

The Commentator

Official Undergraduate Newspaper of Yeshiva College

VOL. XC

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1979

222

No. 4

A/P/N Approved For Interscience Course

NOVEMBER 19 — The Academic Standards Committee during a special meeting today voted to permit students presently registered in "Interscience" to take the course on an A/P/N grading basis for the fall semester.

Anxiety Over Course

Today's meeting was the culmination of a series of events which started approximately ten days ago when four students approached Dean Hecht and requested that the 49 students registered in the Interscience course be allowed to take the course under an A/P/N grading system. After a further meeting between these students, Dean Hecht and Dr. Goldstein (one of the instructors of the Interscience course), Dean Hecht requested that the Academic Standards Committee call a special meeting to review the appeal.

The main problem with which the Academic Standards Committee concerned itself was the student anxiety surrounding the course. It was felt that the anxiety stemmed from the "novelty of the course, its experimental design, and its innovative teaching procedures."

Dr. Paul Connolly, Chairman of the Academic Standards Committee, stressed that the committee's decision was not based on the actual merits of the course, but rather on "the reality of the anxiety, whatever its source."

Compromise

At the conclusion of the committee discussion, it was moved

that the students presently registered in the Interscience course be allowed to take the course on an A/P/N basis during the fall and spring semesters. The motion was defeated by a vote of six to two. Another motion was then made and seconded that students presently registered in the course be allowed to take the course on an A/P/N basis during the fall semester only. This motion was approved by a vote of seven to one.

After the meeting, Louis Hait, spokesman for the Interscience students, stated that he was pleased that the administration acted quickly to bring about speedy results. He noted that the committee's decision would certainly relieve some of the anxiety as well as eliminate a great deal of the negative feeling surrounding the course. Looking to the future, he said, "the Department of Natural Sciences must seek to further refine and develop the Interscience course and even more importantly, attempt to offer non-science majors a choice of courses from which to fulfill their science requirement."

Under an A/P/N grading system an A remains an A, but the student may elect to receive a "P" rather than a grade of B or C. A student who receives a D or an F receives no credit.

Yeshiva Faculty Approves New Salary Contract Providing For More Equitable Pay Distribution

By JOSEPH STRUM

The faculty salary proposal for the 1979-1980 academic year was ratified by the faculty last week, in a mail ballot, by a 2 to 1 margin after poor attendance forced the results of a Faculty Assembly meeting vote to be discounted. The settlement, which was negotiated by the Faculty Welfare Committee on behalf of 130 teachers at YC, JSS, EMC, SCW, Revel, Ferkauf, and TIW, calls for an across the board pay hike of \$1,250 for all faculty, along with an additional \$40,000 package of benefits. Some of the benefits include an increase in the

overload rate paid for teaching extra classes and an inequity fund established to compensate for the most blatant cases of individual salary inequity.

Sharp Debate

According to Dr. Norman Rosenfeld, chairman of the Welfare Committee, this year's deal amounts to an approximate 8% salary increment. Nevertheless, sharp debate persisted between faculty and administration as to the equity of the settlement. Many faculty members view the raise as grossly inadequate in light of a 13% national inflation rate. Administrators, on the other hand, steadfastly maintain that Yeshiva teachers are receiving the most reasonable settlement possible within the constraints of YU's financial limitations.

Academic Sweatshop

The average salary of \$18,500, which incorporates figures for "high earning" tenured full professors, is 25-50% less than that of third-rate private institutions as Adelphi or Wagner. Dr. Blanche Blank, Vice President for Academic Affairs at Yeshiva, confirms that "a faculty member who is a single wage earner with dependents might have a difficult time making ends meet." An outspoken opponent of the proposal, full professor Manfred Wiedhorn, in a letter to The Stern Observer, went so far as to label YU "an academic sweatshop." Sur-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

Dr. Miller Accepts Post As Senior Vice-President

OCT. 15, 1979 — Dr. Norman Lamm, President of Yeshiva University, has appointed Dr. Israel Miller to the post of Senior Vice-President of Yeshiva University. Dr.

Miller was formerly Vice-President for Student Affairs and will continue serving in that capacity until a replacement can be found.

Dr. Miller, a graduate of YC and RIETS, first joined the University administration in 1968. He was the chairman of the Executive Committee for University Affairs which served as an interim governing body before the election of Dr. Lamm as President. He is a past chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations and a past president of the American Zionist Federation. He served as a member of the board of Governors of the Jewish Agency.

The plight of Soviet Jewry has been one of Dr. Miller's special interests. He served as the national chairman of the American Jewish Council on Soviet Jewry, and led a delegation of the Rab-



Dr. Israel Miller

binical Council of America to Russia in 1965. At that time he was accorded the privilege of speaking from the pulpit in Moscow.

Yeshiva Participates In Community Improvement

By KALMAN STAIMAN

YU has joined with four community agencies, the Washington Heights-Inwood Coalition, Washington Heights-Inwood Consortium, Northern Manhattan Improvement Corp., and Washington Heights-Inwood Development Corp. in an attempt to play an active role in stabilizing and strengthening the surrounding areas. Though each of these groups has its own distinct functions, they are cooperating with other groups to help improve conditions in the Washington Heights-Inwood area.

Office At YU

The Washington Heights-Inwood coalition was funded by a \$75,000 city grant and has its office on the first floor of YU's RIETS building.

The coalition is led by Beth Rosenthal, and deals with matters, many of which have a direct affect on conditions in the YU community, such as increased police protection, lighting, and sanitation. The coalition is also undertaking projects such as tenant committees in neighborhood apartment buildings, and the

establishment of 185th Street as a "corridor" to assure students a safe and pleasant walk to the subway and other areas in the neighborhood.

Rabbi Israel Miller stated that the hope of the coalition is to instill in Washington Heights residents a sense of pride in their community, and "to restore the area to the state it was in not so many years ago." He expressed regret that "the students are not as sensitive as they ought to be about the cleanliness of our own area," and that the throwing of trash out of windows as well as late night disturbances by students "celebrating" in the streets works against the coalition's efforts. Student involvement in the coalition is being encouraged, but need not be an active one, especially considering the already limited amount of free time available to them. "Rather, it would be sufficient," Rabbi Miller stated, "for our campus to serve as an example for others of what the coalition's efforts are to produce in the entire Washington Heights-Inwood area."

YU Libraries Undergoing Reorganization Amidst New Focus By Administration

By LARRY RABINOVICH

In what is amounting to a major restructuring of the Yeshiva University Library system, five of Yeshiva's libraries are being combined into one in an attempt to improve service and reduce unnecessary expenses. The overhaul is a reaction by the recently appointed Dean of Libraries, Dr. Frederich Baum, to charges that the university's library system as it currently exists is inadequate for a first rate institution.

Fiscal Priority

The major problem according to Dr. Baum has been a long-standing neglect of the libraries by the administration. "The ad-

ministration," he says, "has now come to the realization that the library must receive fiscal priority in order to function properly."

The reorganization will affect the libraries on the main campus, Stern and Ferkauf. It will not affect the Cardozo or Einstein

libraries, which will continue to remain independent.

As recently as last year, lack of sufficient funding prevented the libraries from adding a substantial number of books to their collections. At separate book auctions at Franconia College in New Hampshire and Riker College in Maine, Yeshiva submitted bids that were rejected. At the Riker auction, though, Yeshiva did manage to win a number of the non-book bids, which included audio-visual equipment, microfilm collections and some steel frame shelves.

Optimism

Despite that setback, Dr. Baum and Mr. Andrew Moskovits, head librarian of Pollack Library, are optimistic about the future. They feel that within three to five years the libraries will be improved significantly and will be recognized as "good, quality libraries."

Dr. Baum pointed out some of the improvements that have already been made. Among them are the new book catalogues, in-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



D. Aranson

Products of Studio Art Course grace Furst Hall lobby.

Attendance

For the students of the JSS and EMC programs at Yeshiva, a bit of high school still lingers on. The assumption that students are not mature or dedicated enough to attend classes of their own free will is perhaps a proper one for adolescents. College students, however, consider this an insult. After the freshman year, it is assumed that a student will be mature enough to decide the frequency with which to attend classes. Consequently, there is no mandatory attendance requirement after the first year in YC. The very fact that professors do not lecture to empty classrooms attests to the soundness of this assumption. Yet, there is a mandatory attendance regulation in the JSS and EMC programs at Yeshiva. Those who attend fewer than 50 percent of their classes are automatically failed, regardless of their academic performance.

Most students who enroll in JSS and EMC have a basic interest in attending these programs. In addition, the numerous tests administered in these schools adequately regulate attendance. The arbitrary designation of 50 percent as the point of automatic failure is not only degrading to the student, but is also an unjust scholastic policy. This unsound academic practice should be eliminated.



Attentive

The Academic Standards Committee recently passed a proposal allowing students the option of taking this semester's Interscience course under an A/P/N system of grading. This action came in response to students who had expressed concern over the growing anxiety and apprehension surrounding the experimental course.

By its swift response, the administration has demonstrated genuine sensitivity to student needs. We hope this concern will continue to manifest itself through further dialogues between students and administrators.

Letters To The Editor

In Confidence

The following letter to Dr. Manfred Weidhorn was made available to The Commentator by Mr. Gerry Bodner, YU Labor Counsel, with the permission of the sender, Dr. David Kuechle. Dr. Kuechle, a professor of Education at Harvard University, conducted the Harvard workshop in Labor Relations at the Institute for Educational Management this past summer.

