

# Jewish Special Election Issue



Paul Millman

YCSC tackles bony issue of skeleton budget.

## Council Complies Fall Skeleton Budget; Students May Find Their Activities Cut

At its first sessions of the fall semester on October 18 and 19, the Yeshiva College student Council compiled a skeleton budget based on the previously used Rabinowitz Plan. They urged that discussion with Dr. Socol and the various Deans continue in an effort to come up with a more realistic, modified budget to meet YCSC's expanding financial needs.

On October 18 discussion centered on the conspicuous absence of a budget for the current school year. Council decided, 6-3-1, to hold an emergency YCSC meeting to draw up a skeleton budget based on the present budget allocating system.

On October 19, a skeleton budget was approved unanimously

by student council in order to provide financial projection estimates for the major committees and services for the coming year. This would enable YCSC officers to continue discussions with the Administration on improved budgetary allotments.

However, at the same time, the council members expressed their hope that this skeleton budget would be a temporary one. They stressed that Dr. Sheldon E. Socol, Yeshiva's vice president for business affairs, should grant YCSC a new budget in order to meet the inflationary cost increases which continue to cause grave financial straits for Student Council.

During Council's first meeting, on October 18th, President Hillel Davis explained that he was in the midst of negotiating an alternate budget scheme to replace the old Rabinowitz Plan, which was first drawn up in 1967-68 to set financial allocations for YCSC. Due to reduced enrollment in YC and debts still pending on the 1970 edition of MASMID, student council would begin the year under the Rabinowitz Plan with \$16,740 to their credit. This figure would represent a reduction of nearly \$5,000 from last

year's initial sum of \$21,350 — a 22% budget cut. Mr. Davis claimed that because operating costs do not decrease according to reduced student enrollment, but actually rise due to inflationary pressures, he was now forced to operate under a totally unrealistic budget.

During that emergency session on October 19, the budget was set at \$16,740 for the coming year. Under this present temporary budget, THE COMMENTATOR would be forced to absorb a loss of \$1,800. This would mean a possible cut of two issues over the coming year.

Other matters brought to Student Councils' attention during its first meeting was the appointment of Sam Saffren as the new member of the Yeshiva College Senate replacing Joe Belitzky, and expanded activities of YC's radio station, WYUR.

## American Politics; Speakers Address A YC Gathering

By ISRAEL WAHRMAN

In early October, both radio commentator Barry Farber and the Honorable New York Supreme Court Justice Abraham J. Gellinoff addressed the student body of Yeshiva College.

Mr. Farber, host of an all-night interview program on WOR-radio, was invited to speak at YU on October 10 by the campus chapter of the Committee to Reelect the President. Two years ago, he launched an unsuccessful bid for a Congressional seat against Bella Abzug.

Mr. Farber's topic was "Nixon and the Jews." He praised the administration's foreign and domestic policies, claiming that the



Paul Millman

WOR's Barry Farber

President has actively been supporting Israel and not just talking.

On October 16, Justice Gellinoff spoke as a guest of Pi Gamma Mu—the National Social Science Honor Society of Yeshiva College.

Referring to New York's judicial and penal systems, Justice Gellinoff emphasized that both were overcrowded, undermanned, and in great need of reform. He also pointed to the apparent failure of correctional institutions to rehabilitate their inmates.

## The Commentator

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## Congressmen Protest Exit Fee And U.S.-Soviet Trade Entente

By AVI BITTON

A new Soviet emigration policy of imposing exorbitant fees for emigration permits is being challenged by Congress. A pending \$1 billion U.S.-Soviet grain deal and the future of American-Russian trade relations is threatened by the action of seventy-six Senators who have collaborated in an attempt to alleviate the increasingly critical situation of Soviet Jewry.

The present crisis ranges back to August 14, when the Soviet Council of Ministers ratified and implemented the Supreme Soviet's decree demanding payments for exit permits. The fees range from \$5,000 for high school graduates to \$37,000 for holders of a Doctor of Science degree and are equal, on the average, to three, and sometimes five times the gross yearly salary of the Jew on whom it is levied. Professor Benjamin Levich, a prominent Russian Jewish scientist was quoted as saying that "With scrupulous

saving, it would take me one hundred and twelve years to amass the amount sufficient to pay the tax." The taxes effectively prevent most Russian Jews from emigrating.

Senatorial opposition to the emigration fee was initiated on September 12 by Senator Abraham Ribicoff, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Trade and one of the twenty-six sponsors of the pending—and now threatened—East-West Trade Relations Act of 1971. Ribicoff denounced the ransom policy as a "totally reprehensible form of extortion," accusing the Soviets of "moving away from the norms of civilized behavior."

Senator Hubert Humphrey disclosed that he had urged President Nixon to convey to the Russians, via Dr. Henry Kissinger, the extent of American concern over the plight of Soviet Jews.

Opposition to Soviet policy was also expressed by Senator Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) who said that "silence at a time when the international community is being blackmailed and Soviet Jews are being held for ransom is tantamount to concession."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and others, however, were opposed to linking the issues of trade and immigration, not wishing to paralyze the U.S.-Soviet detente.

The House

In the House, a bi-partisan group led by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) voiced their protest of Soviet emigration barriers. Altogether sixty-eight Congressmen spoke in opposition to Soviet policy.

Jewish protest to the impending trade deal erupted throughout the world, with rallies held in numerous cities. On September 26, a mass demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, in which

fifty rabbis, clergymen and Jewish laymen chained themselves to the Mission gates.

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## YU Adopts B.A. - M.A. And Early Admissions

By DAN ROTHENBERG

Dean Isaac Bacon recently announced two new policies to be implemented at Yeshiva College. As of February 1973, the College will establish B.A.-M.A., and Early Admission programs.

Dean Bacon disclosed that the State Education Department has given blanket approval to the projected B.A.-M.A. plan.

Though the plan has not yet been completed it is projected that the amount of time required to achieve B.A. and M.A. degrees will be reduced to nine or ten semesters.

A participant in the new program will be required to have a 3.4 index in both his major and general courses of study along with an instructor's recommendation. Applications will then be submitted to a joint standards committee for consideration.

Interdependent Basis

The combination Bachelor of Arts - Masters Degree will be granted on an interdependent basis. Even if a candidate should complete the requirements which would ordinarily entitle him to a B.A., he would not receive it until he has completed his courses leading to a Masters degree.

Agreement upon joint programs between the College's Jewish Education Department and the Ferkau Graduate School has been reached. Yeshiva's math department and the Belfer Graduate School have nearly finalized plans for the new program.

High Requirements

The criteria for early admissions to Yeshiva College are at a

minimum score of at least 600 on the verbal and math sections of the SAT's and an average of 90% or above. Achievement tests may or may not be required by the Admissions Committee. In addition to those requisites, the candidate must have a recommendation from his principal or guidance counselor, and a certification from an instructor that he is qualified to participate in college level classes. The pupil must meet these high requirements in the Jewish studies section as well.

The University's President, Dr. Samuel Belkin, stressed that above all, his interest was to maintain standards within the school. He was therefore quite insistent on the enforcement of high requirements for the early admissions program.

According to Rabbi Abner Groff, Director of Admissions, the purpose of this new program was to both attract students who would otherwise enter other colleges following their junior year, and to increase enrollment.

Under the plan the state has agreed to grant high school equivalency diplomas to participating students. They are to complete the high school requirements in college, after which they will receive their state diplomas.

## Senate Begins Work, New Items Offered Old Items Reviewed

By STEVEN MANDELSBERG

Adoption of a proposal that enables a student to take required courses whenever he desires and consideration of a plan allowing undergraduate students to receive appropriate credit when taking YC or graduate courses were the chief preoccupations of the Yeshiva College Senate at its meetings of October 12 and 19.

Amending provisions which stipulated that a student must take certain courses as a freshman and sophomore, the Senate's plan to grant "full credit (unless there are unusual circumstances) for all required courses taken at Yeshiva College, with the exception of English 1.1," would, for example, allow a freshman to defer taking Speech 1.1 up to and including his senior year.

Different Views

Expressing the view that many students are unnecessarily hindered by the excessive number of course requirements, some student senators contended that permitting a student to take courses

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From the Editor's Desk



A Commentator Primer

By Mark Koslowe

On behalf of the Yeshiva College student body and the governing board of THE COMMENTATOR, I welcome you outside collegiates to the first city-wide edition of this newspaper. We do not claim to represent the voice of all young orthodox Jews, only that of the editors of the paper as expressed in our columns and articles.

Yeshiva University, (and I quote our favorite line) is "America's oldest and largest university under Jewish auspices . . . [attempting] to achieve 'synthesis' . . . to combine both religious and secular studies into a unified academic program." The men's undergraduate division of the University is comprised of four schools: Yeshiva Program, Erna Michael College, and James Striar School the three Jewish studies divisions, and Yeshiva College. The average full-time student spends between 30 and 40 hours in class each week, dividing his time almost equally between one of the three Jewish studies programs and the college. Our sister college, Stern College for Women, carries a similar dual curriculum.

This newspaper has served the student body and alumni of the school for more than 35 years. Now, as editor, I must justify to them why, with budget cutting and streamlining of student activities, we should contact the collegiate Jewish youth of the city, at our expense.

