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No. 2

High School And College Reevaluating Credibility Of Yeshiva's Co-op Program

By MOSHE ROSENBERG

In a recent series of committee meetings involving Yeshiva College and Yeshiva University High School administration officials, there has been discussion of possible changes in the Co-op program at Yeshiva, which would, in essence, eliminate Co-op status and grant Co-op students full college status and responsibilities.

REAP

Dr. Israel Miller, Senior Vice President of the University, in describing the situation, stressed that since there is as yet no finalization of these changes, many of the details cannot be divulged. He did say, though, that the new program being proposed, the Reduced Early Admission Program (REAP), would have several advantages for the Co-op student, including improved status and eligibility for the financial aid available only to college students.

The Co-operative Program was first instituted in 1974 to deal with the difficult fourth year of high school. "By the senior year, students have already taken their

SAT's and sometimes begin to lose interest and just go through the motions, rather than having a true educational experience," says Dr. Miller. Some schools try to combat the trend by instituting Technit Yud Gimel or work projects, or even by eliminating the year altogether. Several high schools introduced college courses and instructors into their high school classrooms. Dr. Samuel Belkin, z"l, then President of the University, maintained that college is more than just a different course and instructor; it has a special ambience, special new privileges, and brings with it the feeling of having advanced to the next plateau of learning. Thus, Yeshiva

did not adopt any of the above plans. Rather, taking advantage of the proximity of Yeshiva's high schools to its college, the administration initiated the Early Admission Program (EAP) and the Cooperative Program.

Under the EAP, a student with a 90% average over three years of HS, as well as 600 on each section of his SAT's, could enter YC as a regular college student, taking a full load, living in the college dormitory, and paying full college tuition. Co-op students differed in that they were under the jurisdiction of the HS, taking their Judaic studies in either the High School or College, and their secular studies in the (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



— D. Epstein

Large student turnout as Senate debates plus-minus system.

College Senate Rejects The Plus-Minus System

By YUMI BORGEN

OCT. 23 — What was to have been a major change in the grading policy of Yeshiva College was rejected today by the Senate. The proposal voted down by the Yeshiva College Senate would have instituted a plus-minus grading system at YC in September of 1981.

The proposal, described by Professor Morris Silverman, University Registrar and Secretary of the Senate, was to have an "A" equaling a 4.000 and an A- equaling a 3.667, with each successive grade decreasing by a value of 1/3. There would have been no grade of "A+."

More Minuses

About two years ago the faculty approved an experiment under which any member could submit letter grades with the addition of pluses and minuses, without these pluses or minuses appearing on the student's transcript. Professor Silverman reported that statistical analysis revealed that the 50% of the faculty

who had taken advantage of the opportunity had given substantially more minuses than pluses.

One of the major arguments advanced by the measure was that such a grading system would greatly increase the pressure on Yeshiva College students. Moshe Schwed and Louis Tuchman, student members of the Senate, both noted that, for example, an "A—" student would be forced to study even more than he had already done to obtain a solid "A." Mr. Tuchman also noted that the student body was overwhelmingly against the proposed system.

Louis Shicker, editor-in-chief of Commentator who was recognized by Chairman Lamm to speak (Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Planned Conversion Of Part Of Danciger Campus Offers Possibility For Ending Parking Problem

By MATIS BARASH

Sholom Lamm, a YC senior, has set forth a proposal this week which would offer a convenient and inexpensive student parking facility on Danciger Campus. Says Mr. Lamm, "The long time necessity of a parking lot of this sort seems obvious, and the bene-

fits of a lot designed specifically for the students at Yeshiva College are of unquestionable importance. This goes beyond the idea of simply keeping up with the Joneses in order to modernize and beautify our college campus." Mr. Lamm has stressed that his proposal is not original, but is that of the present and past student bodies who have been plagued by the problem of parking in the Washington Heights area.

Lot On Campus

Under Mr. Lamm's plan which will be presented to Dr. Socol, Dr. Blank and eventually Dr. Lamm for approval, the currently unutilized asphalt area of Danciger Campus would be converted into a parking lot capable of holding 42 cars. The university would be required to outlay \$10,200 for the repaving of the lot. The lot however, would be self-sufficient, since a

minimal monthly fee would be charged to student subscribers. According to Mr. Lamm's figures, were the university to charge \$10 a month, the initial investment would be repaid within four years.

An understanding has already been reached with the Excellent Asphalt Company, which has recently completed the St. John's University parking lot. In the company's estimate, construction of a parking facility on Danciger campus could take as little as three weeks.

