

# The Commentator

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## YCSC Meets To Approve Tight '75-'76 Budget; Masmid, Though Controversial, Receives Funds

By MEYER LAST

The Yeshiva College Student Council met on November 4 to discuss and approve a budget for the 1975-1976 school year. The process, which has proven lengthy and quarrelsome in the past, was no different this year.

Various budget proposals were contested, particularly the larger allocations, such as those to COMMENTATOR, Masmid, and WYUR. This occurred despite a concerted effort by President Elfinan and his budget committee to formulate a fair and acceptable budget.

THE COMMENTATOR, which in fact receives about half of the total of the YCSC budget, did not have much trouble, as council decided it was probably the most worthy recipient of YCSC funds. After Meyer Groser, Station Manager of WYUR, explained to council the progress he has made this year, the radio station allocation was approved.

Neil Halpern, Editor-in-Chief of Masmid, the senior yearbook, had a more difficult time with the Council, particularly after an op-ed, recently published in THE COMMENTATOR, which questioned the independence of that publication. An eloquent argument by Associate Editor Avi Moskowitz, however, finally convinced Council to allocate \$1000 to Masmid. After much prolonged, and at times, apparently needless debate, the budget was passed in its original form.

Vice-president Benjy Krupka then gave Council a full report of

ans. Students are being asked to (Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)



Never a dull moment

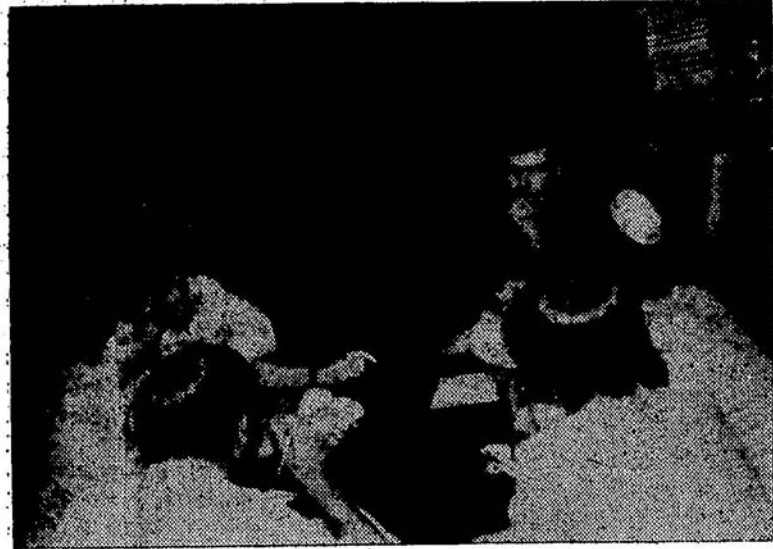
the programs being planned by the Jewish Affairs Committee. The Hatzilu III program, he said, will soon be operating in the South Bronx, maintaining a day care center for the elderly located at the Interval Jewish Center.

The Big Brother program is being organized in association with the Jewish Board of Guard-

## Israel Vice Consul Galmar Speaks To Student Leaders

Nachum Galmar has been appointed Vice Consul for University Affairs in a new effort to coordinate and broaden activities between college campuses and the Israeli Consulate. A week ago, after only twenty-five days in his new position, Mr. Galmar met with representatives of Yeshiva College's student councils, newspapers and related organizations. Yeshiva was the first of seventy

universities in the tri-state area that Mr. Galmar hopes to visit within the next few months. During the first of what will be regularly scheduled meetings, Mr. Galmar extended an offer of aid and cooperation on the part of the Consulate in New York in achieving any Israeli programs and activities Yeshiva undertakes. After lengthy but productive discussion, five activities were pro-



Nachum Galmar meets student leaders.

posed for further investigation. Those proposals included a political science visiting lecture series to be given by various members of the Israeli Consulate, an extensive and informative aliyah center for students at Yeshiva, and a direct communication line with Consul officials for the latest Israeli news here and abroad. The Vice Consul also promised to be helpful in obtaining professors,

public officials and diplomats for speaking engagements at YU. As a direct result of Mr. Galmar's first meeting a week ago, members of the committee have learned that Consul General Uri Ben Ari, head of the Consul in New York, has agreed to speak at Yeshiva in the near future. Daniel Levy, a student at Yeshiva, was appointed head of the (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

— BS

## Large Crowd At Investiture Ceremony As Rabbi Dr. Lamm Begins Presidency

By DALE POLAKOFF

With an air of festivity and much ceremony, Dr. Norman Lamm was invested as the third president of Yeshiva University Sunday, November third on Danciger Campus. Despite the cold weather, over 1800 people, representatives of higher education, distin-

guished communal leaders, alumni, and the entire family of Yeshiva turned out to watch the investiture, and wish Dr. Lamm success as he officially took the helm of America's largest university under Jewish auspices. Dr. Lamm, the third president of Y.U. following Dr. Bernard Revel and Dr. Samuel Belkin, addressed the largest crowd ever to assemble on Danciger Campus, after greetings on behalf of students, the Boards of Y.U., and Higher Education.

After receiving the Charter of Yeshiva from Max J. Etra, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and being conferred the Presidential Medallion by Max Sater, Vice Chairman, Dr. Lamm delivered an eloquent, wide ranging address on the problems of education today and focused on Yeshiva's responsibility to the Jewish people, America, and Israel.

Before the actual investiture ceremony, representatives from different areas of the school spoke briefly on the new ceremonial platform decked out with flags, and huge insignias of Yeshiva.

Dr. Israel Miller, Vice President for Student Affairs, who presided over the gathering, briefly reviewed the history of Yeshiva and traced its development under the leadership of Dr. Revel and Dr. Belkin. He extolled Dr. Lamm as a great scholar, "nurtured at the very institution over which he now presides." Miriam Kopelman, a graduate of Stern College, and currently a first year student at Cardoza School of Law, portrayed Dr. Lamm as a leader who has, and will, offer guidance to the modern Orthodox woman. Ms. Kopelman was joined by Lawrence Eisenberg, a graduate of Yeshiva College, a former presi-

## Key Vote To Decide Faculty Unionization

The faculties of several schools comprising Yeshiva University have finally cleared the way to vote on the question of unionization, in a move which could result in a totally different relationship between them and the administration and have far-reaching effects on the university.

The struggle for the right to unionize, which began several years ago, but became quagmired amid lawsuits, incisive allegations, and trial votes, finally came to fruition after the National Labor Relation Board recently ruled that the faculty was entitled to vote.

That vote which is to take place November 16 and 17 and in which only full time faculty members at certain schools are involved, culminates a long and acrimonious debate as to the merits of faculty unionization at Yeshiva.

There has been talk of a faculty union for over five years. In 1973, representatives of faculty at Belfer Graduate School of Science and Ferkauf Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences filed an application with the NLRB. The University administration countered that application, claiming that the entire university has to be involved in the unionization process. The application was withdrawn but the bitterness of the faculty

toward the administration did not abate. Dr. Manfred Weidhorn, President of the Yeshiva College Faculty Association, and Dr. Ralph Behrends, Professor of Physics at Belfer, both of whom headed the drive to unionize, stated at that time, "Faculties of all YU schools will continue to labor without relief under the burdens of unresolved grievances, of low salaries in an inflationary period, of uncertain tenure and retirement policies, in a period of University retrenchment and dismissal."

In October of 1974, a new application to the NLRB was filed and hearings were held in New York. Lawyers from both sides presented their cases. The administration contended then, and to this date, that faculty unionization would be counter productive; it would force higher tuition, increase faculty cuts, and eliminate part time instructors. An industrial-model would be introduced, with lawyers arguing against lawyers for their respective sides. The administration also argued that Dr. Norman Lamm, new President of Yeshiva, should be (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

den it to its Student Council, and now a second year student at Einstein College of Medicine, in offering congratulations to the president and wishing him much luck in his new position.

Ewald B. Nyquist, New York State Commissioner of Education greeted Dr. Lamm and the audience. Stating that these are the hardest times to hold a leadership

accomplishment. The Honorable Herbert Tenzer, Chairman of the Board of RIETS and former congressman, took special note that (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

## Senate On UP Exam

By JEFF KANTOWITZ

The Yeshiva College Senate met on October 28 and November 4, to discuss a resolution which would allow any senior who is required to take a U.P. Exam to be exempted from the exam by writing a "senior thesis" on a topic in the field of his major. The Undergraduate Program (UP) Exam is a nationwide exam given to seniors in the subject of their major. Yeshiva College, as part of its graduation requirements, requires a passing score of 450 out of 850 on the UP. Students are allowed to take medical boards (MCAT) or dental boards (DAT) or Graduate Record Exams (GRE) in their particular fields in place of UP's. The thesis would be written as part of an advanced course, or done as an independent honors project. The subject of the paper would be approved by the sponsoring teacher and the department chairperson and would not be finished before the junior year.

Student Senator Avi Moskowitz, a proponent of the resolution, said, "Those taking UP's are primarily business and law students. We feel that a senior thesis would have more educational value." He added that the methods used in writing papers encompass that which has been learned in fundamental courses. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



Dr. Lamm, YU President

position in education, Nyquist attacked those government officials who do not support higher educational systems and reminded them that vocationalism is not the sole purpose of education. Nyquist defined education as not only learning how to make a living, but learning how to live a life. On behalf of the educational community of New York State, Nyquist wished Dr. Lamm success in leading Yeshiva University to an even higher level of

— ER

## Speaking Out —

## Dr. Fleisher Embittered

In the last few years, the YU administration has made a policy of retiring faculty members at age sixty-five and of not granting them the possible extensions for the next three years. Occasionally, however, the administration considered a faculty member too valuable to be retired, and sought ways to extend the educator's tenure. Though he was sixty-five last semester, Dr. David Fleisher, Chairman of the YC English Department, continues to offer his English courses to YC students through a special arrangement with the administration.

Dr. Fleisher was promoted to his professorship in 1951, has served on numerous committees and was long a fixture in the YC Senate. He was told in August that he would be officially retired, but nevertheless rehired for one year. Dr. Fleisher then worked out the details of his pension with the administration. "I'm fairly bitter," said the educator, about the shabby way in which he believes the University treated him. Although Dean Bacon, in October of 1975, submitted a letter to the YU Vice-presidents asking for Dr. Fleisher's extension, he received no word from the administration until August, long after he should have made important decisions about his future.

There is actually no reason that Dr. Fleisher could not return to Yeshiva under the same conditions next year. Although the

University, when negotiating his pension, made Dr. Fleisher sign that "After July 1976, I have no claim on employment by the University," all hands are now turned under the present circumstances. "I really believe that I'm a great asset to the University," says Dr. Fleisher, and if the University does not rehire him at the end of the year, "the only reason can be money." Dr. Fleisher also contends that there is really only a "minimal amount of material advantage" to the University in replacing him with a novice lecturer, as the University must pay his pension anyway.

As Dr. Fleisher sees it, there is no reason to discontinue his teach-



Dr. Fleisher: "Fairly Bitter"

ing in June 1977. "The age of sixty-five is not a very advanced age in our time, and I am in excellent health. The courses that I teach are better than they ever were." The fact that the administration seems willing to disregard his past service, and more importantly, his present contributions to the University, greatly upsets Dr. Fleisher. "They're committed to nothing," he said. If the administration really believes that he is unable to contribute to the College, "they ought to have the guts to say 'we don't need you'."

The sad experiences of Dr. Fleisher, whose future here is again uncertain, highlight many grievances that the proposed faculty union seeks to correct. Although Dr. Fleisher would not take sides on the issue, he agreed that the faculty greatly resent the administration's dealings with them. "They don't understand quality," and cannot evaluate the performance and ability of the faculty members, he said of the administration.

Dr. Fleisher acknowledges that only the student voice can persuade the administration to rehire him. THE COMMENTATOR is promoting the circulation of petitions for Dr. Fleisher which will be presented to YU President Lamm. The loss of Dr. Fleisher in the eyes of THE COMMENTATOR, would be a great loss to our college.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE ENSEMBLE STUDIO THEATER of New York has announced the production of a new play, *The Contest*, by former faculty member Shirley Lauro. Written by the former assistant professor of Speech at YC, the play was presented through November 7.

DEAN ISAAC BACON has notified students that December 7, 1976 is the last day one may withdraw from a course without penalty. The transfer of credits from YP, EMC, and JSS, must also be completed by that date.

LEHMAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP in Social Sciences, Public and International Affairs, are available for the 1977-78 year. Applications must be received by the State Education Department, Albany, New York, by January 21, 1977. For additional information see Dean Bacon.

AFTER INTENSE CAMPAIGNING and a heavy voter turnout, the freshmen election returns are in: Marc Schnier led a list of four candidates for President of the Freshman Class and Student Council representative; Terry Novetsky is Vice President and Todd Heller Secretary Treasurer. Congratulations and best of luck to the winners.

THE YESHIVA COLLEGE DRAMATICS SOCIETY has announced its coming fall attraction, *Indians*, a play by Arthur Kopit. Ticket information for the event, directed by Dr. Anthony Beukas, can be obtained by contacting Jay Solomont M309, 781-6376.

THE GOVERNING BOARD OF POLIS, the Political Science magazine, at Yeshiva College, has been selected. Editor-in-Chief Gary Torgow announced plans for expanded issues this year, in order to allow a greater participation from the student body.

OVER SIXTY FRESHMEN and new students interested in pre-medicine and pre-dental courses of study at Yeshiva, attended the first meeting of the Pre-med Honor Society, October 28. The program featured Society President Meyer Grosser who spoke on the requirements of the Pre-med in general, and Vice President Kalman Ausubel who spoke on the YC Pre-med in particular. Pre-med advisor Dr. Saul Wischnitzer was on hand to greet the new students and to offer some general advice.