First, like many publications, such as Dawn and The Jewish Free Press, we want to reach other Jewish youth and ask for their comments on issues outside the life of the YU campus. We would especially welcome comment from the non-religious element, as we rarely have contact from this group. They too might benefit from the opinions of yeshiva students who, quite properly, have Jewish attitudes on their minds.

Second, unlike Dawn, JFP, Ha-Or, and other such oriented newspapers, we are the college publication and carry the normal campus news. This allows us to explore many avenues of interest not open to these papers.

I wish to point out to the student body here, that the interaction that might be created because of city-wide publications will be worth the nominal expense.

THE COMMENTATOR editorials differ from other newspapers as we carry a policy of unanimity for each editorial by the governing board. Columns and analysis articles should be treated as the writer's own opinion and not the board's. We feel that particularly for this issue, discussion over the political candidates for the presidency and a poll of our student body would be of interest to the outside reader.

I now wish to state my endorsement of Senator George McGovern for the Presidency of The United States. Most of my sentiments are echoed by the pre-McGovern column on page 4.

My only misgiving is that neither candidate is solid in his past policies towards Israel. Mr. Nixon's attitudes on Vietnamization, court nominees, economic controls, and ending racial strife are the factors which persuade me to vote for the Senator. I can only add that with the election of Senator McGovern a far more responsive government towards the people will be in office.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

From the long-ago day when Euclid replied to his kingly student, "Sire, there is no royal road to learning," until the present, a means of acquiring knowledge by osmosis has not been discovered. Have we, in Yeshiva, resolved the problem?

It is extremely disappointing to find the University libraries—including the Hebraica and Judaica collections—closed during the morning hours. In the past, students performed a yeoman service in assisting the overburdened library staff during these hours.

Keeping the library closed until one o'clock effectively bars students and Roshei Yeshiva, whose shi'ur time is generally 1-3, from entering the library to avail themselves of a sefer. Is it taken for granted that neither the student nor the Roshei Yeshiva could possibly require one? Or is it perhaps assumed that the meagre and limited selection available in the Bates Midrash and Furst Hall is sufficient for all our needs?

Nowadays, one is only too well aware of the fact that in many an institution of higher learning the centrality of study and scholarship has been swept aside by the various and sundry causes

which may catch the students' fancy at the moment. One would like to think that RIETS is different.

Rabbi J. David Blech

The President Speaks

To Have or Have Not?

By Hillel Davis

Usually this column is used by the president to project for the future. This time, however, since the occurrences of the last two weeks might have a profound effect on the rest of the year, I think that it is a good idea to review just what has happened—from the very beginning.

Last June, before school ended, I went to Dr. Socol to discuss with him the Rabinowitz Plan. This formulation determines the funding of the four undergraduate student councils based on student enrollment. It was conceived in the 1968 school year and was not to be reviewed before June, 1972.

As the attendance in the school was decreased, the YCSC allocation has decreased accordingly, so that we were very interested in a review of the plan. Dr. Socol informed me that since the plan involved the funding of all the councils, he could not speak to me alone, but rather to all four presidents. We attempted to set up a meeting of those involved but as it was the middle of finals and people were leaving for the summer this appointment could not be scheduled.

Dr. Socol sent me a letter over the summer advising us to come in in the Fall to discuss the situation. At this meeting which took place during Freshman orientation it was concluded that rather than speak in generalities it would be advisable to wait for the registration figures so that we would know how much money we

Voice(s)

It is in the unfortunate nature of political campaigns to bring out the worst, as well as the best, aspects of our democratic society. Greed, arrogance, and unbridled ambition seem to thrive especially well during the electoral season.

Regretably, the Jewish community has not been spared the effects of the current climate. Certain leaders, of both national and local stature, have taken it upon themselves to allow their names and the names of the Jewish organizations, fraternal orders, and religious groups they head to be flaunted about by both the major parties.

These people were not elected to their respective posts on the basis of their personal stands on American politics. That they now attempt to act as campaign spokesmen for American Jewry is unbelievably presumptuous and viciously misleading to those Americans who take their remarks as indicative of a single Jewish position. Operating without any mandates from the bodies they represent, these prominent men have purportedly "delivered" entire blocks of votes into the welcoming arms of the presidential candidates.

In truth, however, they have done no such thing. Jewish citizens do not vote in a bloc. Each individual exercises his political voice according to his own estimation of what is best for Jewish interests and for America.

The Jewish electorate refuses to be bought, sold, or traded. Neither specious rhetoric, nor the partisan pronouncements of certain communal leaders, can be allowed to determine our votes.

Vote (s)

The disillusionment of some Jewish voters with both presidential candidates has resulted in a situation in which they will not exercise their voting privileges. This year, as indicated by both President Nixon and Senator McGovern, the issues are vital and their consequences far-reaching for all Americans. This is particularly true for the Jews.

It is obligatory that the Jews make their voices heard on the issues that affect them the most. A review and discussion of some of the more important ones appear in this issue. Careful consideration should be given to the alternative approaches to these problems advanced by both candidates.

By the same token, emphasis should also be given to those issues which affect us as they do all Americans. Vietnam, the economy, the defense budget, drug addiction and crime are but a few of the problems to which McGovern and Nixon offer contrasting solutions. Intelligence, reason and concern should be the guiding factors influencing our vote. Most important though, must be the commitment to cast that vote and prove that Jewish concern consists of more than just rhetoric.

The Commentator

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CORRECTIONS:

T H E COMMENTATOR wishes to correct two errors which appeared in the October 12 issue. We first apologize to Dr. Jerry Hochbaum in erroneously placing him among our new faculty. Dr. Hochbaum is visiting associate professor of geology and has been an instructor at YC since 1961. Second, teaching Bible 71 and 75 is Mr. Moshe Sokolow and not Mr. Solo.

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR wish to extend their sincerest condolences to Dr. Moshe Carmilly on the passing of his wife. May he be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

# Nixon, McGovern Differ In Their Campaigns For The Jewish Vote; Both Candidates Claim To Be Making Substantial Gains With Jews

By DANNY BESDIN  
The Jew has been cast in his traditional, shifty, shylock image since centuries before Columbus ever discovered anything to vote about. The American Jew in 1972 finds himself amidst a national scenario that once again seems to be calling on stage all the traditional haggling, flattering, high power salesmanship that we like to think was abandoned among

the pushcarts on the Lower East Side. But it appears that this time the roles have been reversed. For this year, all the frantic pleading and bargaining is coming from the other side of the table and the American Jew can enjoy contemplating his new role as a desperately sought-after buyer in a high-pressure presidential market.

THE COMMENTATOR spoke

to Dave Bosman, Coordinator of Press Relations in the Bronx for Senator McGovern, and David Luchins, National Vice-Chairman of Democrats for Nixon, and tried to pick up some idea of the salesmanship involved in selling a president to Jewish America.

One of the few points agreed upon by both sides was which single political figure has done the most damage to McGovern's image among Jews. Ironically, the primary culprit seems to be a Democrat and a current supporter of McGovern, Hubert Humphrey. It is common knowledge in political circles that Humphrey is part of the "mishpacha" in practically every Jewish home. So it was politically devastating to McGovern when Humphrey opened their nationally televised debate during the California primary with the statement, "Senator McGovern, you are all wrong about Israel." For Jews across the country Hubert had spoken and had stamped McGovern with an image that no later endorsement could mitigate. In fact, the cover of one Nixon brochure sent to Jewish neighborhoods displays a picture of Humphrey making that opening statement along with the appropriate quote.

Since August, McGovern has been laboring to escape that debate and, according to Mr. Bosman, has been successful to the point where he expects a decisively majority McGovern vote (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

# Bet Kafe Established; Gives Jewish Climate

By HOWARD SCHRANZ  
On Sunday, October 8, the Bet Kafe, a non-commercial, informal Jewish coffee-house, began its second season. Directed to Jewish youth in their mid-twenties, the Bet Kafe insists that it is a place to meet other young Jews, to listen to and sing folk music, to get involved in a discussion, or just to sit back and absorb the Jewish atmosphere.

Village establishment provides free admission, entertainment, and refreshments. In fact, the visitors are urged to bring some food item they've made themselves to share with the others. Jeff Oboler, one of the cafe's eleven founders, stressed that they, the founders, attempted to provide a place where young Jews can develop a sense of Jewish identity and community.

(Continued on page 7, Col. 3)

Aimed largely at students who are traditionally bankrupt, the

## Comment On:

### And Now A Word From The Undecided



By Tommy Davis

The men seem so different, their positions so diametrically opposed. The choice between Nixon and McGovern should, therefore, be as clear as possible. No doubt, many Americans will find it easy to choose between the two.

But, for some voters the question's surrounding the candidates will nag until November 7, and even then, the next four years will probably continue to raise misgivings. For Jewish Americans — this one especially — the choice makes Scylla and Charybdis look like pleasure cruise announcements.

Where the candidates stand on key issues is public knowledge. How straight they stand, how far they stoop, and how badly they stumble, however, is all too frequently shrouded in political secrecy only to rise suddenly and mysteriously, haunt the media for a few days, and then vanish into the dark recesses of the public memory.

