



COMMENTATOR CELEBRATES ITS 40th ANNIVERSARY

First page of first issue of THE COMMENTATOR ever published

The Commentator

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YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK

232

Wednesday, April 16, 1975

New Campaign Regulations Passed By Student Council

By HARRY FELD

The first item on the agenda of the March 10 YCSC meeting was allocation of funds recently made available by the five dollar increase in the student activities fee. Tzotiya and Dirshu received \$500 each, and \$750 was allocated to help fund a questionnaire that is to be sent out to alumni in Medical, Dental and Law School about conditions concerning Kashrut and Shabbat. A booklet will be published by Hamevasser and THE COMMENTATOR providing this information to college students. Various other allocations were passed unanimously.

An amendment to the constitution was then proposed to transfer the job of publicity from the secretary-treasurer to the vice-president of Student Council.

The first comment was from Vice-President Schachnow, who said the vice-president has a very important job. He is in charge of clubs, the assignment of rooms in the Student Union Building and approving times and dates of functions. Adding the great responsibility of publicity would be too much.

Not Over

Yechiel Herskovics suggested, "As (freshman) class president, I know we don't overwork ourselves. Maybe we could delegate the job to class presidents." Secretary-Treasurer Arthur Strenger said, "The key to the office is to use the other members on Council."

Since the wording of the amendment hadn't been decided a vote was not taken. Instead, the amendment was tabled.

President Eisenberg then announced that the administration is ready and willing to change the present arrangement with the College Bookstore as soon as Council comes up with a viable alternative.

Vice-President Schachnow announced that the TV planned for Rubin will not be cable since it

would be much too costly to extend the cable from Morgestern. All that is needed is an antenna and the TV will be ready for installation.

Because of the practice of plastering the walls with flyers before election, Council voted to limit candidates to putting up one flyer and one platform on each of the designated bulletin boards in Frust Hall, Morgestern and Rubin.

It was announced that next year's tuition hike would include seniors, as planned, however they will be allocated greater scholarships than usual. If they are not satisfied with what they have received, they should return their forms directly to Rabbi Miller, who will review the form.

Second Meeting

At the Student Council meeting of April 9, there was little debate. Council concerned itself chiefly with appropriating funds to the sundry organizations whose requests were on President Larry Eisenberg's agenda.

Students Choose Next Year's YCSC Executive Council Strenger At Helm To Be Assisted By Goldberg, Nitzky

By ROBERT BERKO

A heavy student turnout marked election day at Yeshiva College, Thursday, March 20. The students elected Arthur Strenger to the presidency of YCSC for next year, having served this year as secretary-treasurer of YCSC. Also elected to the executive council were David Goldberg and Harvey Nitzky to the offices of vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Mr. Strenger, whose campaign was based on his experience in student government, ran against Bryan Kagen and Jerry Pasternak. Mr. Pasternak is currently studying in Israel; his campaign was run by his younger brother, Alvin. Strenger received 220

Katz Addresses YU Community; Emphasizes Martyrdom, Courage

By PAUL WEISSMAN

The students of the YU community were addressed by Israeli Ambassador Katriel Katz in a program commemorating the Jewish martyrs who perished in the Holocaust. The event, held in Lamport Auditorium on April

7, attracted a large audience, who left two hours later with a greater understanding of what transpired during that bleak period of history.

The opening remarks were delivered by Mark Srulowitz, president of the JSS Student Council.

Mr. Srulowitz emphasized that it is far from the truth to claim that the Jews were led to the slaughter like sheep. The Jews resisted the Nazis with all their power. We must not allow their suffering and pain to go unremembered.

Cantor Paul Glasser then led the audience in a moving recital of Psalm 83.

The main address then began with Ambassador Katz's expressing the idea that there were two distinct but inseparable aspects comprising the Holocaust. Martyrdom cannot be separated from courage. That the Jews manifested courage in their resistance against Nazi tyranny is an indisputable fact. The ambassador illustrated this with several striking statistics. For example, not only was there a mass Jewish uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto, but there were also bitter revolts in the ghettos of Bialystock and Minsk, and even in several death camps. Jewish partisan resistance was enormous. Even though the Nazis were abetted in their murderous enterprises by merciless gentile partisans, Jews managed to wreak havoc among the Germans. In every European country, Jews were instrumental in contributing to the demise of the Nazis.

Ambassador Katz then proceeded to give a detailed account of the Jewish plight in Europe, before and during the war years. National Socialism caused the cessation of human expression. Gradually, anti-Semitism in Germany increased to the point where Jews were no longer considered as humans, but as vermin to be exterminated. Even had the Jews been able to leave Europe, no country would accept them. It seemed as if no one in the entire world cared about the plight of the down-trodden Jew.

The memorial service was concluded with the recital of the Azkarah and the deeply moving "Ani Maamin."



Candlelight ceremony at Holocaust observance

votes to Pasternak's 182 and Kagen's 127.

Over WYUR on election eve, Strenger called for more frequent career day programs and the raising of co-op program admission standards. He also proposed that to better represent student opinion, "the president should become an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Senate." Strenger pointed to his experience, having served as freshman class president, student representative to the University Labor Negotiation Committee, and YCSC secretary-treasurer.

David Goldberg was elected to the vice-presidency over Arthur Smerling by a margin of 21 votes. Goldberg, currently junior class

vice-president, advocated the establishment of a YU "inter student council" to "coordinate school-wide functions and discuss policy alternatives on issues applicable to students of YC and all religious divisions," in an obvious reference to the recent chagiga dispute. He also proposed the revival of activity on the student directory and teacher evaluations.

In the race for secretary-treasurer, Mr. Nitzky, with 202 votes, outpolled Avi Moskowitz, who received 178, and Barry Greene, with 138. Nitzky's platform called for student participation in the operation of the bookstore.

The victorious candidates will take office next month.

On Twoscore Years

Looking back over the past forty years, one realizes that the world, Yeshiva University, and THE COMMENTATOR have changed quite a bit and certainly have come a long way in that short span of time. We have tried to capture the spirit of some of these times and have also added articles dealing with issues and events that seem humorous or relevant today. In commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of THE COMMENTATOR, we have set forth to present a panoramic view of these years. To evoke a smile; to call forth a tear — we proudly present this special anniversary issue.

... And A Time To Die

THE COMMENTATOR notes with sorrow the passing on April 13, 1975, of Rabbi Jacob Lessin, the Mashgiach of the Yeshiva. Rabbi Lessin had been a talmid at some of the great European yeshivot and had been associated with Yeshiva for approximately thirty years.

Rabbi Lessin was most noted for the gentle way in which he gave mussar to the students. He will be missed by all the students and Rebbeim of Yeshiva.

May Rabbi Lessin's family be comforted among all the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

From the Editor's Desk

The More Things Change?



By STEVE REISBAUM

A walk down the path leading to today can give us several interesting insights as to what we are now. We will pass many junctions along the way, and several forks, where we will have to choose our direction carefully. When our trip has ended, naturally we shall have progressed.

In this Anniversary Issue, THE COMMENTATOR is our guide on the path which we are following through the last forty years. Some of the junctions are tragic, such as the Holocaust, the deaths of presidents, and seven wars which affected us directly. Others have brought us joy, such as Yeshiva's becoming a University, and Israel's becoming a state. And after passing the many junctions and finally reaching the end of our journey, we can stop and look at the progress made.

We can start by looking at one of the first major issues considered by the Governing Board. In "Yeshiva-ize the College," an editorial printed in 1935, voices were raised in anger to make the college live up to the first half of its name. A cartoon, the "Exclusive Huddle" pointed out other problems involving the "yeshiva vs. all." Forty years have passed and progress has made itself felt. None of these problems exist today.

The dramatics and athletic departments have surely witnessed the effects of progress. They have each received a great deal of appreciation without receiving adequate facilities or financial aid. Rabbi Bernstein points out (as Editor-in-Chief in 1946) that dramatics is a necessity which was receiving undue criticism. This year, progress was evident, as no such criticism existed.

Along our journey, we also come across some junctions dealing with issues outside of the University. There is the Holocaust junction, the largest scale incident of anti-Semitism ever. We also encounter wars involving the creation of the State of Israel. Needless to say, progress has smoothed out these problems.

By now I hope that all of you have realized that our journey has led us right around the block to our starting point. May I add that this is not true for all of the junctions, but for far too many, progress has passed them by. We must recognize the issues that have remained in their fetal stages instead of growing with progress. Perhaps in our next meeting with these junctions, we will remember the points to which they led the first time we dealt with them. Perhaps progress will become evident by our properly using our experience and making sure that no junction will ever again lead backwards to the beginning, but rather onward to a future goal.

In an attempt to help finance this first twenty page endeavor, THE COMMENTATOR set up a donor program. Letters were mailed to all members of the administrations and faculties of YC, Stern, and the religious divisions. We find it quite unfortunate that so few responses were received. THE COMMENTATOR has tried to service the entire YU community and for the first time in its history asked for aid outside of students and alumni. If nothing else, perhaps a congratulatory birthday card could have been sent just to acknowledge the fact that the students are not the sole readers of THE COMMENTATOR. The people that worked so hard for weeks preparing this special issue certainly would have appreciated it.

Special thanks must be given to those people that did participate in the program (listed to the right). We hope that we can continue serving you for many years to come.

The Commentator

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The President Speaks

Aging Gracefully



By LARRY EISENBERG

It's a good year for anniversaries, with THE COMMENTATOR celebrating its fortieth, Stern College its twentieth, and the JSS Program its eighteenth. These anniversaries are evidence to a list of accomplishments, of course, but they also testify to a certain amount of endurance and to the creeping passage of time.

The fact is, that Yeshiva University is getting to be a middle aged university, with all that that implies. At times, it is manifested as a certain loss of purpose and direction, as when graduate schools are incorporated when cash is available or when outside pressures demand, rather than when they are really needed by the Jewish community YU was formed to serve. (The Academic Priorities and Resource Allocation Committee (APRAC) has all but given up trying to come to decisions using the University's goals as guidelines, and instead seems to be using economic efficiency as the sole criterion for measuring a department's effectiveness.

Another middle aged syndrome is the cycle of churning from one day of crisis to one day of planning and back to crisis again, which seems to be occurring all too often. A co-op program hastily organized in response to an exodus of High School seniors precipitated a registration jam amid other problems, several of which still haven't been remedied. The report of the Scholastic Standing Committee on grades threw various governing bodies into fits of legislation, much of which has since been rescinded and reconsidered. It is no wonder then, that new institutions appearing on the scene with nothing more to offer than the initiative and naive dreams of the young and uninitiated, can attract good students. All this is not to say that nothing is gained by being middle aged, but the experience of the old only becomes effective when combined with the vitality of the new.

The time has come for a reaffirmation of the goals of the University, perhaps a necessary first step for APRAC in tackling its problems. There is also a definite need for more of the initiative displayed in the formulation and planning of the joint business program with Baruch. Finally, there must be a recommitment to serve Yeshiva with the zeal and dedication with which each day can bring hope of accomplishment rather than fear of challenge. The coming anniversaries can do more than signal the arrival of middle age, they may well herald Yeshiva into its prime.

Thanks must also be extended to all of the student councils (listed on page 3) who dug a little deeper into their pockets and came up with full hands. We appreciate your acknowledgment of THE COMMENTATOR.

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Dean Bacon will meet with all students interested in the joint accounting program with Baruch College tomorrow, April 17, during Club Hour.

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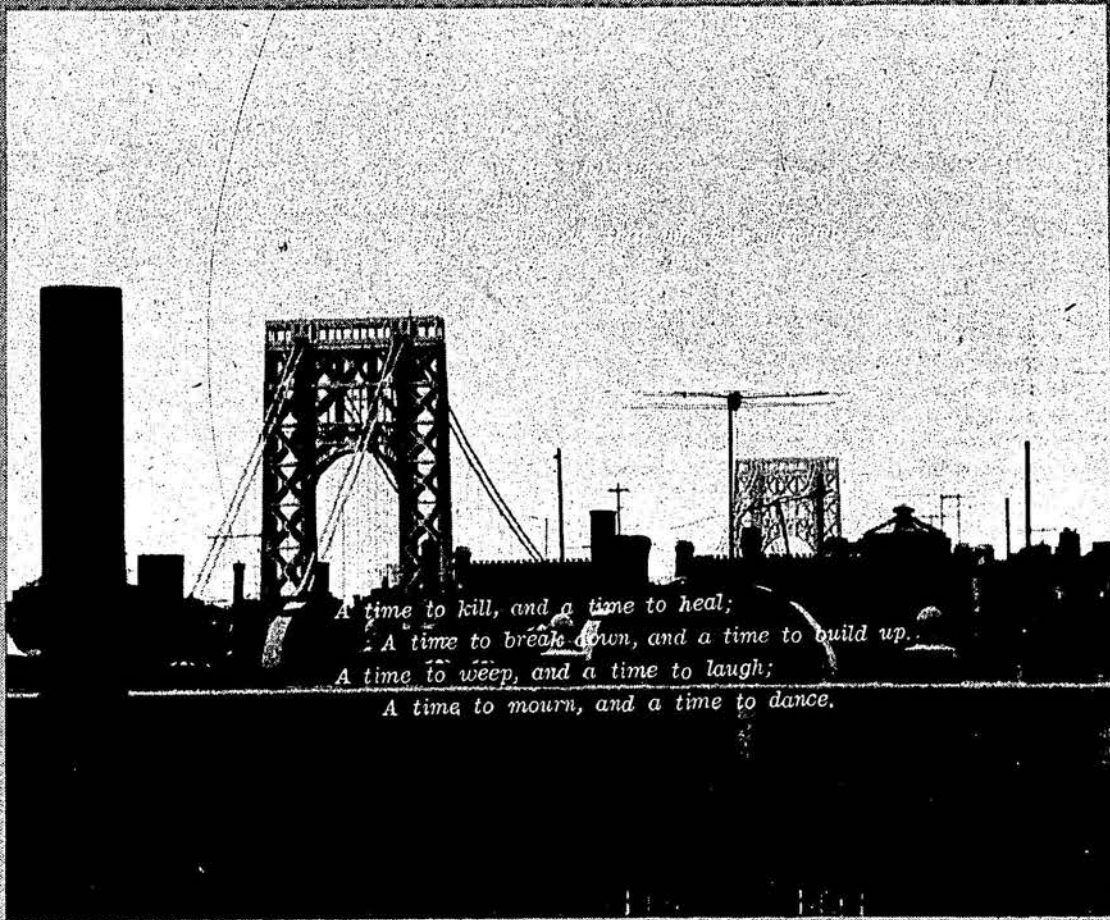
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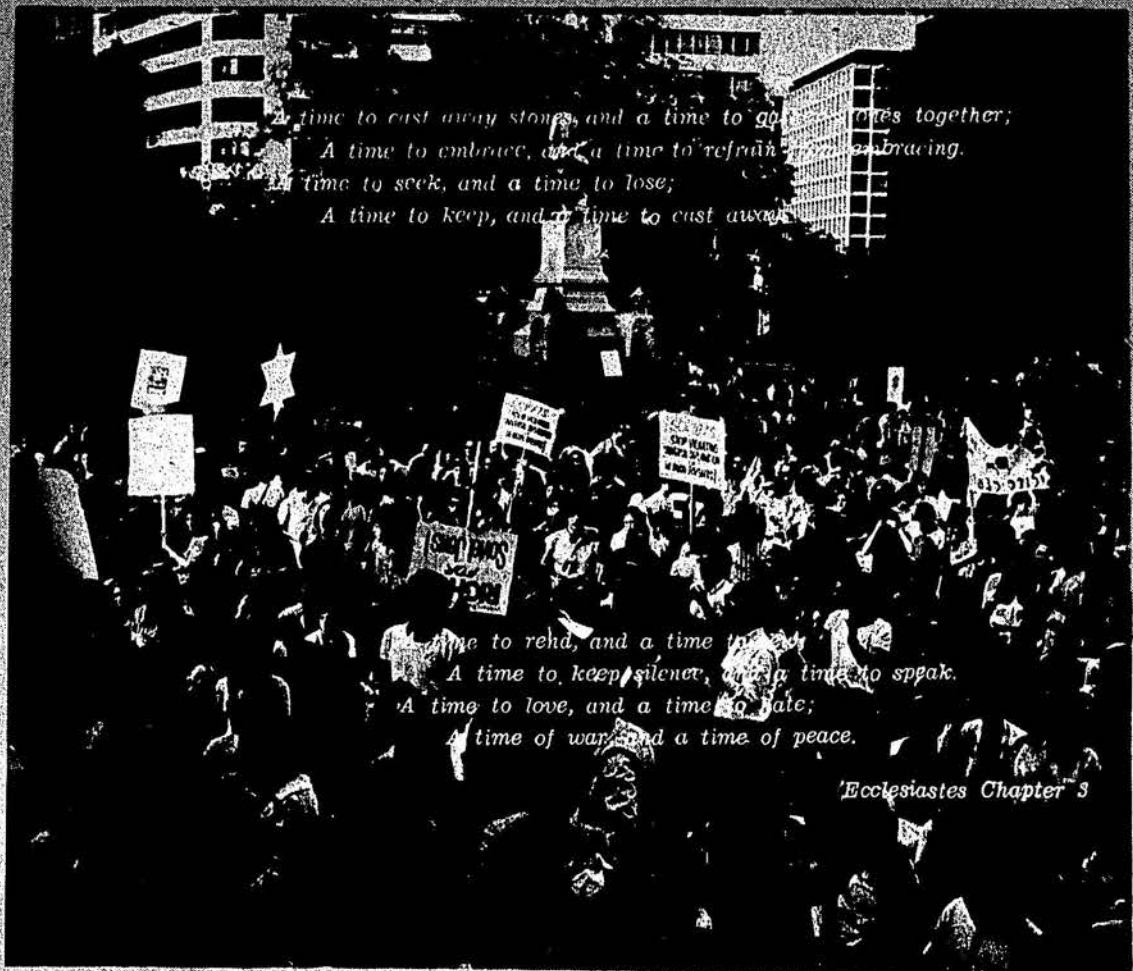
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*has covered the times
for forty years.*

Congratulations--keep it up.

YCSC, EMCSC, SOY, SCSC, JSSSC

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*A time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together;
A time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing.
A time to seek, and a time to lose;
A time to keep, and a time to cast away.*

*A time to heal, and a time to be healed;
A time to keep silence, and a time to speak.
A time to love, and a time to hate;
A time of war, and a time of peace.*

Ecclesiastes Chapter 3

COMMENTATOR'S FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Looking Backwards

May 20, 1985

As this issue goes to press, the first term of the life of **THE COMMENTATOR** draws to a close. All in all, it has been a short but colorful one as evidenced by the interest and comment that greeted each issue. For in the short period of its existence it has revealed to the student body the possibility of accomplishments which only the most hopeless optimists had dared to seriously consider till now.

The very appearance of **THE COMMENTATOR** at the scheduled bi-weekly intervals was already a record breaking
(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

DR. S. BELKIN ASSUMES OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF INSTITUTION

September 23, 1943

Beginning with the school year, Rabbi Dr. Samuel Belkin assumed duties as President of the Yeshiva and Yeshiva College. His election to the post was announced last June 28, 1943, by the Hon. Samuel Levy, former Borough President of Manhattan and Chairman of the institution's Board of Directors.

Dr. Belkin, who is thirty-two years old, is the second president in the fifty-seven year history of the institution. He succeeds the late Dr. Bernard Revel, of sainted memory, the founder of Yeshiva, who died in December, 1940.

Studied at Mir

The new president received his early Talmudic training under the Chafitz Chaim and at the Mir Yeshiva in Lithuania where he was ordained at an early age by leading rabbinical authorities. In 1929 he came to Amer-

He was also Dean of the Yeshiva, Chairman of the Faculty of the Bernard Revel Graduate School, and a member of the Executive Board of Yeshiva and Yeshiva College.

Authored Book on Philo

Dr. Belkin is the author of "Philo and the Oral Law," published in 1940 as part of the Harvard Semitic series. He is also the author of "The Alexandrian Halaka in Apologetic Literature," published by the Jewish Publication Society. In addition, he has contributed many significant articles to scientific journals on Talmudic law.

Dr. Belkin married the former Selma Ehrlich of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, dean of the American Rabbinate.

Levy's Statement

In commenting upon the election, the Hon. Samuel Levy said:



President Samuel Belkin

ica for his secular studies at Brown and Harvard Universities. He received his Ph.D. degree in Semitics at Brown University in 1935, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa national honor fraternity.

Before elevated to the presidency, Dr. Belkin was professor of Talmud and Hellenistic Literature at the Yeshiva and Professor of Greek at the College.

"Our new president is a worthy successor to his illustrious and immortal predecessor, Dr. Bernard Revel. In his own person he symbolizes the philosophy of Yeshiva College which is the synthesis of Jewish learning and worldly wisdom. Under his leadership our institution is looking forward to an era of growth and expansion as the leading Torah sanctuary on the continent.

