

## Editorial —

IT IS AN INCONTESTABLE TENET of the practice of education that students be able to exercise their prerogative in pursuance of self growth. It is the goal of education to develop in a student those qualities necessary for the fulfillment of his role as a member of society. Denial of even minimal responsibilities to the students flies in the face of this essential goal. It is absurd to expect the proper development of responsibility on the part of the student when he is denied the power to make even minimal decisions with respect to himself.

The Student Council is the duly elected

representative of the student body and is thereby empowered to exercise the will of the students as it sees fit. The students have remanded their prerogative to the Student Council in expectation of proper and reasonable courses of action. This right, recognized by all parties, is neither granted nor controvertible and to deny it for reasons of convenience is an act of unabashed hypocrisy.

Members of the Administration have, in two separate instances, knowingly and deliberately short-circuited the established and recognized procedure for undertaking student-related action, and in so doing have seriously undermined fundamental principles governing education.

Dr. Socol has repeatedly withheld from the Student Council funds necessary for its operation. Along with each student's tuition, a student activities fee of ten dollars designated for use by the student councils is required. Supplementary funds are then provided by the University in forming the entire allocation for the student councils. It is this allocation which Dr. Socol refuses to provide. In so doing, he deprives the Student Council, and thereby the student body, of the means to implement its rightful decisions. This breach of commitment is a direct attempt to deny to the students even the slightest modicum of responsibility and presents

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

# The Commentator

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of Yeshiva College

VOL. LXXXII — NO. 5 YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK 232 DECEMBER 23, 1975

## Council Meets Twice During Week Members Voice Varied Complaints

### YCSC President Hotly Challenged Special Council Meeting Convened Argue Legality Of WHBO Removal

By JONATHAN NELSON

The Yeshiva College Student Council, at its meeting of December 16 and its special meeting of December 17, showed itself to be greatly concerned with the way that President Arthur Strenger has handled a number of issues. YCSC Vice-president David Goldberg brought up the matter as it related to the case of WHBO and the purchase of candy for school secretaries without Council approval. By the end of the second council meeting, it became clear that some other Council members had complaints about some of President Strenger's behavior.

Vice-president Goldberg asked President Strenger how he could have sent candy to the secretaries, in the name of YCSC, presumably at YCSC expense, without first consulting Council. He pointed out that last year, then YCSC President Larry Eisenberg had received approval from Council for the candy, a traditional Channukah present from YCSC to the secretaries. Vice-president Goldberg also asked President Strenger how he could have told Rabbi Miller that he would remove or restrict WHBO without council approval. (See adjoining article for details on the WHBO issue.)

JSSSC president Stan Frohlinger, who was in the audience repeatedly asked President Strenger how he could justify spending the \$42 dollars used to buy the candy without Council approval in a year in which all University organizations are trying to cut down on their expenses. President Strenger finally replied that in the YCSC constitution, the President is permitted to use \$100 in whatever way he sees fit without consulting council. The president said that the money spent on candy had come from this allotment.

#### Presidents Authority

Although the Council, for the remainder of the meeting Tuesday night, discussed WHBO questions as to President Strenger's handling of many matters were again brought up at

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

At the special meeting of the Yeshiva College Student Council held late Wednesday night, December 17, the members of student council discussed the proper action to take in response to an unconfirmed report that television station WHBO had been cancelled by Rabbi Miller. Cancellation of WHBO, which televises full-length movies, among them movies with an "R" rating, had been the major topic of debate at the Tuesday night meeting, but the report that Rabbi Miller, without consulting council members, had ordered

move WHBO without removing the entire cable service, would he be content with mere regulation of the station. President Strenger told the council that he had appointed Howard Daum, a member of the dormitory lounge committee, to telephone and find out if separation of Channel H (WHBO)

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



H. KLOTZ

Men in the middle as controversies continue.

Teleprompter Manhattan, the company which provides the YCSC television with cable, to cancel Channel H, the Home Box Office station, brought the Council members back for more debate.

The matter was first brought up at the Tuesday night meeting at which President Strenger said that on Thursday, December 11, he had been told by Rabbi Miller, YU Vice-President for Student Affairs that he would have to cancel WHBO, due to Halachic considerations involved in the R rated movies. President Strenger claimed that he had pointed out to Rabbi Miller that WHBO offers many movies besides those with R ratings (WHBO offers no movies with X rating), but said that Rabbi Miller told him to remove the station anyway. According to President Strenger, Rabbi Miller conceded that only if it would be impossible to re-

## Student Organizations Bemoan Money Delays

By MICHAEL CHERNOFSKY

None of the YU student organizations have received their allotments. Nearly all of the organizations, left with no revenue, have had to let debts accumulate as their presidents have tried to ascertain why they have not gotten the promised funding from YU Vice-president for Business Affairs, Dr. Sheldon E. Socol.

Stan Frohlinger, President of JSSSC, explained that the distribution of allotments to student organizations has been highly unreliable and inconsistent. The final installment for last year's JSSSC expenses, he pointed out, should have been delivered shortly after the books were submitted to Dr. Socol for an audit last May. The check, though, was first issued in October. This year's

checks have not come in at all, he said.

Philip Kazlow, President of SOY, pointed out that although the Academic Priorities and Resource Allocations Committee (APRAC) stated that the religious studies divisions were to be of highest priority, "we have yet to see the fruits of that commitment."

The fact that the student organizations and councils have not yet had any money to work with has necessitated a cutback in the innovative programs they

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

#### Special In This Issue:

1. COMMENTATOR Exposes Discriminatory City Cutbacks (Page 5)!
2. COMMENTATOR Reviews Four New Books (Page 6)!
3. Students And Faculty Speak Out In COMMENTATOR Forum (Page 7)!

## NLRB Decides In Favor Of YUFA; Union Election Will Be In February

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled in favor of Yeshiva University's faculty petition to unionize. The December 5 decision of the board directs that, on February 18 and 19, an election shall be held to ascertain whether or not the faculty wishes to have a collective bargaining unit established at YU. Polling booths will be set up in Furst, Stern and Brookdale buildings.

The Board, in its decision, determined that the Administration's claim that all faculty members are "managerial or supervisory personnel and therefore not employees" was weak. The Board decided that the faculty members are "simply professional employees and that the final authority rests, as is so obvious, with the Board of Trustees." The Board ruled that department chairmen, assistant deans, members of university-wide committees and terminal faculty members (those faculty members who will be leaving at the end of the year) are to be included in next February's vote.

#### Decision Mailed

Professor Manfred Weidhorn, President of the Faculty Association at YU, reiterated the three major concerns of the faculty—wages, tenure and retirement. He vigorously rejected the Administration contention that unionization will induce secularization. Dr. Weidhorn

claimed that secularization would be self defeating in an institution run for and by religious factions.

Dr. Weidhorn also disputed the administration claim that the present "friendly relationship between faculty and administration" will become rigid with unionization. "To the contrary," exclaimed Dr. Weidhorn, "with a union we could become flexible, like discussing the now rigid 65 year required retirement age."

Dr. Weidhorn further illustrated

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## Senate Discusses, But Doesn't Buy Business Major

By GARY MILLER

The Yeshiva College Senate met on December 11 and December 18 to discuss the proposal that a business major be instituted at YU. Although the issue has not yet been decided, the debate of the Senate dealt in large part with the definition of a liberal arts education at Yeshiva College.

Alumni representative Rabbi Daniel Kramer began the debate by saying that the Alumni Association of YU "endorses the idea of instituting a business major and authorizes a study to be made concerning the feasibility of implementing such a program." Rabbi Kramer argued in favor of the major, and quoted recent New York Times articles which documented a growing demand for business education in the US. (See Commentator editorial, Nov. 12, 1975). Stating that the current program through which a student can receive a BA and a BBA after three years at Yeshiva, and four summers and a year at Baruch College is impractical, Rabbi Kramer said that "our own university could only improve by students attracted to the major."

Dr. Aaron Levine, Senior Professor of the YU Economics Department, differed with Rabbi

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Editorial —

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

the students with an intolerable situation.

These fundamental rights have been further undermined by the action last week of a high placed school official, cancelling reception of "Home Box Office" on cable television. This act, despite its reasons and motivations, was an arbitrary and unilateral usurpation of a power reserved solely to the students. It was at the time, under active consideration by the Student Council and his action short-circuited any possible responsible and studied action by the Student Council in the matter. So little a regard for the judgement and responsibility of Yeshiva College students is totally unjustified and represents a new low in student-administration relations.

The University is an institution created for the benefit of the students, not for the convenience or good image of some of its Administration. It necessarily must follow that certain decisions governing student affairs be left to the discretion of the students however painful or inconvenient this may be to some administration members. Students must be recognized as responsible individuals with the sole right to determine decisions affecting student life. The essence of education is responsibility and the denial of one necessarily involves the subversion of the other.

## Another Chance

As all the members of the YC community are well aware, registration this semester was held three weeks prior to the period designated by the official academic calendar. The ostensible reason for this move was to enable the Administration to determine which courses will be canceled due to insufficient registration, while giving the students ample time to alter their schedules. Unfortunately the advanced registration date resulted in a great deal of confusion among students who were caught off guard by the switch. Consequently, many students registered for courses they did not really wish to take, simply to register on time.

In view of the additional confusion

## The Commentator

500 West 185 Street, New York, New York 10033, 923-1618  
Published bi-weekly during the academic year by the  
Yeshiva College Student Council at Alert Printing Co. The  
views expressed in these columns are those of THE COM-  
MENTATOR only and do not necessarily reflect the opinion  
of the faculty or the administration of Yeshiva College.

### Governing Board

**BARRY SALTZMAN**  
Editor-in-Chief

**ROBERT KANTOWITZ**  
Associate Editor

**DAVID GLEICHER**  
Managing Editor

**BENJAMIN ARBESFELD**  
Senior Editor

**RICKY EISENBERG**  
News Editor

**TERRY RIFKIN**  
Sports Editor

**ALDEN LEIFER**  
Make-Up Editor

**STAN FROHLINGER**  
Executive Editor

**DAVID RECHTMAN**  
Contributing Editor

**IRVING WIESEN**  
Projects Editor

**ROBERT BLASS**  
Feature Editor

**HARRY KAPLOVITZ**  
Copy Editor

**MICHAEL GOLDBERG**  
Research Editor

### Technical Board

**JEFF STRASHUN**  
**JERRY JAKUBOVITS**  
Assistants to the Editor-in-Chief

**HENRY KLOTZ**  
**MICHAEL GALANTI**  
Photography Editors

**LEWIS WEINRIECH**  
**DANNY CHOUKA**  
Typing Editors

**BARRY GREENE**  
Business Manager

**MITCHELL SCHRANZ**  
Op-Editor

**JEFF FRIED**  
**GEDDY KRUL**  
**GARY ADLER**  
Circulation Editors

### Staff

News: **MICHAEL CHERNOFSKY**, **HARRY FELD**, **DAVE KAHN**, **HENRY KAMIONER**, **GARY MILLER**, **MOSHE MIRSKY**, **AVI MOSKOWITZ**, **Rick Eitman**, **Robert Friedman**, **Mayer Grosser**, **Jerry Haber**, **Jonathan Nelson**, **Jay Solomont**, **Dave Wolfson**. Feature: **ABRAHAM HERTZBERG**, **STEVEN LANDAU**, **MOSHE SCHNEIDER**, **Jeffrey Tepler**, **Jonathan Michael**, **Kalman Ausubel**, **Jay Bernstein**, **Jeffrey Mackler**, **Martin Hershkowitz**, **Jay Neinsteln**, **Harold Hefter**, **Arthur Herzfeld**. Sports: **BENJY KRUPKA**, **GARY BALSAM**, **WILLIAM HOCHMAN**, **Zale Newman**, **Seme Jozsef**, **Effy Nulman**. Copy: **PHIL KLEIN**, **Robert Myerovic**, **Avery Steinberg**, **Shelly Senders**, **Steven Cooper**, **Aaron Steffel**, **Robert Strashun**, **Morris Blenenfeld**, **Marvin Schuss**, **Larry Lalfer**, **Norman Heyden**. Make-Up: **HARVEY NITSKY**, **Mickey Jablonowitz**. Israel Correspondent: **Mel Chernofsky**. Typing: **Ira Herman**.

caused by the earlier registration THE COMMENTATOR feels that a period of time should be set aside by the Registrar during which students could alter their programs free of charge. THE COMMENTATOR believes that there is no justification for penalizing students for a situation created by the Administration regardless of the validity of such a move. This period should be of a duration long enough to avoid a chaotic situation for the Registrar and at a time amenable to the students.

## From the Editor's Desk

## Battlefield of the Mind



By BARRY SALTZMAN

Yeshiva College's catalog explicitly states that "courses which may be taken separately or in any order, and for which credit is given for each, are separated by a semicolon." The catalog makes no reference to people because people should not be separated by semicolons. When they are, no credit is given.

YU is an institution populated in great part by semicolons, people who go through life, particularly their intellectual lives, split by an academic wall. Usually this wall has not been of their own making, at least not at the beginning. Thrust into a schizophrenic world where Torah values and Western civilization wage endless war, these individuals can survive the tempest only by sealing it in idea-tight ballasts. They deal with Torah, but only during morning hours. Come afternoon and Judaism is unceremoniously stuffed into its compartment and liberal arts begins. There is a constant juggling act, a ceaseless circle of spinning values which must be kept balanced in the air for the individual's mental health. It is this Jew who can cheat at life and see no contradiction. But enough has been said of this semicolon. I have another, more insidious sort in mind.

My pet semicolon is not an individual, but a phenomenon. YU portrays itself as a synthesis. It is not. YU is nothing else but a mixture, a hodgepodge of diverse elements which seldom form bonds or share common properties. EMC does not know JSS, and RIETS prefers to know neither. YC, of course, is purely non-sectarian. I realize that individuals do indeed overlap, but the institutions, or the ideas ostensibly treated in these institutions, do not. The old world yeshiva atmosphere prevalent in RIETS can exist only there, for one example. To share in it, one must attend RIETS. On the other hand, many RIETS students react with anathema to the notions of YC faculty members; they cannot or will not cope with unorthodoxy.

This harsh separation between elements is due to the proverbial schizophrenia inherent in the name Yeshiva University. But the criticism of YU is not that we lack a yeshiva or a university, or that one is greater than the other. The criticism is that the synthesis of yeshiva and university, while extant in buildings and catalogs, simply does not exist where it counts most—in graduates.

The reason is simple. It is difficult to synthesize two streams of thought, traditional Judaism and Western empiricism. It is much easier to keep the two separate in the same person, or keep the person separated from the alien idea. Yet, to claim synthesis, it is not enough to place the ideas on the same campus; they must be placed in the same mind, there to fight it out. No one claims that the dialectic is a peaceful process, but when ideas are in question, the battlefield must be the human mind.

Yeshiva students, faculty and administration have shown singular ability in avoiding the battle. In religious classes, theories of evolution and historical criticism are scoffed at or taught as if they were weird notions which the educated world holds in derision. The secular classes evince the same narrowness of outlook in reserve. True, Judaism is mentioned in history and philosophy courses, but the path between Jewish values and world values is generally sidestepped like some minefield wherein we had better not tread.

