

On The Sidelines



Winning Attitude

By Irwin Mansdorf

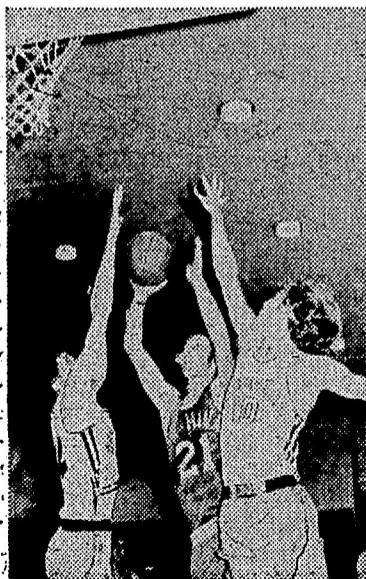
With two of Yeshiva's varsity teams ending their season, a short review is in order. Both the Mighty Mites and the Yeshiva wrestlers have closed out the year with losing records but, most assuredly, not losing attitudes. Both teams, which to many did not possess the necessary talent for a winning season, surprised many with their spirited and forthright play.

The wrestling team, under the aegis of Coach Neil Ellman, showed what a team can gain from continuous practice and viable leadership. Wrestlers who were given little or no chance of meeting success this year developed into first rate threats. While most teams Yeshiva wrestles against have grapplers with formidable high school background, the Yeshiva wrestlers, by and large, learned and gained their skill from practice and the leadership of Ellman. Where other teams had the problem of finances to face, Coach Ellman took the initiative in securing sources which donated a considerable amount of aid to the team. Fortunately, the team is such that it can be successful without extensive facilities in which to work out. With a coach such as Ellman, talent can always be developed from serious athletes.

As far as next year is concerned, many are again saying that because of the loss of senior talent, the team will suffer greatly. While the loss of these wrestlers certainly will hurt the team, the structure of the squad is such that it can make up for its deficiencies. However, it should not be taken as an apology for the team's record.

The basketball team this year attained a record of 2-17. One can say without any trouble that there is room for improvement. We must ask, however, what improvement can be foreseen for the team. Is it worthwhile retaining a team that year after year wins only a few games while dropping a dozen? The hope of the team lies entirely in recruitment. This, however, brings up other traditional problems, such as that of gymnasium. In the past, Yeshiva had succeeded in recruiting first-class basketball talent. This talent however, always managed to slip out of Yeshiva and into other schools. Had Yeshiva given enough, the basketball team could have boasted a team consisting of Aboff, Fischer, Poloner and Salt. Two of these, however, left the school while one left to Israel for a year. We can reasonably assume that the school can make promises to prospective athletes and lure them to Yeshiva, but without anything of substance to offer them, they will simply pack up and leave.

The new basketball coach Johnny Halpert, must be commended in seeking out players from the MJHSL. There has always been a resource of well established players in the Yeshiva league that the Mighty Mites have ignored. It is evident from his early efforts that he is willing to devote more of himself to the team than past coaches. Without the realities of Yeshiva made known to the recruits, however, he may find himself left with only a makeshift team. That a successful team can ever be had at Yeshiva with the present athletic facilities is very questionable — but that Yeshiva will not for long tolerate a team that can hope to win but five games a year is a certainty.



Norman Peck

Harold Perl's final game.

perfect example for the rest of the team.

On the court, he always pulled through even though he usually got the toughest assignments. Playing the forward position at only 6'1" he was usually covering men at least 3 or 4 inches taller than he. At times he fouled out because of his tough assignment, and his absence was felt even for the few minutes he was on the bench.

Harold was a defensive strong-