Dear Manny:

Gerry Bodner forwarded a copy of your submission to The Commentator dated October 31, 1979 titled "Man Bites Dog; Harvard Studies Yeshiva."

The article both surprised and disappointed me. I was surprised, because I could see no useful purpose to it — other than to exacerbate a situation which had been showing signs of recovery from more than six years of trauma.

I was disappointed, because you have made Harvard and myself a party to whatever differences may exist between you as an individual and Yeshiva University. As a matter of courtesy I would have appreciated being given an opportunity to read, and perhaps comment upon, the article before it was published. In the interest of professionalism, it should be important, I think, to at least check on its accuracy.

There are several inaccuracies in the piece, including the purported results of a straw poll. Also it should be made clear in the interest of scholarly reporting that others did not share your views. For example, I did not detect a tone of "intransigency" and "petulance" in Dean Bacon's comments. On the contrary, I felt that Vice President Blank, Dean Bacon and Mr. Bodner all reflected an openmindedness and willingness to talk about the Yeshiva situation in a non-adversarial problem-solving mode that was accommodating and refreshing.

Aside from the above I am most disturbed about the article because it comes very close to violating an implicit understand-

ing that I thought existed between yourself and all others who participated in the sessions that ideas and opinions expressed there were "off-the-record." College and university administrators who attended the sessions were candid in their remarks; they were critical of yourself, the Yeshiva University Faculty Association and members of the Yeshiva administration. All this was in the spirit of learning — of gaining understanding. Your own candidness, and that of Mrs. Blank, Dean Bacon and Mr. Bodner aided considerably in helping participants learn from the Yeshiva situation — with luck, to help them go back to their own institutions as more effective administrators.

It will be a sad day if people who are invited to come to our classes are inhibited by the position.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

In Consequence

To the Editor:

I was very pleased to see the article by Ari Klapholz on possible effects of the "Truth-in-Testing" Law on Yeshiva students. This is, indeed, a matter of great concern for our students, and it was proper, and timely, for Commentator to alert students to it.

The article outlines some problems and some of the steps being contemplated, on our campus as well as other places, to reduce negative effects of this law on our students. Since I was mentioned and quoted in the article, there are a few comments that I should make in order to keep the record clear.

The article attributes to me a statement "that the University is prepared to fight the issue legally." I am in no position to make such a statement on behalf of the University, nor did I make it. I have been rather closely involved in discussions and actions touching the Truth-in-Testing Law, both in New York State and on the Federal level, as a consequence of my past experience and the friendships I have developed over many years of working closely with people

in governmental and educational agencies, including the College Board and the Educational Testing Service. As a result of these personal relationships which I enjoy with such people as Mr. George Hanford, President of the College Board (I regret the typographical error which distorted his name in the story), I was invited to become involved in considering the pros and cons of the law. I was, thus, in a position to recognize the possible adverse consequences of the Law for our students, and Sabbath observers generally, and try to avert them. I did so, and am continuing to do so on a personal level, not as an official of Yeshiva University.

I am not authorized to speak for the University and certainly not to commit it to a line of action.

I am, of course, very happy that my past involvements do put me in a position to recognize and call attention to the concerns, and defend the needs, of our students.

Very truly yours,
David Mirsky

Inaccurate

To the Editor:

I was amazed to read in your last issue an article that stated that Dr. Moshe Sokolow had called for the "implementation of a proposal for automatic admission of YC and SCW students to Cardozo." After telephoning Dr. Sokolow I was told by him that the statements attributed to him were inaccurate and misleading. I believe that responsible journalism dictates that an article be proofread by the staff of the Commentator, before publication, in order to insure that its content is accurate and not misleading.

Gary Miller
YC '78
CSL '81

We regret the oversight in the Commentator of November 14. The statement attributed to Dr. Sokolow should have read "... a proposal for automatic admission of qualified YC and SCW students to Cardozo." We are, however, happy to inform you that your beliefs concerning the dictates of

responsible journalism are correct.

Invalid

To the Editor:

In his column in the October 31 issue of The Commentator, Mr. Hait presented an ostensibly well balanced and well reasoned discussion of the plus-minus system and concluded that such a system would be disadvantageous for use at Yeshiva College. As chairman of the YC Senate at the time of the adoption of the experimental system, I think a few critical observations are in order.

First, a salient assumption which Mr. Hait alluded to, but failed to discuss, is the "excellence" issue. Indeed, a position on this issue must be taken prior to any discussion of the proposed system. Mr. Hait has avoided taking such a position.

Unquestionably, Yeshiva claims that it strives for academic excellence, and well it should. Interviews with administrators attest to this claim, newspaper headlines attempt to demonstrate it ("Nobel Laureate Named"; "Famed Scientist Appointed"); and students striving for admissions to graduate and professional schools surely reflect the claim in applications and interviews. The introduction of a plus-minus system will serve to bolster Yeshiva's quest for academic excellence. The system will help to better distinguish the abilities of students and create an atmosphere receptive to continuous study and preparation. Mr. Hait's example of the student "Menachem" is exaggerated and simply an appeal to emotion. It more clearly amounts to an appeal for continued mediocrity, wherein students "cruise" on the merits earned in the first half of a term.

Secondly, I reject Mr. Hait's argument that "Mada'h will gain at the expense of Torah." Indeed, Mada'h will gain as I have argued above. But, Torah study need not diminish. Our instincts and experiences tell us that the more

The Commentator

500 West 185 Street, New York, New York 10033, 928-1292. Published bi-weekly during the academic year by the Yeshiva College Student Council. The views expressed in these columns are those of THE COMMENTATOR only and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the student body, the faculty, or of the administration of Yeshiva University. We also do not endorse any of the products or services advertised in these pages.

Governing Board

LOUIS HAIT
Editor-in-Chief

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| LEWIS GENUTH Associate Editor | NORMAN KINEL Managing Editor |
| DANNY HARTMAN Executive Editor | SIMMY LAUER Senior News Editor |
| CHAIM WEXLER Contributing Editor | YECHIEL FRIEDMAN Coordinating Editor |
| DAVE KUFELD Senior Editor | MARC KLAPHOLZ News Editor |
| LOUIS TUCHMAN News Editor | ROBERT GREENBERG Feature Editor |
| LOUIS SHICKER Copy Editor | JOSH BRICKMAN Make-Up Editor |
| SAUL STROMER Projects Editor | MURRAY LEBEN Sports Editor |

Technical Board

| | |
|--|--|
| NOACH SIMON Assistant to the Editor-in-Chief | ALLAN SCHUMAN STUIE VERSTANDIG Business |
| | ELLIOT PEYSER ALAN PEYSER |
| MICHAEL GRABOW Typing | SHELLY GOLOMBECK DAVID ARONSON Photography |

Staff

News: ARI KLAPHOLZ, Dov Ganeles, Ilan Goldstein, Shimmy Hillelsohn, Jack Henry, Avi Henoch, Tovia Lent, Earl Strom, Leon Melohn, Danny Krumbach, Joseph Friedman, Kalman Staiman, Moshe Rosner, Larry Rabinowitz, Joseph Sturm. Features: MARK ADELSON, JAY BINDIGER, JOE FRIE, STUART VERSTANDIG, Mike Bloom, Alan Brill, Andy Bader, Kyle Flick, Michael Gruenglas, Elliot Small, Todd Weiss, Robert van Ameringen, Steven Shoen, Marc Singer, Mordechai Golin. Copy: JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, HOWIE LERNER, YITZHAK TWERSKY, GAVY SIMON, Steven Feldman, Morey Klein, Z. Macher, Kenny Waggle, Irwin Tash, David Gerstenan. Sports: Joel Federbush, Robert Friedman, Ira Mitzner, Aaron Tokayer. Typing: Irving Elson, Jerry Shiff, Kalman Staiman, David Stern, Michael Sohn, Zev Carrol, Barry Beida. Photography: Paul Peyser. Israel Correspondent: Saul Sladowsky. Make-Up: ELLIOT NEWMAN. Business: Rober Kreitman.

work that faces us in a given amount of time, the more that we seem to get done. Simply stated, the greater the workload, the greater the efficiency. (I concede that the principle is not scientifically grounded, but intuitively it is supportable.) If the plus-minus system involves greater amounts of work, Yeshiva students will find the time for it, in the same fashion that most students new to the double-program have found the means by which to manage and excel.

Thirdly, a careful reading of the author's discussion of the objectivity of testing fails to convince me that the plus-minus system will not yield more objective results. His arguments seem grounded on too many unsupported assumptions.

Finally, a perusal of the Senate minutes of the meetings at which the issue was debated and finally passed (Fall, 1978) will reveal the careful consideration and planning which underlie the utility and advantages of the new system. In a time of ever-increasing competition for places in graduate and professional schools, Yeshiva can ill afford to reject an opportunity to increase its academic stature.

Jeffrey Kantowitz
YC '79

Indecent!

To the Editor:

I am outraged at the reception given to the petition submitted to the Yeshiva College Student Council Nov. 6th, demanding the removal of the lewd pictures from campus pinball machines.

After the meeting, I told a member of the council that such abominations to Hashem should not exist at all — especially not in a yeshiva. He replied, "This is a university."