One may counter that the institutions are designed only to present the material, with the student intended to piece the diverse element together. That being the case, synthesis grinds to total halt, for students waste precious little time on such matters. Compartmentalize is the key word. The majority of YU students may have objective knowledge about the "other" world, but no internalized synthesis of the treasures of each. Only a very few ever combine the ideas of our Jewish and secular environments into a pattern for life.

In the next decade, that ambiguous term "synthesis" is going to crystalize, and it will crystalize, like so many other events, without concerted student input. The definition of synthesis, what it means now, not in 1906, will be made by presidents and vice-presidents, perhaps even by unions, and yet it will affect students most dramatically. For inherent in any serious definition of synthesis are the answers to such troublesome questions as "can Yeshiva impose a standard of behavior on students who in good conscience do not accept that standard?" Without open, honest student-faculty-administrative discussion, with students as equal, not nominal partners, we are doomed to slip passively into a stagnated future strangled by a too lingering past.

I have no doubt that many heresies of Western empiricism will yet be merged with a continuous Jewish tradition, just as Platonian and Aristotelian heresies were later coopted by such innovative Jewish minds as Saadia Gaon and Maimonides. But if we young Orthodox Jews continue to steadfastly compartmentalize the information fed us rather than interpret, question and struggle, that historical process will pass us by, and both we and our beloved Judaism will be the weaker for it.

## Letters To The Editor

Dear Sir:

Your December 11th editorial characterized my Senate proposal to move up the date for filing for a P-N grade to the time of registration as "misguided". From the standpoint of promoting greater efficiency in the use of the P-N system as a means of increasing grade averages, the designation is ac-

curate. Indeed, the latter goal would best be served by allowing postponement of the P-N declaration until after grades have officially been recorded. Misanticipations on the part of the student regarded the outcome of his final grades would, then, not lead him to designate a "B" grade as his P-N course when he could have applied such

designation to a "C" grade he received that same semester.

The purpose of the P-N system, as I understand it, is to encourage students to take the math course, work hard, absorb valuable knowledge, and at the same time minimize the risk of ruining his academic index in the process. By forcing declaration of the P-N at the time of registration, we would be promoting a much better selection of P-N courses. Students would realize that it would be to their advantage to "save" the P-N designation for courses they feel are possibly outside their areas of competence, rather than apply the designation to a course that hard work would, in all probability, reward them with a grade of "A".

In a time when pressure is building up against grade inflation, it would do us well to eliminate such gimmicks as an ill designed P-N system.

**Dr. Aaron Levine**  
Prof. of Economics, YU

## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE YU PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH COMMITTEE, consisting of student, alumni, administration, and faculty representatives as well as benefactors of the university held its first meeting on Tuesday night, December 16. At this first meeting, little more than procedural problems were discussed. The second meeting is scheduled to be held in about three weeks.

OVER A HUNDRED PREMEDICAL STUDENTS attended the discussion given by **Dr. John G. Ribble**, Assistant Dean and Chairman of Admissions of the Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Ribble spoke at Club Hour on Dec. 18 about medical school admissions policies. A lengthy question and answer period followed.

THE ECONOMICS CLUB held its second meeting of the year at Club Hour, Thursday December 11. **Mr. Avrom Stein**, a Harvard Business School graduate, told the students who attended about admissions at Harvard and other major business schools. Mr. Stein, needless to say, considered Harvard to be the best business school in America.

## BLOOD DRIVE!

Give the gift of life to those who desperately need it.  
WED., DEC. 24 — 9:30 am - 3:30 pm — FURST 501

Inner Products

Educated Guessing



By ROBERT KANTOWITZ

The existence of financial problems at Yeshiva University, in at least some sense, is obvious to everyone. Yet our primary aim, we hope, is the preservation and improvement of academic quality at the University and at the College in particular, while bearing in mind, of course, fiscal responsibility. To this end has the Academic Priorities and Resource Allocations Committee ostensibly been formed, and with this in mind have I worked in the Yeshiva College Senate. However, time is short, and the situation is demanding. Hence, I believe it necessary to set forth here a few proposals which might reasonably be expected to further the goals of Yeshiva College without costing us the proverbial "arm and a leg." Some are new; some are old; my purpose is not to please, but to provoke.

An oft-proposed money saving device is the staggering of course offerings over the time span of a few years. If such a

program is to be successful, the courses to be staggered must be chosen carefully so that they may be taken in any order, whenever they are given. Moreover, in no year should any particular area of a department be depleted totally. Optimally, the staggering cycle should be only two years, so as to allow every student at least two chances to take each course. Needless to say, a schedule should be published in order to enable students to plan their future programs.

Concurrently with the staggering of courses, the College might finally consider adopting a policy of allowing students credit through special examinations in advanced courses, where CLEP tests are unavailable. Such examinations would be made up and graded by a faculty committee, and standards could be monitored by comparison with the performance of students who had taken the courses. Although, as Dr. Fleish-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

NSEF Report On Goals Of Higher Education Analyzes Carnegie Commission's Suggestions

By JEFFREY TEPLER

This is the first in a series of two articles.

The National Student Educational Fund (NSEF) is distributing a report outlining the student-related policy recommendations of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. The College Student And Higher Education Policy: What Stake And What Purpose?

is a straightforward resource document on issues which directly affect college students today. It is written by Scott Wren, a student at the University of California at Davis, for the use of other college students. NSEF is distributing the book nationally, with the intention of provoking a debate and reaction from college students around the country.

NSEF was set up in 1967 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The Carnegie Commission was asked to conduct an independent investigation into the major problems facing higher education during the rest of this century. Wren's book summarizes and analyzes all of the Commission's recommendations from 1967 through 1973 that should be of particular importance and concern to students today. Because students have a wide range of concerns, there is no one point of view that will be acceptable to all. The recommendations of the Carnegie Commission represent one of a number of viewpoints on quite a few issues. Thus the principal function of the publication should be to contribute to an expanded student knowledge based not only with regard to the Commission's specific proposals, but in terms of identifying some of the major educational issues of the times. Wren emphasizes in the foreword to his book that "it is essential, if students are to play an active role in the development and improvement of higher education, to make sure they have full access to the best information available to the problems, resources and alternatives for meeting present and future educational needs."

One of the Commission's most central concerns, Wren stresses, was to "guarantee to all students the right and means to enter higher education." Divided into five primary issue areas, the book outlines: the barriers to college access, particularly for low-income students; problems with costs and financial aid; reforms needed in the academic environment; the necessity for student participation in campus decision making; and alternatives to college as a pathway to life and work, in addition to alternative ways to go through college. The following is a review of the issues and recommendations discussed in the book.

Breaking The Barrier

The Commission found that "there are still many barriers to complete equality of access to a college education. A lack of money, remoteness from a college campus, inadequate information, discrimination, rigid entrance requirements, or insufficient pre-college preparation have made education after high school inaccessible to many people." The Commission recommended that responsibility must be placed on the elementary and secondary schools to increase their effectiveness, as the first priority in eliminating these barriers. Wren devotes a section of his report to the comprehensive federal program of financial aid that the Commission advocated to provide every student with adequate funds to meet his or her educational costs and living expenses. Wren also points out the lack of clear information on college opportunities as another important factor in discouraging students from considering college attendance. He emphasizes the need for "extensive career

Kaplan Reveals Success Secret; Student Always Well Prepared

By ABE HERZBERG

Come spring semester and MCAT fever is in the air. This can be easily ascertained by observing the increase in the tempo of studying and class cutting among YU's pre-meds and, perhaps most significantly by noting the growing number of pilgrimages be-

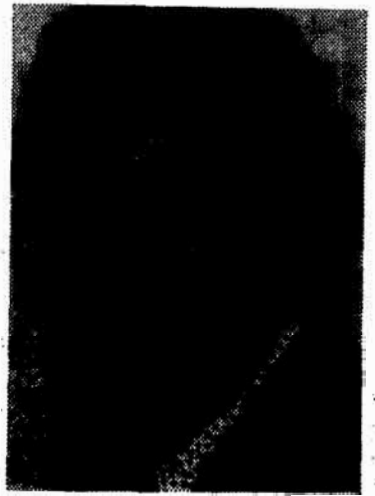
ing made to the various Professional and Graduate Boards Review centers.

Why are so many willing to spend as much as \$275 (fees differ for the various courses) and take the time and effort to regularly travel to the Review Course centers to study for the boards? To many it has become an accepted fact of life around Yeshiva as well as other colleges, that if one wants to assure himself a respectable, if not dramatic showing on any of the alphabet soup-like array of standardized exams, preparatory courses are essential.

This, of course, is not to imply that one cannot achieve an impressive score without taking a review course (as people have done). Rather, as most YU pre-meds would testify, the course offers certain distinct advantages in terms of the familiarization with the exam it gives the student, and generally, with the systematic review it offers of all the essentials learned in college.

In an interview with THE

COMMENTATOR, Stanley Henry Kaplan, founder and director of the center which bears his name, discussed his creation which encompasses approximate-



Stanley H. Kaplan

ly 4,000 students at 24 regional branches across the nation.

According to Mr. Kaplan, the center grew out of a fondness for education he had always felt.

Born To Teach

"In general I always loved teaching. I remember when I was a babe in high school my friends weren't that interested in school and I used to pay them a dime to sit down and listen to me so they could pass the tests. I used to do a lot of tutoring in high school as a member of Arista for 50¢ an hour and by the end of high school I had 30 to 40 pupils."

From there on he went to City College where he majored in Biology "with a strong minor in Chemistry." He had been accepted by Harvard, but due to

financial pressures (during the depression era) he was unable to attend school there. By the time he graduated with high honors in 1938 he had already assembled a clientele of about 100 students. He continued his formal education and was awarded a masters in science education from City College in 1940. After a brief stint as a public school teacher, he again focused on private tutoring which held a greater interest for him.

During the forties, besides private tutoring, Mr. Kaplan began writing for the Baron's Educational Series. He compiled study aids for about twenty different subjects in topics ranging from solid geometry to Spanish. In addition, he authored a number of "how-to" books for getting into schools and winning scholarships.

In the fifties, with competition for college seats becoming increasingly severe. Mr. Kaplan turned from writing for Baron's and instead concentrated on preparing students for the Regents exam and the SATs which were now becoming all important criteria for the evaluation of high school students.

Tougher Competition

During the sixties, competition for university seats became extended to the graduate schools. Schools were beginning to become inundated with applications and it was becoming increasingly necessary to utilize tests that could serve as a standard to all students from all schools and perhaps, more significantly, could be easily utilized.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

Die Rechnungen

Joe-Eco



By RICKY EISENBERG

From pre-med grub to cantankerous administrator, nearly everyone in our school seems to look down on economics majors. Having given this matter a lot of thought, I think I have finally found the reason for it.

Economics majors are one of the few groups in YC who are not pre-professionals. For the most part, students majoring in eco are inclined towards business whereas, of course, nearly all other students in all other majors are fulfilling their parents' lifelong dreams of them becoming doctors or lawyers. Economics students who come to Yeshiva do not get an education in the field which interests them—they merely take economics as the best possible substitute. Many have no real desire to learn economics, and some of them have no interest at all in the field. Unlike those pre-professionals who came to YC for its reputation with grad schools, eco majors come to Yeshiva only for the religious studies or the Jewish atmosphere.

I almost understand why

many pre-professionals look down on eco majors. Having been indoctrinated that the only alternative to starvation and unhappiness is a professional practice and degree, they resent the student who is content to seek a livelihood in the business world. The presence of respectable business-inclined students, in fact, runs contrary to what Mommy has told them. The only choice for the pre-professional, therefore, it to pretend that all pre-business students were once pre-professional students themselves, but were unable to succeed in Organic Chemistry, Constitutional Law, or whatever.

Even Dean Bacon seems to be convinced that eco majors are a cut below the rest of the school. If he had seriously considered their needs, how could he have presented them with the unrealistic "Baruch Program" (three summers and the senior year at Baruch) and think that it would appease the many who continue leaving our school in search of a useful education? In a light moment, Dean Bacon might even reveal what must

be his true reason for doing his utmost to prevent Yeshiva from establishing a meaningful business department. Economics majors, i.e., students who are passing up a confining education in the restrictive areas of business in another school to major in a mind-broadening and useful field here, are the only truly liberal arts students in Yeshiva.

What, after all, would Yeshiva liberal arts be if we had a separate business school? Could we say that a school constituted of Morrison and Boyd fanatics or disciples of Drs. Bevan and Hecht are following a liberal arts tradition? Doesn't a liberal arts education imply an "as opposed to . . . ?" What alternative type education is there for a pre-med? Certainly economics students who have elected to come to YC and, in so doing, opted to spend more time than otherwise necessary in post-graduate work, are truly following a liberal arts tradition.

To the average economics student, as to nearly all YC stu-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

## Student Court Deliberates Dorm Infractions Technicalities Defeat Dorm Counselor Krug

By MAYER GROSSER

The Student Court of Yeshiva College held its first meeting of the 1975-76 year on Tuesday night, December 2. The two cases which were heard by the court involved dorm violations, and were brought to the court by Fifth Floor Morg Dorm Counselor John Krug.

The first case heard was brought by Krug against Alan Schuchalter and Michael Jablino-witz, both residents of Morg 722. Krug claimed that one night last month, he had been inform-

ed then at one o'clock in the morning that there was a disturbance in the back of the Morg. Upon investigating, Krug told the court, he discovered that Schuchalter and Jablino-witz were talking out of the window to someone on the eighth floor. Krug asserted that the loud talking had woken people on 186th Street.

After the defendants admitted that they had, indeed, con-

if they persisted with their behavior.

In the second case, also presented by Counselor Krug, the occupants of Morg 718, Lee Buchwald and Saul Finkelstein were charged with water-bombing. "At 11:00 P.M. there was a disturbance in the back of the Morg. I proceeded with Aaron Scholar [head Morg Dorm Counselor] to see what the disturbance was. It turned out to

## YCSC President Hotly Challenged At Two Meetings

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1) Wednesday night's special meeting. Jeff Rubin, sophomore class secretary-treasurer, asked President Strenger how, earlier in the year, he had decided to buy Yeshiva T-shirts in the name of Council without consulting and getting approval from the Council.

Junior class president Eisenberg also asked the President how he had permitted students soliciting in dormitory rooms for money to help defray the cost of a car accident they had experienced on the way to Hatzilu-3, a YCSC sponsored organization, to say that their solicitation had been sanctioned by Council. Council, he said, had never voted to allow the solicitors to use the YCSC name. President Strenger responded that he had not authorized the use of YCSC's name to collect money. Rather, he had, as YCSC President, confirmed the good faith in which the students collected.