The lot itself will be open eight months out of the year including the summer in order to accommodate our pre-med students. Each year it will be closed in mid-May, so that Buildings and Grounds can prepare for graduation ceremonies. In addition, the existing basketball courts will remain in full use.

The area under consideration is 1700 square feet and will provide two open lanes for access into the already existing driveway. Subscribing drivers will be required to leave their cars in order to open the lock on the already existing high fenced gate, "but at the amazingly low student (Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

Yeshiva Students Heckle President Carter During Address At Queens Jewish Center

By LEONARD GUTTMAN

OCT. 13—A group of one hundred Yeshiva University students today showed their dissatisfaction with the present administration's policies toward Israel. The focus of their attack was President Carter's address this afternoon at the Forest Hills Jewish Center in Queens.

Many Yeshiva students were disturbed by Mr. Carter's persistent statement that he favors an undivided Jerusalem, while simultaneously vetoing and abstaining on key United Nations votes on the Jerusalem question.

At the Jewish Center, approximately 80 students held an anti-Carter demonstration outside the synagogue while about 20 students managed to gain entrance into the synagogue.

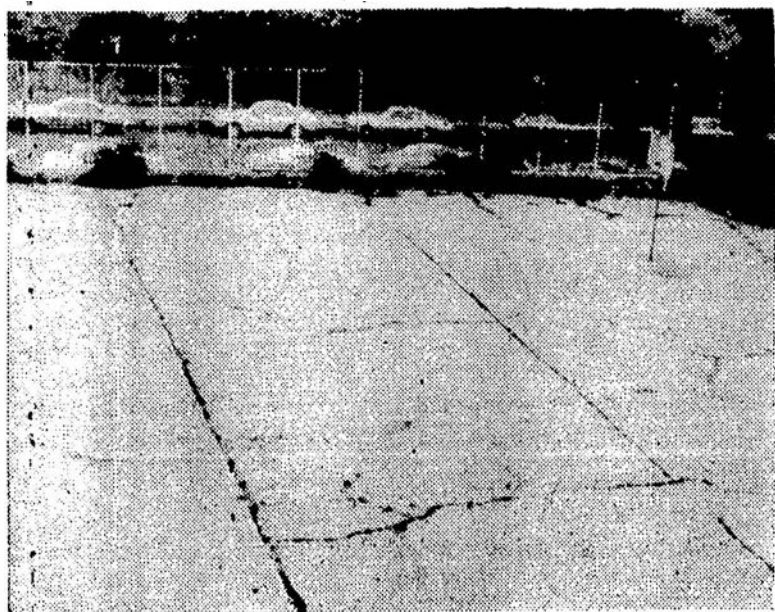
Scoop's Endorsement Useless

The program opened with Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, a good friend of Israel, giving Mr. Carter his endorsement. However, someone arose from his seat in the audience and shouted out, "Jerusalem is Jewish," and "Why do you lie to us?"

Mr. Carter, his face turning red and his smile tightening, commented that, although even a minority has a right to speak up,

it should listen to what he had to say. Mr. Carter's call for peace, however, remained ignored. Although the President promised he would never abandon Israel, many in the audience were not sure of his sincerity. The students' confrontation

with Mr. Carter was a major news story on the national television networks and in the major newspapers. The media generally portrayed them as moderate Orthodox Jews who were concerned about Mr. Carter's ever changing Middle East policy.



— D. Epstein

Proposed parking facility on Danciger Campus.

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Student Advantage I

Last week the Yeshiva College Senate voted not to change the current grading scheme at YC to a plus-minus system. Undoubtedly, the Senate's decision on the issue was influenced by the unusually large number of students who turned out to lobby against the implementation of the proposed system.

The students' contention was twofold. First, students noted studies made at the University of Chicago and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine which show that YC graduates' performances have been consistent with their GPA's and board scores, indicating that the grading system now in use accurately reflects the quality of their work. In addition, the students argued that the added competition among the student body, mandated by a plus-minus system, would jeopardize the entire gamut of extracurricular activities in which students now engage.

We concur with the Senate's decision not to replace the functioning system with one of questionable merit, and we commend the Senate for its responsiveness to student interests.

As a member of the YC Senate, Louis Tuchman did not participate in the vote on this editorial.