THE PRE-LAW SOCIETY'S first meeting, held a week ago, was attended by a large group of both upperclassmen and new students. Dr. Michael Hecht, professor in the College and Pre-law advisor discussed many Pre-law topics with the group, including advice on applying and gaining entrance to law school, and the success of Yeshiva's newest addition, Cardozo Law School.

## Co-op Program: An In-Depth Analysis

By TERRY RIFKIN  
and ALDEN LEIFER

The Co-op (co-operative) program is one of the most maligned, yet misunderstood, programs in Yeshiva College. It is currently in its third year, but prior to this article, no major analysis had been done by either students, faculty or administration. We wanted to see how the Co-op students fared against the rest of the college students. The only comparative data available was compiled in May, 1976 by Dr. Paul Connally, Assistant Professor of English, and Guidance Counselor, and by Rabbi Dr. Abraham Zuroff, Director of the Co-op program. They prepared statistics, comparing the Co-op students against regular, matriculated freshmen. That table, and our more comprehensive one, will follow later in this article.

It is unfortunate that innovative programs such as Co-op must have a first year. Co-op, like anything else that is new, had major problems at its inception. The main problem was lack of organization and leadership. There was no one whom Co-op students could turn to; thus they were left in limbo. They were neither high school students nor college students. "High schoolish" class disruption and claims of their being too immature for college, unfortunately became labels for the Co-op students, and still exist today.

We have undertaken to write this article to review the Co-op program, analyze and chart its progress, and bring you the opinions of the many people involved with the program.

The Co-op student is a senior in a Yeshiva University high school who takes his Jewish studies in high school, but his

general studies in Yeshiva College. To be admitted to this program, all that is required is an 80% average or an SAT score of 500 in the verbal and mathematical sections. This differs from the Early Admissions requirements of a 90% average and SAT scores of 600 in both sections. Also, the Co-op student, with high school status, pays high school tuition, while the Early Admissions student, with college status, pays regular college tuition.

Once accepted to the Co-op program, each student is required to take three courses, one of which must be English 1.1 or Speech, one a social science, and another an elective. If a student has an 85% average, he may take an additional elective for a total of 10-13 credits. A Co-op student cannot register for more than four courses of 13 credits per semester.

The courses taken in the college are entered on the student's high school transcript. Passing grades are needed to satisfy the high school requirements.

A student who attends Yeshiva College as a regular student with a full college program for one semester, may ask for credit at YC for all courses he has completed satisfactorily in Co-op. Until that time, transcripts are available only from the high school. A student who has passed a course has the option of either asking for the credit and grade; or for an exemption; naturally, a form must be filed to inform the registrar of the student's decision. Courses which are "exempted by examination without credit," may be used as prerequisites for advanced courses. We thank the office of the Registrar for Form P3.8, which explained the above rules.

As we stated before, the first year of Co-op was a disaster. Because of the bureaucratic run-around, animosity resulted. Teacher complained of the lack of both sincerity and discipline, and the rest of the students complained of lowering of standards. Obviously, something had to be done.

Last year, Rabbi Dr. Abraham N. Zuroff was appointed Director of the Co-op Program by Rabbi



— YUPR

Rabbi Dr. Abraham Zuroff

Israel Miller, Vice President for Student Affairs. Under Rabbi Zuroff, an orientation was held for the first time, the students were interviewed, and they finally have an office to which they can take their problems. The program began showing results, and little by little, most of the complaints ceased.

As everyone who has gone to high school can testify, there is a great amount of waste in the senior year. Early Admissions was the first step in curbing this

trend. Yeshiva instituted the Co-op program, to enable high school seniors to have a meaningful year of study, while getting a head start in college with nine credits. In addition, they were given the option of exemption or credit with a grade.

What about the seniors left in high school after Early Admissions and Co-op have decimated the class? In speaking with Rabbi David Weinbach, Principal of MTA, and Rabbi George Finkelshtein, Administrator of MTA, we learned that those who are left are anything but ignored. They are still allowed to take any course in high school; not one course has been deleted from the high school curriculum as a result of Co-op. They are also heavily loaded with instruction in English in preparation for their second SAT's.

Another advantage of the Co-op program is that it provides the opportunity for an extra year of learning Torah while obtaining college credits, for those who would otherwise have gone early admissions to other schools. It is thus apparent how Co-op benefits the high school.

The benefits to the college are also numerous. Firstly, it lets YC and YUHS compete with other Early Admission Colleges and three year high schools. Yeshiva retains many more YUHS student because this credit system is unique to Yeshiva. Statistics bear this out. Last year of the 79 students in Co-op, 26 registered for YC this year, and 30 took a year off to study in Israel. Hopefully, most of these students will return to YC next year. These figures do not include the Early Admission and non-Co-op students from YUHS who chose Yeshiva. Regarding standards, Co-op cer-

tainly doesn't lower them. Most Co-op students are well above the 80% average. Dean Isaac Bacon told us that the Senior Faculty was very anxious to integrate the Co-op students with the rest of the school. The Dean put it most aptly when he said, "The Co-op program is an investment where the profits will show up later." Lastly, Dean Bacon and Rabbi Finkelshtein both pointed out that the overall increase in students opens up more class sections, thereby letting students choose the most convenient time to take a course.

The faculty has also taken an active participation in Co-op. Though teachers aren't supposed to know who is a Co-op student, some make it their business to find out. However, the teachers we interviewed did not. Drs. Connally and Weidhorn candidly said that they make no attempt at obtaining this information, and cannot differentiate between Co-op and regular students on the basis of performance.

For our purposes, the truest level of comparison of students is by grades. On page 8, you will find two tables. The one labelled Co-op versus Freshman is compiled by Dr. Connally and Rabbi Zuroff. The other table includes the data that we gathered about the Co-op students versus all the college students, in some of the most popular elementary courses in which Co-op students registered. The statistics on the chart are stated in relation to the Co-op students' statistics. In other words, if the Co-op students had a higher percentile of A's, that fact is indicated by a plus. If lower, it is indicated by a minus. Remember, however, that this second chart rates Co-op students against all (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

# A Meeting With John Krug: A Torah Jew In Show Business

By JEFFREY TEPLER

He drives trucks, decorates cakes, heads a Shomer Shabbos Boy Scout troop, and tutors emotionally disturbed children. He's an auto mechanic, an electrician, a carpenter, and a dormitory counselor in Morg. He's in his last year in the Senicha program and is working on a master's degree in Jewish Education at Ferkauf. He's the production assistant of the off-Broadway show "The Fantastiks" ("the longest running musical in the world — 17 years"), and technical coordinator of the off-Broadway show, "U.S."

One must wade through several tires, repair tools and theater light bulbs, several years worth of Tradition, Psychology Today and Popular Mechanics, and many seforim, to get to interview John Krug. John, a graduate of Baltimore's Talmudical Academy received his BA in the double major of Psychology and Speech and Drama at Yeshiva. He first became interested in the theater as a freshman, "hanging around backstage." He became interested in lighting and took part in many productions of the Yeshiva University Dramatics Society. John's professional career began with one of those coincidences that you are used to reading about in bad novels. "I fell in love with the show ("The Fantastiks"), kept going back and on the seventh or eighth time back, I happened to bump into the producer of "The Fantastiks," Lore Noto, as he was coming out of the bathroom. Having fired his lighting director that very same day, he offered me the job," John related.

While being an Orthodox Jew in the world of Broadway does pose great difficulties, John has managed to circumvent them by his uncompromising attitude. "I will not work or lend my name to any type of show or film that I think is immoral, indecent or pornographic. People say 'you are not a real professional,' and I say, 'you're right, but I have my stan-

dards that I must stick to, my codes that I must follow, and my conscience that I must deal with.' I have had to give up many good jobs with famous actors, because I won't work on Shabbat. And there are parties I won't go to because of the food served or the behavior of many of the participants." Although theatre people do many things which he does not condone, John explained "I have no right to infringe on what



John Krug

someone else does, and I expect the same courtesy in return — and it is there." He sees a great deal of flexibility and diversity in the theatre world. Frequently, John will have to make announcements and will go onstage with his yarmulka. But because there are so many unique and diverse elements in the theatre, no one questions anything.

John is convinced that he can somehow combine his love for the theatre and the visual arts with his love for religion and the spiritual responsibilities a rabbi carries. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

# ADL Reviews Reverse Discrimination, Condemns Affirmative Action Program

By JAY BERNSTEIN

"We are against reverse discrimination; we believe in choice selection by merit" . . .

Bnai Brith ADL

"Our position on affirmative action is that we are very strongly in favor of it" . . .

NAACP Legal Defense Fund

More than two years after the DeFunis case, in which a Jewish student, Marco DeFunis, was refused entrance to law school because of minority quotas, controversy still raves over the concept of affirmative action programs in education and employment. These programs, which propose admission and hiring preferences favoring ethnic minorities, have no substantial legal basis as of yet. Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act states that it is not an unlawful practice "to apply different standards . . . pursuant to a bonafide seniority system, not to act upon the results of any professionally developed ability test."

However, official government action has set employment standards required of federal contractors. The U.S. Department of Labor's "Revised Order #4" of 1971 orders businesses and organizations with federal contracts to establish hiring goals. The federal government has also used this power in the field of education, wherein colleges are often forced to abide by HEW admis-

sion criteria due to their heavy dependence upon federal funds in order to remain in operation. Federal money is built into the budgets of 2500 of the United States 3000 colleges and Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1972 stipulates that even if a college has but one student receiving some kind of federal financial assistance — such as a federally insured loan — that school is as much a "recipient institution" as a university receiving millions in grants and thus, just as much subject to the full weight of HEW guidelines. These guidelines are the source of today's disagreements over affirmative action programs — disagreements not so much over their legal validity as about their moral legitimacy.

The forces opposing affirmative action are led by the Bnai Brith's Anti-Defamation League. Considering the hindrance to social advancement that quotas posed for European Jews since the Middle Ages, it is probably only fitting that a Jewish organization should be in the vanguard

## News Analysis —

# Jewish Voting

By ROBERT BLASS

Jimmy Carter received the Jewish vote this year in the race for the Presidency. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford made standard pitches to the Jewish community, affirming and reaffirming their steadfast support for the Jewish state, yet in the homestretch, neither

went out of his way to clean up in this Hebraic stronghold. Neither even bothered to campaign here at Yeshiva University, the bastion of Orthodoxy and a bulwark of American Zionism.

The degree to which a candidate courted the Jewish vote in the past has always been a yardstick for measuring the strength of the Jewish voice. This year, though, domestic issues gained priority over foreign affairs, a frequent occurrence following a Republican administration, much the same as foreign affairs dominate political issues following a Democratic one. Contrary to General Brown's allegations of undue Jewish influence in banking and domestic affairs, there was not a single mention of the economy in political speeches before Jewish audiences. Wherein does our power and influence, if any, lie?

The euphoria that swept the American Jewish community after the Six-Day War has vanished. Instead, there is a new feeling of vulnerability enhanced by the Arab boycott, the oil crisis, economic instability and the like. There is a growing fear that the U.S. will abandon its traditional support of Israel.

Jews played various roles leading to the formation and the initial growth of this country while maintaining a low political profile. During the immigration years, new arrivals, unaccustomed to their independence, did not take part in local politics and had very low voter turnouts at the turn of the century, unlike the Irish who ran the political machines that governed this land. Jews have always been independent voters, vitally interested in the issues, but having fragmented

political ideologies which have prevented an even stronger impact on politics. Attempts at solidifying Jewish thought, such as the reestablishment of the Jewish Kehillah of Europe here in New York, fizzled. Accordingly, at the turn of the century, there was not a Jewish vote, but rather each Jew granted his vote independently.

World War II marked a turning point for the American Jew in politics. Having moved away from the Republican party, the Jews melted into the Democratic fold and rose to positions of prominence as liberals, a significant aspect of the New Deal. Ardent supporters of Roosevelt's plan, they learned that loyalty has its rewards and they were looked upon with great favor by FDR's administration, hence the term, "Jew Deal."

Then, in 1972, the Presidential election marked another shift of Jewish opinion, this time away from liberalism and over to the Republican party and its candidate, Richard M. Nixon. President Nixon did very well among the Jewish community that year with over 40% of the Jewish vote. This shift has since been ascribed to a further fragmentation of Jewish secular views and a basic concern for Israel which was to resurface on Yom Kippur a year later.

What then is it that distinguishes the Jew from other ethnic groups at the polls? Jews are better informed on the issues and are more involved in politics and as such are more likely to prevent religion from clouding their views on secular subjects. The Jewish political mystique transcends party lines. Again and again, deeply rooted memories of Jewish precepts, ingrained in the minds of American Jews, who for the most part, are not very knowledgeable in the well-springs of their culture, come to the surface. Quite understandably, they have done more for Blacks than any other cultural group and were most instrumental in assuring a government role in the economy as advocates of the welfare state.

In foreign affairs, government leaders have learned to rely on the Jewish early-warning system which was among the first to propose using American power to stop Hitler before it was too late. It was also American Jewry that questioned the legality of war and determined that the Viet Nam War was a blunder, way before it became fashionable.

While Jews cannot be generally classified as liberal or conservative without evoking a heated debate, they are tied together by one force, the idea of K'lal Yisrael. An intrinsic desire to promote living conditions for underprivileged Jewish brethren throughout the world has led to a manifestation of Jewish influence in foreign policy. Jews successfully enlisted government aid in the Damascus Blood Libel (1840) and the Mortara Kidnapping and Baptizing case in Italy in 1858. Jewish welfare in Eastern Europe and Russia is now the official concern of the United States government. Years back, Jewish influence won the support of President Wilson for the Balfour Declaration. Despite one major and horrible setback, specifically the failure of Jews to force a more active rescue policy from FDR for World War II Hitler victims, Jewish pressure was instrumental in President Truman's recognition of the State of Israel in 1948.