1928 – Yeshiva Dedicates Main Campus



College Opened Sept. 1928; Product Of 40 Years' Effort

November 25, 1957

By JACK NUSBACHER

When Yeshiva College opened, September 23, 1928, at the building of the City Center Synagogue, it was an outgrowth of Yeshiva Etz Chaim, which was opened 42 years earlier and maintained classes at One Canal Street in New York City. From 1887 on, when the Canal Street site was condemned by the city, Yeshiva started its tremendous process of growth. The Talmudical Academy High School was formed in 1915 and the Teachers Institute in 1917. Moreover, the birth of new institutions at Yeshiva brought about an influx of students. By 1921, four hundred students had to be accommodated.

The resulting congestion also brought other problems in its wake. The board of directors were concerned, not only in broadening the physical facilities of the institution, but the educational framework as well. An overture to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America to undertake the English and secular sides of the institution and of RIETS, supervise the former's Jewish program, failed.

Establishment of College

The problem of providing additional courses, "especially for those desiring to enter the rabbinate," troubled the directors for some time. Finally, at a Board meeting, Dr. Bernard Revel, supervisor of the institu-

tion, suggested that the only way out of the dilemma was that a college be established where they might receive both "a Talmudic and secular education under one roof and under the same environment."

At the time that the idea of the college had been projected, the major problem was the limited resources of the institution. But the leaders of Yeshiva felt that it was "impossible to conceive of permitting the future generations of Jewish young men to remain in ignorance of their faith," and that a parochial college had to be established.

A meeting was called for October 21, 1923, to discuss the actual financial handling of the entire proposal. Here debate raged about the sum that should be raised. Some of the more conservative members of the Committee felt that the sum of \$1,000,000 was proper to ask of the public. Others felt that the sum of \$2,000,000 should be raised.

When the meeting ended, a total of \$155,000 was subscribed by those present towards the ultimate quota of \$5,000,000 which was to be raised for the new Yeshiva College of America.

Site Selected

Within a period of several months, a Building and Site Committee reported that it had selected the new site for the

building, and had succeeded in purchasing two square blocks on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, reaching from 186th Street. The site chosen, where the University stands today, has an elevation of 300 feet above the Harlem River. At the time of its selection, two city parks surrounded the area.

An article appeared in the New York Tribune of December 16, 1924, quoting Mr. Samuel Levy, then chairman of the executive committee of the building fund. The story described the proposed structure:

"The five buildings of the institution, to be known as the Yeshiva of America, will be built in the style of architecture in vogue during the reign of King Solomon 3000 years ago in the Holy Land. The principal building, the Seminary and Teacher's College, is designed in part after King Solomon's Temple. When completed, the institution will provide for over 2000 students."

Five months later, on May 24, 1925, the ground breaking exercises took place. In the interim the committee completed the purchase of seventeen additional city plots along the areas between 186th Street and 188th Street. On May 1, 1927, the cornerstone-laying ceremonies took place, and in September of 1928 the first class entered the institution. Yeshiva College was born.

"Yeshiva-ize" The College

April 8, 1935

With the graduation this June of the last of its pioneers, Yeshiva College emerges from its pioneering stage. It has become an accepted, well-established institution. We feel that it is therefore time for the College to take stock of itself, to consider the effect of the wear and tear of its early years on the aims and purposes for which it was established.

In the stress and strain of its efforts to maintain itself financially during the trying period of economic depression, Yeshiva College, we believe, has lost sight of some of its fundamental ideals. Today, with the College in a more favorable financial condition than it has been since its inception, it is appropriate that we pause to turn from the material to a consideration of an ideal.

A bird's eye glance at the College and curriculum renders apparent the fact that the Jewish aspect of the College has been buffeted considerably during these few years. It is in fact struggling for "its place in the sun," or to be exact, for its place on the curriculum of the college. Yeshiva College was founded to effect a synthesis between religious and secular knowledge, to fuse Jewish learning and world culture into an integrated view of life and its problems.

"Yeshiva College aims at the transformation of these aspects and values of Judaism concerning G-d, man and nature fused and harmonious content with the knowledge of the other currents of creative reality for the enrichment of the Jewish community and for the advancement of America." (Dr. B. Revel, Jewish Daily Bulletin, Feb. 21, 1934.)

It would follow logically from these ideals that the study of Judaism, its history and literature, its philosophy and principles would form an integral part of the program of Yeshiva College. Is it not therefore strange that in a college whose sole raison d'etre is the integration of Jewish learning with secular knowledge so few courses in Judaism and Jewish studies are offered to the student body? Courses in Jewish History, Jewish Philosophy, Zionism, modern Jewish social problems—studies that should form the very basis of its program—are conspicuous in the curriculum of the College by their absence.

"Yeshiva College" we understand "seeks to bring the millennial wisdom of Israel to bear on the perplexities of modern life." (Dr. B. Revel WJZ, March 28, 1935). We find this difficult to reconcile with the fact that not a single medium is provided us for the discussion of the application of Jewish principles to modern social and economic problems.

With the exception of the course in Jewish Ethics, the few classes conducted in the field of Jewish studies are either conducted in a haphazard manner or are

not required of college students. The weakness of the Hebrew Department of the Yeshiva is proverbial. Its lack of proper organization and systematic planning render its value to the school a negligible one. In its present form it offers little toward a solution of the problem existing in the College.

One paradox has always puzzled us. No student can be graduated from Yeshiva College unless he has completed two years of courses in French, Latin or German. Courses in history, English Literature and Composition, philosophy, etc., are requisite for a degree. Nevertheless, it is possible for a student to graduate from YESHIVA College—and numerous cases of this can be adduced—without having completed more than an elementary study of the Hebrew language, without having to his credit more than a term of Jewish History and being abysmally ignorant of Jewish Literature and Jewish Philosophy. If Yeshiva College is to achieve its goal, that of creating a real synthesis in its students, it must obviously consider the Jewish aspect much more seriously than it has done in the past.

Several methods of coping with the problem suggest themselves to us. More courses in the Jewish studies we have mentioned must be added to the curriculum. We are aware of the difficulties involved in securing competent men to conduct these courses. Nevertheless, we feel that greater efforts than are being made at present can achieve some measure of success. At least, we have a right to expect that every attempt at expansion will be made in this direction.

The Hebrew Department of the Yeshiva should be incorporated into the college. These courses should be conducted under competent, understanding college administration and during college hours. Jewish studies should be made requisite in every year of college attendance. A specific number of credits in Jewish studies should be required for graduation from college. It would be advantageous for example to incorporate the studies in Jewish history into the History Department of the College, those in Hebrew and Jewish Literature into the Language Department and so forth. Above all, a planned and well-organized program of Jewish studies must be formulated lest the College defeat its very purpose.

We are prompted in our criticism by a feeling of deep concern for the furtherance of Yeshiva College and its ideal. Our suggestions are offered in the earnest hope that they will be taken to heart by the administration and acted upon accordingly. We trust that the immediate future will witness the formation of a program more in consonance than the present one with the principles of Yeshiva College.

Exclusive Huddle?



November 4, 1936

DEAN SAFIR CHARGED AS UNFIT FOR OFFICE; STUDENT COUNCIL ORDERS IMMEDIATE PROBE OF INDICTMENTS

March 19, 1936

Formal charges against Dr. Shelley R. Safir, culminating in the declaration that he has proved himself unfit for the office of Dean at Yeshiva College, were brought at Student Council during its last session held on Monday, March 16.

In an indictment which took well over half an hour and to which all members gave their closest attention, Student Council was strongly urged to act immediately by adopting a resolution to the president of the faculty demanding the resignation of Dr. Safir from the Deanship.

After a heated discussion, however, Student Council decided to withhold its judgment until the facts could be corroborated. A unanimous resolution was immediately passed to appoint a committee to investigate the charges, and to report to Student Council at its next meeting with recommendations as to what action the committee believes should be taken.

Charges Listed

The charges against Dr. Safir were listed under four separate heads. He was accused of a total disregard for the religious ideals of the institution, incompetence in fulfilling the office of dean, a complete alienation of the confidence of the student body, and arrogant, unsympathetic, and moral actions entirely unbecoming the dean of Yeshiva College.

Charging that no one had done more towards the abolition of the harmonious blending of secular and Jewish culture, it was claimed, that on this score alone Dean Safir had already shown his unfitness for his office.

Claim Subjugation

In scathing words, the accusation was made that "the student body has no greater enemy to its independence and self-government than Dr. Safir." Repeatedly Council heard emphasized the claim that if faculty-student relations are disrupted because of a danger of censorship, it would be only through the untiring efforts of Dr. Safir to subjugate the student body. "The reputation of Yeshiva naturally bears the brunt of all wrangles," it was pointed out.

Closing with the statement that a man who enjoys neither the respect nor the confidence of either student body or faculty has no claim to any Deanship, the indictment urged Student Council not to shirk its duty towards the welfare of the students and the institution, adding that by shrinking away from its task, Council could expect only the scorn it deserved from faculty and students.

When questioned after the meeting as to what the reaction of the administration would be, Council members would express no opinions. They placed no stock in the warning that Dr. Safir might use the occasion to impose a faculty censorship on student activities.

Text of Council Resolution

March 19, 1936

WHEREAS, Dr. Shelley R. Safir, dean of Yeshiva College, has been charged with a total disregard for the religious ideals of the institution, and

WHEREAS, he has been charged with incompetence in fulfilling the office of dean, and

WHEREAS, he has been charged with a complete alienation of the confidence of the student body, and

WHEREAS, he has been charged with arrogant, unsympathetic, and moral actions entirely unbecoming the dean of Yeshiva College, and

WHEREAS, these charges, if substantiated, would prove that Dr. Shelley R. Safir is unfit for the office of dean of Yeshiva College,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that a committee be appointed to investigate the said charges and to embody its findings in a written report to be submitted to Student Council at its next session together with recommendations of the committee as to any further action to be taken by Student Council.

Student Council Fights Program Keeping Freshmen Another Year

December 16, 1936

At a special meeting, Student Council unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the application of the five year plan to the present Freshman class. The resolution demanded that the Freshmen be given such a program as to enable them to be graduated from Yeshiva College in June, 1940.

The resolution was voted upon after Student Council heard the report of a committee which had been investigating the matter for several weeks. In recommending this resolution, the committee called attention to the fact that most members of the Freshman class were totally unaware of the new policy until they arrived here to register.

Student Council maintained that it was unfair and unjust to make the plan apply to those students who entered this fall since the policy was only introduced this year and not officially announced prior to registration.

Great indignation was expressed by members of council because of the arbitrary fashion in which the plan was introduced. It was made clear that at no time in the past did Student Council ask for the adoption of such a plan and that no one had the right to tell members of the faculty that the plan had been officially requested by the students.

The action of Student Council

was restricted to a criticism of the manner in which the plan was put into effect. No measures were taken regarding the principle of the five year plan.

This step was the culmination of a series of protests against immediate introduction of the five year plan. Originally it had been proposed to make the Sophomore class subject to it. The attempt was abandoned, however, because of the strenuous protests of the Sophomores.

The Freshmen have often expressed their objection to being included under the plan. They have repeatedly come out, in their class meetings and through their representatives in council, against the plan.

EUROPEAN JEWRY FACES TOTAL EXTINCTION

Nazi Pattern of Death Threatens 5,000,000 Jews

March 4, 1943

Last June 24, while you may have flicked a match and idly lifted it to your cigarette, another match was being kindled by a member of the "Utasha," Croatian police, to ignite three hundred and seven bound Jews who had previously been drenched in gasoline. And in August of the preceding year the crackle of almond nuts under your mother's rolling pin was matched by the crackle of bones in the Ukraine; Jewish bones and flesh and blood of women and children tied together in the road for German army lorries to run back and forth over their broken bodies.

No Food, No Warmth, No Hope

It is difficult for American Jews living in warmth and comfort to visualize the misery of those clinging to life in the filth-, starvation-, and disease-ridden inferno of Nazi dominated Europe. There is no food there, no warmth, no comfort, and—no hope. It is difficult to picture a hate which knows no boundary except the grave. Or does it stop there? Even the tombstones of Jews in Germany have been ripped from the ground to erase the very last vestige of Jewish residence in that country. Death is not the end of the story.

Proceeding on the basis of scientific inquiries since 1932 into methods of extermination and utilization of corpses, the Nazis are exploiting exhumed bodies for the manufacture of soap, glue, and train oil. There is one such factory in Dresden and at least two in Breslau. Some very assiduous calculator in the Reich's Ministry of Economics has estimated the utility value of a single corpse at 50 Reichsmarks.

Information on the whole grisly embroglio streams through the thin pipeline of depositions to the American State Department, official German admissions and confidential reports, eye-witness accounts relayed to Jewish agencies, the underground press, and other channels to Governments-in-Exile. As far as it is possible to check on a continuing process of mass murder which may have counted many victims in the few minutes you have been glancing at this page, the facts have been cross-verified and the figures accurately recorded.

Total Destruction For The Jews

From all this information there emerges a pattern of total destruction for the Jewish people. That is the horror of it. It is a pattern, with all the systematic calculation and premeditation that word connotes. Although Hitler never concealed his implacable hatred of Jews and a determination to "solve the Jewish Question" by its roots, human minds simply refused to believe that he meant every threat literally. It is not quite clear whether he had formulated a definite plan before the war, but with the objective set, a program was not long in coming.

The goal was complete annihilation. Last summer Herman

Backe, Secretary of State for Economics, submitted a project to the Fuehrer's headquarters for the concentration of all Jews in certain regions of Eastern Europe, where they were to be exterminated in one fell stroke. According to reliable information received at the Geneva office of the World Jewish Congress, this action was to be consummated by autumn, 1942. Because of technical difficulties the deadline was probably extended, but with massacres going on apace, it is considered to be a matter of a year or two before the plan is fulfilled. Hitler predicated his dread order on Backe's proposals.

Heinrich Himmler Objects

However, do not think that the plan passed unopposed in higher Nazi councils. It was frowned upon by Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, among others because listen! "Such Jews as are artisans or specialists in industry can ease the labor shortage in Poland." Not even the faintest glimmer of humanitarianism is played on the discussion. Either a Jew is worth more to the Reich as a corpse or as an artisan. Add, subtract, and kill.

Scientific Patterns Of Destruction

The goal set and a program accepted, ways and means of carrying it out were adopted with fiendish dispatch. Firstly, the deportation process itself gives the Nazis an opportunity to decimate the ranks of their victims by shocking numbers. The November 24th report of the Polish Government in London describes how Jews are loaded into freight cars in batches of 150 when there are accommodations for less than one-third that number. Providing no food nor drink for the trip, Gestapo men in charge sprinkle doused lime or chlorine on the floor and seal the doors. More than one-half the hapless travelers perish of suffocation and starvation, but again death provides them with no rest; the cadavers remain standing, compressed against the bodies of those still gasping. There is no room to fall! Of 250,000 in one such "re-settlement group," about 4000 reached labor battalions.

Once in the Eastern European concentration areas, Jews are herded into ghettos, which is nothing but another name for slaughter house in the Nazi vocabulary. Spotted typhus epidemics rage with such

Nazi atrocities in all their sadistic cruelty are vividly pictured in these three photos. At the right are two aged Polish rabbis clearing the debris of Warsaw with Nazi soldiers standing guard. Below are shown Jewish children of Cracow forced to wash and clean the filth of the streets. Below, right is pictured a despondent orphan surveying the ruins of his home wondering where his next bread and shelter will come from.



ferocity that bodies are simply heaped on the streets to be carted away, in scenes reminiscent of the Black Plague. With his bread ration one-third that allotted to Poles, his purchases continued to hours when stocks are gone, and no scouring for food outside the ghetto walls permitted, how is the Jew to eat? Sweeping through the horror-ridden ghettos at this moment are German mobile extermination squads (Ver-nichtungskollonen) which kill the feeble, aged, and infirm.

This ruthless policy is reflected in the depopulation of ghettos such as at Warsaw, once crowded with 500,000 victims of Hitlerite rule, now harboring less than 40,000. In Cracow 4000 Jews remain of the city's original 60,000. A similarly horrifying picture is drawn for every country within the Nazi orbit. Of 2,800,000 in Poland in February, 1942, at least a million and a half have been slaughtered; 200,000 of our kinsfolk in 1939 have been reduced to 40,000 at the present. So goes the dread roster, Belgium, from 85,000 to 8000. Netherlands, 180,000 to 60,000. Greece, Austria, Rumania, Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania. In all, it has been estimated that by December, 1942 almost 2,000,000 Jews had been slaughtered.

Synagogues Desecrated

Not only do the beasts wipe out the Jews in body, they are also trampling his spirit. The leading synagogues of Europe are either destroyed or converted into latrines, scrolls of the Torah are desecrated wholesale, religious libraries and educational institutions are liquidated. Further, observance of the Sabbath and "Schechitah" regulations are forbidden. To panic religious communities, (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

United Nations Must Act Before It Is Too Late

March 4, 1943.

Before the outbreak of World War II those countries now included in the United Nations contented themselves largely with token acts to alleviate Jewish persecution in Germany. The American "White Paper" recently issued by the State Department speaks of representations made to the Nazi Government through Ambassador Dodd against anti-Jewish excesses.

The Evian Conference and subsequent appointment of Commissioner MacDonald by the League of Nations to administer the refugee problem did not improve the lot of the Jew significantly. All during this period, 1933-1942, passivity was justified on the grounds that German anti-Semitism, was an "internal problem" in which other nations had no call to interfere.

Events Contradict Argument

Today that tenuous argument stands contradicted by events. It is clear that anti-Semitism played an important role in the Realpolitik of German aggression, that the flogging of one Jew in Lisau was organically bound up with the attack on Poland. President Roosevelt in his many pronouncements on the polar separation of the ideologies for which the United Nations and the Axis powers are respectively struggling, has recognized this fact. "We are fighting," he has declared, "not only for ourselves, but for all men."

Why, then, has not one solid

step been taken to aid us in our distress? How can nations which profess consecration to justice and decency witness the extinction of innocent millions without lifting a finger to stay the bloodshed? And concrete action is feasible, as will be developed in another section of this issue.

Sympathy Expressed By Leading Figures

It is true that prominent individuals, some of them in government, have expressed warm sympathy. Thus, we find such names among signers of a "Proclamation on the Moral Rights of Stateless and Palestinian Jews" as Major-General Edward F. McGlechin, Admiral A. J. Hepburn; Prentiss Brown; Senators Capper, Herring Johnson, Thomas; Representatives Bender, Gearhart, Holland, Traynor; Thurman Arnold, among many hundreds of leaders in state, church, finance, and education.

Yet, to quote the very words of the statement they signed, "To commiserate is not enough. Our (the American people) pity will not stay the doom of millions more. To pride ourselves on tolerance and goodwill and to make predictions and promises that after the war somehow or other everybody and everything will naturally slip back into place, is evasion of harrowing reality. We will be judged guilty if we do not change our present remote attitude to a positive, bold course of moral action.

"Darkness is spreading over the world. But it is not yet (Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Fish Stories

By A. KARP

December 11, 1941

—Say, Chatzkel O'Brien, I hear you got all A's last year. Congratulations. Boy, you must have studied plenty to knock off those marks.

—Not me, Abe. I know that you boys at Yeshiva study day and night to get good grades. But me, I never study.

—Never study?

—Yep. I got a system. Of course it wouldn't work at Yeshiva. You boys are too conscientious and your profs wouldn't fall for this system.

—Sounds interesting. What is your system?

—Well. I get my grades scientifically. I figure this way. At the beginning of the semester I put myself down for an F, because at that time I know nothing of the course and what's more important, the prof doesn't know me yet. But watch me now. I raise my mark from an F to an A without opening a book.

—First, I sit myself in the lecture room, where the prof can't miss seeing me. That raises the grade to at least a D.

—How do you figure that?

—Very simple. No prof will admit that anyone who sat in his class for a whole semester, didn't gain enough knowledge to deserve at least a D. But of course you at Yeshiva must study.

—Now that the mark's up to a D, what?

—My next rule is never to read the text.

—Never read the text?

—Exactly. Everybody reads the text. It's expected of you—but it does you no good besides teaching you the subject matter. But not me. I read the footnotes! And when the prof or a student says something, I pop up with an unimportant fact—and the prof thinks that I not only read the original sources, but also wrote some of 'em. Next I come into the class. I sit down. I look up at the prof, with the same expression as my kid brother looks at Gene Autry. By this time I'm considered a student who takes a sincere interest in his work. That's good for a C already—and I haven't even spoken to the prof yet.

—But what do you do when the prof asks you about the assignment?

—Who says he does? I never

give him a chance! Before he has a chance to pop the two-dollar question, I snap out:

"Pardon me, Professor Whipple, but do you agree with the text and why are you right?"

Well, when the prof gets through calling the author biased, illiterate, incompetent, impotent, and a wife beater—very diplomatically I suggest the prof write a text. He hems and haws a little, complains about lack of time—but already I am hovering between a C and a B. It's so easy. And you guys at Yeshiva have to study!