The Commentator

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ELECTION DAY
NOVEMBER 4th
NO CLASSES AFTER 1 P. M.
GET OUT AND VOTE

Student Advantage II

One of the more serious problems that has plagued YU students in recent years has been the lack of suitable and safe parking in the immediate vicinity of Yeshiva College. Students who have parked their cars in the neighborhood have suffered substantial economic losses from the marked increase in auto theft and vandalism. In addition, they have been inconvenienced by the limited availability of late night parking.

A proposal has been put forth to convert part of the asphalt-topped section of Danciger campus into a parking lot for students and part-time faculty, while leaving a substantial area for recreational use. The project as planned would also provide increased security for students' vehicles, as well as twenty-four hour accessibility to parking spaces. The institution of a nominal monthly fee would insure economic self-sufficiency.

Seen in the practical light of cost and benefit, it becomes quite clear that in this case, the benefits far outweigh the costs.

Action Commentator

The purpose of this newly featured column is to give you, the student, a chance to voice a complaint about one aspect of this College, which you feel warrants a response. The ACTION COMMENTATOR will forward your question to the responsible party and will request a written response to be published in The Commentator.

This week a student questions one aspect of the present registration policy.

Letters To The Editor

Activism

To the Editor:

It was extremely gratifying to witness the turnout of students to the Senate meeting of Thursday 10/23. For the benefit of those students who are as yet not aware, the Yeshiva College Senate, composed of students, faculty, and administration, is the legislative body of the College with regard to academic affairs. This past Thursday, the resolution on the floor was a plus-minus system of grading and, consonant with student opinion, it was soundly defeated.

The Senate will be discussing many other topics of interest this year, including graduation requirements and curriculum revision. It is of utmost importance that students participate in the decision making process by caucusing with the student senators and attending Senate meetings. The Yeshiva College Student Council will make every effort to keep students informed of upcoming proposals and I hope that many more students will continue to take an interest in Senate proceedings. As demonstrated this past Thursday, your opinions do make a difference.

Robert M. Friedman,
President YCSC

Professionalism

To the Editor:

I have just read the proposal for YU to consider a joint B.A./M.D. program with AECOM. As a 1969 graduate of Einstein, and at present a senior at Cardozo, I am very much against this proposal.

Yeshiva's control over Cardozo has so far worked very much to the school's overall detriment; on the other hand, Einstein's excellence from its inception has in no large part been due to its independent status from Yeshiva. Yeshiva must not be allowed to make up for its own shortcomings and inefficiencies by impinging upon and using its professional schools to their detriment!

I feel that this self-serving proposal by YU would not be in Einstein's best interests, and as an alumnus, I am 100% against it. As a future alumnus of Cardozo, I wish Yeshiva would relinquish its stranglehold so that it too, like Einstein, can flourish academically, and take its place among the top law schools. Only then will Yeshiva reap the awards; but first, it must let go.

Peter D. Lowitt, M.D.
Einstein, '69
Cardozo, '81

Extremism

To the Editor:

All of us feel threatened by Arab extremism, but I've been disturbed by the growth of Jewish extremism, and what it could do to the possibility of an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Extremism is not just the demanding of drastic action. It's an attitude. It says, "I don't care about how my opponent feels or what he's been through. I know I'm right and that's all that matters." This way of thinking is certainly dominant in the PLO, but I find it among Jews as well.

Eretz Yisrael is ours and we have an obligation to defend it. But that should not stop us from

trying to understand our enemies. Unlike the blind hatred of the Nazis, Palestinian animosity towards Israel, the Jews, and Zionism is not a simple case of sinat chinom. They did live in Eretz Yisrael for centuries when a foreign people from far off lands came into their land to take over. Now we are not foreign to Eretz Yisrael, but a Palestinian cannot be expected to accept that. It is not hard to understand why Palestinians are so bitter.

It is one thing to put aside this fact of history in favor of other considerations, like building one's homeland. It is quite another to forget it entirely, as Jewish rightists do.

To them, the Arab-Israeli conflict is a contest between good and evil, the good guys and the bad guys, Luke Skywalker and Daoud Vader with his imperial Arab stormtroopers. There's a grain of truth here. The Arabs had years before Menachem Begin to get much of what they're demanding now; instead they inflicted on us four wars and numerous civilian atrocities. But the view is still simplistic. The Arabs and especially the Palestinians sincerely feel that they are the aggrieved party, and we have to face that fact whenever we enter into negotiations. The work of Arab extremists is merely holding true to the principle that the ends justify the means, something some of our own people believe in, albeit to a lesser degree.