Now, that is one of the most foolish things I have ever heard at YU to date. This is not a university for non-Jews; it is for Jews, and should follow the Jewish law. What did that council (Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

For Jews Of Ilyinka Sabbath Means Unrest

By MICHAEL A. SABIN

In the Soviet Union, the official "day of rest" is Sunday. But in a remote, isolated collective farming village over 800 kilometers from Moscow, 130 religious Jewish families, more than 700 persons, try to observe Shabbat, refusing to work on Saturday. In the heart of rural Russia, these Jewish farmers attempt to follow Orthodox Jewish tradition: praying daily and keeping the Sabbath, holidays, and dietary laws. There is no synagogue in Ilyinka — only one room in a private home containing a holy ark and some books. Matzoh is baked for Passover and the Haggadah is recited at seder. Every male has a ritual circumcision (one pregnant woman traveled 2,000 kilometers to Baku to have her child where there is a mohel). All males and married women cover their heads. They listen to Kol Yisrael, the Voice of Israel radio broadcasts, their only certain contact with the outside Jewish world.

Sacrifice For Religion

The Jews of Ilyinka are unique in their persistence in maintaining religious orthodoxy and practice in the face of harassment by the local kolkhoz (collective farm) administration. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of the Ilyinka population, some ninety percent, wants to emigrate to Israel.

Between 1974 and 1976, a dozen families managed to leave for Israel. None have been allowed to leave since the fall of 1976. The Helsinki Accords, signed by the Soviets in 1975, provide their right to leave by guaranteeing the reunification of separated families.

The former chairperson of the kolkhoz, Victor Tarasov, and Alexei Kuvadin, the present chairperson, have continued to refuse Ilyinka families documents certifying their residency, family census, and employment. The local OVIR (emigration office) in Voronezh refuses to accept applications for exit visas if these certificates are not submitted in conjunction with their applications.

In April of 1977, five Ilyinka families (numbering 42 individuals) addressed the first of repeated appeals to Soviet officials requesting that the necessary documents be issued. When these appeals proved to be unsuccessful, the five families refused to be assigned to work and called for a general meeting of the collective farm to be convened in order that their demand to leave

be considered and voted upon.

Ilyinka is one of four farming villages that comprise the kolkhoz Rossiya. Ordinarily, withdrawal of membership in a collective farm would not be prohibited.

At the long-postponed December 21, 1977 meeting, it was decided not to let the applicants leave.

Drafted

The sons of those who desired to emigrate were drafted in an attempt to intimidate families from applying. Army service often entails a follow-up waiting period of five years before emigration is permitted because of "exposure to military secrets."

In protest, many of the Jews of Ilyinka tried to keep their children home from school. But the children were taken to school

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

A New Torah U'madah

By SIMMY LAUER

They say that old age sets in just as soon as the past appears to be more pleasant than the present and the future. When Yeshiva University's only claim to greatness became that fifty years ago it was the first institution to consolidate religious and secular studies under the same roof, old age had set in. Torah U'Madah became an old, boring cliché that had long lost its meaning.

Today it is very common in the American Jewish Community for young men to simultaneously pursue a yeshiva and college education. Most of the American yeshivas allow their students to pursue a college degree at night. There are also many students in the major New York universities, particularly those who have spent a year learning in Israel, who

keep regular sedorim at night.

If you look at the historical context in which Torah U'Madah was developed, however, it becomes very clear why our motto has become outdated. At one time, colleges and yeshivas had enough in common for one to accept that they could be incorporated into one institution. Both required discipline and control and a rigorous program of study. Because education was so important in America, the founders of YU merely suggested that a certain part of each day be set aside for secular studies. There was little consideration given to the differences between yeshiva life and college life because, essentially, there were no such differences. There was more concern over the conflicts that would arise between the ideas of the

gentle world and the ideas of the Torah.

But times have changed and Yeshiva must catch up to the times. I firmly believe that if there were no Yeshiva University in existence today one would have to be founded — but with a totally different philosophy and a totally different goal — a goal that Yeshiva is now turning to. Today, there are less fears about an omniscient monster called "secularism," which we must learn about so that we will know how to do battle with it. There are tremendous fears, though, about the youth of the American Jewish Community being exposed to the college life and not knowing how to handle it. The laid-back atmosphere and the physical enticements of American college life when juxtaposed against the Jewish community and especially the Yeshiva community pose a tremendous pitfall and a grave danger to Judaism today.

We need a Yeshiva University today to show that Jews can be intelligent, open-minded, modern people but still live like Jews.

For some time the contrast between the American college campus life and our Yeshiva life caused tremendous conflicts on this campus. On the one hand we were trying to prove to other yeshivas and to the "YU community" that we were a real yeshiva. On the other hand, students felt that they needed a decent college life. That's why we had toga parties, water bombs and all the complaints about the

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

Testing In Truth

By YECHIEL FRIEDMAN



The administration of YU is currently engaged in a lobbying campaign attempting to influence one or possibly two national testing agencies to schedule one or more weekday entrance examinations for colleges and graduate and professional schools attended by YU graduates.

The focus of this lobbying (as all should know) is the recently passed New York State Truth-in-Testing Act which sets up basic ground rules for the use of these standardized tests, and the Educational Testing Service, creators of exams supposedly required for admissions to various graduate and professional schools attended by YU students.

In all their haste to influence the plans of the Educational Testing Service, University officials have failed to study their own policies towards such exams. Much of the discussion and the interoffice memoranda floating between offices of the uptown campus and offices of the Fifth Avenue campus of the university undoubtedly revolve around legal arguments of religious discrimination and reasonable accommodation.

One reasonable accommodation not explored within the discussions I have heard would be considered heretical by educators, but a closer study of this heresy would undoubtedly prove its be-

ing full of sense. This simple accommodation would be a university-wide policy of dropping all requirements for such standardized examinations.

Of course, for such a policy to be successful, all schools of the university must cooperate. Faithful students of my colleague's University of CLEP (yes, ETS is chartered by the New York State Education Department), have no need to fear; CLEPs are not now Saturday examinations (neither are GRE-UPs).

YU's embarking on such a course would point the way to how other graduate schools should view Orthodox Jews who refuse to take entrance exams, thus theoretically obviating the need for a full fledged court case. Of course, practically speaking, such a religious discrimination lawsuit is inevitable as soon as the law takes effect on January 1st, but it will be some time before a Marvin Frankel would be called in.

One of the first lawsuits one would expect would ironically highlight YU as defendants. A prospective student charging religious discrimination would charge YU with refusing to admit Orthodox Jews based on its requirement of an exam administered several Sabbaths a year and one or possibly two weekdays a year. By doing away with its exam requirement YU could show that any college should be

able to reasonably accommodate its Jewish students by waiving the exam requirement (with the qualification that the student's whole record be taken into account).

YU thus would be cast in the forefront of a movement which in reality is promoting YU's mission in the Jewish Community: the synthesis of Torah U'Madah, both on campus as well as among Jews everywhere.

Chiropractic: A New Approach To Modern Day Health Care

By STEVEN SHOEN

The doctor listened earnestly as his patient, sitting at the desk, explained how much better he felt. The new "treatment" he had received, coupled with vitamins and a prepared diet, had made all the difference.

The treatment that the patient was referring to didn't consist of drugs or a series of surgical procedures, but, rather, a number of chiropractic "adjustments." The doctor was not a member of the American Medical Association (A.M.A.), but he was a chiropractor.

Chiropractors believe that diseases occur to various organs of the human body because the nerve supply to those organs has been temporarily impaired. They claim that this is caused by a pinching together (subluxation) of two or more bones of the spine (vertebrae), thus obstructing nerve flow. Chiropractic involves a technique of correcting these subluxations by applying external pressure upon the vertebrae of the spine.

Drug Free

Medical doctors claim that chiropractors can at most relieve back pains but are incapable of preventing the onset of diseases. Chiropractors believe that the American Medical Association refuses to recognize the theory of chiropractic because it does not involve the usage of drugs and many surgical procedures (except in extreme situations). The A.M.A. as well as pharmaceutical companies would suffer significant financial losses if chiroprac-

tors became more widely accepted.

There are eleven schools of chiropractic in the United States, one of which is located on Long Island. Requirements for admission to this school include: (1) Completion of two academic years of college with at least a 2.25 average on a scale of 4.0. (2) Completion of all pre-med courses having achieved at least a "C" average in each course.

Although the acceptance index is relatively low, competition to get into this and other chiropractic schools is steadily increasing.

Health Career Alternative

Many students from various colleges interested in the health sciences are starting to consider chiropractic as a future profession. It is interesting to note that a chiropractic student spends slightly more time in the classroom than a medical student. As is the case with medical school, class hours are accompanied by clinical work. Medical students and chiropractic students are given basically the same courses. A chiropractic student must also pass a state chiropractic board examination. In short, a graduated chiropractic has spent some four years in chiropractic school, having completed a program very similar to that of a medical school student.

As the public becomes aware of the adverse side effects of numerous drugs, people are seeking alternate and more secure forms of health care. Perhaps in time Yeshiva College will add "Pre-Chiropractic" to its list of majors!

Yeshiva Museum Features Jewish Music And Symbols

A rare public performance of Jewish music featuring musical selections in conjunction with the Yeshiva University Museum's special exhibition "See and Sanctify: Exploring Jewish Symbols" will be held on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1:30 PM at the Mendel Gottesman Library which houses the Museum.

The program will include choral settings of liturgical and Hebrew music, performed by the YU Choral Ensemble. Don Samuels, Stuart Friedman, and Aaron Bensoussan of the Cantorial Training Institute will sing Yiddish Cantorial and Sephardic selections. Sherwood Goffin of the Lincoln Square Synagogue will sing He-

brew and Yiddish folksongs.

