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Lamm Meets YC Leaders, Many Vital Issues Raised

At the request of Dr. Miller, Vice President for Student Affairs, Dr. Norman Lamm, President of YU, met last month with student leaders representing the University's undergraduate divisions. The meeting, held on Thursday, September 30, featured a question-answer format, during which time

in RIETS, as evidenced by the number of students who learn in the Beis Medrash at night. Dr.



Dr. Norman Lamm meets with student leaders.

Dr. Lamm attempted to clarify the administration's positions on a number of issues of importance to the University's undergraduate students.

The most significant item brought up at the meeting was Dr. Lamm's announcement of the formation of a Presidential Planning Commission, to evaluate, in detail, the various operations of the University. The news about the commission came in response to a question about the declining quality of undergraduate education at YU. Dr. Lamm stressed the point that the commission "will not be a panacea," but explained that it "will be a new impetus" in the reordering of the University's priorities.

Balanced Needs And Wants

In response to another question, Dr. Lamm said that "serious thought is being given to a business program." He expressed confidence that the final decision on the matter would represent a balance "between students' wants and students' needs."

SOY President, Neil Maron, asked Dr. Lamm why Yeshiva graduate schools, the clinical psychology program of the Ferkauf Graduate School in particular, discriminate against YC students in their admissions policies. Dr. Lamm seemed surprised by the charge, and stated that "all things being equal, YC graduates with equal qualifications should have preference in a Yeshiva graduate school."

Communication

The strangest exchange of the meeting came when COMMENTATOR Editor-in-Chief Ricky Eisenberg asked Dr. Lamm whether anything could be done to improve the "chaotic" RIETS office. In response to Eisenberg's charge that shiur placements are often arbitrary, forcing many students into shiurim in which they cannot learn, Dr. Lamm replied that there obviously is order with-

Lamm said that he has hopes of soon solving the problems of YP.

Other matters discussed at the meeting included the need for a Mashgiach, grade inflation, and the new acting Assistant Dean at Stern College, who was selected during the summer. Dr. Lamm told the student leaders that he hopes they will assume more active roles in the area of Jewish community services.

YC Senate's Opening Session Discusses Many New Issues

By JAY H. SOLOMONT

The Yeshiva College Senate marked its opening meeting for the academic year 1976-1977 with discussion of a five day school week, a progress report on the business concentration, and matters concerning the governing of Senate activities.

The Senate, composed of representatives of the administration, faculty, and student body, discussed the feasibility of a five day week for Yeshiva College. Senate Secretary and University Registrar Morris Silverman reported that his office was considering this proposal "at the request of a large number of students." He explained that a five day week would mean that those classes which ordinarily meet three days a week would meet Monday and Wednesday for one and a half hour periods. Classes which previously met on Sunday would, under the new system, meet on Friday. Senate chairman Robert Mayerovic appointed Professor Silverman chairman of a committee to investigate the matter.

Empty Words

Student Senator Robert Blass asked Dean Bacon for a progress report regarding the implementation of a program already pass-

Council Plans Many Activities, Project Volunteers Requested

By MEIR LAST

The Yeshiva College Student Council held its first meeting of the semester on September 21, focusing on a wide range of student activities and council projects it has planned for this year. Announcement of activities as diverse as co-ed softball games, benefit operas, coffee houses, and lecture series punctuated the lengthy meeting. Urgent calls were heard for volunteers to help in special council projects, such as the Red Cross Blood Drive and Daf Yomi.

YCSC president Rick Elfman opened the meeting by announcing the investiture ceremony for Dr. Norman Lamm to be held November 7 on Danciger Campus. Elfman then reviewed the Council's accomplishments to date. Among them are the publication of a new freshman guide; the used book exchange; installation of cable TV and a copy machine; the availability of student night-parking; and a series of movies for the year.

Council expressed its dismay at the handling of this past summer's work-study program through a letter composed at the meeting and sent to various members of the administration. Many students were rejected from the program and only after the summer had already begun. The letter offered Council's aid to the Office of Student Finances to help find a remedy to the problem and smooth out the summer employment process.

Fundraising Activities

Among those activities planned by Council at the meeting were a series of Jazz, Bluegrass, and

Jewish concerts to be held in the Student Union Building. *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *Pagliacci* are benefit operas scheduled for Saturday night, November 13 with proceeds going toward Yeshiva Scholarship Funds. December will mark the first YC-Stern talent show.

YCSC's First Turkey

Much time was spent discussing the Council sponsored Turkey Raffle to raise funds for student activities. A heated discussion ensued after Representative Marv Schuss raised the question of whether a percentage of the profit should go to different charities. President Elfman, who had already researched the problem and had even sought Rabbinical advice, led the attack against such a concession, contending pri-

marily that student activities in themselves represented a form of *Tzedaka*. Supporting his view, Elfman argued that a percentage would be allocated towards Council's Jewish Affairs. Even so, the more charitable prone side of the Council won out; Council finally decided to donate 50% of the profits to *Tzedaka*.

The meeting was concluded with a brief report on developments of the Jewish Affairs Committee. Programs planned included participation in a day care center for the elderly jointly sponsored by the Washington Heights Jewish Community Council and YCSC, tutoring of Russian immigrant children, and a big brother program in the neighborhood. Volunteers are needed for all the committee programs.

Career Counselor Chosen, Student Awareness Urged

By JAY GRUENFELD

Rabbi Joshua Cheifetz, Director of Residence Halls, has been appointed the Career Guidance Counselor replacing Rabbi Jay Marcus. Although part time in nature, the job is a most vital one. In a candid interview Rabbi Cheifetz expressed his desire to help all YC students.

During the interview Rabbi

there exists a strong need for new student awareness.

How does he intend to attain it? Rabbi Cheifetz has imple-



Rabbi Cheifetz in his new counseling capacity.

Cheifetz commented on unique problems affecting YU students. "The Jewish community is to a great degree professionally oriented and the YC student is often burdened with great pressures to become a high status professional. Many are capable of becoming doctors or lawyers, but too often a student is forced into these occupations by parental pressure. This and lack of inner motivations sometimes causes failure."

Student Apathy

Many students have taken an indifferent attitude to the existing guidance services offered. The entire student body could benefit from some type of coordinated guidance system. When asked to comment on student apathy towards career counseling at YC, especially among upper-classmen, Rabbi Cheifetz commented that

mented with the help of Dr. Connally:

A soon to be published pamphlet containing information on materials available to students in the guidance office concerning graduate schools, exams, job opportunities, etc.;

An information career guidance bulletin board located in the Morgenstern Hall lobby;

Expanded office hours including two evenings; and

Increased information for students interested in business careers.

Can the director of dormitories devote enough time to this job without ignoring other responsibilities?

"There is no doubt in my mind that I will be able to see every student that will approach me (Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

Special Election Issue

From The Editor's Desk

Once Committed

By RICKY EISENBERG



One of the most important political facts of New York State is its large percentage of voters who are Jews. The great voting power of the Jewish community is disproportionate to its much smaller size with regard to the state's population, because Jews, unlike most minorities in a state of minorities, turn out each year in overwhelming numbers to vote. When the national races are tight, each candidate attempts to win the state's Electoral College votes with suspiciously overloud and overvehement support for whatever concerns the state's most influential voting block: the Jews. The vehemence with which both Carter and Ford now enunciate their support for Israel, opposition to the Arab boycott, and anything else the Jews want to hear was, therefore, totally predictable.

Equally predictable are the voting patterns of the Jews, the majority of whom will turn out, as they have always turned out, to cast their votes for candidates regardless of how base or unqualified, whose names appear on the Democratic ticket. Republican candidates are fully aware of the futility of their expecting the majority of the Jewish vote — they merely try to sway as many votes as they can to reduce the overwhelming Democratic margin. One may, based upon the voting trends of the American Jewish community, isolate two commitments of Jewish voters: a commitment to Israel, and a commitment of liberalism.

The two commitments occasionally are unattainable in the same candidate. In the 1972 election, for example, George McGovern was the godsend of the liberals with impeccable "Great Society" credentials. His commitment to Israel, however, was questionable at best. Over sixty percent of the American Jewish voters still preferred McGovern to Nixon. This would suggest that their support of Israel was of secondary importance.

The accepted notion that the American Jewish community is strongly committed to Israel is, in fact, only partly correct. During the period of Israel's greatest crisis, the devastating Yom Kippur War, only a minority of the Jewish population here loaned support, monetary or otherwise, to the beleaguered state. One hundred thousand Jews protested the UN's shocking resolution equating Zionism with Racism. The silence of the millions of New York Jews who could not be bothered to join the protest, however, also spoke eloquently.

The much overrated support among the American Jewish community for Israel stems from a sentimental, rather than religious connection, for American Jews have made Liberalism their religion. They worship the God Of Integration And Equality For All Minorities, and retire to their temples to pray especially piteously for their own acceptance in society. Their religion has become political in nature, identifying Jews not by their non-existent traditional observances, but by their membership, as a race, in the Democratic party, and their espousal of liberal causes and ideals.

The American Jewish community has, perhaps due to a lack of leadership in the fragmented and unstable Orthodox wing, turned to such beacons as Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum of the American Jewish Committee. Rabbi Tannenbaum, not insignificantly, is currently feuding with Reverend Greeley, a Catholic sociologist, who purports evidence that anti-Catholic sentiment exists among Jewish intellectuals. Rabbi Tannenbaum claims that anti-Catholic feelings are "certainly no worse among Jewish intellectuals than among most other non-Catholic intellectuals," and points out that Father Greeley's statistics date from before the Second Vatican Council which officially absolved Jews from the charge that they alone killed Christ.