But why be concerned with how the Arabs feel? Because if we want to put an end to the conflict, and we don't like what the Arabs are proposing, we'll have to come

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

I'm a junior. At the proper time for me to register, I registered for Statistics 45. Upon entering class we were told that the class would be split — some of the students to be taught by Mrs. Schubert (who was listed on the registrar's bulletin board as the official teacher), and some to be taught by a Dr. Lebow, who to Economics students, is new. The splitting of the section was not based on seniority, giving preference to those who registered earlier. Why don't those who registered earlier have the right to choose the teacher they would prefer?

Secondly, if there were too many students in the section how and why was this allowed to happen? After the maximum number of students the section should have been closed. And this is by no means an isolated case. It has happened to me twice before and I've spoken to other students and they have all been through similar experiences. How much longer will this injustice and inefficiency go on? Can I look forward to becoming an upper senior and receiving the section and teacher that I ask for, or will some freshman or sophomore get the teacher and section I requested?

Dean Rosenfeld replies:

I write to clarify the situation with respect to the splitting of Economics 45 and the assignment of faculty to the two resulting sections.

The YC Schedule of Courses, 1980-81 lists the instructor of Economics 45 as "Staff." Thus, students registering for this course last Spring selected a course, not an instructor. Further, on page one of the schedule it is noted that "instructor assignments and hours are tentative and subject to change."

No limit was placed on involvement in this increasingly popular course so that all interested students would have the opportunity to enroll this semester.

After registration figures were in, I decided to combine all elementary statistics courses — (Eco, Psych, and Bio 45 and Math 1.2) under the direction of Dr. Arnold Lebow, Professor of Mathematics, and to offer the course in two sections. During the summer, Mrs. Schubert, a part-time lecturer in Economics, was retained to teach the second section.

Dr. Lebow and Mrs. Schubert worked out the method of splitting the class of approximately 70 students and, to my knowledge, no coercion was involved. I made it clear to them that I would allow some switching between sections and approved this in several cases. No more than half a dozen students came to see me about this course.

Of course, I can't comment on what happened before this year, but in this instance I think that your anonymous letter-writer is over-reacting.

If you have a question you don't know whom to ask, or a complaint you think deserves attention, write a letter to the ACTION COMMENTATOR and submit it in a sealed envelope to Louis Shicker — Morgenstern 222. Please include name and telephone number. Name will be held upon request.

Lower SAT Scores Reduce Admissions

By MICHAEL GRABOW

One part of Yeshiva University's financial recovery plan was to increase the applicant pool for the undergraduate schools by 5%. This goal has not been met for Yeshiva College. Although the number of students applying to YC did increase, this increase was not as large as was hoped for.

According to statistics released by the Office of Admissions, the total number of applications increased from 523 in 1979 to 532 this year, an increase of 1.7%. Of these 532 applicants, 264 students actually registered for YC this year, which is a decrease from the 1979 figure of 274.

Lower Standard Applicant

Mr. Paul Glasser, Dean of Admissions, attributed the difficulty in increasing the size of the applicant pool by 5% a year to the inability of the high school students to meet the requirements for admission. He stated that "although the academic standards have not been lowered in the admission policy, the academic high school applicant pool of those students applying to college has gone down due to overall lowering national educational standards." Mr. Glasser noted that the national average SAT scores for college bound students of 840 is significantly lower than the score of 950-1000 for the average YU applicant.

Although there has not been an increase in new students, the attrition rate has remained fairly constant. Professor Morris S. Silverman, the University Registrar, stated that last year there was a 15.8% attrition rate. This compares with attrition rates of 10.7% in 1978-79 and 15.9% in 1977-78. According to Professor Silverman, New York State has termed Yeshiva University as a middle sized university with the attrition rate for Yeshiva College being normal for the size of its student population. At other private institutions such as New

York University's liberal arts college, the 1979 class started with 848 students, while only 382 graduated, giving it a 55% attrition rate. At Pace University the 1979 graduating class started with 232 students of which 156 graduated, giving a 33% attrition rate. Professor Silverman stated that the main reason for attrition at Yeshiva College is dissatisfaction with the demanding dual program, certain courses which are not offered, and the student's de-



Cantor Paul Glasser

sire to pay less for tuition at other city schools.