Detente with Russia, withdrawal from Viet Nam, and a trip to China are some reasons for Mr. Nixon's support. But beyond Nixon's *deus ex machina's*, will many voters remember an Administration refusal to investigate the Kent State massacre, an ITT anti-trust suit dismissal, intimidation of the press (from which even THE COMMENTATOR was not spared), \$10 million in untraceable campaign contributions, the damning Watergate affair, the sub-Supreme Court nominations, treacherous political sabotage, the reversal on milk subsidies after skimming the cream from milk producers in the form of campaign contributions, opposition to a strong consumer protection agency, and wholesale electronic surveillance and bugging?

It will be no different with McGovern voters, the followers of St. George's crusade. Forgotten will be the miserable record of administrative incompetence substantiated by McGovern's self-confessed inability to read the nation's tone, the Eagleton fiasco, a denied and gauche Sallinger mission to privately negotiate with the North Vietnamese, and a bankrupt plan to provide every American with \$1000.

In short, McGovern displays an unbelievable political naivete (unless he plans to win the sympathy vote as the nebuch candidate) and a potentially disastrous administrative inability to control his staff.

At a recent lecture, columnist Art Buchwald adroitly described the two candidates: One's the type of man you wouldn't buy a used car from; the other's the

type who would buy one and probably did.

While American voters have to wade through this political muck to get to the polls, American Jewish voters have an additional obstacle in their way — the doubts surrounding the candidates' Jewish and Israel positions.

How short the Jewish memories are if they allow hands to reach for the Republican lever without the slightest cringe and allow minds to ignore such realities as a Rogers Plan, a William Scranton mission to the Middle East, and a three year arms drought when Israel was literally forced to beg, steal and borrow weapons. Or pull the Democratic lever without wondering about the results of a new defense posture, a Secretary of State William Fulbright, the closing of U.S. naval bases in Greece, or questionable stands on Israel by McGovern staff men Gordon Well, Gary Hart and Richard Secarno.

Moreover, it is unlikely American Jews can elicit a firm commitment from President Nixon, who, even in the midst of his drive for Jewish support, refuses to "demagogue" and confront Russia on the issue of Soviet Jewry, makes preliminary sales agreements for advanced U.S. aircraft with Arab countries, and receives vast sums of campaign contributions from American oil companies whose interests in the Middle East do not quite coincide with Israel's.

Both candidates are now extolling the "work ethic." But was it not Nixon's HEW "affirmative action" program and the McGovern guidelines to the Democratic National Convention that made the quota issue a political reality?

Without doubt, every last question raised here can be answered by campaign headquarters. But, even if they are answered, the doubts still persist.

Therefore, I am one of those statistical undecideds. I cannot vote for either candidate out of support. I cannot even vote on the basis of the lesser of two evils — Nixon and McGovern are in a dead heat for the most evil. Maybe not voting is a cop-out; maybe not voting is a form of protest.

I have reviewed every civic lesson I have ever had on "The importance of each vote in a democracy," and "Those who don't vote have no right . . ." etc. But I'm still undecided. I have thirteen days to decide, to decide whether to decide.

I can't figure out how Odysseus did it.

## Prime Chuck

### "Objective Neutrals"

By Chuck Bernstein

Another poll! And what's worse, another poll of Jewish voting patterns: this time conducted among students at Yeshiva College. Is there anything to be learned from another collage of numbers?

Perhaps. But the statistics tabulated on this page only hint at what went on in the minds of 60% of Yeshiva College as they filled out their questionnaires.

The key to understanding the political mood at Yeshiva College is Question #5. A majority for Nixon should surprise nobody. But the fact that over 25% of the student body is either undecided or not voting can give

us greater insight into the true political feelings of the Jewish college student.

For these 25%, who represent what I like to call the non-combatants, were apparently able to answer the later questions of the poll with considerably clearer heads than the combatants (those committed to a candidate) were.

On Question #8, for example, I find it extremely strange that, by overwhelming percentages, the Nixon voters favored Nixon on every issue and the McGovern voters favored McGovern on every issue. Can their respective favorites be so perfect in their eyes on Jewish issues when they themselves helped make "Scoop" Jackson the Yeshiva College choice for president?

Rather, I find it unlikely that the combatants objectively evaluated the differences between the candidates on these issues and then proceeded to agree with their respective favorites down the line. Instead, I would venture to say that most said they supported their man's position simply because he was their man and not because they knew, and agreed with, his position.

As a result, the total figures to Question #8 may be clouded over with Nixon and McGovern chauvinism, and it is the non-combatants who become the more objective spokesmen for the Jewish issues.

On Israel, the non-combatants went 84% for Nixon. On the Jewish poor, 62% for McGovern. On quota systems 76% for Nixon. On Soviet Jewry, they split 50-50. And on aid to parochial schools, they went 65% for Nixon.

Is there any statistical evidence to support the objectivity of non-combatants? Yes! For on all of the above issues, the undecided and the not voting categories went for the same man individually as they did combined, and by almost the same percentages.

It is interesting to note that the same lack of objectivity among combatants and similarity of objective feeling among non-combatants was also found in the personality issue of Question #7. The non-combatants went all out for McGovern on character, and all out for Nixon on leadership. They also leaned toward McGovern on credibility, but not as overwhelmingly.

The combatants were their usual chauvinist selves: they picked their own men straight down the line.

The moral of the story: If you can't decide how to vote, don't ask someone who has.

The following statistics are based on a poll of the study body of Yeshiva College conducted October 18, 1972 between 11:15 A.M. and 5:15 P.M. Over 60% of the current student body (492 students out of 820) responded. The questions below have been renumbered and represent only some of those asked. Others have been deleted because it would be impossible to report accurate and understandable results with a limited amount of space. The complete set of answered questionnaires and all tabulations are for the sole use of THE COMMENTATOR, but may be inspected upon request.

#### STUDENT ELECTION SURVEY

- Are you registered to vote in the forthcoming elections?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you plan to vote in any of the upcoming local, state and federal elections?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_
- In which political party are you registered?  
Republican \_\_\_\_\_ Liberal \_\_\_\_\_  
Democratic \_\_\_\_\_ Conservative \_\_\_\_\_  
Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Four years ago, in the 1968 Presidential election, which candidate did you prefer?  
Nixon \_\_\_\_\_  
Humphrey \_\_\_\_\_  
Wallace \_\_\_\_\_
- In the 1972 presidential election, for whom do you plan to vote?  
Nixon \_\_\_\_\_ Undecided \_\_\_\_\_  
McGovern \_\_\_\_\_ Not voting for president \_\_\_\_\_
- Of all the individuals on the American political scene, who would be your first choice for president in 1972?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Indicate below the candidate who you feel best represents the following aspects of a president. (Please fill in Nixon or McGovern)  
Character \_\_\_\_\_ Credibility \_\_\_\_\_ Leadership \_\_\_\_\_
- Indicate below the candidate whose views on the following issues you support. (please fill in Nixon or McGovern)  
Israel \_\_\_\_\_ Jewish Poor \_\_\_\_\_ Quota systems \_\_\_\_\_  
Soviet Jewry \_\_\_\_\_ Aid to parochial schools \_\_\_\_\_

Statistics	
1. Yes—85%	No—15%
2. Yes—85%	No—15%
3. Rep—7.8%	Dem—66.2%
Lib—2.1%	Con—1.9%
Other (incl. Independents)—22%	
4. Nix—10.8%	H.H.—87.8%
Wal—1.4%	
5. Nix—50.8%	McG—22.2%
und.—12%	n.v.—15%

6. Nix—10.1%	McG—5.6%
H.H.—19.4%	Jac—32.6%
Ken—14.1%	Mus—4.4%
other—13.8%	

7. Nix	McG
char 40%	60%
cred 53.4%	46.6%
lead 76%	24%

8. Jar	Nix	McG
J. Pr.	81%	19%
Qu. Sy.	49.6%	50.4%
Sa. J.	79%	21%
Aid to P.S.	59.5%	40.5%

# McGovern Clarifies His Position On Israel, Jewish-Related Topics

This article is in response to a letter sent by THE COMMENTATOR to McGovern headquarters.

The achievement of the Jewish people in America writes a glowing chapter in the story of our nation. And yet, for all its progress, there is a greater malaise in the Jewish community today than at any other time since World War II. Some commentators have explained this as the natural evolution to a more "conservative" position within a group that has now "made it." I find this explanation demeaning. Does success for Jews automatically lead to a disregard for the less fortunate? I think not, and the continued Jewish commitment to philanthropic and social causes supports me. Does achievement within the group necessarily mean that it loses its sense of community? I think not, and the continuing strength of the Jewish family and Jewish communal institutions supports me.

What we are talking about, then, is the effect on the Jewish community of a loss of national leadership. In the ancient Greek polis, the man who engaged in politics was honored as a man of integrity, wisdom, and compassion. Today the term "politician"

evokes scorn and derision from the people. Where is integrity when the FBI concludes that the Republican Party has been conducting a massive, systematic program of political espionage directed against the Democratic Party and its candidates for the presidency? Where is wisdom when the nation spends billions on a tragic, needless and cruel war? Where is compassion when the government scorns the poor, demeans the aged, ignores the sick and casts out the hungry?