Rabbi Tannenbaum's remonstrations and professions of the goodwill Jews bear to all peoples, and his eagerness to ignore the tragedies which have been visited upon the Jews throughout the centuries by the Catholic Church, which, to this day, maintains an anti-Israel stance, is both revolting and despicable. Yet this attitude typifies the concern of the American Jewish community for the pursuit of liberalism, regardless of historical fact. Remembering their tragic past, to these Jews, is as foreign an idea as awakening to the hatred which the "poor" minorities, for whom they have worked so tirelessly (while they ignored their own institutions), bear them.

That Carter now has a commanding lead over President Ford among Jewish voters is, therefore, not surprising. Carter is, after all, a Democrat and a liberal, who favors soaking the rich and, unavoidably, the middle class (the classes to which Jews, who, as a group, have one of the highest per-capita incomes in America, belong) to restore the discredited and expensive social programs of the sixties which were, ostensibly, aimed at aiding the poor. Long before he pledged his support for Israel, and despite the fact that he's running against an incumbent who has been generous to the Israelis, Carter had the Jewish vote sewn up. The reported "softness" of Jewish support for Carter, may result in the loss of a few percentage points, but the vast majority of Jewish voters are overwhelmed by their chance to be generous to everyone (don't forget that Carter is from the South, and we can repay that area for the damage we inflicted upon them during the Civil War) though not themselves.

Among Orthodox Jews, admittedly the smallest segment of American Jewry, the situation is different. Orthodox Judaism continues to demand an unwavering commitment to our Torah, our fellow Jews, and our Homeland. The connection between the Orthodox Jews and Israel is religious and spiritual, not sentimental, and the Orthodox Jew will continue to maintain this commitment as his primary concern as he approaches the ballot box.

The COMMENTATOR's polls of Yeshiva College students, who represent the future of Orthodox Jewry in America, and, in fact, the world, evidence their special commitments. Over fifty percent of Yeshiva students voted for President Nixon in 1972, in the belief that he would be "better" for Israel. Their concern, significantly different than that of the American Jewish community at large, was justified by Nixon's prompt and strong support of Israel during the Yom Kippur War. This year's poll again highlights the special concerns of Yeshiva students, as a significantly smaller percentage of Yeshiva students plan to vote for Carter than the percentage of Carter supporters in the Jewish community at large. A greater segment of Yeshiva students, on the other hand, plan to vote for Ford, despite their misgivings about his character and leadership, because of his commitment to Israel.

The students of Yeshiva College, like all Orthodox Jews, have no need for either the Rabbi Tannenbaums or the Reverend Greeleys of

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

The Commentator

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Final Decision

The various student organizations have recently submitted their budget requests for the 1976-77 school year to YCSC. Council's responsibility when allocating funds, is to carefully scrutinize the past achievements of these clubs. In light of the difficulties encountered by the radio station last year, an intense evaluation of WYUR is clearly in place.

Aside from an alleged misuse of funds which in itself warrants an investigation, the year long process of deterioration resulted from a general irresponsibility on the part of the WYUR Governing Board. Poor programming and unpopular subject matter combined to create a precipitous decline in the listening audience. The radio station became a private club for a few select individuals most of whom lacked any real desire to cater to the needs of the Yeshiva student body. Completely ignored were the ideals and functions of WYUR as an organ for providing a type of programming generally unavailable elsewhere and expressive of the interests and needs of the Yeshiva student.

Mayer Grosser, this year's station manager, has begun restructuring the radio station, developing innovative programs and setting up goals designed to regain its audience and restore the quality lost during the past year. We wish Mayer the best of luck in these endeavors. If, however, Mayer is unable to effect the necessary turnabout, YCSC must give serious thought to disbanding the station and diverting its funds to more constructive activities.

Reversing A Decision

In an interview first disclosed last week, General George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was quoted as saying that Israel is a burden to the United States from a military point of view. We deplore Brown's unfortunate remarks and believe them to be totally unfounded. Israel is the only state in the Middle East sharing

a common ideology with the United States and her strength as an ally is of vital importance. It is regrettable that Brown should make such comments about a nation whose people strive for the same democratic principles that America herself stands for.

We are offended by these remarks and by his previous remarks that Jews control the banks and newspapers in the United States. By commenting on such matters publicly, Brown has again overstepped his bounds and must pay the price of his indiscretion. We call upon President Ford to reverse his decision and relieve Brown of his post.

Important Decision

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

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

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

Long Overdue Decision

Thirty-one years have passed since the end of World War II and yet many Nazi war criminals remain to be punished for their heinous crimes. The Israeli government must be commended for their continuing efforts in searching for these criminals. Other countries, however, including the United States and Germany, have unfortunately been lax in prosecuting these criminals.

In the United States eighty-five naturalized citizens or resident aliens are currently being investigated for participating in Nazi war crimes. Many of their names were provided to the United States Immigration Service more than a decade ago by Jewish organizations. Boleslaus Maikovskis, Bronius Kaminskes and Karlis Detlavs are the first resident aliens in more than twenty years to face United States deportation action on the grounds of their concealing war crimes upon entering the US. Their hearings will be held November 15. Another four naturalized United States citizens who are charged with having committed war crimes, will face federal civil suits for their denaturalization, a preliminary step in the deportation of citizens.

In the interest of humanity it is imperative that these criminals be punished, even after thirty-one years. The atrocities committed by the criminals can never be forgiven and must never be allowed to recur. These people must be brought to justice in order to show mankind that such barbarity can never be tolerated. We hope that those who are found guilty will be given punishments to match their horrendous crimes.

Status Of Blue Laws Quickly Changing — Most People Seem Happy As A Result

By ZVI LEFKOVITZ

New York shoppers have been given a real treat this year. For the first time in many years, stores like Macy's and Korvettes are open on Sundays. The reason is the recent New York State Court of Appeals ruling that parts of the "blue law" codes, which place restrictions on Sunday transactions, are unconstitutional.

Sunday legislation is more than sixteen centuries old. It originated in Rome in 321 C.E. with an edict by Constantine the Great commanding all judges and city dwellers to rest on Sunday. Sunday restrictions date back in England to the thirteenth century. They began in this country after the settlement of the colonies. Many things were restricted, including the opening of businesses.

New Commission Will Chart Plans For YU's Future

By ELI KAHN

Dr. Norman Lamm, President of YU, has announced the establishment of a Presidential Planning Commission to re-examine the University's total operation. In one of his first acts since assuming the Presidency of Yeshiva, Dr. Lamm has appointed Dr. Jacob I. Hartstein as chairman of the Commission which will consist of representatives from both academic and service units of Yeshiva and outside sources. The Commission will provide an academic blueprint for the 1980's and guidelines for immediate direction of all YU schools.

Dr. Hartstein, a former college president and now professor of education at City University, and others on the Commission, will expand upon the recommendations of the Academy for Educational Development which was engaged last year to identify YU's problems and to offer solutions. The AED's report, based on a preliminary study arising out of three months of research, analyzed a variety of problems facing Yeshiva. Among those problems are: increasing financial difficulties, declining enrollment, and the growing cost per student. The AED presented its findings at a recent APRAC (Academic Priorities and Resource Allocations Committee) meeting.

Incorporating the AED's findings, the Commission will attempt to implement the organization's recommendations. These recommendations include an increase in enrollment, additional part time students, new methods of fund raising, and the use of facilities.

With the announcement of the Commission, Dr. Lamm stated that, "No matter how skilled or knowledgeable the president of a university may be, he alone cannot shape its destiny, or himself carry its burdens. . . . The Commission will gather data, evaluate our academic, administrative, and service operations, and chart a plan for future directions." The full report of the new Commission is expected to be on the President's desk by the end of January.

In fact, everything but the most essential items were prohibited from being sold on Sunday. In a 1961 Maryland case, the United States Supreme Court ruled that blue laws were constitutional. Although agreeing that there originally was a religious motivation for the establishment of blue laws, the court said that today the basic reasons for these laws are of a secular nature. The primary justification for Sunday closings is that a day is needed for people to recover from the labors of the past week so that they may be physically and mentally refreshed for the following work week.

Religious Implications

But all this has been changed in New York with the ruling by the Court of Appeals that the blue law code is partially unconstitutional. This ruling has evoked much bitter criticism in different religious circles with one of the more definitive opinions voiced by Father Hamilton of the Catholic Diocese of Rockville Centre. In an interview, Father Hamilton said that the official policy of the Diocese of Rockville Centre concerning the blue laws is in harmony with the US Supreme Court ruling of 1961. Elaborating, he said, "That a common day of rest is a good thing. It has a useful social purpose." He pointed out that rest and recreation are good for the human spirit and that a "day of rest" isn't connected with any religious belief, in an obvious attempt to remove any religious connotations. Father Hamilton emphasized the need for equity between

the different religious groups. If Jews cannot open their stores on Saturday because of religious beliefs, he said, they should, in all fairness, be allowed to open on Sunday.

In the early Seventies, many of the nation's major chain stores began opening on Sunday. The blue laws in the thirty states which had them were generally vague and often absurd. Two examples shed light on the trivialities of these laws. In New York, it was legal to sell a six-pack of beer on Sunday while selling baby-food was prohibited. At the same time, in New Jersey it was legal to sell several hundred dollars worth of custom made draperies on Sunday but not the hardware necessary to install them.

There were and still are those merchants who are, on principle, against Sunday openings. There is a minority of merchants who claim that opening on Sunday doesn't help their businesses. The National Retail Merchants Association was always against Sunday openings. It feels that there would be competitive pressures on those that don't open on Sunday and as a result Sunday would become just another working day.

The status of the blue law code is quickly changing. In many states, the laws have been declared unconstitutional while in others they have been simply ignored. And, despite the occasional furor caused by such rulings, it appears that both retailer and consumer are happy with the new arrangement and that the concept of blue laws will soon be a relic of the past.

Child Centers Face Problems, New Demands Cause Changes

By GARY ABBERBOCK

A fatherless, Jewish child loses his mother to cancer, and his grandmother is too ill to care for him. Fortunately, there is someone to provide a warm, caring home for this unlucky youngster, someone to provide for him and thousands of other troubled Jewish children in this country. Thanks to Jewish child care organizations throughout the United States, these children can feel secure and wanted as members of the Jewish community.