—Go on, and then what?

—The prof then starts expounding his own theories and philosophies. I look at him and agree.

Now I am not only a conscientious student, but I am also a profound thinker who has grasped the very essence of the subject—for don't I agree with the prof? Already I am good for a B. And you poor fellows at Yeshiva have to study.

Now I come to a most important part of my system. The prof expounds a theory of infinite wisdom and epoch-making importance. How do I know all that? Very simple. It's the prof's

own theory! I half close my eyes—that makes it look like I'm in deep thought. I raise my hand and—

"Professor Whipple, could you please repeat that, so that I can record it in my notes, in its entirety?"

The prof's look of frustration turns into one of intellectual triumph. I am not only a conscientious student and a deep thinker, but I also show a mature sense of discrimination. Already an A is within easy grasp. And you, boys at Yeshiva, have to study!

—Then what?

—At the end of the period I rush up to the prof, ask him to clarify his brilliant theory, and marvel that he hasn't taken his rightful place with Einstein and Dewey.

I now possess a keen mind, I am a conscientious student and have an infallible sense of humor. In short I have the qualities of a true A student. You have, however, noticed that I have done no reading, and know nothing of my subject matter. But I get my A's. And you fellows . . .

—At Yeshiva have to study!

Declining Deferment To War With Nazis

April 30, 1942

Because I have been barraged by the inevitable question as to what prompted me to waive my clerical exemption, I feel it necessary at this time to state briefly the considerations that impelled me to this course.

First, let me make it quite clear as to how I feel about the exemption granted divinity students. I am mindful of the fact that the exemption granted a student at a theological seminary presents peculiar problems to him. While the government may recognize his privileged status and free him from military service, the student may often wonder whether he has a right to benefit by this law. It is thus, ultimately up to the student himself to decide what he ought to do in the best interests of his country.

I, personally, have felt for a long time that the war we are waging is too far-reaching in importance to allow myself to continue with my studies as in normal times. Since the outcome of this war will vitally affect me, my family, my friends, as well as my country and my people, I felt I ought to take a part in its prosecution until victory is achieved. My place, I believed, was in the armed forces, together with the large majority of American young men who are without dependents and defense jobs.

As one who was born in a country now laid waste by the Nazi hordes, I am deeply appreciative of the privileges of being an American, and mindful of the duties and responsibilities that American citizenship involves.

As a Jew I am fighting for the termination of the sufferings of my people, all over the world, and for the safety and independence of the Jewish

Homeland. Aware of the religious heritage of my people, I am proud to continue its tradition as a fighter for universal justice and peace.

Norman Samson

Nazi's Atrocities Threaten Jewry

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 1)
rabbis have been martyred by the hundreds. Immediate steps essential to save Jews to remain everywhere in Nazi-occupied Europe we are faced by extinction. Great as may be the temptation to yield to despair, there must be no surrender. Unless immediate steps are taken THERE WILL BE NO JEWISH PEOPLE IN THE NAZI REALM TO SAVE! Today is for action, tomorrow, for weeping.

January 13, 1944

The concept of self-sacrifice is one which has at once baffled and inspired men throughout the centuries. The weak in spirit could not understand it; the strong in spirit grasped it and felt it and lived it.

For self-sacrifice is essentially irrational. The use of our reason and mental mechanism would perhaps lead us to choose the better part of valor. The giving of one's self to a cause which transcends the self is possible only through the spirit, which likewise transcends the self.

Chaplain Louis Werfel was one of these men of mighty spirit. In him the call to fight for the cause of human dignity and freedom was not a matter of syllogisms and sorites. Without hesitation, without mental reservations, without cold, logical consideration of the pros and cons, he joined the fighting forces of democracy

YC-RIETS Condemn Hitler Call For Action For Jews

March 4, 1943

We, the students of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, and of the Yeshiva College, raise our voices in solemn protest against the iniquitous silence and callous passivity on the part of the United Nations, in the face of total annihilation of all the Jews on the continent of Europe.

Hitler and his accomplices in crime have committed themselves to a policy of barbarous extermination, the magnitude of which is unparalleled in the annals of human history. Millions of Jews have already met a martyred death in the German slaughterhouses; millions more are facing imminent destruction at the hands of the ruthless Nazi butchers.

We, citizens of a free country where the torch of freedom still burns with unabated intensity, cannot resign ourselves to the belief that the conscience of mankind has become so morally numb as to view with equanimity the total obliteration of a people. For the Jews do not bleed alone. Israel's wounds are the wounds of all mankind.

In view of the aforementioned we demand that:

- 1) Immediate negotiations be started through the good offices of the Vatican or a neutral country, for the immediate release of all Jews imprisoned on the continent of Europe.
- 2) That the gates of Palestine, the Jewish national home, be thrown open to these innocent victims as a haven of refuge. All restrictions on immigration must be lifted.
- 3) That the governments of the United Nations impress the Germans that acts of atrocities against the Jews will result in immediate retaliation.

We appeal to the leaders and statesmen of the justice loving nations of the world to act now while there is yet time. Recent reports from reliable sources indicate that thousands of Jews can be saved from the inferno created by the Nazi hordes.

If the United Nations fail to act now, they will have placed an indelible stigma on themselves second only to the barbarism of the instigators and perpetrators themselves. Mere expressions of pity, sympathy, and commiseration are but empty gestures and a hollow mockery if they are not translated into concrete action.

In regaining the lost soul of the world let us not, G-d forbid, discover that in the process, we have, by our own indifference, lost our own.

Siegelman In West Germany Studies New Anti Semitism

February 18, 1960

Abraham Siegelman, '60, reporter for THE COMMENTATOR, has returned from West Germany after studying its anti-Semitic problem.

After meeting with Press Consul Rudiger Von Wechmar of

the West German Federal Republic embassy, Mr. Siegelman left by plane for Bonn, Tuesday, January 26.

Full journalistic rights and complete freedom of movement had been guaranteed by the West German government, which paid for the two-week investigation.

The results of Mr. Siegelman's report are based primarily upon interviews with German College students and townspeople. THE COMMENTATOR correspondent was particularly interested in the reaction of German state investigation in anti-semitism and during the War II period.

synagogue in 1959, a wide wave of incidents in thirty-four have been reported since the

World's Silence Must Be Broken

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 5)
dark enough not to recognize a brother. We will not fall so shamefully. For a single injustice in any cause is unjust and only justice is the guarantee of victory."

From his enemies the Jew knows he can expect nothing but death. Bewilderedly he turns to his friends and finds silence.

Call Of The Spirit

and liberty. It was truly a call of the spirit.

The fact that the "Flying Rabbi" was a graduate of our own institution, whose fundamental and very life are of the spirit, is all the more significant. To us, the students of Yeshiva, Rabbi Werfel's death brings stark realities of war in support of a message we have emphasized again: We must rededicate our energies to the successful prosecution of the war on the battlefield and on the home front. We must work for a speedy victory to end the wasting of human life. And above all, we must ensure a post-war world wherein this will never happen again, we must go to the root of the world's cancer and destroy it.

Surely, this is the most appropriate memorial to all soldiers of freedom and to Rabbi Werfel. May his soul rest in peace.

Caps On Sale Tomorrow Must Be Worn Monday

March 17, 1937

All class caps will arrive tomorrow and will be placed on sale at the Co-op store, Lester M. Silverman, manager of the store, announced today. According to the regulations announced recently by the class cap committee, all undergraduates must wear the caps during their stay in the building.

The regulations go into effect on Monday, and by that time all students are expected to have procured the required headgear. The price of the caps will be 35 cents, Silverman said.

Yeshiva's Achievement College To University

December 1, 1946

New York, N.Y.—Expansion of Yeshiva into a university, the first to be established in the long history of the Jewish people outside of the Holy Land, and the addition of new graduate and undergraduate schools designed to make constructive and unprecedented contributions to American and Jewish education, was announced recently by Dr. Samuel Belkin, President, and Samuel Levy, Chairman, Board of Directors of Yeshiva University.

The action approving the corporate change-of-name from its present name, Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College to Yeshiva University, with the right to confer six additional higher degrees, was authorized by the New York State Board of Regents at its last meeting, Dr. Belkin disclosed.

"In the development of the University," Dr. Belkin said, "we shall be guided by the same philosophy which has piloted our institution for more than fifty years, that is, not merely to duplicate any of the existing educational facilities of the great seats of higher learning."

"Yeshiva has endeavored, in its own way, to serve the communal, educational and religious needs of American Jewry and thus assist in the creation of a harmonious blending between the cultural heritage of our American democracy and the ancient spiritual traditions of Israel."

So as not to duplicate courses already in existence at local universities, Yeshiva has worked out bases for cooperation with metropolitan colleges and universities, and professional schools, whereby students attending the graduate schools of Yeshiva will be able to take courses also at these institutions and vice-versa, Dr. Belkin announced.

The action by the State Board permits Yeshiva to carry out its planned program of expansion, which is aimed at the graduate level primarily. This plan includes the opening of graduate schools of Community Administration and Social Research, Education, Adult Education, and a Graduate Department of Mathematics.

Fischel Fund Contributes

Initial steps have already been taken to insure the operation of these schools through a \$5,000,000 endowment and expansion drive underway. Already the proposed Summer School of Higher Jewish Studies has been formed under grant from the Harry Fischel Foundation. The Foundation, through its President, Harry Fischel, has made available a contribution of \$10,000 in perpetuity to finance this school.

Discussing the prototypical characteristics of the new schools, Dr. Belkin declared he believes the School of Community Administration to be of great importance, since there exists no similar Jewish institution for the training of such leadership on the graduate level.

It is planned to enlarge the present Teachers Institute into a School of Religious Education offering Bachelor's Degrees in Religious Education and Hebrew Literature.

Courses to Train Leaders

To raise the standards of Jewish education throughout the country, the School of Education will concern itself with research as well as the training of administrative, supervisory, and teaching personnel and granting the master's and doctor's degrees.

Dr. Belkin added that the decision to expand was prompted by the need for training Jewish leaders in these fields, fully aware of their Jewish heritage and able to serve communities and educational institutions in all parts of the world.

Seven Departments In Operation

Located in a \$2,500,000 structure at Amsterdam Avenue and 186th Street, New York City, Yeshiva at present houses the following departments:

1. Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary—offering an intensive and comprehensive course of study in Jewish subjects leading to ordination as a Rabbi.

2. Yeshiva College—the only College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in the world under Jewish auspices. Offers the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science (B.A. and B.S.). This department is headed by Dr. Moses L. Isaacs.

3. Bernard Revel Graduate School—devoted to research in Semitic Languages and Literatures and related subjects and open to college graduates qualified in Hebrew and Semitic studies; offers courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature (D.H.L.). Directed by Dr. Jacob I. Hartstein, in charge of the Graduate activities.

4. Teachers Institute—providing a six-year course of training in Jewish learning and pedagogy for prospective teachers in the Hebrew schools of the country. Headed by Dr. Pinkhos Churgin.

5. Harry Fischel School of Higher Jewish Studies—a summer school of higher Jewish studies. A graduate department.

6. Talmudical Academy—the preparatory department of the college offering an accredited high school academic course of study leading to a diploma. Headed by Dr. Shelley R. Safir.

7. Institute of Mathematics—conducts public lectures, maintains mathematical exhibits and aims at the humanization and popularization of mathematics and its teaching. Publishes Scripta Mathematica, a quarterly devoted to the philosophy and history of mathematics, and also publishes numerous mathematical works being used in many colleges and universities. Headed by Prof. Jekuthiel Ginsburg.

To meet the increased enrollment, and eliminate time consumed by travel, a Brooklyn branch of Talmudical Academy was opened at the beginning of the academic year at 1060 President Avenue. This school offers a course of study similar to that offered at the New York branch.

On Roosevelt's Death

April 17, 1946

One year ago this Friday, April 12, the entire freedom loving world was plunged into a well of grief by the sudden death of one of the greatest statesmen and personalities the history of mankind had produced, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-first president of the United States.

We have not as yet attained the cold objectivity and clarity of vision necessary for a critical evaluation of his accomplishments within their historical perspective, but there are certain immutable facts that can be stated with a maximum of certainty.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt took over the reins of government in 1933 at a time when the whole economy of the nation was in a state of chaos as a result of the great crash of '29, and the greatest nation on earth was in a state of abysmal fear. In his inaugural address he restored the faith of the people, and with a series of lightning-like moves, made a start toward setting the economy of the nation back on its feet.

Opportunistic as to means but tenaciously consistent as to ends, he was often severely criticized by both the liberal and reactionary elements of the country's political physiognomy for his frequent compromises with the right and the radical direction of his social and economic policies. The end in all cases was the same—the freeing of the common man from the shackles of economic and social servitude and the preservation of the democratic

philosophy of living.

Possessed with vision akin to that of the prophets of old, Roosevelt was quick to recognize the threat to world peace inherent in both the German and Japanese philosophies, and warned the world in his famous "quarantine the aggressors" speech in 1937. His vision was substantiated and the defeat of the Axis powers is an everlasting testament to his greatness.

But of equal interest to us as human beings that feel as well as think was his consistently firm stand against intolerance and his devotion to the creation of goodwill and brotherhood among the peoples of the world. In the face of the revivals of such organizations as the Christian Front and the Ku Klux Klan, the rejection of a permanent FEPC bill by Congress, and more recently, the outrageous May Quinn decision, it behooves all Americans to reaffirm their belief once again in the following words of a great humanitarian:

"We are a nation of many nationalities, many races, many religions—bound together by a single unity, the unity of freedom and equality. Whosoever seeks to set one nationality against another, seeks to degrade all nationalities. Whoever seeks to set one race against another seeks to enslave all races. Whoever seeks to set one religion against another seeks to destroy all religion. I am fighting for a free America—for a country in which all men and women have equal right to liberty and justice."

Maybe I'm
Wrong

Raising The Iron Curtain
On YC Dramatic Show

By LOUIS BERNSTEIN

February 20, 1947

Before going to the core of my subject, which is dramatics, I would like to state for the record, that never before in my three and one-half year stay at Yeshiva, have faculty-student relations been at such a pleasant level. The faculty members of the committee, Professors Litman, Hurwitz, and Luchins, indicated their interests in the students from their earliest association with the school.

Also for the record, I would like to state that both Dean Isaacs and Dr. Belkin have shown a healthy interest in student activities, by financing such student functions as the handbook, trips to intercollegiate functions, and a large part of the basketball team's expenses.

Council Support

It is, therefore, difficult for us to mar these relationships by presenting the case for dramatics. It is all the more difficult when we already know that an adverse decision has now been

reached and that there will be no production. A compensating factor, however, is the support of my general thesis by the Executive and Student Councils.

We are very sorry that this particular occasion must be the first time in the history of Dr. Belkin's administration that we must strongly criticize one of his policies.

War Casualty

To understand the problem, we must go back three years when, in the second year of Dr. Belkin's administration, the student leaders were told that no production would be allowed that year. Although Dr. Belkin himself never said so, other responsible members of the administration emphatically stated that war circumstances had pressured the school to come to such a decision. It was with this consideration in mind, that the student body acquiesced to their decision.

At the war's conclusion, an attempt was made to revivify the Dramatic Society. The faculty unanimously declared that dra-

matics was an extra-curricular activity of major educational importance.

S.O.Y. Aroused

The reason that the question flared so brightly this year was the determination of student leaders to state their case. Their hand was forced a bit when the S.O.Y., usually as dormant as a churchmouse, decided suddenly that this concerned them too. At a special meeting, marked by challenges of votes and even the very constitutionality of the proceedings, it was decided, hypocritically in my humble opinion, that it was wrong to have a show in the building, but perfectly legitimate outside.

I, for one, strenuously opposed the placing of such an alternative on the college ballot, because I felt that our religious convictions are not altered by the circumstances that we happen to find ourselves in.

Student Body Approves

The smear campaign that followed was, to say the least, disgraceful. Both the editor and president of Student Council were later linked to the examination week episodes. Aspersions were cast on some of the "smichas" of former members of the Dramatic Society. In spite of all this, almost 70% of the student body indicated its approval of a dramatic production.

As I view the question, the role of the college in the Yeshiva is really the issue. For those who traditionally oppose dramatics, other extra-curricular activities are at best only necessary evils to be uprooted at the earliest opportunity. Some stated that college learning should be strictly confined to the classroom.

Inconsistent Logic

As we told Dr. Belkin, we could not agree with any of the reasons advanced against dramatics. If "bitul Torah" is the

Decay - Logue

Purim, 1959

1. I am Baal-kin, thy God-ian who hath brought thee from out of town into the fertile plains of Hog-Wash-a-ton Heights.

2. Thou shalt not make any Assistant Dean before me.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy God-ian in vein—you might get the habit.

4. Remember the Sabbath minyan to keep it holy; six days shalt thou sleep but on the seventh shalt thou snore.

5. Honor thy professor and thy proctor—the mark you make may be your own.

6. Thou shalt not destroy small beings or they may destroy thee.

7. Thou shalt not date grim girls.

8. Thou shalt not finagle.

9. Thou shalt not bear false Tsitsis.

10. Thou shalt not covet other theological systems like Princeton, Yale and Harvard which also like Sin-theism, etcetera, etcetera.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

YESHIVA CELEBRATES BIRTH OF THE NEW JEWISH STATE

December 11, 1947

The dream of a Jewish state is rapidly approaching reality. The eyes of the world are focused on Eretz Yisroel. What sort of edifice the nation which gave birth to the Ten Commandments will raise. We must show that the people of the Book can put the ideals of that Book into practice.

Our task is not an easy one, but we dare not fall short. The main prerequisite for this job is that every group which claims to represent our people must contribute to the new state in a positive manner. No such group can withdraw its support nor can it remain neutral in this undertaking. We will no longer tolerate any group which will boycott the government of our state because it does not see eye to eye with it on certain policies.

This is no longer a time for bickering or factional animosities. All differences must be straightened out over a conference table with the spirit of compromise prevailing. The pogroms and massacres of the past make it imperative that we capitalize on this opportunity.

Hundreds of thousands of our brethren

in Europe and Cyprus have announced their intentions of immigrating to Palestine. In order to enable the land to support these immigrants, the proposed Jordan Valley Authority must become a reality. This is just one project where outside aid will be needed by the Yishuv. American Jews must contribute both money and talent to the building up of the homeland.

Every Yeshiva boy, every Jew who is a member of a Zionist organization should join one immediately, as it is through such groups that our aid will be sought. The Zionist organizations, on the other hand, will have to revise their powers somewhat so that the Jews of Palestine must be permitted to govern themselves without any outside interference.

There is much work to be done, but people who have dreamed of a Jewish state for thousands of years should not spare any effort to realize their dream. We are indeed fortunate to have lived to see the foundations set up for the embryonic state. Perhaps this time our age-old cry of "next year in Jerusalem" will be fulfilled.

—W.H.

Rabbi Samuel Brodt Applauds Decision Asserts It Will Revitalize Jewry's Soul

December 11, 1947

"The laws appertaining to blessings of thanksgiving prescribe that the blessing shall be made at the consummation of the prayed-for event." Rabbi Samuel Brodt reminded a victory-flushed audience of faculty and students, celebrating the United Nations decision to partition Palestine. A pre-war leader of the Polish Mizrachi, Rabbi Brodt spoke in Yiddish before a joint Yeshiva-Teachers Institute assembly held December 2 in the Harry Fishel Synagogue.

The vicissitudes of creating a Jewish state, the rabbi indicated, should be the prime consideration henceforth. The blessings of thanksgiving, he said, would be more appropriately offered after the Jewish state had come into being.

The speaker drew hope from Akiba Ben Joseph's famous affirmation of faith in the days of the Roman occupation, when he said that as the evil aspects of the prophecies had been fulfilled, so too would the favorable aspects receive accomplishment. "With six million gone," he said, "we can allow ourselves the hope that the favorable prophecies are now unfolding." **Decries Dissipation of Energy**

"The United Nations awarded us in proportion to what we built. We ought to reproach ourselves for not building more."

Rabbi Brodt, who was once a member of his native country's parliament, declared that "all that we built in the Diaspora in the last two thousand years was taken away." He decried "the dissipation of Jewish energies in alien lands."

"Israel's religious genius was stultified in strange vineyards. The Jewish state will restore the soul which the Diaspora vitiated."

The other speaker was Nathan Bulman '46, a senior rab-

binical student. He hailed the U.N. vote as opening a new chapter in Jewish history. Concluding, he quoted from Judah

Halevi's poetry which, he said, epitomized the Jewish love for the Holy Land. Mr. Bulman also spoke in Yiddish.

Spirited Teachers Institute Meeting Joyfully Greet Yishuv Independence

December 11, 1947

An assembly, unanimously acclaimed as the most stirring and memorable in the annals of the Teachers Institute, took place on Sunday, November 30, 1947 in Rm. 404.

