

Editorial —

The Presidential Planning Committee is currently undertaking an evaluation of every facet of our University. This body will soon present to President Lamm its findings concerning the merits and deficiencies of each program and department. The Committee will also compile a list of University priorities.

Although the PPC was to actively so-

licit student opinion, no effort has yet been made by the Committee in this area. As the official voice of the students of Yeshiva College, THE COMMENTATOR has undertaken the responsibility of analyzing each aspect of the undergraduate experience at our school, and of underlining the strengths and weaknesses of the various programs, as well as the needs of the student body.

Beginning on page four of this issue,

THE COMMENTATOR evaluates the concept of Liberal Arts and its manifestations in the philosophy and structure of our college. In addition to an assessment of Yeshiva College, the three Hebraic-studies divisions, the athletics program, the guidance office, and the broad scope of the extra-curricular activities have also been studied. We hope the Presidential Planning Committee will seriously consider this study when making its final report.

The Commentator

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NO. 5

Shabbaton Is A Big Hit, Many Enjoy Experience

By KENNY KLEINERMAN

The rolling hills of Washington Heights once again served as the site of Yeshiva College Student Council's annual intercollegiate Shabbaton held December 3-5th. Although hampered by a few minor difficulties such as poor publicity and lost bus drivers, it was a Shabbaton from beginning to end — forty-eight hours of ruach and liveliness, speeches and socializing. If the main objective of shabbaton organizers David Cherna and Joel Mael was to instill some ruach into a normally slumberous Shabbos atmosphere at YU, they succeeded. The cafeteria was filled to capacity several

times throughout the weekend and the participants in the Shabbaton — students from practically every major university in the City — listened to student leaders and Semicha students who gave short talks throughout the weekend. Saul Lieberman, another organizer of the event, remarked, "the weekend ran pretty smoothly, and achieved its goal of bringing to-

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Students enjoy the annual YCSC Shabbaton

Senate Decision On Senior Thesis

By JEFF KANTOWITZ

After much discussion and heated debate, the Senate, on December 2, passed a resolution by a margin of nine to four, allowing for the writing of a senior thesis to serve as an alternative to the UP exam, now required for graduation. The Senate also considered an amendment to restructure the requirements for graduation with honors from YC.

Student Senator Avi Moskowitz and Dr. Joan Haahr added amendments to the resolution, so that it was resolved that any senior who is required to take the UP may be exempted by his department chairman by writing a "senior thesis" in the field of his major. The thesis may be written as part of an advanced course or may be done as an independent Honors project. The subject of the thesis will need the approval of a sponsoring teacher and department chairman, and must show both an intensive knowledge of a particu-

lar subject, and a rudimentary knowledge of basic principles of the student's broader field of study. The theses may not be done before the junior year and must be submitted in completed form by the first day of the student's final semester.

The next order of business was an amendment by Mr. Bayme calling for a requirement of a senior thesis for an award of a bachelors degree with honors, regardless of the student's average. Mr. Bayme stressed that a thesis would bring out a student's creative and scholarly ability. Graduation with honors, Bayme stated, would no longer be based only on his ability to take exams.

Professor Silverman remarked that the honors of summa cum laude, magna cum laude, and cum laude could be awarded in another manner. He noted that there is a strong tendency among many other schools to assign percentages to the degrees of honors according to the grade point

Students Check Cashing Service Is Announced At Shortest YCSC Meeting So Far This Year

By JAY GRUENFELD

The Yeshiva College Student Council met December 1st in its briefest meeting so far this year to discuss several important matters concerning student welfare. Council barely managed to find a quorum, since many representatives were studying for mid-terms.

YCSC President Rick Elfman announced the establishment of a student check-cashing "office" to be run under the auspices of Parker's Cafeteria and the Office of Student Finances. The program will allow Yeshiva students to cash their personal checks daily during designated hours, Sunday through Friday from 1:00 pm-2 pm and 7:00-8:00 pm in the cafeteria, and at the Office of Student Finances, Monday through Thursday from 2:00 pm-3:00 pm. Mr. Elfman conceded that these hours may prove to be inconvenient for many RIETS students and said he would try to seek alternatives to solve any possible conflicts.

Several regulations including a twenty-five dollar limit and the presentation of student ID cards will be enforced.

Security Discussed

Representative Yoni Mozeson read a letter sent to council by Rabbi Israel Miller regarding Col. Marmorstein's refusal to share security reports with council. Mr. Mozeson told THE COMMENTATOR that YCSC wants to secure these reports "in order to determine a pattern of crime when no

real security is available and thus making provisions to protect students against neighborhood muggings, dormitory burglary and fraud."

Rabbi Miller's letter stated that Col. Marmorstein did not approve of sharing these reports with the students. He expressed concern over student safety and asked what YCSC "has in mind in being of help." President Elfman announced that he will pay Rabbi Miller a personal visit to discuss council's objectives concerning student security and safety.

In its first year, Mr. Mozeson further reported, the Student Safety Patrol which he heads played an integral part in making the YU area safer for students. During the week, about 35 students maintain a constant patrol by car and foot in the area of the

campus. The Patrol this year has been plagued with technical problems. Hundreds of dollars of radio equipment provided by the Police Department did not arrive in working order and the patrol, according to Yoni Mozeson, is still awaiting a new shipment of equipment, without which the patrol cannot begin. Among the work accomplished by the Patrol last year was the arrest of a 30 year old man who was illegally collecting money for charities he did not represent.

Chanukah Drive

A motion to allocate fifty dollars to the Dorm Committee was unanimously approved in order to enable it to run a Chanukah candle sale. The proceeds from the drive will go towards the seasonal tips for US Postal work-

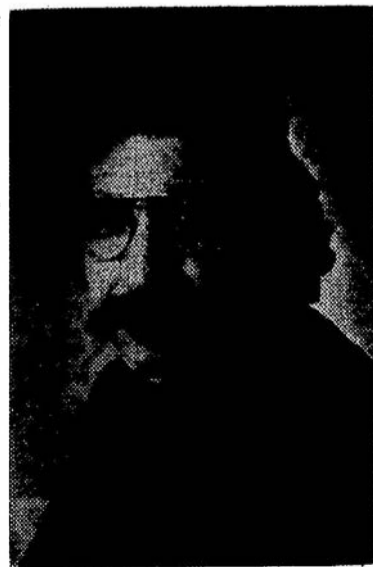
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Deitch Resigns Head Post; Mended Library Facilities

By SETH ARONSON

Donald G. Deitch, Acting Director of five of Yeshiva University's libraries, including those in Washington Heights, has announced his resignation. Mr. Deitch is currently working on his doctoral thesis and feels he can not do justice to his position while obtaining his advanced degree.

Under Deitch's direction, the



Donald Deitch — YUPR

libraries have undergone considerable change. Progress was made in many areas and many innovative projects were under-

taken. Before Deitch's appointment four years ago, the Library cataloging system was in total disarray. The Acting Director had a computer terminal installed which now produces twelve thousand records a year, a large number considering the number of staff members employed at the libraries. Mr. Deitch also paved the way for the installation of a Hebrew computer terminal which would substantially upgrade and bring national prominence to Gottesman Library.

Always keeping the students' best interest in mind, Deitch provided the impetus for several programs to make the library more useful and available to the student body at YU. Recently, Deitch proposed an idea to create a listening room for Pollack Library. This came as a result of a recent gift of two thousand record albums to the school. The Acting Director suggested paying for this listening room with funds from book fine money and was optimistic that this room

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The President Speaks



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By RICK ELFMAN

Let's get one thing straight. For whom is this university run? The maintenance crew? The administration? The faculty? No, for the students! Amidst labor contracts and union disputes, the students are unobtrusively pushed aside. Instead of "the quality of education" being the goal, it is tossed about as a political football to further the arguments for higher salaries on the one hand and for faculty dismissals on the other.

Does our faculty and administration really care about the students? Surprisingly, most do! Why is it such a surprise? — because many students encounter bitter teachers, frustrating delays, run-a-rounds (better known as passing the buck), and either cold shoulders, or tied hands. Are our administrators and secretaries really so callous? Wouldn't you be if you were quagmired with work and constantly being interrupted by persistent students? Are our students wrong in persisting? Did we forget for whom this university is run? Isn't it the job of the administrators and secretaries to answer pertinent questions? Does it take that much more to answer courteously? Do

Shabbaton Successful

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2) gether students from other schools for a good Shabbos experience."

Friday night's activities featured a short talk, given by Marty Gold, Morgenstern Dormitory counselor, on the role of the orthodox Jew in society. The activities were capped off with tea, cake, and zmirot in the cafeteria. Shabbos afternoon, in between Divrai Torah by Rick Elfman, YCSC President, and Harry Skydell, Council's secretary-treasurer, many collegiates, beckoned by a clear blue sky and a brisk December day, went for walks in Fort Tryon Park.

Getting to Saturday evening's activity of roller skating was something of a challenge for many students. Buses broke down, drivers got lost and many collegiates spent more time riding and waiting than skating. But a lively Melave Malka with music by Shema Kolainu ended the evening on a very positive note. The Shabbaton was a reunion for some, a chance to gain new friends for others, but for every student, whether from Barnard, City, NYU, Queens, Columbia, Brooklyn, or YU, a good, if not somewhat short, change of pace.

Organizers Mael and Cherna were both pleased and tired by the end of the weekend and if not for the energetic help of workers Henry Orlinsky, Eli Kahn, Saul Lieberman and Marty Lovy, the Shabbaton would surely not have been the success it was.

The Editor-in-Chief and Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR wish to extend a hearty Mazal-Tov to Mr. Jack Greenberg of the museum, and Mrs. Shirley Greenberg, the Registrar's office on their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

the students ask courteously? Are the students reasonably patient?

Are the teachers bitter about their salaries? Can you blame them? Can you pay them what you don't have? Do we have it? Can the teachers expect more from their students? Can the students with our double program realistically give more?

The liberal arts colleges across the country are currently undergoing intensive self-analysis. Are we any different? Do we want a liberal arts college? Is our goal to be professional? Do we need Greek? Do we want a business major? Do we know what's best for ourselves? Are we looking towards our future? Are we broadening ourselves too much? Do we want to specialize? Are specialists narrowminded? Can't we synthesize business with liberal arts as we do with Judaic studies and secular studies?

Students often complain that extra-curricular activities are below par, but — do our students have time for extra-curricular activities? Is a committee chairmanship just for the record? Are you on a YU team? How many of you never attended a team match? Are you the president of a club? Are you the only one who cares?

Don't you want an active student council? Is council representative of you? Have you ever approached a councilmember with a problem? Do you want student opinion to count? Must you study day and night? Is life a textbook? Have you supported your student council? Is your support in words alone? Has this year's council been successful? Was it because of you? If not, why? Is it too late to help?

The average student constantly faces this barrage of questions. Only through cooperation and a concerted effort will these questions be answered. Will you cooperate?

Israeli Shorts

By SAUL LIEBERMAN

UN November 25 — The General Assembly, by a vote of 90-16 with 30 abstentions, endorsed a report which recommended that Israel evacuate all occupied territory by June 1, 1977. The Security Council had rejected the report earlier this year after the U.S. vetoed it. Prior to the vote, Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog denounced the report saying that Israel "had no intention of committing national suicide."

Geneva November 29 — Prime Minister Rabin stated that only the Lebanese army should control the southern area of Lebanon bordering on Israel — the presence of Syrian or Palestinian armed units is considered "intolerable." He also called for an early resumption of the Geneva Conference for Mid-East peace, to be modified after the Helsinki talks.

UN November 30 — The Security Council agreed to renew the six month mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights. Despite a last minute attempt by Syrian diplomats to inject a political note in the renewal reso-

Deitch

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) will be operable in the near future.

When Mr. Deitch first took his position, he found rare books from the archives wrapped in newspaper, containing a high level of acid and thus rotting the books. Mr. Deitch not only saw to it that the books were rewrapped in acid free paper to preserve them, but also procured a grant of \$42,000 to establish an archives on the library's sixth floor.

In dealing with the problems found in the library, Mr. Deitch "attempted to avoid idiosyncratic approaches," and tried to coordinate the library in accordance with nationally accepted standards and practices. Mr. Deitch recently remarked how much he enjoyed working at Yeshiva despite the problems found here.

In an interview several weeks ago, Deitch told COMMENTATOR that Yeshiva's libraries do not receive sufficient allocations; the result, Deitch said, of not being a number one priority in a fiscally strained institution. "The libraries of many other state and private universities with the same student population receive much more in allocations and employ a greater number of personnel than do YU's libraries." It is "quite a challenge," Deitch remarked, attempting to run one of the major parts of a university when limited so severely by lack of funds and personnel.

The libraries hold significance for many undergraduates not only as a place for research and study, but as a means of employment. The number of students on work study programs in Pollack and Gottesman libraries ranks third after the cafeteria and athletic department in student employment.

The library's use as a study hall was aided by the successful recent measures of Yeshiva College's Student Council to keep the library open an extra hour each night. Students, therefore, are now able to study in a relatively quiet atmosphere till midnight. In comparison, Stern College's library is only open till nine o'clock.

lution, Israel, backed by the U.S., Britain, and France was successful in preventing any significant change from the mandate adopted last May.

Nairobi, Kenya November 30 — Israel, after two years of pariah status, has been reinstated into UNESCO. Related to the vote were two censure resolutions directed at Israel. One called for an investigation into Israeli treatment of Arab children's education in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank. The other censured Israel for continuing archaeological digs in Jerusalem, citing them as threatening religious sites. The language used was mild and was considered to be a small price to pay for membership. All other anti-Israel motions were defeated.

Eighty-five naturalized citizens and resident aliens have recently come under intense investigation by the U.S. Immigration Service for allegedly committing atrocities in Nazi-occupied Europe and then denying them in order to enter the U.S. after the war. Formal charges are expected soon.