I regard politics as a noble profession—not a route to holding office. That is why I am so troubled by the deceptions that have characterized this campaign—including serious misrepresentations of my record on Israel.

Since the founding of the Jewish state in 1948, Americans of all political beliefs have supported the people of Israel in their struggle to build lives of dignity for themselves and their children. Israel has been an issue that united Republicans and Democrats. It was something both major parties could agree on—not an issue on which to appeal for votes, with one candidate seeking to outbid the other by vaunting his support of Israel.

This year, however, the Re-

publican Party has insisted on misrepresenting my position on Israel to make it seem that I am no friend of that country. But the record speaks for itself. My commitment to Israel is a moral commitment that began with my entry into public life in 1957. It



Senator George McGovern

continues to this day. It is not a function of cold war, balance-of-power politics. It did not begin with the massive Soviet presence in Egypt. It will not end with the Soviet departure from Egypt.

My position on Jerusalem has also been misrepresented. In March, 1971, in a discussion with a group of Nieman Fellows, I cited the internationalization of Jerusalem as one of several possibilities that had been raised concerning the Middle East. It was not my position then, nor is it my position now. My opponents know this; yet they continue to attack me for a policy I never advocated. I have publicly stated that "Jerusalem should continue to be administered by Israel with international guarantees of open access to people of all faiths." I have called on the United States to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and move our embassy there. That is the platform of the Democratic Party. It was put there by my delegates. I stand by it.

My opponents have also chosen to take out of context a statement I made two and one-half years ago suggesting that Israel should not use aircraft sold by the U.S. to extend the area of combat in the Middle East. The Republicans have consistently omitted the key sentence in the same paragraph in which I called on the Arab states to end their formal state of war with Israel—as a condition for Israeli restraint. Since the Arabs have not agreed to end the state of war in the area, I do not expect the Israelis to curtail whatever military activities may be necessary to defend themselves.

The Republicans have also circulated the rumor that members of my staff hold anti-Israel positions. Gordon Weil, a longtime Senatorial aide, fully supports the strongly pro-Israel position of the Democratic Party and its candidate for the presidency. Richard Stearns also agrees with my position. It is true that Mr. Stearns, as an official of the National Student Association, did allow his name to be signed to two pro-Arab advertisements five years ago, when he was 22 years old. Events since 1967 have convinced Stearns that his earlier position was wrong. As he said in an interview with the Jewish

perceived as wavering has reaffirmed one law of politics—that the best way to get attention and promises from politicians in a two-party system is to appear to be uncommitted.

The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 14, 1972, by Irving Kristol.

... It was not the Jews or Israelis who, on their own, moved right. It is the Left that has moved left, thereby disinherit the Jews and Israelis of their traditional political loyalties. The consequence is that the Jews are being compelled, gradually and reluctantly, to move right. Jews have not become "reactionary" as a result of affluence or military victory. But they are certainly reacting against the new politics of the Left.

... It is no paradox to state that it is precisely the liberalism of American Jews and Israeli Jews which are moving both in a more conservative direction—moving both toward a concern with the conservation of the kind of liberal society that prevails in both lands. Such a conservatism is, of course, perfectly compatible with a care for social reforms. It is not at all compatible with the antiliberal passion that is convulsing and reshaping the Left all over the world.

Commentary, Sept. 1972, by Nathan Glazer.

... On domestic issues, the balance between Nixon and McGovern is closer. ... One comes back, then, to foreign affairs, and there the choice, for the Jewish voter, is between the man who acknowledges the moral and practical tragedy of Vietnam, and of American military policy in so many other places, and the man who makes no such acknowledgement but who has done more for Israel than any other American President. It will be a difficult decision for Jewish voters, and more of them are likely to vote for the Republican candidate

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## The Democratic Imperative

By Edward Burns

Richard Nixon will inevitably realize his dream of being president for four more years. Given this assumption, then, the whole question of whether the Jewish vote appears to be pointedly academic. For even if every Jewish voter would decide for Senator McGovern, the simple triviality of our numbers insures that we could not change the outcome of the 1972 presidential election.

Despite this, both the Democrats and Republicans have gone to ridiculous lengths to woo Jewish voters this year. Apparently, there is more involved than the mere bolstering of Nixon's win or padding of McGovern's loss. At stake for the two political parties is the future of their entire constituency and financing operations. At stake for the Jews is the future of our existence as a viable, potent force on the American social scene.

Naturally, Israel is first on our list of concerns. Unfortunately, though, the entire issue of who will best serve Israel's economic and defense needs has been clouded by an inexhaustible barrage of rhetoric, innuendo and bare-faced lies. We have been led to believe that Richard Nixon is the best friend of Israel and that George McGovern's concern is nascent and politically motivated. Yet it was less than a year ago when Nixon's popularity among Jews was only slightly greater than that of another world leader, Anwar Sadat. The Republicans, in eight short months, have succeeded in erasing from our memory Richard Nixon's consistent record of non-support for Israel and the Jews.

But let the record speak for itself and let us return to 1948. Congressman Nixon then voted to limit the immigration of Jews who were at that time languishing in European DP camps and to simultaneously allow tens of thousands of German nationalists to enter the U.S. freely. And let us not forget the Eisenhower-Nixon eight year arms embargo to Israel while the U.S. steadily armed the major Arab countries.

And let Richard Nixon's record as president speak for itself too. Nixon's refusal to provide Congressionally approved aid programs to Israel in 1969 was a black mark on his administration. His refusal to sell phantom jets to Israel during his first three years in the White House generated an intolerable defense crisis. And most damning of all, Nixon's support to this day, as indicated in the 1972 republican campaign handbook, of the Rogers plan for an Israeli pullback from occupied territories and joint Jordanian-Israeli control of Jerusalem, spells "suicide" in the words of Golda Meir.

But what of George McGovern? According to Republicans he first discovered Israel this past summer. Yet while Eisenhower and Nixon were arming the Arabs in 1957, it was George McGovern, in his first vote in congress, who repudiated this policy in an impassioned speech on the house floor:

*"As a nation that has played a key role in the creation of the State of Israel, the only real democracy in the Middle East, America may be ill advised in strengthening the hands of those Arab chieftains who insist that they will not rest until Israel is destroyed."*

George McGovern has repeatedly upheld his commitment to Israel's survival during the last fifteen years and has indicated that his opposition to the corrupt military dictatorship in South Vietnam is no indication that he would turn isolationist and withhold American support from freedom loving democratic countries.

Let us examine, now, another priority of ours, the Problem of Soviet Jewry. That every organization involved in the Soviet Jewry movement has endorsed George McGovern's stand over Richard Nixon comes as no surprise. President Nixon has never publicly spoken out on behalf of the Soviet Jews. He refused to plead for their lives during the infamous Leningrad trials in 1970. In 1971 he denied U.S. support to the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration which was then functioning to arrange and finance the resettlement of Soviet Jews. And in 1972, with Jews in Busda being held for ransom, Richard Nixon negotiated his wheat deal in damnable silence. Through all of this, beginning in 1968, there was one man who did speak out and did act for the Soviet Jews. He is the Senate's leading spokesman for Soviet Jewry, Senator George McGovern.

We have seen how four more years of Nixon may be fatal to the Soviet Jews. We can speculate whether Arab oil interests may cause Nixon to drop his alleged support of Israel as he did with Nationalist China and the Soviet Jews. But what of the Jews of

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

Telegraphic Agency, "I fully sympathize with and support the party's position on Israel and the Middle East. I fully support Senator McGovern's position."

The Republicans have also suggested that my plan to cut the waste from our military budget would somehow have a deleterious effect on Israeli security. Yet anyone who reads my proposed military budget will see that I specifically exempt NATO and the Middle East from military reductions. My program calls for maintaining the heart of the Sixth Fleet intact. The additional escort vessels and submarines called for in my proposal will actually increase the defensive capability of the fleet to respond to an emergency in the Middle

East. No less an expert than Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, a former commander of the Sixth Fleet and now director of the Center for Defense Information in Washington, recently wrote: "The capability to respond effectively may actually be increased under the McGovern plan."

The real concern of Israel's friends is the Rogers plan—still official U.S. policy in the Middle East—which calls for only "insubstantial alterations" of the pre-Six Day War borders. For three years the Nixon Administration withheld vitally needed Phantom Jets from Israel while it pressured Israel to submit to an imposed settlement that would require withdrawal to the old

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# Journalists Observe Presidential Election

This election campaign has seen myriad articles on the Jewish vote and the Middle East issue. Excerpted here, are several key articles analyzing the Jewish vote, the Jews and the candidates, and the Arab attitudes toward the two men.

New York Magazine, Aug. 14, 1972, by Seymour Martin Lipset.

... The commitment of Jews to liberal and left political causes, which now seems in doubt, has clear historical and sociological sources. The struggle for Jewish emancipation from restrictions denying them economic rights, even the right of citizenship, in Europe was linked to that of the left from the French Revolution of 1789 on. From Rome to Moscow, established monarchies, churches, dominant strata, and conservative-clerical parties opposed Jewish equality. Liberals, radicals and revolutionaries fought for it. Hence, almost by definition, a politically conscious Jew had to be a supporter of radical, usually socialist, causes.