Called by the administration of the Teachers Institute to celebrate the victory of the partition proposal in the United Nations General Assembly and the rebirth of a Jewish state in Palestine, the gathering outdid itself in spirited singing of Hebrew songs led by Phillip Arian '50 and energetic dancing of the traditional Hora.

The purpose of the assembly was most ably summed up in a few words by Dr. Pinkhos Churgin, dean of the Teachers Institute, prefacing the reading of two paragraphs from the Psalms and the blessing of "Shehechiyonu."

A Day For Joy

Dr. Churgin, visibly moved, told the hushed audience, "The dream of two thousand years has now been realized. The aspirations of two thousand years of exile have now been brought to fruition. . . . This is a day for joy, indeed. You are the builders of the Jewish nation. It is your joy. Long live Israel."

After the zestful singing of the "Hatikva" and "Techezakna" the assembly was adjourned, but would not break up. Instead, it transferred itself to the halls outside the assembly room, where the spirited dancing of the Hora continued unabated to

the inspiring refrain "Manachnu—Yisrael."

From the halls, the crowd of students streamed down to the lobby in front of Dr. Belkin's office, where the singing and dancing were energetically resumed. Dr. Belkin, who appeared for a moment in response to insistent demand, addressed a few words to the students.

Looking Backwards

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2)

phenomenon in the history of the College and student activities. That a tradition so deeply rooted in the atmosphere of Yeshiva could be violated by an immature and struggling young newspaper was merely another omen that even greater surprises were yet in store for the institution. Needless to say, the predictions have long since been realized, as even the most pessimistic will testify.

As the report goes out that this issue will be the last for the semester, the greatest sigh of relief will probably be heaved by the Administration. Theirs has truly been a trying position. To witness after years of rugged individualism in institutional affairs the development in one year of an articulate study body is no very soothing tonic, any college authorities will testify. Especially is this true when a student body has been as meek and complacent for such a period of years as in Yeshiva and Yeshiva College.

The fact that students had many ideas to suggest was always realized by the authorities. But the sudden evolution from

Raising The Iron Curtain On YC Dramatic Show

(Continued from Page 8, Col. 5) reason, then statistics easily prove that much more time is spent by The Commentator staff and the baseball team than that which is put into a dramatic production.

We agree with the point in Dr. Belkin's prospectus which maintains that it is not the purpose of Yeshiva to produce actors. The record speaks for itself — not one former member is, or ever was, on the professional stage. But following the same logic, neither is it the purpose of Yeshiva to produce cage stars.

So, the issue simply boils down to bringing in the outside public and the unfavorable publicity attached to it by a few people, who are constantly searching for an exposed spot in Yeshiva's armor to sink their sadistic claws. As the Executive Council told Dr. Belkin, there was nothing to a Dramatic Society production that we were ashamed to show to our parents, relatives, and yes — our girl friends.

Baseless Slander

We were willing to limit the publicity attached to the show. Rather than something being wrong with the show, there is something wrong with the people who have never seen one and yet find grounds to attack it on baseless rumor. We wonder what concern it is of theirs, if a group of Yeshiva College students produce a "Yellow Jack" or a "Wilson".

In fairness to Dr. Belkin, I state here that the president has been opposed to the show for twelve years now, but we have every reason to believe that vicious pressure must have added to his determination to oppose the wishes of the student body, something we know

he dislikes doing.

Yeshiva's Public

A special inter-departmental committee was created immediately after the abolition of dramatics. At the very first meeting, the president of Student Council broached the entire controversy. Dean Sar, Dr. Belkin's representative, explained that Yeshiva must concern itself with public opinion. On being pressed, he admitted that Yeshiva's public was the Agudath Harabbonim. Rabbi Burack, Yeshiva faculty representative then told the committee that at a recent Agudath Harabbonim convention, Yeshiva was specifically criticized for dramatics.

This is not the first time that the Agudath Harabbonim has been mentioned in The Commentator. From almost the very first issue, the first editor criticized them for their isolationist detachment from Zionist endeavors in Palestine. At another time, they were hit hard for attempting to pressure the institution's board of directors on a matter which was none of their business.

My purpose is not to uncover old wounds. Neither do I propose to ask if Yeshiva College dramatics was the only suitable topic for discussion when kosher butcher shops were engaged in selling black market meat. But I do ask, what right have they, or any pressure group for that matter, to concern themselves with the affairs of the Yeshiva College Student Council?

There will be no dramatic production this year. For many of the seniors, it is a bitter pill to swallow. In our ranks are the last few who participated in a production. But hopefully we still look forward to the day when the curtain will rise again in the Lampport Auditorium.

January 10, 1940

CATS WANTED

While lecturing to his Freshman students recently, Mr. Linn was disturbed by the movements of a mouse which had climbed into the wastebasket near his desk and was frantically trying to free itself. "Mr. Katz," the instructor quietly asked a student, "will you please dispose of the mouse?" And it was not until Mr. Katz returned smilingly to the room that most students realized the appropriateness of the request.

rank suggestion to placing the issue in the open where the problem could no longer be evaded, climaxed the fears of the Administration. The old methods of allowing the requests to die from old age or circumlocution suddenly became as out-moded as the horse in the Machine Age. In fact, the solution of the past turned out to be a definite liability in treating with the exigencies of the present, for the more an issue was drowned in verbiage, the more the fundamental points were brought into direct relief.

Calling faculty meetings to cope with this new and insidious force known as THE COMMENTATOR proved to no avail, for there could be only one solution — facing the problem squarely.

If THE COMMENTATOR has succeeded in initiating this new and only logical method, its mission has been fulfilled not only to the students but to the Administration as well. The cases of delirium tremens that visited the authorities before each issue as rumors of the forthcoming "fiery" editorials flew thick and fast "will not have been in vain."

High Court Sets Execution Date Rosenbergs Killed Fri. Evening

October 8, 1953

By ALEX HOFFER

The United States Supreme Court, on Friday noon, June 19, 1953, vacated the stay of execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, granted by Justice William O. Douglas. Judge Irving Kaufman's sentence was to remain: the execution was to be held before midnight of June 20, 1953, at Sing Sing Prison.

"I heard the news via radio on Friday noon," said Rabbi Irving Koslowe, Sing Sing prison chaplain and spiritual guide of the Westchester Jewish Center in Mamaroneck. "I left for Sing Sing immediately, knowing that the execution would take place sometime on Friday or Saturday."

Arriving at Sing Sing about 12:30 p.m., Rabbi Koslowe, an alumnus of Yeshiva and New York Universities, went to the office of Warden Wilfred L. Denno. Here the rabbi joined a group of federal and state officials discussing the impending execution.

Requests Sabbath Observance

When the question was raised on holding the execution at 11:00 o'clock on Friday night, Rabbi Koslowe proposed that it be held instead on Saturday night before midnight. He recalled, "No Christian was ever executed in New York State on Sunday; why execute Jews on the Sabbath?" The rabbi did not wish to imply that Sabbath observance now assumed more or less significance to the Rosenbergs. In keeping with Talmudic teachings, he was merely pleading for the extension of human life, no matter how brief.

The chaplain cited that the postponement would still meet Judge Kaufman's decision. In addition, there was always the chance that the doomed pair might talk at the last moment.

"Please do not give the impression that the chaplain sets the time of execution in any way," Rabbi Koslowe cautioned this writer. "The warden and other people consulting me were doing so unofficially since there was a religious problem involved. There were other con-

siderations, too."

In the course of the discussion, Rabbi Koslowe was asked whether he would object if the execution were to take place at 8:00 p.m. on Friday. This would have been before the Sabbath began.

Rosenberg's Denial

"I couldn't have had any objections," declared Rabbi Koslowe. "I did insist, however, that if this new time schedule was set out of deference for the Sabbath, it would be best to retain the original schedule at 11 p.m., since Jewish law waives Sabbath observance for the consideration of lengthening human life."

Rabbi Koslowe, recommended to the prison chaplaincy by the New York Board of Rabbis and appointed by Governor Dewey in 1950, submitted the above information to the authorities. Then he proceeded to the condemned cells to be with the Rosenbergs. At three p.m., in the condemned cells, he received a call from the warden telling him that the executions were set for eight p.m. The chaplain informed the Rosenbergs and remained in the "death-house" straight through until after the executions.

The newspapers reported that the executions were held at 8:00 p.m. Friday to avoid an execution on the Jewish Sabbath. Commenting on the report, a foreign non-Communist newspaper called this "sadistic puritanism."

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Alfred Parker Named Chief YU Culinarist

February 14, 1958

A former Austrian immigrant who was introduced to the culinary arts 20 years ago in a Swiss refugee camp and who has since prepared more than 20,000 meals, has been appointed general manager of the Yeshiva University Dining Rooms, it was announced by Dr. Samuel Belkin, president.

He is Vienna-born Alfred Parker, a burly, cheerful chef, whose main preoccupation for the past few months has been satisfying the palates of students at Stern College for Women. Parker will now assume the management of Yeshiva University's new cafeteria at 2501 Amsterdam Avenue, as well as that of Stern College's cafeteria.

Fled to Switzerland

Initially aspiring to a career as an engineer, Parker received the equivalent of two years of college engineering credit in Vienna, but the Nazi entrance into Austria in 1938 forced him to flee to Switzerland. There, while living in a special immigrants' camp, he worked in the camp's kitchen and quickly developed an appreciation for cooking. He subsequently received his chef's diploma in Lucerne in 1945 at the Swiss Hotel School.

The end of World War II brought Parker to the United States. He immediately began work as a chef in the Hotel

Marseilles, in New York City, which housed new immigrants to the U.S., and has served as a chef at numerous Jewish resort hotels, camps and schools, specializing exclusively in kosher cooking.

The new cafeteria manager attended the Brooklyn Community College, where he qualified as a *gardemanger*, manager and steward.

Parker estimates that he has prepared more than 20,000 meals in his 20 years behind the stove.



Chef Alfred Parker

However, his association with YU through Stern College has been among his most satisfying experiences, he said.

Different Problems

"Of course, I'm prepared for a different set of problems than those which I've had at Stern College," Parker speculated. "Cooking for a college of young women means keeping an eye on the calorie chart and aiding the engaged and married ones in planning menus and learning recipes. I imagine the fellows at YU will be more concerned with the thickness of their steak than with its caloric content."

His interests not solely confined to the kitchen, the enterprising chef is a budding Wall Street financier. He has attended classes in investment at Hunter and Brooklyn Colleges.

Parker resides in Brooklyn with his wife, Regina, and their 12-year-old son, Charles.

Eyewitness In Israel Tells Of Bomb Blast In Knesset

November 13, 1957

By NORMAN A. BLOOM

Special Correspondent

JERUSALEM, October 29 (Delayed in Transit) — I was in the Knesset building when the attempt was made to assassinate the Israeli Cabinet.

At 6:15 p.m. today, I was sitting in the waiting room of the Knesset when the noise of an exploding grenade rocked the building. Outside, guards dressed in their khaki frantically ran calling for doctors. The sound of sirens soon shrilled through the air as ambulances and police cars began streaking in from all directions. Crowds — multitudes — all bewildered — came running in from all sides.

"What happened? What happened?" they dumbfoundedly asked. "Some people were injured inside! But whom?" Tension began to mount as the crowd milled around frantically trying to find out, above all, "is the 'boss' okay? Is B-G all right?"

There he was — B-G — just walking out through the Knesset entrance, a cocky and confident look on his face. Yeah! I guess he's okay. But wait — look at his arm! I did look at his arm — his right arm. The sleeve was slightly torn and pulled upwards. Blood was streaming down onto his hand. I looked up at his face again — that same expression was still there. Whew! At least he's okay.

B-G's car drove away and then the Knesset doors were opened wide. That meant only one thing — the next victim wasn't going to walk out; he was going to be carried out. Sure enough — a man, his face and chest covered with blood was being taken out on a stretcher. The word went through the crowd: "It's Moshe Shapiro, Minister of Religion!" A kind of chill ran through my body. About an hour before, I had been watching the debate

and there on the Knesset floor I had seen Moshe Shapiro quietly seated at the Cabinet table. After about a half hour, he got up and walked off the floor. I left the visitor's gallery soon afterwards. I didn't go back. Shapiro, I guess, did. His stretcher was now being put into the ambulance.

Moshe Carmel, Minister of Transportation, was next. He was also carried — though not on a stretcher. He looked pretty well shaken up. He was put into the same ambulance with Moshe Shapiro and both were taken away.

Next to come out was Mrs. Golda Meir, Foreign Minister. We now could expect the worst. But she was far from it — she walked out — with help, however. Her right leg was bandaged and blood was oozing out from between her toes. It was a gory sight. There were probably more to come; the grenade seemed to have been too successful.

Sure enough the doors were opened again. But wait! A slow roar went up. What was happening? This time a man was desperately being pulled through the doors.

"It's him — the assassin!" the crowd shouted.

I could detect the embryonic frenzy of a developing mob. They began closing in. A feeling of hate and revenge seemed to grip and swell through all of us as the ring tightened. If only we could get closer to him . . .

The police stepped in and quickly dispersed us. Some blows were landed on the would be assassin before he was whisked away in a police van. I waited around a little longer but it became more and more apparent that the grenade's toll would remain at four.

And as the crowds began to wither away, I still had firmly imprinted in my mind that look — the expression of B-G's, the wounded "Son of the Lion." It really told so much.



The site of the proposed College classroom building.

From Pre-Med To MD

By "DR." YEHUDI FELMAN

December 24, 1958

By "DR." YEHUDI FELMAN

(Ed. Note: This survey is the first of a series of articles advising students in the respective majors how to plan their curricular and extra-curricular programs.)

The establishment of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine has caused a great increase in the percentage of Yeshiva students majoring in pre-medical studies. This rise has been accompanied, unfortunately, by a corresponding increase in the percentage of pre-medical students who change to another major during their college career. Usually, this is due to poor marks in science courses, but often it is caused by a lack of sufficient motivation and direction towards a medical career

from the outset.

Anyone who intends to become a doctor must realize from the first that the road to a medical career is a very difficult one, requiring all of a student's energies for a period of about 10 years. Consequently, the most important prerequisite for a successful pre-medical effort is a deep abiding desire on the part of the student to become a doctor, whatever the reasons for this desire may be.

Factors for Admittance

Once a student has entered college with his mind set on medicine as a career, his main objective is to get into medical school. The following are usually the factors which decide whether an applicant will be accepted.

1. Grades — the most important of all. Science grades are

usually weighted more than non-science ones. A 3.4 overall average is usually good enough for Einstein. For Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell and other Ivy medical schools (which rarely accept Yeshiva College students), a 3.6 average is the absolute minimum, and our applicants are usually not considered seriously unless they have 3.7 or above. State University Medical School, Brooklyn, considers students with 3.2 and above, although a 3.4 is necessary to almost insure admission. NYU-Bellevue starts with 3.4 and seriously considers applicants with 3.6 and above. State Syracuse's begins with 3, and 3.3 insuring admission. (The above figures apply to applicants from Yeshiva College only.)

(To be Continued)

Writer Foresees Problems With Israel Trial Of Adolph Eichmann

April 27, 1960

By MURRAY LAULICHT

Adolf Eichmann has been accused by the government of Israel of crimes so horrendous, so incredible, that the possibility of an objective discussion of his case has been made virtually impossible.

Evidence supporting this contention may be drawn from a statement by Attorney-General Gideon Hausner, chief counsel for the prosecution, when he refused a defense motion that would have disqualified the Israeli tribunal currently sitting in judgment on the grounds that it is prejudiced and biased.

Mr. Hausner countered pas-

sionately that no person who could judge Eichmann impartially could be considered competent to judge the case.

The New York Times printed the Attorney-General's statement as its "Quotation of the Day." Other newspapers which had expressed remonstrance at the methods employed by Israel in abducting Adolf Eichmann ran Hausner's comment as part of their head stories, without voicing editorial opinion on the precedent that was apparently being established.

The lack of any thundering reaction opposing the concept that a biased group can adjudicate cases involving its own deep-seated emotions underscores public acceptance of the thesis that the Eichmann trial need not be halted merely to follow judicial procedure.

If the Israeli government wishes to stage a mock trial in order to demonstrate the bestiality of Nazi Germany, one can safely predict that the venture will succeed. But a great question arises in the process of conducting a trial after the judges are not impartial as to whether this is to be a mock trial or a mockery of law.

It is ironic that great pains were taken by Mr. Hausner to establish Israel's jurisdiction over Adolf Eichmann not only emotionally, morally, and historically, but legally as well. The prosecution was very astute in citing precedents for trying a man in a country in which he has never committed a crime, against people who were not citizens of this country, for violation of an *ex post facto* law, after kidnapping the defendant from another country.

This effort was necessary not only to provide a legal basis for trying Eichmann but also to preserve the reputation of the State of Israel, as a non-aggressive, peace-loving country, that is evermindful of the sovereignty of its sister states.

While the prosecution managed to brilliantly overcome the defense arguments concerning the rights of the State of Israel to try Eichmann, Hausner's admission of the inevitability of a prejudiced court protrudes like a sore thumb. Mr. Hausner realized that there was no precedent for trying a man before biased judges while still referring to the proceedings as a legal trial.

The prosecution's admission that the court is prejudiced is but one factor that leads me to believe that Adolf Eichmann should not be given capital punishment after he has been convicted.

I have no misconception about the more obvious realities of life. I know that any voice in the wilderness will not undo Adolf Eichmann's inescapable date with the Lord High Executioner. My only purpose in writing this article is my conviction that if I feel a great wrong is being committed, I, as a Jew, can not stand idly by.

Many reasons have been advanced in support of executing Eichmann. I would like to discuss some of those which come to my mind.

One point that has been often raised is that killing Eichmann will serve as a deterrent to future mass murderers and anti-

Semites. The feeling is that if Israel reveals any softness towards Eichmann, this softness will be exploited by future maniacs.

Let us understand that the crime of Eichmann and other men like him is an utter disregard of the value of human life. How will one more killing dissuade such a man? Eichmann himself has been quoted to the effect that even if he were killed he would still feel that accomplishing his plan would be worth giving up his life. Why should any other maniac reason differently when his craze is based on his loathing and disgust for the life of his fellow man?

In addition, if there still lurks a man who, after reading about the atrocities perpetrated by Eichmann and his compatriots, still believes in genocide, let us face it, mankind may be doomed. No spectator to the proceedings in Jerusalem can say that his conscience, his very essence, has not been deeply stirred. I believe that the reveration of Eichmann's crimes is, in itself, a deterrent to mass murder.

Another contention is based on the assumption that killing is permissible in cases of self-defense. As a result, society, as the protector of its component citizens, may kill one man in order to protect the lives of its citizens.

It should be apparent that this consideration should not enter into a discussion centering about Adolf Eichmann. Were Eichmann to be sentenced to life imprisonment, it is absolutely certain that his murdering

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

Appoint Dr. I. Bacon As Full College Dean

March 7, 1960

Dr. Isaac Bacon has been named Dean of Yeshiva College and Professor of Linguistics, Dr. Samuel Belkin, president of Yeshiva University, announced.

In his letter of appointment to Dr. Bacon, the president said, "I have watched with great satisfaction your dedication to the faculty and the students. You have succeeded," Dr. Belkin continued, "in gaining the respect of the faculty and the confidence of the students."

Just prior to his appointment, Dr. Bacon, who had served since September 1959 as Acting Dean of the college, resigned from his post at the University of Colorado. Dr. Bacon was an Associate Professor of Modern Languages at Colorado, where he had taught since 1946.

Since coming to Yeshiva, Dr. Bacon has instituted such reforms as providing faculty elections for their advisory council and establishing a student-faculty committee on examination procedures.

The new dean was also instrumental in securing student-faculty agreement on the mechanics of student government in Yeshiva and was an avowed foe of counting the G.R.E. for honors.

In addition, Dr. Bacon has promised a thorough evaluation of the college curriculum.

Dr. Bacon revealed that he accepted the deanship "because in the few months that I have been with Yeshiva, I have gained

utmost confidence in its dynamic leadership, confidence in the faculty, and great hope for its student body."

YCSC Agenda-Private Phones, Dorm Lounge

December 4, 1963

The possibility of installing private phones in college dormitory rooms upon the request of the student and at his expense was discussed at a recent meeting of Student Council. A proposal favoring the right of residents to have such phones if all roommates are in agreement was passed unanimously.

Council recommended to the Dean that intersession be lengthened from a weekend to a full week and that compensation for the extra days, if necessary, be made at the end of the school year.

In other action it was proposed that a letter be drafted to the Dean demanding that the student lounge be opened in the near future. It was noted that the original condition set by the Dean that the biology labs first be completed is unreasonable since construction of the labs has not yet begun.

Rosenbergs Die Before Sabbath By Electrocutation

(Continued from Page 10, Col. 3)

had been sentenced to die for transmitting important atomic bomb details to Soviet agents. The case against them was based largely, but not solely, on the testimony of David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother. Greenglass confessed to having secreted the atomic bomb data from the laboratory in Los Alamos, New Mexico. He passed it on to his sister and brother-in-law, who, he claimed, had first instigated his treasonable act.