Religious Hardships For French Jewry

By CLIVE BROWN

Quick . . . Which country has the fourth highest number of Jews in the world? Which country begins Shabbat at 11 PM in the summer months and finishes at 12 midnight? What was the site of the "Great Sanhedrin"? If you are completely baffled by the above questions perhaps you should be given a hint. It is not Sri Lanka. Rather, it is the country of France, the fashion center of the world and home to many hundreds of thousands of Jews.

In 1812, Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France, instituted the Great Sanhedrin. It was a body of Jewish leaders responsible for the religious well being of the Jewish community as well as serving as their official spokes-

rate in Paris has remained consistently high. At present it is over seventy per cent. In particular, the Ashkenazic community is slowly becoming extinct in its quest for acceptability within the French milieu.

Sephardim In France

Perhaps the only bright spark in French religious life has been the rise in immigration of North African Sephardim. Many Jews were forced to leave Algeria when she declared independence from France in 1962 after a bit-



Jews rounded up for deportation by French police (1943)

ter civil war. These refugees who later made their way to France, now comprise the majority of the religious element in Paris. They are an extremely active community with different clubs and activities which have helped strengthen the quality of Jewish life in Paris.

Yet, because of the circumstances of their arrival, many of these Sephardim are very poor and as a result, experience grave problems adjusting to the cultured French way of life. Although an extremely close knit group of people, they have been forced to split up to find job openings. With the breakup of the family structure, the religious life of the Sephardim has suffered. Many have forsaken basic halachic tenets, yet all seem to retain a vague attachment to the faith. Evidence of this Jewish spark can be seen in the large numbers of kosher establishments, restaurants and butcher shops. There is no philosophical rejection of the faith. Rather, religion is inconvenient for many and so the more difficult laws, like keeping Sabbath, have simply been discarded. As one can see, the problems of French life seem to have affected even the Sephardic Jew.

Although there are a few day schools and even a small yeshiva gedola, most Jewish children attend public schools where classes are taught on the Sabbath. The public schools close on Sunday and Wednesday and it is then that these children receive their rudimentary Jewish education. Many then go on to high schools and universities, taking advantage of the excellent French educational system to develop their professional skills.

Jews in France whether Algerian, Eastern European or na-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

Louise Wise Agency Provides Services For Assisting Unwed Jewish Mothers

By STEVE TENNENBERG

She may be a good friend of yours or possibly just a one time acquaintance. She could be just another Jewish girl in a crowd or maybe a cousin or even your own sister. Whomever she may be, she is confronted with a perplexing and almost insurmountable dilemma. She is unmarried, nothing uncommon or alarming among Jewish teenagers, but she does have one unique characteristic; she is pregnant. Twenty or more years ago this would have led to a very embarrassing and severe situation, but fortunately today, she is not that far away from help. If she hasn't heard about Louise Wise Services, she will want to find out soon.

Louise Wise Services, under the direction of Mrs. Florence Kreech, offers an entire gamut of services to both Jewish and non-Jewish unwed mothers. A beneficiary of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York and a member of the Child Welfare League of America, Louise Wise has expanded in the last 15 years to become an organization serving the community's total needs.

Opening its doors in 1916 as the Child Adoption Committee, the service dealt with the increasing number of young, Jewish unwed mothers who did not want or could not care for their new children. These babies were adopted primarily by Jewish families who couldn't have their own children. Until about ten years ago, the active caseload of Jewish unwed mothers was generally about 300 annually. Today, however, the needs of unwed mothers have drastically changed. Whereas, in the past, large scale maternity residences were necessary to house unwed pregnant girls, this need no longer exists. Most young unwed girls choose to remain at home or on their own during their pregnancies. As a matter of fact, the number of maternity residences in the New York area has dropped from twelve to only five. This drop can be attributed to the presently lax social mores regarding unwed

pregnancies and also the greater independence characteristic of modern young women. Louise Wise still maintains one of the five present maternity residences, (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

YU Press Keeps On Printing Despite Countless Cutbacks

There is, perhaps, only one department in YU which, in its field, is comparable to its counterparts in America's finest universities. It is world-renowned and has expanded at a time when most other departments in the University have curtailed services. Almost unknown to YU students, this department in that we publish minor thinkers." (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)



The late Dr. Belkin receives his book from Dr. Stitskin last year. — YUPR

is the eighteen-year-old Yeshiva University Press.

Founded by former YU President, the late Dr. Samuel Belkin, the Press has, to date, published thirty-eight books in the areas of Torah scholarship and Judaica. Although the early goal of the Press was to publish only works of Torah Judaism, typified by its first book, Dr. Belkin's *The Philosophy of Purpose*, a "best seller," the Press now concentrates on the works of minor Jewish philosophers Gersonides, Luzzatos, Falaquera), and dissertations on Jewish topics, such as its latest best-seller, *Japanese, Nazis and Jews — The Jewish Community of Shanghai, 1938-1945* by Dr. David Kranzler. (A review of this work may be found in the Book Review section of this newspaper.)

Although the Press has suffered the same financial strains that have hit all University departments in recent years, its annual production has expanded to five books. Dr. Leon Stitskin, head of the Press, explained that he has been able to subsidize the substantial production costs through foundation grants from Los Angeles, California, and Rochester, New York. In addition, the authors, who until recently did not have to pay for the publishing of their works, are now required to help defray some of the publishing expenses, although Dr. Stitskin says that they pay less than authors whose works are published by other university presses.

Dr. Stitskin speaks of the achievements of the Press with pride. "YU Press is quoted all over — it's recognized as an authority," he said. Citing the success of his policy of publishing articles in areas of Jewish philosophy, Dr. Stitskin said, "We stand out, and this is something that has been mentioned in Israel,

Pulling Teeth

The Death Penalty

By ROBERT BLASS

The right to die. This national spectacle has nestled into a nice cozy spot in the banner headlines of newspapers around the country. Gary Mark Gilmore's death wish has assured him history's sympathy and has remodeled criminal law.

Somehow I can't reconcile one of the case's most perplexing aspects, one that has seldom been discussed under the more urgent questions of legalities in the immediacy and irreversibility of the state's final decision. What were the circumstances leading up to the judge's decision? It would seem fairly obvious that Gilmore's ruthless, cold-blooded murder of two students has brought about the death penalty. But pronouncements of death sentences nowadays are like the prayers we offer up every day for the re-establishment of sacrifices in the Temple. Most Jews are skeptical of the latter possibility and most lawmakers view execution as a relic of the days of antiquity. They must, or Utah would annually update its death facilities. Surely a country as technologically progressive as ours can devise a means of execution far quicker and less painful than the rope or rifle. Justice has served the death penalty to execution in this country. The three who have sought it these past few weeks have successfully covered their tracks.

Their crimes are a matter of record, not of concern and, if I might draw a distinction here, each longs for death, not necessarily justice.

This episode upholds one of our country's sacred ideals, "justice is blind." Blind, maybe, but certainly not deaf. The courts have repeatedly upheld Gilmore's death wish, the defendant arguing, "I have accepted my sentence." This conjures up visions of Judge W. C. Fields saying to the convicted, "I'm fining you \$30 . . . if it's all right with you." Does acceptance of a sentence consummate the punishment? Perhaps the law should now stipulate two criteria for executing the criminal. First, that his crime warrant consideration of the death penalty and second, that he himself ask for it. The Gilmore case seemingly reopens execution as a valid form of punishment. Unfortunately, it also adds another weight to one side of the scales of justice, the death penalty contingent upon its acceptance by the convicted. The episode reached such a point where at Gilmore's word the outcome could go either way; if he backed down, he'd surely be alive. The issue has come this far, unfortunately, no longer because of what Gilmore did, but rather what he has said.

I once saw attorney Louis (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

A Contrast Of Two Judaica Libraries: Yeshiva's Mendel Gottesman And JTS

By BLAIR SKOLNICK

When one rides the elevator to the fifth floor of the structure immediately opposite Morgenstern Dormitory, which is supposed to look like a stack of books from an aerial view, he comes into a room devoted to the furtherance of our Jewish heritage. It is the Mendel Gottesman Library, the Judaic library of Yeshiva University. But what is a Judaic library, how does it function and what are its inherent problems? This article attempts to solve the riddle which has puzzled many a Yeshiva student by comparing two Judaic libraries, the Jewish Theological Seminary Library and the Mendel Gottesman Library, for common features and techniques.

The Jewish Theological Seminary Library serves six hundred students and faculty, and contains a collection of approximately 36,000 volumes. The library consists of two tracks: a general circulation collection and a 10,000 volume rare book collection, all classified under the Library of Congress system. The latter collection is considered one of the finest in the nation. This highly touted collection contains selections from the famous Cairo Geniza, one hundred and fifty incunabulae (books printed prior to 1500) and original manuscripts of the Rambam and Rabbi Yehuda Halevi. Assistant Head Librarian Mrs. Deganie pointed out that this rare book collection is considered the most outstanding feature of the library.

To afford the expenses incurred in building and preserving such a large collection, the JTS Library is funded by the Seminary and by personal gifts.

However, a cumbersome financial burden was placed upon the library in April, 1966, when a fire destroyed 70,000 volumes with another 150,000 volumes suffering from water damage. Ninety-five percent of these damaged books have since been restored by staff members and scores of dedicated students including some volunteers from YU. Mrs. Deganie stressed that "we are still work-

floor of the library, search through the card catalogue for the desired material and fill out the appropriate call slips. A library assistant procures the volumes from the prefabricated building which houses the fourteen foot high stacks of books. Here we see one of the most inconvenient aspects of the JTS library; it precludes browsing.

Everyone has complete access



The Gottesman/Pollak Library — ER

ing under the handicap of ten years ago."

After the fire, the Seminary decided to microfilm the most precious parts of its collection. The library has since expanded its microfilm collection to include primary sources from all over the world.

Well Stacked

Due to the fire, the library has had to adopt a closed stack policy. One must proceed to the second

to material found in JTS's library if he becomes a member at a slight annual fee. It is precisely this universal outreach that adds to the strength and financial health of the library. In addition, being open fifty-two weeks a year has attracted many YU students, especially during the summer months when the Gottesman Library is closed.

Mrs. Deganie takes pride in the (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

YC Dramatics Excels Again

By U. N. OWEN

The Yeshiva College Dramatics Society is now beginning its twelfth year of bringing the finest plays to the University audience. The Society, and its Faculty Advisor and Artistic Director Dr. Anthony S. Beukas, pride themselves in selecting a variety of productions each year ranging from Shakespeare to Neil Simon and "That Championship Season" to "The Good Doctor." Whether it be a musical, a comedy, or a drama, YCDS has usually been up to standards of professional excellence.

This year's Fall production will probably be as good. "Indians," by Arthur Kopit, is one of the most artistically demanding shows ever attempted by YCDS. The cast of twenty-five — one of the largest ever — has been rehearsing consistently for six weeks. Some who are "old-timers" from previous shows are used to this rigorous and demanding schedule. Others, the "freshmen" of the production (of which there are a very large number), are just now realizing the demands of artistic perfection.

The set for Indians, designed by Dr. Beukas and constructed under the leadership of Natie (Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

The Commentator Liberal Arts Analysis

Results of a recent COMMENTATOR poll of Yeshiva College students. Over 270 students responded.

- Are you satisfied with the education provided at YC?

Total	Yes 46%	No 54%
Science	Yes 50%	No 50%
Non-Science	Yes 42%	No 58%
- Do you find the liberal arts education you are receiving beneficial?

Total	Yes 63%	No 37%
Science	Yes 60%	No 40%
Non-Science	Yes 66%	No 34%
- Do you see a college education as being oriented towards:

Total	Vocational 29%	Intellectual 45%	Both 26%
Science	Vocational 36%	Intellectual 39%	Both 25%
Non-Science	Vocational 24%	Intellectual 49%	Both 27%
- Would you have majored in business if it were offered at Yeshiva?

Science	Yes 5%	No 95%
Non-Science	Yes 41%	No 59%
- Do you support the establishment of a business major at Yeshiva?

Yes	97%	No	3%
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A poll held recently on liberal arts received an excellent response with over 270 students participating. There were some interesting results.

While science majors were equally divided over the question of whether they were satisfied with the education provided by YC, the non-science majors were slightly more dissatisfied. The fact that so many students are satisfied reflects well on Yeshiva, as all students in general complain and feel they could do better elsewhere. In addition, the overall percentages have not significantly changed over the past five years, as proven by a 1971 COMMENTATOR poll.

The major complaints of those students who were dissatisfied with the education at YC concerned poor teachers, too little opportunity to take electives, not enough electives offered, and an anti-intellectual attitude which pervades the students of Yeshiva.

It is interesting to note that satisfaction with YC education correlated with the quality of each department. The Pre-meds are 5:4 satisfied with their education while both the Economics and Political Science majors are 2:1 dissatisfied. The Economics majors explained their attitude by saying that they are given a limited variety of courses and not given the opportunity to major in business. The major complaints of the Political Science majors are: poor faculty and too many requirements.

The most definitive response came from the Sociology majors who are dissatisfied 9:1. Psychology students are 3:2 satisfied while the only students who are definitively satisfied are the History majors with a 4:1 margin. This reflects the excellent faculty in that department.

While most students agreed that a liberal arts education is

beneficial, (63%), there is a difference of opinion as to why. While many said it is important to have a good cultural background, others said that liberal arts is important because "it looks good to graduate schools."

Science majors are slightly more in favor of requirements than non-science majors. The most prevalent suggestions concerning requirements included: eliminating the Bible and Hebrew requirements because of the mediocre quality of the teachers in those departments and eliminating the music, art, and foreign language requirements because they are unnecessary.

Students understandably found elective courses more stimulating than required courses, as they could select the courses in which they were interested and could pick the instructors which stimulated them the most.

The most surprising statistic that came up in the poll is that 41% of the non-science majors who answered the poll (150 non-science majors answered the poll) said they would have majored in business had it been offered at Yeshiva. Specifically 84% of the economics majors would have majored in business; 70% of the Sociology majors; 30% of the English and Speech and Drama majors; 29% of the Political Science majors; 27% of the Psychology majors and 14% of the History majors.