[Today] Jews appear to face a situation in which liberal and left groups increasingly pursue politics that appear to many to undercut Jewish interests.

... Torn between traditional liberal loyalties and Jewish concerns, the American Jewish community continues to break up politically.

... The links between Jews and organized liberalism show signs of erosion. Among Jews there is an increasing division between the more Jewish-identified and religiously involved and the more secular, who are more universalistic and liberal-to-the-left in their views.

... It is probable, then, that most Jews will vote the Democratic ticket as they have done for decades. But a sizable minority, possibly enough to lose George McGovern some major states, will not. Whatever the outcome, the fact that Jews are

## How Much Can We Sacrifice?

By Joseph Stechler

George McGovern is asking too much of American Jewry. He is asking too much of a people dedicated to their brethren in Israel and in the United States. He is asking too much of Jewish citizens concerned about the future of America.

We say he is asking too much of us now because he has given us so shockingly little in the past. He has given so little support to beleaguered Israel. He has given so little help in the fight against quotas, anti-Sabbath observance laws, and anti-Shechita legislation.

Yet, this November 7, there will be some Jews who will vote for McGovern. Not because the Senator from South Dakota has represented their interests so well in the past. Not because they see in him a man of idealistic vision. These Jews will vote for Senator McGovern because of his unmatched skill in putting on different masks to fit the political occasion.

These Jews will vote for Senator McGovern because of his "courage" in making so many pro-Israel speeches during an election campaign. Yet, where was the Senator's "courage" when he refused the appeals of his Jewish supporters at the Democratic convention to fire Bill Stearus, one of the top four men in his campaign staff, who is notorious for signing a number of blatantly pro-Arab newspaper ads following the Six-Day War? Where was the Senator's "courage" when he voted against U.S. arms sales to Israel in 1967 (votes #148, #154, #156), in 1970 (#580), and in 1971 (#422)? Where was the Senator's "courage" when he declared in Congress on July 20, 1970, that Israel should pay the Palestinians "reparations" for "psychological" as well as material damages? Where was the Senator's "courage" when he suggested on March 3, 1971 that Jerusalem be "internationalized"? It seems that the Senator's "courage" to stand up for Israel has developed, and most opportunely so, on the campaign trail.

Nor has McGovern been so "courageous" in defending the rights of religious Jews in this nation. Senator Humphrey declared in the California Jewish Voice issue of June 2, 1972, that McGovern had been the only member of the Senate Agriculture Committee not to oppose the Grey Amendment, which would have severely limited the practice of Shechita (ritual slaughter) which is such a fundamental tenet of the Jewish faith. When Larry O'Brien, the former Democratic Party National Chairman, asked all the Democratic Presidential hopefuls not to conduct delegate caucuses on the Jewish Sabbath, only one candidate did not agree. "Courageous" McGovern. The Senator's caucuses were held not only on Saturday, but also on the night of Pesach.

There will also be some Jews who, despite their recognition of McGovern's peril to Jewish interests, will vote for the Senator. After all, he is a liberal. Yet, what manner of "liberal" imposes quotas upon his political party, which laugh at the democratic ideals of merit and equality of opportunity without regard to race? What manner of "liberal" proposes Vietnam peace terms which offer more to the Communists than they themselves are asking for?

Of course, President Nixon is not a saint. Yet, despite his minimal support from Jewish citizens in the 1968 election, he has given Israel more military and economic aid than all the previous administrations combined. When Syrian tanks threatened to topple Jordan's anti-fedayeen government in September 1970, President Nixon acted to protect Israel from a diversionary Russian-Egyptian counter-attack at the Suez Canal by mobilizing army divisions in Europe and the U.S., and by sending five carrier task-forces into the troubled region. The Syrian tanks withdrew. The President had not made any speeches, but his actions spoke remarkably clearly of his commitment to Israel.

The President is no raging liberal. Yet, he has achieved a significant arms-reduction treaty with the Russians. He has opened the Bamboo Curtain of China. His administration has appointed, without any quota system, more minority group members and women to meaningful governmental positions than any other. There can be no denying his many accomplishments.

Senator McGovern is asking American Jewry to be so upset about the rising costs of string beans and carrots that it is willing to risk electing a President whose commitment to Israel is only evident at election time. He is asking us to be so incensed with the current President's business dealings that we will vote for a candidate whose "liberalism" does not extend to opposing a "quota democracy." No thank you, Mr. McGovern.

The preceding column also substantially expresses the opinions of Charles Bernstein and Norman Blumenthal, Research and News Editors of THE COMMENTATOR.

## Nixon, McGovern Differ In Their Campaigns For The Jewish Vote; Both Candidates Claim To Be Making Substantial Gains With Jews

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3) among Jews in November. The Republican camp sees no such progress for McGovern owing to a basic flaw in his approach. It is Luchin's opinion that McGovern is trying to be a Humphrey and failing. Nixon realizes that to the American Jew he can only be the "boy" who doesn't live anywhere near next door. At best, he can be a helpful or even sympathetic Gentile.

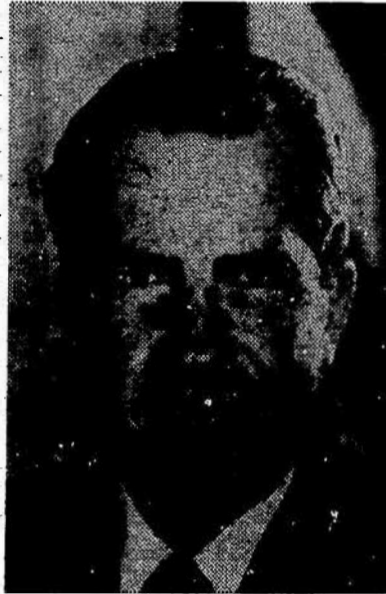
The Nixon campaign is very specific in its approaches. Nixon publishes a special brochure

meant for Orthodox, lower-middle class Jews emphasizing issues such as shechita, Sabbath worship laws and Jewish poverty programs besides the usual Israel, Soviet Jewry, and quotas paragraphs. The campaign sheet sent out to young, liberal, Jewish circles, on the other hand, deals first with domestic and foreign affairs and then gets around to Israel, which is the sole Jewish issue mentioned in the sheet. Luchins feels that the largest issues among strongly ethnic urban Jews are issues more strongly

# Nixon Asks For Jewish Support Cites Cases Of Jewish Import

The article is in response to a letter sent by THE COMMENTATOR to Nixon headquarters.

President Nixon's record in all areas of Jewish concern is unimpeachable. Under his administration we have witnessed a tremendous improvement in the condition of Jews around the world.



President Richard M. Nixon

The Israelis hail President Nixon as "the best friend Israel ever had." This is reflected both by public opinion polls which show that over 70% of all Israelis favor President Nixon as well as by statements of Israeli leaders urging Jews to support the President. The Israeli sentiment is well-founded. In the last four years Israel has received more economic and military aid than from all previous administrations. In addition, Israel has received aid for resettlement of Soviet refugees. Even more significant is the fact that while in all previous administrations only \$135-900,000 of that aid was granted as military credits, in President Nixon's administration \$825,000,000 in military credits were consigned to Israel.

There are additional factors at play in the Israeli support for President Nixon. It is clear that the major danger to the continued existence of the state of Israel is not the Arab states per se but the Soviet Union which backs them. It is in this area that the continued administration of President Nixon is crucial to the security of Israel. The President has made a commitment to Israel to prevent any Soviet action against her in the Suez Canal area or elsewhere. This special commitment is something that no American President has ever made and is a direct result of the Nixon Administration's policy of dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. The presence of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and American troops in Western

Europe is an indication of the importance of this area in U.S. strategic thinking and is definite political commitment by the United States toward Israel. Any weakening of that presence will merely encourage the Soviet Union and the Arab states. Such a decrease in American forces cannot but tempt the foes of Israel to make another attempt to destroy her. The political commitment of the United States in this area is far more essential than the actual political commitment, extensive as that alone is.

Another point of interest to Jews in the United States today is the fate of Soviet Jewry. It is important to note that whereas protests against the treatment of Soviet Jews has been proceeding for the last ten years, it is only in President Nixon's administration that a definite improvement in the situation has been noticed. Whereas the emigration rate has been less than 2,000 persons a year before President Nixon's administration, in 1971 this rate rose to over 30,000 Jews a year, a 1500% increase. In 1972, despite the imposition of exit taxes, Jewish Agency officials estimate an inflow of at least 30,000 Soviet Jews in Israel. Although there

are many reasons for this rapid rise in the rate of emigration, the influence of American pressure on the Soviet Union cannot be discounted. As President Nixon's policy of detente with the Soviet Union has proceeded, Soviet leaders became more conscious of the embarrassing implications of the Jewish problem in the Soviet Union and the urgent necessity to find a solution. This need was especially prevalent due to the Nixon administration's insistence on the maintenance of a strong defense posture. A decrease in American military power would have noticeably diminished the eagerness of Soviet leaders to please American public opinion. It is a sad fact of human nature that people respect and try to satisfy only the strong, not the weak. The most obvious technique of the Soviet leadership in its drive to eliminate the unfavorable public image presented by its treatment of the Jews within its borders was a rapid rise in the number of permits granted to the Jewish activists. The emigration of these individuals would dull the edge of American criticism and therefore remove one more stumbling block.