The program, jointly sponsored by the Cantorial Training Institute, Cantorial Council of America, and the University Museum is under joint coordination of Cantor Macy Nulman, Director of CTI, Cantor Bernard Beer, Executive Vice President of the CCA, and Sylvia Herskowitz, Director of the YU Museum. Admission to the concert and Museum exhibition is \$1.00.

Exemption tests (with possibility of credit) in History 71 and 72 (Yeshiva College and Stern College for Women) (Survey of Jewish History) will be offered on Monday, December 24th at 3:00 P.M.

Syllabi and reading lists are available in the EMC office (extension 347).

Interested students please register on appropriate form (R.28) available at the Registrar's office. There is a special fee for these examinations.

1. \$25 for one examination.
 2. \$35 for two examinations.
- Please register by December 10.

COMMENTATOR OP-ED

Honesty — When It's The Best Policy

By SHALOM LAMM

Colleges across the United States are experiencing a phenomenon that a former YC Dean has described as "the transition from fanatic idealism to fanatic realism." The emphasis by students on pre-professional training in undergraduate school is taking a heavy toll on the liberal arts part of our universities. More and more colleges, including our own, are adding pre-professional courses in order to attract the high school student who is overly concerned about his economic future.

While much has been written about the swing to the pocket per-se; relatively little has been published about some of the less obvious consequences of this trend. Specifically, pre-professionalism has placed overwhelming pressure on the student to perform above-average in school, causing him to exaggerate his accomplishments on graduate school applications and during interviews. The victim of this strategy is the student's integrity. Unlike the problem of the direction of liberal arts, honesty cannot be discussed in terms of intellectual preferences, or administrative academic responsibility.

Alarming, there are students who have begun to discuss probity as a relative term. But this undermines the entire concept of probity. One is reminded of Anatole France's cynical comment, "honesty — when it's the best policy." It is debasing to consider the opportunity cost of truth when one's future is at stake.

To illustrate this, John Le Boutillier, author of Harvard

Hates America, touched off a heated controversy last winter when he charged that courses were being taught at Harvard instructing budding businessmen in the art of cost-effective bribing and illegal executive corner-cutting. In a letter to the New York Times, Le Boutillier described how he was ridiculed for objecting to a classmate's solution to a problem posed by an instructor, that bribing a city inspector is a cost effective means of retaining profit where building violations would prove expensive to correct.

The Yeshiva College Senate will be meeting to discuss the problems of cheating this year. We have acknowledged the problem and intend to find a solution. Already an ad-hoc senate subcommittee has been formed. Dean Hecht has expressed satisfaction that student leadership is going to make this issue one of their primary goals this year. Dr. Hecht reported in his letter to students this summer that the Student Faculty Judiciary Committee met and took severe action on two students this past year. This is certainly a step in the positive direction.

But the problem is deeper than one which can be solved merely by providing better proctors and more essay exams. The fact that these steps must be considered in the first place, reflects a deeper malaise — that of self-control and moral values. With the national trend of pre-professionalism growing stronger, every student must re-examine his own ethical principles and make a strong commitment to academic,

intellectual, and fiscal honesty, even if such adherence to moral and halachic principles might cost him a job, interview, or admission to graduate school.

In a recent conversation with a student at Cardozo Law School (a graduate of Yeshiva College), I commented about the necessity of accounting accurately for extra-curricular activities on business school applications. I reasoned that since business schools count so heavily on extra-curricular activities and summer business experience, one ought to be sure to present an accurate description of what he actually did outside the academic program. He laughed at me and asserted that I was naive.

"Everyone lies on his applications: You'll never get into grad school telling the truth." I expressed my disgust at a mutual acquaintance who recently lied his way into a top graduate school with help from his friends and family. "That is the way it's done," said my friend. Maybe. But I do not believe that that is necessarily how it is done, and certainly that is not how it should be done. Certainly, "everyone's doing it" is not a legitimate justification for lying.

If we lie to get in, then we will lie to stay in and lie to get out. We will lie to get a better return on equity in our business in order to get a promotion . . . "Y'ein la'davar sof." It becomes a vicious cycle.

The uncontrollable urge to lie is at the core of many of our scandals. A lot of good men and

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

Abandoning The Struggle For Soviet Jewry

By LARRY DOMNITCH

Within the past few years American Jewish support for Soviet Jewry has declined. This ebbing of support is not specifically prevalent among Jewish organizations, rather it encompasses the broad spectrum of the Jewish community as a whole. There are two basic reasons attributed to this change in attitude. To begin with, only thirty percent of all Soviet Jewish emigrants are emigrating to Israel. Secondly, many of the emigrants are living lives which generally lack any Jewish traditions or values . . . Such facts as stated are true but they must be understood in a proper perspective.

The decision of the Jew in Vienna or in Italy to transfer his/her visa to another destination other than Israel has been influenced very much by the Soviet anti-zionist propaganda. Such Soviet slander is massive and very convincing to almost all Soviets including many Soviet Jews. As a result the Soviet Jew finds himself in doubt concerning his future in Israel, especially when the grass appears so green in America. In light of this, can the Soviet Jew make an objective decision regarding a future in Israel? This is one of the many angles of the problems which many American Jews have not even tried to understand.

Instead they find it fitting to criticize and condemn Soviet dropouts, although they themselves as a majority have probably never even contemplated Aliyah. The middle class American Jew is in no condition to criti-

cize regarding such matters. Perhaps there are more constructive ways to approach the problem.

Some Soviet Jews are assimilating into American society. Should we expect any other result from Jews with virtually no Jewish background? Is there any reason for surprise, considering that so many American Jews quick to condemn have never in any way attempted to aid organizations which educate Soviet Jews in the fundamentals of Judaism. Instead, all the "concerned" critics have resolved to leave the task up to fate and foreign influences. Integration into non-Jewish society is the possible result, when we forsake the needs of our Soviet Jewish brethren.

Abandoning the struggle for Soviet Jewry is ludicrous. It is certainly no solution to the problems which do exist. Such a policy will only result in doom and despair for hundreds or thousands of courageous Jews behind the iron curtain, many thousands of whom have displayed idealism and commitment to Judaism which is unprecedented in our time. Perhaps those who reprimand should realize that the struggle for Soviet Jewry is both a struggle for freeing Jews from Soviet oppression and also assuring that these Jews strengthen their ties with Judaism when they reach for free lands. Indeed such a responsibility is enormous, but as Jewish students, let's see to it that today's mistakes don't lead to tomorrow's memorials.

Hello From Israel

By SAUL SLADOWSKY

NOTE: I sincerely hope that nobody takes offense at the following article. Rest assured that I love Israel, my country, and the Israelis, my brothers. Any uncomplimentary remarks contained herewith are intended solely for entertainment purposes. In other words, I'm just kidding.

Even the first glimpse of Israel from the plane offers a clue to any perceptive observer that he is approaching a country with very different customs than the one he left. The city one sees first is Tel-Aviv, the alleged New York of Israel. Yet at first glance the comparison is amusing. It would take a very fertile imagination indeed to picture the New York skyline punctuated with dripping clotheslines. But in Tel-Aviv it takes the same imagination to picture the skyline without them.

So of course it's natural to inquire of the Israeli seated next to you, "Don't you have any dryers in Israel?" At this point one is introduced to one of Israel's national mottos, "Tsss" (meaning no). "You think this is America? This is how things are done in Israel," snaps the Sabra, with eyes narrowed and ablaze. Duly rebuked, one is left

with no choice but to sit quietly and concentrate on keeping cigarette smoke out of one's eyes as the plane lands.

Burning Issue

Cigarette smoke is indicative of a mistaken first impression of Israelis, one that is fortunately cleared up before it can be voiced. It seems initially that Israelis are born with six fingers on their right hand. This extra finger grows out at an angle between the thumb and the forefinger on some, and between the forefinger and pointer on others. It is not until shortly before landing when a light blinks on and a stewardess comes around asking the Israelis to extinguish their fingers, that it becomes apparent that it is a cigarette.

It's not very difficult to understand, however, why virtually all Israelis smoke. Two plausible explanations have been put forth. The first is that since this is a nervous country, constantly threatened by war and beset by inflation, Israelis are bound to develop nervous habits. Smoking is just the most obvious. The second reason is more likely: Onions are an integral part of every Israeli's breakfast, and

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

Despite The Increasing Difficult Circumstances Gush Emunim Continues Pursuit Of Settlements

By DOV FISCH

The air was filled with a surge of electricity as the guest of honor emerged from a euphoric throng to address his hosts: "We stand on the land of liberated Israel, settled and made flowering by the wonderful pioneers and workers of the soil," he said. "In a few weeks there will be many, 'Eilon Morehs.' A Jew has every right to settle in these liberated territories of the Jewish land . . . It would be an incomprehensible paradox if a Jew could settle in Tel Aviv or London or New York but is not entitled to live on his own land . . ."

The day was May 19th, 1977, and the speaker was the man who had just won a stunning victory in Israel's national elections, Prime Minister-elect Menahem Begin. In making his maiden pronouncement of the new Likud government's intentions regarding settlement on the West Bank, Begin chose an especially significant site, Camp Kadumim, Samaria. Stirred International Controversy

Only one year earlier, members of the pioneer-activist Gush Emunim movement had established a Jewish settlement on that soil, declaring their belief that Judea and Samaria constitute the heartland of Eretz Israel. At the time the settlers' action stirred international controversy. The

Arab nations protested. The United States, which has yet to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital, reiterated its opposition to all manifestations of Jewish life in Samaria. And the very government of Israel stood divided over whether or not to evict the group.