Who, in turn, were the Rosenbergs dealing with? The Rosenbergs denied everything. They were told that confessing might win them lesser sentences. But the Rosenbergs denied everything. For more than two years, as their case was being reviewed, they lived in the "death-house" of Sing Sing prison.

Every week, upon their own request, the Rosenbergs came to the services led by the Jewish chaplain. They contributed to the United Jewish Appeal, together with the eighty Jewish men who were part of a total prison population of 2,000.

According to Rabbi Koslowe, they didn't consider themselves "apostates from Judaism," as some reports pictured them. They didn't refer to themselves as communists either; they styled themselves "cultural idealists" or "progressives, who loved their country." In fact, among the fourteen or fifteen prisoners in the "death-house," the Rosenbergs were best liked by their fellow prisoners.

What interested the rabbi most about them was the relative calm and determination with which they faced death. The only visible sign of emotion displayed by Julius Rosenberg, before he went to the electric chair, was his silent pacing up and down the floor of his cell. Rabbi Koslowe reminded him that there was, even then, an opportunity to save his life. Still, Julius Rosenberg, like his wife, denied everything.

The Rosenbergs were evidently aware of the seriousness of their crime. The possibility of execution seemed to be no deterrent factor nor the thought of their children's scarred lives. Yet, we cannot help reflecting on the tragedy of these people who might have been useful citizens. Why did they so consistently and steadfastly choose to remain duped?

Yeshiva And Stern To Appear On G.E.'s College Bowl Show

February 19, 1963

Four Yeshiva University students will appear on the General Electric College Bowl Show May 12, 1963.

Dr. Irving Linn, professor of English at Yeshiva College will coach the team of undergraduates. He will be assisted by Dr. Isaac Bacon, dean of Yeshiva College, and Dr. Dan Vogel, dean of Stern College. Mr. Sam Karstein, director of Public Relations, will serve as coordinator of the program.

All students attending the college are eligible to apply for the team. The selection of a team will be based on the results of tests given by Dr. Linn, interviews, and recommendations from professors and student councils of Yeshiva and Stern College. On February 12, 1963, a preliminary test was administered to students of both schools. The exam was composed of twenty questions whose answers required knowledge of numerous subjects including English, history, science, mathematics, and art.

Sanguine Approach

Before he looked at the preliminary tests, Professor Linn declared that he was approaching his job as coach of the College Bowl team in a most sanguine manner. "We have made a promising beginning," he stated. "Not only have we had a large Yeshiva College turnout,

but also it is gratifying to know that thirty Stern College students have applied to take the first round of questions. Our present plan is to develop a large back-up squad behind the team which, of course, has not yet been named."

Professor Linn stated that he is most interested in discovering the "encyclopedia readers" among the students and also those students whose responses are most rapid. "Remember this is not a college classroom, but a television program and the producers expect us to help them put on a mass-appeal show," he added.

The College Bowl is an inter-collegiate game designed to test the ability of students to recall facts. The participants are asked questions drawn from such fields as American and European History, American, English and European Literature, Philosophy, Science, Current Events, Music, Mythology, and the Bible. Each question has a point rating. The team with the greatest number of points is declared the winner. The victorious team continues to play until it wins five times or is defeated. The winning school receives a \$1,500 scholarship grant, and the runner-up \$500.

The College Bowl is shown on the CBS Television network from 5:30 to 6:00 P.M. Sundays.

May, 1963

Last night, before seventeen million coast-to-coast viewers, a disheartened Yeshiva University "Bowl" Team was defeated by a very bright Temple University Team. Led by Asher Reiss and Larry Kaplan, the scholars appeared in their last week. The defeat followed victories in the two previous weeks.

The four-week champion University of Louisville squad was prey to Yeshiva's team, the only one to go undefeated thus far in the season. Yeshiva cost them the coveted "Silver Bowl," awarded after five undefeated weeks of tenure, by a commendable score of 335-140.

A rather startled Nevada team was cut down by the scholastic gangsters during the second week of the television series. After the pre-game practice sessions, it was noted that Yeshiva answered nine out of ten of the most difficult questions which no other school had been able to answer.

Shlira Jungreis, Asher Reiss, Lawrence Kaplan and Sheldon Elnk are the now famous members of the starting team. Freshman Wilton Ottensoser is the alternate choice.

The response of the Jewish community has been staggering and the team is in Detroit today for a fund raising affair.

December 4, 1963

Death has stilled an impassioned voice struggling to be heard amidst a divided world and a divided nation. Death—sudden and violent—has snatched away a statesman who fought for peace, justice, and liberty. Death cut off a President from his nation, a husband from his wife, a father from his children. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, thirty-fifth President of the United States, is dead.

The tragic and poignant scenes of President Kennedy's funeral will never be forgotten. Nor will we forget that in this tragedy his dream of unity came true. Diverse figures were united. Diplomats from over one hundred countries—friends and foes—gathered to pay their final tribute to this courageous man. Never before have so many disregarded their differences and banded together. So, too, a divided nation dismissed its biases and prejudices. Christians and Jews, Negroes and white, Democrats and Republicans, Liberals and Conservatives,—all gathered to pay homage to this man who fought for peace.

Though death is mighty and dreadful it cannot kill an idea, it cannot kill a hope. A bullet can kill a man, it cannot kill a democracy. Nor can death triumph over the ideals that President Kennedy died for. These only we can kill.

President Kennedy died fighting for peace, justice, liberty and equality. We must continue his battle.

Yeshiva Provides Aid To School Boycotters

January 17, 1964

By MICHAEL SCHOPP

A scene in the city-wide drama of the school boycott was enacted at Klein Hall, on Monday, February 3. Some thirty students from neighboring elementary schools participated in a "freedom center," the facilities for which were provided by Yeshiva University.

Serving as volunteer workers at the center were two teachers in the public school system, several members of Yavneh, a group of folk singers from the Union-Theological Seminary and four Stern College students.

The organizer of the center was Tuvia Bayles, a young man who manages to combine a full beard with an Ivy League air. Mr. Bayles is co-chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of Yavneh and is a member of CORE.

He believes the boycott was important not for any possible effect it might have had on the Board of Education but because it served to further unite the Negro community. "There is tremendous apathy in Harlem. Even if we have no concrete proposal to make, if we can develop community spirit we have achieved a great deal."

Yavneh Team

Mr. Bayles said also that he planned to set up a team at Yavneh which would be taught American Negro history and would then lecture for various organizations in Harlem. "Before he can relate to the culture around him, the Negro must develop a sense of his own identity. At the present time he grows up feeling he is not part of America."

Miss Sandra Berman, a member of the Brooklyn College chapter of Yavneh, believes "people are not sufficiently aware that most schools are segregated. We have been silent too long." She described her own interest in the civil rights movement as "partly selfish, since the Negro problem is to a degree similar to the Jewish problem."

One of the volunteers, an attractive, articulate lady, who asked that her name not be

used, teaches in a central Harlem elementary school with a student population which is 99% Negro and Puerto Rican.

"I am here today because I am a Negro and because I work in a ghetto school. As a teacher, there is little I can do about housing and other fields, but in education I must at least make an effort."

New University Construction Is Announced At Dinner Feting Vice President Humphrey

April 8, 1965

Fifteen hundred dignitaries and guests of Yeshiva University who attended a Waldorf-Astoria convocation and dinner heard Dr. Samuel Belkin, President of Yeshiva, disclose plans for a \$29,000,000 building program, starting shortly, to expand the academic and physical facilities of YU. The accelerated programs, part of the \$65,000,000 "Blueprint for the Sixties" announced in 1961, will affect all parts of the University. The dinner, at which honorary degrees were presented to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Donner Professor of Chemistry at Princeton University, now serving as Director of the Office of Science and Technology and Science Advisor to President Johnson, and Samuel H. Golding, chairman of the Board of Directors of Sterling National Bank and Trust Company and a member of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine Board of Overseers, marked the 20th anniversary of YU as the nation's first University under Jewish auspices.

A block-long six-story Central University Library will be constructed at Amsterdam Ave. between 185th and 186th Streets, with a capacity of 750,000 volumes. It will house Yeshiva's major collections, including Pollock and Gottesman collections, and serve as a teaching and research instrument. The library, designed by architect Armand P. Bartos, will cost approximately \$5 million.

At an estimated cost of \$15 million, the University will build

Writer Foresees Problems With Israel Trial Of Adolph Eichmann

(Continued from Page 11, Col. 3) days would be over simply because Eichmann would never dare to set foot outside the custody of the law. He would be forfeiting his life with his first step on Israeli soil.

Finally we come to the idea that a murderer is killed in order to atone for his crime. It has not been raised in connection with the Eichmann trial because it is understood that one death cannot offset six million just as one gram cannot balance one ton.

Even the proponents of Eichmann's execution are not of the opinion that his death will, in any way, atone for his crimes. Most people feel that there is no other way but execution (since torture has been ruled out as both barbaric and unwise) to let Eichmann atone for his sins—not that his sins will actually be atoned for.

So much for refutation. Let us examine the other side of the coin and see if there are positive reasons for keeping Eichmann alive.

I believe that the Eichmann trial offers a unique opportunity to the Jewish people, via their representatives, the government of Israel, to teach the world something about the sanctity of human life.

I don't believe that it is necessary for me to cite the Talmudical exegesis of the essence of Judaism. Most yeshiva students are familiar with Rabbi

Akiba's declaration that "Love thy neighbor as thyself" is the sun around which Judaism revolves. Fewer students may be familiar with Ben Azai's disagreement at this point. To Ben Azai, one of the greatest tannaim, "In the image of G-d was man created" is the focus of Judaism.

Despite my limited Talmudic background I could cite at least five or six other instances where the Talmud describes the importance of each and every man.

Suffice it to say that according to Jewish tradition a man who kills one man is equal to a man who has murdered the entire world population.

Recognizing this principle, Jewish law made it extremely difficult for a Sanhedrin to execute any man. The Talmud reveals that only a blood-thirsty Beth-Din would kill a man during a seventy-year period. (Once again, Rabbi Akiba proclaimed that never would a beth-din in which he was sitting commit a man to execution).

The world, not accepting the traditional Jewish concept of the value of man, has been all-too-anxious to forget the Germany of the thirties and forties. General sentiment seems to be that Israel is prodding a thorn into the world's eyes by bringing up a bygone issue.

But if Israel can show that the value of man is not a bygone concept, that it can be invaluable in discussing problems

ranging from adequate medical care to internal security for all nations, to a nuclear test ban, to abolition of capital punishment then it will have performed a gigantic service to mankind.

Merely by re-opening the wounds fifteen years after Nuremberg had declared them closed forever, Israel has shown the world, in retrospect, that it can never forget the brutality that is latent in human spirit.

If Israel now refuses to execute Eichmann on the grounds that no justification can ever be offered for removing human life then it will have magnified Eichmann's crimes completely beyond the brink of comprehension.

Another consideration is the fact that Eichmann has come to symbolize the entire Nazi movement. It would be impossible, judging from the indictment against him, for Eichmann to avoid being cast as the essence of the beast that was Nazi Germany. In a sense, I feel that once Israel executes Eichmann it will have absolved the world of further rumination on how to effectively exterminate man's inhumanity to man.

Eichmann dead is of no propaganda value to Jews. The world, when it forgets this trial (as all trials must be forgotten), will forget Nazi Germany. The entire human subconscious works at expiating past misdeeds and this is no exception. We must not let the symbol die while the death of the symbol may lead to expiation, not only for Eichmann but for the entire world.

Justice cannot be gained for the six million at any price, certainly not the life of one man. The world must not be deluded into thinking that Eichmann's death will exonerate its timid inaction and abject surrender to Hitler's solution to the Jewish problem.

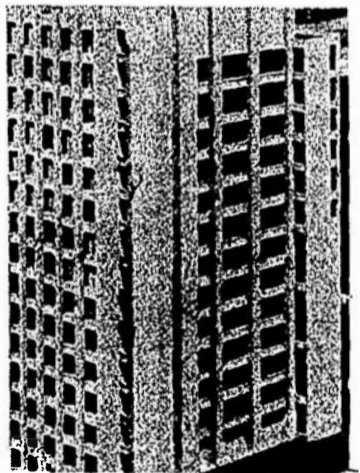
What must be done then in my opinion, is as follows. Adolf Eichmann must be placed in a bullet proof glass cage. He must be incarcerated in this cage until G-d sees fit to destroy him. His place of residence shall be part of *Yad Vashem* museum that has been constructed containing other exhibits of the men, places, and instruments responsible for the Great Holocaust.

Extensive pictorial and documentary representation of all exhibits must be circulated among Jew and non-Jew throughout the world. Eichmann is to be the central figure in this museum.

Jews must remind the world that it has not wreaked its vengeance on its most hated enemy only so that the world will never forget and never be able to answer that it has atoned, with Eichmann's death, for the death meted out to the Jews of Europe.

Only in this manner can the double objective of the Eichmann trial be fulfilled. Only in this way can an effective deterrent to genocide be established. We must constantly belabor the world's conscience and not allow collective guilt to be thrown upon any one man, even if it is Adolf Eichmann.

a science center for the Belfer Graduate School of Science at its main center in Washington Heights. Embracing 20,000 square feet, the 15 story building will incorporate the most advanced concepts in the construction of science facilities. It will contain a laboratory wing designed for maximum flexibility in meeting



Artist's rendering of YU's new 15 million dollar Science Building to be erected at the Main Center.

ever-changing research requirements, an academic wing, including classrooms, lecture halls, and seminar libraries; and a faculty seminar and research wing. Two major components of the center will be a nuclear reactor and a computer center.

The new structure will make possible the expansion of the School's current programs of science education, the addition of new faculty, and the intensification of basic and experimental research in physics, mathemat-

ics, chemistry and biophysics that relate to the endeavors of industry, defense, medicine and space exploration.

An existing nineteen-story building at 55 Fifth Avenue near 12th Street, will become Yeshiva University's Graduate Center for the Fall 1965 semester. The Ferkauf Graduate School of Education and the Wurzweiler Graduate School of Social Work will thus acquire additional classrooms, laboratory facilities and library space to accommodate the Schools' increasing enrollments and research activities. The \$4,000,000 structure has 300,000 square feet of space.

The two graduate schools, together with the University's administrative and development offices are presently located in leased quarters at 110 West 57th Street. The relocation of both graduate schools, announced simultaneously with the \$29 million Yeshiva University City construction program, is part of the "Blueprint for the Sixties."

The Ferkauf Graduate School of Education, established in 1957, offers programs in elementary and secondary education (including English and social studies teaching). The School has an enrollment of more than 700 students, with a faculty of 93.

The Wurzweiler School of Social Work was also founded in 1957. Its two year program of study, with concentration in social group work and social casework, leads to the Master of Social Work degree. It has an enrollment of 63 students, with a faculty of 16 full-time and 34 field instructors.

Orlian Replaces Subway By Bike During Strike

January 18, 1966

He does not ride his students, but during the recent subway strike Rabbi Mitchell Orlian of TI took to riding his English Racer to keep up with his busy schedule. Shockingly enough, Rabbi Orlian really seems to be enjoying his ten-mile trip between TI, where he teaches

There are many advantages to his bicycle routine; as a former member of many YC athletic teams, Rabbi Orlian recognizes the value of the exercise: "It's good for the lungs, and frankly I've been feeling just great!"

No real light problem confronts a cyclist, and in a jam



"... East Side, West Side, all around the town ..."

Bible, and Stern, where he instructs the girls in the finer points of Hebrew.

Besides the fun aspect, Rabbi Orlian, who is also assistant to the registrar, points out that "physical fitness, according to the Rambam, is necessary in order to have cognizance of G-d."

you can hop onto the sidewalk. Without the buses New York has a new advantage—or as Rabbi Orlian puts it "New York really is a nice place if you get out in the fresh air."

It seems, however, that there's one grave disadvantage: you can not read on a bike trip, unless you use one hand.

Unique Chauffeur Enjoys "Friendly" President Belkin

March 27, 1969

By ARI GOLDMAN

A chauffeur who doesn't drive on Saturdays; an employee of YU who doesn't teach; a World War vet who doesn't belong to the Jewish War Veterans. What then does he do? He pilots the car that takes the President of Yeshiva University from the luxury of Fifth Avenue to the suburbs of the Bronx, from the heart of 34th Street to the Heights of Manhattan. His name is Roy Long, a pipe-puffing gentleman, who, in his almost two years as Dr. Belkin's chauffeur, has had the privilege of spending more time with the President than most students, faculty members or administrators could ever brag of.

Roy characterizes Dr. Belkin as a "friendly" boss. They often talk, he says, though not on University issues. Roy cautiously admits that at times the President appears "to talk to himself," but he quickly qualifies his statement with "probably rehearsing his speeches."

Car 54, etc.

Roy had no reaction to questions about the value of Black Jewish education. Being uncertain of the religious program pursued at Yeshiva, he would not pass judgment on the soundness of the proposal to admit black students to Yeshiva College next fall. If Roy himself had gone to Yeshiva his reaction to Dr. Belkin's mumblings might have been different—maybe davening.

The presidential car, appropriately licensed "YU-1," is a shiny black '68 LeBaron Chrysler Imperial. Although it does offer a smooth ride, Roy shines with,

"I got a Caddy—better car than this."

Roy says there are plenty of celebrities he has driven, though he doesn't know all of them by name. "You see, I drive a city cab at night. I've driven everyone from bum to the top."

Vietnam Petition Presented By YU Students In DC

February 18, 1966

Military Aide to Vice President Humphrey, U.S. Marine Corps Colonel H. L. Beckington and Deputy Secretary of State William Jordan received a delegation of 27 Yeshiva College students Tuesday, February 1, in the Old Treat Room of the Executive Office of the White House. The delegation, headed by Yeshiva College Student Council President Joseph Isaiah Berlin and Political Science Club President Robert L. Mark, presented a petition of 800 signatures supporting the administration's policy in Vietnam.

Prior to and following a debate on Vietnam sponsored by Student Council, some 700 Yeshiva College students and 100 Stern College students signed the petition reading as follows: "We the undersigned students, members of the academic community, do hereby affix our names to this petition to record our position in support of the policy of the President of the US regarding the war in Vietnam."

Despite snowed-out roads, the Yeshiva delegation filled three (Continued on Page 18, Col. 1)

Senate - Go - Round

By ERA JASKOL

March 3, 1971

What is the use? What is the purpose of the Yeshiva College Senate if all attempts are to foil the students? This is my second year as a member of the senate, and I have sat patiently and passively watching the con game go on. I have been content with the few actions because I had rationalized that if not for the senate these would not exist. That might be so—but is the senate doing its job?

What happens? Students propose certain minimum changes and wait while the faculty and administration either vote it down, water it down or if it passes, attempts to kill it in the faculty assembly. Is this the true spirit of a senate? Must the students do all the initiating hoping that the other members will break their natural allegiances and in "exceptionally gifted cases" back the students?

It is truly unfortunate to say, but the senate has been polarized into student-progressives versus the Dean-Registrar-regressives. I am not advocating that all changes are good, but some change is essential if the college is to survive. If we maintain the status quo, we are in fact regressing.

After the students spend valuable time and energy submitting what they feel are valid and necessary changes, they may be voted down purely because this institution is "unique" and does

not require modifications as most colleges do. Another maneuver employed by the regressives is to submit a diluted or substitute motion, which they flock to and gladly pass to avoid a confrontation. This is cheating the students who want the original motion passed. A good example is the recent motion to abolish the four year residency requirement for graduation. Many people worked hard to research and argue in favor of the motion and when a meaningless substitute proposal was introduced, the status quo camp leaped to its support to avoid the original motion.

The third tactic employed occurs when a measure, finally passed, is vetoed by the faculty assembly. When the steering committee took the senate's power from the faculty, it felt a need to placate the faculty by allowing them to feel that they still possess power — with the veto. They never envisioned that the faculty at the dean's insistence would exercise it. It was more of a gesture. The faculty assembly should not be the personal prevention vehicle of the opposition. If a proposal is debated and passed by a body which represents all segments of the college, why should the faculty control the destiny of the college? It is about time that we create in fact what we had hoped the senate would be in theory.

It would be unfortunate if this article is interpreted as prophesy-

ing the doom of the senate. I have put too much time into the senate to see it collapse. I just want to see it function as intended and not split up or spear-headed by individuals opposed to change. Yeshiva College is too important not to have its senate completely successful.

Sandy Koufax Series Star Feted in NY

October 24, 1968

By WILLIE HELMREICH

On October 8, in the Emerald Room of Cavanaugh's, 260 W. 23rd Street, Sports Magazine honored Sandy Koufax with a testimonial dinner and presented him with a Corvette for being the best player in the 1968 World Series. Among the many guests were Jackie Robinson, the great third sacker of the Brooklyn-Ebbets Field era, and Howard Cosell, the popular TV-radio sportscaster. Also witnessing this event were reporters from New York's greatest newspapers—including Willie Helmreich of THE COMMENTATOR.