As expected there is overwhelming support among the student body for the formation of a business major at Yeshiva. Indeed, most of the students feel that a business major will not affect the liberal arts quality of the school.

The following are the results of a COMMENTATOR poll of 177 students attending yeshiva high schools in the New York area including MTA, BTA, YHSQ, and Flatbush.

- Do you plan to attend college?

Yes	100%	No	0%
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- Do you see college as being oriented towards:

a) vocational training	33.33%
b) intellectual growth	56.70%
c) both	9.90%
- Have you considered attending YU?

MTA:	Yes 63.6%	No 36.4%
Other:	Yes 27.3%	No 72.7%
- Would a business major at Yeshiva have convinced you to come to Yeshiva? (Among students who expect to major in business in college.)

Yes	50%	NO	50%
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- What is your perception of the educational quality of Yeshiva College?

Excellent	11.5%
Good	65.5%
Fair	18.4%
Poor	4.0%

University: The History

That the modern university originated as a liberal arts institution is a myth. In fact many of the first universities were vocationally oriented. Universities were born in the Middle Ages when there was a demand for educated professionals as well as when wealth and leisure allowed for time to pursue intellectual goals.

The Middle Ages, in fact, set down the traditions for the university. However, when the traditions became of primary importance and the officials of the university were not responsive to the social needs of the time, the university stagnated.

This somnolence of the university began, surprisingly, with the end of the Middle Ages. From 1500 to 1850 colleges were encapsulated in antiquated methods of teachings. Lectures, for example, consisted of students reading ancient translations from Latin and Greek works with professors correcting them occasionally. This led to intellectual stagnation. Most creative work, both intellectually and scientifically was done outside of the university.

Liberal arts education is rooted in Greek tradition and the Renaissance ideal of the educated gentlemen. Students were to gain a broad understanding of major areas of knowledge as well as an affinity for an intellectual life. Education was viewed by the Greeks as a means of making men more humane.

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Liberal Arts: An Ideal

With the American job market flooded with overeducated college graduates, the students at Yeshiva have begun to question the education they are receiving at Yeshiva College. Many believe that Yeshiva should initiate vocationally oriented educational programs (business in particular) while others support a continued emphasis on liberal arts education.

While the sentiment in favor of vocational education at Yeshiva is quite strong, as the poll in this issue of COMMENTATOR has made evident, the case for liberal arts is also quite strong and convincing.

William Dill, Dean of the NYU Graduate School of Business, feels that liberal arts includes "the knowledge of languages and cultures, an understanding of tough philosophical and ethical questions," as well as "a sense of the lessons of history . . . politics, and government."

Rabbi Abner Groff, Dean of Admissions at Yeshiva adds that "liberal arts generally was meant to train cultured, educated, aware, young people to be able to think."

Many educators vehemently oppose the suggestion that colleges are actually vocational training institutions, insisting instead that liberal arts is the essence of the university ideal.

Lewis B. Makew, Professor of Education at Stanford University believes that liberal arts education is intended to teach the truth and to liberate the mind through the study of arts, sciences, language, and philosophy.

In remarks delivered at the re-

cent investiture ceremonies for Rabbi Norman Lamm, outgoing New York State Education Commissioner Ewald Nyquist echoed these thoughts stating the "education must be geared to man's leisure as well as his work . . . for his full participation in society."

Edward M. Kaity, Dean of the Georgetown University School of Business Administration, told THE COMMENTATOR that he believes "the central purpose of undergraduate education is to create a self aware person, and not simply to train for a career." Kaity sees in the growing emphasis on professional training a deplorable trend which "suggests the industrialization of academia."

Dean Gregorian of the University of Pennsylvania School of Liberal Arts, contends that "intellectual inquiry, release of one's potentiality, individualism, and autonomy," are "what the university is all about." He believes that colleges should "do more toward enabling one to recognize and appreciate the good, the truth, and the beautiful."

Gregorian adds that liberal arts is especially relevant in today's society. He says that "there seems a danger of our becoming once again over-supplied with careerists." He adds that our world cries out "for breadth of view and length of perspective," and liberal arts is necessary to avoid developing a society of people who are "insensitive to the needs of all outside their particular professional enclosures."

Sociologist Robert Nisbet, of Columbia University, adds that

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Dean Views Liberal Arts And Business Major

Dr. Bacon was kind enough to share his views on liberal arts with the student body in an interview with THE COMMENTATOR. As educators often disagree over the definition of the ambiguous term "liberal arts," Dean Bacon explained that Liberal Arts in-

cludes disciplines which have a "liberalizing effect on the human mind." These areas include courses which help a student "understand himself, his fellow man, his cultural heritage, and the principles of knowledge." Therefore, "when we use the term 'liberal arts,' we mean both the liberal arts and sciences."

Until the 1960's, the Dean said, there was no question that liberal arts should be the basis of all professional education. This concept, however, was confuted by student protests in the 60's. Students demanded "relevant courses" which would have practical application. Studying only these types of courses in college, "leads to a highly specialized technician — a barbarian," added Dr. Bacon. The Dean pointed out that our system is not comparable to the European university system where students begin their specialized education after finishing secondary schools as they receive many of the liberal arts courses in the gymnasium.

Liberal arts programs have a practical aspect since "people with a liberal arts background become better professionals." They can also change jobs with less difficulty as the acumen and analyzing skills which one develops with a liberal arts education can be easily transferred from one career to another.

The Dean then explained why he was so opposed to the forma-

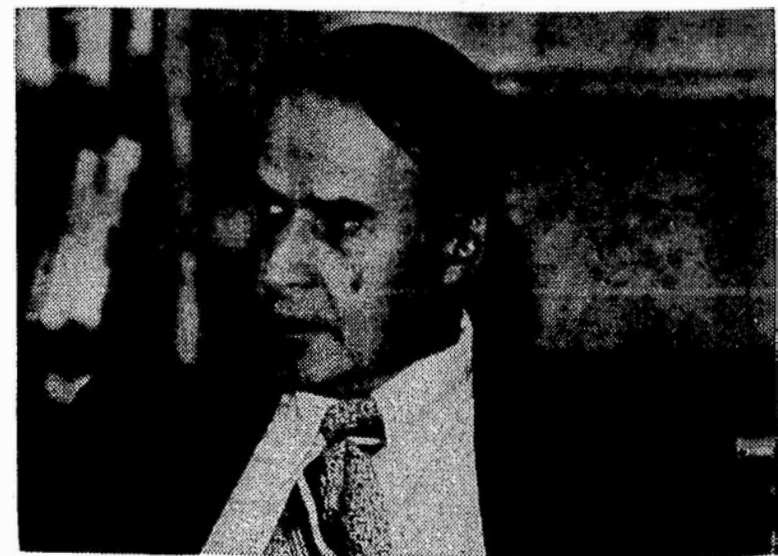
tion of a business or accounting major at Yeshiva. First of all, most business schools prefer an applicant who majored in one of the liberal arts and, therefore, many students would be hurting themselves if they majored in business. Secondly, the formation of a business major would attract the type of student we may not want at Yeshiva. Finally, if we had a business major at Yeshiva, the excellent reputation YC has among graduate schools would be in danger.

When asked why a business major posed these problems while the BA/MA program, in which a student takes courses which also lead to specialization, does

not, Dr. Bacon pointed out that all of those courses leading to the MA were really liberal arts courses while business or accounting courses are not. Also, only in the fourth year of the program are the graduate courses given, and the traditional liberal arts program is maintained in the first three years.

The accounting courses which the Senate decided to implement were referred to by the Dean as "a totally meaningless compromise as students would be no closer to receiving their business degree and these courses would take away from registration from liberal arts courses."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)



YC Dean Isaac Bacon: no compromise

Colleges Face Controversial Quandary: Liberal Arts Or Vocational Instruction

Inflation, unemployment, and general economic difficulties have, in recent years, begun to take their toll on nearly all facets of American life, not the least of which is the American college or university. At small liberal arts schools like Yeshiva the problem is especially acute.

Moreover, colleges are faced with other problems which directly affect their role as educational institutions in American society. As this issue of THE COMMENTATOR clearly indicates, educators are currently involved in a controversy over whether college should be vocationally oriented or oriented towards intellectual growth. Regardless of what type of emphasis is given to education, it is still commonly believed that a college degree guarantees a respectable job and an adequate salary. Indeed a recent poll revealed that 80% of all middle-class parents wish to send their children to college. However, Newsweek Magazine recently reported that while college graduates once averaged 24% higher than those of non-college grads, today the average college graduate's salary stands only 6% above that of his counterpart without a college degree. Also, a Department of Labor study shows that soon 80% of all available jobs

will not require a bachelor's degree.

Decreasing Job Market
Also, in its April 26 cover story, Newsweek Magazine noted that expanding industries once produced a steady demand for scientists, engineers, and scholars of every specialty. The abundance of professionals produced, and the recession in recent years have, however, left few job openings for graduates just entering the job market. Today, numerous graduates of American colleges are unemployed while many others find that they must accept positions for which they are overqualified. A recent study reveals, in fact, that twenty-seven percent of the work force is "over-educated."

Many high school graduates are also reluctant to enroll in college because they often find the program irrelevant. They believe that a four year stay in school offers little opportunity to experience the outside world into

which they will emerge upon graduation. This is, of course, a major problem at liberal arts schools like Yeshiva where education is intended for its own sake and not necessarily as a means of attaining vocational goals.

Students are also seeking alternatives to college for economic reasons. The financial strain experienced by most schools is often relieved to an extent by an increase in tuition. At four year

Students free on Tuesday mornings and desirous of working for THE COMMENTATOR please see Ricky, M221.

private colleges, for instance, the average yearly expenses for a student have risen to \$4,568. At Yeshiva, tuition has risen as well, and students have been forced to carefully consider all options before enrolling.

Colleges will also undoubtedly encounter some difficulty in maintaining their enrollment levels, merely because "the college age population will begin to shrink in the late 1970's," according to Elliot Richardson, the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The problem facing our schools is most clearly evident from the fact that although in 1969, 44% of the 18 and 19 year old middle class males opted for college, this year the figure has dropped to 33%.

In the minds of many educators, the solution to this predicament lies in diversification. By offering a wide variety of vocationally oriented programs, and by improving programs advising students on careers available to them, colleges may be able to attract more students interested in fields like accounting, engineering, architecture, or any of the technical fields required by modern society.

This idea does, however, place an additional burden on small schools like Yeshiva. First, small schools lacking resources and students may be unable to initiate programs which require additional faculty, students, and facilities.

The small college also suffers because it must compete with state subsidized universities which can afford to expand and start new programs.

T. R. McConnell, author of A General Pattern for American Public Higher Education, sums up the problem by stating that "the tendency toward specialization in today's society is dooming liberal arts schools. The years ahead do, therefore, present a challenging task to America's institutions of higher learning." Apparently, this situation is especially critical for those small liberal arts schools, like Yeshiva, which find themselves financially pressed in search of new students.

These schools, like Yeshiva, will be forced to evaluate their situations in order to answer the critical questions they face. Vital decisions must be made on the topics of diversification and vocationalism, which affect the very existence of these schools in the troubled years ahead.

Liberal Arts: A Failure

For centuries, idealistic educators have sung the praises of a liberal arts education, finding great value in an educational program which broadens the horizons of the mind. With society demanding an increasing number of technical skills from its work force, and with competition for jobs becoming more fierce than ever, many students and educators have forsaken the liberal arts tradition and have embraced a more "practical" type of education, aimed at attaining specific vocational goals.

Liberal arts has been practically abandoned by many universities because of a general failure on the part of the liberal arts in today's educational system.

According to sociologist Robert A. Nisbet, "At least some of the widening indifference of the students to the university, especially in the non-professional areas, stems directly from subjects too long ritualized; thus natural juices are gone, their existence dependent almost wholly on curricular requirement." Nisbet adds that liberal arts has become "a kind of mishmash of snippets from the traditional disciplines."

Bernard Murchland, Chairman of the Philosophy Department at Ohio Wesleyan University, complains that "educators have served up a dismaying smorgasbord of subjects that lead nowhere — an introduction to this and to that with nothing ever mastered, nothing ever savored. . . or ever really learned." Murchland sees this type of education as "a rapid table of contents which a deity might run over in his mind while . . . thinking of creating a

feels that the liberal arts concept is suffering because too many of those in the field "care only about the boundaries of their own department or discipline."

Finally, according to historian Jacques Barzun "the liberal arts tradition is dead or dying" because high schools are now covering much of the material which colleges once taught.

Liberal arts education is also threatened by the increased vocational demands of society. For the most part, according to Professor Robert Mahew, students "use higher education as a means of propelling themselves into the upper levels of their chosen profession," and with jobs becoming more scarce and more technical, a vocationally directed education is quite important in fulfilling professional goals.

Sociologist Nisbet likewise notes that "education has always been motivated by professional isn't" and today's new vocational programs are in keeping with this educational philosophy.

The liberal arts also fail in preparing students for the job market they will enter, because students are not enlightened as to the specific details of the various careers that they might choose. Upon graduation, student often find themselves holding positions which they find boring and unsuitable.

Even Dean Gregorian, of the University of Pennsylvania, basically a supporter of the liberal arts tradition, recognizes that "specialized skills are vitally important" and that "there is little good in learning that there is a lot that needs mending in the

A YC Business Major: What Are The Virtues?

"The debate over the nature of a modern liberal arts education promises to be one of the major issues in American higher education for the next year or two." — *New York Times*, November 10, 1976.

The practical application of the above statement can best be seen in the debate over the merits of instituting a business program here at Yeshiva. While this issue of THE COMMENTATOR examines the concept of liberal arts education from many angles, it is in the area of business that its definition and goals become most important.

At present, Yeshiva University has no graduate school of business, nor is there a Business major available to students at Yeshiva College. There is an Economics major at YC and there is a joint business program with Baruch College. Last year when there was a proposal on the YC Senate floor to introduce a Business major in the college, the effort was thwarted, with only a compromise resolution passing.