For a year, Camp Kadumim — renamed "Eilon Moreh" due to its proximity to the site described in Genesis 12:6-7 — stood as the symbol of Gush Emunim, a dedicated movement of Israelis committed to reviving Jewish life in the land of the Patriarchs. Comprised of some 70 adults and more than 50 children, the community of the pioneers at Eilon Moreh firmly defied their opponents by quietly and assiduously struggling to build their homes into permanent residences.

The early months were difficult, but the group stood up to the challenges before them and overcame the obstacles in their path.

Writing during this period, Israel's beloved humorist, Ephraim Kishon, became serious: "In a time of moral erosion, of despair and self contempt, these youngsters with their little skullcaps are the last scraps of Zionism we have . . . The Israel prize is bound to go to those who are returning us to our lost ideals . . . The Israel Prize for love of Israel goes to Gush Emunim."

Vindication From Begin

Gush Emunim did not receive an Israel Prize. But, as Menahem Begin addressed their Eilon Moreh community on that historic day in May, 1977, they received something more precious. Vindication. Only two months later, upon returning from his first summit meeting with President Carter, Begin granted official government recognition of Eilon Moreh and to two other Gush Emunim settlements in Judea and Samaria: Ofra and Ma'ale Adu-mim.

For Gush Emunim, the road of aggressive political activity seemed at an end. Now recognized by a new government, whose party platform advocated unrestricted Jewish settlement in Judea-Samaria and in other regions "liberated" in 1967, the Gush Emunim prepared for a period of quiet consolidation and upbuilding.

In recent months, however, the group of pioneer activists has returned to the center of international attention. Once again, Jewish settlers, committed to the territorial integrity of the Jewish patrimony, have begun to press for residential rights in the land of their fathers. Like American Jews angered over the Carter administration's refusal to fulfill the Democratic party's platform pledge to move America's embas-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

Commentator Interview

With Spring registration just around the corner, Commentator decided to visit the Registrar's office to speak with Mrs. Henrietta Feeney and Mrs. Carmen Fernandez who have been in that office for twenty years and five years, respectively.

C.: Why does there always seem to be so much confusion at registration time?

H.F.: This office is only a vending machine that feeds information to IBM. Students very often don't read instructions, and there is a lack of coordination between various offices involved in registration. Another important factor is that we are understaffed.

C.: Why do the secretaries want to unionize?

H.F.: Secretaries joined the union because of better benefits

including prescriptions, glasses and pension.

"... there is a lack of coordination between various offices involved in registration."

C.: Before the vote, you were asked to consider the "Yeshiva family." Is there such a thing as the YU family?

H.F.: We are a family, but like

in every family, there are disagreements.

C.: Carmen, how does it feel for a non-Jew to work in a place like Yeshiva?

C.F.: At first it was a challenge because it was an entirely new environment for me. I think I've adjusted adequately.

C.: You just got yourselves a secretaries' lounge. Do you use it?

H.F.: Yes, and we want to thank Dr. Blank and Mr. Swallow for their help.

C.: What do you think of the students here at YU?

H.F.: Most of the students here we treat as our own. If our children went into a registrar's office, we hope that they would get the same attention as we give our students.

Commentator Poll

NOVEMBER 27 — Working into the wee hours of the morning, the staff of The Commentator compiled the results of the first part of The Commentator Poll. The responses of 45% of the student body were tabulated.

71% of the students polled felt that there were too many required courses at YC with 9% remaining undecided.

82% of the students polled said that they never cheated on exams. At the same time, 89% believed

that the level of cheating at YU is more than minimal; specifically, 56% said it is moderate and 33% said that the level of cheating is excessive. 80% of the students polled believed that an honor system would not deter cheating.

Of the 60% of the YP students who responded, 71% viewed their present Bible requirement as a waste of time.

54% of the students polled said that they read Commentator cover to cover while 45% said that they read only the main stories.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

HELP SAVE A LIFE

Give At This Year's

BLOOD DRIVE

Tuesday, December 25 — 10:45 AM - 5:15 PM

DON'T FORGET

At Leisure

Torah Bowl

By CHAIM WEXLER

People are wondering why few significant changes have occurred during the tenure of the new administration. The answer is obvious. They simply have no time to think of progress because they're busy worrying about something else — the year 1980. Some time ago, a report was shown to Dr. Lamm that proclaimed from the year 1980 onwards, college enrollment will decline by fifty percent. So convinced is he of the authenticity of the report, that like Noah, he and his assistants are making frantic preparations to save what they can before the deluge. Instead of boldly advancing into the future, the administration is taking the remnants of Torah Umadah into their little Furst Hall "ark" to await the storm's passing. It is easy now to understand why so much emphasis has been placed on the resurfacing of the college building's walls.

I, for one, am not convinced of impending doom. The number of high school urchins infesting the lounges and game rooms grows larger every year. The cafeteria is crowded with pushy, obnoxious adolescents — the stuff YU men are made of. Even more encouraging, an informal survey of day schools indicated that first grade enrollments have not significantly dropped. Clearly then, the problem is not with the number of potential students, but with getting them to come to Yeshiva.

A two pronged approach is needed to get these students to

our campus. On one hand, students themselves should insure the continued success of YU by working to maintain enrollment. I have made it my personal crusade to make sure we always have enough students, and many can learn from my ways. On weekends, for example, I serve as the pre-medical advisor for the lower grades of our nearby day school. When a second grader says he wants to be a doctor when he grows up, the youngster is soon forwarded to my office. There we plan out the courses he must take and the outside activities he must do from grade school all the way to his first year at YU, when my colleague Dr. Wishnitzer takes over. Competition for medical school admission is tough, and there is no reason why these kids shouldn't start early. I now have a whole group of disciples grubbing arithmetic and hoping one day to attend Yeshiva University for the climax of their pre-medical education.

On the other hand the University itself must shoulder a major part of the recruitment burden. The best way for them to do this is through athletics. Millions of potential students watch these events on television and are influenced by what they see and hear. If YU could produce one football player of national stature, kids from all over would come flocking to our doors. Take Moorehead State University for example. Until recently nobody outside of Kentucky had ever heard of it. It has no fancy

medical or graduate schools. Its curriculum is hardly noteworthy. But because they produced one good football player, every kid knows about it and would like to go there.

Since for obvious reasons, YU can't field a whole team to go along with their star player, the entire recruitment budget should be channeled into coaching and scouts. These people would search the country for the best high school football player around, make him an unrefusable offer and then train him continuously for four years. When this super talented kid breaks into the big leagues, millions of eligible ears will be bombarded constantly with the phrase "the great rookie from Yeshiva University." With an advertisement like that who could resist applying to YU?

I know there are some who think we already have a student of high stature in Dave Kufeld. However, even though the six foot eight inch writer is the founder of a new literary genre (stream-of-nonsense), the drawing power of Commentator columnists is limited at best. When the administrators finally take their minds off enrollment, things will start to happen at Yeshiva. Of course, the new clientele will precipitate changes in the nature of the school. Instead of wasting time on the parochial goal of Torah Umadah, the directors will have a new goal of even greater national significance and benefit — the synthesis of medicine and football!

Behind Dorm Doors

The Erna Michael College and James Striar School have a 50% attendance requirement for upper classmen and a five day absence limit for freshmen. These requirements are strictly enforced and at times can be a major burden. Adherence to the mitzvah of Limudel Kodesh, has been used to support this issue. There are those, however, who feel that such strict enforcement is not necessary and that the system as a whole is insulting and degrading to the students.

Commentator once again takes you BEHIND DORM DOORS and asks: Is the mandatory attendance system at EMC and JSS a fair and just one?

Henry Anhalt — Sophomore — EMC:

The mandatory attendance for EMC and JSS is unnecessary for the simple reason that people end up going to classes merely for attendance, rather than for learning L'shema.



David Schwab — Junior — JSS:

I feel the mandatory attendance requirement is necessary — otherwise you would find nobody going to class.



Jeff Bernstein — Senior — EMC:

After four years on the EMC Student Council, I am pleased that The Commentator has informed me of an attendance requirement, but someone should inform my roommate!



Mike Alexander — Senior — JSS:

Mandatory attendance is insulting since college students should have the maturity to know how often they need to attend a class in order to do well in their respective Jewish studies courses.

Mike Ackerman — Senior — EMC:

Mandatory attendance in EMC is ridiculous, besides, I'm tired of making up attendance excuses like: "My uncle in Duluth had a hemorrhoid operation and I had to visit him."



David Feldman — Freshman — YP:

Mandatory attendance in EMC and JSS should be comparable to the attendance requirement of YP. Take that any way you want.

From The Heights

For You

By DAVID KUFELD



The Boss. His power chords and primal screams dually excite and soothe me, especially helpful after the Audobon Avenue freeze-out experienced by we basketballers tonight, courtesy of Brandeis University. You folks out there in Yeshivaland who attended the game were magnificent. Your enthusiasm was only matched by our inability to shake the first game jitters. Without sounding corny it makes all the grueling hours of practice so much more meaningful when you know that you people are in our corner. The social aspects of a well attended home contest are worth noting (didn't I talk about this last issue?). It presents a natural setting for meeting people, unlike many contrived YU-Stern functions. Getting back to Asbury Park, Bruce's music is great for the times when you are down, because you know that he has suffered also, thus giving the sound a quality of empathy (take that Dave Marsh!).