While Jewish opinions are sought at all levels of government, though, it is hardly in order to regard them as influential. United States support of Israel in the eyes of any thinking man, Jew or Gentile, civilian or General, is more out of an interest in preserving democracy and a tactical military foothold in that red-hot area than it is in fulfilling a dream or a biblical covenant. Furthermore, the opinions of cabinet members and policy makers who happen to be Jewish hardly merit the stigma, "Jewish influence." Judging from the reaction of the Jewish community to the policies and activities of Henry Kissinger, no such charge could be farther from the truth.

# "Pros" Of Ecumenicism: Changing Religious Ties

By SELWYN LEVINE

During recent years, the issue of Ecumenicism, the structure of Jewish-Christian relations, has been the source of much controversy amongst members of both religious groups. Since this problem is of such magnitude, affecting all of us here at Yeshiva, THE COMMENTATOR has decided to present both sides, the "pro" and the "con," so that each person can decide for himself the stand he wishes to take on Ecumenicism. This issue deals with the "pro" side, and the "con" side will be presented in the next issue.

Rabbi Bruce Cole, a dynamic leader in the Anti Defamation League of B'nai Brith and a man who has devoted his life to inter-religious work, is firmly committed to breaking down the barriers that have existed between Jews and non-Jews for so long. In an interview, Rabbi Cole underscored the basic philosophy of the ADL. "The question you have to ask," he said, "is religion a divisive procedure where if somebody is Jewish he will have no contact whatsoever with a non-Jew, or if

someone is a non-Jew he is going to have all kinds of attitudes about Jews? On both sides there will be a great deal of prejudice. If you have pride in your own background, this provides you with enough security that you are able to go out and meet the other fellow face-to-face on an equal footing; then there is no feeling of insecurity or insulation that you want to create around yourself."

Rabbi Cole is well aware of (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Dr. Kramer Will Direct YU West Coast Branch

By BRADLEY KAUFMAN

Many people may have noticed the absence of a long-time familiar face on the Yeshiva University campus. Rabbi Doniel Kramer left New York after Succos, to begin his work as the newly appointed director of the West Coast Teachers' College, YU's affiliate in Los Angeles. In an interview, Rabbi Kramer discussed some of his views on the school, telling of its history, curriculum, student and faculty compositions and future plans.

Sixteen years ago, Torah University was established by the UOJCA of Los Angeles. When the school got under way, its administration was turned over to Yeshiva University and its name was changed to the West Coast Teachers' College. At that time, Dr. Leon Stitskin, now a professor of philosophy in the Bernard Revel Graduate School was appointed director by Dr. Belkin, zt"l. For a number of years, Teachers' College was an integral part of Yeshiva University. However, as a result of the restructuring of the University in the seventies and the financial crisis which it faced, YU was forced to sever financial ties with Teachers' College allowing it to become incorporated separately by the State of California. Though Teachers' College is no longer funded by Yeshiva, it still maintains what Rabbi Kramer calls "moral and legal ties" with our university. A number of instructors at TC are alumni of YC. Dr. Stitskin remains a liaison to Teachers' College in the capacity of Dean. Rabbi Kramer, himself a product of Yeshiva University, will be intimately involved in shaping TC's future. Furthermore, Teachers' College is legally tied to Yeshiva as it receives its accreditation from Professor Silverman, registrar at Yeshiva. Professor Silverman must approve all courses in the curriculum before they may be taken for credit.

Right now, West Coast Teachers' College has night classes only. Completion of a program of courses at the college leads to a Hebrew teacher's diploma, a B.A. or a B.S. degree. Students taking courses at another college may transfer credit to TC for use toward their degree, and vice versa.

Besides the programs leading

to a degree, there is a yeshiva program for men which at present is extremely weak although plans for expansion are being considered. No Semicha degrees are awarded at present. An intensive yeshiva program for women is being resumed this year. Another program which is being finalized and which Teachers' College hopes to offer synagogues



— YUPR  
Rabbi Dr. Doniel Kramer

involves adult education from the college at two Los Angeles Orthodox synagogues. Teachers' College hopes to increase its exposure in the Los Angeles Jewish community through those adult education programs.

TC at present is indeed a small college with roughly one hundred students — men and women — enrolled. Among these are college-age students who are working toward a Hebrew teachers' degree, Hebrew teachers who want to refresh or augment their knowledge of Hebrew subjects, older degree candidates who simply enjoy Jewish studies, as well as the regular undergraduate degree aspirants.

All of the students commute with no dormitory or on-campus apartment situation possible. Most of the college age students are residents of Los Angeles who don't want to come to the East Coast for their college education. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## Educational Value Of A UP Exam, Senior Thesis Seen As Possible Alternative

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Also cited was the need for approval by a faculty member and the fact that the student must be an upperclassman to safeguard the resolution.

Dr. Levine, Chairman of the Economics Department, raised several objections. "The UP," Levine said, "is a comprehensive and objective exam which brings everything together. I think it would be wrong to substitute a paper for the UP Exam. No one should be exempt from a test which requires at least a knowledge of fundamentals to pass." Dr. Levine added that an instructor would be pressured into deciding whether or not a certain paper is of passing quality.

Dean Bacon suggested that the Senate consider that a senior thesis be added to the UP's in those majors where it is feasible

as a requirement to graduate. The dean asserted that a serious mistake would be made if the UP's were dropped. He said that as objective tests, the UP's were the only way to assure evaluative agencies' doubts of high grades at Yeshiva. He added, "The school is judged on UP's and the tests are good, in order to show that our students are above average."

Dr. Lainoff, the newest faculty appointee to the Senate, declared that the "senior thesis is superior to the UP exam." But he added, "The resolution seems to say that students are afraid of the UP in order to graduate." He recommended an amendment to the resolution which would require every student to write a senior thesis in the field of his major. And he advocated eliminating the UP's altogether or having them taken voluntarily.

## Dan Schueftan Of Israel's Shiloach Institute Expresses Doubts For Peace In Middle East

By SETH ARONSON

Expressing a pessimistic outlook for peace in the Middle East, Dan Schueftan addressed a group of YC student on Thursday, November 11. Mr. Schueftan, a member of the Shiloach Institute in Israel is an internationally noted expert on Arab affairs. The renowned analyst had just returned from Washington where he spoke with senatorial aides and made an appearance at YU to deliver a short talk and answer questions.

Schueftan explained that despite public opinion, the United States is heavily committed to Israel and that a change from a Ford administration to one headed by Carter would not affect America's Mideast policy. The political analyst went on to explain the two methods that the US may use to establish peace in the Mideast — an interim agreement or a permanent settlement. Schueftan, along with many other Israelis, strongly feels that the achievement of a permanent settlement is almost impossible.

"The question is now," he said, "who the US will coerce into making a settlement." Schueftan feels that "the US is wrong in believing Egypt is the vantage point for peace in the Mideast." The Israeli sentiment is that Egypt will make several "cosmetic" yields but nothing on a major level. The speaker pointed out that many observers are neglecting Syria; this could prove to be a fatal error. Syria has been gaining power and is slowly becoming the dominating force in the Arab world.

The professor said that the

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Khartoum Agreement leaves no room for compromise on the part of the Arabs. It is obvious that despite the amenities they have shown Israel, the Arabs desire nothing more than the liquidation of the Jewish State.

State officials in America realize that coercion is necessary, but unfortunately, peace is not as essential to the Arabs as it is to Israel. Therefore, Israel is the main target of American diplom-

In other business, Senate Chairman Robert Mayerovic asked that the committee investigating the feasibility of a five day school week hold a meeting and submit a preliminary report to the Senate.

Dean Isaac Bacon reported that thirty-three courses were cancelled this fall because of lack of interest. He reported that all the courses that were cancelled were discussed with student leaders before their cancellation. The Dean cited statistics regarding the acceptance of YC graduates to Cardozo Law School. YC had seventeen out of twenty-three applicants accepted.

Finally, Dr. Hahr said that she had noticed that the NY Times had given a favorable review to Ms. Shirley Lauro's first play, The Contest, and praised Ms. Lauro who is a former member of the Yeshiva College faculty.

acy. Schueftan believes that the US's coercion of Israel will be counterproductive. Israel will permit herself to be pushed to some extent but there is a limit. Until 1973, Israel had, what Schueftan termed a "Masada Complex" — that is, if Israel was pressured, she would not harm others, but rather only herself. Presently, however, Israel is undergoing a "Samson Complex" and if she is pushed far enough she may decide to drag all her foes down with her to the point of using nuclear weapons. How far Israel can be pushed remains the key dilemma in America's Mideast Policy.

## Dr. Lamm At Helm

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Dr. Lamm received his ordination from RIETS in 1951. Tenzer acknowledged Lamm as the Seminary's most distinguished graduate, and a personification of the ideals for which the Yeshiva strives. Jack D. Weiler, Chairman of the Board of Overseers of Einstein, also offered a message of congratulations to the new president.

Above the din of passing jets, Dr. Miller called upon Mr. Etra to present the University Charter to Dr. Lamm. Upon doing so, Etra told Dr. Lamm that his acceptance of the charter signified his assumption of the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency. "We invest you Dr. Norman Lamm, philosopher, Rabbi, teacher, and author, as President of Yeshiva University."

In a moving ceremony that followed, Mr. Stern conferred the Presidential Medallion on Dr. Lamm.

In his ever-forceful and forthright manner, Dr. Lamm addressed the audience. He expressed the hope that he will be of as much service to his generation as Drs. Reel and Belkin were to theirs. Realizing the task confronting him, Dr. Lamm maintained that in the face of instability and insecurity he must do the only thing humanly possible, to try and persevere. Moving to the philosophical challenges of education, Dr. Lamm described a shift in the values which Americans place on education. This shift has moved from idealism to commercialism. In order to educate more people, educators, Lamm said, have promised that "a sheepskin will produce more greenbacks." Lamm forcefully claimed that it is offensive and self-defeating to link career training with the purpose of study. Dr. Lamm stated that the major element of Yeshiva University's purpose is that of synthesis. "We see no essential conflict between our common humanity and our distinctive Jewishness." A commitment to excellence, and to urge upon the American community the love of learning for its own sake, are two ideals, Lamm said, that are moral responsibilities for him and his administration. Dr. Lamm called upon the Government and its citizens to realize that the cost of education is high, but the cost of ignorance is even higher. In concluding, the new president of Y.U. pledged that his school will be the greatest center of Torah in the Diaspora, while remaining abreast of the wisdom of the world. He pledged full support to the state of Israel realizing that "our destinies are intertwined."

## Faculty Vote Next Week

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) given a chance to deal with the problems of the faculty without having to face a union.

The Board ruled in December of 1975 that a mandatory election take place in thirty days. The University, in an attempt to stop the vote or at least delay it, claimed that an election was impossible because of the upcoming winter vacation. The NLRB postponed the vote once more to February. It was then that an unfair labor practice charge was filed with the NLRB by Rabbi Louis Bernstein, professor at Erna Michael College, against the University, charging it, in effect, that the University aided and assisted Yeshiva University Faculty Association in light of the roles played by principal investigators in the organization and affairs of the YUFA. In its December decision authorizing a vote, the NLRB had barred "principal investigators," i.e. faculty members receiving grants from either the government or private sources, from taking part in the union, since they are supervisory personnel and part of the administration. The vote was once again postponed by the NLRB, this time indefinitely. Rabbi Bernstein, in an interview with THE COMMENTATOR, stated that his petition was not the cause of the suspension of the vote. "They (the NLRB) were aware of the 'principal investigators' and would have stopped the vote even without my petition," he said.

It was clear though, that the goal of the petition was to undermine the attempts to engender a union in the University and Rabbi Bernstein criticized the alleged benefits of the union. He insisted, he was in no way encouraged by the administration to file the petition for the purpose of delaying the vote.

After more deliberations, negotiations and hearings, the Bernstein petition was withdrawn. Meanwhile, a non-binding straw

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poll was taken among those who would be eligible to vote, and an overwhelming majority declared their favoring of a union. The NLRB then decided to have the vote this month.

Early last week the Governing Board of COMMENTATOR met with Drs. Weidhorn and Behrens, on the part of the faculty, and in a separate meeting, with Dr. Israel Miller, Vice President for Student Affairs, to discuss the effects a faculty union would have on the student body. Both sides in this conflict acknowledged that there are many problems affecting the faculty, but they disagree as to the remedy for those problems. One thing is almost for sure, there will be a vote on November 16 and 17.

# The Faculty Union: Exclusive Commentator Interviews

The following is a portion of a COMMENTATOR interview with Deans Bacon and Rabinowitz, and Dr. Socol on the proposed faculty union. Dr. Socol is the YU Vice-president for Business Affairs.

**COMMENTATOR:** If a faculty member had a labor grievance with the University, is there a third party he could go to, to settle the dispute?

**DEAN BACON:** We have a very clearly defined grievance procedure; any faculty member can take anything he considers to be a grievance to either his own faculty committee or to a University Faculty Review Committee; four or five cases have been so taken care of in the last two or three years. Grievance through union becomes a regimented process allowing no flexibility.

**COMMENTATOR:** Without a union, what hope do the faculty have of bettering their economic position?

**DEAN RABINOWITZ:** There is no question that faculty, as well as everybody else, is in a tight squeeze these days. The usual procedure has existed, and it has worked until now . . . there are faculty welfare committees, and they are empowered by their colleagues to meet with the University administration and to work out agreements. I've indicated before that this thing has been effective to the point where it has made the University do things it has not wanted to do. There exists a very well established procedure which has been used, which is now being used while all this is going on.

Unions don't generate money . . . eventually you go out of business. The other extreme is you negotiate. Legal assistance might make money a little tighter. We had a two year understanding with the faculty. The first year it was honored; the second year was contingent on "if funds are available" — unfortunately the funds are not available and we did not get the second part. What has to be dealt with here is the "False Messiah Concept" — union in City University was helpful only when money was available, but now they haven't been able to produce one single kind of benefit in spite of the fact that the Union Association in City University is probably one of the strongest unions in the U.S.