Cagey correspondent Willie, although uninvited, managed to slip by the doorman to interview the center of attraction.

Describing the series in a nutshell, Sandy remarked, "We did everything right for four days." One of the interviewers asked the southpaw, considered by many the best pitcher in baseball, to review the series to recall his greatest thrill. "I actually had two thrills," he replied. "My first thrill was when I thought I had the 3rd out and the second thrill was when I actually had it." This was in reference to the difficult throw Dick Tracewski dropped in the ninth inning of the fourth game. When asked what his ambition was, he replied, "I'd like to win more games than anyone else in the history of baseball."

Incidentally, it is well known that Sandy rearranged his pitching assignments in order to be off *Rosh Hashana*. On route to Los Angeles, Dale Long asked if some new Jewish holiday might be invented to prevent

Workers Strike University Emergency Action Initiated

Wednesday, October 27, 1971

By JEFF WACHTENHEIM

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

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

Students Act

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

Hashem or a *chillul Hashem*."

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

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

Bob Benedek, student representative on the university negotiating committee, observed "The negotiating posture of the union is built upon the desire to attain a more substantial standard of living; the negotiating posture of YU is built upon economic reality." Mr. Benedek ad- (Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)



Sandy Koufax

Koufax from pitching the fourth game. "Yeah," quipped Mickey Mantle, "Yom Koufax."

One final interesting sidelight. Along with the car came a parking ticket for its new owner. It seems that during dinner the car was illegally parked outside and technically it belonged to Koufax at that time.

Rav Responds to Secularization; Sympathizes with Student Rally



April 15, 1970

By ANDREW GELLER

Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik has called on the Yeshiva administration to reverse the trend toward secularization upon which it has embarked. His address, delivered during the celebration of Chag Hasevicha on April 12, was seen by many as one of the most significant in Yeshiva's eighty-five year history.

The Rav defined three specific problems which he fears may soon face the undergraduate divisions if Yeshiva College remains a secular institution. He cannot believe that a non-sectarian school will be able to enforce religious observance in its dormitories. He fears that a rebellious student may soon challenge the college's requirement of attendance in a religious division, a requirement no longer

compatible with Yeshiva's secular status.

Rabbi Soloveitchik's greatest fears concern Dr. Belkin's successor. The Rav pointed out that the religious ideology which is the backbone of Yeshiva today is due to a great extent to President Belkin. But since all men are mortal, he said, Dr. Belkin's position will inevitably be filled by another, whose competence will not be as great as Dr. Belkin's. Rabbi Soloveitchik emphasized that the administration cannot allow the character of the entire university to depend upon one man, but that it must be a concrete and legal part of the University's constitution.

He concluded with a veiled threat that if the problems he mentioned are not satisfactorily resolved, then "I no longer have a place in this *yeshiva*."

Reaction

Reaction to Rabbi Soloveitchik's speech was immediate and varied. Dr. Belkin was visibly upset by both the tone and the content of the Rav's remarks. At several points during the Rav's speech he interjected denials to accusations made against the YU administration, but the Rav insisted that he be allowed to speak freely.

One member of the Board of Trustees charged that the Rav had chosen a bad time and place for his remarks. Moreover, since the Rav has done little to aid YU's fund-raising efforts, it was not in his province to criticize the way Yeshiva obtains its money. Even some *rebbeim* in the *yeshiva* expressed their belief that Rabbi Soloveitchik had not grasped the financial implications of the situation.

Student reaction was overwhelmingly favorable. Some felt that his complete rejection of present Yeshiva policy made Dr. Belkin's position untenable and would ultimately force the lat-

ter's resignation. Others were of the opinion that Rabbi Soloveitchik's personal praise of Dr. Belkin was completely sincere and his threat to leave YU was sufficiently vague so as to allow Dr. Belkin room to maneuver without resigning his position.

The Issue

The issue of secularization has burned fitfully among the student body throughout most of this year. However, the issuance of new catalogues representing JSS and EMC as non-sectarian institutions aroused the resentment of many students who felt the administration was dealing deceitfully not only with Albany but with its own students as well.

On April 8, four *semicha* students presented Dr. Belkin with a list of six demands which they termed "imperative." They asked that:

- 1) The corporate structure of YU be changed so that RIETS (both undergraduate and graduate), YC, EMC, JSS, Stern and TTW be established as a separate corporation independent of the other divisions of the University.

- 2) This new corporation be given as assets classroom, dormitory, and library buildings currently used by it as well as an equitable share of the endowment.

- 3) All new catalogues issued under the pressure of the present charters be immediately withdrawn and new ones stating conspicuously the requirements for a double program be issued as soon as possible and forwarded to Albany.

- 4) Salaries of the religious faculty be raised to at least parity with those of the college faculty.

- 5) Faculty councils of the respective religious divisions be

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

Workers Strike University Emergency Action Initiated

(Continued from Page 13, Col. 4) ded that a business-as-usual attitude would be necessary for the students to survive the strike.

In an open letter to YU students, faculty and non-union employees, the strikers wrote: "Many of us have families to support on our current take-home pay of \$80 per week. The decontrol of rents, the increased taxes and the threat of a fare increase loom as additional burdens. . . . At 55 Fifth Avenue, the faculty and students of the Wurzweiler School have voted not to cross our picket lines." Students were also urged to join the picket lines and boycott classes. The picket signs were in part directed at students and faculty: "Practice what you teach — fairness to your fellow man" and "Students: Please don't earn your education at our expense."

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

YU vs. Union

Dr. Irving Linn, faculty representative during the entire five months of negotiations, told THE COMMENTATOR, "We are practically assured of an oil supply by virtue of the injunctive process." Dr. Linn recalled

a similar strike at New York University which lasted 17 weeks in which an injunction was employed. (That strike ended in the union's agreement to submit the matter to arbitration—and to return to work, temporarily, under terms of the previous contract.) Linn emphasized the small number of University employees affected by the strike: "The faculty, which represents 80% of YU's payroll agreed to a wage freeze." Concern over "rumor mongers" was also expressed by Dr. Linn, who termed a recent report that some faculty members had received pay increases "a malicious rumor."

In a telephone interview with THE COMMENTATOR, Jesse Olson, Vice-President of the union, maintained that, despite President Nixon's wage-price freeze, "both parties have the right to negotiate retroactive increases." Olson claimed that the entire matter could be settled for \$60,000, as the union had waived its initial proposals for a pension fund, drug prescription, and dental benefits. Mr. Olson charged the YU administration with retaining a "paternalistic remnant" in its attitude and vowed that "the 40,000 members of the union will not permit its members to starve—they'll do whatever is necessary to help them." (After seven weeks of strike action, union members will be eligible to collect unemployment insurance for twenty-six weeks.) Mr. Olson also claimed that YU is guaranteed a savings of twenty-five per cent of any strike settlement due to the ninety day price freeze. A settlement would have to be approved by a governmental pay board.

University Announces New Tuition Increase

December 2, 1965

Tuition charges will be \$1,500 annually for all undergraduate students at Yeshiva and Stern Colleges, effective next Fall. The increase is the third in six years, and comes on the heels of last year's \$100 increase in

ance that financial aid would cover most of the \$300 differential for students receiving aid. A similar oral promise was made last year when residence hall charges were raised from \$350 to \$450.

The 1965-1966 University

HISTORY OF INCREASES

Dormitory	pre-1957	\$175	depending on room location
Dormitory	Fall 1957	\$350	all students Rubin Hall Opens
Tuition	pre-1960	\$700	
Tuition	Fall 1960	\$900	new students
Tuition	Fall 1962	\$1200	all students Furst Hall opens
Dormitory	Fall 1964	\$450	all students New Dorm opens
Tuition	Fall 1966	\$1500	all students Science Center construction begins

dormitory rental charges.

Announcement of the fee rise was made November 20 in a letter from Dr. Samuel Belkin, University President, to parents. It cited higher costs, the absence of tuition for the religious divisions and expansion with continued high standard as justification for the steeper rates. Also noted was the continuing availability of financial aid to needy students, including federal scholarships next year under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Absent from the announcement but given verbally by Mr. Sheldon Socol, Director of Student Finances, was the assur-

budget is \$38 million up 29.3% from last year's \$29 million. Major expansion projects on which construction is scheduled to begin this year are the 15 story, \$15 million Science Center on the south side of 184 Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Laurel Hill Terrace; the 7-story, \$5 million Central University Library, fronting Amsterdam Avenue between 185th and 186th Streets.

Student Council was scheduled to discuss the tuition in its meeting last night. Council was expected to push for a "freeze" of tuition for students already in attendance.

Large Turnout To Hear Topol Int'l Film Star

November 4, 1965

Nearly two hundred students turned out on a day's notice to see film clippings from "Sallah," a recently imported Israeli comedy, and to hear Haym Topol, international film star, discuss, among other things, his latest hit. The first school assembly of the year was held in F501, Thursday, September 30.

After seeing part of what one student called "the most entertaining and hilarious film I've ever seen." Neil Koslowe, Editor-in-Chief of THE COMMENTATOR and Joseph I. Berlin, President of Yeshiva College Student Council, introduced Haym Topol, star of the foreign film, and winner of coveted awards for his role. Mr. Topol spoke in Hebrew on the filming and background of the movie. His personality captivated the audience. Several students asked questions about modern Israel, especially about studies in Israel, to which Mr. Topol gave frank, honest, clear answers.

Students were advised to see the film though S.C. will be unable to sponsor a theater party to it.

YU Basketball Retrospective

It happened in the '36-'37 season: The score was tied 29-29 against Manhattan College of Staten Island as the game entered its final minute. Close games are always physical and Hough of Manhattan gave Yeshiva's captain Max Levy a push just to show him who was boss. Levy, disagreeing with Hough, pushed back, and the angered Manhattan player responded with a punch in the head. Levy jumped on Hough, but was restrained by his teammates. The ref refused to continue the game and the result of the first YU basketball fight was Yeshiva's only tie game. Basketball at Yeshiva had its origins six years before its first big scuffle. It began as a club in fall, 1930 and, under the captaincy of Louis Izenstein, compiled a 3-4 won lost record against oppon-

(now known as "Alumni" Avrech), he would pick up some of New York's tougher teams. Unfortunately for Yeshiva, one of the additions to the schedule was Long Island University, only the nation's number one team. LIU was merciless, handing YU its worst defeat ever, 79-15; Yeshiva did not score

testinal fortitude against Fordham. The day of the game, a chem lab explosion left Fredman's hands bloody and glass filled. Despite this, he played that night and brought Yeshiva back from an 18 point deficit only to lose by one point.

With Fredman's graduation, Red suffered through the '47-'48 season and waited for some salvation. The next year his prayers were answered in the form of 6'6" Artie Stein. Although '48-'49 produced another poor season (4-11) there was hope for the future.

The addition of Marv Hershkowitz added to these hopes. Marv had been team captain at Clinton H.S. and was the first YU "star" not to come from MTA. He could do everything: rebound, score, pass, the

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)

SPORTS EDITOR'S 40 YEAR ALL STAR LIST.

Note: Because of the difference in the style of play, I have divided the players into Pre and Post-1948 lists. Any similarity

between these picks and anyone else's is purely coincidental. As for the omission of Dave Wilzig, it's still too early to tell how he'll fit in.

PRE-1948 ALL-STAR TEAM

- Stan Doppelt '45
- Marv Fredman '47
- Abe Avrech '41
- Irv Koslowe '40
- Hy Aronoff '36

PRE-1948 HONORABLE MENTION

- Max Levy '37
- Norman Goldklang '38
- Sam Meyer '41
- Sam Rosenblum '42
- Irv Jaret '42

POST-1948 ALL-STARS

FIRST TEAM

- Red Blumenreich '57
- Shelly Rokach '66
- Marv Hershkowitz '53

FORWARDS

SECOND TEAM

- Sandy Ader '59
- Irv Bader '60

CENTERS

- Abe Sodden '56
- Sam Grossman '62

- Artie Stein '51

GUARDS

- Stu Poloner '71
- Abby Gewirtz '55

- Sam Stern '67
- Herb Schluskel '57

HONORABLE MENTION

- Stu Badian '60
- Bill Goldstein '60
- Artie Aaron '64

- Bob Podhurst '64
- Steve Gralla '65



Coach Sarachek working the plays at headquarters.

ents such as TI, SOY, JTS, etc.

The Club's popularity grew through the next few years, until in the fall of 1934 it became a recognized school team by embarking upon an intercollegiate schedule. Under Captain Joe Goodman, the team had a successful maiden year against local teams and JV's.

What the team still lacked was an official coach. In October 1936, the student council remedied the situation by hiring Milt Trupin, a former All-East forward from CCNY, as coach. Although the team compiled a 7-10-1 record, they learned much from Trupin. Many of those losses, incidentally, were blamed on the main building gym where the team trained. The team members complained that they found it hard to get used to the "high" ceilings of other gyms.

YCSC ran out of money the following year and couldn't afford to rehire Trupin (he came down occasionally to help the team anyway), so sophomore Irv Koslovsky took over as player-coach for two years.

It was around this time (the turn of the decade) that the team's name of Mighty Mites was adopted. Throughout the '30s, the varsity had been called the Quinhooplets. One of these "Quints" was a short, quick guard named Julie Mager and nicknamed "The Mighty Mite." Eventually, Mager's monicker caught on and the whole team became the Mighty Mites and "Quinhooplets" was relegated to the dead file. The Mighty Mites name lasted thirty years before being replaced by "Maccabees" this year.

The '39-'40 season was a big one for Yeshiva: Hy Wettstein (of MTA fame) became the coach and captain Irv Koslovsky changed his name to Koslowe (and later fathered several COMMENTATOR editors). Wettstein decided that since he had several excellent players on his team, especially star guard Abe "Atom" Avrech

a point in the entire second half. Despite the disheartening loss, the Mighty Mites ended the season with an 11-8 record.

The next two years brought losing seasons, but in '42-'43, a new coach turned things around. The coach was Bernie "Red" Sarachek and he led YU to a 10-5 record. But there was a war on, and Red left to serve overseas in the Red Cross. Despite the loss, the Mighty Mites kept on winning, led by Stan Doppelt, Yeshiva's first "superstar" and the only player to lead the team in scoring for four years. Both Joe Lapchick and Nat Holman, the country's top coaches, marveled at Doppelt's talents, and considered him an excellent ballplayer.

Yeshiva's fortunes peaked in the '44-'45 season. A local paper set up a game between Yeshiva and NIT bound Fordham, with all proceeds going to infantile paralysis research. The Mites stunned even their fans and upset the Rams on their own campus 42-35.

Yeshiva was not as happy about the result of its first game outside New York. The Mites traveled to Rhode Island to take on R.I. State, one of the nation's top teams. Yeshiva was crushed 130-74 and the game entered the record books under "most points scored by one team" and "most points scored by two teams" (both records have since been broken).

Sarachek returned in September 1945 only to see Yeshiva amass seven consecutive losing seasons. It wasn't Red's fault: with the end of the war, returning vets strengthened other schools' teams, while Mighty Mites remained the same.

Red centered his team around Big Marv Fredman, who was fourth leading scorer in the city in his junior year and third best as a senior. In his last year, Fredman scored 331 points, a new record, and his 920 career points made him Yeshiva's top point producer ever. Fredman showed his in-

YC Karate Celebrates 10 Years Of Teaching Art Of Self-Defense

The year 1975 is a year of anniversaries for YU. While it marks the fortieth anniversary of THE COMMENTATOR, the fortieth of the basketball team, the twenty-fifth for the fencing team, and the tenth for the Dramatics Society under the direction of Dr. Beukas, 1975 is also the tenth anniversary of one of the most popular groups of YU—the YU Karate Association.

The evolution of the Association—the Tora Dojo Association—was initiated and guided by Sensei Harvey Sober, a first level grand master and the Association's chief instructor. "We've taught in ten years thousands of students in the basic arts of self-defense and high moral standards for living," comments Master Sober proudly. "We teach it in the traditional Jewish concept, and base all of our teachings on principles of Torah and Rabbinic edicts."

to anyone. While in college he became ill and was almost bedridden. It was also during this time that Yeshiva students were having problems with the people in the neighborhood. Muggings were constant, and occasionally a class would be disrupted as rocks were hurled by youths from the street below. It seemed as if someone had declared open season on YU personnel. At the time Master Sober was ill, a friend was stabbed coming out of Rubin Dormitory one night. This friend knew that Master Sober had some knowledge of self-defense and asked him to teach a course. Master Sober, being ill, had to refuse.

Master Sober, the following year, had somewhat recuperated and he bicycled in from the Bronx twice a week to teach this friend. Shortly thereafter another friend asked if karate could be taught to a number of

and a third session was added as even more people showed up. In 1967 Master Sober was promoted to third degree black belt—out of a system having five degrees—and he taught about twenty students in the cramped shower room adjacent to the gym.

The shower room turned out to be so stifling that Master Sober asked Henry Wittenberg, then the wrestling coach, if he could use half of the gym. Mr. Wittenberg said no. Then, upon hearing Master Sober's name, Mr. Wittenberg asked if he was related to Pinky Sober, who was then head of the Olympic Track Commission, and, like Mr. Wittenberg, a member of the City College Hall of Fame. Master Sober said that Pinky was his father's first cousin, and Mr. Wittenberg instantly gave him half the gym.

The karate group now had more space to work out in and more people began showing up. In 1968 they were registered as an official class. It soon became one of the most popular courses—so popular that the first time karate was given as a course there were ninety-one students, making it the largest course in the school.

Years past and the Association grew. In a very personal sense Master Sober's life became bound to YU. Even though he will be teaching Hebrew in both JSS and EMC next year, Master Sober's primary allegiance is to his karate students.

The Association under the direction of Sensei Sober has developed from a minor self-defense group to one of the major dojos anywhere. People such as Joseph Hayes, an American National Champion, and Dominick Palermo—both good friends of Master Sober—have come to work out in the YU Dojo and have rated it as among the highest in karate standards.

"Karate," Sensei Sober says, "is a way of life that acts as a catalyst. It intensifies the religious motivation of our students. A good karateist is usually exceptional in every way."



Sensei Sober putting on a "dynamite" show.

The YU Karate Association did not just spring from the minds of teachers and students to the officiality of pink computer cards as did other courses. Its creation was due to a series of events occurring more than ten years ago in Master Sober's life.

In 1963 Master Sober attended Hunter College after graduating from MTA, his knowledge of karate never being mentioned

boys. The reply was "Yes" and they moved the furniture out of a room in Rubin in order to have a clear floor. Ten students were taught karate in this way for one year.

As time went on, more people became interested in karate and a petition of 150 names to make it a course was presented to "Doc" Hurwitz, then head of the phys-ed department. Master Sober was given the go ahead

From 1930 'Till Today: A Basketball Retrospective

(Continued from Page 15, Col. 3) perfect ballplayer. So why did Yeshiva have records of 8-9 and 6-10 the next two years? The Mites were learning that it takes more than two players, no matter how good, to make a team. Despite Yeshiva's poor record, a local radio station named Stein and Herszkowitz to its All-City starting five.

With Stein gone, in '51-'52, YU sank to a 4-14 record. Marv tried as hard as he could, though, scoring 110 points in three games including 41 points against Cathedral.

Finally in '52-'53, as if waking up from a bad dream, the Mighty Mites began to win. The key to their newfound success was tough 6'4" center Abe Sodden. Sodden scored (he became YU's 5th best career scorer) re-

The man who replaced Gewirtz in the backcourt in '55-'56 was Herb Schlusel (now the best ballplaying dentist in Monsey). In any other year Schlusel would have been the team's best player (he was the Yeshiva League MVP and led MTA to a 20-2 record) but throughout his college career, Sodden and Blumenreich overshadowed him. The stage was set for Yeshiva's best season ever: 16-2 with Blumenreich and Sodden averaging 24.7 and 17.3 points respectively and grabbing over 500 total rebounds, Yeshiva's opponents were just overwhelmed. Yeshiva got a scare at Kings Point though. YU was down by five points with just 30 seconds left, but Blumenreich scored a basket and converted a 3 point play

team that won first place in the league got an automatic NCAA tournament berth while the second place team went to a smaller tourney. Once again Yeshiva lost a chance at post season play despite having the second best field goal shooting percentage in the country (50.4%).

Yeshiva had another fine year in '59-'60 going 11-9. During most of the season, YU was the 10th best small college defensive team. Irv Bader's 1374 career points broke Blumenreich's record by 14 points.

In '60-'61, Sam Grossman, a 6'3" center had to support a team devastated by the loss of four seniors. It was too much for one man, and Yeshiva crumbled to a 3-14 record. Grossman's individual effort did not go unrewarded, however, as he was named to the All East Small College Conference team.