I have been told that some people actually read this column, which is a pleasing bit of information, but it does not get me to sleep any earlier on deadline

night. I have also been told that Chaim Wexler is planning a scathing diatribe directed towards this meek journalist. Hopefully this will not escalate into mud-slinging and raking, if so I will be forced into challenging Chaim into a contest similar to the "battle of the bands," so common in the sixties (choose your own pen and paper, winner takes all).

Oh well, I must apologize to all of you desiring a solution to the Iranian situation from me, it seems that political commentary is quite painful at three in the morning. Please don't fret, I really do have an expose in the works (and it's not about showerheads that are too low). Meanwhile, keep on rocking and don't count the Maccabees out yet.

P.S. Please write to this paper and get them to change this mugshot of me, my own room-mate thinks that I have a ghost writer!

Commentator would like to thank Rubin Brecher, Aharon Ungar, and Alan Garfinkel for their help in compiling the results of The Commentator Poll.

Commentator Poll

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 3)

The complete results of the poll are:

1. 74% of the students polled felt that there were too many required courses at YC (9% were undecided).
2. 25% of the students polled said they never cut classes.
3. 56% of the students polled were not in favor of a plus-minus grading system (17% were undecided).
4. 44% of those polled felt that their secular education has suffered as a result of their choice to attend Yeshiva (15% were undecided).
5. 70% of those polled said that they had considered leaving Yeshiva.
6. 69% of those polled said that they do not regret coming to Yeshiva (18% were undecided).
7. 70% of those polled felt that Yiddish should fulfill the foreign language requirement (10% were undecided).
8. 60% of those polled felt that computers should fulfill the science requirement (11% were undecided).
9. 53% of those polled felt that the faculty should be allowed to unionize (29% were undecided).
10. 49% of those polled felt that the Faculty Assembly should not retain its veto power over Senate legislation (33% were undecided).
11. 82% of those polled said that they do not cheat on tests, 17% said that they cheat occasionally.

12. 89% of the students polled felt that the level of cheating at YC is above minimal (33% felt that it was excessive).

13. 80% of those polled felt that an honor system would not deter cheating (10% were undecided).

14. a) 72% of the EMC students polled felt that there should not be mandatory attendance regulations in the Jewish Studies programs.

b) 65% of the JSS students polled felt that there should not be a mandatory attendance regulation in the Jewish Studies programs.

c) 47% of the YP students polled felt that there should be a mandatory attendance regulation in the Jewish Studies programs (11% were undecided).

15. 71% of the YP students polled felt that their Bible requirement was a "waste of time."

16. 51% of the JSS students polled felt that the present structuring of JSS was excellent, 38% said it was adequate.

17. 65% of those polled said that they came to Yeshiva because of the Jewish Studies programs, 11% said they came because of YU's good record of graduate acceptances, and 10% said they came because of parental pressures.

18. 46% of those polled were undecided as to whether or not they would send their child to Yeshiva, 41% said that they would.

19. When asked to categorize their feelings about Yeshiva, 61% of those polled said they had positive feelings, 19% had negative feelings, and 20% of those polled were indifferent.

Hello From Israel

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2) since nobody wants to walk around with "Onion Breath," Israelis smoke to get "tobacco breath." Unfortunately, the end result is usually "tobacco and onion breath."

Smell And Sit

Any proficient proboscis can easily ascertain that "tobacco and onion breath" is not the only odor exuded by the average Israeli. In this country body odor demands equal time. There are many explanations given as to why Israelis generally do not use deodorant. If you make the mistake of questioning them directly, you will once again be fixed with a belligerent stare, and confronted with, "You think this is America? This is how things are done in Israel." Don't buy that, or any of the other explanations offered. Israelis are very shrewd, and this is what they call the "Smell and Sit" theory. You see, when buses here begin to get crowded, Israelis just find their way over to a foreigner and reach up to grasp the bar. Since holding one's breath for an infinite period of time is impossible, an alternate method of avoiding asphyxiation must be found, such as getting the Israeli to lower his/her arm. Getting up and offering your seat is the easiest way. Thus, the "smell and sit" theory.

Is there any way to combat the odor? Getting the sources to

shower more would be one method. The Israelis insist that they do shower. To ask them directly though, whether or not they shower is something that nobody who values their sanity would dare. It would be highly traumatic to be told that showering too is a uniquely American custom, whereas you are currently in Israel. So the only option is to wait and observe. Within a week or two you are pleasantly surprised — they do take showers. But it is a fascinating phenomenon: In the dormitory, the Israelis go into the shower stall fully dressed and come out still fully dressed, yet their hair is wet while their clothes are dry. This raises two possibilities: The water comes from within them, or they are very chaste. In this case, the latter is true. In fact, a stranger walking into the dorm early in the morning can easily point out all the Israelis and the Americans. The Americans are the ones who are not getting dressed under the covers.

Formal Moviegoers

Yes indeed, this is definitely a country with customs very different from America's. For example, here if you want to see a movie without commercials, you've got to see it on TV, whereas if you want commercials you go to the movie theatres, which is an experience in itself. The Israeli moviegoers have a game whereby they collect bottles and roll

them down the aisle during key scenes in the movie. If the soundtrack at that time happens to be one hundred screaming Banshees, then the bottles have a great effect. Otherwise, the noise can be devastating.

Well you're probably saying to yourselves, "Gee, that's no way to end an article." Well, is that so? You think this is America? This is the way things are ended in Israel.

Saul Sladowsky is The Commentator's Israel Correspondent now studying at B.M.T. in Jerusalem.

Honesty

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 3) women have ruined their careers in the Lockheed scandal, nursing home industry, LTV R. F. Goodrich scandal, lunch program scandal, and countless others.

Many of today's undergrads at Yeshiva, have career goals of entrepreneurship or corporate management. It is to you that this article is primarily addressed. The pressures in the business world to overlook certain items at crucial times is enormous. It is hoped, that before one decides to take the first step into the world of business, his mind will be made up that "honesty, is the best policy."

Settlement Plan Continues Despite Troublesome Times

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 5) sy to Jerusalem, the Gush Emunim has reacted with disappointment to the non-implementation of the Likud campaign platform.

Express Inner Feelings

In understanding the revival of Gush Emunim activity, it is useful to recall that they represent the sentiments of a significant element within the Israeli body politic. National celebrities, public officials, Knesset members, and cabinet ministers are their strongest supporters. Their activities dramatically express the inner feelings of a substantial portion of Israel's population.

As Egyptian President Sadat continues to retain his hard line position and skillfully cushions the western response to his intransigence by contrasting himself with the leaders of Libya, Syria, and Iraq, the value of Gush Emunim looms greater than ever. They cushion the image of the Begin government, providing it with the essential pressure needed to indicate that Begin, no less than Sadat, must contend with substantive political forces opposed to excessive concessionism.

But Gush Emunim is more than an essential pressure group. It is a dignified body of committed activists, impelled by a love of their land, yet cognizant of their place in Jewish society. While Moslem religious zealots have rampaged in Iran and have brought down a government through armed insurrection, Gush Emunim has conscientiously acted in a sense of responsibility, limiting itself to constructive non-violent settlement efforts. In the best tradition of America's civil rights and

anti-war movements, these pioneer-activists have passively surrendered to government authorities, content to let the power of their moral claim to Judea and Samaria speak with the eloquence which words cannot express.

As the weeks and months pass on, it is to be expected that Gush Emunim will increase its efforts to lay claim to the land which Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Sarah, Rebecca, Leah, and Rachel breathed life into. The cities of Shilo, Jericho, Bethlehem, and Shechem are among the holiest sites in Judaism. The spiritual centers of Jerusalem and Hebron are of extraordinary import to Jews the world over; even the Labor government's "Allon Plan" provided for the permanent retention of those Jewish landmarks.

With the termination of Israel's supply of Iranian oil and the breakdown of American credibility throughout the world, Israel will find herself more caged in than ever. Washington will press for a Middle East Settlement and will continue to view President Sadat, his rigid inflexibility notwithstanding, as a "moderate" under pressure from Arab "extremists."

Gush Emunim's importance will increase in the months ahead. They will provide Israel's friends with leverage by articulating the Jewish people's right to Judea and Samaria, a claim which is no less compelling legally and militarily than it is religiously and historically.

Dov Fisch is a student in RIETS and DRGS.

A New Torah U'madah

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5) lack of recreational facilities. There were a lot of conflicts, no one was happy, and I consider that the biggest cause of Yeshiva's high attrition rate and shrinking size.

That's why I consider it such a promising sign to hear one of the Deans say, "The administration has decided that, in the fu-

ture, student morale and student interests will be of primary concern to the University." I'm also happy with the new Dean and his "what can I do for the students?" attitude. That's very important, because if we can present a Jewish environment in which guys can have fun and be happy, we'll be making a tremendous contribution to American Jewry.

That's the new Torah U'Madah.

WATCH FOR
CHOPSIE'S 15th Anniv. Specials
Pizza By Chopsie

NEED CREDIT? SEND FOR THE CREDIT GAME

- Too young to borrow?
- New in town/no references?
- Erase bad debt records
- Skip bills without ruining credit
- Receive loans within weeks of beginning this program
- Information on updated credit laws and legislation
- Your rights under the Federal Credit Acts

SOLVE ALL
THESE
CREDIT
PROBLEMS
with
THE CREDIT GAME

"Tired of being without credit, or up to your neck in 'minimum payments'? With this book you will learn how to make the \$300 billion credit industry jump at your command."