**COMMENTATOR:** What do other private colleges do, what other arrangements do they have with their faculty?

**DEAN BACON:** Most private colleges have not become unionized, but they have what we have here; they have faculty welfare committees . . . I am happy to tell you that faculty salaries have tripled since I have come to the college.

**COMMENTATOR:** The faculty says they want a more active role in choosing the college's priorities . . .

**DR. SOCOL:** . . . Certainly unionization won't help the governance of the University or the decision making process . . . I can say this: I will not sit with any union and discuss decisions within the institution; unions are employees and the board is management. The elected faculty members have not accepted APRAC's decisions . . . do you think they would accept the closing of Belfer? I can't ask the YC faculty by themselves to determine

whether we should open a law school or not. Firstly everybody only sees what's losing money elsewhere (and not in their own area) and also, no single unit of the University is profitable. So in essence you can point a finger of red ink at any and every operation . . . so only a body like APRAC can make determinations regarding the whole University.

**COMMENTATOR:** What about the retirement policy of the University?

**DR. SOCOL:** Some people today say it should be moved down to 62. A union will not have any success in hanging this. It's a bargaining point.

**COMMENTATOR:** What would

**COMMENTATOR:** Could you tell us what a union means to you?

**DEAN BACON:** The first thing we really have to understand, contrary to the claims that have been made, that the so-called Faculty Association is a union no matter how you term it. And you should not make a mistake about it . . . a union is a union . . . there will be losers and there will be winners, because that's the principle of bargaining . . . I am firmly convinced that the faculty will be the losers too. It might turn out that we will both be losers. A college is a unique kind of an institution, which I don't think lends itself for that

The following are excerpts from a COMMENTATOR interview with Dr. Manfred Weidhorn and Dr. Ralph Behrends, representatives of the YU faculty.

**COMMENTATOR:** The administration's position is well known — that a faculty union won't help the students at all. They say further that it won't help the faculty in the long run because the money just isn't there — if any money is to be made to increase the salaries it will have to come at the expense of other faculty members. What will the union do to help the faculty, how will it engender funds and how will it help the students?

**DR. BEHREND:** You know

put — some say about it — and then when you get down to the salary schedules there have been some tremendous discrepancies here in the University. We find members of the Jewish Studies divisions getting by far the lowest salaries. And why? Dr. Miller's famous explanation is that we have to be competitive with the other Yeshivas. Now we use that argument in Belfer, that if you want to keep a good faculty member, or attract a good faculty member, you have to have a salary competitive with the other universities in order to attract them. But that argument can't be turned on its head and say well, we can pay the lowest possible salaries to the Jewish Studies divisions because other Yeshivas are paying low salaries also. So what is wrong with this whole process is that the faculty has not been dealt with in a unified way on the question of salary. It's been usually done in a school by school basis and it ends up pitting, in a sense, one faculty group against another faculty group. I think that if the faculty at this University was unionized we'd feel like one faculty, not like a bunch of individual faculty from different schools in competition with each other. We wanted to speak with one voice and try to correct the situation and the inequities that have occurred in the past.

**DR. WEIDHORN:** Well, I'd like to address myself to the part of the question that the union will hurt the faculty members. I think one of our basic contentions is that the administration says the school has no money. I've been teaching here for thirteen years and I've heard that cry every year, but during the same 13 years, buildings went up, schools opened left and right. So in other words there is money; the only question is how it's being used. In the university-wide budget, faculty salaries take up 25 percent. We'd like to know a little more about the other 75 percent, where that money goes, how it is being used. The administration refuses to divulge any such information. They refuse to open their books — as far as I know it is the only school in the metropolitan area that does that. As for the students — and don't think that the students are aware of how much — confining ourselves right now to Yeshiva College — the quality of the college has gone down in the last few years as a result of the general way things have been happening. And there's a way of gauging this. If you go into Dean Bacon's office, or rather Mrs. Epstein's part of Dean Bacon's office, you find a plaque listing senior professors that each graduating class voted as the outstanding teacher of the year. You make an interesting discovery that about four out of five, or five out of six of the last professors in the secular divisions that have been so elected by the students are no longer with us. Now what does this say about the school that can't hold on to the very teachers that the students think are the best? And I think that's an important gauge of how the quality of the school has gone down.

**COMMENTATOR:** How is a union going to solve these problems?

**WEIDHORN:** I think that in the case of the faculty member (Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)



COMMENTATOR Editors smile before interview with faculty representatives.

the administration's attitude be now, without a union, to a work action by a faculty?

**DEAN RABINOWITZ:** Well first of all, teaching is obviously something which needs total involvement on both part of students and teacher. Even if you have a climate where work-stoppage is discussed, you're almost essentially destroyed . . .

**DR. SOCOL:** I'm old fashioned enough to believe that there are certain people . . . the physician, the Rabbi, who, whatever personal conviction, gives up some economic warfare weapons . . . because of his calling.

**COMMENTATOR:** There have been complaints by the faculty, that when they want to find something out, they cannot get any information . . . someone who might be getting rehired is not told till very late . . . don't you think a union might be able to help this kind of thing?

**DEAN BACON:** Not at all. Until someone hears otherwise, he must assume that he will be retired . . . A part-time person is appointed for one year and there should be no question in his mind that at the end of the year his appointment is terminated. And his reappointment can only be considered after the time that we have registration and we know we have a class for him . . .

**DR. SOCOL:** What really bugs me is that the faculty is cutting off its nose to spite its face . . . they themselves know that it's not going to help them much; it's gonna hurt them. For my role in the institution, it's much easier. A union, whether it's once in a year, two years, or three years you bargain out, you fight out what the ground rules are and from that point on, your day to day existence is much easier . . . you avoid any options to retire past sixty-five.

kind of a process which is involved in bargaining — which is connected with a union. And I think it makes sense in a business outfit where they can make money at the expense of someone else. In a university it's not a matter of someone wanting to make money to put in his pocket, or that of the President, or Chairman of the Budget Committee. We are trying to get something good with the very little money that is available to universities these days . . . and try to do things in the best interest of the students and of the college, and therefore a union actually wouldn't make any sense. It makes sense only in a public institution where legislature is attuned to unions.

**DEAN RABINOWITZ:** As far as faculty is concerned, I think that they have one basic motivating force, and that is economic. Unions don't bring in money, they can only cost you money. Even if we start out as the best of friends, and I do look upon them as colleagues and my friends, I don't know how long that can hold out when attorneys are involved. My flexibility as a Dean will certainly be decreased, in any kind of special arrangements that I have been able to do. The rigidity of a union framework precludes that kind of an arrangement. As far as students are concerned, students to date have been left out of the negotiating process and faculty salaries and working conditions would come up and the additional money can only come from increased tuition or cutbacks in the number of faculty. It's gonna come back to tuition, larger classes, different kind of work load, less services . . . It's gonna create three blocks. I think the union is the worst possible option for the faculty, for the community, Board, and the students.

the main reasons for the union were very widespread and weren't just simply a matter of money. It was the way the money was apportioned, priorities within the University. It was a question of governance of the faculty. In this school there is not one University-wide faculty committee which speaks for the faculty. There are committees like APRAC which have a small faculty voice. You have the council of graduate schools and you have the council of undergraduate schools. The council of graduate schools voted the administrators off the council — all except the vice-presidents and of course the deans — the deans were on there originally.

Other questions where individual faculty members have not been treated with dignity and with respect — and these are many different non-financial items. You know we call it an association and technically under the National Labor Relations Act it is a union — but the reasons for its existence go far beyond just the question of monetary reward and fringe benefits.

Important questions like pension plan or the health care package — they have now instituted a new health care package which for the first time the administration has allowed the faculty to vote on whether we wanted such a new health care plan or not. The same thing should apply to the pension benefits, after all they're kicking in the money for our pensions, shouldn't we have some say over it. When they decide they want to change it, and they were thinking of wanting to change shouldn't we have some input over it since it's actually our money?

Well, you know, these are beginning to approach questions of monetary matters — but it is a question of our having some in-

## The Upcoming Vote

On November 16th and 17th the faculties of the five undergraduate schools, and Belfer, Ferkauf and Wurzweiler graduate schools will be voting on whether to form a collective bargaining unit. The history behind the vote is a complicated one, often characterized by sharp words on the part of both the faculty and administration.

The faculty believe that they have not been treated with dignity and need this union to open a direct channel of communication with the administration — to express their views and to provide a forum for them to participate in the running of the University. They contend that they will approach the collective bargaining table with moderation and sincerity, in an honest effort to help reorder Yeshiva's priorities and to better the University. Financial arrangements are to be only one of the many points raised. The school, they say, is being run with a business-management attitude, which has left the faculty with no future security at Yeshiva; their pleas have not been heard, their questions have not been answered and they feel they have nothing to lose — and everything to gain by forming an association. The faculty further argues that their welfare committees have been ineffective because they have been easily disregarded by the people in power. Finally, they contend, an educational institution should be run by its educators.

The administration counters with equally convincing arguments. There is no money, they claim, and ultimately the funds for higher salaries will have to come either from increased tuition or from faculty cuts. The cuts will result in a loss of part-time instructors, with just a small core of full-time teachers remaining. The administration claims that in contrast to the amiable relationship that now exists between faculty and administration, a union will bring an industrial model to the university and the faculty will be treated as any other employee body. This will lead to ill-will between the parties and ultimately to strikes. Dialogue between faculty and administration will inevitably be reduced to battles between their respective lawyers. The administration further contends that the welfare committees and the existing processes are and have been effective. Lastly, they argue, Dr. Lamm should be given the opportunity to rectify the situation, and to implement new programs without the pressure a union represents.

## Special Status

With the strains of financial crisis evident throughout Yeshiva, it is interesting to note that one division of the University, the Bernard Revel Graduate School of Jewish Studies, has been left untouched by the cutbacks affecting the other schools and branches. This becomes even more significant in light of the fact that BRGS, unlike any other of Yeshiva's schools, has never attracted a large enough body of paying students or any financial grants to warrant its existence. This singularity has not been offset by the minimal tuition recently imposed upon Semicha students, who had previously been excused from payment of fees. Revel students are paying far less for their courses than students in other graduate schools and even less than their undergraduate counterparts. Yet, at the same time, the faculty is being paid on a regular graduate school scale. These facts clearly indicate that BRGS is operating on a deficit.

Although it now has a new administrator and faculty, and despite a new schedule of courses, BRGS does not merit its unequal status in face of the University-wide cut-

The situation is an extremely intricate one. It involves such wide-ranging problems as health care, tenure, retirement age and salaries. Clearly, one cannot say either party is totally in the right nor that either has answers for all the problems. Nor would it be fair to censure the faculty who are striving for dignity and a livable wage, or to support the administration without full knowledge of the facts and figures (which are unavailable to us).

It is not possible for the student body to know with any degree of certainty just how the union will affect them within the foreseeable future. On the one hand, it is clear that if the administration is put into a position in which it is forced to raise faculty salaries, the result may very likely be tuition increases and faculty-size reductions. On the other hand, however, it may be argued that tuition levels can be expected to increase regardless, and that it will eventually reach a level beyond which it would be pricing Yeshiva out of the market.

Despite the administration's contention that a union will result in the firing of many faculty members, the unfortunate fact is that faculty cuts have already been effected throughout the University. A point will eventually be reached, with or without a union, that will represent the minimum number of educators required in an institution of higher learning.

Despite the dangers a union presents, institution of a collective bargaining unit here may benefit the students by raising the morale of the faculty. The higher wages that the union will offer may also attract new, high quality educators to our college.

If the faculty does opt for a union, they must always remember that their's is not an organization of dishwashers or handymen, but rather a bargaining unit of an elite group of individuals who have dedicated their lives to the dissemination of the highest ideals of mankind. The union must not be allowed to alter any aspect of the academic atmosphere of Yeshiva, and should not be so foolish as to make demands that will shake the foundations of the University. Should the teachers elect to forego the creation of a union at this time, the new administration must make a concerted effort to satisfy the just demands and grievances of the faculty. Regardless of the outcome, Yeshiva must not be hampered from fulfilling its function to its students, and the entire American Jewish community.

backs. Revel has experienced administrative changes in the past, without undergoing any significant changes in its relationship to the University and to the world of Jewish scholarship. In fact, the program has deteriorated according to many students, due to the enrollment of undergraduates in many of the graduate courses.

The need for advanced degrees in Jewish studies is quite limited. According to a recent YU public relations release, only 21 Hebrew and Jewish studies doctorates were granted nationwide over the two year period 1972-1974. Between September 1975 and June 1976, only four doctorates were granted by Revel, which had in the previous two years granted 60 per cent of the advanced degrees in this field. It is thus quite apparent that the demand for Jewish Studies Ph.D.'s is far from overwhelming.

With these thoughts in mind, the administrators of Yeshiva should be asking themselves why many college courses have been cut due to low enrollment, while BRGS is being allowed to offer courses to classes of fewer than six students and in some cases to even two or three. It is actually time for them to determine honestly the virtue of undue special status for a grad-

uate school which attracts almost no students to the University and certainly is no more necessary than any other of Yeshiva's schools.

## Uncertain Status

Few professors teaching in Yeshiva College have given of themselves and benefited the students as Dr. David Fleisher. After over three decades as one of the most devoted and capable professors at Yeshiva, Dr. Fleisher still offers his students the high standards of teaching and dedication that one is hard pressed to find at Yeshiva.

It is for that reason that we are concerned with the possibility of the administration's relieving Dr. Fleisher at the end of this year. Students are urged to sign a petition to be sent to Dr. Lamm supporting Dr. Fleisher's desire to continue teaching at Yeshiva.

From the Editor's Desk

## Hot Air



By RICKY EISENBERG

In their desperate anti-union campaign, the administration has raised the spectre of a university divided into two or three separate and selfish interest groups. One administration claim is that the various committees, consisting of faculty, student and administration representation, such as the undergraduate senates, the undergraduate and graduate councils, and APRAC, will be anachronistic when the dialogue between the different groups will be limited to the conversations between their lawyers.