There are many Jewish child care agencies lending a helping hand to youngsters in need. In New York City alone, there are nearly a half dozen bureaus including: the Jewish Child Care

Association, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and Ohel. They provide numerous services including counseling, reuniting of broken families, providing adoption services and locating foster homes. Fewer Orphans Today



Jewish child care aides in action.

Association, the Jewish Board of Guardians, and Ohel. They provide numerous services including counseling, reuniting of broken families, providing adoption services and locating foster homes.

Fewer Orphans Today

The prototype of the child in these centers changed greatly over the past century. Orphanages for Jewish children were first estab-

proved medical care has given severely disturbed children the capability of living in special institutions such as child care agencies. The average age of the child in the orphanage has also increased. Consequently, the average child under child care is no longer under ten but is rather in his early teens. The different type of child, the growing severity of their disorders, and the increased age of the prototype youngster all contribute to the changing face of the Jewish child care situation.

A closer look at two of the local organizations, the Jewish Child Care Association and Ohel, will show how these agencies serve the Jewish community.

The Jewish Child Care Association is the oldest and largest organization of its type in the United States. Operating on a ten million dollar budget, provided by government funds, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and private bequests, this agency cares for over a thousand Jewish children yearly. Its largest facility, the Pleasantville Cottage School in Westchester County, is a comprehensive child development center offering care, treatment, and special education for 330 children aged three to sixteen. Among the newest of the buildings on campus is a large modern synagogue used mainly for Shabbat worship. The Association also has Youth Residence Centers for troubled adolescents and young adults requiring supervision and therapy while they attend school or work. Since 1967, however, Jewish Child Care Association facilities have also been open to non-Jews. This departure from the long standing practice of accepting only Jews was prompted by the surplus of facilities and the lack of demand in the Jewish community. Presently, 60 percent of the children cared for by the organization are Jewish, though, almost all are non-Orthodox. In keeping with tradition, however, the agency does show preference to Jewish children in need of care, as opposed to non-Jewish children in similar situations.

These Jewish youngsters, under the care of the Jewish child care organizations, experience a meaningful Shabbat and all are required to attend services Friday

Spontaneous Reactions

Nuts About Carter

By AARON STIEFEL

"Carter, James n(1924-) 39th President of the United States 1977- . . ." Thus reads the "Jimmy Carter" entry in the newest edition of the Scribner Bantam English Dictionary, and I certainly hope that it's prophetic. In fact, I've already done my share by casting an absentee ballot for Jimmy Carter — or at least against Gerald Ford.

Jimmy Carter is a bright new face on the American political horizon. Untainted by scandal and owing nothing to special interest groups, he is capable of providing the spirited leadership which our country has lacked. Carter is, what Ralph Nader calls, "a breath of fresh air."

Although his critics claim that he is unqualified, Carter has proven conclusively throughout

the campaign that he is quite capable of handling the Presidency. His ability to function under pressure, his command of the facts and figures, and his total grasp of the issues — both foreign and domestic — were made quite evident during the Presidential debates.

Carter's fine record as the Governor of Georgia and his spectacular rise to national prominence are valid indications that he is an extremely hard worker as well as a skilled and successful leader, quite worthy of serving as our President. His decisive primary victories and overwhelming triumph at the Democratic Convention clearly display an unwavering resolve in attaining the lofty goals that he has set for himself, as well as his unique ability to surround himself with talented and knowledgeable advisors capable of providing valuable assistance and advice.

Carter has also exhibited an acute sensitivity to the needs of the average citizen. He has, for instance, expressed his support for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill aimed at easing the country's critical unemployment problem. He has likewise guaranteed decisive action in restructuring our tax system which he labels "a welfare program for the rich."

The Democrat has also expressed total support for Israel, saying that "the survival of Israel . . . is a moral imperative . . . which must be our constant and

unswerving goal." The Southern Baptist tenets to which he adheres also demand a firm belief in the continued existence of the Jewish State, thereby substantiating his promises.

I must, of course, admit that Carter is not without fault. He is relatively inexperienced and we can only hope that he will fulfill his promises. Yet, Jimmy Carter is clearly superior to the alternative.

Gerald Ford is just not the man for the job. As President, he has failed to provide the leadership that America needs. Newsweek magazine notes that "Ford's choice of talent has been spotty, his staffing weak, his domestic record largely negative, and his political judgment suspect." He also "has not offered . . . a great deal of vision, inspiration, or innovative leadership." Even one of Ford's aides concedes that the President "doesn't have a vast mental scheme of things," while another charges that Ford has "triple-A ballplayers in major league jobs."

Ford has also been unable to effect the economic improvement that he has promised. The current unemployment rate of 7.9 percent is no better than it was in January, the wholesale price index is once again on the rise, and the GNP growth rate has slowed considerably in recent months.

Ford's record is also questionable in areas of Jewish interest.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

Dear Students:

All of us have a share in the future of Yeshiva University — for ourselves and for those who will follow us. It is imperative that we confront basic questions: What "kind" of Yeshiva University do we want? How can we best achieve our goals? What areas require our immediate consideration? How must we direct and redirect our efforts? How can we continue to attract the faculty and student body that will identify with and exemplify the values and standards distinctive to Yeshiva University? How do we and how should we relate to the community upon which we wish to draw for support?

The newly formed Presidential Planning Commission looks to you for recommendations on all levels. Please communicate your suggestions, in writing, during the next four weeks directly to the Presidential Planning Commission, so that it can have the benefit of your experience and perspective.

Sincerely,
Dr. Norman Lamm

A Look At President Ford's Record On Israel, His Commitment To Israel And Jewry Is Seen

By RON BERLOVE

With much of the discussion among Jewish voters concerning the upcoming election centered around newcomer Jimmy Carter and his Southern Baptist upbringing, the relationship between Gerald Ford and the Jews has been somewhat ignored. Recently, though, several conflicting incidents which cloud Ford's commitment to Israel and the Jews have aroused the Jewish community.

Gerald Ford has been a friend of Israel throughout his twenty-eight years as a congressman, Vice-President, and President, and he promises that "the United States will stand firm in its commitment to the integrity and identity of the State of Israel." Ford notes that 40 percent of all the aid that Israel has ever received from the United States has been provided during Ford's administration. A recent weapons agreement with the Israeli government lends further substantiation to this contention.

Ford also reminds Jewish voters that Israel's relatively secure position today can be attributed to the Sinai Accord reached during his administration. Ford calls the agreement "a significant advance towards peace," and sees it as a "dramatic milestone" in that "it was the first Arab-Israeli agreement that was not just an armistice in the aftermath of hostilities."

Ford's relationship with Israel has, however, had its ups and downs. In March of 1975 the New York Times reported that "Ford says Israel lacked flexibility in negotiations — President seems to chide Tel-Aviv for collapse of Kissinger's effort." Another Times headline read, "US delay hinted on arms to Israel."

All of these reports were indicative of Ford's plan to "reassess" American Mid-East policy in an

effort to force Israel into a peace settlement.

The April 8th edition of the Jerusalem Post reported as well, that "an open feud has developed between Kissinger and Rabin while American-Israeli relations were deteriorating." In May, the Washington Post quoted Moshe Dayan as saying that the US was squeezing Israel by withholding military supplies. The New York Daily News likewise reported that Shimon Peres, Israel's Defense Minister, had said that the US was tying up Israeli arms. On June 29th it was also reported that "Israel's leaders met . . . as a result of heavy pressure from President Ford." The New York Post also mentioned American pressure on Israel on July 1, 1975.

On May 5th of this year, ex-Defense Secretary James Schlesinger accused the Ford administration of "forcing concessions from Israel." Ford, however, points to the success of his policy, for, in the past two years, no Israeli or Egyptian soldier has lost his life in Sinai. Ford upset many Jewish voters by vigorously supporting the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia and Iran. In fact, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently failed to stop the sale of 650 Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia due to administration pressure. Ford, in turn, points out that Iran is an ally of both the US and Israel.

Ford's support among Jews was also weakened because of his failure to back anti-boycott legislation. A Congressional bill which would have imposed stiff penalties on American companies complying with the Arab boycott of Israel was killed, allegedly due to administration pressure. This legislation was called "untimely and unnecessary" by Elliot Richardson, Ford's Commerce Secretary, and was considered "detrimental to the totality of

US interests" by Treasury Secretary William Simon.

Although Ford stated during the second debate that he would order the disclosure of "those companies that have participated in the Arab boycott," he has revealed the names of companies that are participating only currently, while past records remain secret.



Ford has encountered still more difficulties with Jewish voters because of the recent incident involving General George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. While Ford issued a reprimand when Brown charged that the Jews control the businesses and banks in this country, he has taken no action in response to Brown's latest comment depicting Israel as a military burden to the United States.

Despite his various problems and the puzzling incidents of recent days, Ford has demonstrated his firm commitment to Jews and to Israel throughout his career. Only a careful study of the man and his campaign as a whole can properly evaluate his candidacy as it relates to the Jewish-American community.

For Ford . . .

By DAVE KAHN

"I think ultimately a final solution may very well entail withdrawal of Israel basically to the 1967 boundaries" (June 1976). "The Geneva Conference might possibly be reconvened in the future . . . the major possibility is participation by the Palestinians which Israel objects. I think the Arab countries ought to make that a requisite" (July 1976) . . . The above quotes by Jimmy Carter make President Ford's head bumping and Eastern European blunders seem innocuous by comparison. In a campaign which is increasingly dependent on attacking personal characteristics rather than views on vitally important issues, it is obligatory to remember one . . . Israel and her needs. In the past two years President Ford has provided Israel with 40 percent of all aid it has ever received from the United States. The funds Ford proposed for Israel in his first two budgets totaled over four billion dollars. How is Jimmy Carter going to match that while reducing defense expenditures by about five to seven billion dollars annually?