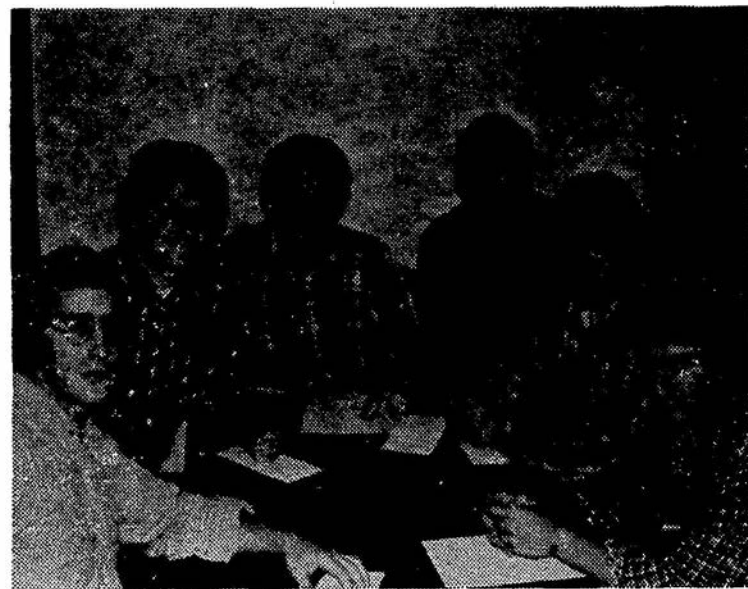
### Other Matters

Aside from discussing the matters of WHBO and the actions of President Strenger, Council debated a number of other important issues. The YC Speech and Drama Club requested \$70 for the Eighth Annual Oral Interpretation Contest. Thirty-five of these dollars were to go for a collation, and the other thirty five dollars were to go for prizes for the winners. Council voted to table the request, which was deemed by many to be inordinately high. Although many council members then felt badly about granting the club nothing, and called for a vote to reconsider the tabled motion, they failed to get the required three-fourths and the motion remained tabled.

Councilman Rubin moved that the separate category "class allotments" be entered into Council's books instead of having the twenty-five dollars belonging to each class included as miscellaneous expenses. The motion passed overwhelmingly.

President Strenger was questioned about the first meeting of the YU Presidential search committee. He said that most of the details were confidential, but explained that the meeting centered on procedural and managerial problems.

Some of the councilmen brought up the lack-of-heat problem in the dormitories. Arthur Strenger in M224 and Steve Brizel in R523 were designated as the councilmen to whom future heat problems should be directed.



Student Court members quiz dorm suspects.

ducted the out-of-the-window conversation, Chief Justice Kurzman asked Krug if he had given the defendants warning. "The area was the scene of disturbances the past few nights. I got up and issued the subpoenas," answered Krug.

Justice Leifer asked Mr. Krug if there had been any complaints from the neighborhood. Krug responded that although no complaints had actually been received, he had seen a few heads emerge from neighborhood windows during the disturbance, and concluded that those people had been annoyed.

Court recessed after Justice Leifer's question for a ten minute deliberation. The court then ruled that, as no warning had been given to the defendants, they could not be found guilty. In its letters to the defendants, however, the court included a warning that the students' actions had been reprehensible, and that they would be disciplined

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) dents, the liberal arts education is rather meaningless. The eco student attends YC only for the "Yeshiva aspect." If the eco student could find a similar blend of hobnob and business studies somewhere else, he would not hesitate to leave YC. The many who have found what they consider to be such a combination have already left our school. The fact that all others don't leave either indicates a lack of initiative on the part of YC's eco population, or a great lack in the world of Jewish education.

When Touro College opens a business school, obviously, all liberal arts objections in YC will be overcome and we will have a YU business school in less time than it will take to remember Belfer. Although the school will undoubtedly be named after some fabulously wealthy Jewish businessman, who gave generously to YU (only one school per customer, please), it

be a car alarm that had gone off. However, as we left the basement entrance of Morg, water came down. I looked up and I saw some sort of pot being pulled in the window of Room 718. A similar incident also occurred at 1:00," said Krug.

The defendants countered Krug's charge asking, "How could he tell that the water came from our room?" When Justice Bodner pointed out that the question was merely if the defendants had water-bombed or not, the defendants, after a short pause, answered, "No."

The court was unsuccessful in its attempt to determine the whereabouts of the defendants at the times in question. After a thirty-five minute deliberation, the court ruled that insufficient evidence had been presented to convict the students. Charges against the defendants were dropped, and the court adjourned for the evening.

## Joe-Eco

would be more appropriately named after Touro's president, Bernard Lander, who made it all possible. Until Dr. Lander decides to oblige YC eco students, however, our Dean will continue to stand firm in his need for the eco major.

Until the situation changes, therefore, the economics majors are resigned to second class status. Feeling for the most part that they are wasting their time studying economics, the students will have to content themselves with a business minor (which is simply a grouping of a few basic eco courses—the two courses closely related to business that were to be added have been indefinitely cancelled due to YU's financial crunch), and a laughable Baruch program. But, undoubtedly, each and every economics major will be able to swallow his frustration and discontent with the knowledge that he is, in no small way, continuing the liberal arts tradition at Yeshiva.

## Cancellations Of WHBO Stirs Debate Rabbi Miller Invites Representatives

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) from the rest of the cable was possible.

### TV Talk

The matter of WHBO was actually brought up at council by YCSC vice-president David Goldberg who claimed that President Strenger, in telling Rabbi Miller that he would abide by his decision to remove WHBO, was making an assumption for Council that he had no right to make. Junior Class President, Ricky Eisenberg, then moved that council send a letter to Rabbi Miller refusing to remove WHBO saying in effect, "You are dealing with college students. It is their duty to police themselves." Eisenberg pointed out that WHBO offers many fine movies which are not rated R. The motion was defeated by Council, which heeded Alumni Representative Irv Rotter's view that the R movies should not be permitted as our school is a Yeshiva and the movies are definitely against Halacha.

With debate becoming more intense Eisenberg moved that WHBO be kept on television with no restrictions. YCSC Secretary-Treasurer Harvy Nitzky proposed to amend the motion by adding that restrictions be placed on the watching of WHBO movies whenever a halachically questionable movie was involved. Freshman class Vice-President, Joel Mael, proposed that WHBO be kept with no restrictions until the next council meeting at which time Rabbi Miller would explain his views.

### Investigation

The special meeting on Wednesday night was precipitated by the events of the day. When Howie Daum, the lounge Committee representative, actually called up Teleprompter to inquire as to the feasibility of separating WHBO from the rest of cable, he was told that WHBO was being dropped from the school. When he asked why WHBO was being cancelled, Mr. Daum was told that Teleprompter had just found out that the

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR wish Prof. Peretz Posen a refuah Shlema and a speedy recovery.

cable is on a dormitory television, and WHBO is not permitted on dormitory television sets.

Mr. Daum recalled hearing that Columbia and NYU both have WHBO on public dormitory televisions, and when he established that those schools do, indeed, have WHBO on cable, he called Teleprompter back. This time, Mr. Daum said that he was a representative of Yeshiva College Student Council and that he would like to order WHBO. The representative of Teleprompter again insisted that no college or university may have WHBO. When Mr. Daum confronted the representative with the fact that two other college dormitories do have WHBO, the representative excused himself, and soon returned to the telephone and said that "the head of the university" had called up Teleprompter and ordered them to cancel WHBO.

Upon hearing this story, most council members seemed to believe that "the head of the uni-

versity" who had telephoned was Rabbi Miller. The Sophomore Class President, Harry Skydell, proposed sending an open letter to the Administration from Yeshiva College Student Council condemning the Administration action in light of the fact that the television is paid for by Council, and is Council's responsibility. Included in the motion was the provision that YCSC representatives telephone Teleprompter and speak to Rabbi Miller to determine who had done the telephoning cancelling Channel H before presenting the letter to the Administration and students.

### Council Rights

The vote on the letter was unanimous. Although the majority of Council had, the night before, voted against unrestricted use of Channel H, the vote to send the letter was, apparently separated from the issue of WHBO use. The council representatives, who were in favor of sending the letter, as they felt the need to protest the suspected action of Rabbi Miller in ignoring Student Council as he decided to undertake action independently.

The letter, however, was not sent. When Teleprompter was telephoned on Thursday morning, they were unable to identify the administration member who telephoned them the previous day. Mrs. Owing, who is Rabbi Miller's secretary, said that no one from Rabbi Miller's office had telephoned the company. Rabbi Miller was reached later and said that he did not cancel WHBO. He said he would not come to a council meeting, but he would invite council members to come to him. He also said that if it turns into a halachik question, student council has no jurisdiction to vote.

## YU Money Woes Affect Students

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4) would like to have offered. Hamevaser, WYUR, and the Shabbaton committee are among the service organizations which have been turned away by the councils from whom they sought funding. Attempts to set up a fund to pay for Mezuzot and Siddurim for the dormitories as well as appeals for charity have been rejected.

Arthur Strenger, President of YCSC, explained that his student council has tried to minimize the affect of the delays by "buying on a line of credit." The chief items paid for on credit are the publication costs of several issues of the COMMENTATOR, above and beyond previous years' credit.

Student council leaders, whose organizations are becoming known as unreliable debtors, have repeatedly attempted to receive their money from Dr. Socol. These attempts, however, have resulted in his criticizing the way in which student councils elect to spend their money. When Dr. Socol was asked why none of the student organizations have received their allotments, he replied that the persistence of student leaders in asking him that very question has kept him from doing his work. He did, however, say that the checks will be out by the end of the week.

# Municipal Mess-Up — City, State And Federal Plans Blamed; How And Why New York City's Budget Cuts Discriminate Against Poor Jews!

*This special article is the product of a two month investigation on the part of THE COMMENTATOR's Research Dept.*

Discrimination has long been a vicious enemy of the Jewish people. There are thousands of Jews in this country who are still able to feel the burning hatred once hurled at them from the hell that was Europe. Many of these same Jews who came to the United States to find shelter in the American values of fairness, are still the victims of official discrimination. The effects of this evil are none the less diminished because they are camouflaged in what is known as "affirmative action programs." Most of us are aware of the affirmative action programs that were established in the job market and in the academic world in order to provide lesser qualified minority members an opportunity to advance. The devastating impact however, of this reverse discrimination on the Jewish poor in New York is almost totally unknown. While the city, state and federal governments bear the lion's share of the burden in caring for the well being of other communities, it is hard-pressed Jewish agencies in New York that share the responsibility for the survival of the Jewish poor; with the fiscal crisis decimating agency funds, the future of these agencies and thus the survival of our Jewish poor, is in grave danger.

The problems of Jewish poverty were brought along with the first waves of Jewish immigration to the United States prior to World War I. The fact that a large portion of hard working and determined Jews were able to pull themselves out of the Jewish ghettos in the city, has created a myth of Jewish affluence that still marks public opinion today. Unfortunately, this is far from the truth. While the upwardly mobile Jews were finding greener suburban pastures, the old and the sick found themselves with nowhere to go, forcing them to remain in conditions of unbelievable squalor, right in the middle of a now 'foreign' ghetto. These poor elderly Jews who live in New York's ghettos are certainly not the only Jews in the city who are poor. The most recent authoritative study on Jewish income levels was prepared in 1972 by Dr. Blanche Bernstein of the New School for Social Research. Its statistics reveal that there are over 140,300 families including 272,000 people or 15.1% of the city's Jewish population, who are classified as either poor or near poor. (The poverty level in 1972 for a family of four was listed as having a maximum \$4,800 income per year.) The number does not stop there. Along with these 272,000 there were in 1972 another 85,500 Jews who were classified as potential welfare risks. Thus the combination of these two figures is a staggering 357,000 Jews or what was then one out of every five New York Jews who were drowning in economic woes.

These 1972 figures which were based on the 1970 census must be viewed as being far below the actual number of Jewish poor existing today. Besides the recent influx of penniless Rus-

sian Jews, the skyrocketing rates of inflation and the level of Jewish unemployment which has even topped the city average of 12%, have impoverished thousands more lower income Jews, forcing them into poverty status. Even when the 1970 census was taken it is probable that the government poverty levels did not properly reflect the situation of a large number of the population. Orthodox Jews, for example, who make up a sizable segment of the Jewish poor are forced to add the costs of kosher or glatt kosher food onto their budgets, along with the costs of religious items and yeshiva tuitions. Thus while it is difficult to pinpoint the exact number of Jewish poor in New York City, the old figure of 357,000 has been far surpassed.

### Government Failure

It is irrelevant which individual or organization brought the plight of the Jewish poor to the public eye or to the Congressional chambers and committee rooms. It is important, however, to realize that the federal, state and city governments have been aware for a long time of the blatant neglect shown the Jewish poor. This is clearly demonstrated in the statement made in September 1971 by a spokesman of the Office of Economic Opportunities (OEO), before the Congress in which he stated, "... since significant numbers of elderly Jewish poor ... seem invisible to the area poverty staff, credence (is given) to the allegation that Jews are underserved." Such statements emanating from gov-



Meal plans for the Jewish poor face starvation.

ernment chambers excited Jewish leaders. It appeared at the time that politicians were beginning to realize that poor Jews also required food, clothing, shelter, jobs and vital services in order to survive. Looking back upon the last five years, however, reveals a very different story.

The official agency set up in 1966 by New York City to meet the needs of the city's poor is the Council Against Poverty (CAP) — Community Development Agency (CDA). In its first year, CAP-CDA listed a budget of \$41,195,634. Of this a mere eight-tenths of 1% went to any form of Jewish program despite the fact that the Jews make up the third largest poverty group in the city. The official rationalization for such criminal

neglect is found in the set of rules that govern the way CAP-CDA works.

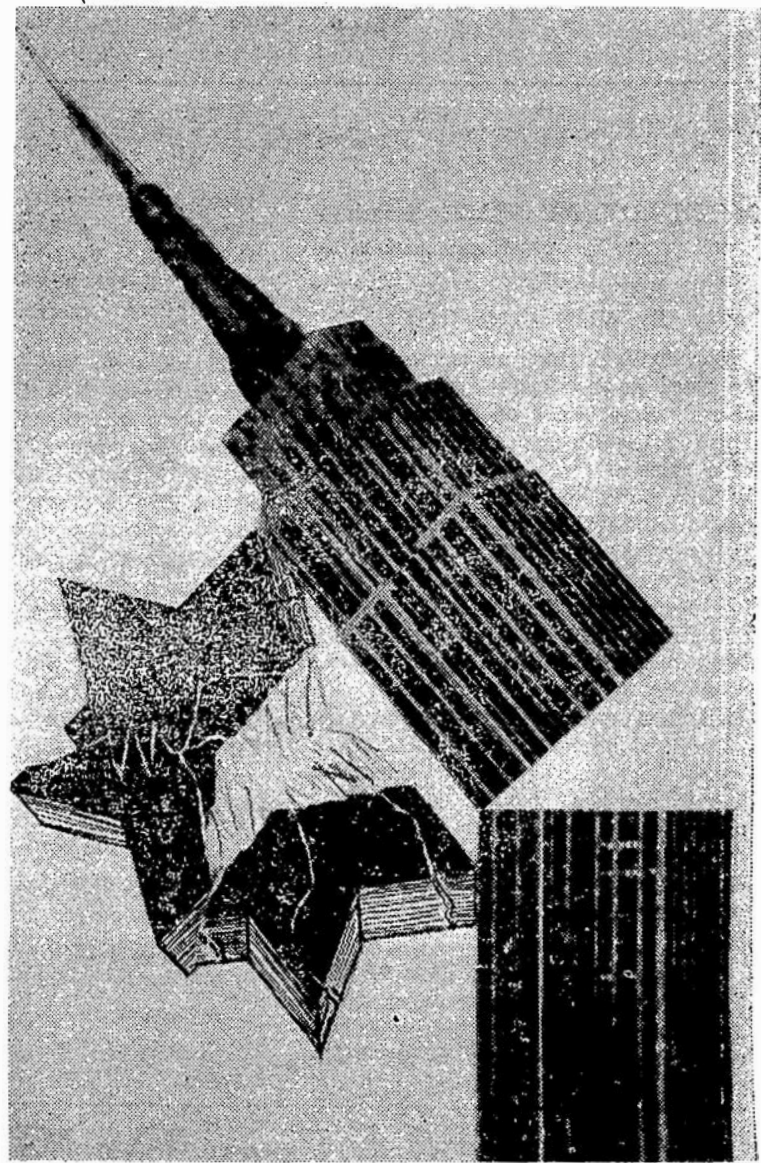
The Council Against Poverty-Community Development Agency provide their services to the city's poor through 26 poverty corporations that they have established in 26 designated poverty areas. These areas are the products of so-called "fair share" formula which measures the level of poverty in one area and juxtaposes it with the total number of poor in the city. The criteria used for determining the level of poverty in any given area is based on three indices:

A. The total number of persons receiving welfare assistance in April 1965 per 100 total population.

B. The number of live births in city hospitals per 100 population.

C. Juvenile delinquency offenses per 100 population between the ages 7-20.

While these criteria might favor some minority groups, they are ludicrous when applied to the Jewish poor which is largely composed of the elderly. The poor Jews have traditionally disdained the acceptance of welfare, regarding it as a debasement to their sense of pride. Therefore the first criteria is unfair to these Jews who need agency assistance ever the more so, because they do not accept welfare payments. Furthermore; there are very few old Jewish ladies giving birth in city hospitals or spending their time accumulating massive juvenile delinquency records. Yet these are



H. KLOTZ

are unable to manage the deluge of required forms. Interestingly enough, Hispanics have no problem with the language barrier because bilingual personnel and material is acquired for them.