When judging the validity of these claims, one must examine their basic underlying premise — that these committees are presently productive and successful in their roles as forums for meaningful dialogue. The failure of APRAC, in its three year history, to fulfill its charge of determining priorities and recommending future directions in the University, highlights the ineffectuality of these committees. A review of the business concluded by the 1975-76 Yeshiva College Senate illustrates the impotence of these bodies even more clearly.

The YC Senate passed no resolutions during last year's fall semester, partly as a result of the infrequency of its meetings, and partly due to the fact that the Senate began prolonged discussion on a business major. Only at the end of February did the Senate finally pass a resolution calling for the adoption of an economics major with a concentration in accounting. The Senate, furthermore, urged implementation of this program by the 1976-77 school year. With the exceptions of Rabbi Miller, Dean Bacon and Professor Silverman, who all abstained, all Senators voted in favor of this resolution which was later approved by the faculty assembly.

The only other business concluded by last year's Senate was the adoption of a resolution easing requirements for Hebrew exemptions. The Senate's resolution exempted students from Hebrew 1-2, if they had earned 650 or higher on their Hebrew Achievement examinations and passed a departmental examination, graded by a three man committee, judging only writing ability. The resolution passed the Senate over the objections of Dr. Asher Siev, Senior Professor of the YC Hebrew Department, who was permitted to sit in the Senate in a non-voting capacity although he is not a Senator.

Neither resolution passed by the Senate has been implemented this year. There are still no advanced accounting courses in Yeshiva, and the difficulties in earning an exemption from Hebrew 1-2 have not been ameliorated. Dean Bacon's decision not to institute the accounting courses is a de-facto veto of the Senate's resolution. While he undoubtedly has the power to ignore the Senate, Dean Bacon's action underscores a serious problem — can a body whose resolutions may be vetoed by one of its members be considered a viable organ?

The failure of the Hebrew resolution is also symptomatic of a serious problem. Although it passed the Senate by a wide margin, the resolution failed to pass the Faculty Assembly. The faculty's vote was the result of impassioned speeches by senior faculty members, including Dr. Siev, who, in not so many words, demanded of their fellow educator, "Will we let the students dictate to us how to run our departments?" The fact that this resolution, though initially introduced by students, was passed by a body with a non-student majority — a body in which such classifications as student and faculty are supposed to be replaced by the all embracing term, colleague, and a body in which all members share the common goal of academic improvement at Yeshiva College — was a positive trend in the resurgence of the once powerful Senate. The faculty veto of the Senate decision, which was the product of unwarranted and immature partisan sentiment, clouds the future of the Senate, all of whose resolutions must pass the Faculty Assembly.

While the Senate is a body domestic to YC, the strife between faculty, students, and administration, which has reduced our Senate to impotence, has also rendered all University-wide committees powerless. The presence of a union, clearly, cannot make the joint committees any more powerless than they already are. While the effects of a faculty union, in most cases, can hardly be overstated, as far as the University committees are concerned, a union may only be the difference between factionalized, dormant bodies, and non-existent ones.

# The Commentator

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## The President Speaks



# The Proper Perspective

By RICK ELFMAN

What a difference attitudes can make in the success of an event, a course, a semester, or an entire year! The fact that two people can attend the same event and participate in the same activities, yet one will enjoy the event and the other will detest it, means the time, the place, and even the activity doesn't guarantee success. Why two students can take the same course with the same professor at the same time, but one student lauds the course while the other ridicules it, implies there is more to a course than just being there. Finally, it is not uncommon to find two students who attended the same college, but differ drastically in their opinions of their alma mater. The difference in attitudes results from a difference in their perspectives.

For a student to get the most out of his school experiences (or the most out of his life) he must have the proper perspective. This is true for college itself. Yeshiva University is making great strides and advances under the new president, Dr. Norman Lamm. This institution realizes that to achieve this forward progress, a clear and full view of the present condition is needed. Without the complete picture, the next step we take may be in the wrong direction. Like three blind men who come upon an elephant, the first holds the tusk, the second reaches around a leg, and the last grasps the tail. Each has a different image of the elephant, and each will deal with the elephant differently, but only someone with vision can deal with the elephant properly. It is impossible for anyone to see the whole elephant at Yeshiva University by himself. The blind men, how-

ever, can pool their information of the different parts together, forming one complete picture for themselves. Thus, it is our function to support President Dr. Norman Lamm in his search for the true picture.

The most common interference in forming an accurate account  
(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

## The Inside Line

# Operation Snowflake

By TERRY RIFKIN



Switching from the sports page to the middle of the newspaper is a difficult task, but one which was made easier by an item that was recently brought to my attention and demands publicity. I know Bnai Brith is a bit out of the Yeshiva College mainstream (it is certainly not my usual concern), but one of their project is currently drawing national recognition. It is called Operation Snowflake.

Operation Snowflake is a community service project which asks Jews to volunteer to substitute for non-Jews on Christmas Day. They take over "non-technical jobs" in the Fire Department, Police Department, Municipal Agencies, and Hospitals. While this is generally a very admirable program, this year there are certain serious problems for the project. A quick check of the calendar reveals that this year, Christmas Day falls on Shabbos. The problem, therefore, is whether to ask Jews to volunteer for

work which requires violating the Shabbos. Bnai Brith has already done just that.

I checked to see what Bnai Brith policy is concerning Shabbos. The Director of Bnai Brith Community Services said, "We permit community service activity on Shabbos provided that it does not involve fund-raising." To avoid actually coming out in opposition to Shabbos, the leaders of Bnai Brith added, however, that "they will not provide free transportation for these volunteers."

Needless to say, there has been an outcry from Orthodox Rabbis across the country. As of now, the program has not been cancelled, nor will it probably ever be. The Bnai Brith attitude is that it is "safer not to have a flip-flop at the present time."

I could go on about this specific problem, but without belaboring this point, I'd like to explain what I consider to be the main issue. This Bnai Brith program is an example of the trend of many

non-Orthodox Jewish leaders today — be "best friends" with the now-Jew at all costs.

How long will this type of assimilation last? Do these leaders really believe that non-Jews respect us for compromising that which we claim to represent? I believe that respect breeds respect. If we respect Judaism, then the non-Jew will. But if we desecrate the Shabbos, our own day of rest, what do we expect the non-Jew to think of our religion? This "trying to fit in" attitude has led us nowhere thus far, and these leaders have no basis to claim that these things will change.

Let me give you an example of the opposite case. It's called Operation Sunflower. This project involves non-Jews substituting for Jews on Passover. But what if Passover coincided with Easter Sunday? Do any of you believe that a non-Jew would work on Easter Sunday (or any other Sunday for that matter), so that  
(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Contributing Thoughts

# Democratic Danger

By MICHAEL GOLDBERG



The muscle of the Jewish voter, enhanced by our electoral college system, was never so apparent as in this last election in which, according to the pollsters, the exiting Ford might still have maintained his Oval Office had the Jews of New York or even Ohio been so inclined. Although we have not as yet and can not foreseeably obtain the role in the system that our friendly General Brown ascribes to us, there is no doubting the influence that Jews do possess in this country. It is

unfortunate, therefore, that we have not as yet manifested any concern over two increasingly visible philosophies which tend to undermine our society while posing a special danger to the American Jewish community at large. These are the theories of pure democracy versus its opposite extreme, super-liberalism.

Hopefully, the reason for non-concern among our Jewish neighbors is that they have all espoused the tenets of BITACHON or unyielding faith in G-d. If this

were true however, their stand or lack of one would still be incorrect, for the idea of BITACHON does not obligate us to believe that everything will work out well or even not too bad. The damsel in distress, for example, tied to the railway tracks as the train is rounding the bend is certainly allowed the liberty to imagine what the ensuing future has in store for her. Her BITACHON only requires her to comprehend that whatever is to happen is directed to G-d and that she should



## The Fleisher Case: Dr. Socol Kicks That Extension Habit

not allow her fear to disorient her and allow herself to feel that somehow G-d has estranged himself from the situation. There is however no obligation on our damsel to thrust herself on the tracks or to be resigned to her fate; rather she is obligated to do all she can to remove herself from the path of danger. It is this same obligation which we share that forces us to look for danger signs in our society and to try to eliminate them.

There aren't too many political systems extant or drawn from history under which Jews have found respite from the vile of our haters. Democracy looks promising but even this doctrine in the extremes of the purest Jeffersonian blend or the brand espoused by the super-liberals can carry a dangerous threat.

Pure democracy models its theorem on the Jeffersonian farmer, pure of heart and deed, competent as well as unselfishly interested in the life and well-being of his neighbors and country. When this model becomes real, human frailties are forced into the equation; man is affected by his selfish interests, by his hates and prejudices. The system which grants him absolute power and control is in serious trouble. The minority which must rely on the  
(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

# Co-op Program: An In-Depth Analysis, School And Students Benefit Greatly

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5) college students, and not just against the freshmen.

found that in undergraduate schools with twenty or more students applying, the lowest grade

sary changes will be made, and that the Co-op program will be allowed to continue and flourish.

## COOP STUDENTS vs COLLEGE STUDENTS

Grade comparison in elementary courses; '75 - '76 academic year

The percentages shown represent the differences between the marks of the Coop students versus the marks of the college students. It is done in relation to the Coop students. In other words, if Coop students received more A's in a certain course, it would be represented by a positive percentage and vice versa.

	# of Coop students	# of College students	A	B	C	D	F
BIOLOGY 1&10R	35	178	-25.1%	-10.1%	+23.2%	+11.4%	-1.7%
BIOLOGY 1&10L	35	185	-4.8%	-2.5%	+10.8%	+0.2%	-1.1%
ECONOMICS 1 & 2	28	115	-9.8%	-3.4%	+17.4%	-1.6%	-0.9%
ENGLISH 1-1	70	169	-7.8%	-22.4%	+21.7%	+7.1%	-0.6%
HISTORY 1 & 2	25	58	-15.1%	+3.3%	+11.3%	+4.0%	
HISTORY 5 & 6	12	26	+11.5%	+7.7%	-19.2%		
MATH 1.1 & 2.2	56	226	-6.3%	+3.5%	+6.8%	+1.3%	+1.4%
PHILOSOPHY 1 & 2	18	61	-26.3%	+16.5%	+14.0%	-6.6%	-1.6%
PHYSICS 1 & 2R	2	158	+14.0%	+17.7%	-27.8%	-3.2%	-0.6%
PHYSICS 1 & 2L	2	163	+59.9%	-38.0%	-16.6%	-3.7%	-1.2%
POLI SCI 1.1 & 2.1	26	83	-28.0%	+19.9%	+12.7%	+1.4%	-2.4%
PSYCHOLOGY 1 & 2	38	122	-4.6%	+2.6%	+14.1%	-2.3%	-4.1%
SOCIOLOGY 1	12	44	-15.9%	+9.9%	+6.8%	-4.5%	-2.3%
SPEECH 1	69	230	+1.8%	-5.5%	+4.6%		-0.4%
COOP TOTALS	428		28.0%	36.7%	28.3%	5.4%	0.7%
STUDENT TOTALS		1818	37.6%	38.0%	17.3%	3.7%	3.4%

After analyzing these statistics, it should be obvious to all that the Co-op students are certainly performing adequately. Rabbi Weinbach said, "We don't expect them to be better, we expect them to hold their own — and they are."

Generally, Co-op students are satisfied with the program. The most serious problems they encounter aren't even academic ones. For instance, Co-op students are forced to stay in the high school dormitory, with its imposed restrictions and curfew. Since they are carrying college subjects, they feel that certain freedoms should be allowed them. Another prob-

lem is the long distance travel for Brooklyn students. It has become so prohibitive that last year, five students transferred to MTA in order to attend Co-op. These minor complaints are overshadowed, however, by the head-

inflations were at Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yeshiva. Apparently, we are in good company. This survey, therefore, disproves the general feeling that

The YCSC Student Directory will only include the names of students who have registered. If you have not yet done so, fill out a form in the Registrar's office.

YC students have regarding Co-op. Dean Bacon, though originally opposed to the Co-op program,

## COOP STUDENTS vs FRESHMEN FALL, 1975

	FRESHMEN	COOP STUDENTS
# of Students	242	79
Average # of Credits	Normal program is 16 1/2 credits	10.354
Median Grade	3.125	2.846
Average Grade		2.837
# of Students with 4.0 index	15 (6.2%)	5 (6.3%)
Dean's List 3.8 - 4.0	25 (10.3%)	5 (6.3%)
Dean's List 3.6 - 4.0	59 (24.4%)	10 (12.6%)
Dean's List 3.4 - 4.0	82 (33.9%)	14 (17.7%)
Students between 3.0 & 4.0	1.2 (58.7%)	38 (48.1%)
Students between 2.0 & 2.99	84 (35.0%)	35 (44.3%)
Students below 2.0 (probationary level)	16 (6.6%)	6 (7.6%)

lem is the long distance travel for Brooklyn students. It has become so prohibitive that last year, five students transferred to MTA in order to attend Co-op. These minor complaints are overshadowed, however, by the head-

now feels that it is here to stay. Rabbis Weinbach, Finkelstein, and Zuroff are also solidly behind the program. Dr. Arthur Hyman, University Professor of General and Jewish Philosophy, also stated he was in favor of Co-op. However, he qualified his approval with a few suggestions. He felt that on the basis of his experiences, for the more advanced courses, Co-op students should be screened and interviewed by the heads of the departments to determine whether they are ready for that particular course.

Now that the Co-op system has been smoothed out at YC, what does the future hold in store? There is talk of the possibility of beginning Co-op at other yeshiva high schools. The major problem is transportation.

We feel that the immediate future will definitely bring growth. We hope that any neces-

The YC Rifle and Pistol Team will be shooting in competition with other US colleges this fall. The competitions will be run through the NRA's Washington offices. For info, see Glenn Schwartz, M512.

start which all the Co-op students obtain.