By SHELLY SENDERS

In this year of generally uninspiring presidential candidates, it is not unusual to find that many people are voting for whom they consider the lesser of two evils. But what disturbs me is that so many people feel that Ford is the greater of the two evils. Only too frequently am I ridiculed when I declare my intentions of voting for President Ford. "I may not like Carter," they say, "but how can you possibly vote for someone who actively opposes Arab boycott legislation, who pressures Israel into premature peace settlements; in short, how can you vote for someone who seems to be anti-Israel?" And as they rail on about Kissinger and Scranton, about Brown and Rockefeller, I almost wonder if I am talking to Americans concerned about their country or Israelis masquerading as Americans. For as is evidenced by the poll results, most students couldn't give a hoot about American issues as long as the candidate backs Israel.

This prevalent view pains me greatly for I see my responsibility as an American citizen to evaluate the views of the candidates in areas that are of importance to me as an American as well as in areas that are vital to me as a Jew. I must admit that I am not particularly satisfied with President Ford's performance on Israeli issues, but then again I am not sure if Jimmy Carter would have been much better operating under the harsh disciplines of reality.

And when it comes to American issues, many of which are central to creating a strong America capable of helping Israel, I find that President Ford's views are clearly in harmony with my own. As far as the economy is concerned, he has succeeded in pulling the United States out of a recession with a tight lid on inflationary spending. Jobs, I believe, will continue to be scarce no matter who is elected because there has been such a large influx of women and war veterans in the job market. Taxes will be lower under President Ford because there are no inflationary, money gouging programs to be initiated. Business will continue to flourish without any new restraints or additional tax burdens, and labor will not be running the country.

So please, friends and colleagues, before you vote think a little about the good old USA and as far as Israel is concerned, stop and consider that Israel is just a political football and that when time passes, Jimmy Carter may be no better and possibly worse than Gerald Ford.

Once Committed

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 2)

the twentieth century. While not necessarily opposed to ecumenicism or liberalism, they are totally committed to their religion and the facts of its history. The Rabbi Tannenbaums of America, and their adherents who are so strongly committed to their religion of Politics and Liberalism, will soon disappear through total assimilation. The committed Orthodox Jews, however, will continue their three thousand year old heritage with their obedience to its laws and requirements.

Though many have attempted to minimize the importance of this year's election, the important differences existing between the candidates, make voting an imperative. Like the majority of well educated, middle-class Americans I shall vote for President Ford who has, in his years in the Congress as well as during his Presidency, shown his concern for the work ethic and the working man, and opposed the notion of a welfare state. President Ford's support for Israel, as well as his proposition that the government cannot offer services for everyone, paid for by no one, contrast greatly to Carter's contradictory and incorrect statements on the economy, foreign policy, and anything else on which he has commented. The choice seems clear, and I shall enthusiastically cast my ballot.

The following are the results of a poll conducted by THE COMMENTATOR on Thursday, Oct. 21, 1976, between 2:30 and 3:45 in the Furst Hall Lobby. 192 students responded.

The results for each question are based on the responses to those questions alone. Some responding students omitted various questions.

Commentator Election Poll

- Are you registered to vote in the upcoming election?
Yes 88% No 12%
- (If yes . . .) Do you plan to vote? Yes 97.7% No 2.3%
- In which political party are you registered?
Dem. 80% Rep. 7.6% Other 4.1% None 8.2%
- Whom did you prefer in the 1972 election?
McGovern 26% Nixon 74%
- Whom do you plan to vote for in the 1976 presidential election?
Carter 63% Ford 30% Undecided 7%
- Of all the individuals on the American scene today, who would be your first choice for President?
Jackson 48% Kennedy 3.2% Lamm 2%
Humphrey 20% Mondale 3.2% Others 12.8%
Moynihan 5.7% Reagan 2.5%
- Please specify which of the candidates best exemplifies the following characteristics of a president:
leadership ----- Carter 72% Ford 28%
credibility ----- Carter 37% Ford 63%
character ----- Carter 56% Ford 44%
- Which candidate do you feel offers more to the Jewish voter?
Carter 70% Ford 30%
- Your support of Mr. Carter or Mr. Ford in the upcoming election is primarily based on:
trust 12.5% economic policy 11.8%
general foreign policy 15.7% support for Israel 30%
past record 9.6% need for a change 20%

Vital Issues In Presidential Race: Taxing System A Point Of Contention

The 1976 presidential campaign has been a spirited one, between two men, who, for the most part, support the traditional beliefs of their respective parties. While students at Yeshiva may be most interested in where Ford and Carter stand on issues which affect the Jewish community, there are a variety of other vital issues on which Ford and Carter differ.

Both President Ford and Jimmy Carter see unemployment as one of America's most pressing problems. Carter has proposed extensive new programs like a Civilian Conservation Corps, and has supported the Humphrey-Hawkins bill in the hope of cutting the 7.9 percent unemployment figure. Ford, however, would provide jobs by expanding "the private sector." He hopes to accomplish this through a federal tax reduction and the institution of tax incentives for businesses that would encourage them to move to the inner city.

Shortchanged Families

Carter is also pledged to a comprehensive reform of the existing tax structure which he calls "a welfare program for the rich." He wants to reduce taxes for poor and middle income families by closing loopholes. Carter would also like to modify corporate taxes so as to discourage American companies from moving plants and jobs abroad. Gerald Ford, on the other hand, contends that tax equity can be achieved through a reduction in taxes for middle income families that have been "shortchanged." He favors a \$10 billion reduction in personal taxes, including an increase in personal exemptions from \$750 to \$1000. Ford blames inequities on the Democrats who "have written the tax bills . . . for the last 22 years."

The candidates also differ in their views on defense. Both Carter and Ford favor a continued strong national defense. Carter, however, sees the Pentagon as "the most wasteful bureaucracy in Washington" and believes that improved management techniques would permit a 5 to 7 percent cut in defense spending without affecting security. Ford though, maintains that a budget cutback could be disastrous.

Carter also opposes the \$21 billion B-1 bomber program and proposes to re-equip aging B-52's. Ford support the B-1 bomber, calling B-52's "obsolete."

Ford also opposes bringing home any troops stationed on foreign soil, while Carter favors such a move.

Forced Busing

Both Carter and Ford oppose "forced busing" as well as a constitutional amendment that would ban it. Ford says that he would support court decisions in individual cases, but contends that some federal judges have gone too far in drawing up integration plans. Ford has submitted a plan to Congress that would limit busing to 3 to 5 years in school districts that try to integrate in good faith.

Carter supports a plan which would allow for "voluntary" busing aimed at integration. He thinks that minority rights can best be protected by having representatives of minority groups appointed to the governing boards of local school systems.

In dealing with other urban problems, Ford promises to "stick with current programs," believing that throwing money at the problem "doesn't make any sense . . . and would cause inflation and higher taxes." Carter by contrast, approves of the establishment of

broad urban programs aimed at reducing unemployment and extensive welfare reform which would, for example, transfer the welfare burden to state and federal government agencies. Carter also favors an assistance program which will allow hard pressed municipalities to maintain services, and promises to pay close attention to the fiscal problems of the cities.

Curing Other Ills

National Health Insurance is another area of disagreement between the candidates. Carter supports the establishment of a federally financed comprehensive national health insurance program whose coverage would be "universal and mandatory." Ford opposes such a program but favors extending private insurance to cover all Americans from catastrophic illness.

President Ford also opposes pardoning draft evaders. He says that in 1974 the draft evaders and deserters were offered a chance to clear their records through an alternative service program. He believes, though, that we can go no further: Jimmy Carter supports a pardon for draft-evaders and deserters. He believes that while amnesty would mean that what the evaders did was right, a pardon would merely forgive them for what they did. Carter feels that it is finally time to "heal our country after the Vietnam War."

Ford and Carter also differ, to an extent, on abortion. While Carter opposes a constitutional amendment banning abortion, he firmly believes that abortion is morally wrong. Ford, however, favors a constitutional amendment that would give states the right to outlaw abortion if they wish.

For Carter . . .

By ROBERT BLASS

I made the mistake not long ago of indicating to my pro-Ford friends that I would be voting Democratic this November. My announcement evoked a rather unmild response from friends who chose to undermine the qualifications of the Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter, apparently finding it difficult to draw on the Ford Presidential record for supporting the Republican candidate.

Of course, never having held national office, Carter does not have a voting record subject to scrutiny, nothing substantial to make us believe he really can be "all things to all people." He does, however, have a penchant for dedication and a tenacious perseverance for seeing his ideas and programs put through, unafraid of upsetting his political antagonists, the very ones who now see fit to attack his record as Governor of Georgia. A man who believes in keeping his word, Governor Carter undertook to restructure the government of Georgia, refusing to howl to the pressures of the bureaucrats led by Carter's arch political enemy Lester Maddox (who became, incidentally, Lieutenant Governor of Georgia in a different race). I think the term "fuzziness" may best be applied to President Ford for such flip-flops as the one on Eastern Europe, and his unwavering support of New York City (i.e., "Ford to City: Drop Dead").

I will choose Jimmy Carter, the conservative-liberal rather than the man currently occupying the Presidency who has shown an unwillingness or inability to divorce himself from his former position as House Minority Leader. Finally, I will never understand why people who have always so vehemently objected to the policies of Henry Kissinger regarding Israel are now so partisan to a man who has never "faltered nor wavered" in his support of the Secretary of State.

By KALMAN AUSUBEL

The key issue in the 1976 presidential election is the quality of leadership that the American people want. Gerald Ford is not a leader. His frequent faux-pas, his false statements, and his frequent contradictions are very real indications of his poor leadership qualities. His policies are characterized by a general lack of unity in terms of overall goals, and the means of reaching them; i.e. his poor management of the economic and energy crises. Governor Carter, on the other hand, is a man of strength and ideas. He represents a total change — in addition to that of having the Democratic Party back in power. Carter has a firm grasp of the problems facing America today as well as concrete plans to alleviate them.