This being the history of the debate at Yeshiva, two "sides" have been drawn up debating the virtues of implementing a Business major. At the forefront of the opposition is Dr. Bacon, the Dean of Yeshiva College. His main point in opposing such a program is that business students would be taking courses that are specifically geared for business majors and would not be taken by any other students. Thus, these courses would not fit into the liberal arts philosophy of the college. Additionally, he claims, a business program will bring a "certain type" of student into Yeshiva which the University is not looking for. It should be noted, however, that the Dean is not opposed to a business school at Yeshiva on the graduate level.

Those advocating a business program at Yeshiva (a majority of YC students) say it is time for a practical evaluation of the situation. They feel it would help the college financially and the increased enrollment would strengthen the liberal arts at Yeshiva.

Rabbi Abner Groff, Dean of Admissions of YC, is convinced that a business program would bring in additional students. There are now about 58 courses in YC with fewer than ten students in them. The addition of new students would be both educationally and financially sound.

There are other points that the proponents of a business program make. Firstly, they point out that a Business major would enable a student to prepare for the CPA exam upon his graduation from college. Also, establishment of a business program in the college would entail only a nominal investment (especially as opposed to a graduate school) and the program could readily be incorporated into YC's existing structure.

A further point that should be mentioned is the effect that tuition at City University of New York will have on students. While in the past, business students have enrolled in programs at CUNY, the imposition of tuition at these colleges has made them less attractive. A business program at YU could potentially attract some students from CUNY.

Those favoring a Business major claim that fears of such a program attracting an undesirable student element here are speculative and unfounded. Finally, they contend, Yeshiva has an obligation to help turn out ethical Jewish businessmen in light of shocking events in the business world.

William R. Dill, Dean of the NYU Graduate School of Business Administration was asked for his opinion on the feasibility of Yeshiva College's instituting a business program. The following are excerpts from his letter to THE COMMENTATOR.

"Graduate business programs — the best ones — are designed (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



"We Will Not Give Up The Ship — We Will Have No Business Major."

world, and had not yet determined how to put it together."

Caroline Bird, author of *The Case Against College*, feels that liberal arts can't just be injected into students during a four year stay in college. She believes that a liberal arts education can be successful only if it comes naturally and is offered to those students interested in the material.

William R. Dill, Dean of the NYU Business School, adds that liberal arts is also failing because "those who should be encouraging it have lost their faith and are discouraging students" from continuing in it. He also

world without acquiring any notion of how to go about the practical task of repairs."

Even staunch supporters of a liberal arts education must be disturbed somewhat by the employment problem. In April, Newsweek Magazine reported that the unemployment rate for recent liberal arts graduates is 15%, nearly twice the rate of the labor force at large.

The liberal arts problem is of course most critical in small schools like Yeshiva which offers only a liberal arts program, for Yeshiva must compete with other schools which charge less and offer better facilities.

Analysis

YESHIVA COLLEGE

Before attempting any serious analysis of the actual programs in which YC students are involved, one invariably returns to the questions raised by the nature of Yeshiva University and the synthesis it embodies. The "dual program," under which students attend the various Hebraic divisions until the midafternoon when they first begin their secular studies in Yeshiva College, has, since its inception, been the focus of controversy: can one possibly pursue a serious, worthwhile secular college education with the intellectual achievement it provides, while attempting a total immersion into religious studies and religious life? This question leads to the obvious corollary: is Yeshiva a truly realistic ideal, or is it the compromise of the Orthodox Jew to the Twentieth Century world?

Despite years of thought and innumerable columns in THE COMMENTATOR, these questions, so fundamental to the nature of our institution, have not been conclusively answered. That in reality, many of our college courses require neither the intellectual effort nor reward that comes with the intellectual growth one generally associates with college courses, is not, however, open to debate. The proposition that Yeshiva students, with their study of the complex, mind-expanding world of Torah scholarship, have experienced the Liberal Arts in a way that no other college students have, cannot mitigate the circumstances of Yeshiva College.

A proper starting point in the evaluation of the educational quality of any college is undoubtedly the faculty. Within the past few years, Yeshiva has lost many full-time instructors who have not yet been replaced. These departures were often due to the dissatisfaction of the faculty, or retirement. The issue of retirement is quite complex. Mandatory retirement, one must admit, is necessary to facilitate the removal of ineffective instructors who are tenured and cannot be otherwise dismissed. That YC loses excellent instructors through this retirement policy is, however, unacceptable. The unfortunate fact is that the administration would rather dismiss even the outstanding educator than assume the responsibility of establishing a system under which retirement is selective. A union, of course, will make this issue academic, as the mandatory retirement system will be irrevocable.

That educators are dissatisfied and subsequently leave is a deplorable situation. The poll of Yeshiva students, which appears earlier in this issue, indicates that a definite correlation exists between the major in which a student studies, and his perception of the education at Yeshiva. That students in departments which have seen the greatest turnover of faculty members in recent years, are the most dissatisfied with the YC education should be very instructive. The student views are quite clear, and any further analysis of the various majors in Yeshiva College must consider this COMMENTATOR poll carefully.

Also apparent from the poll, is that YC students feel they are overburdened with requirements. According to the poll taken by THE COMMENTATOR, 63% of the students feel that a liberal arts education is beneficial, while only 37% feel that requirements are necessary at all.

Students indicate that they oppose requirements for various reasons. Mostly, they complain of the less than excellent quality of certain courses taught by the weaker instructors. Others complain that they should be treated more maturely and be allowed to take courses they feel are important. Many students feel that the requirement of art, music and a foreign language are not necessary, as these courses are not important.

Though many educators feel that an eighteen year old student does not know which courses will, in the long run, be beneficial, a university must be responsive when students have valid demands.

Therefore, with the improvements of the quality of our faculty at the few weak links, we should consolidate the requirements so that they are more amenable to students, but still give them a top quality liberal arts education. This could be done, for example, if we abandon our present requirement system and adopt new requirements similar to those we now propose.

Western Civilization — 12 credits. This would be an interdisciplinary course taught over two years by two instructors, one from the History Department and the other from the English department. This course would entail the study of the great works of Western Civilization for historical and literary significance. Numerous papers would be required and might therefore substitute for English Composition. English Literature could be eliminated as this course serves as a broader base for literature and would include much of English

literature. This course would take the place of the social science requirement as well. Although the Senate long ago formed a committee to look into the possibility of a Humanities Course, nothing has come of it.

Science — 6 credits. We should maintain the present requirement.

Foreign language — 12 credits. Social Science majors should be given a choice of taking the 01, 02, 1, 2 sequence or the reading sequence of 07, 08, 9, 10. Science majors must continue with the 07-08 course.

Art — 1 credit. Maintain the present requirement.

Music — 1 credit. Maintain the present requirement.

Speech — 3 credits. Maintain the present requirement.

The following would be required of YP students only:

Hebrew — 6 credits. This term course would teach language and literature. The course would emphasize vocabulary, reading comprehension and communicative ability. There should be a de-emphasis of the traditional stress on punctuation.

Bible — 1 credit required each term. The present course offerings should be expanded to include courses in other areas of Jewish thought. The present mandatory four courses would be kept as requirements.

The Commentator

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Jewish History — 6 credits. Maintain the present requirement.

Present requirements fill up 66 credits for the YP student in YC. The proposed set of requirements, that does not compromise the liberal arts requirements, would fill up only 55 credits. Students would be able to fill up many of the courses that presently have to be cancelled when there is insufficient registration.

The changing of YC requirements, which THE COMMENTATOR has advocated, does not include new projects and undertakings which are vital for the future viability of our college. The arguments for and against a Business major at Yeshiva appear in our Liberal Arts section. We have, however, long supported establishment of a YC Business major, and judging from the results of our poll, the majority of YC students agree that a Business major would not harm the structure and identity of Yeshiva College.

Another area where a major undertaking is necessary is Yeshiva's Chemistry Department. The chemistry laboratories in the main building should be moved to the Belfer building, despite the costs

that would be incurred. This would improve the quality of work done in lab, and would further motivate the students' interest in taking advanced chemistry electives.

New equipment must also be purchased, and equipment presently in the labs, which is not in working order, must be repaired. These suggestions will enable Yeshiva to offer a chemistry program comparable to those which are offered in other schools.

Another major problem which must be confronted is that of the pre-med, pre-dent major. The arguments for the major include the fact that it is popular with the students, and that students have succeeded in admission to medical school with the major. The arguments that this major is pre-professionally oriented, that it does not adequately prepare students with the necessary background in sciences, however, must also be taken into account when evaluating the pre-medical, pre-dental major.

In the YC Senate, student members have worked ardently to pass various resolutions, only to see them vetoed in the faculty assembly. If the Senate is to have any meaning whatsoever, there should be no room for veto power in this assembly. and we urge that steps be taken to end it as soon as possible.

YESHIVA PROGRAM

During a major restructuring of the Yeshiva University divisions a few years ago, the Yeshiva Program was born. It was designed as the undergraduate analogue of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and was intended to provide an intense program of talmudical research and the traditional learning experience for interested students. Five years after reorganization and the naming of a new director, YP remains weak in a number of ways.

One of the major problems is the fact that almost chaotic conditions prevail in the office of the director during the shiur placement period, and at the start of each semester. Contributing to the confusion is the lack of any workable system determining shiur placements. The fact that nearly any student may be placed in any level shiur, as proven by the fact that this year most Semicha shiurim contain more undergraduates than Semicha students, creates a situation in which a student must wait long hours until his turn comes to meet with Rabbi Charlop to bargain over a specific shiur. It is simply impossible for one man to deal with the over three hundred students who came to him this year, without giving each case only cursory attention and engendering much bitterness among those who must wait so long, and not be placed in the shiur of their choice.

A more definitive placement system must be developed, wherein only the most difficult cases need be brought to the attention of the director. A bochen would determine which students are entitled to which level shiurim. Yet even this system assumes a premise that is not presently valid in YP-RIETS, namely, that the classifications of the shiurim truly indicate their level, and not the seniority of the Rebbe.

Unfortunately some Rebbeim, while undoubtedly brilliant scholars, are far from being successful pedagogues. This single fact is greatly responsible for much of the recent problems within YP, and renders useless any system attempting to organize shiur placements. While these Rebbeim have an understanding that they will never be either fired or retired, the administration cannot afford to commit this same error again. Rebbeim should be paid higher salaries, but be open to retirement when they are no longer effective. A number of new Rebbeim will soon be added to the program, and the administration must begin to implement new resolutions with regard to job security in the hiring of the Rebbeim.

The final problem with the Yeshiva Program is that of the students enrolled in that Program. Because many Rebbeim do not believe in patrolling their students, YP has become the easiest of the three programs, for one who chooses never to attend. There is, unfortunately, little that can be done about this problem, as many Rebbeim, rightly, believe in treating their students as pupils in advanced talmudical shiurim in all yeshivot should be treated. The hiring of a Mashgiach who will personally supervise the progress of many students might serve as an impetus for students to gain more out of the Yeshiva Program, and should be viewed as a possible solution to the problem.

ERNA MICHAEL COLLEGE

A study of Erna Michael College would indicate that there are many fine teachers giving interesting and relevant courses. As is the case in YC, however, there are several courses taught on a level not befitting a college. The reasons for this are that the students do not have enough time to do outside research or to take the course seriously. As a result, the students' education at EMC sometimes consists of watered down courses.

In order to improve the existing standards,

the administration must upgrade the quality of the courses and the instructors to an acceptable level. However, in order for this plan to be viable, there must be a reduction in the present requirement of sixteen hours of classes a week. Rather, a twelve hour week consisting of stimulating courses requiring much independent research and study would prove to be more beneficial than the present system. Only through such changes can the administration assure the credibility of EMC in the future.

JAMES STRIAR SCHOOL

The JSS program is one in which Yeshiva can take a great deal of pride. The faculty is outstanding, and most of the students are highly motivated — more so, perhaps, than those in other religious studies divisions. The small size of the school enables students to see JSS Director Rabbi Besdin, who knows every student personally, at any time they wish, in order to discuss their problems.

One complaint that some students in JSS have is that Yeshiva College is not sufficiently satisfying. They believe that the opportunity to receive an excellent education in Jewish studies does not sufficiently compensate for a college education inferior to the one they believe they could get elsewhere. Although Rabbi Besdin does his best to ensure the happiness of his students, student discontent with YC, a problem about which Rabbi Besdin is powerless, must be arrested if JSS is to continue earning the success it now enjoys.

GUIDANCE

College guidance and career counseling at Yeshiva College is adequate in some departments and surprisingly inefficient or even non-existent in others. It is true that a large number of students at YC are pre-med, pre-law, or in health-related fields, and Drs. Wischnitzer and Hecht have done exceedingly well in aiding students to gain entrance to Med, Dent, or Law Schools. There are, however, many students in other fields of study with no structured guidance offered to them, save the advice of a good-natured professor or chairman of a department. It is important for the school and its students that a more structured, aggressive guidance program be arranged in all majors, one that will reach out to the students instead of the reverse. A noted exception to the rather lackluster actions of most department chairmen is Sociology Professor Dr. Jacob Lindenthal, who is actively involved with the counseling and guidance needs of his students.

Notably lacking is advice for students interested in business and psychology. Even without a business program at YC, there are many students here who are planning to enter graduate schools of business; they need guidance in business, not economics. Also lacking is any effort at job placement for those who wish to enter their fields upon completion of their studies at YC.

During a time of fiscal restraint, a call for career guidance counselors will probably be ignored. But a call to professors in every department to help students with their present problems and future career needs must be heeded.

If professional guidance is lacking, academic and psychological guidance is certainly available in the guidance office to any student who requests it. Recently, increased publicity, in the form of both extra bulletin board space and "Guidance Notes" in THE COMMENTATOR, have helped the guidance office to inform the student body of services it provides. However, traveling to the Student Union Building might keep some students from seeking the information that they need.