The major criticism by the YU students is their claim of inflated grades. But this does not bear out. In a survey done by Albert Einstein College of Medicine, it was

# Semichā Student Makes It In Show Business, John Krug Proves It Can Be Done

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 2) ries. He explains that the entire philosophical basis of Yeshiva University is Torah Umadah — one of synthesis, and it is a philosophy he would like to follow. He expresses great concern over the fate of our Jewish youth and over the rapidity with which we are losing them to such groups as Hari Krishna and Moon. He sees his theatre work as an informal means of communicating with Jewish youth in a type of setting to which they will be responsive.

John began fulfilling this desire to attract "lost" Jews, two summers ago, when he took part in a teenage production of a 1968 Broadway musical, "The Education of Hyman Kaplan," presented at the Jewish Community Center of Washington D.C. "We designed and built the set from scratch, and the kids all had a chance to participate. Together, we studied photographs about the lower East Side of New York (where the play takes place)," he said. The Jewish students began questioning him about Jewish culture, and "suddenly, we

were into Jewish psychology, theology, and history, without the kids even knowing they were being taught," John explained with a sense of great accomplishment and excitement in his voice. "I don't know how many of the kids will remember how to angle the lights to eliminate the shadow in the set, but they will remember the things we discussed about Yom Tov, Shabbat and tefillin," he added. This summer John participated in yet another outreach program as part of a small group of Yeshiva students who traveled to Australia and New Zealand to conduct seminars with Jewish youth.

As for his future, John is certain of his lack of desire to become a "pulpit-holding rabbi." He pointed out that "unfortunately, in many instances, such a rabbi has his hands tied because of politics, and so on." He also explained that Jewish youth is turned off by the traditional image of the rabbi "with a dark suit and a monotonous delivery." Although he recognizes that there are many who would frown on his innovative educational techniques, his faddish clothes, and his participation in the theatre, he emphasizes that these innovations appeal to youth and that they are intended to slacken the pace with which young people are being lured away from the Jewish faith.

## Interviews . . .

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5) who is sort of dangling now, she was up for tenure and was left . . . to turn in the wind until the very last day of the school year. She was just treated in an abysmal fashion. The same was also true of another faculty member who has given perhaps more hours of his own time than anybody else. I think you all know who I mean — the Dramatics Society — and the way he's been treated is just unbelievable. In other words, the administration operates in a very aloof, authoritarian fashion, treats the faculty the same, as sort of the hired help here — and the morale, therefore, is very bad and not only because of salaries, but for this general contempt that we feel for administration.

BEHREND: I'd like to add on that there seems to be happening within universities all over the country that there is a group of industrial managers with an industrial management philosophy. They're not professors who decided to go into administration — giving up on doing teaching and research as it was in years gone by — but it's a new group of people who do not have actual academic experience, who come in as lawyers or business majors or something like this and come in and run the university as a business. It's becoming a concept that somehow, education is a business and that you have to deal with it in business terms; namely you have to talk about faculty-student ratios, cost per credit hour, and things like this. They'd like to have the flexibility of a person in business — when some segment of the business isn't profitable that you then should immediately get rid of that segment and put your resources into something that is profitable. Now historically the universities have tried to teach students the important things whether the students in fact had a fashion that they no longer could do one thing at one time. It still was felt that in the universities that you have to get a broad education — and you can't just go after the money-making courses. You have to have a broad education. That doesn't quite fit

with the business management concept of running a university. In addition to that concept is the idea that the administration become the bosses — those are the supreme people — those are the bosses and the faculty are the workers, and the students are the consumers, if you want to put it in those terms. It is completely at variance with the concept that a university is primarily the faculty and the students — and the administrative personnel are supporting services to the faculty and the students so that the teaching process can move forward smoothly — so that the faculty do not have to do routine administrative tasks and that they can devote their attention to teaching. I think this has a profound affect on the faculty and makes the faculty think that somehow things have changed for the worse, that they have no voice. However, they used to run the university — now they are in a position of being servants to a group of people who have taken on a business mentality.

COMMENTATOR: Won't a union just make this business mentality worse? Faculty, once they are unionized, will be like any other union in an industrial model in that they will simply be the workers and nothing else? Also there will be no more special treatment of faculty at all. Won't it be just a lawyer against lawyer confrontation?

BEHREND: Let me point out that there can be many different types of unions. All you need to have a union is to have a collective bargaining unit with people that can fulfill the requirements of the National Labor Relations Act as employees. Once you have that, you have a union and then it's up to the individual members to decide on how they're going to conduct themselves. Here at Yeshiva this union is only made up of faculty members. The only outsider is a lawyer hired to keep us from falling into any legal traps. It will be the faculty who is speaking. That is the faculty of Yeshiva University. Its primary success is the success of Yeshiva University.

## YCSC Budget

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) give two Sunday afternoons a month to serve as big brothers to orphaned children in the neighborhood. Students are also being sought to provide information for Jewish identity centers in public high schools and colleges throughout the city. Mr. Krupka also stressed the need for volunteers for this program, which will be run in conjunction with the YU Community Services Division.

Council also decided that the half of the turkey raffle receipts which had already been earmarked for charity, shall go towards scholarships for handicapped children wishing to attend the University's winter seminar, a program which is also run through CSD. The money will be allocated by Scott Feld who has been working with these youths for years.

President Elfman announced that YCSC has received a response from the Office of Student Finances regarding Council's inquiry into the allocation of this past summer's work-study funds. The office stated that the students can help the office by handing in their applications earlier. A committee will be formed by Council to assist the office this coming summer.

President Elfman also announced that the YCSC intercollegiate Shabbaton will be held on December 4. Council has also acquired student discount tickets for all Cinema 5/Rugoff Theatres, and they can be attained from Councilman Novetsky in R222.

Finally, a proposal was passed to send a letter to the Presidential Planning Committee to consider moving student activities offices from the Student Union building to the Belfer building. One of the reasons given by the Council was a lack of security in the Student Union building.



# Positive Aspects Of Ecumenicism Examined; Improving Jewish-Christian Relations Stressed

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) the fact that historically, Jewish-Christian relations have been rather choppy with characteristic ups and downs. In his opinion, when the golden ages of Jewry existed in Spain, Italy and Germany in the 13th-14th centuries, the Jewish community was subject to a mood of false security. The Jews were in positions of importance only because there was a need for them to occupy those positions. There was never, however, any real dialogue or conversation between the Jewish and non-Jewish communities and when conditions deteriorated, the scapegoat theory allowed the Christians to point an accusing finger at the Jew. In Scandinavia, however, Rabbi Cole maintains, the Jewish community made tremendous inroads in the areas of dialogue and conversation. In fact, during the Second World War, the rulers of Scandinavia refused to allow any nation to dictate their domestic policy towards minorities.

Continuing his historical analysis of ecumenical direction, Rabbi Cole showed that, psychologically, World War II proved to be a turning point in Jewish-Christian relations allowing for the convening of a "Second Vatican Council." When people became acquainted with the ugly facts of the Holocaust, the whole world in a great act of atonement, supported and worked for the creation of the State of Israel. By the time the Second Vatican Council was convened in 1960, a certain awareness had been created; the Catholic Church was finally ready to address itself to the Jewish question. "However, the day has yet to come," Rabbi Cole reflected, "when the Jewish community will unify and produce a comprehensive document concerning ecumenicism. It is a great plus for the Catholic Church and a great minus for us."

It seems that the Second Vatican Council did provide concrete results. Soon after it ended, the Diocese of Brooklyn, the largest in America, decided that it would establish a Catholic-Jewish relations committee. Representatives came to the A.D.L. and sought assistance in the forming of an ongoing committee. The committee, which meets once a month, consists of six rabbis, six Jewish lay people, six priests and six Catholic lay people. This program, now twelve years old, is still functioning quite effectively.

## Snowflake

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 4) a Jew could have a day off for Passover? Is Easter Sunday holier to the Christian than the Shabbos is to the Jew? Apparently, it is.

Obviously, this column is being read by the wrong people. None of you would be guilty of violating the Shabbos, or more importantly, sacrificing your entire religion, to aid a non-Jew celebrate his holiday. The Bnai Brith policy of "we made a mistake this year — it won't happen again" sounds too much like the child caught with his hand in the cookie jar for the tenth time. Sure, it won't happen again, until the next time.

It is, therefore, our responsibility, firstly, to reinforce our own commitments, and then proceed to go out and strengthen others.

Neighborhood programs were also established in Canarsie and Flushing, to attempt to solve local ecumenical problems and both have been quite successful. With no professional help, the Flushing community put together a local newspaper, *Project*, which concerns itself with all kinds of programs and problems in the area of Christian-Jewish relations. Four community events are scheduled each year. One such event, involving the presentation of a lecture on the Dead Sea Scrolls by an expert in that field, attracted over a hundred Flushing residents.

Such groups have been helpful in solving problems. Last month, a Canarsie synagogue was desecrated and vandalized by a youth gang. The entire community, including the Catholic residents, was infuriated. With both sides cooperating with the police, the perpetrators were quickly apprehended. The significance of this event is that through the Canarsie Christian-Jewish Council the Catholics expressed their concern and offered their assistance — a course of action that might not have been pursued twenty years ago.

In the area of Jewish participation in ecumenical programs, Rabbi Cole indicated that it was the liberal Jewish community that did the original outreach to the Christian. At first the traditional Jewish community held back, but today Catholic and Orthodox Jewish concerns are overlapping. Two issues, abortion and aid for parochial education, have, in Rabbi Cole's opinion, drawn the two communities closer together and

## Vice Consul Visits YU

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2) group at the meeting with the Vice Consul. Levy is presently coordinating Israeli programs between Yeshiva and the Jewish Agency. Among others attending the meeting were Harry Skydell, YCSC Secretary Treasurer; David Kahn, News Editor, *Commentator*; and Shelly Senders, Vice Pres. SOY. Two new organizations on campus, the EMC Hebrew newspaper, *Hamashkif*, and the other Irgun Charot Aliyah, were represented by Marc Delman and Chaim Monde, and Steve Klitsner and Joseph Rothstein, respectively.

Galmar received his B.A. in Behavioral Sciences from Beer-sheva University in Israel and an M.B.A. at Farleigh Dickinson University in New Jersey. Although Galmar served in various positions in the Consulate, he does not consider himself a career diplomat. "I think this is an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with young Jewish people in the United States." The Vice Consul admitted that there were problems in the past in organizing a cohesive relationship between the Consulate and universities around the country. This situation, he said, was the result of poor organization and a lack of effective communication, problems which he is convinced he can solve. Although Galmar faces a great challenge in bringing a well-planned set of activities to college campuses for the purpose of promoting Israeli and Jewish interests, he is outwardly optimistic about the potential for success.

opened eyes on both sides. One can find many traditional Jews joining their more liberal counterparts in participating in inter-religious programs.

In response to a query on what would be the ideal state of Jewish-Christian exchange, Rabbi Cole feels that understanding and mutual acceptance, even though there are areas of disagreement, would be an inspiring situation. When both parties realize their needs and shortcomings, and pledge to work out their differences, the community can reap numerous benefits. "When no major business in the US will have anything to do with the Arab boycott," Rabbi Cole exclaimed, "then we will have been totally successful in Jewish-Christian relations."

Rabbi Cole conceded that the process is slow; for every five steps taken forward, two steps are taken backwards. What is being worked on today will not produce results for several years.

The ADL has attempted to eliminate religious biases. It has sponsored legislation designed to remove anti-Jewish material from the textbooks and curriculum of many non-Jewish parochial schools. This action hopefully will prove successful with the greater acceptance of the Jew and the Jewish position by the students in parochial schools ten to fifteen years from now.

"It is a very slow growth process," Rabbi Cole asserts, "but a process that has to be undertaken for the health of the community."

## Mike on Democratic Danger

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 5) system for its protection is even in worse shape.

One example of the problems of pure democracy is evident right here in our local midst. When the city first instituted the school decentralization plan a few years ago, the decision-making apparatus of the school system was considered too far removed from "the People." Thus, this power was transmitted to local school boards who were the representatives of the district electorate. While it is not our job to review the effectiveness of this system which has in many areas proven to be grossly corrupt and incompetent, it is our responsibility to understand how it adversely affects our Jewish minority. Jewish teachers and especially administrators working under the control of many lower-class Black and Hispanic boards have been met with increased unofficial pressures from a now official source, to vacate their positions, making room for more likeable although usually very much less qualified choices. These same school boards often-times appoint people to positions with the full knowledge and approval that they will further fan the flames of racism and anti-semitism by imbuing the youngest school children with their twisted ideology. It was this type of board, exercising the mechanics of pure democracy, that thrust a racist like Fuentes into power on the East Side. It is this type of system, in control of perhaps the most important social institution, the school, that continues to aggressively fight the ideas of tolerance that the Jewish survival here so narrowly rests upon. If this were just an isolated example, it would not be so disturb-

## Yeshiva Alumnus To Head Teacher's College, Adult Education Programs May Be Initiated

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2) tion. Some students attend Teachers' College after spending one or two years at Yeshive College or Stern.

The faculty members at TC are excellent, and many of them have been offered positions in the various YU schools in New York. Some of the instructors are rabbis of Los Angeles congregations. At present, all of the teaching positions are part-time. The administrators of the college include Dr. Stitskin, Dean; Rabbi Kramer, Director; the Board of Trustees to which Rabbi Kramer is responsible; and Rabbi Aaron Twersky, who has been involved with the administration of TC for a long time.

Teachers' College is in the process of changing its outlook concerning its "raison d'etre" and its goals as a Jewish educational institution. Rather than being a school which mainly trains Hebrew teachers, TC hopes to develop into a center of Jewish studies for Los Angeles and perhaps the entire West Coast. This, however, requires extensive exposure among West Coast Jewry, and unfortunately such exposure has not been forthcoming.