ONLY \$5.95

(N.Y. residents add 8% Sales Tax)

Enclosed is \$ _____ for _____ Books
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Allow 3 weeks for delivery.

Send Check or
Money Order to

WALL STREET PUBLISHING CO.

303 5TH AVE.
SUITE 1306
NEW YORK, NY 10016

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 2) sibility that what they say here might be published. Some people are clearly reluctant to speak under such circumstances; others are not. But our job as educators is to break through whatever reluctance might exist — to encourage free discussion and expression of opinions, and we are severely handicapped if words expressed in the classroom are likely to appear in print, without any prior warning.

I have sent my apologies to Mrs. Blank, Dean Bacon and Mr. Bodner and sincerely hope that they will not be reluctant to return to Harvard in the future in a spirit of openness. To the degree that this exchange can help bring better understanding between you and the university's administration, it has served a useful purpose. There is nothing to be gained, in my opinion, by airing your grievances in the student newspaper.

Yours sincerely,
David Kuechle
Professor

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5) member mean when he said "This is a university"? Since we are in a certain environment, or a particular type of institution, we no longer have to follow our Torah? G-d forbid that anyone would think that way! Rather, we are all Jews — wherever we are and whenever we are there — and as such we have the privilege and responsibility to always uphold the Torah and live by it.

Hashem is with us always. If more of us would only act as though Hashem is right there with us we would improve our spiritual standing, and the world would be a much better place.

Shmuel Hahn
YP '82

Indecent II

To the Editor:

I would like to bring to the attention of the population of Yeshiva College a problem that has troubled me for several weeks now. It involves the controversy over the pinball machines recently acquired by the student council, that have been denounced for

displaying "improper" portraits of women. However, make no mistake, I am coming to neither condemn nor commend the student council for the acquisition. The problem I am referring to is the position assumed by the student council when the problem was brought before it during a recent meeting. The attitude of the members was not proper and could only prove detrimental to the council and the school.

Although I was not present at the meeting, after speaking with various people who were, I believe I am familiar with the events that took place. While the problem may not have been presented to the council appropriately, the council's attitude toward the request was definitely shameful. Indeed, that the council would not give serious consideration to the problem before dismissing it is a flaw in the legislative and judicial processes of the council. There is still further evidence, however, that a breakdown in these processes has occurred, for when one council member did in fact speak in favor of an investigation into the problem, he was ignored and shunned aside by his fellow members.

In my opinion, when a reasonable claim is made before the council, it should not be ignored just because the majority of the board disagrees with it. The views of the student body should be considered. This should have been the attitude here since a large portion of the student population favored the removal of the machines. Council should have investigated all aspects of the machines (pro and con), debated it, and then reached a decision, instead of discarding the request which is what was done in effect.

The fact that the machines have been removed is only an indication that the symptoms are no longer a bother. However, the disease has not been cured yet. This will only be accomplished when the student council realizes that its attitude must change to accommodate the opinions of the student population. When this is achieved the council will be able

to add to its list of accomplishments.

Jay Cinnamon
YC '81

Indecent III

To the Editor:

I would like to point out to readers of The Commentator a tremendous Halachic problem which exists now at YU, but which can be solved with just a small amount of effort. I refer to the presence of indecent pictures on the school's pinball machines.

These pictures and the need for their removal have been the subject of a petition which circulated recently among the students around the campus. That petition garnered numerous signatures in favor of removing the pictures. In fact, one Rosh Yeshiva felt so strongly about the issue that he insisted on signing the petition, which was meant primarily for students, not faculty. The reason for the opposition to the pictures and for the overwhelming response to the petition is simply this: All Halachic authorities agree that it is absolutely forbidden to look at such pictures or cause others to look at them. There is no room for argument! The pictures, then, must go. Their removal will not be costly, though even if it were it should make no difference. There will be no great deprivation to undergo, though; even if there were, Halacha could expect us to tolerate such deprivation. The whole matter will be quite painless, but it must be done. Having such pictures up until now might be classified as an oversight. Allowing them to remain up in the future would be criminal.

Moshe Rosenberg
YC '82

Yeshiva Faculty Approves New Salary Contract Providing For More Equitable Pay Distribution

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) prisingly, even some professors not noted for their vocal criticism of the administration, expressed discontent over their "inability to earn a decent living at YU."

An additional problem noted by the faculty and administration is the deleterious effect low faculty

earnings and consequent depressed faculty morale could have on YU. Dr. Wiedhorn in a letter to The Observer, threatened "picketing at City Hall" and "a hunger strike outside [President] Lamm's office." In addition, continuation of the present salary situation could eventually cause an exodus of high quality professors seeking higher pay.

Amelioration or Complacency

Whether the administration is attempting its utmost to ameliorate faculty salary terms, seems to be the main question in contention. Some professors contend that the administration is taking advantage of the faculty's inability to organize and exert pressure or leverage during negotiations. In fact, many insiders at this year's talks privately admit to the unlikelihood of any possible job action for several reasons. Firstly, because of the complacency of most Jewish studies professors and secondly because of fear for the many untenured and retirement age teachers who could lose their jobs in a period of an academic market slump. Moreover, the critics contend, the faculty only ratified this year's proposal under pressure, noting the fact that the settlement was not finalized until October, forcing the faculty to opt for small but immediate salary hikes over uncertain higher gains in prolonged negotiations. The administration, meanwhile, staunchly insists that faculty

ed and his camera film was exposed.

Esther Lahmina, an Ilyinka Jew who now lives in Jerusalem, relates that "the situation in Ilyinka is static. The head of the kolkhoz says 'I was a fool to allow the families that already left to leave Ilyinka. I will not give even one more the opportunity to leave from here, and I will make the Jews put on crosses!'"

"I am an old and sick woman," writes Mira Kozhokina of Ashkelon in an appeal to President Carter. "I am quite alone because my daughter Devorah Yakovlena Matveyeva, her husband Yakov, and their seven children have been refused permission to join me in Israel for over three years. They do not work at any factories or scientific institutes where they might have access to 'secrets.' The only secret they know is how to milk a cow in an efficient way."

Ilyinka remains in a virtual "reign of terror," according to Shmuel Matveyev, an Ilyinkaite who reached Israel in 1976. Matveyev had been jailed during Passover of 1975 for his "Zionist activism" in demanding that his family be allowed to repatriate with his sister in Israel. During his three-day imprisonment, he drank only tea and abstained from food as he would not partake of chametz — leavened food forbidden on Passover. Matveyev's parents and brother's family are among the 42 Ilyinkaite who have been attempting to resign from the kolkhoz since April of 1977. "They are in serfdom," he said mournfully. "They are slaves unto a modern Pharaoh."

earnings are indeed receiving the highest considerations and priority. In the eyes of Dr. Sheldon Socol, Vice President for Business Affairs at Yeshiva, salaries cannot be upgraded without necessitating tuition hike or intolerable cuts in essential services such as dormitory heating and maintenance. Furthermore, says Dr. Blank, an increase in faculty salaries would have an "inevitable ripple effect on salaries of other employees including middle level administrators and secretaries which YU cannot afford." Both Dr. Socol and Dr. Blank admittedly would like to see greater faculty remuneration when possible, yet they emphasize that currently most incoming funds are usually reserved for specific purposes and can have no impact on the faculty salary situation.

The administration and the faculty both seem prepared to commence negotiations for 1980-1981 as early as this December. Dr. Rosenfeld, who will head the faculty's bargaining team, optimistically states that "while many problems still exist, we are making progress and expect significant progress in upcoming talks." The Welfare Committee, he asserts will strive for percentage pay hikes next year as opposed to across-the-board increases to insure a greater evenhandedness toward higher ranking teachers.

YU Libraries Undergoing Reorganization Amidst New Focus By Administration

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3) creased lighting capabilities, the acquisition of the best microfilm printers and excellent bond copiers. He stressed, though, that

the students must do their share if the attempts at ameliorating the current situation are to succeed. The cost of replacing unreturned books is astronomical. Eventually security might be improved but, at present, the responsibility for reducing theft of library property lies with the students.

The status of the Belfer library remains nebulous. The three options that the library committee has is either to maintain the current situation; to divide the books among the functioning libraries; or lastly, to sell the collection and use the ensuing funds to continue the restructuring.

The major problem, here as in many other departments in Yeshiva, is the scarcity of funds. The budget for this year has not been set and Dr. Baum is continuing his efforts to achieve adequate financial support.

"The results of reorganization and refinancing," Dr. Baum notes, "will shortly be obvious to all. Yeshiva will finally have a library worthy of a major Jewish University."

NOTICE

No withdrawals from any course will be allowed after Dec. 7.



**TOV MO'OD
RESTAURANT
HESHY'S
CHUMUS-FALAFEL
TCHINA
WIDE ASSORTMENT
OF
SANDWICHES**

Anyone wishing to write for Commentator please see Louis Tuchman, M222.

On The Courts



The New YU Craze

By MURRAY LEBEN

The 70's are quickly coming to an end, and when history looks back upon this decade, it will be easily differentiated from others. This decade has been marked by the constant metamorphosis of events, styles, fads, crazes etc.

The fact that these past ten years have been coined as the "Me Decade" is well justified, being that there has been an over-riding emphasis on the individual's desires and needs. Due to this stress on the ego, participation in athletics boomed to an unheard of level, and in order to meet this rise many different kinds of sports sprang up. Tennis, soccer, racquetball, gymnastics, jogging, and streaking were just a few of the means for self expression, and each one has been accepted equally.