We hope that, with the addition of Rabbi Cheifetz to the staff, the Guidance Office will run a successful program which is undoubtedly a necessity for the students of Yeshiva College.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Many students are involved in the diverse extracurricular activities offered at Yeshiva University, despite the heavy work load of a double program. There could be even more student involvement if, at the beginning of each year, aggressive recruitment for membership in various organizations was pursued. The council of every undergraduate division of YU could accomplish much more with better inter-council cooperation. Joint book drives, Chagigas, and a united effort at Jewish affairs would not only improve those activities, but promote a wider undergraduate involvement.

The primary purpose of the Councils is to allocate funds and set up committees, and to see that the latter pursue their tasks. While a system of diverse committees with chairmen is good, those assigned the jobs are ultimately responsible for the success of the Councils. Some important chairmanships have been pushed upon students who do not want them, resulting in ineffectual committees. The student teacher-evaluation committee and the YCSC committee on the elderly are only two examples of this. This practice should be stopped.

LIBRARIES

The Pollak-Gottesman library is in a "good news-bad news" category. The good news is that students use the library primarily for study, and the library is open each week-day night until midnight to enable students to use the library to this end. The bad news is that the reason YC students use the library primarily for study is that they are seldom called upon to research papers for their courses, but when they are, they find the library inadequate for their needs. Especially in such ever-changing fields as the sciences, students find that the library has few volumes to replace the already outdated works which are on the library's shelves. This is a problem which must be solved in the future.

ATHLETICS

The athletics program of Yeshiva College must satisfy several criteria to be considered successful. It must provide an opportunity for able-bodied students to participate in varsity and intramural sports. Athletics should develop school spirit and help unify the students. Finally, the varsity teams must enhance the image of our school and provide a new avenue for recruitment and public relations.

The Varsity Fencing and Wrestling Teams, with the help of their outstanding coaches, have been extremely successful in attaining the desired objectives. Many students participate in these teams which have generally had winning records, and the coaches spend considerable time in devel-

oping the skills of newcomers. The home matches attract substantial fan support. These competitive teams enhance the school's prestige, and show that Orthodox Jews can be proficient in sports as well as in academia.

The basketball team, on the other hand, has been ineffective for the past ten years. Few students have expressed an interest in participating, either as players or fans. The team's record has been consistently poor, with the players unable to win even half of their games. One must certainly wonder whether Coach Halpert has pursued every possible alternative to improve the team's performance. Although he should not necessarily attempt to develop a team out of students who are not reasonably good ball-players when they enter Yeshiva, he must realize that no basketball team can compete with only a six-man roster. Clearly, he must more actively pursue the talent available in Yeshiva, even if budgetary realities prevent him from recruiting Yeshiva high-school stars.

The failure of the basketball team poses an unavoidable dilemma for the University. Is the prestige that we gain from fielding a team worth the embarrassment that a team which is simply not competitive in its league causes the school? Would the bad publicity resulting from a decision to drop the basketball team be more damaging than the bad publicity Yeshiva receives when its team is ridiculed whenever its scores are announced in the metropolitan media? These questions cannot be ignored as they must ultimately be answered.

Letters To The Editor

The Editor-in-chief regrets that, due to space limitations, he cannot possibly print in full all of the letters which he has received in support of Dr. Fleisher. He has, however, tried to excerpt the most telling sections from each of the letters he has received.

Dr. Pauline Kra, YC French Department:

I fully support the position you have taken with regard to Dr. Fleisher's retirement, and I join you in urging that the retirement be postponed.

Jeffrey Tepler, YC '78:

There are very few students who have taken one of Dr. Fleisher's courses and not enjoyed it. Perhaps if Dr. Socol would take the time to listen to one of Dr. Fleisher's lectures on The Art of Poetry, Victorian Poetry, or any of the many other excellent courses offered by the professor, he would reconsider his decision. Nathan Lewin, YC Alumnus and well-known lawyer:

It was sad for me to read in your issue of November 10 that Dr. Fleisher is now in "uncertain status." I have seen and talked to him recently, and he strikes me as no less vibrant, energetic, resourceful and witty than he was two decades ago. When I was a student I wondered at the extraordinary good luck that had brought David Fleisher to Yeshiva. With his outstanding academic record, he could well have chosen many other institutions to serve. It would be a tragic mistake for Yeshiva now to retire him simply because he was born such-and-so many years ago.

Your editorial urges today's students "to sign a petition" requesting that Dr. Fleisher remain on the faculty. It would also be appropriate for his former students to make their views known. Dr. Sol Roth, YC Visiting Asst. Professor of Philosophy:

When I was a student at Yeshiva, I took advanced courses in English Literature, though my academic focus at the time was mathematics and physics, because Dr. Fleisher succeeded, in his introductory course, in whetting my appetite for a field in which I had heretofore but minimal interest. I saw him as an extraordinary teacher and as a human being with an unusual capacity to develop, with his students, warm, easy and relaxed relationships.

His impact on students was considerable.

Gary Epstein, YC '69; Dept. of English, Iowa State University:

For the past four years, I have been eleven hundred miles from Yeshiva policies and politics. Distance, however, has not diminished my intense interest in the continued excellence of the University which gave shape to my religious and intellectual commitments.

On both a professional and a religious level, I find the notion of a retirement imposed upon an educator of Dr. Fleisher's proven ability repugnant. Generations of Yeshiva students can testify to the excellence with which he approached and approaches his task of teaching. It is plainly ridiculous to suggest that such knowl-

edge, dedication, and ability as he has demonstrated over the past thirty years can become used up at a certain age.

I would like to commend the Editors of THE COMMENTATOR, to here express my support for the student effort to retain Dr. Fleisher in his job, and to appeal to the makers of policy at Yeshiva to take note of the effort. Dr. Richard Steiner, BRGS Semitics Department:

I speak as one who had the privilege of being exposed to this outstanding professor's "Survey of English Literature" — a course which I believe to be the best I had during my undergraduate career at Yeshiva. There were other courses which matched it in one respect or another — other

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

History Of The University Characterized By Changes

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 3)

In the medieval university, there were seven liberal arts; grammar, logic and rhetoric composed a "trivium," while geometry, arithmetic, music and astronomy were incorporated into a "quadrivium."

Together with the Industrial Revolution, great changes occurred in the university. With new wealth and rapid advancement of science and technology, colleges changed their curricula. The university was responsive to the times and added science courses as well as a broader curriculum.

Most recently vocational and utilitarian programs multiplied and attracted increasing numbers of students. The accelerated growth of these programs permitted the university to serve new social needs. Most universities were sufficiently flexible to adopt new ideas and practices without altering their fundamental character. Indeed, many of these changes were responsible for the dynamic development and growth in the status of the university.

The products of both the vocational and non-vocational parts of the university were consistent with the popular mood and needs of society. The university adapted to these needs and remained a strong, viable organization with deep, recognizable roots.

In the United States, liberal arts colleges emerged as a result of frontier conditions. As our nation was born in the 1700's, an acute need for educated leadership developed and colleges attempted to fill the void.

Since 1950 many changes have taken place in the university system. There has been a loosening of academic requirements, with students able to shape their own majors in many schools, doing independent study for credit, and eliminating requirements in general. With this the stability of the relationship is gone. Student and faculty input in decision-making processes has increased tremendously.

Change, however, cannot be radical or it will undermine the institution it is trying to improve. The central traditions that have remained for the schools are a commitment to the preservation, transmission and development of knowledge and the right of scholars to judge their peers, evaluate their students and appraise the quality of academic programs.

The purpose of the university is to promulgate scholarship and make it available to society. To remain a vibrant force, however, the university must be responsive to the changes which occur in society.

Liberal Arts Provides A Broad Education; Advocated As Essence Of University Ideal

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5) in our society "there is a kind of conscious or unconscious questing for roots going back to the origins of our civilization." Nisbet anticipates "great strength for the liberal arts in the year 2000 and for some time before that."

The proponents of liberal arts also dispute the idea that liberal arts is impractical. Dean Kaity feels that a liberal arts education is only 'impractical education as it fails to prepare one for a career but most practical as it prepares one to think clearly and logically about one's self and the world around him."

These educators also feel that liberal arts is not contrary to vocational goals, and in fact may serve as valuable preparation for many positions. Rabbi Groff, for instance, notes that "while most of our students have vocational goals . . . that would require further specialization upon receipt of the bachelor's degree . . . it is at that level that you begin to specialize because now you are the qualified generalist and you become the qualified specialist."

Dean Gregorian of U of P believes that while "specialized skills are important," there is also "not much point in becoming a highly skilled fixer wholly without ideas or convictions as to what needs fixing or why."

NYU's Dean William Dill, told

THE COMMENTATOR that "if you look at distinguished men and women who have achieved high levels of success as managers and professionals it is the liberal arts more than the professional preparation that they value the most." Dill also told us that although he attended business school he doesn't regret that he majored in English as an undergraduate and has even advised his three children in college toward "broad use of their undergraduate years."

Steven Miller, President of Johns Hopkins University complained that "it used to be that if you hired a college graduate you could expect to get someone who was literate, mathematically qualified, and had a basic intelligence about what the society was all about." With the appearance of many vocation oriented schools, however, a college graduate may prove to be "complete in engineering but illiterate, literate but unable to add, good at math but lacking a sense of history."

Professor Jacques Barzian goes so far as to say that "some professional schools want a liberal arts education for their students."

Yeshiva has always displayed a firm commitment to the liberal arts. This position was reaffirmed by President Lamm who said

in his investiture address that "for too long universities have fallen into commercialism" promising that "a sheepskin will produce more greenbacks." Rabbi Lamm warned that "it is dangerous to link career training with educational goals."

Apparently, therefore the liberal arts is of great value for it offers students a broad, well-rounded education, while also providing an opportunity for students to sample a variety of subjects as they search for a career. Apparently, also, the arts will continue to hold an important place in the Yeshiva's educational scheme.

While society may be searching for highly trained professionals, the case for liberal arts and a liberal education is clearly quite substantial.

Judaica: A Contrast Of Two Libraries — Yeshiva's Mendel Gottesman And JTS

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) fact that the JTS Library is well used. She pointed out that seats in the library's study section are always taken and people from all over New York City come to benefit from the library's well developed collection.

Good, But Not as Good

When asked to comment about Gottesman Library, Mrs. Deganie replied that it is "a magnificent library, but its rare books and microfilm collections are on a much smaller scale than JTS's."

A "magnificent library" is a laudatory remark indeed. Mr. Axler of the Mendel Gottesman Library was called upon to point out some of the more "magnificent" features. He mentioned that Gottesman has 150,000 volumes, a good periodical section and an excellent rabbinic and rare book collection. The rare book collection, though not as extensive as JTS's, contains the noted Strauss collection acquired seven years ago. A good part of the rare book collection, containing fifteenth through seventeenth century works, is not directly available to the student body, but is kept in a vaulted room downstairs which brings us to one of the most glaring problems of the Gottesman Library — namely security.

Delinquency

Although Gottesman has a budget of nearly \$100,000 a year, it cannot adequately replace stolen books. Many students take books out and never return them. Many just walk out of the library with a book and often are not even questioned. Mr. Axler stressed that the use of the library is a privilege, and therefore each member of the student body and faculty must consider the rights of others and return books promptly. Unfortunately many Rebbeim are among the most delinquent in the return of library books. But people will continue to "steal" library books because the library has been unable to set up a proper system to prosecute offenders.

One of the most aggravating problems confronted by the library's staff and the student body is the one of organization. The rare book collection has not been entirely catalogued. "We hope in a year or two to make a strong effort to find out what we have in our collection. The reason for this," Mr. Axler continued, "is because of lack of staff. JTS is

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 1) Katz, is a three-level stage. In order to complete its construction, Natie gathered together the finest technical crew in twelve years. These "techies" worked until 3:00 a.m. if they found it necessary. Unfortunately, all of the names cannot be mentioned in this article. The lighting design will once again be developed by Johnny Krug, an alumnus of YCDS. The lighting of this show will also be more extravagant and complicated than in previous years.

Indians, a very theatrical and physical show, is one of the most popular plays being produced by colleges across the country. This is because it analyzes the morals of a society which could condemn thousands of Indian tribes to an unmerciful death. The scenes are witnessed through the eyes of Buffalo Bill as we view the psychological breakdown of one of

America's folk heroes. The strength of the play lies in the fact that we are also made aware of the situations through the Indian's perspective. Dr. Beukas believes that this show could very well be the most successful, appealing and stimulating production ever attempted by the Dramatics Society.

The show is scheduled to run from Saturday night, Dec. 11, through Tuesday night, Dec. 14. Although the Saturday night performance and the Sunday matinee are just about sold out, tickets can still be obtained for Monday night's 9:00 and Tuesday night's performances. All seats are \$2.50 and can be bought from Natie — M522, Jay — M309, Terry — R222, Joel — R409, or Sally — Stern 5b.

The Dramatics Society hopes that the entire student body will come see the play before it closes Tuesday night.

Dean Bacon Expresses Views Regarding Liberal Arts Issue

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5)

According to Dr. Bacon, the Pre-med major is academically legitimate because it is similar to a distribution major which has been found in many good colleges for years. There is no need to abolish the Pre-med majors as medical schools want liberally educated students and the students oppose the requirement of another major. Other interdisciplinary majors would theoretically be feasible, but graduate schools do not look with favor on these types of majors. Dean Bacon stressed, however, that this does

not preclude interdisciplinary courses if there is sufficient registration. He was particularly proud of a course given several years back in Politics and Morality by three outstanding professors.

With the introduction of a Business major, there would probably be an increase in the size of the student body, but the new students would not help fill up advanced courses which are threatened to be cancelled because of insufficient registration as they would be taking many business courses and only filling up the introductory courses. Reducing or eliminating requirements would not increase registration in the advanced courses. Years ago, when there were more requirements, these courses still filed up. As it is, concluded the Dean, we have fifty eight courses with under ten students registered in each, a financially disastrous type of programming.