There are other factors which help to compound this discrimination against the Jewish people. Up until recently, elections for the Board of Directors of the 26 community corporations were held on Saturdays. Although legislation now makes such practices illegal, the Jewish groups in most areas now face serious difficulties in overcoming their original defeats. The groups now in control find it to their advantage to maintain that control, keeping the outflow of this money directed into one area. As a result, there are many reports of Jews being subject to threats of violence in order to force them to remain out of corporation elections and projects. The motivations in city government that allow this form of discrimination to continue is more political than racial. The millions of dollars that pass through the local corporations are thought of as water by the politicians, used to quench the flame of urban unrest. The Jewish poor, historically, have never been a serious source of urban unrest. Thus the Jewish poor can not look to the city agencies for their survival, although Jews working make up a large part of the tax base that allows the city to continue such programs.

### Government Subsidy

The little money that Jews do receive from the city is mostly in the form of payment for services rendered by the private Jewish agencies. In 1975, for example, the Metropolitan New York Coordinating Council for

the Jewish Poor (MNYCCJP), recognized by the city as the chief spokesman for the Jewish needy received a sum of \$475,000. This amount which comes out to be \$1.32 per capita Jewish poor is important but obviously is no where near enough. However, despite this fact, because of the economic crunch, the city has decided to drastically cut back the funds that it does grant to MNYCCJP while CAP-CDA allotments will barely be touched.

State grants to help save those Jews who require assistance are almost non-existent. The federal government, which is the source of billions of dollars for special welfare activities, has allowed a grand total of \$212,000 to reach the Jews of NYC, a mere one-half of 1% of the OEO funds allocated to the city for poverty programs. Each Jewish poor person thus becomes 60 cents wealthier, thanks to the Federal government's OEO.

### The Jewish Agencies

The job of caring for the hundreds of thousands of New York City poverty stricken Jews falls into the hands of the private Jewish agencies which are funded both by philanthropic contributions largely from the Jewish community and by government grants. The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, although it is non-sectarian and thus directs half of its money into non-Jewish programs, provides the Jewish community with services that are essential to the survival of many of our poor. The fiscal crisis and near collapse of our city has the Federation in a frenzy. The Federation receives approximately \$250 million for (Continued from Page 8, Col. 4)

Book

# The Commentator

Review

## Hope For Peace Pictured In My Shalom My Peace

MY SHALOM, MY PEACE—Paintings and poems by Jewish and Arab children, McGraw-Hill.

By JEFF STRASHUN

For civilized man, no matter where or when he lived, the quest for true peace has remained an elusive search. For the Israelis and Arabs, the vision of a state of tranquility has constantly been disrupted by the sound of gunfire and the sight of bloodshed. Fortunately, the cries of despair have always been matched by the yearnings for peace—emotions evinced by man and child, Jew and Arab. *My Shalom, My Peace*, a collection of paintings and poems by Jewish and Arab-Israeli children, has attempted to capture the visual and poetic expressions of these innocent youth, as they continue to live in constant physical danger. This unique work, however, is not a children's book. It is a book written by children and dedicated to all men who pray for peace in the turbulent Middle East.

Whereas words cannot describe the idealistic beauty of a watercolor showing a Jew and Arab shaking hands, while their planes burn in the background or the vividness of a pastel

where a dove of peace lies on the hands of the Arab and Jewish child; words can reveal the quality and intensity of the poetic contributions of these gifted youngsters, ranging in age from six to sixteen.

Tai Shurek, age thirteen, of Beer Sheva, wrote "The Paint Box," a simple poem describing the paradoxical moods this young child has experienced. Though brief in form, "The Paint Box" sets the tone for this entire collection—a confused series of emotions and a groping to rationalize why man must fight wars and children see but peace.

*I had a paint box—  
Each color glowing with delight.  
I had a paint-box with colors  
Warm and cool and bright.  
I had no red for wounds and blood  
I had no black for an orphaned child.  
I had no white for the face of the dead  
I had no yellow for burning sands.  
I had orange for joy and life,  
I had green for buds and blooms,  
I had pink for clear bright skies,  
I sat down  
And painted  
Peace.*

Revital Ezechai is thirteen and a half years old and lives in Kiryat Motzkin. In "When Peace Will Finally Come," the young author attempts to analyze the prerequisites for peace. Only when the soldiers have returned for good and his parents sleep without worry, only then will Peace have come.

*When the skies will be covered  
with dazzling rays of sun,  
When the clouds will make room  
for dawns coming up and the blue,  
When the setting sun will escort  
all lovers true,  
When the whole world its grimy  
clothes will shun—  
Perhaps-then-O-Lord,  
Peace will finally come!  
When the dove will find an olive branch  
among the ocean's waves  
And when once more Your promise  
You will keep  
When all the hues of the rainbow  
through the clouds will sweep,  
And when the birds will break out in  
Songs of praise,  
Perhaps-then-O-Lord,  
Peace will finally come!  
When the sounds of shots will die,  
and girls and their  
barrels mold,  
When all the soldiers come home  
for good,*



*When mothers will sleep soundly  
as people sound,  
When they do not have to fear  
for their sons so bold—  
Then—only then—O Lord,  
Then we will all know  
That Peace is Come.*

(Continued on Page 8, Col 2)

### Army Success Studied Sociology Is A Factor

THE ISRAELI ARMY—Edward Luttwak/Don Horowitz, Harper & Row.

It would seem a Herculean task to fully probe all the various facets of an army which has been labeled "the best trained army in the world." *The Israeli Army* by Edward Luttwak and Dan Horowitz certainly proves itself worthy of being hailed as a major success in this endeavor. Chronicling the transformation of the Israeli army from the rag-tag factions of 1948 to the almost virtuosic instrument of the 1970's, Luttwak and Horowitz delve deeply into the causes and results of this transformation.

The main thesis presented by the authors to explain the incredible superiority of the Israeli Army is predicated upon a sociological view of the situation. According to the authors, an army's effectiveness depends, to a great extent, upon the degree of social cohesion of the society of which it is a product. A soldier will risk exposing himself to the enemy, they claim, only if he is confident that his comrade will similarly risk his own life to cover him. This social element determines the fighting ability of the army, and is more indicative of Israeli society than Arab society, although a marked improvement has occurred during the years in Arab social cohesiveness.

The Israeli Army steers a well-navigated course between popularization and technical description. While not hesitating to explain army strategy and maneuvers, the book does not get bogged down in endless statistics and comparisons. *The Israeli Army* will surely be considered a classic in the ever-widening body of literature on the Israeli armed forces.

### Keep The Faith Reb Yid Fills Huge Vacuum As Guide For Future Doctors And Lawyers

keep the faith, reb yid!\*

\*Everything you always wanted to know about religious life in Medical, Dental, and Law Schools—but didn't know whom to ask.



Written by Steven Mandelbaum (med. & dent.)  
Jeffrey Strashun (law)  
Edited and Produced by Joseph Epstein

Published by HAMEVASER COMMENTATOR  
Yeshiva College Student Council

Joey Epstein, whose previous credits include *Academy News*, *Hamevaser*, and *Shiurel HaRev*, has now come out with *Keep The Faith, Reb Yid*, the YU guide to med, dent, and law schools published in cooperation with COMMENTATOR, Hamevaser, YCSC. In addition to articles on individual schools, the book reprints from Hamevaser, Chaim Brickman's fine three-part "Guide to the Pre-Med."

The assistant editors, Steve Mandelbaum and Jeff Strashun, based their reports primarily upon questionnaires sent out to Yeshiva alumni presently attending med, dent, and law schools. Although each school description is only as good as the alumnus reporting it, this guide is a valuable aid to Yeshiva students.

The basic issues, such as Shabbat classes, the wearing of yarmulkas, female population, etc., are dealt with here. The consensus of opinion, for both medical and law schools, is that it is quite easy to make up those few classes or tests which coincide with Shabbat or Yom Tov, there is no problem for students who wear yarmulkas to

class, and that many out-of-town schools have a shortage of religious girls (two out of three isn't bad). Concerning the last problem, one alumnus notes, "Being married helps—You'll probably do better in school". Another alumnus is more blunt, "... Impert from NYC".

While most of these reports are straightforward, every now and then a cute comment can be found. A student at NYU Law School writes, "The biggest thing about being in New York City is telling the Lubavitch mitzvah people that 'Yes, I did put on tefillin today!'".

The report on Columbia Law points out, "On the negative side, one student notes that 'the moral attitudes of your classmates are not exactly Torah-true, especially in the dorms!'. Some students would amend the sentence to read "On the positive side . . ."; clearly the reader must interpret these reports according to his own convictions and tastes.

Unfortunately, this guide has many flaws, the biggest one being the small number of schools covered, especially law schools. Boston U. and Hofstra are among the more popular law schools not included. In addition, more students than ever are applying to West Coast law schools, not one of which is in the guide. The editors should have contacted rabbis and other alumni living in the Coast area for the relevant information. There thus exists ample room for future editors to enhance this work, and all these flaws will hopefully be corrected in a later, improved edition.

Until then, pre-law students at Yeshiva can rely on "THE COMMENTATOR Guide to the Pre-Law" which will appear in a forthcoming issue. That guide will discuss the Law Boards (see Dr. Goldberg's article), the best courses to take at YU, and the various law schools and their academic and religious qualities.

On the whole, this guide should prove to be useful to most pre-professional students at Yeshiva. Joey Epstein and company should be praised for a job well done. All that remains now is to iron out the kinks for future guides.

Copies are available for one dollar from COMMENTATOR, Hamevaser, and YCSC. A special discount is available to pre-med honor society members and pre-law upperclassmen from Drs. Wischnitzer and Hecht respectively.

### Soviet Europe: Relevant History Vivid Portraits

SOVIET EUROPE — Donald R. Shanor, Harper & Row.

In the engagingly informative tradition of John Gunther's "inside" books, *Soviet Europe*, by Donald R. Shanor provides a truly absorbing introduction to the six nations of that closed society which stretches from the Baltic to the Black Sea, constituting a buffer between East and West. There are other countries—Finland, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Albania—in which Soviet influence is strong, but all these differ from the nations of Soviet Europe in one crucial respect: they are able to exercise their sovereignty independently of Soviet wishes, whereas the governments of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria cannot.

Country by country, Mr. Shanor combines relevant history—from glimpses of the ancient past to the more intensive treatment of the years since World War Two—with vivid, three-dimensional portraits of present leaders: Cardinal Wojtyla of Poland; Czechoslovakia's Zdenek Hejzlar, whose personal past includes both Buchenwald and forced labor in Communist run coal mines; the Hungarian economist Jozsef Bogнар; and Silviu Brucan, former Romanian ambassador to Washington and presently editor of the Party daily. And in and about these dominating figures—each a patriot and all dedicated to the formidable task of advancing their people's cause without precipitating Russian retribution—he has woven a dramatically personalized fabric of daily existence, its deprivations and its advantages.

# The Commentator Forum

## Time To Acknowledge Aliya As Our Priority

By S. KLITSNER

**YESHIVAT HAR ETZION** — I'm sure that by now everyone has read of the terrorist attack at Ramat Hamagshimim three nights ago that killed one of the *talmidim* there, and two who were visiting from this *yeshiva*, Har Etzion. I did not sit down tonight to write an emotion filled letter about the agony of these hours in the *yeshiva*. My words could not possibly do justice to the sacred memories of Nachum and Ben-zion z"l. But as I sit here to-



night (and it is almost morning), I ask myself questions that I cannot answer, and I must share my concerns with you.

I ask myself how a generation of man, deprived of all claim to morality by the testimony of Auschwitz, can, again and so swiftly, plunge to the depths of depravity in the same peace and justice? How can the nations of the world again impute guilt upon the victims and grant righteousness to murderers. The casualty between UN resolutions and terrorist action need not be claimed by ourselves; it is asserted every time now by the PLO themselves.

These questions cannot be answered, and yet must be asked. But there are questions that are equally unoriginal, equally oft-repeated, but whose demand for answers has assumed an unprecedented urgency. 1) When will Zionist leaders in the diaspora truly recognize Aliya as their indisputable priority? Simple demographic calculation proves that in another generation, Jewish agencies will be sending monies to a binational state. (At least to a nation whose Jewish character and governmental representation have been severely altered.)

More importantly, 2) When will all American Jewry stop living vicariously, and join the center stage of Jewish history? When Moshe asked the two and a half tribes, "Will you sit here, while your brothers go to war," they did not have the nerve to turn their backs on him. When will American Jews regain their dignity and respond to Aliya?

Herzl's Zionism saw the return to Zion as the ultimate solution to anti-semitism. This secular Zionism, the backbone of Israeli society for the past two decades, has never seen a darker day than the present. Instead of the solution, Zionism has become the focal point and

stimulus for anti-Samitism in the world. Israelis, in the shock of Zion Square, and in the overwhelming wake of Ramat Hamagshimim cannot help but ask themselves, "Why are we here?" "Why must our young men be killed, our school children massacred, and our families go under in the face of spiraling inflation, a drowning economy and a floating Lira?"

Secular Zionism is a dead option, and many, in fact, respond to these questions with emigration. Aliya from the orthodox Jews of America is essential as encouragement to the people here, as an infusion of fresh and life-giving blood. But more importantly, religious Jews have a didactic role to play in Israeli society, a role that cannot be underestimated. Nor can the effect of its absence today be exaggerated.