What programs are being proposed and planned to implement the college's change in outlook? Rabbi Kramer has suggested many new ideas and approaches. There must be additions to the current programs of courses at TC. Rabbi Kramer's hope is to have a full, one-year college program for students from Los Angeles who don't want to leave

home to pursue their religious education, or, for those who are willing, to, an option of following their first year at TC with Yeshiva studies in Israel and/or advanced standing at YC or Stern.

The yeshiva program at TC must be expanded. Space is no problem as TC owns a beautiful, spacious building with ample room for new classes. Enrollment in the yeshiva program must be increased, and a bais medrash must be established to generate a yeshiva atmosphere. To support such an expanded program, and for the general use of the college, TC's library collection must also be enlarged.

In the past, tuition at Teachers' College has been nominal. Now that TC is financially independent, the fund-raising structure of the school must be reorganized. One element which might be important in raising funds for the college is the successful establishment of the adult education programs.

The adult education programs will have a triple purpose. They will allow TC to become active in the Los Angeles Orthodox community, to publicize itself and its activities, and also to raise much needed funds. Initially, Teachers' College would be serving the Jewish community on a purely academic basis, but these programs could conceivably open the door to a multi-faceted community services organization which would provide a major unifying force for Los Angeles Orthodox Jewry.

ing. Unfortunately, however, the increasing trend in city government is to proliferate this rule of thought. Poverty boards, for example, localized under the Council Against Poverty (CAP), provided in its first program year a total \$41,195,634 to serve New York City's poor; of this one half of one percent was allocated specifically to Jewish programs. Somewhere along the line the Jewish population is being cheated.

The answer to the problems inherent in the weakness of the model pure democracy cannot and should not be answered by advocating the other extreme, super-liberalism. Here the rights of the individual are protected to the point that this half-witted doctrine harms not only society but the individual himself.

My first experience in this area was one of being enamored as a junior high school class president with a lecture from the NY Civil Liberties Union, who informed us of our wide ranging rights as students. It wasn't until later that I realized the dangerous effects of this philosophy that had cemented itself into law.

While I was in the habit of carrying peanut butter sandwiches to school (with jelly when things got really exciting), others were bringing in, almost openly, a large assortment of pills, grass and even heroin powder. The kids who were buying weren't all from "the bad guys"; some were friends. I still remember running into the assistant principal's office after meeting a tearful friend whose sister had just OD'ed. I naively demanded to know how come the pushers were never touched although their identity was common knowledge. There

was no answer except the law that stopped officials from searching a student in school before his parents had time to show up with a lawyer. In the meantime, any trip to the bathroom was all that was needed to flush away the evidence. The super-liberals had exasperated the situation and little could be done.

It is this type of mentality, so eager to protect us as individuals that overzealously does more harm than good. No one needs to be pointed out the fallacy in a system that protects the crimi-

Donald Deitch, head of Pollack Library, is looking for two work-study students to serve from 10:30-12:00 pm. With these students, the library will be open until midnight.

nal while it terrorizes the citizen. Thus, the decline in authority sponsored by these well meaning half wits is as equally dangerous as it shakes the very foundations of a society and a system that we have grown to rely upon.

Although I would hesitate to consider myself a harbinger of disaster as I have neglected to make mention of a doom date, there is no reason why a powerful, concentrated, politically active Jewish voice should not direct its attention to rising trends that produce unfair, if not downright dangerous results. The same strength that can topple presidents can surely knock down the rising bastions of racism and instability that are threatening our very survival.

## Reverse Discrimination Reconsidered, Affirmative Action Program Indicted

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3) ed by reverse discrimination.

In the educational sector, the entire affirmative action controversy has been fueled by the current status of university placement spots. Reserving places in schools for members of minorities, inevitably posing different requirements for admission is an extremely volatile issue because of the extremely limited number of positions open in professional and graduate schools. Joy Meyers, Assistant Director of the ADL's Law Department, summed up her organization's position in this area: ". . . there are other criteria and considerations a school could and should use — besides grades, to decide who they want to admit; the point we are making is that these criteria should be applied evenhandedly, regardless of race, and that people should not be admitted who are either unqualified or much less qualified than other people."

Although admitting that a number of minority groups have suffered inadequate educations and a general lack of motivation

tioned several advantages for society through affirmative action programs: the promotion of domestic tranquility via the creation of a stable educated black middle class, and the achievement of a more just allocation of resources, goods, and benefits. Mr. Greenberg contended that merit should not necessarily be the only standard used to select persons, pointing to areas where seniority and veteran status often are more important.

Just as he feels there are good, bona-fide reasons for such preferences, Mr. Greenberg feels that affirmative action preferences are not to be condemned. "I don't think it's wrong to give preference to a black who comes from a deprived family if you realize this is going to right a wrong that he has suffered historically and also enable him to raise a family on a new level . . . I think that it's a method of selection based upon a variety of facts that one takes into account when making a selection."

The student who has worked hard and achieved a high aca-

by Kenneth Hupart, a white applicant claiming that he, and several others, were rejected from the City College Center for Biomedical Education because of reverse discrimination. The suit sought admittance for the plaintiffs to the program, as well as damages and counsel fees. The U.S. District Court ruled that "intentional racial discrimination" has been committed, ruling that the plaintiffs were to be admitted. However, the case was not decided on the basis of the invalidity of affirmative actions programs, despite a misleading ADL press release to the contrary, and was therefore not a true victory for the anti-"reverse discrimination" forces.

In September 1976 in the case of Bakke vs. The Regents of the University of California, a 6-1 decision was handed down, holding that the equal protection guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment apply to Whites as well as to Blacks, and that Whites must be afforded the same degree of protection against discrimination as is provided to blacks. The plaintiff, Alan Bakke, sued for admission to the University of California Medical School on the grounds that the school's racial scheme — the setting aside of 16 out of 100 available spots exclusively for minorities — violated his constitutional equal protection guarantees.

The court concluded that for a racial classification to survive judicial scrutiny, it must be shown to serve a "compelling state interest." While the court assumed that the aims of the University's quota system, i.e. to integrate the student body and improve medical care for minorities, were designed to meet such criteria, it felt that the school should have been able to develop a more reasonable method to achieve the state's goals. To quote the Court, "Originated as a means of exclusion of racial and religious minorities from higher education, a quota becomes no less offensive when it serves to exclude a racial majority . . ."

Thus, it appears that the issue of affirmative action will be decided by the courts, with such cases eventually reaching the Supreme Court. It is only ironic that the liberal Jewish forces who battled for equality in the sixties find themselves pitted against Black civil rights groups over the same issue of equal rights. The affirmative action argument is an often bitter struggle between the different forces within America, yet the end is not in sight. Meanwhile, the debate goes on.

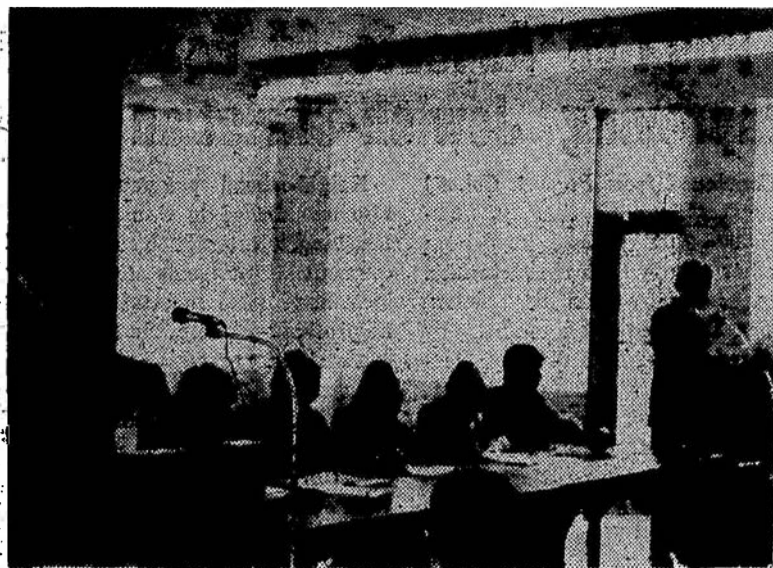
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Representatives of Carter (left) and Ford (far right) attempted to sway YC voters in a debate sponsored by the Political Science Club two weeks ago. President-elect Carter's representative apparently won.

## The Proper Perspective

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 2) of an event, a course or the college is the "preconceived notion." A preconceived negative attitude could turn a well planned event into a disaster. A preconceived notion that a course is a breeze, thereby making it his most difficult course. Loathing a college before you enter may cause you to leave even the best of colleges. There are certain reliable sources for information about events, courses, or colleges, but the best source is one's own experience.

One or two bad experiences are also likely to distort the whole picture. A student must realize that every person and every institution has faults and makes mistakes. In such cases, the students shouldn't work against a fellow student, a faculty member, or an administrator, but rather work with these people to iron out their differences and correct their errors. Let us not forget the total product, Yeshiva University, a top notch college that offers a rare and unique blend of education. Often a bad experience is the result of a lack of communication or an incomplete view of the circumstances. One

major reason for this inadequate view is that people are generally concerned with themselves, and rightfully so, but sometimes too much, to the exclusion of others. The head of a department, the president of a student council, or the president of the university has the task of bringing about the greatest good for the greatest number of people without tyrannizing the minority, and at the same time, he must do this with limited resources. Students, faculty and administration should have consideration for and faith in their leaders, who have the more complete picture. The leaders in turn have an obligation to clarify the picture to their constituents.

Once the proper perspective exists, we can then properly advance. For the school or an individual to advance, it is also necessary to have positive idealism tempered by reality. Complete cynicism, coupled with solely negative analysis destroys the college. Pure idealism without constructive criticism leads only to disappointment. Let us, therefore, move ahead with a clear purpose, an awareness of the obstacles, and an appreciation of our fellows' talents.

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due to the injustices of society, Mrs. Meyers still insists affirmative action programs are not warranted. "There are many ways of attempting to rectify the situation short of the very drastic method of having individuals bump other individuals who may be better qualified . . ."

Mrs. Meyers emphasized that the ADL is against racial discrimination, of any form, citing as an example a brief filed by the ADL on behalf of black children who were excluded from white private schools set up in the South in order to avoid integration. "We are still against racial discrimination" she insists, "We just think that one particular aspect of the so called remedy has gotten out of hand, and is equally insidious towards individuals who are being shut out for reasons they have nothing to do with (i.e. race) . . ."

Mrs. Meyers affirmed, "The individual who doesn't get into medical school because he's white is being just as badly treated as the individual who doesn't get in solely because he's black; it's wrong for one it's wrong for another."

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund views the issue of affirmative action in a social and historical context. Their belief is based on the view that the educational system in our society does not serve any single purpose, but rather a total range of purposes. Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc., explains, "I would say that one of the purposes that it serves is to train leaders . . . in a way that would compensate for injustices which occurred in our society in the past."

As an expression of the values of the community, the educational system "should do something about righting the wrongs which the community itself inflicted in the past." Mr. Greenberg men-

dem standard is certainly due very substantial consideration for admission, Mr. Greenberg agrees, but other factors must also be taken into account, i.e. that society must work to achieve "a certain social justice." This concept of social justice can be connected to society's value system, according to those favoring affirmative action. If one allows a descendant of a slave and share-cropper family who is from the ghetto to be admitted with X grade average, while an affluent white student from suburbia must have a higher average, are we really being unjust? As Mr. Greenberg puts it, "You tell me by what standard a person with higher scores ought to go to school . . . to reward him because he was fortunate enough to be raised in a family that gave him certain values and made him more interested to learn, to reward him because he was raised in a community where things were peaceable enough so that he could concentrate on his school-work?"

Two court cases have recently dealt with the issue of affirmative action. On August 17 of this year, a class action suit was brought

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## Tennis Club Sets Schedule

The tennis boom that has swept the country for the past few years has finally hit Yeshiva College. The YU Tennis Club, led by Captains Philip Rosen and Judah Rhine, is beginning the current season with high hopes. Since it is a first year team, it is being called a club. Hopefully, in the near future, the Yeshiva sports program will include this new team, as a viable athletic member. The schedule is currently being arranged, and it will be a difficult one.

A tennis match consists of 4 singles matches and 3 doubles matches. There will be approximately 5 matches played during the fall and 7 or 8 during the spring. Our tennis club has missed the fall schedule but is preparing a heavy spring schedule. Leading the way for the singles squad are Capt. Rosen, Nathan Rosenblatt, Mike Weiss and Sheldon Small, while the doubles group is led by Capt. Rhine, Freshmen Jeff Bernstein and Jay Dolitsky, Chaim Gettinberg, Victor Schnitzer and Harry Skydell. All of these players distinguished themselves in tryouts. Also playing for the team, are Berry Stahl, Mark Cooper, Dave Kahn and Robert Rosenbloom. The Yeshiva Tennis Club will play all of its matches on the opposition's courts, because Yeshiva has no courts of its own. Coaching the club will be Professor Arthur Tauber, of fencing fame.

## Tauber Looks At The Coming Decade Hopes Seen For More Sports Funds

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 3) the Yeshiva University family be increasingly recognized as an essential part of Yeshiva's plans for the future."

Another problem concerns the lack of any active recruitment for the varsity teams. Most of the varsity members had only limited backgrounds in the sport which they now pursue. The coaches therefore have to devote an inordinate amount of time strictly to fundamentals rather than to advanced technique during practice. This problem is most seriously acute in fencing where most

of the team members had never fenced before they entered Yeshiva. David Brusowankin is working to remedy this situation by training some high school students in the art of fencing. This will provide these students with some experience before they enter Yeshiva College.

Lack of student support of the physical education department has also hindered its growth. In the past, few students actually attended the varsity events. This year, the nearby George Washington High School basketball court has been renovated at great

expense, so the Maccabees can play near the campus. Professor Tauber hopes that with extensive fan support, the Maccabees can return to the success which they enjoyed in the previous years.