Ford is a man who is run by the Presidency, instead of the Presidency being run by him. Giving him another four years in office, would be giving approval to his policies, and to him as a leader. Smugness resulting from victory will contribute to his complacency in his programs — which are undermining our country.

Carter is an enthusiastic leader with energetic visions for the future. He will listen to the people and direct his strengths for them. If the people want a leader, if the people want America to take an upward turn in the next four years, they must vote for Carter.

The Political Science Club

sponsors a

DEBATE

between representatives of

FORD and CARTER

Club Hour — Thursday, Oct. 28

Rubin Shul

Southern Baptists Zealous Evangelists; Carter's Religion Not Seen As Threat

By MICHAEL SCHWARTZ

In the United States today, there are 12 million Southern Baptists. Their evangelizing zeal is said to supersede that of all the Protestant denominations, making them a powerful cult pervading the southern sector of the US as well as many Northern cities and suburbs. They consider themselves strict Bible-believers with a duty to spread the faith, manifest in the crusades of Southern Baptist Billy Graham, who himself converted from Presbyterianism at 17 years of age. As one of them may be on his way to the White House, American Jews must closely examine this strange sect.

In theory the group puts less emphasis on complex theologies and more on personal relationships between man and G-d. Many Southern Baptists, Mr. Carter included, describe themselves as born-again Christians, experiencing an emotional turning point in their lives. All that is required for salvation, according to a statement adopted by the Southern Baptists' 1963 Convention is "to accept Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior."

Whether or not Jimmy Carter accepts these principles as personal dogma, cannot readily be determined. It is, however, quite clear that during his campaign he has been willing to testify to his faith by permitting his salva-

tion to become an issue. Concerned Jews are therefore faced with troubling questions.

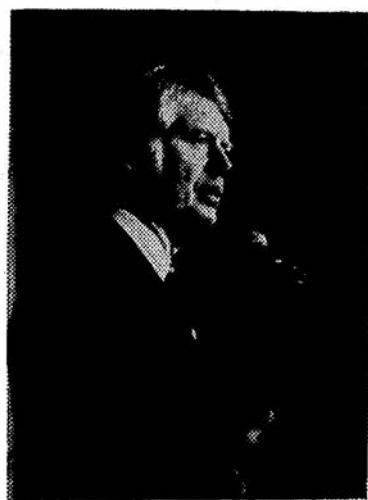
Since evangelism is so indoctrinated into Mr. Carter's faith, is it possible that he may bring to the White House a form of missionary zeal, perhaps even subconsciously? Could he possibly serve as a uniting figure for the Christian factions in the US, making Jewish political influence inconsequential? Since he flaunts his Christianity unabashedly, might not Carter encourage passage of Christian biased legislation? These fears seem fairly groundless.

The evangelism described by Southern Baptism involves a much more action-oriented ideal which Jimmy Carter's history does not include. His previous political career has not been marked by any such notions, and however sincerely one may wish to take them, Carter's remarks during the present campaign denounce any bearing his faith might have on the issues. Carter's personal religion comes across as inner-directed; a phenomenon adopted for self-enrichment rather than for missionary obligation. Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum of the American Jewish Committee supports Carter's candidacy, remarking "that many Jews still think of evangelists as spiritual head hunters out to nail Jewish scalps on a wall like coonskins."

Many Jews Are Skeptical Of Carter, Candidate Strives To Dispel Fears

Throughout his arduous journey down the campaign trail, Jimmy Carter has encountered much distrust and skepticism among Jewish voters. Vigorous campaigning and strong verbal commitments to Israel have, however, permitted Carter to restore much of the confidence that Jewish voters have traditionally had in the Democratic Party.

Carter's problem with Jews has arisen in part because he is a Southern Baptist, a term that many Jews equate with "Anti-Semite." The very fact that Carter is extremely religious has also alienated many voters. According



Jimmy Carter

to Newsweek's Meg Greenfield, "Godliness and Godtalk are held suspect by that slice of the electorate that regards religious belief of any kind as evidence of intellectual soft-headedness or right wing mania or both . . . and there are certainly lots of fallen away Jews who may be antagonized by Carter's religious outlook."

Many Jews also feel that Carter cannot relate to the Jewish community because he comes from the South, an area that is alien to most Jews. Indeed, between 1908 and 1972 not a single Jew was elected to a high office in the South. Also, the Jewish population in ten Southern States is below one percent, and in Car-

As to the question of a uniting figure in Carter, it appears to be a remote possibility. His campaign is marred by conflicts over Catholic views on abortion, as well as general dissatisfaction over the "ethnic purity" issue. Furthermore, more traditional denominations tend to look askance at fundamentalists and revivalists.

The problem of Christian oriented legislation, if ever encountered, would tend to be fought not only by Jews, but by secularists as well. Past attempts at such doctrination have failed, and precisely for this reason. The worn Bible-reading issue exemplifies this point.

Governor Carter appears much too pragmatic to let his faith interfere with any political matter. Typically Christian, Carter maintains a distinction between what he believes and what he does, practicing some creed with less deed. As alien as this belief may sound to Jewish theology, it is relieving from the Jewish point of view.

Need the Jewish community of America be concerned about Carter? Yes, as discretionary voting citizens. But apparently, we needn't be concerned about his religion. It seems appropriate to take the Christianity of Mr. Carter in stride, as we have done for the last 37 presidential candidates, and proceed with the difficult task of choosing a president.

ter's home state of Georgia, the figure stands at only 5.5 percent.

Anti-Washington Approach

Carter also scares Jewish voters with his anti-Washington approach to the campaign. Washington has represented security for the State of Israel, and Carter's views are disturbing to Jewish voters who have grown to trust and depend on the Washington bureaucracy.

Carter's real problem is apparently an amalgamation of all of the questionable facets of his background. In a New York Magazine article, Richard Reeves defines the problem as "a religious, cultural, and social chasm between Southern Fundamentalists and Northern Jews." Meg Greenfield likewise recognizes the cultural gap between Carter and the Jews, saying that Carter "presents an unaccustomed challenge to Jewish sensibilities" because "he thinks Christian and acts goyish."

Faith Is Restored

Carter has, however, worked feverishly to dispel any fears that Jewish voters might have by repeatedly affirming his support for Israel. He has told audiences that "our constant and unswerving goal must be the survival of Israel as a Jewish State."

Carter also contends that a Middle East peace settlement "must be based on absolute assurance of Israel's survival." He adds that "the Land of Israel has always meant a great deal to me," and he sees its continued existence as a "moral imperative."

N Y Senatorial Race: Domestic Policy Key

Although the Ford-Carter confrontation dominates the national spotlight, the ninety-fifth Congress must also be considered carefully. Perhaps the contest of greatest importance to us is the senatorial race for the seat currently filled by James Buckley (R-NY). Challenging Buckley is Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who gained national prominence with his flamboyant style and outspokenness during last year's United Nations General Assembly debates. Mr. Moynihan is running under the Democratic banner, while Mr. Buckley's name appears on the Republican-Conservative ticket.

Both candidates seem to agree on many points of foreign policy, while exhibiting fundamental, ideological differences on domestic

Carter's promises are somewhat more convincing because he is believed to share the Fundamentalist Christian attachment to the State of Israel. He further substantiates his pro-Israel claims by saying that Harry Truman recognized the State of Israel just twelve minutes after it was formed, and "Truman was a Baptist."

Carter also gained respect among Jews when he told a Jewish audience in Elizabeth, New Jersey, that "I worship the same god as you do; we (Baptists) study the same Bible as you do." As Alexander M. Schindler, President of the American Union of Hebrew Congregations, comments, it would be "unjust and paradoxical for religious Jews to look askance at a man because he is deeply religious."

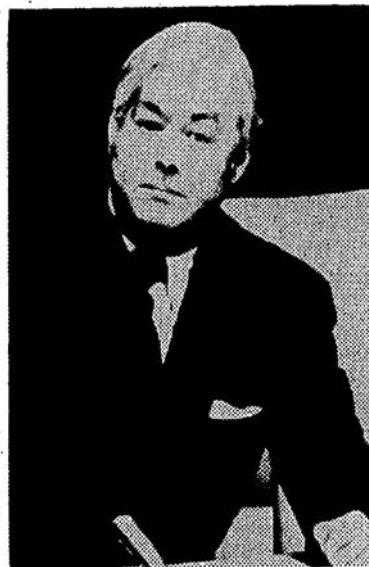
Carter further endeared himself to Jewish voters with his strong attacks on Ford's Middle East policies. Carter, for example, called the Arab boycott a "disgrace" and questioned how President Ford could allow it to continue. He has not, however, presented his own plan of action to end the boycott. He similarly voiced his opposition to the administration's plan to sell arms to Iran and Saudi Arabia, calling Ford's decision an act of "moral bankruptcy."

Carter's background is not apparently a great threat to American Jewry. Americans must therefore, put their feelings aside and attempt to make an objective decision based on the qualifications and views of the candidates.

Moynihan charged that Mr. Buckley has not yet recovered from the shock of the New Deal. Mr. Buckley reported that Professor Moynihan's policies would cause sharp tax increases.

Domestic Policies Differ

The contrast in domestic policy matters can be well illustrated by the issue of Federal aid to New York City. Mr. Buckley opposes federal grants and is appalled by the notion of a "federal occupation force" with the ability to "dictate the most fundamental policies." Mr. Moynihan stresses the fact that the City does not desire Federal handouts, but rather the aid that it needs and deserves. While serving on the drafting committee for the Democratic National Platform, Mr. Moynihan introduced a plank call-



Daniel Patrick Moynihan



James Buckley

ing for massive federal aid to stifle the current trend of rapid urban decay. Another social welfare question over which the candidates have clashed is the issue of aid to support parochial schools. Mr. Buckley has proposed a \$100 tax reduction (Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Guidance Notes . . .