For two thousand years, we have prayed for the return to Zion, and now "Koi Dodi Dofek Al Ha-delet," the lover of Israel has come to knock on the door. If we are too lazy to get out of bed, too sluggishly content to get off our collective posteriors, history may once again laugh at us for letting the Matza bake too long, for allowing a Mitzva to become a transgression, accompanied by a penalty of death.

Pragmatically how can we make sure that we do eventually make Aliya? How many  
(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

## Good Preparation For Einstein

By STEVEN BAYME

Recently a high school student questioned me as to the desir-

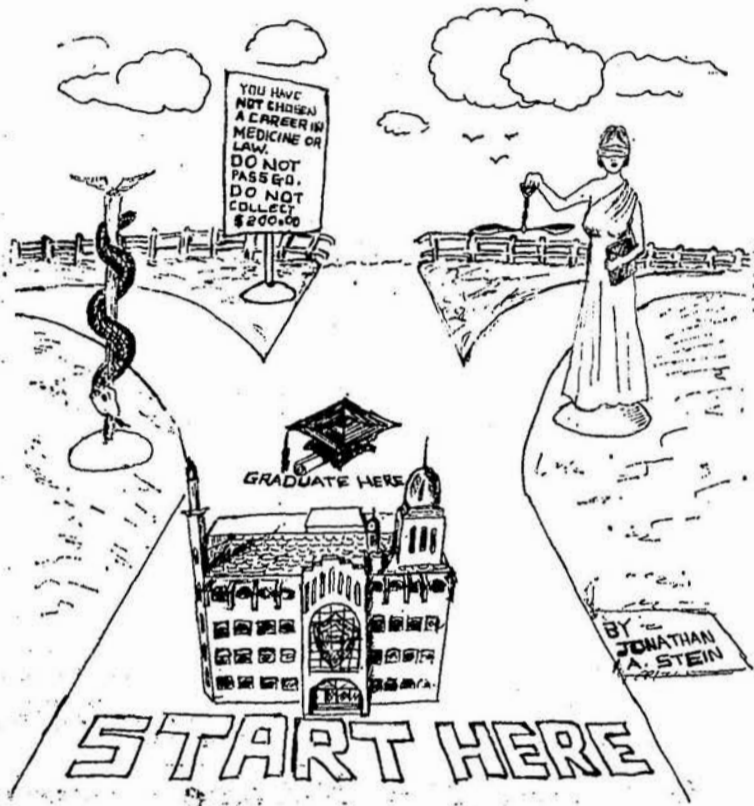
value in investing so much time and money in pursuit of a vague degree entitled Bachelor of

no recognizable purpose beyond attaining the mark of achievement which an "A" mysteriously bestows. At Yeshiva particularly such questions must be posed in order to determine the workability of the unique double program. In short, what makes a college education desirable and are such goals being attained?

College education aims at developing the mind. The student's *weltanschauung*, his understanding of himself, society and nature, ought constantly be developing as he encounters new ideas and novel phenomena. In this sense college must stimulate the individual to think, read, and write. Hopefully, the mechanics of these skills have already been developed in elementary and secondary education. College aims to train the student to do these things creatively, intelligently and critically. Only an exposure to diversified disciplines, literature, and ideas can create this "well-educated" individual. Needless to add, the Jewish Studies programs must aim at the same development of the religious and spiritual dimension of the student.

Rampant professionalism has severely damaged this concept of intellectual environment. From the moment of entrance into the University's walls, student attitudes reflect an excessive concern with grades, filling requirements, and careers. Little  
(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

## THE YESHIVA GAME



ability of a college degree. Understandably, the student had difficulty comprehending the

Arts. Such questions posit serious matters for discussion. Too often students attend classes for

## Towards A More Democratic Senate

By STEVEN BRIZEL

Whenever YU students gather in a dorm room and start "shooting the breeze," one subject always comes up — the political impotence of the student senators in effecting meaningful change in Yeshiva College's policies and the arbitrary manner in which the student senators are chosen. Many students point to the perennial squabbles over a proposed course in medical ethics, the Bible requirement and a business major as signs that the Senate runs on a treadmill from year to year without really accomplishing anything. Other students note that the selection of Senators by the means of the interview system is an unfair and patently undemocratic process.

In my opinion, the way that Senators are "chosen" has a direct relationship to the manner in which they act in the Senate. A detailed analysis of the interview system which is the major arena of the politics of becoming a Senator will prove my point. There are two interviews, one a preliminary session with the executive members of the incoming Student Council and the present Senators (lame-duck Seniors included) and a second session featuring those prospective Senators who have adequately "run the gauntlet" in the eyes of their interrogators. In this second session, the survivors answer questions posed to them by the

full incoming Council and the present Senators.

As the newly elected vice-president of the Senior class, I attended the second round of the interviews. While the members of Council and the Senators were allowed to ask questions, it became increasingly obvious that as the evening wore on, the Senators were exhibiting a "can you top this" attitude in the way that they phrased their questions. Without exception, one Senator posed the following

theoretical problem to each prospective Senator. The question: "How would you as a Senator propose a course in medical ethics with the knowledge that such a course may not conform to the liberal arts orientation of Yeshiva College?" The answer went like this "I don't know . . ." the sheer impossibility of answering this question led me to conclude that the Senators who asked these questions must have failed to answer the same questions when they were inter-

viewed. I can only presume that they answered it in a mysterious way that led to their being chosen as Senators. In other words, while no one ever adequately handled the medical ethics question, those prospective Senators who flunked the quiz worse than their compatriots are not chosen as Senators while those who flunked not so terribly are chosen as Senators. I would be deleting a major point at this juncture if I didn't mention that at the end of the sessions for both the juniors and seniors, the members of Council and the Senators were polled for their preferences by Artie Strenger. It was no coincidence that those candidates whom the Senators preferred were chosen and that when the Senators spoke, the Council listened.

Thus, last year's Senators, who in many students' eyes accomplished little, were able to pick admittedly qualified replacements but who can be counted to provide "continuity" to their "work" and who won't rock the boat. Is this a valid way to evaluate a student's potential as a Senator? I didn't think so.

I admit that student election of Senators will make Senate into a popularity contest and a joke. But I don't know of any other way of changing the present system other than abolishing it altogether. Because the

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

## Guide For The Legally Perplexed Suggest Sound Physical Schedule

By DR. ROBERT GOLDBERG

A Yeshiva professor, who has seen his burdened scholars bent even more by the haunting fear of messing up their law boards and entering a poorhouse (of becoming a teacher), has been compiling from first and second-hand experience a guide for the legally perplexed. As a benefit to mankind, in case he disappears forever on a Yeshiva tour bus, he has decided to give his lore to more than a few initiates. His premise, apart from Socrates being a man and all men being mortal, is that legal exams are competitive sport events. They require a sound physical schedule beforehand (to sleep calmly the night before and to endure the exam) or, at the very least, a proper

diet. The diet, ready-prepared to avoid stumbling over soft eggs or your roommate, should include protein for long-term energy (hard-boiled eggs) carbohydrate sweets for short-term pickup (e.g. hamanteschen), and a sweetened liquid to send blood-sugar coursing through the veins and brains. Although law exams are often considered genteel, there is no law against munching food throughout the exam. Indeed, there have been isolated reports of Yeshiva students making a "mess" of the exam.

The professor's other advice is more technical, but it can be picked up c/o COMMENTATOR. (Dr. Goldberg is professor of history at YC.)

## Good Preparation For Einstein

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 5) sentiment is voiced for taking courses purely for their own worth and for their contribution to one's personal education.

Jewish studies might comprise a significant exception. In such courses students frequently appear genuinely interested and concerned to enhance themselves Jewishly. Yet, here too, one encounters frequently the sentiment that such things are only of secondary importance or serve merely to raise one's grade-point index. The comment of one student in one of my Jewish Studies courses seems appropriate: "I came here to get into Einstein."

Student suggestions for academic improvement often fall into the same category. COMMENTATOR, the Senate, and Student Council constantly deride the quantity of required courses. Yet all that is suggested in their place are more "pre-professional" programs. One must wonder if students care at all to expose themselves to new ideas, to encounter challenging works, or to cultivate their aesthetic tastes.

Two examples may illustrate

this point. In four undergraduate years the best courses I encountered were a two-semester history course entitled "Modern Culture" devoted to the development of modern scientific and religious thought and two courses on humanism in medieval and modern literature. The former has disappeared from the catalog and the latter from the course print-out. Students have simply not interested themselves either in the pursuit of knowledge and culture for their own worth or in the attempt to synthesize the values of such cultures with traditional Judaic values. The P-N system in fact was designed to encourage students to register for such advanced courses. Now, to judge from the Senate and COMMENTATOR, students treat P-N as an extended contest in calculating which course will not guarantee the prestigious "A."

The classroom experience itself points to the same problem. Students crave the lecture method and seem little motivated to undertake independent analysis or joint discussion of problems. Frequently I am asked to "please just repeat the last few lines" as if student note-taking were a legitimate form of plagiarism. Such instances have caused me to wonder whether education is training an individual to think critically or to take dictation.

A few ideas may serve as suggestions to alleviate some of these problems. Students must be willing to make sacrifices for the sake of their education. In this respect five-year programs, now optional, could be universalized. Moreover, a greater number of seminars and/or interdisciplinary courses could be offered particularly in the fields of Great Books, Jewish Studies, and General Humanities. Ideally, such courses ought to be required of every student. In the absence of such requirements, such courses ought at least be offered as electives that would allow for intensive discussion of ideas, reading of important works, and writing of creative papers. The participation of Jewish Studies faculty in such courses could facilitate the creation of a true "synthesis" of Judaism and modernity. This suggestion too depends on student interest and willingness to register in what will definitely not be "snap" courses.

Other suggestions might include liberalizing general degree requirements so as to offer students greater leeway in their

schedules for such electives. In this respect the suggestion recently aired in COMMENTATOR regarding distribution group requirements rather than specific required courses possesses considerable merit and ought to be further explored.

Finally, in light of the dual program, the college might explore a two-hour weekly rather than a three-hour weekly course system. Most courses currently meet for three hours per week and carry three credits. If a course met for only two hours per week and still carried three credits, as done in graduate schools, much more could be required of students in terms of intensive reading and independent analysis. Moreover, students would not be so mesmerized by too many hours spent in class. Finally, such a system would de-emphasize the importance of lectures and note-taking and force the student to stress his own personal study. Naturally this suggestion too depends on student willingness to invest increased time in independent reading and research.

The above suggestions might well prove impracticable. Ultimately the present system may prove the only viable one. Yet discussion must constantly aim at attaining "Torah Umada," a synthesis of the best elements of the world of Judaism and the world of culture. Otherwise we will become indeed simply "good preparation for Einstein."

Mr. Bayme is an instructor of history at YC and EMC.

## Popular Elections For Senate Seats

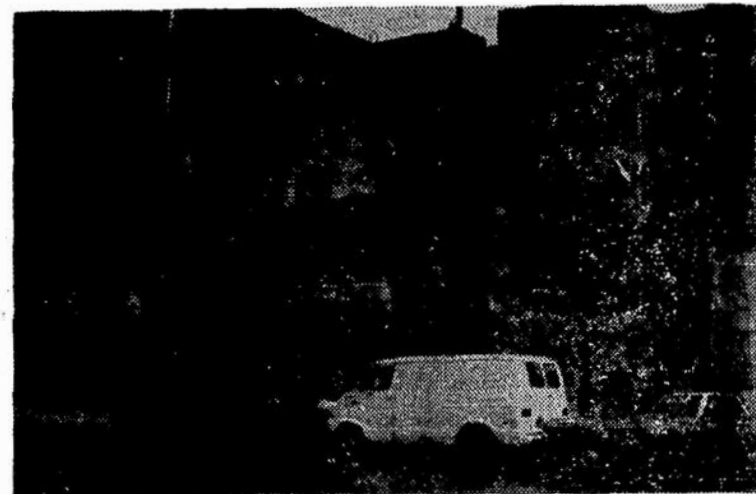
(Continued from Page 7, Col. 5) present system insures that the "best and the brightest" are selected in an elitist and undemocratic manner. I must reluctantly call for popular elections of Senators. Clearly, if one of the major legacies of American politics after Viet Nam and Watergate is a tendency to distrust the expert, especially the appointed expert, we at Yeshiva College could do worse than to emulate this trend in our selection of Senators. As one who subscribes to Sir Winston Churchill's dictum that "democracy is the worst form of government except for all others," I submit that student election of Senators is the only real option we can look at if we hope to maintain the Senate as an effective means for change in Yeshiva College.

## Municipal Mess-up

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5) the services that it provides to the entire city. The government's contribution is based on a tripartite formula which provides that every dollar donated by the city is matched by \$3 from the state and federal governments. In case of default the cities withdrawal of funds would spell the loss of four-times that amount. When the threat of default was strongest, Federation was talking about losing \$700,000 in funds a day. Although the threat of default may have been averted for the time being, the loss in philanthropic contributions due to the poor economic

surge of unemployed Jews asking for help (in October, almost one half of the 200,000 civil service workers laid-off were Jewish). Unemployment tends to cause tremendous strains both in the individual and in the home. Thus, the Jewish Family Service is at a loss just how to tell these people to go home because the government has closed down some of its important health programs.

The Association of Jewish Anti-Poverty Workers is, according to its executive director S. Elly Rosen on the verge of closing down some of the facili-



H. KLOTZ

Dilapidated anti-poverty centers may soon close altogether.

conditions along with heavy cutbacks in government funding is crippling the Jewish service agencies.

The Federation's Jewish Child Care Association, 90% of whose children are Jewish, is in an emergency situation because they have only 88% of the funds necessary to run their facilities. Many of the Federation YMHA's run senior citizen groups that provide some poor Jews with the only hot meal that they eat all day, may soon be forced to close down, because there is no extra money to fully subsidize them. The Jewish Association for the Aged has not had its last year's multi-million dollar contract renewed by the city and is forced to live off extensions of last year's contract that may be curtailed at any time. While all of these agencies are facing even further cutbacks, it must also be remembered that costs have increased by 30% in the last three years alone.

There are agencies which have been forced to cut entire programs, programs which are more essential now during the present crisis than ever before. The Jewish Family Service, for example, has seen a large up-

ties that are keeping thousands of Jewish poor surviving and even bringing them a little happiness. The Association, whose funds from the MNYOCJP were cut off because of what Rosen characterized as "political reasons" is forced to rely strictly on philanthropic contributions and contributors are neither as plentiful nor as generous as when the stock market is up.

Thus it is the Jewish poor who lose in any fiscal crisis. The government which is wary about holding back money from its welfare payments and is fearful about reducing the allocations to its poverty corporations has no qualms about freezing badly needed money from private Jewish agencies. The poverty stricken Jews of New York, faced with crippling discrimination that denies them access to poverty corporation funds along with the unacceptability of welfare payments look towards the private Jewish agencies for survival. If these agencies, which now stand on the brink of disaster, are allowed to topple, only the Jewish poor will be buried beneath.