The next year, with help from Artie Aaron, Bob Podhurst, and Kenny Jacobson, Grossman led the team to a 10-10 record. He averaged over 21 points per game and was named to the All Metropolitan team for the second year in a row. Tragically, Sam Grossman died a few years ago, but he is remembered fondly by those who knew him. Following Grossman's graduation

Yeshiva basketball fell upon hard times and has still to reach the .500 mark. From autumn 1962 to his retirement as coach in Autumn 1969, Red Sarachek had poor teams with poor records to match. Certain players stood out in this dry spell. Artie Aaron, Bob Podhurst and Steve Gralla were all fine ballplayers, but Shelly Rokach and Sam Stern were great ones. Roke set the Yeshiva records for points in a game (48), rebounds in a game (33), and rebounds in a season (411). Although Roke is only 6'0" his rebounding statistics show the importance of elbows in a basketball game. Sam Stern set no records, but he moved the Yeshiva offense and was the team's leader.

In '67 Stu Poloner came to YU from MTA where he had shattered almost all existing records. Except for Blumenreich, Sodden and Herszkowitz, Stueie was on a higher level than anyone else who had ever played for Yeshiva. In his sophomore year, YU attained a 9-12 record and the future looked promising. But Poloner spent his junior year in Israel and the team, now coached by Sam Stern fell to 3-17. Even in Stueie's senior year, when he

broke the record for points in a season (534) and in a career (1378) the team could do no better than 2-17. Why? Yeshiva was simply losing more good players than it was gaining. From Poloner's freshman thru senior years, the varsity lost four excellent players: three left the school and one just quit the team. So besides Harold Perl, Stueie was a one man show. The next season produced a 2-16 record and Sam Stern had enough. After all, if ballplayers can switch schools, so can coaches and Sam switched to NY Tech. Jonathan Halpert took over in 1972 and the team still failed to respond, despite Dave Wilzig's shooting and Paul Merlis' rebounding. With Merlis in Israel last year, the team broke all records for mediocrity: 1-19 record, 14 losses in a row.

This year's first half showed no improvement over the past few seasons. Then all of a sudden, the team woke up in the second term, going 4-4 and winning the last two games. Hopefully this is a sign of a bright future next year, but if the team can't get some good public school ballplayers and the best of the MYHSL, the Maccabees will have to live on their memories.



"Red" telling ref how much he liked the call.

bounded (his 1100 career rebounds is a team record), and supported by Capt. Marv Herszkowitz, star guard Allen "Abby" Gewirtz, and consistent Elihu Levine (of Monsey fame), led Yeshiva to a 10-10 record. Marv ended his career by becoming the first Mighty Mite to break the 1000 point mark.

The next year, with Herszkowitz lost through graduation, Sodden really took over: He averaged 20 points and 16 rebounds per game and his 384 points broke Fredman's record. Just to prove that he was no slouch, Gerwitz set his own record (which still stands) by passing off for 15 assists against Cathedral.

Despite the heroics, Yeshiva again had a 10-10 record; the Mighty Mite jigsaw puzzle was still missing a piece. With the addition of Irwin "Red" Blumenreich, the picture was complete. Red was a 6'4" forward, who, like Sodden, was a strong scorer and rebounder. In '54-'55, Blumenreich scored 513 points, breaking Sodden's record, and led Yeshiva to a 13-8 record. Together, the two 6'4" strongmen accounted for a phenomenal 580 rebounds. The highlight of the year was the 97-40 drubbing of Cathedral, YU's most lopsided victory.

When the team reassembled in fall, 1955, they were disheartened by the fact that Abby Gewirtz had graduated, and that the player that would have replaced him Norm Palefski, had been killed in a summer car crash. Palefski had been the best ballplayer and most all-around student to come out of a Yeshiva. He had led MTA to a 19-1 record and as a college freshman had been a very popular student, despite his 4.0 index. Palefski's name lives on in the Yeshiva League (MYHSL), as its Post Season Tournament is named after him.

to put the game into overtime and eventually, Yeshiva triumphed.

The season's heartbreaker was the televised loss to powerful St. Francis. With Abe and Red both in foul trouble, Yeshiva went down to a 93-68 defeat. If YU had won, an NCAA tournament spot would probably have been offered to the Mites.

After the season, Sodden was selected to play in a New York-New Jersey All-Star game which featured stars such as Tom Heinsohn and others. A fitting honor to one of Yeshiva's best players ever.

The '56-'57 season was a Sodden-less team, but joining Blumenreich and Schlusel were many good, new ballplayers: Big Sandy Ader, Irv Bader, Stu Badian and Willie Goldstein. That year's team had a fine 12-7 record, but the highlight of the season was Yeshiva's only Madison Square Garden appearance, in an exhibition game against the Israel National Team. The game began with Martha Raye throwing up the jump ball and ended with Yeshiva losing 61-59. In a rematch at Philadelphia's Olympic arena, however, the Mites avenged their earlier loss, 56-49.

Blumenreich ended his career with many honors: he became the only Yeshiva player to become an All American, was selected as part of a college All Star team that toured the country with the Harlem Globe Trotters, and was named to various other All Star squads.

With Blumenreich and Schlusel gone in '57-'58, YU had a losing season (9-12), but bounced back the next year to a 14-4 record.

Led by Ader and Bader, YU downed such powers as LIU, St. Francis, etc. The Mites, however, ended with a 6-2 Tri State League record, behind Adelphi and Fairleigh Dickinson. The

Coaches Tauber And Marcell Reasons Given For 25 Years Of Success Of Fencing Team

In 1948, the Yeshiva University Athletic Association was formed to coordinate intercollegiate sports at YU. One of its first goals was the establishment of a Fencing Team at Yeshiva. Hy Wettstein asked Arthur Tauber, whom he knew through their work together in physical therapy, whether he would take on the challenge. Mr. Tauber accepted; fencing at Yeshiva was off in the right direction.

The man who was Wettstein's choice was not just a good former fencer, but one of America's best fencers ever. At Stuyvesant HS Tauber completed four years of fencing competition with a perfect 1.000 mark. Continuing his success at NYU he went undefeated and won intercollegiate titles in both epee and foil. Tauber's accomplishments were recognized by Life Magazine which did a feature on the nation's number one collegiate fencer in its May 4, 1942 issue.

Coach Tauber eventually went on to help train the 1959 U.S. Pan American Fencing Team and the 1960 U.S. Olympic Fencing Team.

Arthur Tauber had been a phenomenal fencer. It remained to be seen, in 1948, whether he would be equally as good as a coach.

Mr. Tauber had been given Klein Hall (now used for PPC) as his fencing room and he posted notices inviting all those who were interested to come down. Instead of ten or fifteen students whom he had expected, Coach Tauber found himself with almost 75 eager fencing novices.

The Coach selected the best of these rookies to be the nucleus for a future fencing varsity. Tauber saw that he would need more time to prepare his men for intercollegiate competition so YU fencing remained on a club level that year. A year later, in the spring of 1950, YU varsity

fencing began with a two-match schedule. The result: a 2-0 record as Yeshiva's "Taubermen" downed Cooper Union (14-13) and Hunter College (19-8).

The swordsmen exulted in their early success, but was it just beginner's luck? The 1950-51 record of 4-2 proved that it wasn't, especially since one of the four victories was a 27-0 shutout of Fairleigh Dickinson. The next two years brought identical 6-1 records, but in 1953-54 the Taubermen suffered their first losing season, 2-4. Throughout much of fencing's early period, the team was led by foilman Nissan Schulman, whose successes helped inspire the team.

The fencers recovered from



Coach Tauber working on new team

their 2-4 season to compile nine winning years: From 1954-55 thru 1962-63, the Taubermen won 84 matches and lost only 21. These teams had such individual stars in those nine years as Howie Spear, Erwin Katz, Danny Chill, Paul Peyser, and later Jack Finkelstein, Howie Rhine, Matty Shatzkes and Warren Enker.

Some of the Yeshiva stars fenced "extra-curricularly." Danny Chill, now famous as Stanley Steingut's top aide, led the way by qualifying for an intercollegiate fencing tournament.

While all these fencers were great, Warren Enker stands out. In his senior year (61-62), Sabreman Enker amassed the unbelievable record of 40-2, surpassing the previous Yeshiva victory record by eleven wins. No one has ever come close to duplicating Enker's remarkable feat.

Yeshiva's nine year "Reign of Terror" over Metropolitan area opponents (except for stubborn Columbia) climaxed with a 14-13 victory over Drew in February, 1963. It was Coach Tauber's 100th victory and the team presented him with a gold-handled sword in appreciation. The coach had consistently transformed students who didn't know a foil from an epee into top-notch fencers.

The next two years of Yeshiva Fencing proved the maxim that nothing lasts forever. In 1963-64 the swordsmen had a poor 4-6 record, but 1964-65 was the worst ever: 1-11. With Warren Goldman as the only shining light, Coach Tauber realized that he had a rebuilding job on his hands. To help him out, he brought in Lorand Marcell as assistant coach.

Professor Tauber and colorful Coach Marcell succeeded in their efforts: The team posted five consecutive winning seasons led (Continued on Page 18, Col. 4)

Unity Between Religious Groups Necessitated By New Pressures

March 25, 1964

By LOUIS BERNSTEIN

When I was graduated from Yeshiva College in 1947, there was no objection in the Orthodox Jewish community to participation in mixed rabbinic groups or in the Synagogue Council. We had just lived through the most critical period of Jewish history since the destruction of the Second Temple and were being catapulted into another momentous era, the birth of Jewish statehood. Massive efforts were demanded of the American Jewish community to rehabilitate the remnants snatched by the Allied armies from the Nazi furnaces and mass graves on the one hand and, on the other, to muster maximum political, financial, and even military support to the Zionist ideal which within a few months was destined to be realized in the State of Israel. Such demanding historic assignments did not permit consideration of anything but the immediate tasks and did not allow for any disunity — regardless of cogent reasons that might be presented for "segregation," "separation," or, what I think might be more aptly termed, "isolation."

These seventeen years have altered the pattern and direction of Jewish history. Yet the climate of crisis is still with us. We are beginning to realize that the systematic and ruthless efforts of the Communist tyrants of the Soviet Union to uproot Judaism is as great a menace to Judaism as the execution machinery of the unmerciful Nazi empire.

Israel is still ringed on all sides by fanatical Arab armies determined to eradicate it from the map and push its inhabitants into the sea. There is a new menace of a spiritual confrontation by the Christian world. Although the State of Israel exists today and, by its very existence, elevates and exalts Jewish dignity and honor, the historic responsibility of American Jewry is in no way diminished.

We believe there is another factor to be considered in the evaluation of our relationship with the non-Orthodox religious groupings. Orthodoxy is much stronger on the American scene than ever before. Orthodox rabbis and lay leaders can assume,

and are assuming, positions of leadership in every phase of communal living. For example, relations with the government agencies are no longer forfeited to non-Orthodox groups because of language and communication shortcomings. The military chaplaincy is one area where the Orthodox rabbinate has made a terrific impact. The government of Israel must reckon with Orthodox opinion, as the Shalom incident proved. Despite our inner divisions, conflicts and friction, we can stand independently today as never before.

The issue of Orthodox relationship with non-Orthodox groups should be re-evaluated periodically in light of developing, changing events. Rabbi Soloveitchik recently suggested such a reevaluation, and today some of the positions assumed by the Conservative and Reform leadership serve as serious considerations for a change in policy. The statement by Dr. Maurice Eisendrath on Jesus following the announcement in Rome of the schema absolving the Jews of the sole responsibility for the murder of Christ is thoroughly repugnant. Although in all fairness such sympathies should not be attributed to the entire Reform movement, it is almost inconceivable for Orthodoxy to operate with a Jewish religious grouping that can elect him the perennial president. Conservatism has begun to take liberties in religious areas which they were previously intellectually honest and wise enough to leave to the Orthodox. We can hardly sit in the same synagogue body with a movement that seeks to coerce the Chief Rabbinate of Israel to accept its divorces by resorting to secular courts.

The most logical approach to the problems were taken by the Rabbinical Council of America some ten years ago when it drew the line between "klapei pnim" and "klapei chutz". For no cooperation is possible on internal religious problems, but on those problems that concern the entire Jewish community, common areas of cooperation should be explored. The rise of Orthodox strength should mitigate for as many contacts as possible. This writer believes that such contact will more ease the range of Torah on the American Jew. For example, there was a powerful sentiment in the non-Orthodox camp to participate in the Ecumenical Council, but our presence in the Synagogue Council prevented this.

There is room for flexibility even *klapei pnim*. It is no secret that some Conservative *gittin* are recognized by almost all Orthodox authorities — if only to prevent *agumot*. A decade ago it was possible to set up a joint *Bet Din* with the Conservatives who were prepared to meet every *halachic* standard. This effort was torpedoed by the *issur*. It might be advisable, at this time, to explore any areas in which the non-Orthodox would accept the authority of *halacha* and *halachic* authorities in mutual endeavors. Institutional agreements under such terms in as many areas as possible, would enhance Torah. They are possible but there must be no compromise of

standards or authority.

The established framework of the Synagogue Council provides a basis of operation. The veto power on matters of principle which every member organization possesses protects the interests of Orthodoxy, yet permits its cooperation in vital areas. For example, the Synagogue Council is an important factor in legislation pertaining to "shechita." It plays an important role in Jewish relationships vis a vis the government. It may be destined to play an important role in the fight on calendar reform.

As previously mentioned, the military chaplaincy is another area on which Orthodoxy has cooperated with other Jewish denominations successfully. It should be observed that those elements critical of participation in joint enterprises with Conservative and Reform are strangely silent when this area is discussed. Perhaps the reason may be the total failure of the Orthodox right to participate in this program and a pull-out by the Rabbinical Council of America from the Chaplaincy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board would expose this weakness. This is an area which has stood the pragmatic test of time, and until we find our participation in it unfavorable to Orthodoxy, there isn't a reason in the world that we should not continue joint endeavors in this area.

Where Orthodoxy loses in confrontations with the non-Orthodox, it is not because of weakness of position but rather of lack of organization. Key positions in the Jewish community may be forfeited because we do not have the manpower to be at the right place at the right time. Large Jewish communities were surrendered to Conservatism a generation ago when the European-trained rabbinate stubbornly refused to permit Yitzchak Elchanan graduates to oc-

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 3)

The Rav Supports "Semicha Coalition"

(Continued from Page 14, Col. 3) empowered to set definitive policy with respect to admissions curriculum and degree and semicha requirements.

6) The Belfer Graduate School and its buildings should be totally shut down on Shabbat and Yom Tov.

The students, banding together under the banner "Concerned Students' Coalition," pointed out that the \$300,000 in Bundy funds which the undergraduate divisions would lose if they remained sectarian was an insignificant sum compared to YU's multi-million dollar budget.

According to the Coalition's leaders, the six demands were negotiable. They indicated that they might be satisfied with a return to the situation before 1967, the year in which RIETS was separated from the University.

Picket

As no positive response to their demands was forthcoming from Dr. Belkin's office, the students decided to picket the Chag Hasmicha on Sunday, April 12. This decision was supported by some of the rabbinic faculty and by Rabbi Soloveitchik himself.

At a student meeting on Thursday, April 9, some students expressed the opinion that picketing alone, even with the threat of bad publicity, might not be enough to force a restructuring of the entire University. They believed that only actual occupation of the college buildings could bring about the changes they had demanded.

The picketing action itself, however, did not receive the support of the entire student body. A declaration of support was signed by the presidents and presidents-elect of JSS and SOY, the president-elect of YCSC, the president of Stern College student council, and the editors of the Observer, the Hamevaser and Hamashkif. Conspicuous by their absence were the signa-

tures of the president of YCSC and the editor of THE COMMENTATOR. Later, Robert Sacknovitz of JSS and president-elect Robert Weiss of YCSC claimed that their signatures were added to the declaration of support without their explicit consent.

The lack of popular enthusiasm was also evident to an extent when the actual event took place on Sunday. Only 25 Stern girls took part, and of the 200 YC students who marched in front of Furst Hall and the main building, the majority were from RIETS and JSS; few if any were from EMC. Not one member of the YCSC executive council was present.

Even Rabbi Soloveitchik declined in the end to back the pickets. In his speech on Sunday he claimed that he had put a stop to the picketing, and only upon being informed that students were indeed marching at that very moment did he declare his wholehearted support for "those fine young people" and their demands.

A number of students declined to join the coalition of essentially right-wing students, some of whom had previously been involved in protests not approved of by the general student body. Some who did march did so because of the influence of the Rav's speech, not because they supported all of the Coalition's demands.

Publicity

Many of the pickets had opposed publicizing the affair through the news media, fearing *chilul Hashem*. Nonetheless, the leaders of the Coalition insisted upon obtaining a demonstration permit and requesting a police contingent, moves designed to attract publicity.

Among the administration as well there was some confusion. It was Rabbi Israel Miller, the Assistant to the President, who arranged for WYUR coverage of Rabbi Soloveitchik's speech, apparently in the mistaken belief that the Rav's speech would mollify rather than inflame student opinion.

The most crucial credibility gap is the one which seems to exist between the executive officers of the administration and the rest of the University. Rabbi Soloveitchik made it quite clear that he no longer believes the public relations office or Yeshiva's attorneys. He is also not at all impressed by the machinations of the "snobs" at Einstein, Belfer, Ferkauf and Wurzelweil and is convinced that we can get along without these graduate schools.

Some doubt if even Dr. Belkin is truly aware of the implications of Yeshiva's drive toward secularization. Or it may be that he indeed understands the situation, and that allowing it to continue is the greatest tragedy of all.

In either case, until the various segments of the University reestablish trust in one another, there can be no fruitful negotiations within the University. If there are no meaningful discussions then those issues which face YU in this crisis may never be properly resolved. And if that happens, there may no longer be a Yeshiva.

Belkin Named Rosh Yeshiva; To Enhance Riets

December 30, 1936

Dr. Samuel Belkin, instructor of Greek at the college, was appointed last week as a Rosh Yeshiva.

In his youth Dr. Belkin studied at the European Yeshivoh of Radin and Mir where he earned a reputation for outstanding scholarship. He received his ordination there from Rabbi Shim-on Skop.

Coming to America in 1929, Dr. Belkin enrolled in the Semitics department of Brown University, where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1935.

Dr. Belkin is the author of numerous papers on Halacha and Semitics.

May 4, 1944

To the Student Body:

This space was originally intended for a column analyzing, in clear, concise terms a new, positive, constructive program. This program would state exactly what the student leaders have been fighting and what they have been fighting for.

The student struggle during the past year was initiated by united student leadership and heartily supported by a united student body.

At this critical moment, however, this is not the case. Unfortunately, there are some traitorous student leaders who feel that their hide is more precious than their ideals. The latter are consequently shoved overboard.

In this atmosphere of self-seeking and unprincipled compromise, I feel that I cannot fulfill my obligations as the editor of THE COMMENTATOR and as a student leader.

To maintain my self-respect, I hereby submit my resignation from the editorship of this newspaper.

If the student leaders who follow me submit to external despotism and the despotism of their own flesh, then I suggest that an end be put to the life of student self-government and self-expression.

—Paul Orentlicher

Anti PLO Rally Held

November 7, 1974

A massive crowd, estimated to have reached one hundred seventy five thousand people, gathered at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza on Monday, November 4 in a protest of "Humanity against Arab Terror." The rally, sponsored by the Conference of

Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, attracted multitudes from all along the Eastern Seaboard and was proclaimed by Dr. Israel Miller, chairman of the Conference and master of ceremonies of the event as the largest demonstration in the history of the University. (Continued on Page 18, Col. 5)

Dramatics Society Success Story: Credit Devoted Actors, Director

By HOWARD LLOYD WIEDER

The critical acclaim paid to the Yeshiva College Dramatics Society is a credit to the Society's outstanding members and to the good work of its director, Dr. Beukas. The Society's history of how a group of dedicated students were able to overcome limited financial resources and a tense time pressure in order to produce one of the most successful shows ever presented at Yeshiva.

According to the Director and Faculty Advisor, Dr. Anthony S. Beukas, Assistant Professor of Speech and Drama, the success of YCDS has been "wholly dependent on the fact that students find it educational, socially relevant, and worthy of the time, sacrifice, effort, and painful maturity growth that is entailed, by being involved in a production." In addition, another factor attracting students to the Society is the charisma of Dr. Beukas. In numerous and lengthy interviews with present and former members of YCDS, Dr. Beukas was repeatedly described by the adjectives of "hard-working" and "extremely devoted and dedicated." Dr. Beukas responds, "If they share any confidence in me it's because I have confidence in them."

The obstacles that YCDS has had to overcome are numerous. A few years ago, the University gave the Society a room with no more than four bare walls. With the assistance of Mr. Jay Blazer, that room has developed into the very respectable Studio Theatre located in the Student Union Building. The set properties were acquired by students going to Broadway producers and directors and soliciting their assistance. Dr. Beukas has often joined students in donning a pair

of coveralls in order to tear down a Broadway set and recycle it back to Yeshiva. Norman Gras, this year's President of YCDS, states, "This has been a painfully slow accumulation of property that stems from the pure effort of the students and Dr. Beukas." He also cited that during the preparation and rehearsal for a show, Dr. Beukas has a hundred hour-a-week work schedule.