On November 4th through 6th admissions representatives from seventy (70) graduate schools will gather at the Roosevelt Hotel in Manhattan for a "Graduate Management Admissions Fair." You'll have the opportunity to meet these admissions people face-to-face and to learn about full-time and evening programs, course availability, admissions requirements, and financial aid. Information about the job market for those who earn the Master's Degree in Business Administration (M.B.A.) will be available by means of workshops conducted throughout the duration of the Fair.

The Graduate Management Admissions Fair is scheduled for Thursday, November 4 (2-7:30 P.M.) and all day Friday, November 5 (beginning 10:00 A.M.). The Roosevelt Hotel is located at East 45th and Madison Ave. (near Grand Central Station), a reasonably short subway ride from YU. For the convenience of our students, car rides are being arranged by the Guidance Office for Friday afternoon, November 5th, at which time Dr. Paul Connolly, Director of Academic Guidance and Rabbi Joshua Cheifetz, Director of Career Counseling, will accompany interested students to the Fair. If you would like to join this group visit to the Fair on Friday afternoon, and would like a car ride (or if you have a car), please contact the Guidance Office in the Student Union Building.

There is no charge for admission to the Graduate Management Admissions Fair. For further details, contact the Guidance Office. See you at the Fair!

The Guidance Office now has available the 1976-77 edition of **GRADUATE STUDY IN MANAGEMENT**, a comprehensive guide for prospective business students. This reference work, prepared by the Educational Testing Service for the Admission Council for Graduate Study in Management, describes 359 different graduate business programs, and is essential reading for anyone contemplating graduate study in business.

Many Institutions For Jewish Orphans Facing Problems Of Religious Decline

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) night. They are all taught about their heritage and some are taught Hebrew and given a traditional Bar Mitzvah. The Bar Mitzvah is often the most meaningful moment in the young child's life for he gets the rare opportunity to see his entire family rejoicing together. The Jewish Child Care Association has many success stories to tell, including those of patients who have gone on Aliyah and those who have become functioning members of the Jewish community.

Ohel Fills Gap

Where the Jewish Child Care Association falls short, Ohel picks up the slack. Although the Jewish Child Care Association is the largest Jewish child care agency, its program is inadequate for Orthodox Jewish youngsters because it offers only limited Hebrew education. Many staff members are not Jewish, and most of its homes are not Kosher. Ohel, situated in the religious section of Boro Park, caters to troubled Orthodox youngsters. While some of those who are admitted are not Orthodox, all have the desire to enhance their religious backgrounds. They are given a Yeshive education, and brought up in an Orthodox community. This organization, which accepts American and Israeli children, promises, according to Mr. Lester Kaufman, its Director of Professional Services, to give each child the opportunity

The book describes the "program of study" at each of the major business schools — as well as the admission requirements, the expenses (and financial assistance available), and when-to-how to apply. It also defines what business education involves, how it is taught, how long it takes, and what career opportunities are available.

Yeshiva College undergraduates will note with particular interest the following excerpts:

- "No single set of college courses or employment experience is prescribed by all graduate schools . . ." (p. 19)
- "A solid undergraduate education in almost any field can be acceptable. The majority of graduate business schools do not require undergraduate courses in business administration or management subjects." (p. 19)
- "Economics is particularly important . . ." (p. 19)
- "Most M.B.A. degree programs require two full academic years, if pursued on a full-time basis." (p. 17)

It is clearly not necessary that

you be a business major to be admitted to graduate business study. Applicants to most schools (including the very best) may major in any field. It will be to their advantage, of course, to have taken Math 1.1, 2.1, Economics 1-2, and Economics 51-52 (Accounting). Economics majors will find themselves exceptionally well prepared for graduate business, but so too will Economic minors and students in various other majors who have taken some math and economics. The Guide emphasizes that every applicant should have "a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of English expression," and that some knowledge of mathematics, psychology, sociology, political science, history, and the physical sciences will prove very useful.

The Editor-in-Chief and Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend their heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Rose Unger, of the Pre-Med Office, upon the loss of her husband. May she be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Nuts About Carter

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 4) Although basically a friend of Israel, Ford threatened Israel with a "reassessment" of American Middle East policy, and spent much of 1975 attempting to pressure the Israeli government into accepting a Sinai agreement.

The President has also succeeded in killing legislation which would have penalized American businesses complying with the Arab boycott of Israel. Ford actually lied to the American people when he promised that he would order the Commerce Department to "disclose those companies that have participated in the Arab boycott," for, as we know, those names remain secret.

Jimmy Carter, however, has sharply criticized Ford's position

on the boycott as well as his recent decision to sell missiles to Saudi Arabia, and his lack of action in response to anti-Semitic remarks made by General George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Finally, I must consider the serious questions challenging Mr. Ford's integrity. The President has admitted to accepting paid vacations from large American corporations. Currently, John Dean is accusing the President of having been an active participant in the Watergate coverup. In addition, we must not overlook Ford's pardon of his predecessor Richard Nixon.

It just seems perfectly clear to me that two years of Ford have been enough. It is time for a change. Time for Jimmy Carter.

to lead his life according to Halacha. Its services are similar to those of the Jewish Child Care Association.

Workers Needed

Another problem faced is the lack of Jewish child care workers. One of the toughest tasks for the Jewish Child Care Association is finding Jewish staff members to provide the incentive for the religious development of its children. More Jewish child care workers are needed to eliminate this deficiency.

Jewish child care is a rarely publicized problem. The number of agencies available to solve it is sufficient. If, however, says the Jewish Child Care Association's Associate Executive Director, Mr. Paul Steinfeld, synagogues and organizations would lend a helping hand, publicizing the available services and stressing the need for volunteers, they would be performing a worthwhile ser-

vice for many Jewish youngsters in need of a warm, affectionate home in which to grow up.

Neither of the aforementioned agencies is operating at full capacity. The Jewish Child Care Association's acceptance of non-Jews further illustrates that perhaps too many Jewish child care agencies exist. In addition, the number of Jewish children seeking help is decreasing, thus creating even more vacancies. Does this mean existing organizations should shut their doors leaving their patients to the remaining agencies? Certainly not. While the vacancies point out the successful development of Jewish child care services, they simultaneously point to a major problem of Jewish child care, namely, the unawareness of services offered by Jewish agencies and the unnecessary embarrassment preventing many from using these services.

Commie After Dark

THE STAGE

Delightful plays which are well suited for the entire family, and are entertaining even to the grouchiest spoil-sport are, unfortunately, not too frequent on Broadway. *Going Up*, which can be seen at the Golden Theater on 45th St., is a delightful romp which will surely ameliorate the situation. This well acted revival of the amusing 1917 play dealing with the glamour and excitement of the early days of the airplane is a fine way to spend an evening with a friend. (R.E.)

THE SCREEN

Although it purports to be something bold and new, *Car Wash* is simply a jazzed up version of the typical ghetto movie, aimed at presenting every cliché and coating every hardship of black life with a sickeningly heavy layer of sugar. This movie is obviously aimed at a very low-level audience, and is chock full of ridiculous pranks which would put a three-year-old to sleep. The only salvageable and memorable part of the film is the all too brief scene with Richard Pryor as a Reverend Ike-like phony, who is highly successful as he preys upon the blacks. (R.E.)

* * *

In case you haven't caught up on your detective reading, there is a new movie that will more than satisfy your sleuth-minded

Mike . . .

BM Revisited

In last week's column entitled "BM in the PM," I discussed some of the factors that have contributed to the recent increase in the Beis Medrash night seder attendance and its tremendous effect on the Yeshiva. Unfortunately, lack of space forced the last minute cutting of a very important observation.

At the time that the BM was beginning to become a somewhat popular 'night spot' about five years ago, the high school dormitory also began its official night seder. As the BM population multiplied so did the high school masmidim, to the point that today the entire dorm turns out to participate in the night seder a full four nights a week. Their accomplishment is ever so much the greater in light of the fact that these ninety students may be the only people in the world more pressured for time than the YC student. One problem still remains, however; many of our students still need college chavrutot on all levels to assist them. If you can find any time at all to help out, please catch me, Michael Goldberg, in the HS dorm or Kollel Beis Medrash.

Kosher Vitamins by FREEDA

Irving Kantor Pharmacy
185 St. & St. Nicholas Ave.

appetites. And if you didn't know that Sherlock Holmes was hooked on cocaine, *The Seven Per-cent Solution* will come as something of a surprise. There is no mystery, though, about the excellent performances given by Laurance Olivier, Alan Arkin, and Nicol Williamson as they travel to a brilliant young psychiatrist in Vienna who cures Sherlock's addiction and solves a pretty good mystery on the side. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle would be proud. (D.K.)

MUSIC

The symphonies of Johannes Brahms have long been appealing to both the occasional listener and the connoisseur of fine music. Clearly one of the most touching of the four Brahms symphonies is the magnificent Symphony Number Four, in which Brahms vividly depicted the conflict between Brahms the Romanticist, and Brahms the slightly mad, human being which raged within him. This piece is perhaps especially touching when it is played to a mostly Jewish audience by the Israeli Philharmonic under the baton of Zubin Mehta (a man who will soon become a New York fixture). The audience at the September 9 all Brahms concert, which did not greatly appreciate the well played but rather uninteresting Piano Concerto Number One, certainly appreciated the symphony — one of Brahms' final, brilliant efforts. (R.E.)

* * *

Two weeks ago marked Jackson Browne's return to New York City. Appearing before packed houses at the newly renovated Paladium, Browne disappointed many of his fans with his performance. While starting off well with some of the soothing melodies for which he's known, Browne closed the show by jamming with a whole assortment of musicians. This ending detracted from the mood of the concert and, as a result, many fans left the concert feeling cheated. (M.J.)