## Aliya As Priority

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 2)

Aliyot have been stranded in the densely populated desert of good intentions? If we don't come in the first years after college, the chances of eventually succeeding decrease, and tend to disappear among the comforts and responsibilities of a family life.

One suggestion I would offer is based on a group at Columbia University that I read about last year. Fifteen to twenty men and women from that university formed an Aliya club that met periodically to discuss problems involved in Aliya, to deepen their knowledge of Zionism's history, and to acquaint themselves with the Israeli social and political reality. Every member pledged to make Aliya within a given period of time and substantial dues, amounting over the years to thousands of dollars were set aside in a special bank account, to be redistributed once in Israel. Thus, a social, intellectual, and financial commitment to Aliya was formed. My hope is that such a group at Yeshiva and Stern would involve many more members and would lead to concrete fulfillment in the coming years.

This is only one concrete suggestion, while what is really needed is a general reorientation of values and priorities in which every young committed Jew will regard Aliya as a personal challenge, as a serious possibility for him as an individual. Just wearing an "I am a Zionist" button seems as trite and naive to me as wearing one of those "smiley-face" buttons and expecting sorrow to vanish from the world. "If I forget (thee O) Jerusalem, May my right hand wither." If we do forget, it probably will.

## Hope For Peace Pictured In My Shalom My Peace

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 5)

It is interesting to note that the selections chosen from Arab-Israeli children do not greatly contrast the optimistic tones of their Jewish counterparts. Haled Aaref abu Sherifa, age fourteen, lives in the Arab village of Tul Karem. He prefaced his poem with the following comment: "My best wishes for Peace! I want to write a poem about Peace as my participation in the wishes for Peace, and the hope that it will come to our country (Israel)."

Shalom is a word of truth common to every tongue,  
Pronounced everywhere and every time,

To express the desire of the fathers to  
be tranquil and secure,  
To remove from us the suffering  
caused by so-called "arms."  
To restore to the universe the canopy  
of joy  
To protect it from tears and affliction.  
O, you inhabitants of the world! Sing  
us the songs of Peace.  
For a life of love and friendship ever  
lasting  
So that the years of our life transpire  
like a pleasant dream  
And of fear and care we know no more.

Israel has always emphasized the  
spiritual and intellectual development  
of its youth. Existing in a constant  
state of war, with belligerent neigh-

bors at nearly every crossroad, it is  
to Israel's credit that such refined  
and rational expressions by her younger  
generation have been encouraged  
and disseminated. One may only regret  
that the Arab poems were written  
by youth living in Israel and not  
in Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon. Perhaps,  
in the not so distant future, all  
Middle Eastern children will unite in  
expressing their collective longing for  
peace. Until then, My Shalom, My  
Peace, will never come.

("The Palm Box," "When Peace  
Come", and "A Word of Truth")  
with permission from My Shalom  
Jacob Zim. First published in  
title Hashalom Shel. (c) 1974  
Israel Publishing Company, Ltd.  
Ltd. English translation (c) 1974  
Tel Aviv. Distributed by McGr  
Will Finally  
ly Peace, ed.  
under the  
The American  
Israel,  
Sabra Books,  
Book Com-  
pany.)



# Senate Doesn't Buy Business Major Debates The Nature Of Liberal Arts

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) Kramer. "In my experience, without any doubt, the preparation of YC is adequate for entrance to business school and our acceptance rate is almost one hundred percent," he said. Dr. Levine also pointed out that, "in order to be competitive, we would have to work on a large scale," and that forty new YC students enrolling in the program each year would be the minimum number required to make it worthwhile. Dr. Levine also pointed out Kramer's contention that a business major is not less of a liberal arts program than pre-med or pre-engineering. "With the institution of a business major," he said, "we will be

The Editor-in-Chief and the Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend heartfelt condolences to Barry List, YC '75 on the loss of his father. May he be comforted together with the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

attracting a new type of student and this will change the liberal arts image of Yeshiva College."

Rabbi Groff, Head of YU Admissions, said that the proposed business major would increase the size of the class entering YC. Many prospective students, he told the Senators, have expressed interest in a business major at Yeshiva. "I continue to advocate that we do consider the major," Rabbi Groff concluded.

Dean Bacon stated emphatically that he is "opposed to a business major philosophically and non-philosophically." Dean Bacon explained that a pre-medical student is taking courses which are in themselves liberal arts courses. Business courses, on the other hand, are not liberal arts courses. The Dean also observed that even if Yeshiva College could institute a business major, an event which the Dean said is doubtful, the major probably would not be approved in Albany.

Student Senator Chaneles differed with Dean Bacon and said, "We have an obligation to make available our unique dual program to students who desire a business major." The December 11 meeting ended on this note.

Dr. Levine was the first speaker at the December 18 meeting, and he argued saying, "Business courses are on a different intellectual plane than liberal arts courses. "Pointing out that a student who gradu-

ated YC in 1973 now is an accounting instructor at Baruch College, Dr. Levine said, "The material that a business major picks up on the undergraduate level can easily be made up."

Alumni Senator Doniel Kramer then discussed his recommended appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of a business major at Yeshiva. He said that the committee should be composed of fiscal officers of the university and representatives from the students and faculty as well as members of the Senate.

Student Senator Rober Mayerovic argued in favor of a business major. Claiming that the demand for business among Yeshiva students can be seen by the high enrollment in the college's one accounting course, Senator Mayerovic said, "The college along with the religious division has an obligation to get students into YC." Dean Bacon angrily argued with Mr. Mayerovic that "if we will have to open the door to everyone who wants to go in we should also open an ice cream marketing major like Carvel."

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2)

er has always pointed out on the floor of the Senate, book knowledge is not the whole of education, in most courses, such knowledge, as measured by examinations, is by far the largest part of the whole — hence the justification for credit by examination. As a final guarantee that the students have assimilated the essence of a course, an interview or oral examination could be required for credit.

In most large universities, many courses are conducted on a lecture-recitation format — a large lecture section meeting once or twice each week with smaller recitation sections conducted by graduate students or other professors for the remainder of the weekly meetings. While Yeshiva College has traditionally prided itself on the avoidance of large lecture sections, the institution of such a system might free faculty members to teach courses that would otherwise have to be cancelled. On the purely academic side, this system would give students a change of pace from a single type of class format and still afford ample opportunity for

# Educated Guessing

personal attention. Faculty members would also have the choice of which types of sections they would rather teach. Of course, this approach would be practical only for the multi-section required courses, and its major justification lies in the offering of advanced courses even when there are perhaps only a few students registering.

Another possibility is the "self-paced" course, in which the student attends classes and takes examinations at his own pace and can often go on to the next course in as little as six weeks. My first experience with this idea was two winters back, when I bumped into a friend at MIT who was finishing a second semester of calculus over intersession. This type of course might find limited applicability at Yeshiva College, but it is an idea none the less.

My most ambitious proposal would require the revamping of the entire credit system, but would eventually prove quite worthwhile. The student's biggest headache is in trying to piece together a legal (i.e. fewer than 17½ credits) program from the jigsaw puzzle schedule

of courses and credits. Even more serious is the dubious educational value of piecemeal one-credit and two-credit courses.

Substantial benefits would accrue from the establishment of a uniform four credits per course (or two credits for a half-course where warranted by exceptional circumstances) and the measurement of progress and workloads in terms of courses (four to five per semester). Such a system has been used with great success at Harvard and other schools. Scheduling would be easier for the student last seen desperately seeking "a two-credit course that doesn't conflict with X on Mondays or with Y on Tuesdays and Thursdays." Even the Registrar might be pleased with fewer odd courses at odd times.

The real benefits, though, of the four-credits-per-course system lie in the academic streamlining it demands — the elimination or consolidation of insubstantial courses. Gone would be the one-credit-joke. Of course, there remain unresolved questions — such as the fate of such one-credit courses as certain Hebrew courses numbered over 70 — but these could be worked out in due time.

Just as the present way of doing things appears imperfect, many of the foregoing proposals are admittedly rough and in need of refinement and detail; to some they may appear as utter folly. Nor need they all be necessarily mutually compatible. Yet as a student, I view myself as more than a transient in the halls of Yeshiva College; there is a responsibility to the ideals of academic quality. A school is more than a balance sheet of credits and debits and electricity bills to be paid. It is and always must remain a bastion and source of knowledge.

We are all familiar with the dilemma of "Yeshiva or University"; this is the challenge of "Academic Priorities or Resource Allocations." In each case, the two ideals are surely both of paramount importance; in each case, the first must always be the guiding light for the second.

# National Student Educational Fund Distributes Reports NSEF Wishes To Insure College Education For All

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

upon the counselor as a source of guidance, a counselling system is necessary in which students make their own decisions based on information from many sources. The Commission also proposed the establishment of Educational Opportunity Centers, which serve low-income areas by providing information on higher educational opportunities and offering year-round tutorials for children.

According to Wren, the Carnegie Commission was "completely opposed to a goal of 'universal attendance' that would require every young person to attend college." However, they recommended that the goal of universal access be achieved. Under universal access every person who wants to attend college is guaranteed a place in an institution of higher learning. The Commission recommended that two-year community colleges offer completely open-admissions, accepting any high school graduate or person above 18 years old. This creates a continuing opportunity to enter higher education for students who do not enter college immediately after high school. Finally, the Commission urged a greater fairness in admissions

policies for women at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

## Student Finances

The Carnegie Commission proposed several new programs to assist students who needed financial aid to attend college. It recommended that grants, work-study, and loan program funds should go directly to students in the form of "portable" aid that travels along with them. Students can be more independent as "consumers" and make more intelligent decisions about the type and quality of education an institution offers, if they are not its "financial captives."

In 1968, the Commission proposed a federal grant program based on financial aid, and, in 1972, legislation was passed creating the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program (BEOG) which guarantees each student a "financial floor" in meeting college expenses. The Commission also stressed the importance of the continuation of the federal work-study program and the establishment of an effective loan program. It criticized the two existing loan programs: Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLP) and National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) for being under-funded, having

limited eligibility, insufficient repaying time, and an unreasonable differential in interest rates.

The financial aid proposals the Commission recommended were conceived of as a "package" of grants, work-study, and loans to be combined in flexible ways in order to meet differing circumstances. It also advocated need-based state programs that would supplement the BEOG programs and a greater availability of Doctoral fellowships. In response to the debate over increased tuition charges, the Carnegie Commission made two recommendations: 1) the proportion of public funding should be increased to insure attendance of students from low-income families and 2) the redistribution of student subsidies according to individual need.



No chairs? Hold class in the lobby.

H. KLOTZ

# Commie After Dark

For those students who feel maturity closing in on them, there is yet an escape of the highest caliber. The Nutcracker, performed till January 4 by The New York City Ballet Company (Lincoln Center), sweeps away the years and transports its viewers back to a magical childhood of fairy-tale wonders. With music by Tchaikovsky ranging from poignant to dynamic, and with the ballet danced by one of the Western world's greatest troupes, we are led through mice battles to Candyland. But don't for a moment think that The Nutcracker is just for kids; adults were just as enamored of the ballet's principal dancer

Kay Mazzo (the sugar-plum queen), her fellow artists and the incredible set. For holiday entertainment, The Nutcracker is still tops.

Unfortunately, due to the tremendous demand, remaining tickets are few, so hurry if you intend to see this choreographed celebration at all. Should you miss this opportunity, the NYCB continues its repertoire until Feb. 15. In light of New York City's budget crisis, The New York City Ballet Company is a priceless asset.

If you thought that Sherlock's smarter brother was Mycroft, then you are in for as zany,

and irrelevant a treatment of Holmes as only the combined wits and comic talents of Gene Wilder, Madeline Kahn, and Marty Feldman can produce.

The spirit of Mel Brooks — who brought these three together in Young Frankenstein — hovers over The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother, which was written and directed by Gene Wilder himself and also stars Dom DeLuise and Leo McKern—who plays the ever despicable Professor Moriarty—in a plot which involves the theft and eventual recovery of documents vital to British national interests.

# YUFA Disputes Administration Claims NLRB Decision Upholds Union Rights

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

trated the need for a union by pointing out that, this year, faculty have been forced to accept a pay reduction. "Yet," Dr. Weidhorn points out, "faculty salaries account for only a fourth of the university's total budget. Why can't the necessary reductions come from the other three-fourths of the budget?" he asks. Only with a union, Dr. Weidhorn contends, could the university be forced to open their books and show

why the faculty must take a pay cut.

On February 18 and 19, 171 members of Yeshiva faculty will vote on the issue of unionization. Dr. Weidhorn pointed out that an overwhelming vote of "yes" is needed to secure a victory. A close vote, he asserts, would enable the university to appeal to the NLRB on "legal technicalities." Dr. Weidhorn predicted victory not only for the faculty, but in his opinion, ultimately for the entire university.

# Stanley Kaplan's Role: Fencers Retain Winning Streak Help Student Succeed As Taubermen Pierce John Jay

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)  
ized as a criteria in deciding whether or not to consider an application. In response to this situation Mr. Kaplan began offering prep courses for such exams as the LSATs and MCATs.

When the seventies arrived, a large number of Foreign medical school graduates appeared on the scene. Mr. Kaplan further expanded his services by offering courses for the ECFMG and the FLEX tests.

Mr. Kaplan is quick to point out that these courses "were not foisted upon the public" in order to create demand among the students. Rather, students came to him requesting prep courses for the various exams, which he only then decided to set up.

Stanley Kaplan is himself surprised at the way his school has grown: "It [the center] grew by itself. I didn't try to develop it so much as it just developed I tried to offer the best I could as far as the student was concerned and it seems the rest took care of itself. I'm amazed that it got so large; that it was so successful. . . ."

According to Mr. Kaplan the success of the school is based upon three things. "First of all, we make up our own tests and give them (the student) a lot of experience and that gives them confidence. Number two is that we have very voluminous homework-study materials which compact everything." The third thing, according to Mr. Kaplan, is the tapes which utilize each question as a springboard with which to discuss the topic raised in general. In this way the student achieves a fuller understanding of the subject material.

### Thoroughness

When queried about the amazing similarity between his exams and the ones actually given, Mr. Kaplan stated emphatically that he had no "hot line" to any test makers "nor had any of his research staff consisting of 30 to 40 people even seen an actual exam." Rather, he attributed the similarity in questions to the thoroughness with which his researchers compiled the practice exams. These practice tests according to Mr. Kaplan are based upon information supplied by the testing services themselves, comments by students who have taken the exam, and finally by trends. For example, if they feel that

an increasing emphasis is being placed upon a molecular view of biology, then they will supply questions on that specific topic. Critics, however, maintain that the reason why the tests are so similar is due to the fact that people associated with the center are encouraged to take the exams and report back questions they remember.

As far as the fees for the various courses are concerned, Mr. Kaplan contends that his are the cheapest. He bases this statement upon the claim that viewed in terms of a comparison of the fee to the amount of study material available, the net cost of his courses are the lowest. In addition, in instances of substantiated need, Kaplan offers scholarships for up to 10% of his enrollment. Among those receiving scholarships are the Society of American Indians and the Vietnamese who are studying for the licensing exams that will permit them to practice in the US.