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## Journalists Observe Presidential Election

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2)

than Jews have ever done before. For myself, I believe McGovern would do what an American President can do to ensure the survival of Israel. For just as no American President, even with all our arms and wealth, could ensure the survival of a non-Communist South Vietnam, there are limits to American power in the Middle East too. We must always live in fear and trembling when it comes to the survival of Israel, dependent as this survival is on Israel's own strength, on the financial and political aid of Jews in other countries, and on Israel's own good political sense. None of those things will change, whether Nixon or McGovern is President after 1972. And so, in the end, for me, Vietnam is decisive, and on that ground I support McGovern.

Commentary, Sept. 1972, by Milton Himmelfarb.

It will be better for the Jews if McGovern does not win. Whether he wins or loses, it will be better for us if this year we give the Democratic candidate less than our usual crushing majority.

... How will the Jews vote? The projection of the Jewish vote for Nixon in 1972 that one sees in the papers range all the way to 50 per cent. But old habits die hard, and many a Jewish arm will be too paralyzed to pull the Republican lever in a Presidential election. Besides, by November the fudging and blurring of McGovern will have proceeded enough for most Jews to do what they want to do, and are comfortable doing — vote for the Democrat. The forecasts of people whose judgment I respect are between 25 and 35 per cent. My guess is 25 per cent.

More would be better, and less would be dangerous. It is good to have the politicians competing for our support; but why should they compete if we do not show we are prepared to reward friends and punish enemies? Even

if McGovern is elected, it will do us no harm at all if he senses in us a certain coolness, or reserve.

Beirut Daily Star, July 16, 1972, by Edmund Ghareeb.

... Speculation is mounting among Arab intellectuals over the policy likely to be followed by [Nixon and McGovern].

... While some intellectuals see no hope for change in the success of either candidate and say "pox on both their houses" others say that we must think in terms of the "lesser of two evils." Differences of opinion exist on this latter part, especially after Sen. McGovern's recent shift in position on the Middle East. McGovern, prior to his latest stands, was being supported wholeheartedly by a good number of Arab intellectuals who have been following the American political scene.

His foreign policy stands and the support he was getting from the youth, the disaffected and the disgruntled among the American public as well as from the opponents of America's "messianic" foreign policy endeared him to the hearts of those Arab intellectuals who see the United States as the center of world imperialism. He was thought of as a man who might be able to bring about some changes in America's policies toward the region.

... Yet, there are those who argue that McGovern cannot be trusted any more than Nixon. They point out to the shift in McGovern's stand. They tend to argue that Nixon is a pragmatic leader who is aware that U.S. interests in the Arab world have to be maintained and that they are currently being jeopardized by America's partiality to Israel. They go on to argue that Nixon during his next term will be free from Zionist pressures and from the fear of alienating the Jewish voters and will be able to act in America's best interests which, as these intellectuals argue, do not coincide with those of Israel.

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## Jackson Proposes Bill To Block Wheat Deal

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)  
The Soviet Union quickly went to the defensive in reaction to the international protest, claiming through its Novosti Press Agency that it has a right to discuss the embargo to rebalance the State for their education. Even this argument has been disputed on the grounds that the agreement for \$600 a year paid by the Russian Government per student is only a small fraction of the \$2,000-\$3,000 fees in demand. In addition, the Soviet Union, by its own admission, is not repaid by the citizens through the services he receives from the State.

### Additional Expenses

Moreover, such extravagant must increase his home and maintenance costs without compensation and also forfeit his pension and other welfare benefits to the State and thus require his educational expenses several times over.

However, most of these opposing opinion challenge the Soviet's right to impose any substantial fee whatsoever. These are questions that the Soviet Union, lacking hard-currency and exportable goods and in the throes of one of its worst grain harvests in recent history, expects to finance some of its trade and debt payments to the United

States by exporting many millions of dollars from Jews from the free world. Specifically, it has been estimated that Russia wishes to gain approximately one billion dollars from those from—the same amount it is paying the United States under the terms of the wheat deal.

In the meantime steps were being taken to block passage of a bill to grant the Soviet Union non-discriminative status. Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) proposed an amendment which would deny most favored-nation treatment, credits or important guarantees to a nation which denies its citizens the right or opportunity to organize and improve their own country's cost free.

There are at present six co-sponsors of this amendment, including Senators Javits, Kennedy, Buckley, and Democratic Presidential candidate McGovern. A similar proposal by Rep. Charles A. Vane (D-Ore.) was voted against in the House.

President Nixon, however, stated his opposition to the Jackson amendment declaring that "such confrontation with the Soviets requires an effective means to stabilize the Soviet-Jewish situation, and that he was working through diplomatic channels.

## McGovern

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

America? We too have concerns which are clearly not shared by the President.

Violent crime over the last four years has risen 41%. Yet the rhetorical champion of law and order opposes gun control. McGovern would demand effective gun control legislation. Being a strict control fan, if any crime gets the Nixon administration through its support of the War on Communist Asia, allow the system to flourish. McGovern would stop aid to all nations maintaining the production and export of Jewish. He would then impose his implementation on the duty justice and credit down on the stipulated crime losses putting them into the traffic.

Finally we come to communism and to the fact that ordinary people believe more Jews are not such. There are thousands living in poverty, without adequate health care, food and shelter. It is true that United States' funds alone on the unemployment are being depleted, and not adequate for the poor. Unless Nixon he is committed to increasing national health insurance which would be limited to health care and not health insurance. Unless Nixon he would shift the burden of the payment to those who can afford it best and not the additional burden on better-paying and public pockets, for a clearer environment and water main system. It is here that we must stop and ask ourselves what has Richard Nixon done in these areas during his four years as President.

As evidenced by David, Soviet Jewry and domestic concerns, George McGovern leads a party dedicated to upholding the status quo and the needs of the Jewish people. If the Jews were to vote republican this year, to publicly support the party that has done nothing to eliminate it to the persistence we ask today, they've almost definitely expect our democratic friends to ever let us suffer. In that case, who would then become our allies, the republicans, Spino Agree? At the time of voting for a living candidate we must support the democratic party.

In every U.S. election the Jews have supported the loss and the party which reflected our very high standard of moral integrity. Now more than ever we must uphold the democratic imperative by voting once again, for the freedom of principle, Senator George McGovern.

The preceding column also substantially represents the views of Max Kaufman, Editor-in-Chief, The World and News Columns, Managing and Senior Editors of THE COMMENTARY.

## Nixon Asks For Jewish Support Cites Cases Of Jewish Import

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)  
The Soviet-American unity. However, the popularity of highly skilled individuals among the majority avoided the Soviet leadership and the fear of the loss of loss of such a notable pool of talent led to the demand for import of scientific talent. President Nixon's decision to deal with the problem in a direct but respectful manner. An open confrontation on this issue would have immediately frozen the negotiations both sides and allowed no room for negotiation. Compromise is only possible when the issue does not become a deal.

Once it becomes a public controversy neither side can afford to give the other a victory. An open confrontation would have frozen the Soviet leadership to declare that they have won an internal Soviet effort in which the American Jewish help a little right to establish on the Soviet to the State problem in the United States. This is a process of public diplomacy has been engaged in by every party since including Rogers and Kissinger. This procedure permits compromise on the issue. Indeed, there have been reports that Soviet leaders have indicated in response to American pressure, offer to quietly eliminate the exit tax altogether or to convert it to a merely nominal fee.

In addition, President Nixon was first in directing the Justice Department to permit as many Jews who can and wish to come to this country without a quota, and hundreds of thousands of Jews are coming daily. If quotas did not exist in prior years millions of Jews would have been here.

Finally, President Nixon's policies toward the Jews in the United States have been very beneficial. The Nixon administration has taken a strong stand against the imposition of any type of quotas in the United States. Although there have been some unfortunate steps in this regard, the main thrust of the

Nixon Administration is best expressed in the following statement:

With respect to these affirmative action programs, I agree that numerical goals, although an important and useful tool to measure progress which remedies the effect of past discrimination, must not be allowed to be applied in such a fashion as to, in fact, result in the imposition of quotas, nor should they be predicated upon or directed towards a concept of "proportional representation."

It is significant in this regard that many women's and civil rights groups have condemned President Nixon's policies because he does not subscribe to the principle of quotas. In this sense to condemn the President with his opponent would be doing President Nixon a grave injustice. It has not been the President who has stated that he would impose the quota principle on all aspects of American life. His opponent has openly advocated the principle of quotas for all positions, from offices in government to places in universities. This policy, directly supported by the President's opponent, would be disastrous not only to the Jews, but also to the vast majority of American citizens in general for it would impose a rigid of mobility upon the nation.