Students today, the Dean ad-

mitted, in general are not as intellectually oriented as they were ten years ago. "Required courses exist as these are courses which are so important that a student should be taking them anyway."

To save some of the advanced courses it has been suggested that these courses be combined with the same Stern courses and offered as one course. Dr. Bacon said that he is personally opposed to this. Arbitrary decisions would have to be made to decide which courses should be saved and it would quickly lead to total co-education. The Dean suggested, however, that such threatened courses could be given in one of our graduate schools and then both Stern and YC students could attend these courses.

Dean Bacon feels that Yeshiva can be considered the most "lib-

eral" of all liberal arts colleges as the study of Bible and Talmud enhances our liberal arts program. A Greek play studied in the original with its sociological, theological and philosophical implication is considered to be the essence of liberal arts. When Yeshiva students study Bible and Talmud, we gain the same liberalizing effects on the mind while also gaining a basis for much of western civilization's greatest literature. We would, however, be weakened if we lost the classics department or more advanced liberal arts courses, in the Dean's opinion.

The Editor-in-Chief and Governing Board of THE COMMENTATOR extend wishes for a Refuah-Shelaimah to Norman Shapiro, YC '79, upon his recent accident.

SIGN A PETITION FOR DR. FLEISHER

Club Hour, Thursday, Dec. 9
Furst Lobby

YU Press Keeps On Printing Despite Countless Cutbacks

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3)

A file thick with favorable reviews of Press works in English, German and French, is positive proof of the Press's viability. Although in its early days he had to chase around the country for manuscripts, Dr. Stitskin is now inundated with requests from authors wishing to have YU Press publish their works. Being able to pick and choose, Dr. Stitskin has almost totally restricted the Press to works of YU "family" members (alumni and faculty), unless "it's something very worthwhile, when I will go to them."

The turning point in the transformation of the Press from a minor YU adjunct to a prestigious program is seen by Dr. Stitskin to be the publication of Dr. Belkin's "Studies in Torah Judaism" in the mid-Sixties. Although the Press had been widely known beforehand, as evidenced by the requests for copies of its early works from all over the world (Scholarship on Philo and Josephus by Dr. Louis Feldman of the YU Classics department in particular), the publication of Dr. Belkin's work, which went into a

number of editions, established the Press as a permanent and viable institution in the world of scholarship. A number of works since then have been best-sellers, and have had up to five printings (each usually 2,500 copies), and the Press's most recent book, Dr. Kranzler's work on the Jews of Shanghai, seems likely to experience similar success.

Although YU Press books are now primarily distributed to Rabbinic Alumni, libraries, and faculty members, students have, on occasion, indicated great interest in a number of YU Press works. A book on contemporary Halacha, by Dr. Jakobovitz, chief Rabbi of England, has been very popular, and Dr. Metzger's work on Rabbi Kook's Philosophy of Repentance was quickly sold out. Dr. Hoenig's work, The Great Sanhedrin, is still a requirement for one YC Jewish History course.

Dr. Stitskin seems to be rather disappointed that students have not availed themselves more of Press works, despite the discount offered to them. The loss, however, is only that of the students who miss out on enriching material.

Book Reviews

The Death Penalty

"I became fascinated about Shanghai," says Dr. David Kranzler, "after hearing stories from my brother-in-law, Rabbi Weisfogel, who was secretary to Rabbi Kalmanowitz (of the Va'ad Hatzlaha) and about Mirrer during the War. I had no idea how deep I'd get." This fascination was the impetus for Dr. Kranzler's dissertation, *Japanese, Nazis and Jews — The Jewish Refugee Community of Shanghai, 1938-1945*, recently published by the YU Press.

The story of the Shanghai refugees should be of interest to Yeshiva students if only for the fact that the students of the Mirrer Yeshiva, which was located in Shanghai during WW II, have disseminated Torah in yeshivot throughout the world since the war. Dr. Kranzler's work also gives the reader insight into the inter-relationships between the four Jewish groups in Shanghai — the wealthy Sephardim, the poor Russians, the impoverished German refugees, and the Polish yeshiva students — as well as the social problems they encountered.

Equally interesting is the attitude that world Jewry had towards the refugees who streamed to Shanghai before the war. Although the Japanese, surprisingly, did not move to restrict immigration to Shanghai, despite the deleterious effect that the continuing influx of immigrants had on the war-ravaged economy, the pressures of international Jewry finally ended the immigration flow. "It was a conspiracy by Jews all over the world who were not interested in having Jews going to Shanghai — it would have cost money." In his work, Dr. Kranzler does not attempt to judge or prosecute the Jewish community — he only presents the facts as they are, and asks the reader to bear in mind that world Jewry in 1938 could not possibly have foreseen the tragedy that would soon be visited upon the Jews of Europe.

The most surprising aspect of this dissertation is Dr. Kranzler's thesis that the Japanese de-

sired, and even encouraged, Jewish immigration, precisely because of their belief in the anti-Semitic propaganda of the time. Truly accepting, as fact, that Jews controlled the world's media and banks (a belief, Dr. Kranzler points out, that suddenly explained the ability of Jacob Schiff to float a loan for Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, which was instrumental in enabling Japan to win that war), the Japanese decided to take advantage of this international Jewish "power" to further their war effort. "The funny thing," Dr. Kranzler points out, "is that the Jews never repaid the Japanese in any way, and yet the Japanese kept on believing it."

In this book, Dr. Kranzler does cite cases where the Jews were used by the Japanese as emissaries to the Americans. Nothing, however, materialized from these attempts. Although he did not publish it in his book because of its sensitivity, Dr. Kranzler pointed out that many Jews, in fact, supported the allies to the extent that they hid a portable radio transmitter, used to guide American bombers, in the ark of a Shanghai synagogue.

Although the entire history concerns only a small number of refugees (17,000), Dr. Kranzler's work, which is based upon seventy-five interviews, and twenty thousand documents, is invaluable if only for the larger themes inevitably connected with the story of the refugee community in Shanghai. The inability of the different segments of the Shanghai Jewish community to cooperate, the failure of world Jewry to respond when a significant response was so urgently needed, the perverse Japanese anti-Semitism, and many unanswered questions such as the Soviet attitude towards the fleeing Jews, make this volume an invaluable tool for any who wish to understand the events of the time within their broadest framework. Copies of this book are available in Dr. Stitskin's office, on the fourth floor of Furst Hall.

One especially interesting article, entitled "A Bicentennial Assessment of the History, Contributions and Achievements of the American Cantorate" examines the role of the cantorate in the development and growth of the American Jewish community from the time of the Pilgrims.

Obviously, this short journal does not attempt to cover the entire breadth of Jewish music. The *Encyclopedia of Jewish Music*, by Cantor Nulman, is, on the other hand, more extensive. However, this journal does present subject matter which could not be found elsewhere and evokes interest even in those who are unfamiliar with Jewish music and liturgy.

Help Provided For Unwed Jewish Mothers; Advice, Contraceptives Are Among Aid Given

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3) a relatively small one with a 12-girl capacity. Forty percent of its residents are under 17 years of age and many are black and from lower classes of society. However, this residency has facilities for kosher food when needed and is often visited by a staff Rabbi. Last year, about thirty of the resident girls were Jewish, ranging in age from 16-19.

Most unwed girls today, in contrast to previous years, go through their pregnancies with the idea of keeping their babies. Some of the younger girls in this category are offered assistance in the form of a residence for mothers with their newly born children. This residence, with facilities for ten mothers and children, is primarily for the new mothers' first year, often a very difficult and trying one.

In recent years, the demand of such residences for Jewish girls has dropped much more than it has for non-Jewish girls. In addition, Jewish unwed pregnancies in general have dropped sharply. This can be attributed, says Dr. Saul Hofstein, a special planning consultant at the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, to the fact that Jewish men and women today, usually in the middle and higher classes of society, are far more knowledgeable about such birth control methods, as the pill and abortion. Also, these contraceptive methods, as well as others, are more easily available to the Jewish unwed population than to their non-Jewish counterparts, usually poorer and less educated on the whole.

These very same factors have possibly contributed to another interesting difference in the trends between Jewish and non-Jewish unwed mothers. Whereas among non-Jewish mothers the average age of unwed mothers has steadily declined, this change has not been paralleled among Jewish unwed mothers. The average age of Jewish unwed mothers is rising with nearly sixty percent being over 21 years of age. In accordance with previous reasonings, one possible conjecture as

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) Nizer and psychologist Ernest Van der Haag debating the rightness of the death penalty. To argue as Mr. Nizer did, that the current method of execution is cruel and inhuman questions the rightness of the means, but not the end. Does he agree with Dr. Van der Haag otherwise, who pointed out the Biblical verse: "He who kills his fellow man, shall he also killed"? This verse, though, reflects the society which practiced it. Can it also apply to today's times when the sanctity of life takes a back seat to progress and the newspapers are littered with dozens of stories of indiscriminate killing? Yet we are taught that the Bible's teachings

are eternal. We should believe that a death penalty must exist today and if so, the rabbinic criteria for pronouncing it should be altered to fit the nature of modern homicides, in which crimes of passion have become an obsolete phrase. Whether it will deter the homicide rate or even just serve as a warning is for the potential killer to decide and for sociologists and psychologists to interpret.

And let us not forget that despite many similarities, American law is not Jewish law. American law is for Americans and Jewish law for Jews and perhaps, one day, the twain shall finally meet.

to an explanation for this trend is the availability of abortion in New York State. It may very well be that the parents of the younger Jewish girls have arranged abortions for their daughters as soon as they learned of their pregnancies.

Although exhaustive research was conducted, almost no documented articles were found about the unwed Jewish mother. It became apparent that the problem is minimal enough to be almost overlooked. According to Dr. Lester Kaufman, Director of the Ohel Home for Children, only a handful of unwed Jewish mothers have had their children referred for placement in the home, one of whom was born to an emotionally disturbed woman.

The number of Jewish adoptions taking place at Louise Wise has been drastically reduced over the past years, as has the number of non-Jewish adoptions. It reached its peak nine years ago, when 272 children were placed for adoption. The corresponding figure for last year was 62, and about 20 of the children were Jewish. For newborn babies, no searching is needed to find homes for adoption. As has been the case for many years, there are far more applicants than available children. The agency even has families approved for adoption who must wait up to 2 years before a baby is available for them. However, there remains a serious problem in locating homes for the adoption of older, school-aged children, often with any of a wide range of physical or emotional problems. To search for families to adopt such children, Louise Wise has employed the press, television, and radio. The objective maintained is to find a home for any child who can benefit from one. With this in mind, several deaf and handicapped children have been successfully placed for adoption.

The agency, unlike most family service institutes, offers a wide variety of post-adoptive and other related services. Surprisingly enough, nearly ninety percent of the participants actively involved

in these programs are members of the Jewish community. These services have grown in recent years as the total community needs become fully recognized. A staff of trained social workers help children and families for several years after adoption. This service caters specifically to Jews since, until 20 years ago, the agency was concerned with Jewish adoption and those previously placed children became part of the post-adoptive service. It is only in the last twenty years that non-Jewish and interracial adoptive programs have been instituted at Louise Wise.

The home offers an extensive foster-home care program. Although originally geared toward newborn babies placed for adoption, the program today has shifted to on-going foster care for many neglected and abused children. In the past year, approximately 45 Jewish children were able to take advantage of this valuable service.

Many discussion programs are offered for both adopting and foster parents. Counseling for unwed pregnant girls is also readily available to help in making the decision between having an abortion, keeping the child, or putting it up for adoption. Very often, a child psychologist may be called in to help adopting or foster parents with problems they may encounter with their newly acquired child. Much of the agency's 2 million dollar budget is supplied from New York City and State allocations and is used to hire a wide range of professional help, which includes caseworkers, nurses, physicians, psychiatrists, a psychologist and a home economist. Completing the professional staff are counselors and child care workers, teachers for practical skills, and several tutors. Legal, religious and medical consultants also work closely with the staff. Teachers from the Board of Education make it possible for young pregnant girls in the maternity residence to continue with their schooling.

Agencies in the fields of services to unmarried mothers, adoption and post-adoptive maintenance continue to play an important role in today's society. This role today may be quite different from what it was in the past, Jewish adoption and services to unwed Jewish girls being classic examples. What remains to be seen is whether or not agencies are ready and capable to meet new challenges and to reorient their services in accordance with present day needs. Louise Wise Services is the pioneer in this respect.

Council Hears About Security

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) ers who service the dormitories. Council also approved a motion brought by Sophomore representative David Cherna to allocate fifty dollars for the purchasing of new siddurim for the Morg Shul.

Freshman representative Marc Schneider raised the problem of freshman disenchantment with the University and of potential drop-out or transfer talk among freshmen. Mr. Schneider stated that many freshmen have several grievances against the school, but he failed to specifically state any of them or make suggestions on how council should go about tackling the problem. Several upperclass representatives commented that this was not a new phenomenon and that all universities anticipate the problem and a certain percentage of dropouts yearly.

Junior Class President Jeff Rubin suggested that the freshman representatives should urge their classmates to present their specific problems and complaints via the YCSC Suggestion Box located in Furst Hall. The meeting was adjourned with a call for better attendance on the part of the representatives to insure the quorum necessary to hold council meetings.



— YUPR
Cantor Macy Nulman

The first Journal of Jewish Music and Liturgy was recently published by the Cantorial Council of America. According to Cantor Macy Nulman, editor of this publication and Director of the YU Cantorial Training Institute, the Journal's purpose is to "serve as a forum for the exchange of information in various fields of Jewish music and liturgy," and to stimulate "greater interest in Jewish music and liturgy on the part of educated laymen."

The publication contains four interesting articles written by leading cantors and educators.