Another important feature of the shows presented at Yeshiva is the selection of the plays. Works such as "Incident at Vichy," "Stalag 17," "A Canticle for Leibowitz," and "That Championship Season" reflect society's attitudes towards Jews and Judaism. But many of the plays presented by YCDS under the leadership of Dr. Beukas have shown that man's inhumanity to man is not exclusively expressed through bigotry, but is reflected in the evils that occur in such unchallenged institutions as the environment, marriage, sports, medicine, science, politics, and religion.

In choosing plays, Dr. Beukas is limited to scripts that can be rewritten to exclude women. This aspect, which poses a literary legal question, is often compounded by the fact that once a play is chosen it has to overcome the lack of facilities and monies available at Yeshiva and still manage to produce the best representation of an author's intentions, while making an artistic and social contribution to YC's student body.

Sometimes the choice of play has been the subject of attack, an unfortunate situation at a liberal arts college. A once overheard criticism of YCDS is that "it has grown too fast and has become too sophisticated." To

this comment, Dr. Beukas replies, "It is not for any level of sophistication to be stifled by critics who insist upon an ivory-towered or medieval form of censorship resulting in stagnation." YCDS has been able to withstand the attacks because of the unity formed by a close attachment between the Society and its members. Members consider Dramatics Society as an extra-curricular activity but as a total experience important for a young man's scholastic, educational, and emotional maturity. This attitude has earned the respect of the entire student body.

The Dramatics Society has been a source of pride and joy to the Speech and Drama Department's faculty, majors, and students. Dr. Laurel Keating, Assistant Professor of Speech and Drama, who has witnessed the growth of YCDS, states, "All the tremendous growth takes place in interest toward theatre, the quality of productions, and physical plant are a tribute to the confidence of the Administration in the sensibility and judgement of our students. The students have, indeed, shown that this confidence was well-placed. And under the direction of Dr. Beukas, we may look forward to a continuing growth and development of this vital aspect of student life."

YU Student Delegation Presents Viet Petition

(Continued from Page 15, Col. 2)

Red Chinese, or the Nasserites of Egypt will be duly warned that the US can make their 'wars of liberation' extremely unprofitable.

"President Johnson no doubt wants a negotiated settlement which would guarantee the South Vietnamese freedom from Communist bondage and a chance to develop their own institutions of government. We feel that no loyal American can be opposed to this policy. . . . It is our considered opinion that under the present circumstances the withdrawal of our troops can only lead to a Communist takeover in South Vietnam, followed by the Red Chinese subversion of other Asian countries. If such a course is followed, neither India, nor Israel, nor any other nation struggling for the preservation of its culture and the freedom of its citizens will be safe."

Colonel Beckington received the petition and called the delegation part of an "informed public." He stressed the Vice President's firm belief that the more informed the public becomes, the more they understand the policy of the US in Vietnam.

A White House official said of the delegation: "It is a most dignified college group."

cupy pulpits because the American-trained rabbi spoke English. It is axiomatic that old positions can not be regained nor new positions won by retreat or withdrawal. Our position cannot be enhanced or strengthened by concealing our vision with blinders that Conservatism and Reform do not exist. Were self-withdrawn Orthodox forces to step forward and make their manpower available to the entire Orthodox community, our total impact on the entire community would be that much greater.

Yet despite the preceding plea for Jewish unity and for Orthodox participation in the entire communal structure of American Judaism, there are considerations which may limit and even totally rule out the "integrationist" approach. Cooperation is a two-way street and presumes mutual respect of all those engaged in a common enterprise. If one of the partners is unjustly attacked or maligned by the other, it is apparent that the common denominator of mutual respect no longer exists and it is the aggressor who must assume full responsibility for the collapse of the joint enterprise.

On The Brink

We are now dangerously on the brink of such a situation. At the very moment that Orthodoxy was associating itself with the diverse religious and secular organizations of American Jewry in such common enterprises as a conference on Russian Jewry, The Synagogue Council, The Jewish Welfare Board, etc., seven major partners were preparing a demagogic and scurrilous attack and "informing" the Israeli

Jewish Polarization

(Continued from Page 17, Col. 3)

government that Orthodoxy was insignificant, undemocratic, and favored repression of religious freedom. Under such circumstances, unity, cooperation or even mutual respect are impossible. But the onus for breaking this unity is now squarely on the shoulders of the Conservative and Reform groups, and their allies in the secularist organizations. It is not Orthodoxy, but the others, who are shattering even existing areas of cooperation.

One issue involved, missions, is characteristic of principle which transcends Orthodox relationships with non-Orthodox groups. While the Conservative leadership and its allies may be willing to permit missionaries to function among Jews in Israel and to prey on poverty to purchase souls, Orthodoxy can not concur with this interpretation of religious freedom. On such principles, there can be no agreements, compromises, or accommodations.

Unity, yes, but not at any price. Orthodoxy can exist independently in America.

It has assured the future of American Jewry through its educational network. The rising tide of American Orthodoxy poses an unanticipated challenge to the rest of the Jewish community. They must come to grips with the reality of American Orthodoxy. Cooperation can not be taken for granted and, Conservative, Reform and secularists must ask themselves whether they fear it, tolerate it, or welcome it. Their decisions in the forthcoming months will be important factors in the current reevaluation of the road Orthodoxy will travel. We hope that common sense and good will in both camps will prevail.

COACH TAUBER'S FENCING ALL-STARS

- Warren Enker '62
- Adley Mandel '68
- Paul Peysner '57
- Neil Hecht '54
- Jack Finkelstein '59
- Barry Konovitch '63
- Nissan Schulman '52
- Danny Chill '57
- Maurice Zauderer '66

- Sabre
- Howie Rhine '60
- Larry Rosman '71
- Leo Brandstatter '71
- Epee
- Warren Goldman '65
- Jack Petersell '68
- Abe Aronson '59
- Foil
- Sidney Kalish '67
- Howie Spear '54
- Hesh Farkas '61

Fencing Review

(Continued from Page 16, Col. 5)

by Howie Feldman, Adley Mandel, Jack Petersell, Sid Kalish, Alex Zauderer, Norman Seidenfeld, and Larry Rosman. But trouble lay ahead: The 1969-70 record was "only" 7-6. Other schools were competing for High School fencing talent. Masmids of the late '60s warned that fencing at Yeshiva would face the same problem as basketball: the opposition keeps getting better while Yeshiva stays the same. Added to that was the reduction of the three year phys-ed requirement: many students who would have stayed with fencing dropped it after one year.

From 1970-74 it appeared that the pessimists were right as Yeshiva went 14-30. But this year the tide turned as the team brought back the good old days with a 10-3 record. To paraphrase Mark Twain, the reports

of fencing's death have been greatly exaggerated. It appears that fencing will follow wrestling's lead and institute an MTA program, thus getting more experienced fencers. Another recent fencing development is Stern's fencing class. Perhaps next year, we shall see a Stern-Yeshiva match. Backed by an overall record of 177-97 (.646) fencing's future is as bright as its past.

PLO Protest

(Continued from Page 17, Col. 4)

The theme of the demonstration was a protest against the invitation of members of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to participate in the upcoming United Nations debate concerning the situation in the Middle East. This point of protest was stressed repeatedly in the speeches delivered by the many politicians, clergymen, and noted public figures who were in attendance at the rally. Governor Malcolm Wilson proclaimed the day as "Protest Against Terror and Injustice Day in New York State."

The first speaker to address the assemblage was Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, Israel's most vociferous supporter in the United States Senate. Senator Jackson assured the crowd that those senators who supported the fight on behalf of Soviet Jewry would stand by Israel, too, in this time of great need.

Following a short address by Senator Javits, Dr. Miller introduced Abba Eban, former Israeli foreign minister. Eban's remarks stressed two themes: an attack upon the United Nations of whom he said sarcastically, "The United Nations, in its present composition and mood, would refuse to support the Ten Commandments because they came out of Israel;" and an attack on the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He clearly distinguished between the PLO and other such liberation organizations of the past by explaining that the others had driven the French out of Algeria and the British out of Kenya, whereas the Palestinian Liberation Organization seeks to drive Israel out of Israel.

The rally's high point came at the very end, with the appearance of Moshe Dayan, the "lion of Israel." Dayan described the equality of opportunity between Arab and Jew in Israel and attributed to it the lack of guerilla participation by Israeli Arabs. He concluded the demonstration by asserting that, "the future of Israel won't be decided by the PLO or the Arab chieftains in Rabat. It will be decided by the workers of Nahallat, the soldiers on the borders, and a mutual effort between U.S. and Israeli Jews."

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Sophomores Triumph; Freshmen Victorious

(Continued from Page 20, Col. 4)

of poor passes and sloppy dribbling, while Herbie Insel and Yudi Rosenbaum capitalized frequently with baskets. With Noah Reifman rebounding everything they missed, the seniors climbed to an easy 31-18 half time lead.

The second half was a different story; the sophs had calmed down and seemed ready now to play as a team. With the help of relative newcomers Steve Berman and Menachem Rosenberg, the soph team has improved greatly individually, and as a team. Steve and Menachem, along with the scoring of Herbie Lempel, the playmaking of Allen Kram, Avi Moskowitz and Mike Kram, and the rebounding of Gary Stadtmayer and Benji Goldstein, totally shut off the seniors. The Sophs utilized the rebounding to start the fast breaks which consistently ended

with easy lay ups. The second half was no contest and the sophs easily handed the seniors their first defeat of the semester.

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Kosher Restaurant Review

(Continued from Page 20, Col. 5)

Yahalom is a delightful little eating spot situated in the heart of the Diamond district. It can best be described as a combination cafeteria - restaurant serving American treats and Israeli delights in a warm, friendly and easy going environment. Yahalom is owned and operated by Rabbi Eugene Kline who took over the ownership last year. According to Rabbi Kline, the majority of the customers who frequent Yahalom are religious Jews who work in the

diamond district and are looking for a pleasant place to spend their lunch break. The main reason for Yahalom's rise from "rags to riches" can be attributed to the Gan Eden room - a cozy, dimly lit room permeated with light Israeli music, which gives one the impression of actually being in Gan Eden. If one is looking for a place to have an early dinner where the food is good, the price is reasonable, and the environment is friendly, Yahalom fits the bill perfectly.

If anyone would like more specific information, contact Steve Reisbaum, Morg. 221, or call 923-1618. Next issue will include reviews of Moshe Peiking's, and Jerusalem East.

Applications for positions on the Governing Board, Technical Board, and staff of THE COMMENTATOR must be submitted to Editor-in-Chief Steve Reisbaum, Morg. 221, or THE COMMENTATOR mailbox, Furst 109, by Thursday, April 24. Applications are to include name, class, religious division, major, ideas, and three choices of positions (in order of preference).

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On The Sidelines

The Other City Game



By David Gleicher

With the coming of spring, YU varsity sports fade into the distance as either pleasant (fencing, wrestling) or unpleasant (three guesses) memories. The warm weather draws all students, jocks and non-jocks alike, from the dorms and classrooms to Danciger campus and the outdoor courts. In fact, the US Weather Service should judge spring's arrival not by the vernal equinox, but rather by Wally Wolpoe's first appearance "hittin' 'em out."

So when the thermometer reaches the 70s, the "campus" is alive with basketball, softball, football, and frisbees—but no slug. "Slug? What the heck is that?" you ask in a non New York accent. For the benefit of any curious out-of-towners or NY natives who have actually never heard of slug, I'd like to offer a basic introduction to a true New York City street/gutter game.

Slug has three names and maybe one of the other two sounds familiar: They are "Ace, King," and Chinese Handball. What you call the game is important as it often reveals what part of the city you come from. By the old Ryer Avenue Police Station slug courts, someone calling the sport "Chinese" might as well have been speaking the language.

The facilities and equipment are simple enough: All you need is a "spaldeen," a wall without too many obstructions on it (i.e. as flat as possible), and side-by-side boxes on the sidewalk perpendicular to the wall (they can be chalk-drawn or natural).

The player arrangement is determined as follows: A game is decided on by a few of the fellas. The first to yell "Ace" gets the extreme right box. The others yell "King," "Queen," etc. First one to yell gets the best box still available.

Ace starts off the action by bouncing the spaldeen so that its motion is ground-to-wall-to-ground. When he's good and ready, Ace will bounce the ball into someone else's box (either King's or "cross-country"). The trick is to make sure that someone besides yourself (no matter what box you're in) can't play the ball, by hitting your opponents a "baby" (tiny bounces), a long low shot, a curve, or a slice. Whoever makes out goes to the last box and everyone else advances one. You're also given a point for every out and if you accumulate a certain amount of points (usually eleven), you're out of the game. Ace gets no points if he gets out, so it's an advantage to stay in the Ace box as long as possible. The last survivor is declared the winner.

The greatest slug games were held several years ago in Salanter Yeshiva where I reigned as the "Slug King" (a title not unlike "Pinball Wizard"). With Sheldon Chanales as my only real competition, I prepared for my Ryer Avenue games against the local Irish and Jewish low-lives.

It's just a pity that slug never made it as big as basketball. You don't have to be 6'6" to play it, it's exciting, it takes skill, and it can be played almost anywhere. Although out of practice (only seven years), I'm willing to take on all challengers. You can even be Ace.

Israeli, Italian Or Good Old American; City Boasts Kosher Chophouses For Every Taste

Luigi Goldstein's, an Italian eatery in Kew Garden Hills, may not have that impressive a facade, but what it lacks in size it makes up for with a cozy atmosphere. Now under new management, Goldstein's has adopted the unique custom of serving free sangria which is just the right touch for Italian cooking. Speaking of the cooking, the meats are all excellent, with the veal being especially young and tender, and the appetizers, such as the Antipasto Platter and Pate Goldstein are an experience in themselves. A must when ordering dessert is the Capuchino, pronounced kapt-chee-no, a new experience in coffee. The only thing to stay away from is a too strong onion soup which can grow hair on your chest. Goldstein's clientele range from whole families to couples out for the evening who find the good food, inexpensive prices, and smooth service to be light on the stomach, wallet, and mind.

Sabra East, located at 43 Street and Third Ave., could be considered the perfect place for a date. Not only do you get an excellent meal, but you are also treated to some very fine

Israeli entertainment in their nightclub atmosphere. The menu, based around the Middle Eastern theme of the establishment, includes the mouth watering shish kebab, the specialty of the house. The desserts were also strictly Middle Eastern, and though I can not begin to give you their names, suffice it to say they tasted fattening. The entertainment begins at eight and lasts until 3:00 AM with requests being accepted all the way through. Although Sabra East appears expensive, one must realize that he is getting an entire evening for the price of the meal. A 10% discount has also been arranged for YU students and their dates, upon presentation of ID cards.

If you are ever in the mood to be impressed and feel impressive, the place to be is Lou G. Siegel's on 38 Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The decor is stately, the constant dinner music is pleasant, and the service is so fast and unobtrusive that it almost seems not to be there at all. A slightly subdued atmosphere further serves to add to the private intimacy of each table. The food is uniformly excellent, for example the steamed calf's feet appe-

Grappler's Season Record 6-4-1 Looking Forward To Next Year

By WILLIAM HOCHMAN
Shoot a half! Near ankle far arm! Drive! Pin!! Those were some of the shouts heard this past year at Yeshiva Wrestling matches as the "Ellmen" achieved a 6-4-1 record for the '74-'75 season. They played such tough teams as City and Hunter and put up a good fight, but could only pull out a tie against Brooklyn. One should always learn from previous mistakes, so next year the team will be looking for a better season.

To keep the Ellmen at the respectable level which it has attained among Yeshiva sports, a few spots vacated by graduating seniors must be filled:

Co-Captain and the "Tiger" of the team, Nate Schwitzer (four year letterman) really showed how one gives his utmost to wrestling. Nate wrestled with the Ellmen for four years in the 134 lb. class. He was the spark that the team needed. His voice could always be heard shouting instructions and moral support to his teammates. Anyone in-

terested in purchasing excellent wrestling films, highest offer, see Tiger!

The other captain, Noah Klein, wrestled in the 118-126 class and was also a four year veteran. Within his small but powerful frame there is much fervor and vigor. Noah was successful when it came to outwitting his opponents, but his trouble this year was his injury, hampering him in his matches for more than half the season.

Roy Schmukler, also a senior, wrestled in the 150 lb. class for three years. A very jovial member of the team, Roy kept everyone sane when the practicing got tough. On the mats he was known for his wrestling "feints," little quirks and fakes that had his opponents bewildered. Roy's highlight of the season was his 45-second pin against Kingsborough. (Too bad Tiger didn't take movies of it.)

Switching off with Roy in the 150 lb. class was Sheldon "Shimmy" Palgon. Shimmy has the best natural ability on the team.

He has greatly improved with three years of varsity experience and his quickness and agility helped the team a great deal. Shimmy's decisive pin against Brooklyn Poly was a fine example of how much he had dedicated himself to wrestling.

The Senior four will surely be missed next year. For an undefeated 1975-76 season we must turn to next year's Ellmen. Unifying and inspiring the team will be next year's captains, Jerry Levine and Rick Schulman. The 158-167 class will be led by seniors Joe Frager and Perry Nuszen, while the nucleus of the 190-heavyweight class will be Marty Bodner and Mitch Merlis. This past season many a match was decided by the outcome of the heavyweight bouts and both Marty and Mitch wrestled with agility and brute strength. Freshman Joel Schwitzer performed well during his first year on the varsity. Joel (having "Tiger" blood in him) made YU wrestling history with a 22-second record pin against Brooklyn Poly.

Coach Neil Ellman, in his fifth season at YU feels that next year will be one of rebuilding and, as always, he hopes to surpass the previous year's record. The coach instills a real feeling for wrestling in his team, and is the driving force that makes every member of the team a dedicated wrestler.

Team members feel the season was a good one, but that the Ellmen could have had a better record. Their loss to Marist and especially the tie to Brooklyn both should have been victories. Despite the losses, high morale and good sportsmanship contributed to the friendship and closeness of the team.

Wrestling has really caught on at Yeshiva and the many new faces that can be seen at wrestling practices watching the team work out its moves for next season know that Ellmen wrestling fans will be in for an exciting 1975-1976 season.

Sophomores Triumph; Freshmen Victorious

By TERRY RIFKIN
The two latest intramural basketball games saw the freshmen edge the juniors, 70-66, and the sophs surprise the seniors 68-55.

The frosh-junior game was the day before Pesach vacation and many players were missing on both sides. The juniors only had Morris Mann down among their regular five starters.

The game began as a shooting contest between Morris and freshman Seme Jozsef, but the frosh began to build up a lead, aided by Coach Effy Nulman's

"lucky" outside swish shooting. The 76ers caught up and finally took a lead over their opponents as Ira Cooper's assists enabled Mann to put on a shooting display.

The contest was close throughout most of the second half until Sheldon Small won the game for the freshmen with two Clyde-like steals. Seme Jozsef paced the lowerclassmen scoring with 21 points and Small had 18.

(Morris Mann was unbelievable, hitting 16 of 20 shots and finishing with 42 points, the highest intramural point total in years (if-not ever). Alan Hirnes had a career high 13 points to go along with 22 spectacular rebounds. Sports Editor of THE COMMENTATOR David Gleicher made his intramural debut, playing an excellent defensive game in the short time he was in.

Sophs Win

In one of the key basketball games of the semester, the sophomores defeated the seniors 68-55. In the first half, the sophs didn't play like winners, losing the ball time and again because

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 2)

1974-75 Wrestling Statistics

Name	Record	Pins
Noah Klein	7-3-1	5
Joel Schwitzer	4-7	3
Nate Tiger Schwitzer	10-1	6
Rick Schulman	5-5	1
Shimmy Palgon	3-3	1
Roy Schmukler	2-5	2
JoJo Frager	7-4	7
Perry Nuszen	3-5	1
Jerry Levine	6-5	3
Mitch Merlis	6-4	1
Marty Bodner	5-6	3
Izzy Klein	1-0	0
Yossie Gottesman	0-1	0
Totals	59-49-1	34

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Papa Lou's, located at 3rd Ave. between 53rd and 54th Streets is an Italian answer to Moshe Peking's. The waiters, at least some of them, speak Italian and the menus are in both Italian and English. The food is Italian and good. Pasta comes in any shape, manner or form and, topped by a meat sauce that's scrumptuous, accompanies every meal. One can get a meal, bistecca (steak), vitello (veal), ollo (chicken) or pesce (fish) in the \$8 range and the portions are large. Side dishes are on the steep side, tomato juice \$1.00, but the main dishes are worth it. Wine (Carmel) flowing (for a fee) and the decor of browns and oranges pro-

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 2)