At Yeshiva, even though "change" is usually referred to as a dirty word, there has been some room for "manias" to blossom. In particular I am referring to the box baseball craze, which has been sweeping through the dormitories and catching on like wildfire. As its fame grows it may even surpass the ever popular Chumash baseball on the all time favorite list.

Some of you may be a bit cynical or bewildered at the mentioning of box baseball, but it is a sport which truly requires great finesse and co-ordination. The rules of the sport are simple and easy to learn. It can be played outside on the sidewalk, but in our day and age of modern indoor sports arenas, the halls of the dormitories are used.

The playing field consists of three boxes approximately five feet by eight feet, and the rules are similar to baseball, one person pitches and the other hits. The pitcher pitches the ball (usually a tennis ball) to the box closest to the batter and the batter must hit the ball back into the box closest to the pitcher. Anything landing in the center box is a walk if pitched or an out if it's hit. The walls are in play similar to racquetball, and the batter uses his bare hand similar to handball. A single is when the ball bounces once in the box without being caught, a double is two bounces, a triple three, and a home run four.

The game sounds simple, but some difficulties do arise. For instance, the administration of Yeshiva thought of ways to improve play of box baseball, so they experimented and installed artificial turf in Rubin dormitory, but unfortunately the rug has slowed down the play of the game. A source from a high level on the board has leaked out some information that the administration will be holding emergency meetings to try to remedy the situation, but until then the residents of Rubin will have to be patient.

Another problem that arises is unruly dorm counselors. One may be right in the middle of a close game, say the score was 3-2 and top of the seventh, and out pops the dorm counselor. He says, "No more playing ball, you're too noisy!" and you say, "But I promise we'll be quiet." It might appear that the dorm counselor is being considerate to others, but what actually is going through his mind is that he knows he can't beat either of the two opponents, so, jealously, he abruptly stops the game. If this should happen, simply challenge him to a game, and somehow an excuse of a previous engagement will miraculously pop up.

Box baseball is an easy and convenient way to relax and let out frustrations. It is a very pleasant sport once you get into the groove of avoiding light fixtures and exit signs. It can be very enjoyable... what will the YU guy think of next? ? ?

YC Ellmen Drop Their First Exhibition Match Against A Tougher, More Experienced "Y" Team

By GREGORY IDABERG

The YC Ellmen lost their first exhibition Monday night against a tough West Side "Y" team. Most of the members from the "Y" team are former champs and coaches, while YC suffered a major setback with the absence of captain Mugs Marcus due to illness.

Short-Lived Victory

Yeshiva came out strong with Gavy Simon pinning his opponent 1:10 into the match, putting the wrestlers ahead 6-0 for the first and last time.

David Isaacs, wrestling against a much bigger opponent, put up a valiant effort, but was pinned 27 seconds into the third period.

Jay Lerman, who had a really tough match against a highly

Brandeis Overwhelms Yeshiva Macabees Before Large Crowd In Season Opener

By DAVID LAZAROS

In the opening game of the 1979-80 season, the Yeshiva Macabees were trounced by the Brandeis Judges 102-52, before a large home court crowd at George Washington High School.

Shut Out

The Macabees got off to an atrocious start, trailing 12-0. They had much trouble breaking the press and executing their plays. The Brandeis club clearly dominated every aspect of the game and led at half time 55-15.

The second half was a different story though, as the Macabees played some very fired up ball. They ran the basketball much more, and played a much more

aggressive brand of ball. They were led by Shelly Green, who after a shaky start in the first half, came out flying in the second. Green dazzled the crowd with the same moves that made him last year's M.V.P. of the intramural league, and wound up with 13 points. David Kufeld, team captain and last year's conference rebounding champ, also displayed a Jekyll and Hyde performance. Kufeld did not score in the first half, but came back to score 12 points in the second, with many blocked shots. "Kooof" gave the crowd its biggest thrill of the night with a rim shaking, Darrel Dawkins slam dunk late in the second half.

Rounding up the big three, Harvey Sheff scored big as usual, leading the team in scoring with 17 points. These three ball players, Kufeld, Green, and Sheff, are clearly the backbone of the team.

High Hopes

The YU Macabees played a very respective second half of basketball against a tough Brandeis hallelub, and it might be added that this was not a conference match. It is apparent that as the season goes on, this young, hungry team will only get better.

Yeshiva Scoring: Goldman — 2, Green — 13, Kufeld — 12, Maslow — 2, Sheff — 17 and Varon — 2, Totals — 52.

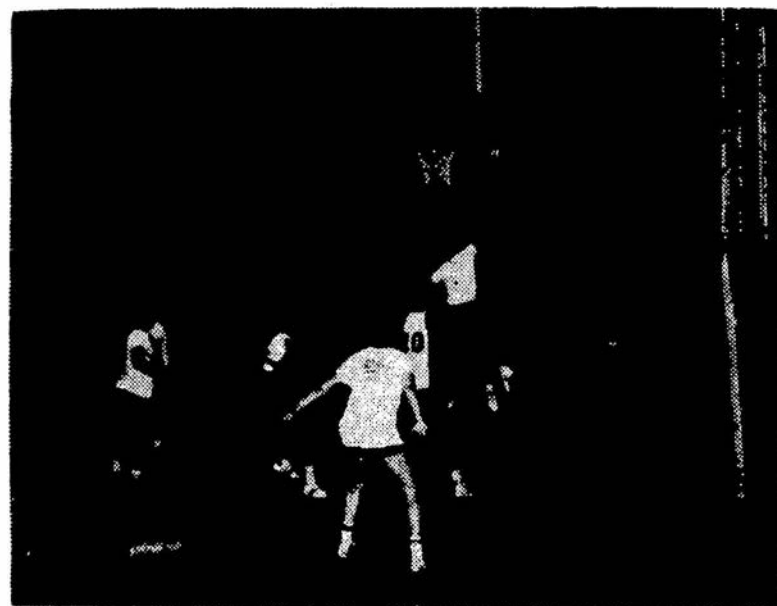
Juniors Winning Streak Reaches An End As Soph Team Edges Reigning Champs

By GRENDEL TEITELMAN

In a thrilling, well played game the Sophomores defeated the Juniors 45-42, ending the Junior victory skein of seventeen games. Both teams started out cautiously, probing for a weakness in the opposing squad. Howie Lerner, the game's high scorer with 14 points, combined with Steven Wagner (7 pts.) to keep the Juniors close in the early going. However, as the half drew to a close, Ira Shulman burst free for two fast breaks, and suddenly the Sophs had an eight point half time lead.

Tough Sophs

The Sophomore lead bulged to thirteen points as Mutt Leichtung (10 pts.), Ira Shulman (10 pts.), and Louie Rhode (6 pts.) scored baskets off a delayed stall offense. The Juniors regrouped and abruptly turned the tide. Instituting a pressure defense, led by Jack Smith and Steven Wagner, the Juniors rushed on and surpassed the Sophs. Joel Federbush hit on eight of nine foul shots and made clutch plays. Lerner poured in seven points, and controlled the boards along with Mike Seelenfreund.



Sophs on the way to defeating Juniors.

See-Saw Battle

The fourth quarter was an intense see-saw battle. Ira Shulman, who played a superb game, hit a key lay-up, and Morris Thomas sank his only three baskets of the game, as the Sophs surged to another lead. Finally, relying on pride and experience, the Juniors reasserted themselves. An ill Josh Brickman (8 pts.) went all out and exploded for three clutch baskets and forced

the Sophs into costly turnovers. The drama was finally concluded with the Sophs ahead by one and the Juniors controlling the ball with twenty seconds remaining. Lerner's buzzer shot failed, thus giving the Sophs the victory and first place. However, the Juniors eagerly anticipate the next meeting to even the score. As Coach "Crow" was quoted after the game, "They may have won this battle, but the war is not over."

The Joseph Dunner Political Science Society of Yeshiva University is proud to announce that Prof. Herbert A. Strauss will deliver a lecture on "Jewish Persecution and Emigration in Nazi Germany: The First Victims of the Holocaust."

Date: Tuesday, December 18, 1979. Time: 8:00 PM. Place: Library — 4th Floor. Open to the general public.

Dr. Strauss is Associate Professor of History at City College and Executive Director of the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe.

Refreshments will be served.

COMMENTATOR

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

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID

NEW YORK, N. Y.
PERMIT NO. 4430



Yeshiva's Captains: Fencing — Martin Ast; Basketball — Dave Kufeld; and Wrestling — Robert Marcus.

D. Aranson

skilled wrestler performed well. He went the length of the match, but lost on points, as did captain Al Phillips.

Comeback Falls Short

Yeshiva began to battle back. The highlight of the event was when rookie Benjay (BJ) Genet convincingly defeated the man from the "Y" to make the score 12-9. Pesach Kremen, a veteran, tied the score up at 12, when he lasted the length of his match and won on points.

From then on it was all downhill. The "Y" won the next four matches by pinning Irwin Lenefsky in the second period, Alan Fuchs in the first, Yossi "Killer" Kowolski in the first, and David Isaacs, who had already wrestled once, also in the first.

The final score was 36-12, although the match was really not quite as lopsided as it seems. The "Y" team was much more experienced, but Yeshiva put up a tough fight. It is unlikely that the varsity will meet such a good team, during the regular season but they certainly will have to put out a better performance if they intend to win their future matches.