Professor Tauber has high hopes for the future. He foresees within the next decade the building of the long awaited student activities center. Professor Tauber envisions a field house that would contain facilities for golf, volleyball, tennis, exercise rooms, saunas, a universal gym, as well as facilities for our present varsity teams which now compete in inadequate locations. This field house should also include provisions for the dramatics society, art galleries, as well as a Yeshiva Sports Hall of Fame.

For any university to be successful, a viable sports program is necessary. The Yeshiva athletic program has produced limited success to date. The Presidential Planning Committee must recognize the importance of the Health and Physical Education Department and plan for its future.

## YHI Expects Good Season

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 5) en Brown is the only returning player. Lack of organization was the juniors' most pressing problem, but with a few more games, it will improve. One of the team's stars is forward Mark Breslow, one of the quickest men in the league.

The seniors, veterans of the league, started in traditional fashion. Judah Koolyn, the highest scorer last year, had five goals and one assist in the seniors' first game. Zvi Friedman has returned to the team on defense. The seniors played as last year, very organized and very tough.

This season will undoubtedly have many high scoring games, as there are no superior goalies in the league. The seniors are the obvious choice to win the championship, but after losing in the finals of the last two seasons, they must reevaluate their style of play. The sophs are a weakened team, but definitely have a good chance of retaining their title. It is even conceivable that the freshmen or juniors can win the championship.



Fencing Team Coaches Marcel (left) and Tauber (right) with Co-Captain Budow (second left) and Captain Berko (second right). The captains will lead the sabre and foil squads to a fencing meet at Penn State University next Sunday.

### 1976-77 MACCABBE SCHEDULE

Sat.	Nov. 27	Queens College	8:00 PM	Away
Mon.	Nov. 29	Stony Brook	8:00 PM	Away
Wed.	Dec. 1	Mercy College	8:30 PM	Away
Mon.	Dec. 6	Dominican College	8:00 PM	Home
Thu.	Dec. 9	Pace University	8:00 PM	Away
Mon.	Dec. 13	Pratt Institute	8:00 PM	Home
Wed.	Dec. 15	Polytechnic Institute	5:30 PM	Away
Sat.	Dec. 18	N. J. Institute of Tech.	8:30 PM	Home
Sun.	Dec. 19	Brooklyn College	5:00 PM	Away
Tue.	Dec. 21	Lehman College	8:00 PM	Away
Wed.	Jan. 5	Kings Point	8:00 PM	Away
Sun.	Jan. 9	Hunter College	5:00 PM	Home
Mon.	Feb. 7	N. Y. Maritime College	8:00 PM	Home
Thu.	Feb. 10	Connecticut College	7:30 PM	Home
Sat.	Feb. 12	Drew University	8:30 PM	Home
Tue.	Feb. 15	New Paltz State	8:00 PM	Away
Sat.	Feb. 19	Cathedral College	8:30 PM	Home
Mon.	Feb. 21	Stevens Tech	8:00 PM	Home
Thu.	Feb. 24	S. U. N. Y. Purchase	8:00 PM	Home
Sat.	Feb. 26	KNICKERBOCKER TOURNAMENT		
Sun.	Feb. 27			
Mon.	Feb. 28	N. Y. Tech	8:00 PM	Home

Home Games at George Washington High School, 192nd Street and Audubon Avenue, New York, New York 10040.

### 1976-1977 BOWLING SCHEDULE

Nov. 14	Yeshiva	vs.	Baruch
Nov. 21	Yeshiva	vs.	Insurance
Dec. 5	Yeshiva	vs.	Ionia
Dec. 12	Yeshiva	vs.	Pratt
Jan. 2	Yeshiva	vs.	Queens
Jan. 9	Yeshiva	vs.	St. Francis
Jan. 23	Yeshiva	vs.	NSIT
Feb. 6	Yeshiva	vs.	Fordham
Feb. 13	Yeshiva	vs.	Stony Brook
Feb. 27	Yeshiva	vs.	Cooper Union
Mar. 6	Yeshiva	vs.	St. John's
Mar. 13	Yeshiva	vs.	Brooklyn
Mar. 20	Yeshiva	vs.	NYU
Mar. 27	Yeshiva	vs.	CCNY

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On the Sidelines

# The Championship Game



By LENNY PIANKO

The championship game of Yeshiva University Intramural Basketball will soon take place, with the supremacy of the school at stake. This game pits the experienced, polished, defending champion administrators against a young fledgling squad of educators. This year marks the first time in which the instructors have been able to reach the finals. In the previous years the administration has defeated their opponents in preliminary encounters, which averted the need for a decisive championship game. This game has attracted attention far and wide. From Las Vegas, Jimmy the Greek has established the underdog educators as slight favorites at 5-4 odds. The press has been keenly interested in this game, and pre-game coverage has been astounding. Over 150 correspondents from newspapers all over the world are expected to make their way to Washington Heights next week to cover the game.

Both teams were kind enough to grant THE COMMENTATOR exclusive pre-game interviews. In a meeting first with assistant coach Dr. Miller of the administration, the timing of the game itself was questioned. Rabbi Miller explained that this year his team was operating under a new head coach which presented certain difficulties. Coach Lamm and his players are still in the process of getting acquainted with each other. Coach Lamm has also instituted an entire new system of operations, and the administrators need more time to practice the plays in order to perfect them. Dr. Miller expressed hope that the educators would understand his team's position, and that the championship would be delayed for some time.

In a separate interview with player coach Dr. Weidhorn, and star performer Dr. Behrends, the instructors' viewpoint toward this game was elucidated. They felt that the defending champions had dealt unjustly with their squad in past years in preventing the playing of this decisive game, and viewed Dr. Miller's request as just another delaying tactic. Dr. Weidhorn expressed his team's desire to meet the administrators on the basketball court, and to settle all their grievances there.

By game time, both teams were sky high in their determination to win, and to become the dominant force in the school. During warm-ups the tension mounted. The coaches gave their players last minute instructions and reminded them that the game was being played on the antiquated Yeshiva College gymnasium where the ceiling was only 15 feet above the floor.

Dr. Weidhorn stood at center court for educators waiting for the jump ball against his opponent Rabbi Bernstein. They had engaged in many previous battles, and each wanted to be the decisive factor in this championship game. Finally the buzzer sounded and the game began. A leaping Dr. Weidhorn controlled the tap to his teammate Dr. Behrends. Rabbi Bernstein seemed frustrated in losing his first encounter with his foe, but hustled down to the other end of the court to play his usual tenacious defense. As Weidhorn took his first shot, Bernstein came out of nowhere to block the shot, and the ball was quickly passed downcourt to Dr. Socol waiting underneath the basket for an easy two points. The educators quickly brought the ball downcourt and Behrends connected on an outside shot to tie the score. The game continued in the close, deliberate style with each team matching the other, basket for basket.

At halftime the score was knotted 38-38, and each team went to its respective locker room to discuss strategy. As the players readied to begin the third quarter, a terrible accident occurred. One of the fans accidentally leaned against the fire alarm, and with the sirens sounding, great commotion ensued. The Colonel, with the help of his able security guards, was able to have the fans and players evacuated from the gymnasium without injuries. The opposing coaches then met and decided that under the circumstances the game could not be completed that night.

Who will control the school? The exciting conclusion will be highlighted in the next edition of COMMENTATOR. Stay tuned.

## Prof. Tauber Optimistic About Coming Year, Foresees Major Changes In YC's Priorities

By RICHARD ROSENGARD

Professor Arthur Tauber has been Director of Health and Physical Education for many years, and has been instrumental in upgrading our athletic program immensely. He has helped establish Yeshiva College's competitive varsity teams in fencing, wrestling, basketball and bowling; clubs for tennis and riflery; and intramurals in various sports. Professor Tauber has also been influential in transforming the health education requirement into something more than a mandatory course. Prof. Tauber is the devoted coach of the fencing team, and he takes an active role in advising all the other sports teams.

Professor Tauber has been kind enough to grant THE COMMENTATOR an interview concerning his thoughts on the Health Education Department. He feels that several problems are plaguing the athletic program here. The most serious threat facing his department is a lack of strong financial



Professor Tauber

# YU's Ellmen Are Looking Good, Victorious Season Is In Sight

The Ellmen, coming off the best season of any team in Yeshiva sports history, are hoping for a good season to follow. Due to the loss of last year's seniors Joseph Frager, Jeremiah Levine, Marty Bodner and Rick Shulman, the Ellmen are definitely not as strong. However, with the excellent coaching of Mr. Neil Ellman, captains Mitchell Merlis and Joel Schwitzer hope to lead the team to a victorious season.

Looking at the team's individual weight classes:

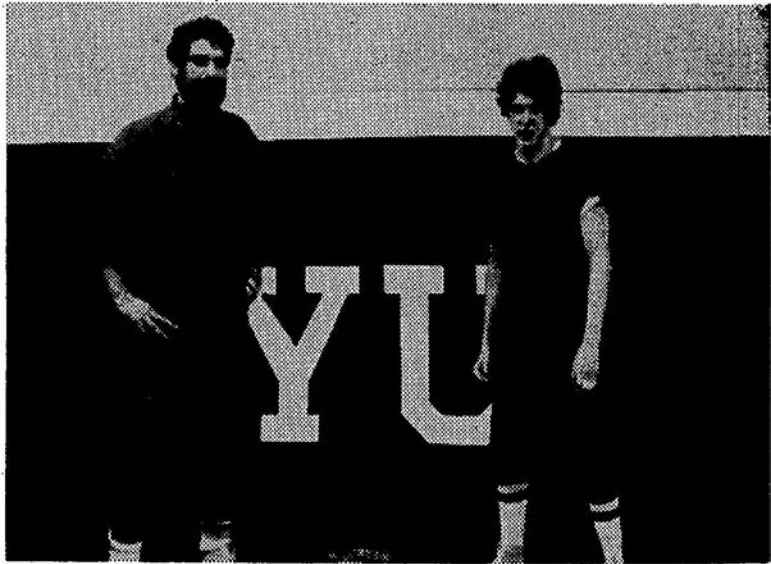
118--Israel Klein, coming off a 7-2 season, has improved much over last year.

126--Captain Joel (Herbie) Schwitzer, a better wrestler than his last year's record shows, is truly one of the team's finest and most dedicated grapplers. Behind Joel is Henry Orlinsky, a promising second-year wrestler from Brooklyn.

134--Senior Hoshe Mirsky and 142 Siegel, who both can go at either 142 or 134, are good veteran wrestlers. Mirsky, the team's only Senior letterman, and Siegel are both being relied on for very productive seasons.

150--There's a toss up in this weight class between Mike Lazarus, Danny Kaufman, Fred Carrol and Arnie Rogoff. All are young wrestlers with very limited mat experience behind them.

158--Former heavyweight Avi Schreier, who has come down to this weight class, is



Wrestling Team Captains Merlis (left) and Schweitzer (right).

All are strong and promising wrestlers but not of the caliber to replace Jerry Levine.

177--Captain Mitch Merlis. Anyone who is acquainted with Jewish sports knows of Mitchell: 8-1 during season competition; 5-0 during post season competition; winner of two post-season tournaments, winner of the coach's award. These are Mitch's statistics from last year. Captain Merlis is a credit and an asset to the Ellmen

## YHI Expects Great Season

By JOEL MAEL

The intramural hockey season opened this past week, and it appears to be a very exciting one. This year all four teams have the potential to be champions, a change from last year's non-competitive season.

The freshman team lost its first game to the sophomores, 5-3. The freshmen lacked coordination, but have many players who show potential. Defense was their only asset, as they were constantly blocking shots. They must improve their poor goaltending and anemic offense. Isaac Soibleman, the goalie, played satisfactorily, but was not quick enough to contain the leading shooters in the league. The offense did not attack or forecheck.

The sophomores did not resemble their championship team of last year. The absence of four starting players, Moshe Teller, John Kaplan, Joel Mael, and Ernie Roll reduced the team's efficiency. When Saul Grife and Barry Mael increase their scoring, the sophomore squad will be greatly improved. The sophomores' major problem is finding a goaltender.

In their first game, the junior-semicha team was swamped by the seniors, 9-3, but the score does not reflect the true caliber of the junior-semicha team. This team was totally rebuilt, as Steve (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

1976-77 WRESTLING SCHEDULE			
November 17	Manhattan College	Home	6:15 PM
	West Side "Y"		
November 30	Bronx Community College	Home	7:30 PM
December 6	Kingsboro Community College	Away	7:00 PM
December 9	Staten Island Comm. College	Away	6:30 PM
December 15	Brooklyn College	Home	7:30 PM
December 20	City College	Home	7:30 PM
December 22	John Jay College	Away	4:00 PM
	Brooklyn College		
	York College		
December 28	John Jay Holiday Tournament	Away	9:00 AM
February 9	Hunter College	Home	7:30 PM
	New York University		
February 15	York College	Home	7:30 PM
February 22	Queensboro Community College	Away	7:00 PM
February 24	Brooklyn Poly Tech	Home	7:30 PM

a returning letterman. Avi, a team manager, also hopes to be tough and competitive and will try to put it all together this season.

167--Another toss up, Nate Rosenblatt, Joel Mael, Saul Grife, and Chaim Levy all vie for the starting position.

and is expected to have a great season.

190--Alan Bell, an AAU weightlifter from New Jersey, is a good consistent wrestler. Alan will synthesize his brains and brawn for another productive season.

HWT--Zev Golombek and Gary Linder are both big strong first-year wrestlers. Both have great potential which must be brought out.

support. Professor Tauber explained that in the past, Yeshiva had many priorities, among them the support of graduate schools, libraries, dormitories, and laboratories, and it was therefore impossible to devote much money to the sports program. Now, however, with a new president and possibly new priorities, the Health Education Department should receive more money. In fact, Professor Tauber has submitted a letter to be included on the agenda for the next presidential planning committee. In effect the letter states, "It is vital that health and physical education facilities for (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

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