Permitted to non-public and religious-affiliated schools remains a difficult problem for such a deal would be in a suitable field is supported by the Supreme Court to be in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

President Nixon has provided over \$10 million in U.S. money to help Jewish agencies to provide training and jobs for poor and disadvantaged Jews. Among them: Yeshiva of Niles, Niles; Chabad; Rabbinical College of New Jersey, Hillel Institute of Rockland County, Ten Commandments, Kotelah Yeshiva, Hillel Institute of Long Island, and Yeshiva Jacoby Schools. The Council of Jewish Menorah Association has requested to President Nixon its "appreciation, gratitude and indebtedness" for his Jewish community support program.

A two-hour seminar lunch program for an estimated 10,000 Jewish youngsters in the metropolitan New York area has been made possible by President Nixon. This was the first such lunch program ever. It involved approximately 500,000 in Federal funds and provided that all political and religious officials with sensitive state programs be eligible to participate.

President Nixon has signed the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Act of 1952 which provides (Sec. 703-4) an employment safeguard for blacks in business.

It is his third reason that it is important upon the Jews to fully support the selection of President Nixon. The President represents the individual, middle-class Jewish citizen which the Jews in the United States have always desired. His opponent is supported by a minority and is not a Jewish citizen which is not a Jewish citizen.

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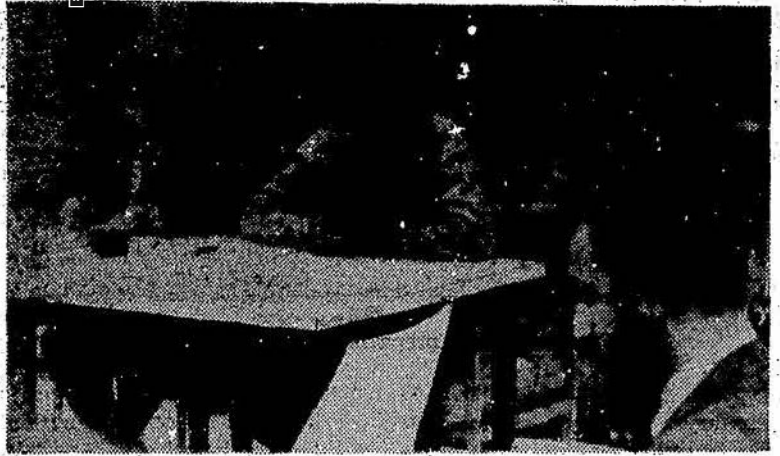
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# Senate Establishes Guides For All YC Requirements

(Continued from Page 1 col. 1) at his discretion would greatly ease the task of schedule-making. Other senators however, questioned the viability of the plan, expressing concern about students encountering registration difficulties.

Dr. Miller warned of the possibility of "fundamental scientific skills" be a requirement for second year students. After a tie-breaking vote cast by Senate Chairman Mirvis rejecting a motion to defer action because of the absence of a member of the Speech department, the proposal was passed. English 1.1 was decided



Paul Milman

Senate Begins: Chairman T. Mirvis and Secretary D. Kramer.

ability of students leaving requirements for their senior year and of the college being unable to accommodate them. Despite this reservation, he and other Senate members supported the principle of the proposal.

Some faculty representatives indicated the difficulty in deciding which courses should remain required. Noting the literary value of the English 3-4 course (English literature), Dr. Fleisher exhorted its maintenance as a requirement for sophomores. Dr. Tendler responded by similarly suggesting that Biology for non-science majors which teaches

upon as the only course required because of its putatively indispensable worth as an instructional guide in the fundamentals of writing.

### Transfer Credit

Senate action on the granting of full credit to undergraduate students transferring graduate courses to Yeshiva College was left unresolved, awaiting a reply from the Board of Education in Albany on certain legal questions. Under the plan a YC student deemed qualified to take graduate courses would receive the full number of credits awarded by the graduate school.

# McGovern Clarifies His Position On Israel, Jewish-Related Topics

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

boundaries, put Jerusalem under joint Jordanian-Israel rule and give Arabs the right of repatriation to Israel. Golda Meir called the Rogers plan "suicide" for Israel. I have publicly opposed every feature of the Rogers plan.

The Republicans have not been content merely to distort my position with regard to Israel. They have even tried to call into question my belief in basic American principles of equal opportunity, the merit system and freedom from discrimination.

I reject the quota system as detrimental to American society. As I wrote to the president of the American Jewish Committee: "I believe it is both necessary and possible to open doors that have long been shut to minority group members without violating basic principles of non-discrimination

and without abandoning the merit principle."

I understand the legitimate and honest fears that grip many American Jews about quotas. These fears are based on recent actions of the Nixon Administration. It was President Nixon's

search funds. It was the Nixon Administration that withheld millions of dollars from Columbia and other universities because they were not proceeding rapidly enough under the HEW "affirmative action" program.

In an effort to divert attention from their own efforts to impose quotas on universities, the Republicans have chosen to attack me on the basis of the new rules governing representation at the Democratic Convention. I am sure that the Jewish community will not be deceived by a false comparison between a convention, on the one hand, and employment and education, on the other. The McGovern Commission developed means through which the Democratic Party would insure the representation of groups that had been excluded in the past—particularly women, racial minorities, and youth. The Commission largely succeeded, for the Democratic Convention of 1972 was the most representative political gathering in the history of our nation. (I understand there were about 300 Jewish delegates at the Democratic convention, compared with 50 at the Republican convention.)

These are just some of the issues that have been raised in the campaign. There is so much more that needs to be debated. There is the plight of Soviet Jewry, about which my opponent has been conspicuously silent. Indeed, at this time of crisis for Soviet Jewry, Richard Nixon is seeking to grant trade concessions to the USSR.

My position on these issues represents a commitment to social conscience that is shared by nearly all in the Jewish community. I am saddened that the distortions of my views by my opponents have required an expenditure of time and energy that could be better spent discussing the future of our country. That, after all, is the major issue.

I do not believe that there is such a thing as a monolithic Jewish vote. Yet, traditionally, most Jews have voted for candidates and parties that represented not special privilege but the rights of all people. They have been on the side of those who followed the path of peace, who pursued justice, who chose life.

Let us choose life together, and let us rededicate ourselves to the task of making our nation one again true to the principles of justice and freedom, mercy and brotherhood.

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend their heartfelt mazel-tov to Managing Editor, Ted Mirvis '73, on his recent engagement to Ruth Lynn Tershel.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare that demanded that the City University of New York furnish the race, sex, age and title of every faculty member by name—or risk losing Federal re-

# Establishment of Bet Kafe Provides A 'Jewish Climate'

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

The Bet Kafe, located in the basement of the Brotherhood Synagogue, 139 West 13 Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, is supported by a grant from the Commission on Jewish Youth of the American Jewish Congress. Mr. Oboler, himself a YC alumnus, explained why.

"The cafe's goals," he said, "are not primarily social. When we opened last February, we knew we didn't want to create a

single's club, a kosher pizza shop, or a place for YU guys to hang out on a Sunday evening. Rather, we planned to establish an experimental community of the uncommitted. We designed the Bet Kafe to reach those of very limited Jewish backgrounds, especially those who live here in the Village, on an informal and unstructured basis."

"Of course," Oboler added, "traditional Jews are welcome. But," he said, "they are expected to contribute positively to the Jewish atmosphere and to help reach the others."

The establishment is open on alternate Sunday evenings (October 22, November 5, etc.) from five o'clock to 9:30. Usually filled to capacity, the cafe offers several hours of mingling and discussion, dealing mostly with philosophy, music, literature, and art. A program of poetry reading and folk singing, usually Jewish-oriented, is always included.

But, emphasized Oboler, the program is not necessarily of Jewish flavor. "If you are part of an ethnic group and adequately understand yourself," he said, "you can make contributions to those of different races and beliefs." He mentioned plans of having a group of Pakistani students singing native songs.

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# Intramurals Start; Sophs Beat Juniors

By YANKEE POLEYEFF

In a game marked by good defensive work and fine passing, the sophomores defeated the juniors, 54-40, grabbing the lead from the start of the game and never relinquishing it.

It was the first game of the 1972-73 intramural basketball season, and the win temporarily vaults the sophs into first place. If the first game is any indication, Yeshiva is on its way to a very fine intramural season.

For the sophs it was a great two-way game. Mikey Polak and Sid Taubenfeld dominated the first half as the sophs took a 14-10 lead at the end of the first quarter, and maintained the lead to the first half buzzer, 24-16.

The sophs broke open the game in the third quarter. Though the juniors moved to within two points with five minutes remaining, 24-22, a three point play immediately gave the sophs the momentum. They roared back into a commanding lead, scoring eight straight points to close the quarter with a 12-point bulge, 36-24. The sophs also scored eight in a row midway thru the fourth period, a streak which crushed all hopes of a comeback by the juniors.

### Off Night

The reason for the juniors' disappointing showing can be traced to the play of Lenny Friedman, last year's leading intramural scorer. Lenny had an off night, scoring only eight points. That total tied him for the team lead with Elliot Tannenbaum, also netting eight points for the losers.

## Sport Shorts

Dean Bacon has said that Yeshiva may not participate in a collegiate hockey league because of the need of supervision, and adequate attendance. Other proposals turned down were the request for financial help with hockey expenses, use of the gym for games, and credit for those students participating in the program.