To the Editor:

My name is Larry Cohen and I'm presently incarcerated at Attica State Prison for possession of LSD. The loneliness and tension of being in prison is almost impossible to bear without a friendly voice or familiar things to relate with. I'm hoping that some students would be willing to correspond with me, and help ease a troubled spirit. Please send any letters to:

Mr. Larry Cohen
76A2956
D-39-22
Attica Correctional Facility
Box 149
Attica, NY 14011

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS is in need of volunteers to help them in their many programs for the YU neighborhood. Tutors are needed to help Russian Jews, and to teach English or Hebrew to children at Soloveitchik Elementary School. Volunteers are also requested for Project Hope's assistance to the elderly. Contact Bruce Sherizan M206 at 928-0747.

DEAN BACON HAS INDICATED the possibility of an additional advanced course in art if there will be sufficient student interest. Art from the Renaissance to 1800 would be given Mon. and Wed. 3-3:50. If interested, contact the Registrar's Office, F125.

P'TACH, Parents for Torah for all Children, an organization established to help Jewish children with learning disabilities obtain a Yeshiva education, will soon hold a conference on this area of education. It will aim at the exchange of ideas and the expansion of programs to Yeshivot around the city.

THE SPEECH AND DRAMA CLUB held elections during Club Hour two weeks ago. Joe Rothstein is the new President, David Dore is Vice President, and Ezra Moshe is Sec. Treas. Aiding the new officers will be Senior Advisors Larry Russak, Bruce Bloom, and Junior Advisor Gary Torgow.

THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICS STUDENTS has announced a public lecture by Professor Leonard Suskind on the World of Elementary Particles, to be given on Thursday, December 16, at 2:45 P.M. in Room 305, Furst Hall.

A CHANUKAH MUSICAL PROGRAM presented by the Cantorial Council of America and the Students of the Cantorial Training Institute will take place on Wednesday, December 22, in the Faculty Lounge. Special guest for the event is Cantor Joseph Malovany of New York's Fifth Avenue Synagogue. Admission is free and all are invited to attend.

Op Ed: The Holy Trinity - By Doniel Kramer

Basically, the Jewish people were divided into three distinct but yet united groups — Kohanim, Leviyim, and Yisraelim. They all complemented each other in their functions and together provided the totality inherent in and necessary for Avodat HaShem.

Unfortunately, such cooperation is rarely seen in another tripartition — the three religious division student councils of YU. We constantly read of SOY Tephilin and Seforim Drives. Are we to assume that only the representatives of the Yeshiva Program and RIETS are concerned about such apurtenances for their constituencies, but not the students on the JSSSC or the EMCSC? (No — I am hastening to provide sober responses to some of my queries lest some self-righteous fanatics or self-serving contortionists distort the messages of this article.) Do only RIETS students need Seforim Drives in order to satiate their learning desires, while EMC and JSS students are content with an English "Book Drive" to satisfy their educational needs? (No.)

Why is it that only SOY advertises and encourages learning mishmarim at night, Halachah shiurim, a chavrusa program, and a "Night Mashgiach" (whatever that is)? Are there no EMC or JSS students ever in the Beit HaMidrash? (Sometimes, they are even the majority!) Why are rabbeim from EMC and JSS not invited to deliver guest shiurim during Night Seder?

How come EMC is officially saddled with the Yom Hoatzmaut program? Do not other YU students commemorate the religious significance of that day? (Except for those few saying Selichot, most of them do.) Why is it that there are usually competing minyanim on Yom HaAtzmaut?

Are only JSS students in need of Shabbat programs and Shabbatonim? (No.)

Furthermore, are only RIETS students capable of celebrating at Chanukah and Purim Chagigot that are sponsored by the SOY? (No.) Should not the EMC and JSS rabbeim also be honored guests and their students among the rejoicers? (Definitely yes.) If there were Halachik problems at last year's Chanukah Chagigah, should not all YU students have been equally concerned? (Yes.) Were the religious division councils of two years ago so uncooperative that an arbitrary and divisive SOY decision banning most female guests from the Purim

Chagigah necessitated the belligerent response of the EMCSC that females were to be an integral part of all of their endeavors? (Yes to the first part; no to the second.)

And finally, are there no students on the YCSC who are concerned about the religious welfare of the YC students as part of their overall well-being that the above activities have no direct input from the YCSC? (There surely should be, and I believe there are.)

To be sure, there are positive aspects of this scene which are gratifying. I know of no event sponsored by a religious division from which members of another division are excluded (though there have been exclusionary subsidies.) Indeed, many of these offerings, i.e. the Seforim, Book, and Passover Provisions Drives, are actively pursued in all of the schools. Also, in the past couple of years, YCSC, in conjunction with the Stern College Student Council, has been conducting mesibot in honor of Rosh Chodesh.

My criticism lies, therefore, not in the inherent discrimination of one religious division by another for there has been none readily apparent. Rather, it bespeaks the mental state which is unfortunately fostered by the publicity surrounding the various programs. Certain individuals in all divisions, especially those espousing holier-than-thou or the-world-be-damned attitudes, actually want to believe that mishmarim and seforim drives belong only in RIETS, as the appellation "SOY Drive" implies; or that while other students purchase tzitzit, EMC students only wear their T-shirts; or that JSS students have no need of any books but the Judeo-secular works that are included on their book lists.

Two suggestions may directly alleviate these misunderstandings. Except for activities directly related to one school, such as the EMC T-shirt Sales, all religious activities and publications, though sponsored by one or another division for the sake of logistics and capability, should clearly carry the label of their cosponsorship by the other schools and should in actuality be so run. For example, if SOY or EMCSC or JSSSC wants to sponsor a drive for the benefit of the YU student body, the planning should be done by representatives of all three

schools, and the publicity should state that it is being held in conjunction with the other two councils, specifically naming them. In this fashion, there would be no doubts that every student could and should benefit. And if there is any activity which one of the councils could not condone for religious reasons, then it is obvious that none of the divisions should be espousing such a program. To further coordinate activities, each religious division council should constitutionally amend its charter so that it can appoint or elect two individuals, one each to serve as an official liaison to the other councils, who would be intimately involved in planning and executing all drives, etc., on an inter-divisional level. A third representative should also be appointed to serve on the YCSC, and vice versa.

Finally, all four student council presidents (of SOY, EMCSC, JSSSC, and YCSC), instead of just periodically informally meeting, should officially constitute themselves into a body similar to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (but with much more clout and courage) and act in concert on so many of these projects which should really be of joint concern and sponsorship. It is also conceivable (no pun intended) that even the Stern College Student Council might become involved in such a Conference. In such an endeavor, students in all of the divisions would be united in their common efforts and goals, rather than separated by artificial labels of religiosity. Those involved in a melechet Shamayim would then be provided with the achdut that is the only source of true and heartfelt Avodat HaShem.

French Jews' Problems

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5) tive born, have played and continue to play, a significant role in all areas of communal life. For example, there is Rene Cassin, the Nobel Prize winning scientist, Pierre Mendes-France, former French prime minister, Max Albert, general manager of Air France and Andre Schwartz-Bart, winner of the prestigious Goncourt prize for literature for his novel, The Last of the Just.

France has been notorious for its servile attitude toward the Arab states. Like most other countries, France has graciously courted the Arab chieftains, resulting in a very cold relationship with Israel. For a while there was even a direct arms embargo imposed on the Jewish state. In

addition, France was the first of many countries to recognize Yasir Arafat as the spokesman for the Palestinian Arabs. Recently, however, the relationship between France and Israel has warmed considerably. The arms embargo has been lifted and a new pact was recently signed jointly with other Common Market nations allowing Israel the right to export goods to France and other European nations duty free.

French leaders in the past ten years have been extremely unpopular in Jewish quarters. In fact, in the recent election, many Jews actively endorsed the opposition Socialist party of Francois Mitterand. They felt that it would be difficult to find anyone worse than President Giscard d'Estaing.

Jewish activism has had many expressions in France. Last year, 100,000 people were attracted to a Paris rally in support of the State of Israel. It was the largest manifestation of Jewish interest in the Israeli cause that Europe has ever experienced and showed that Jewish identity in France has not been completely lost. In addition to such public demonstrations, there are various different Jewish splinter groups who often turn to radical means to achieve their end.

French Jewry faces an uphill battle for survival. Its trend toward assimilation and intermarriage has been distressing in the past few years, and if it remains high, it may spell the death knell of this large community. But the picture has brightened considerably in past years. With the rapidly expanding Lubavitcher movement and the opening of a new yeshiva, perhaps there is yet hope for the French Jewish community.

Letters

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 5) courses which were as demanding or interesting or informative or organized — but this course combined all of those qualities, and that is why it stands out in my mind above all the rest.

Obviously it is difficult for the Administration to single out Professor Fleisher for special treatment. If they do so, they will be faced with the unpleasant task of explaining to other faculty members why an exception will not be made in their case. The students of Yeshiva can alleviate some of this unpleasantness by providing the Administration with a sound basis for distinguishing this case from all others. But they must speak out now. If they fail to do so, they will have only themselves to blame.

Professor Charles Persky, YC '62; Dpt. of English, Hunter College:

In responding to your editorial protesting the "relieving" of Dr. David Fleisher by the administration at the end of this year, I cannot help but note the irony of its title: "Uncertain Status." Nothing is more certain than the fact that Dr. Fleisher is largely responsible for whatever authentic status the liberal arts now enjoy at Yeshiva; with his forced departure it is the status of Yeshiva College itself as a liberal arts school which will become uncertain.

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A YC Business Major

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 2) to take good students from all backgrounds: liberal arts, engineering, sciences, as well as undergraduate business. We frankly would prefer a liberal arts background to a mediocre undergraduate business program — which is all that too many small colleges can mount."

"A business program is a small investment for Yeshiva. There are perhaps twenty graduate business programs in the metropolitan New York area. Only three of these (NYU, Columbia, and Rutgers) meet the minimal accrediting standards of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, and only two — NYU and Columbia — have achieved any kind of national stature. At the undergraduate level, a few more local schools have achieved AACSB accreditation. Although there are more undergraduate programs, the proportion achieving accreditation is about the same as for graduate schools. If Yeshiva cannot find the resources to build a really strong program, then in my judgment it would be better off without one, perhaps working via the kind of arrangements NYU has made, with selected liberal arts colleges, to give selected good students assurance of smooth and perhaps accelerated passage between schools for a combined degree program."

Dill says though that "It may

well make sense for Yeshiva to consider adding a business program as an alternative to the liberal arts."

In another letter to THE COMMENTATOR, L. Richard Olikier, Dean of the School of Management of Syracuse University, ex-

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plained how a business program would indeed strengthen the liberal arts of the college:

"Schools of Business ordinarily require that at least 40-50% of their total degree requirements be taken in liberal arts. Thus, while the enrollment of students majoring in the liberal arts . . . is in decline, class enrollments in the arts college can be maintained by the large number of pre-professional school majors who take courses in that college." Olikier further states that if the two work together, then "business is no threat to the arts." Finally, Dean Olikier concludes by saying that in the years ahead, "purely liberal arts institutions will have tougher jobs." He feels that at Yeshiva, "broadening the academic base may be the essence for future survival."

Edward Kaity, Dean of the Business School at Georgetown University, likewise tells THE COMMENTATOR that a school

Students interested in working on THE COMMENTATOR business staff, please see Zev Nathan, M628.

can succeed by allowing "the development of professional education while still maintaining the central purpose of the university." He also mentions that a "school of management can be a major contribution to the intellectual excellence of a university."

Ellmen Victorious

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 2)

both he and Alan wrestled well.

Israel Klein, the team's 118 pounder, wrestled his man the full eight minutes, winning on a decision. Izzy controlled his opponent almost the entire time, trying moves such as the "navy ride," "two-on-one," and "half-nelson crotch" to pin his opponent. Unfortunately, the Bronx wrestler squirmed out of Izzy's pinning moves, but Izzy still won decisively on a point decision.

Despite their impressive victory, some wrestlers were bested by their Bronx opponents. Danny Kauman fought off two of his opponent's "leg dive" attempts, but the third one got to the mark, and proved to be Danny's downfall.

In the Nov. 29th issue of COMMENTATOR the article covering the YCSC jazz concert inadvertently neglected to mention that the sound equipment and mixing were courtesy of ECO Enterprises.

Danny was pinned in the first period. Moshe Mirsky succumbed to a "sweep" by his opponent, and when he was down the referee called a quick pin.

Avi Schreier wrestled for seven minutes thirty-five seconds before he was pinned. Avi, who led in riding-time, and was ahead in the match 5-2 at one point, fell for the "outside roll" once too often, and was finally pinned.

Besides the regular meet, six exhibitions were fought at the Tuesday night match. Yeshiva won four of the six, and their victories began with Fred Carroll's, who opened the evening, and won his match 10-9, having earned the tie-breaking point for his riding-time advantage.

Scott Miller fought against a strong and agile wrestler from the Bronx and was quickly pinned. Mike Lazarus wrestled a man two weight classes above his own, and was pinned despite his struggle.

Saul Grife put in a very convincing performance. Much as Rosenblatt, Siegel and Merlis had done in the match, Grife lifted his opponent off the mat, put him down hard, and pinned his opponent.

Varsity wrestlers Schweitzer and Klein wrestled exhibitions besides their own regular meet matches. Both wrestlers pinned their opponents in the second period.

Commie After Dark

THE STAGE

According to Carl Jung, everyone is really crazy, only some of us a little more than others. This nebulous line of mental distress is brilliantly portrayed in Pavel Kohout's play *Poor Murderer* at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, in a most imaginative and fascinating manner.

Kohout uses the medium of the actor whose very essence is deception, to point out the ambiguities of madness. The actor has been playing Hamlet and in the course of the act imagines that he has actually killed Polonius. He is placed in an institution for mental disorders in Saint Petersburg where he is given a chance to act out, with the assistance of sympathetic friends, the motives and events which led up to his murder by a man who is "seemingly insane but far saner than anyone around him."