## Seniors Win For First Time Violence Mars Junior Game

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 1) and Steve Reisbaum turned in fine performances. Reisbaum turned away some fifty shots, though seven got by him due to the loose defensive play of his S-A-S teammates. Marcovitch's moment of glory came at the 31. second mark of the third period. Defenseman Zale Newman smothered the puck in the goalie's crease, which calls for a penalty shot. It was taken by S-A-S captain Richard Wolpoe. The "stiff" shot from 20 feet out, but Marcovitch made the stick save.

The showdown for first place came the next night. Both teams were sky-high at the start, but junior Phil Black scored on the freshmen 45 seconds into the game. It was downhill for the freshmen the rest of the night. Again, Black and his junior defensemen played a tough, solid game. It was a hard loss for the freshmen. One goal called by rear referee Richie Levine was disallowed by the lead ref, Hirsch Bessin, who insisted that the puck never entered the net. Another goal was disallowed when it came after the second period had ended.

By DAVID WOLFSON

In meeting John Jay on December 9, the Taubermen met their first resistance of the season, even though it was not enough to overwhelm them.

In the first round, the Sabre combination of Captain Louis Solomon and Co-captain Morris Mandel started things off on the right foot with two 5-2 victories. Robert Berko, who was our first injury of the year (injured in practice), was unable to start. In his place, Steve Tenenberg started, but lost. The foil men won two and lost one to keep the lead, but Epee failed as only Jeff Fried recorded a victory. At the end of round one, the score was 5-4 in favor of Yeshiva.

The second round proved to be decisive, as once again Sabre picked up two victories; 5-0 for Mandel and 5-2 for Ricky Eisenberg. Foil also picked up two victories, as Co-captain Marty Hirsch (5-1) and Lenny Budow

(5-3) both won. The surprise was David Brusowankin's first loss of the season, and hopefully his last. Epee came through with flying colors, picking up all three bouts; Fried 5-1, David Wolfson 5-2, and Marc Felberbaum 5-2. At the end of round two, the score was 12-6, Yeshiva.

The third round was tense as the Taubermen sought after the clincher. Captain Louis Solomon started the bout by defeating his man, making the score 13-7. This was after an Eisenberg loss. Then, Co-captain Morris Mandel stepped to the mat and

clinched the meet by a score of 14-7.

Substitutions after the clincher were Seltzer, Chernofsky, Tolchin, Bernstein, Pasternak and Feldman. The final score was 17-10.

The next match is at home on February 9th vs. Lehman College at 7:30 P.M.

SABRE		EPEE		FOIL	
Solomon	2-1 Tennenberg	1-1 Fried	1-1 Fried	2-0 Fried	2-0
Mandel	3-0 Eisenberg	2-0 Felberbaum	1-1 Wolfson	1-1 Wolfson	1-1
		1-0 Bernstein	1-0 Bernstein	1-0 Bernstein	1-0
		1-0 Pasternak	0-1 Pasternak	0-1 Pasternak	0-1
		0-1 Feldman	0-1 Feldman	0-1 Feldman	0-1

## Maccabees Outsmart N.J. Institute; Wenig Ties YU Assist Mark At 15

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 5) what they finally did against NJIT. The shots were taken at opportune times, and we finally ran successful fast breaks. This game was very different from the others, where Yeshiva stood around and looked out of place on the basketball court. Yet, most of the guys are out of shape, and we have a small team consisting of only eight players, but if YU plays smart, they can win.

An overlooked factor in attaining victory is the scheduling. We must play more games against the easier teams, not teams like Stony Brook or Pratt.

When asking Maccabee Robert Rosenbloom why Yeshiva played so much better against NJIT, he replied, "We were finally together out there; we broke their press well and were able to hit the open man. I hope we can do that more often."

One last thing that Rosey mentioned was the lack of fan support. He feels, as does the rest of the team, that each member sacrifices a lot to be on the team. People should

show some support. As Jerry Joszef said, "It would be much nicer playing in front of a Yeshiva crowd. Even at our home games, no one shows." That is a sad, but true fact. It is extremely difficult to play game after game in an empty gym, or in a gym where the people constantly cheer for the opposing team. Hopefully, after the team showed what they are capable of against NJIT, some Yeshiva basketball fans will emerge and attend Maccabee games.

YESHIVA vs. DREW		YESHIVA vs. LEHMAN	
Player	fgm fga ft reb a tp	Player	fgm fga ft reb a tp
Wenig	4 9 5 4 7 13	Wenig	2 4 0 3 2 4
Merlis	5 10 2 12 1 12	Merlis	9 10 9 10 1 27
Joszef	5 13 7 10 2 17	Joszef	3 4 0 0 4 6
Rosenbloom	6 8 2 2 2 14	Rosenbloom	2 6 4 2 0 8
Hoenig	6 10 0 1 3 12	Hoenig	3 4 0 1 1 6
Genuth	1 2 0 2 0 2	Genuth	0 1 2 3 0 2
Schwarzbaum	1 3 1 4 0 3	Schwarzbaum	2 3 0 0 1 4
		Mandel	0 1 0 0 0 0

YESHIVA vs. NJIT	
Player	fgm fga ft reb a tp
Wenig	3 5 0 3 15 6
Merlis	10 13 3 15 1 23
Joszef	9 13 2 3 4 20
Rosenbloom	5 9 3 6 2 13
Hoenig	8 10 0 4 5 16
Genuth	0 1 0 1 1 0

Estrin again led the junior attack with two goals. Goalies Pasternak and Teller both performed masterfully.

## Brooklyn Bums Bombed Pasternak Bros. Excel

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 4) The defense was solid. Joel Mael, especially proved to be a pleasant surprise. And Alvin Pasternak played very well, though he was not severely tested." Yeshiva 10, Brooklyn 1. It's a good start.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	1
Yeshiva	3	3	4	10

First Period — 1. Yeshiva, S. Pasternak (Koolyk), 1:52. 2. Yeshiva, Grife (Saks), 4:56. 3. Yeshiva, Mael (Saks, Grife), 13:11. Penalties — Dachowitz, Bklyn, Misconduct, 13:11; Pomerantz, Yeshiva, 14:44.

Second Period — 4. Yeshiva, Koolyk (Housman), 1:21. 5. Yeshiva, Saks (Grife), 4:39. 6. Yeshiva, S. Pasternak (Housman Newman), 9:13. 7. Bklyn, Belber — Penalty shot, 13:52. Penalties — Merlis, Yeshiva, 5:50; Housman, Yeshiva, 6:00; Belber, Bklyn, 8:24; Dachowitz, Bklyn, 9:26; Newman, Yeshiva, 9:26; Housman, Yeshiva, 9:56; Gorman, Bklyn, served by Jasser 14:46; Housman, Yeshiva, 14:16.

Third Period — 8. Yeshiva, Housman, 5:09. 9. Yeshiva, Pomerantz (Merlis), 12:55. 10. Yeshiva, Merlis (Pomerantz, J. Pasternak), 13:34. 11. Yeshiva, Housman (S. Pasternak), 13:46. Penalties — Teller, Yeshiva, 3:39; Belber, Bklyn, 9:08; Jasser, Bklyn, 9:47; Dachowitz, Bklyn, Major—Fighting and Misconduct, 14:35; Housman, Yeshiva, Major—Fighting and Misconduct, 14:35; Gorman, Bklyn, Game Misconduct, 14:35.

## \$33,500,000 Unclaimed Scholarships

Over \$33,500,000 unclaimed scholarships, grants, aids, and fellowships ranging from \$50 to \$10,000. Current list of these sources researched and compiled as of Sept. 15, 1975.

**UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS**  
11275 Massachusetts Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90025

I am enclosing \$9.95 plus \$1.00 for postage and handling.

### PLEASE RUSH YOUR CURRENT LIST OF UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS SOURCES TO:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

(California residents please add 6% sales tax.)

## TOV M'OD Dairy Restaurant

- ★ HOT DISHES
- ★ VARIETY OF FISH
- ★ DELICIOUS SANDWICHES
- ★ BLINTZES
- ★ FRESH VEGETABLES
- ★ SALADS
- ★ TASTY CAKES
- ★ DESSERTS
- ★ HOT & COLD DRINKS
- ★ MANY APPETIZERS

The Best in Party Delicacies  
Located Opposite Main Building  
of Y.U. 2549 Amsterdam Ave.  
(Between 186th-187th Sts.)

LO 8-2885

Special Discounts for  
YU STUDENTS

## Thursday Night is College Night ... Ice Skating at Sky Rink

Thursday night has become college night at Sky Rink. We don't know why, but it's happened, we're happy to keep it going. Plenty of room for all student bodies on our Olympic-size rink.



Plus refreshments, music, skate rental, lockers. College night—Thursdays at 8:30.

450 West 33rd St. 695-6555  
Two blocks west of Penn Station.

## THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

1976/77 PROGRAMS  
FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

- ONE YEAR PROGRAM—for college sophomores and juniors.
- REGULAR STUDIES—for college transfer students toward B.A. and B.Sc. degrees.
- GRADUATE STUDIES—Master's, Doctoral and Visiting Graduate programs.
- SUMMER COURSES—given in English.

For Application and Information, write:  
Office of Academic Affairs,  
American Friends of The Hebrew University,  
11 East 69 St., New York, N.Y. 10021  
(212) 472-9813



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Sophs Down Juniors In Intramurals Begin Preparations For Playoff

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 5)

domination by the sophomores. The Nulman madmen must be warned not to get overconfident before the playoffs, however, for Grashin, Berman, Feuer, and Goldstein, totalling 24'10" were out of the lineup for this final regular season game.

**Juniors vs. Seniors** — Post season play always seems to add something to the excitement of intramural basketball, but in George Washington High School, this reporter witnessed one of the poorest played games of the season. One would envision an intramural game between the upperclassmen of Yeshiva to be conducted with both teams making ultimate efforts to win, but displaying the ultimate sportsmanship as well. In this game, unfortunately, both teams displayed little of the latter, and although the teams did try, most of the star players played well below par.

As the game began, the junior team looked invincible as Herbie Lempel popped from the corners and Terry Rifkin controlled a devastating team offense. As the quarter drew to an end, however, the senior attack began to work as Morris Mann drove through a porous defense for 8 of his team's first quarter points.

The second quarter showed a balanced attack for both teams, as Junior Avi Moskowitz played tough on both ends of the court. At halftime, the Juniors held a secure 29-21 lead.

The third quarter was a complete turnaround as the seniors outscored the juniors 18-4. In this quarter, the juniors resembled a team of robots without heads, as the Lempel's threw up wild shots from long distances, forgetting that the word "pass" existed. However, the game was not to end on this note. There was still one quarter left for the Lempel's and their teammates to redeem themselves, and for the seniors, who had played so well a few minutes ago, to return to their old form.

In this fourth quarter, Jerry Levine seemed to be the only live senior, as he scored most of his 10 points to keep the seniors ahead. But when both Lempel's began to hit, and when Rifkin took control of his team's offense, the seniors were in trouble. They forgot to play defense, as well as missing their shots, and the clock ticked down to their inevitable defeat.

Morris Mann fouled out with seconds remaining and the game out of reach. Louis Greenspan, once praised so highly by this reporter, argued with the referees even when calls were for his team. At game's end, the juniors had pulled off another win, 55-46, and as all left the George Washington gym, Dave Beren approached the referee and added his comments too.

So the losing seniors must now wait until next term, while the victorious juniors have earned the right to meet the undefeated sophs in the Fall Semester Championship Game next week.

## Grapplers Down CCNY And KCC Yeshiva's Ellman Now Unbeaten

By WILLIAM HOCHMAN

This past week saw the Yeshiva Ellmen defeat both City College and Kingsboro Community College, by scores of 30-27 and 33-18, respectively. The Ellmen continued their winning ways and maintain a 4-0 record for the season.

Last Tuesday's match against City saw Yeshiva fall behind in the first two matches. In a tough match, Izzy Klein lost on a 15-9 point decision in the 118 lb. class. The 126 lb. class saw the agile Joel Schwitzer get pinned early in the second period. A forfeit in the 134 lb. class for Moshe Mirsky brought Yeshiva within three points of the lead.

A tough and vigorous 142 lb. David Segal bruised and tired his rival, so that he claimed default near the end of the second period. Arthur Muser held out for two periods, but eventually succumbed to a pin.

By achieving a pin at one minute and thirty seconds, Joe Frager has not yet lost a match this season. It was an easy, and expected victory for this dedicated and polished wrestler. In the 167 lb. class, co-captain Jerry Levine was pinned in a tough and well fought match. Jerry came out strong and forced his opponent into a technical violation. The pin came late in the third period as the exhausted Jeremiah could not hold out.

The tension began to mount with the Ellmen now down by only three points. Next up was the 177 lb. mighty man, Mitch Merlis! Within two minutes of the match, Mitchell "drove" his man over on his back for a decisive victory. Alan Bell succumbed to a pin late in the second period. The 190 lb. freshman is learning the moves, but still needs the experience.

Yeshiva was now down 27-24,

with only the heavyweight match remaining. Marty Bodner had a load on his back. But the "Bod" poured on the steam and made the essential move, the pin! At one minute, fifteen seconds in the second period, Marty secured another victory, both for himself and the Ellmen.

### Continued Victory

The fourth match of the season and the second home meet drew a record crowd. They saw Yeshiva triumph over Kingsboro Community, 33-18.

It was a fierce, close match, but Joe succumbed to a point decision, his first loss of the season.

The 167 and 177 pound classes, the nucleus of the Ellmen, were both victories against Kingsboro. Jerry Levine and Mitch Merlis both pinned their opponents. Jeremiah came out with a quick assault, put the pressure on, and held his man down for a pin. It took Mitchell a little longer than 53 seconds this time, but the results were the same, a pin.



The Mighty Merlis, majestic on the mat.

H. KLOTZ

The Ellmen moved to an early lead as a forfeit was given to 118 lb. Izzy Klein. In an upset, Joel Schwitzer was pinned late in the second period by the Kingsboro captain.

An excited crowd, shouting for victory, added performance pressure on David Segal. The 134 lb. grappler fought hard, handing out "takedowns" and not letting his opponent "escape". David has learned that added "riding time" can decide a match, as it did with his, with a 9-8 victory for Yeshiva. Arthur Muser fought hard, but wrestled the other Kingsboro captain, who tired him out by the start of the third period and achieved a 7-5 decision.

Co-captain Rick Shulman was "psyched" for his match. There were some close calls, but Rick finally pinned his opponent in the third period. This put Yeshiva ahead 15-9.

At 158 pounds, Joe Frager put up a tough fight, but there was that "something" mis-

The match was already wrapped up for the Ellmen, but for the records (and his fans), Marty Bodner added points to the score. In a fine display of brain and brawn, the "Bod" pinned his opponent, who was 40 pounds heavier than Marty, and tired easily in the second period.

**Yeshiva vs. City College 30-27**  
118 lb.—Torres (City) dec. Klein, 15-9.  
126 lb.—Villalci (City) pinned Schwitzer, 3:10  
134 lb.—Mirsky (Yesh.) forfeit  
142 lb.—Segal (Yesh.) default, 4:58.  
150 lb.—Savals (City) pinned Muser, 4:11.  
158 lb.—Frager (Yesh.) pinned Eisenhandle, 1:30.  
167 lb.—Buesa (City) pinned Levine, 7:30.  
177 lb.—Merlis (Yesh.) pinned Saunders, 1:59.  
190 lb.—Zovlig (City) pinned Bell, 6:08.  
Hwt.—Bodner (Yesh.) pinned Held, 3:15.