The bowling team is returning this year, stronger and better than ever before. Veteran players Nahum Swirkin, Leo Frischman and Mark Berslow, along with fine rookies, are hoping for a high scoring year in the collegiate league. The first match was scheduled for October 22 against Fordham University.

The game's high scorer was Mikey Polak with 16 points, who was especially adept at sinking his long set shot. Taubenfeld scored 12, and Joey Polak tallied 11. Noah Rifeman, a newcomer who spent last year in Israel, came off the soph bench to grab some key rebounds and play excellent defense.

The referees, who were excellent, put the newly-formed NCAA foul rule into effect for the first time in intramural play. The rule states that on a team's first through fourth fouls of the period, on a foul which was formerly considered a one-shot foul (those fouls committed while not in the act of shooting), the ball is merely taken out from the nearest sideline. This rule will be in effect through the year.

# Crowd Attends Wrestling Team's Tryouts; Ellmen Hope To Improve Previous Records

By LARRY EISENBERG

What's big, strong, and wrestles for Yeshiva at weights ranging from 118 up? If you answered a YU wrestling monster you would be almost right. Actually, it's the Ellmen, YU's wrestling team named after their coach Neil Ellman.

As far as is possible to ascertain from the practices already held, this year's team has more potential than any other in Yeshiva's recent history. More athletes have tried out than ever before. The competition for each of the team spots is so fierce, that Coach Ellman is as yet unable to name the starters. This competition even extends to the 190 and heavyweight classifications, weights which Yeshiva has often had to forfeit.

Aside from the large crew of



Jay Shoulson

Wrestling team preparing for new season.

## BEO — MITE

By ALAN ZOLDAN

*The YU fans were restless as the team got zonked one day. They had suffered through another loss and what's worse, they had to pay.*

*So when Scharaga blew a foul shot, the crowd began to shout, But soon they hushed all at once—Johnny Halpert did step out. "What ails these rabid fans and wherefore hear I boos?" "Ah, you know why," a voice called out, "Because we always lose." Halpert stroked his chin a bit and said, "Thou speakest well, But feareth not, my faithful flock, this year the team will gel." The crowd trusted Johnny Halpert, but too well they knew their past, They had heard the promises every year; every year the team was lost. So they spoke unto him saying, "Of course we trust your claims, But we've gone through this scene before, can you please give us names?"*

*"Verily," spoke Johnny, as his face began to grin, "First there's Ira Scharaga, he can Mombo that ball in. With him and Wilzig shooting we really have some class, And they'd even be much better if they'd only move their " "Yeah, Scharaga and Wilzig both can score, that we all do know, But we had both of them last year and still where did we go? And prithe tell us Johnny, for we think it quite astounding, That where so went Hal Perl so went our rebounding." Johnny did not flinch at this, neither did he sulk. Said he; "There's Merlis from BTA, six-five, a budding hulk. And while he can't do it all himself, I know that, so do you, Chuck, Rich or Maish can help him out and then there's always Shoe." "And what about the backcourt, long a sore, sore spot? Sure when Wilzig's on he's good but what if he is not?" "Took's can be the key for us there or maybe Albin Faber, They pass and run and get the job done and what about Jim Haber?" Tell us of the others who also are quite good, They'll help out this ballclub, they won't just take up wood?" The heckler was silenced with a long and cold hard stare Said John, "Denver, Mann and Wenig to: all are more than fair." "Mark, Moves' Engel is slick and quick and still he's getting better, And Goldfinger's elbows should earn him his letter. So despotheth not ye faithful Jew, throw not the towel in. For what I say is no mere jest, we're better than we've been." The fans were comforted by Halpert's words, they left with faith renewed;*

*They awaited the new season now, they were sorry they had bood. "Yes," they said to each other, "as surely as the sky is blue, Surely then, is this the year for the comeback of YU!"*

rookies, the Ellmen can look to continued support from last year's returning starters, who include Co-captains Reuben Koolek and Lenny Press, Steve Edel, Noah Klein, Manny Ruchelsman, and Nate (Tiger) Schwitzer. Coach Ellman particularly expects excellent seasons from Klein, Koolek, Press, and Schwitzer.

The only grappler lost to graduation was Noah Nunberg, last year's co-captain. Nate Klein, Sam Marcus, and Simeon Vogel are spending the year in Israel, and plan to rejoin the team upon their return.

While discussing the matmen's prospects, Coach Ellman explained that the individual matches are often more indicative of the team's performance, than the overall final score. It is quite possible that Yeshiva will be in contention during every match only to lose the meet by ridiculous scores. This is partly attributable to the scoring system, in which a pin is awarded with a 6-0 mark, regardless of how closely the match was contested. With a little luck, a lot of practice, and a large field to choose from, the Ellmen should improve over last year's 5-6-1 mark, which is a fine record for a Yeshiva team

in its own right.

While pointing out this nuance of wrestling scoring, Co-captain Lenny Press noted that the last team to post a winning season, the matmen of 68-69, had only one wrestler with a personal record above 500. Among last year's returning grapplers, Noah Klein, Lenny Press, and Nate Schwitzer all recorded winning seasons, with marks of 7-3, 6-4, and 7-5 respectively.

A new innovation the Ellmen are initiating this year is comparable to the exhibition season of many sports. Coach Ellman plans to conduct a full scale meet, involving all those trying out for the team, approximately two weeks before the first intercollegiate match. With this contest, the Coach hopes to avoid the characteristic first meet slump caused by lack of competitiveness. Furthermore, it will offer a rare opportunity for Coach Ellman to examine the matmen hopefuls operating under the stresses normally encountered in a meet. Finally, it will supply this reporter with material between now and the first match, sometime in late November or early December. All are invited to this match, as well as all regular season meets.

# Alumni Association Formed To Spur Basketball Appeal

By STEVE REISBAUM

Yeshiva's basketball team has been facing many hardships over the past years which are rapidly turning into a crisis. The Mighty Mites, who have been threatened with extinction, are gasping for a breath of life. Willing to give them a new life, a group of alumni have organized an Alumni Basketball Association.

An idea of Coach Jonathan Halpert, the Association is already functioning. It is now being led by President Arthur Aaron ('64), Vice President Kenneth Jacobson ('64), Stuart Polner ('71), all Mighty Mite stars of

Others are busy sending letters to alumni asking for their time, effort and financial support. The Association is also hoping to have

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board extend a mazel tov to Ira Jaskoll '71, former Associate Editor of THE COMMENTATOR, on his engagement to Chani Topel.

a dinner later on in the year. Representatives of the Association will also be trying to get athletes who are graduating high school. There are many good athletes who fulfill all YU academic requirements, that are turning to city colleges. The Association feels that these students can be helped by YU as much as YU will be helped by them.

The present concentration is on building up the basketball team so as to give it a respectable image once again. The organizers hope eventually to merge with all other athletic programs. They urge all alumni, especially those interested in sports, to join and show that they support the new coach and YU's mighty Mites.

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board extend a mazel tov to Dov Butler '72, former President of YCSC on his engagement to Sharon Block.

the past, and Secretary Daniel Halpert ('63), once Sports Editor of THE COMMENTATOR.

Presently, a committee of Vice President Jacobson, Sandy Ader, and Rabbi M. Orllan is planning a special basketball game between the alumni and the Mites.

# Nixon, McGovern Differ In Their Campaigns For The Jewish Vote; Both Candidates Claim To Be Making Substantial Gains With Jews

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 3) basic issues of Israel, Soviet Jewry, and quotas.

In terms of age groups there is also a distinct split in the Jewish bloc. Since most Jews who support McGovern do so more on the basis of a liberal not Jewish point of view, it only follows that McGovern is strongest among the Jewish young. Nixon workers concede that once the Vietnam issue is introduced as a major factor into a Jewish voter's decision, it tends to override any Jewish issue considerations. Luchins found in campaign talks that Nixon's nominations to the Supreme Court raised more objections from his Jewish audiences than any other issue and yet, the objection was never expressed in terms of a demand for the traditional Jewish seat. The

question was always voiced in a purely secularistic tone of Liberal vs. Conservative.

The Democrats are having their greater problems with older Jews. Mr. Bosman thinks that older Jews are more cynical and wary of McGovern's new politics, having been manipulated before by other politicians, and that they resent McGovern's beating Humphrey in the primaries. They also seem to be more sensitive to the quota issue, apparently having had a more thorough education in discrimination than the younger Jewish voter.

There is a strong difference of opinion in regard to the upper class Jewish vote. The Nixon camp attribute to it the ordinary ethnic considerations whereas McGovern workers suggest that the upper-class Jews' choice may

have more to do with McGovern's tax reform policies than Israel or Soviet Jewry.

McGovern's office told THE COMMENTATOR they suspect a number of prominent Jewish figures, including a specific New York City rabbi, of receiving promises of personal favors from Nixon in exchange for their strong and much-publicized support. The Nixon office categorically denies this.

And so, the bargaining and selling wrangles on. Yet, with all the peckaging and wrapping, one gets the disquieting feeling that the political commodities themselves are being somewhat obscured and one begins to wish he could find a single offer that included some kind of four year warranty or, better yet, a refundable candidate.