As the scene unfolds we catch a glimpse of the man who has polarized the entity of humanity into the realm of rationality versus emotion. As long as he remains the companion of evil and deception, his rationality and thus his sanity remain inviolate. When the human ingredients of good and truth are allowed entrance into the darkest chambers of his personality, his rationality and, consequently, his sanity, lose their pedestal, and crumble.

There is little intellectual theater enjoyment alive today, either on Broadway or elsewhere that can match the quality of this performance. The actors playing the difficult roles of actors within an act were brilliant. Anyone interested in psychology, philosophy or just fine theater is urged to see this remarkable presentation.

The name of a new play on Broadway, *The Eccentricities of a Nightingale*, should not scare away any YU students. This drama, which opened at the Morosco Theatre last week, is far better than its title implies. Set in a small town in the Deep South, the play is about a fast-talking, effervescent, nervous, and yes, eccentric, church-singing daughter of a Rector, and a half-crazy mother who has just a bit of trouble trying to catch the guy she loves. But the play is much more than an enactment of a love story that flops. Williams' work is an incredibly truthful portrayal of a southern town's inhabitants. His strong, poignant, message about love, expectations, truth and family is a mirror of our everyday existence. This play constitutes theatre at its best, and is a memorable experience at the very least.

Peter Schickele, better known

for his work with P.D.Q. Bach, has produced another success. His play, *American History Lesson*, was performed at the 92nd Street "Y" as a humorous tribute to the Bicentennial. Divided into 5 acts depicting different eras of American history, the play was extremely clever and entertaining. In particular, the third act in which Mr. Schickele portrayed Thomas Jefferson was very well done and typical of Schickele's brand of zany humor. Judging by the reaction of the crowd alone, the play was a resounding success.

THE SCREEN

91,000 People . . . 38 Exits . . . 1 Sniper

The scene is set. All we have to do now is wait and wait and wait. *Two Minute Warning*, now playing all over the city, stars Charlton Heston and John Cassavetes. The plot is very superficial, to say the least, and one might think it is an elongated S.W.A.T. program on television. The delay from the time the sniper loads his rifle to the time that he starts shooting, is not at all to the movie's advantage. It does contain, however, some suspense, blood and a tremendous riot scene as the finale.

My advice is, wait till it hits the dollar theaters.

* * *

If you like horror stories combined with interesting plots, then *Carrie* is the film for you. Brian De Palma, who also directed *The Omen*, has in all probability come up with another block-buster.

Sissy Spacek, who plays the lead role, is excellent as a telekinetic (a person able to move objects through thought) high school girl. She is convincing to the point where the bizarre incidents at her prom are actually conceivable.

Carrie promises to be a smashing success as there are many people around who enjoy jumping out of their seats at movies.

EATING OUT

Interested in a place with good food, at reasonable prices, with entertainment thrown in? Then *Papa Lou's* at Club Caesaria is the place for you. Not only is the food, especially the Italian dishes (real yeal) in which the restaurant specializes, delicious, but the atmosphere is warm, the service is excellent, and college students receive a fifteen percent discount.

The only apparent problem with *Papa Lou's* is its location at 2 East 86th St., right off of Fifth Avenue. In truth, however, the distance is not at all considerable and, when one considers the advantages, it is little bother at all. All in all, *Papa Lou's* at Club Caesaria is a delightful way to spend a few hours with a friend!

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Yeshiva Grapplers Victorious As Team Shows Solid Stand

By T. KRUMBEIN

In the opening meet of the season, the Ellmen continued in their winning style developed over the past few seasons, by defeating Bronx Community College, 39-18. In a fine team showing, the Ellmen earned most of their pins in the first period.

At one point in the meet, the Ellmen were down by an 18-15 score, when Nate Rosenblatt came out to wrestle in the 167 lb. weight class. Nate faked high and shot in a single leg drive. Coming down hard, Nate quickly changed into a pinning move, and, despite the struggles of his opponent, Nate pinned him in the first period, thus giving the team the much needed go-ahead points.

Co-Captain Mitchell Merlis and David Siegel wrestled matches similar to Nate's. Both Mitch and Dave had only brief matches as they shot in, took their men down, and quickly pinned them.

Hockey Intramurals

By ISAAC SOBEL

The fourth week of the season had two important games scheduled. The sophs fought the seniors in a battle for first place, and the frosh played J-A-S (juniors, alumni and semicha) in a battle for the last playoff berth.

Tuesday night the seniors forgot to show up. The sophs as usual came down with a large roster. Only 3 seniors could be found in the confines of the gym, goalie Alvin Pasternak, Tzvi Friedman, and Mark Weiner. The seniors' request to play two men against four was denied by referee Isaac Soibelman, who after an extended wait forfeited the game in favor of the Sophs, 1-0.

Wednesday was a totally different story since both teams showed up with full squads. The juniors had the help of superstar alumni "Yank" Poleyoff and Mark Breslow. The frosh had many new faces as Captain Isaac Soibelman was trying to find the right winning combination.

Juniors Pull It Off

Both teams were up for the game, realizing the importance of a win. A lapse in the frosh defense led to a quick score by Mark Breslow in the opening minutes of the game. Minutes later, Marv Schuss blasted a shot past goalie Isaac Soibelman for a 2-0 lead. In the second period, the frosh regrouped and fought back. Constant pressure by their offense finally led to a goal by Steve Pasternak. The juniors retaliated with a goal by Norman Gold. But the frosh refused to give up as Frank Rubin picked up a rebound and put it past goalie Herschel Bessin making the game a close 3-2 contest.

The third period continued as the second had left off, with wide open play. The next goal would decide the outcome. The frosh were gaining momentum, constantly harassing the juniors in their own zone. But once again, luck was against the frosh. A weak shot by Mark Breslow trickled in for a goal.

With the score 4-2, defeat seemed inevitable for the frosh. With one minute left in the game the frosh pulled their goalie. The move proved beneficial as Ira Tokayer scored a quick goal. The juniors then held off a 38 second attack by the frosh and narrowly won by the 4-3 margin. The loss put the freshmen into last place with a 0-4-0 record.

Co-Captain Joel Schwitzer wrestled the same type of match as Alan Bell. Both Joel and Alan came through the first period ahead in points and pinned their opponents early in the second period. Although Schweitzer's match was more action packed, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Taubermen Lose Two Meets But Hold On When It Counts

By JERRY LOB

The Yeshiva University Fencing Team fenced three times last week and fortunately only one match counted. The first match took place last Sunday versus the alumni, and the present-day Tauberman lost to their predecessors by the score of 15-12. There were a few bright spots in that match for the Taubermen, most notably the fencing of the foil men, led by David Brusowankin and co-captain Lenny Budow, and the re-emergence of the epee team, led by Marc Felberbaum and Alan Feldman. The sabre team engaged in a lackluster performance with Ricky Eisenberg posting the only sabre victory.

The following evening, foil engaged in an exhibition match with Queensborough College and the foil men came out on the short side of an 8-7 score. It was a seesaw battle all night long but the Yeshiva fencers were not able to pull it off.

Scientific Method

Both of those matches may have been lost by substitutes, but after all, that is what exhibition matches are for. They give everyone a chance to fence while also giving the coaches a chance to evaluate the personnel. Another possible reason for the losses was

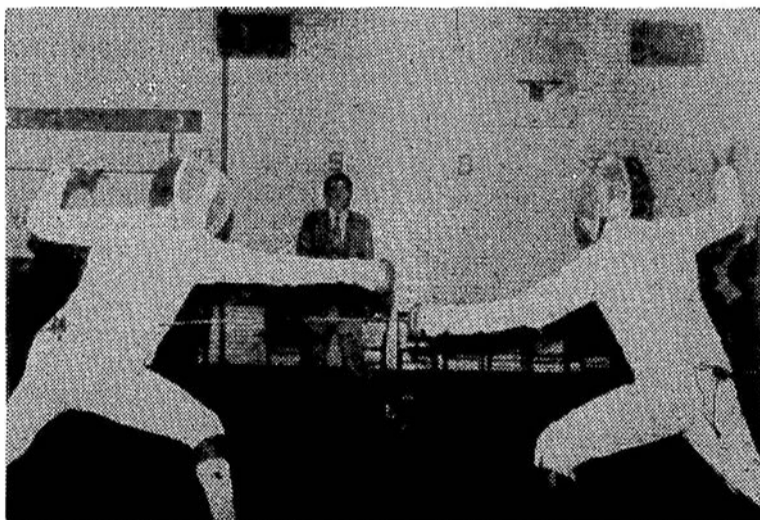
basketball courts, parking for faculty and students, a theatre, and many other facilities for athletes and non-athletes as well. Despite these handicaps Yeshiva trounced St. Peter's, 22-5.

Sharp Fencing

The Taubermen ran off the first eight matches before losing one and then came back with nine in a row. Once Richy Seltzer clinched the match at 14-1, Coach

AT ST. PETER'S - DEC. 2, 1976		
Sabre		
S. Tennenberg	.....	3-0
R. Berko	.....	2-0
B. Deutsch	.....	2-0
R. Abettan	.....	1-0
H. Sherman	.....	0-1
Foil		
L. Budow	.....	2-0
D. Brusowankin	.....	2-0
R. Seltzer	.....	2-0
D. Bart	.....	1-0
B. Kirschenbaum	.....	1-0
A. Stiefel	.....	1-0
Epee		
A. Feldman	.....	1-0
D. Wolfson	.....	1-0
D. Katzenstein	.....	0-1
I. Herman	.....	1-1
P. Kaplan	.....	0-1
L. Karp	.....	1-1
L. Tiefenbrunn	.....	1-0

Tauber loaded the lineup with substitutes, among them Ralph Abettan in sabre, David Bart,



YU Taubermen in action

that some people just fence better when it counts. The team had a chance to test that hypothesis when it traveled to Jersey City to fence St. Peter's in the first real match of the season.

The Taubermen were at a disadvantage against St. Peter's right from the start because they lost two key men — Marc Felberbaum, due to illness, and Ricky Eisenberg, due to his sister's engagement party. They also had to overcome the awe which they felt upon entering the beautiful new fieldhouse which St. Peter's has. St. Peter's, a school not much bigger than Yeshiva, used to fence in facilities akin to ours, but they now have a new fieldhouse replete with tennis courts, handball courts, swimming pools,

Aaron Stiefel, and Ben Kirschenbaum, in foil, and Ira Herman and Louis Karp in epee. They performed well despite inexperience. Mention should be made that the foil men went 9-0 and were very sharp in doing it, allowing only six touches in nine bouts, while the sabremen went a very fine 8-1. The epee team went 5-4 but two of the losses came from foilmen turned epeemen.

Judging by the lack of suspense, this match will probably be forgotten. What will be remembered by the fencers, though, is the beautiful fieldhouse which adds so much to St. Peter's, which like Yeshiva, is an old university in a decaying neighborhood.

Maccabees Future Hopeful Despite Present Hardships

By BOB GITTELMAN

It's December time now. The snow is falling, it's getting very cold, there is no heat in the dormitories, and the basketball season has started. This means that the Maccabees have started their season as well. It has not been a good start though, since the team

with an injury. He'll be back though next week. In the Queens game, the Macs were without Josh Sheinfeld, in Stony Brook, Dov Weinstock, and in the Mercy game, Sol Genuth and Jon Kramer, both out with the flu. Except for the Stony Brook game, this lack of depth has hurt the Maccabees tremendously.

Even with this disadvantage, the rest of the team played extremely well. Don't let the scores

points and 10 rebounds for the three games, while playing excellent defense.

The rest of the team has been playing very well, and since the Macs field a full team, the wins will come. As Coach Halpert says, "This is the best bunch of guys I have had since I have been coaching. Their guts and determination, plus a few breaks will give the Macs more wins than I ever expected."



Maccabee captains Genuth (l.) and Jozef (r.) — YUPR

fool you; in the Queens and Stony Brook games the Macs were in the game till the last ten minutes, and were in the Mercy game the whole way.

Much of the praise has to go to Robert Rosenbloom, who has

So come out and see the Macs play. You'll be very surprised. Next home game is Monday, December 13, against Pratt.

WYUR PRESENTS

Ellmen Wrestling

Live coverage of the Wednesday, Dec. 15 match vs. Brooklyn College 7:25 p.m. on WYUR, 820 AM.

been playing the best basketball of his career. He is averaging 26.3 points a game with a 36 point game against Mercy.

The big surprise is the play of David Kufeld. "Kooof" has come a long way from his high school days and he has averaged 19

QUEENS (85) — YU (60)

	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	R	A	PF	PTS
R. Rosenbloom	9	21	6	6	7	2	1	24
D. Kufeld	5	8	3	4	7	2	1	13
S. Genuth	3	9	4	7	14	2	1	10
D. Weinstock	0	2	0	0	2	3	3	0
M. Hoenig	2	5	3	4	5	3	3	7
J. Kramer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
L. Shwartzbaum	3	4	0	2	2	2	3	6
TOTALS	22	49	16	23	38	14	17	60

STONY BROOK (136) — YU (81)

	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	R	A	PF	PTS
R. Rosenbloom	8	14	3	4	7	3	0	19
D. Kufeld	9	14	2	2	3	1	4	20
S. Genuth	7	8	4	5	2	3	4	18
M. Hoenig	7	8	4	5	2	3	4	18
J. Kramer	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
L. Shwartzbaum	0	2	2	4	2	6	3	2
J. Sheinfeld	3	6	2	3	2	1	5	8
TOTALS	32	52	17	23	20	17	21	81

MERCY (104) — YU (89)

	FGM	FGA	FTM	FTA	R	A	PF	PTS
R. Rosenbloom	15	23	6	6	10	4	5	36
D. Kufeld	7	18	10	10	21	5	3	24
S. Genuth	1	4	0	0	2	1	2	2
D. Weinstock	2	5	1	3	4	3	3	5
M. Hoenig	7	9	0	0	2	1	2	2
L. Shwartzbaum	2	5	0	1	6	2	5	4
J. Sheinfeld	2	2	0	0	5	0	2	4
TOTALS	36	66	17	20	54	20	24	89

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