**YESHIVA (33) vs. Kingsboro (18)**  
118 lb.—Klein (Yesh.) forfeit.  
126 lb.—Sabato (KCC) pinned Schwitzer, 4:35.  
134 lb.—Segal (Yesh.) dec. Innes, 9-8.  
142 lb.—Ansalone (KCC) dec. Muser, 7-5.  
150 lb.—Shulman (Yesh.) pinned Penny.  
158 lb.—Upalray (KCC) dec. Frager, 8-3.  
167 lb.—Levine (Yesh.) pinned Swiss, 6:20.  
177 lb.—Merlis (Yesh.) pinned Quinters, 4:48.  
190 lb.—Reznick (KCC) pinned Bell, 4:52.  
Hwt.—Bodner (Yesh.) pinned alone, 4:07.

learning experiences in

# ISRAEL

year of study for college students

If you desire advanced Judaic/Hebraic and Israel study, or intend to pursue a career in Jewish teaching or Jewish communal service, a year of study at the co-educational **Hayim Greenberg College** is for you. The curriculum includes Hebrew Language, Literature, Bible, History, Education, Philosophy, Sociology, Talmud, workshops and field trips. Credits for courses are offered by leading universities with Judaic or Hebraic Departments. Generous scholarships available.

For information on Hayim Greenberg or other educational programs contact:



**WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION**  
Department of Education & Culture  
515 Park Avenue, N.Y.C. 10022.  
(212) 752-0600 ext. 384/385

## ISRAEL

Burials and American Disinterments

שְׂמֵחָה שְׂאוֹלְוֹתָהּ

is privileged to announce that RIVERSIDE is the only licensed funeral director in the U.S. able to effect **Transfer to Israel within the same day**

RIVERSIDE also is available as the

**Sole agent for Sanhadrea Cemetery**

Har Hazeitim

Har Hamenuchot

**And all Cemeteries in Israel**

RIVERSIDE only can offer this service:

**Enroute to Israel within the same day**

- Strict adherence to Halacha and Minhagim.
- Arrangements made during lifetime with no obligation.
- Chapel secured in any community.

## RIVERSIDE

MEMORIAL CHAPEL, INC. • FUNERAL DIRECTORS

MANHATTAN: 76th Street at Amsterdam Avenue • EN 2-6600

BROOKLYN: Ocean Parkway at Prospect Park • UL 4-2000

BRONX: Grand Concourse at 179th Street • LU 3-6300

WESTCHESTER: 21 West Broad Street, Mt. Vernon • (914) MO 4-6800

FAR ROCKAWAY: 1250 Central Avenue • FA 7-7100

Chapels in Miami and Miami Beach • JE 1-1151

SOLOMON SHOULSON • VC 1947 • RIETS 1949  
ANDREW FIER

**There IS a difference!!!**

**PREPARE FOR:**

<p><b>MCAT</b></p> <p><b>DAT</b></p> <p><b>LSAT</b></p> <p><b>GRE</b></p> <p><b>GMAT</b></p> <p><b>OCAT</b></p> <p><b>CPAT</b></p> <p><b>VAT</b></p> <p><b>SAT</b></p> <p><b>FLEX</b></p> <p><b>ECFNG</b></p> <p><b>NAT'L MED. B'DS</b></p> <p><b>NAT'L DENTAL B'DS</b></p>	<p>Over 35 years of experience and success</p> <p>Voluminous home study materials</p> <p>Courses that are constantly updated</p> <p>Small classes</p> <p>Center open days, evenings &amp; weekends</p> <p>Complete tape facilities for reviews of class lessons and for use of supplementary materials</p> <p>Make-ups for missed lessons at our center</p>
---	---

LOCATIONS IN  
MANHATTAN, BKLYN, L.I. N.J.  
& Major Cities in U.S.A.

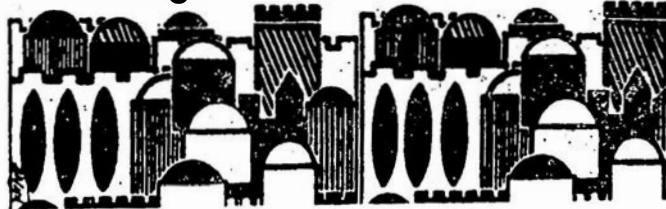
**Stanley H. KAPLAN**

EDUCATIONAL CENTER, LTD.  
TEST PREPARATION SPECIALISTS SINCE 1938

**"Special Compact Courses during Xmas and Intermissions"**

Bklyn. (212) 336-5300  
L.I. (516) 538-4555  
Man. (212) 683-6161  
write: 1575 East 18th Street  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11220

## This year in Jerusalem!



The **JEWISH IDENTITY CENTER**

Leadership School

**RABBI MEIR KAHANE**

under the personal direction of

Qualifications: ages 16-25

Top Students ready to dedicate their time upon completion of summer course to work in their neighborhood and campuses to disseminate information to stem the tide of Jewish apathy.

10 week seminar-\$1,300-airfare included/scholarship available

Write immediately to:

**JEWISH IDENTITY CENTER**

1133 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10010  
or phone: (212) 924-7989;



# Keglers Prevail Grashin High Man

In the most exciting week of bowling the Eastern Intercollegiate Bowling Conference has seen in years, YU's Keglers posted a 7-0 victory over Kings Point on December 14. One had to have been there in order to fathom the excitement.

The match started out quite unexciting, with Kings Point building up a 50 point lead going into the 10th frame of the first game, a lead which under normal circumstances would be insurmountable. But YU didn't give up. First, Bill Sharfman missed a tough spare which put Yeshiva down another 10 pins. Joel Weisblum kept us in the match with a fine spare. Then, the fireworks began.

Larry Russak, in pain from his sprained ankle and working on a strike in the 9th frame, doubled in the tenth to pull YU within 25 pins. Captain David Grashin, showing his true leadership ability, and working on a double in the 8th and 9th doubled up the 10th, to put the Keglers within 5. Bob Gittleman made up those 5 pins by shooting consecutive strikes in the 10th to pull the YU keglers to a victory, 814-805, in the first game.

## Lasting Excitement

Coming into the second game, YU was spiritually up, but physically down. The fast day was obviously taking its toll, with many of the bowlers visibly weakened. As they entered into the 10th frame, the game was considered lost, as the Keglers were down by 33 pins. Dave Grashin pulled everyone together and gave them a very inspiring talk. As a result, they proceeded once again to tear apart their opponents.

Sharfman led off with a spare and a strike. Weisblum then converted a strike (following a double in the 8th and 9th) and wound up with a brilliant 223. Russak missed a tough split, which left the burden of victory on Grashin's shoulders. He was working on a double from the 8th and 9th frames, and an-

## Juniors Retain A Strong Grip On First Place

By ALAN SCHLEIDER

The weeks of December 7 and 15 saw three more YHI contests. When the dust had cleared, the juniors had a commanding grip on first place.

The juniors took on the S-A-S on December 9, and came out 7-1 victors. A balanced scoring attack, led by Alven Leifer and Howie Estrin, with two goals apiece, and a rock solid defensive game by Phil Black and Eliezer Cohn, assured the win. The game ended on a sour note, though, when a frustrated Moshe Housman took a swing at Estrin. Both eventually received major penalties for fighting, and Cohn received a game misconduct for being the third man to enter the altercation.

December 16 brought the hapless seniors a gift, their first win of the year, a 7-4 count over the slumping S-A-S, who suffered their third straight defeat. Goalies Mike Marcovitch

other strike meant at least a tie. One strike was not enough for "Grash"; he went on to bowl a "turkey" (3 strikes in the 10th frame), meaning he finished up the last 5 frames with strikes! Combined with Bob Gittleman's spare and a strike, they turned apparent defeat into an easy victory.

The third game was quite uneventful with Yeshiva building up an early lead and never faltering, winning by 100 points and sweeping the series.

Bob Gittleman ended up with a 589 series (highlighted by a 234 game) and Grash finished with a superb 590 series. It looks like Dave has finally shaken his early season injury.

Like their ancestors who used to fast before going to battle, YU's Keglers truly conquered their foes December 14th.

	Game 1	Game 2	Game 3	Series
Shapiro	116	—	—	—
Sharfman	—	164	171	—
Weisblum	149	223	152	524
Russak	183	141	163	487
Grashin	192	193	205	590
Gittleman	234	159	196	589

Season's Averages	
Gittleman	169.25
Grashin	164.60
Russak	161.86
Weisblum	163.16
Shapiro	158.22
Ramras	152.50
Sharfman	152.18
Zalbel	146.67
Berkowitz	140.50

# Yukons Are Victorious Over BC 10-1, With Solid Play Coach Wolpoe Pleased With Team's Sound Performance

By ALAN SCHLEIDER

A sound defense. Solid forechecking and backchecking. Constant offensive pressure. Good goal tending. All the elements of winning hockey were displayed in the YU gym on Wednesday, December 10, as the Yeshiva Hockey Club, the "Yukons," trounced Brooklyn College, 10-1, in their opening contest of the season.

Coach Richard "Stiff Wally" Wolpoe gathered the top Intramural stars to play on the Yukons, and they rapidly molded into one cohesive unit. The Yukons attacked early and swiftly. Judah Koolyk stole a clearing pass from Brooklyn goalie Art Gordon, passed the puck to Steve Pasternak who scored from eight feet out at 1:52 of the first period. Three minutes later, Saul Grife converted a pass from Moshe Saks for the first of three goals by the "Philadelphia Line." The tempo of the game was slowly turning towards the rough side, with both sides throwing crunching body checks, and Zale Newman executing a masterful hipcheck sending one Brooklyn forward tumbling. Joel Mael rounded off the first period scoring with a slap from the right point and Yeshiva walked off with a 3-0 lead.

The second period meant more Yeshiva scoring, and a marked increase in less-than-clean play. Judah Koolyk and Moshe Saks tallied goals early. Yeshiva then found itself in a hole. Moishe Housman and Mitch Merlis drew penalties within ten seconds of each other, and Brooklyn had a four-on-two advantage. However, they failed to capitalize on it. Joel Mael and Saul Grife kept the puck in Brooklyn's zone for close to 90 seconds and Mael had four shots on goal. After the Yukon penalties were

# Motivated Maccabees Achieve First Success Yeshiva Onslaught Humbles Jersey Institute

By EFRIM NULMAN

Yeshiva's basketball team played three games in the last week. Their fourth game of the season was at Drew College. The game began with an unusual occurrence, the absence of Coach Jonathan Halpert. The Coach was involved in a car accident on the way to the game, making it impossible for him to reach Drew on time. (Luckily, he was not hurt in the accident). In Halpert's absence, the Maccabees turned to Captain Bruce Wenig to guide them on the proper path. Wenig was superb, as he played an excellent game and also provided the needed leadership.

In the first half, Yeshiva stayed close due to Mark Hoenig's fine passing and shooting. This was the first time Hoenig shot the ball as much as he should, and it proved very effective. Paul Merlis, Robert Rosenbloom, and Jerry Jozsef all dominated defensively containing the big Drew front line.

In the second half, the team began to fall apart, lacking the coach's guidance. Merlis picked up his fourth foul and our defense was worthless, as Drew's

shooters destroyed the zones we threw at them. Sol Genuth's fine defensive play was simply not enough, since Merlis fouled out and the other players were exhausted. Even though YU lost 85-73, the guys must be commended on their mature attitude, and in the way they pulled together without the coach.

On Sunday, December 16th, the Maccabees faced Lehman. This game was simply horrible, as Yeshiva could do nothing right. Lehman was the most well-drilled, and best coached team Yeshiva has faced thus far this season. They worked the ball with precision, and ran fast breaks beautifully. Their defense was impregnable, as they held us to four shots for the first five minutes of the second half. The Maccabees were lackadaisical and lethargic, playing as if they had just awakened from a three day sleep. Only Merlis seemed to be awake, as he provided all the board strength and scoring. Yeshiva lost 80-57, and did not play like the "smart" team they're supposed to be.

## Yeshiva Victorious

The next game against New Jersey Institute of Technology

was analogous to a switch from Mr. Hyde to Dr. Jekyll. Yeshiva was superb.

The first half was close as we led by six at the half. However, in the second half, we pulled away to win 78-61. In the first half, Mark Hoenig came out shooting, and he couldn't miss. Paul Merlis hit many lay-ups off the great passes of Bruce Wenig. In the second half, Jerry Jozsef and Robert Rosenbloom took over the bulk of the scoring. Rosey was back in his old form, playing his fine all-around game; shooting, passing, and rebounding like an all-star forward.

From this last game, the Maccabees proved one thing; when they play an intelligent game, they can win. This is

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

# Sophs Win Again As Juniors Split With Shoddy Play

By SEME JOSZEF

Sophs vs. Juniors — As the first flakes of snow hit Washington Heights, the sophomore and junior teams readied themselves for the showdown in the final regular season game of the fall semester. Both teams were hosting undefeated 3-0 records, so this game promised to go down to the wire; but, on this December night, it was not to be.

With the death of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, plus an epidemic of organic chemistry hitting the junior class, Terry Rifkin and his boys were faced with an uphill battle. The game was actually over after the first 8 minutes, as the sophs opened up a 15-7 lead, and the juniors helplessly chased the quick Sheldon Small and fought the tough board work of Mitch Merlis and Lenny Pianko.

The second and third quarters were more of the same, as Leo Klein began to hit and Pete Samet came off the bench to help in the winning effort. A fourth quarter surge by Allan and Herbie Lempel, and a complete all-around game by the underrated Avi Moskowitz, brought the juniors back to a respectable final score, 54-47, but did not indicate the total

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



H. KLOTZ

Brooklyn player samples Pasternak's (37) brilliant defense.

killed, Brooklyn's Ralph Beiber was sent into the 'sin-bin' for a cross check, and Steve Pasternak promptly deposited his second goal of the game into the net for 6-0 lead.

BC finally got on the scoreboard, and did it in style. Moshe Housman, pulled Ralph Beiber down during a breakaway, precipitating a penalty shot. "Ralphie" came straight in on goalie Alvin Pasternak and beat him with a ten-foot wrist shot. The period ended, typically, with slashing penalties on Housman and Gordon.

The third period with the total collapse of Brooklyn's defense, Housman tallied twice, and Andy Pomerantz and Mitch Merlis connected to round off the attack. The last minute was marred, however, by a scuffle between Housman and Ex-YUer Henry Dachowitz. They each received five minutes for fighting and misconducts (Dachowitz's second of the game) and goalie Gordon received a game misconduct for being the third man in the fight. All harsh feeling pushed aside, both teams lined up in hockey's traditional hand-

shaking ceremony at game's end.

Coach Wolpoe was pleased with his team's performance, though he commented that "We didn't meet any stiff opposition; we played better positional hockey; we outthusted them.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

COMMENTATOR  
YESHIVA UNIVERSITY  
500 W. 185 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10033

Non-Profit Org.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
Paid  
New York, N.Y.  
Permit No. 4638