The Editor-in-Chief and Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR wish to extend a hearty Mazal-Tov to Dr. Saul Wischnitzer, Pre-Medical Advisor, upon the birth of a son.

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Op-Ed: Perfidy — Masmid '74

Last May, the Yearbook of the Class of '74 (not Masmid — some arbitrary reason the traditional name was dropped) finally appeared. It not only has the distinction of being the most delayed yearbook in YC history, but it certainly will be considered the most insulting, abusive and mismanaged record of any YC graduating class.

It is a yearbook which is devoid of even one objective reflection of the ideals of YU. It is a yearbook which deprecates people and institutions. It is a yearbook which contains libelous inferences, false generalities and blatant distortions. It is a yearbook which hammers away at one constant negative view of YU to the exclusion of any objective observations.

What should a yearbook be? Should it not portray the struggles of the graduating senior? Should it not record the intellectual confrontations, express the religious strivings and picture the worldly aspirations of the graduates? It must objectively picture for history the heart and soul of the YC student. The editors of the yearbook are given the responsibility to paint this final picture. They operate in the public trust with student funds and they are accountable to the ultimate deciders of editorial policy, their fellow classmates.

The '74 Yearbook did not concern itself with these guidelines. It has shown how the desires of the embittered few can twist the will of the majority. It has shown how over five thousand dollars can be misused in distorting the public trust. In Halachah this is called *genavat daat*; in American law it is called *malfeasance*.

In this yearbook there are no pictures of the hard working students of COMMENTATOR, Hamevaser, SOY, EMCSC or JSSSC. In this yearbook there are no records of any clubs or lists

of achievements. The many deliberate exclusions are blatant, but the revealing inclusions prove the subjective and self-serving nature of this yearbook. If I were a member of the dramatics society, I would feel embarrassed by the overdone coverage of my activity (11 pages), especially since the editors played such a prominent role in such an activity. One could go on and on enumerating the self serving aspects of this book but let its readers judge for themselves. The yearbook itself is its most convincing critic.

No doubt an amount of critical analysis is valid and welcome in a yearbook. Most certainly many students did not have a rosy time in YU. Yet the validity of such criticisms is shown through balancing them with the positive aspects of the school. This yearbook destroys its credibility by its one-sided approach. Nothing is good. Nothing was taught. The school is completely junk. We are a bunch of morons who went to a penal school to receive a ridiculously inferior education. The few who actually believed in this hostile fiction had their expensive say. Now it is time for the shackled majority to go on record as opposing these perfidious distortions.

For most, the technical and graphic aspects of the yearbook were the most offending. Such blunders as poor picture quality, inferior layout design, offensive graphics, misjudgments of print color can be explained away if it were not that such blunders form a definitive pattern of technical incompetence. Most high school yearbooks are produced with more professionalism.

No real attempt was made to involve a cross section of the class in this project. It remained the fiefdom of the few and the editorial platform of the embittered minority. I know, for I was supposedly on the yearbook staff.

None of my suggestions, all of which were contrary to the plans of the editors, were accepted. Not one of my articles was printed and I know no serious attempt was made to solicit any others.

A bitter lesson must be learned from this scandal. No longer can student council maintain a *laissez-faire* attitude towards Masmid. Representatives and wide student consensus must influence the formulation of Masmid editorial policy. Student representatives must live up to their responsibilities of insuring honesty in journalism.

Let this be the official statement of those who reject this infamous yearbook.

The Class of '74 has lost. Let others learn from our sad example.

Joseph Epstein YC '74

The Editor-in-Chief and Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend their heartfelt condolences to Barry Ginsberg, YC '78, upon the death of his mother, Adele. May he and his family be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Buckley Objects To "Big Government"; Moynihan Wants Needed Federal Aid

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5) fund per pupil to families who have children attending such schools, while Mr. Moynihan is searching for a constitutionally acceptable federal aid program for such a situation.

Both candidates oppose abortion. Yet, while Mr. Buckley supports a constitutional amendment to "protect life at every stage," Mr. Moynihan refuses to go so far.

The Buckley camp boasts of the Senator's efforts to restore parents' control over their children's education through legislation giving parents the right to inspect their children's school records, contest information that they see and feel unwarranted, and control its distribution to third parties.

Concern For Jewish Causes
As different as their opinions on matters of domestic policy may be, both Moynihan and Buckley take similar approaches to foreign policy. Both candidates have spoken out strongly for Soviet Jewry. Mr. Buckley, during a trip to the U.S.S.R., met with various dissidents including Andre Sakharov and many other Soviet Jewry "refuseniks." Upon returning from his trip, Mr. Buckley charged that the Soviet Union's "systematic campaign of harassment against would-be emigrants has intensified" despite Soviet assurances to the contrary.

Mr. Moynihan also boasts of great concern for Soviet Jewry.

Mr. Buckley is a staunch supporter of Israel, and, after traveling there, came back with great praise for the Jewish State, and reiterated his commitment to a strong Israeli military deterrent. All Americans know of Mr. Moynihan's outspokenness on Israel's behalf. Both men are conservative, sharing the belief in a strong U.S. military establishment.

It is apparent that the election will be decided on domestic policy matters. Buckley will get strong support from upstate voters, who formed his conservative plurality in his last election. Mr. Moynihan should do well in the city among liberals and labor. The strategy of both candidates is to strive for "centerism." Mr. Buckley is trying to drop his radical conservative label and to cut into Mr. Moynihan's support in the city. On the other hand, Mr. Moynihan is trying to considerably increase his support upstate in an attempt to syphon off votes from Mr. Buckley.

Although he is not a dynamic individual, Mr. Buckley is a hard working senator as is apparent from his senate voting record. Mr. Moynihan, however, might just be the man to supply some of the ringing oratory that has been missing from the floor of the Senate for so many years.

Chieftetz Is Chosen Guidance Counselor

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) for help," Chieftetz said. "I also hope to work closer with faculty and student organizations and clubs to help the students with their problems. Guidance is a broad process. I don't think any one person can or should independently take that responsibility."

Rabbi Chieftetz, who graduated from YC and received Semicha from RIETS, is currently in his sixteenth year of counseling. He received his Masters of Social Work from Wurzeiler and did post graduate work in college guidance and vocational counseling at Teachers College of Columbia University. For the past six years he has mainly dealt with freshman testing programs during orientation week and general guidance.

Rabbi Chieftetz's hours are:
Monday and Thursday: 1:00-3:00 P.M. in the Guidance Office.
Tuesday and Wednesday: 7:30-9:30 P.M. in the Morgenstern Office.
Fridays: 9:30-11:00 A.M. in the Morgenstern Office.

Five Day Week Discussed At Opening Senate Session

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Constitutional Amendment

In other business, the Senate considered a constitutional committee report first submitted to the Senate in May of 1976. The report recommended a constitutional amendment empowering

the Senate to enact by-laws relating to matters of internal governance, independent of approval by the faculty assembly or the president. When the report was first submitted last May, disagreement over what was claimed to be an extraneous phrase in the wording of the amendment prevented its consideration by the Senate. This year, after the removal of that controversial phrase, the committee was able to present a majority report to the Senate which promptly approved the legislation by a vote of 15-1.

During the last part of the meeting, congratulations and a pledge of cooperation were extended to Dr. Lamm upon his election as President of YU. In addition, the Senate expressed its thanks to Dr. Doniel Kramer for his faithful and devoted service to the Senate. Dr. Kramer has accepted a position in Los Angeles and this meeting marked his last as the Alumni Senator.

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En garde! The men of white and blue return with blades unsheathed, ready to slash all challengers. The squad is hard at work in preparation, trying to overcome the loss of Mandel, Solomon, Hirsch, and Fried.

This year the Swashbuckling Sabremen are led by Captain Bobby Berko who is capable of 2 to 3 wins per match and will be an inspiring leader. Behind him will be YU's own "Little

strong season. Richard Seltzer, Phil Kaplan, and Aaron Stiefel are all vying for the third starting position and will add a great deal to the team.

The Exciting Epeemen will try to prove last year was an exception and not a rule. Marc "Red" Felberbaum has decided to fence this year after being so well "Accepted" and should be good for 2 wins. David "Wolfman" Wolfson returns after his previous

Tauberman Schedule 1973-1977

Sunday, November 28	----- Alumni	Home	2:00 P.M.
Thursday, December 2	----- St. Peter's	Away	7:00 P.M.
Wednesday, December 8	--- Drew	Away	7:30 P.M.
Wednesday, December 15	-- Pace	Away	7:00 P.M.
Monday, December 20	----- John Jay	Away	7:00 P.M.
Monday, February 7	----- Hunter	Home	7:30 P.M.
Wednesday, February 16	--- Brooklyn	Home	7:30 P.M.
Tuesday, February 22	----- Maritime	Home	7:30 P.M.
Monday, February 28	----- Polytech	Home	7:30 P.M.
Wednesday, March 2	----- Pratt	Home	7:30 P.M.
Tuesday, March 8	----- Jersey City State	Away	7:00 P.M.
NCAA	----- Notre Dame		

Elephant," Ricky Eisenberg, who is working hard and should record many wins. The third spot is still up for grabs among a large group of outstanding prospects including Steve Tennenberg, Steve Passer, Baruch Deutch and Howie "Hair" Sherman.

The Fantastic Foilmen are once again led by Dave "the Rave" Brusowankin who as usual should take 3 wins per match. Co-Captain Lenny Budow has returned and is promising a very

"engagement" and is raring for competition and a chance to win the coaches' award in Epee. The prospects for the third spot add tremendously to the strength of the Epee team. Among them are Herbie "Goombah" Pasternak, Alan "Stretch" Feldman, David "Red two" Katzenstein, and Ira "Parry" Herman.

This season will, hopefully, be a successful one again under the untiring efforts of Coaches A. Tauber and L. Marcel.

Maccabees Acquire Home Court; Prepare For Upcoming Campaign

By BOB GITTLEMAN

For the first time in many years, the Yeshiva Maccabees will have their own home court. In the past, the team had to practice at one place and play their home games at another. Through the efforts of Coach Halpert and Professor Tauber, Yeshiva was able to install fiberglass backboards (which are an NCAA requirement) at George Washington High School near YU, and thus acquired a home court.

This year's team is looking forward to a big improvement over last year's 3-18 squad. One factor that will help tremendously is that there are 11 players this year. At times last year, the team had only 6 players available and was often outmanned by the other teams.

Graduation has hurt the team at the guard and center positions. With the loss of Bruce Wenig, the team loses probably the finest playmaking guard in Yeshiva history. Filling his shoes this year is a hopefully healthy Mark "Witzzy" Hoenig. Mark was out most of last season with a bad knee but appears much stronger this year.

Another big loss was that of Center Paul Merlis. Gone is his clogging up the middle, tough rebounding and 20 point scoring average. It will be extremely difficult for anyone to take his place. Dave Kufeld, a freshman from MTA at 6' 7", will probably start at center. "Koof" has a good shot and rebounds well; the only thing he lacks is experience.

The team's strongest position is

at forward. Co-captain Jerry Jozsef and freshman Seth Altholz should strengthen the defense tremendously. Co-captain Sol Genuth proved himself to be a great asset to the team last year. His fine defense and clutch scoring helped the team a great deal. Coach Halpert is looking for a big season from these three fine forwards.

The key to the team, however, will be the play of Robert Rosenbloom. "Rosey" had a tremendous year which culminated in his receiving the MVP award from the Manhattanville Tournament, in which Yeshiva finished second. He is a pure shooter, and he gives the team 100 percent in defense.

The other returning letterman is Lenny Schwartzbaum. At 5' 11"

he is small but his desire is tremendous. A good year is expected from him.

Other newcomers to the team include Jerry Kirshenbaum, a guard with an excellent shot, Dave Weinstock, another guard who is very quick, Jonny Kramer, an excellent defensive guard, and Josh Shernfeld from Chicago, a forward with a very good shot.

The success of the team is not up to the team itself. It is up to you, the student, to generate some interest in the team. Since the gym is now so close, there is no excuse for people not to come out and watch them play.

The first game of the year is November 27 at Queens. The first home game is on December 8 against Dourinican. Be there!

Gittleman Again Leads Keglers, A Victorious Season Is In View

By AARON GLATT

In recent years, bowling has developed into one of the major sports at YU. The Keglers, YU's bowling team, compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate Bowling Conference, a league composed of 20 colleges. Plagued by inconsistency, YU finished fifteenth last year, being in the first division for much of the season.

This year's squad is captained by returning letterman Bob Gittleman. A senior from Scranton, Pennsylvania, Bob had the highest average last season. His strong bowling sparked the team, and led them to many victories. As captain it is Bob's responsibility to select the five bowlers who will actually compete in the meets.

Larry Russak from Seattle, Washington, is another returning varsity bowler. Last year he was one of the steadier Keglers, maintaining a high average. Like the captain, Larry has much experience and should be helpful in managing this young squad

Another key bowler is Sophomore Norman Shapiro, also from Scranton, Pennsylvania. Normie developed into a fine bowler last year and helped carry the team toward the end of the season. A clutch bowler, Normie will be counted upon heavily for a strong season.

A big lefty from Flatbush, Joel Weisblum was one of the team's most consistent bowlers last year. Joel, as evidenced by his past performances, will be an integral part of the squad. Our resident pin-ball wizard, he should be a major factor in the success of the Keglers this year.

Rounding out the starting team

is Junior Sammy Berkowitz from Boro Park. Sammy gained much experience last year, and should contribute heavily this year. A tough competitor and a reliable bowler, Sammy will come in very handy during the upcoming season.

In case a starter falters or is unable to attend a match, there is a promising supply of young talent waiting eagerly to compete. The substitutes include senior Bob Zeiger, and sophomores Ephram Berger, Jules Greif, Jay Lipis, and Aaron Glatt, who will be constantly learning and practicing while waiting for their chance. As the season progresses, and as double matches occur, the captain will be relying on them more and more.

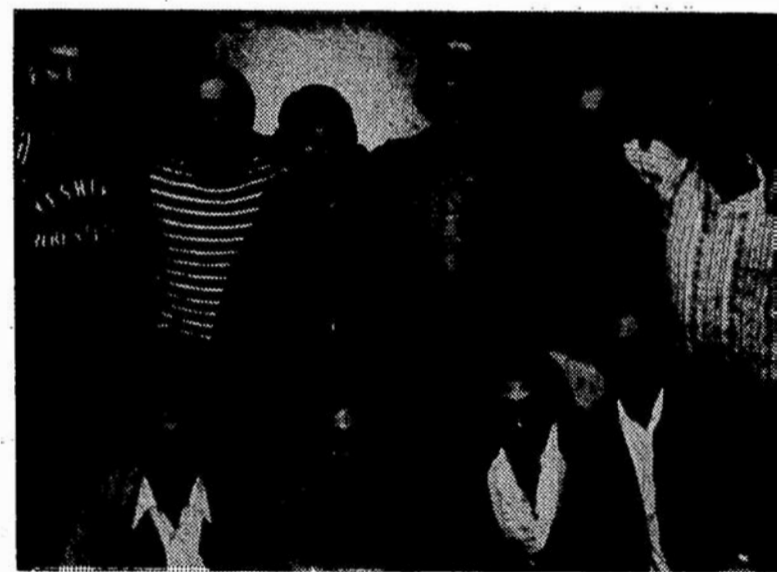
The Keglers play every Sunday from 12-5 at Bowlmar Lanes, 110 University Place near New York University. They are looking forward to having a fine year, and finally cracking into the top ten.

Danny Feuer Leads Senior Intramural Victory, Cohesive Junior Play Outdistances Sophomores

By CHUCK LEAVELL and LEON BETTS

This year's first basketball intramural game began with the veteran seniors taking on the young, inexperienced freshmen. The seniors, who have played together for four years, opened up a commanding first quarter lead, 15-6. In the second quarter, a complete turnabout occurred as the freshmen, now playing together, were able to pull up at half-time to within three points. Both teams played well in the second half, showing both good defense and offense. The key man for the seniors in the third quarter was Danny Feuer. During the fourth quarter both teams continued to play evenly. The freshmen kept close behind, because of good team play as demonstrated by their balanced scoring. Allen Lempel's quick shooting along with aggressive play underneath by Moscowitz and Feuer kept the seniors three to four points ahead. The game ended with the seniors on top 42-37. This game proved that the freshmen have the potential to be winners. It took one quarter to learn to move the ball. If this continues, they will be a tough team to beat. However, during the last four years, the seniors have accumulated enough experience to keep them in contention.

The second game of the season saw last year's returning champions, the juniors, defeat the sophomores by a score of 49-34. The juniors, missing their former leader Efrem Nulman, played under the new direction of player-coach Alan Schuchalter. That the Juniors operated under a team leader has been the key to their success. Both teams got off to a slow start, and at the end of the first quarter the Juniors led 9-6. However, once warmed up, the well-oiled Junior machine completely dominated the sophomores to build a commanding



1975-76 Intramural Basketball Champs.

half-time lead. This was due to the fine defensive play by Sheldon Small, who began many fast breaks.

In the third quarter the Sophs consolidated their offense under the fine shooting of Danny Hartman. The Juniors, with Mitch Merlis repeatedly scoring underneath, and with some solid rebounding by Behar and Pianko, overshadowed the Sophomore drive. The Sophs continued their effort during the fourth quarter, this time under the direction and scoring of Mike Mandelbaum. However, the Juniors were already ahead by 14 points, under the floor guidance of Alan Schuchalter and with the fine playing of Mike Weiss, they played out the game with a deliberate style. Mention should be given to newcomers Lindenfeld and Rosenblatt who balanced out the Junior attack. If the Juniors continue to play their game, they will be strong favorites to once again steal the intramural championship. However, it should be noted that the sophomores have matured as a team.

Seniors	Box	Scores	FG	FT	TP
A. Lempel	4	2-7	10	
H. Lempel	3	1-2	7	
T. Rifkin	0	0-0	0	
A. Moscowitz	3	3-5	9	
D. Feuer	7	1-1	15	
S. Wind	0	1-2	1	
W. Hochman	0	0-0	0	
S. Singler	0	0-0	0	
				42	
Juniors	Box	Scores	FG	FT	TP
M. Merlis	8	0	16	
L. Pianko	1	1	3	
L. Behar	3	1	7	
M. Weiss	2	3	7	
S. Small	6	1	13	
A. Schuchalter	1	1	3	
N. Rosenblatt	0	0	0	
S. Lindenfeld	0	0	0	
				49	
Freshmen	Box	Scores	FG	FT	TP
C. Haft	1	0-0	2	
M. Cohenson	3	0-0	6	
S. Charlop	4	1-3	9	
Z. Schreiber	1	0-0	2	
G. Lenefsky	0	0-0	0	
S. Weinberg	0	0-0	0	
F. Cumsky	4	2-2	10	
J. Bernstein	2	4-4	8	
				37	
Sophomores	Box	Scores	FG	FT	TP
S. Solomon	2	0	4	
M. Mandelbaum	6	0	12	
M. Malka	1	0	2	
H. Gettenberg	1	1	3	
D. Hartman	4	3	11	
J. Gladstein	1	0	2	
V. Schnitzer	0	0	0	
J. Mael	0	0	0	
Z. Golumbeck	0	0	0	
Weinberg	0	0	0	
Greif	0	0	0	
				34	

Who's Whose

Engaged:

David Wolfson, YC '77, to Helene Flam

Larry Lockerman, YC '73, to Georgine Robinson

Alan Greene, YC '74, to Cookie Weinglass

Married:

Ira Thomas, YC '78, to Wendy Hirsch

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