Recruiting Process

Mr. Glasser outlined the various methods which his office uses to attract new students. He noted that NCSY and the Torah Leadership Seminars contribute a large number of students. Although representatives of the Admissions Office do not visit public high schools because of the extremely poor response, they do, according to Mr. Glasser, "visit every Jewish high school in North America." In addition, phonathons manned by a professional staff and students "add a personalized touch in recruiting (Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

Yeshiva Dramatics Society Is Aided By A Generous Womens Organization

By MOSHE ROSNER

The Yeshiva University Womens Organization has recently donated to the Yeshiva College Dramatics Society a gift of \$5,000 which is being used primarily for the purchase of sophisticated

lighting equipment for the society's upcoming production of *The Grand Tour*. According to Mrs. Malka Isseroff, director of YUWO, the organization's governing board decided to bequest the gift to YCDS after Sholom

Twersky, last year's president of the dramatics society, had met and carefully outlined to them the society's needs for this fall semester.

Special Project

Mrs. Isseroff explained that when Dr. Lamm became president of Yeshiva University in 1976, he approached the YUWO and asked them to take on a special project called Quality of Life — a design geared to improve and advance the social and leisure life of students here at Yeshiva University. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Faye Rottenberg, the Quality of Life project has been directly responsible for the refurbishing of the Stern College and Morgenstern Dormitory lounges, and will be providing a similar service for the MTA dormitory lounge this fall.

Money which is raised by the YUWO supports various institutions and specific projects of Yeshiva University, rather than being given directly to the university as a whole.

Mr. Joe Schwartz, President of YCDS, has announced that as a result of this most magnanimous gesture, a special benefit performance of *The Grand Tour* will be conducted for the YUWO on Sunday, December 21.

Yeshiva Mourns Loss Of Dr. Suzanne Galton

Dr. Suzanne A. Galton, Associate Professor of Chemistry, died on October 16 after a long illness.

Dr. Galton came to Yeshiva University in 1977, after serving as Associate Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the Columbia University College of Pharmaceutical Science from 1970 to 1976. She taught Medicinal Chemistry at Yeshiva College, and Organic Chemistry at Stern College during the 1977-1978 academic year. Last year, she taught both Medicinal Chemistry and Organic Chemistry at Yeshiva College. She was forced to leave the University at the end of last year, when she felt

she was unable to continue teaching.

Dr. Galton immigrated to the United States from Budapest, Hungary while she was still in her teens. She was awarded a BA from Hunter College in 1952. She went on to Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, where she earned her MA in 1960 and her PhD in 1963.

Dr. Galton is survived by her husband, Robert, who is a regional supervisor in the US Public Health Services.

A private funeral service was held on October 20.

May all those who mourn her loss be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Out of the Inkwell

Freedom Of Choice

By LOUIS TUCHMAN

In this year's presidential election, the decision facing the American public is not an easy one. This is not to say that in past elections the options were so simple to define, weigh, and evaluate. It's just that this year the decision is not among good men who are qualified to assume the Presidency. This year we must determine which candidate is least likely to endanger our interests, whatever they may be, and which man poses the smallest threat to our goals and to our security. Pathetic though it may seem, many voters will be "settling" for a candidate this year instead of supporting one.

It is not always a good idea to limit one's criteria for supporting a candidate to a single issue, but it is always important to protect one's interests when deciding whom to vote for. The Jewish community, which of course includes the Yeshiva community, has its own interests to protect. The votes of the Jews can greatly affect the outcome of the election because many of the crucial states in this year's contest are areas noted for large concentrations of Jews.

One of the paramount issues concerning American Jewry is the security of the State of Israel. It cannot be denied that President Carter has financially supported Israel. The negotiations that led to and followed the Camp David Accords are also significant developments which cannot be ignored. Still, other aspects of Carter's administration which relate to Israel are deserving of equal consideration.

The most striking of these aspects are the so-called "blunders" made by administration officials and attributed to a lack of communication with the Oval Office. At the B'nai Brith Convention in Washington, D.C. this September, President Carter stated that "unless and until they recognize Israel's right to exist and accept Resolution 242 as a basis for peace, we will neither recognize nor negotiate with the PLO." Yet, Andrew Young had already met with the PLO secretly, and President Carter's disapproval of Young's actions came only after the voters voiced theirs. If the President is truly firm on his stand, his policy should have been sufficiently clear to his subordinates that a "blunder" of this magnitude should never have occurred. Young's move, under the conditions that the President posits, is analogous to the actions of a leader of the Democratic Party who decides to vote for Reagan. It just wouldn't happen.

The other outstanding incident was the abstention by the United States on the U.N. vote on Jerusalem. In the September 1980 Religious Zionists of America newsletter, Rabbi Louis Bernstein states that "our criticism of American policy should not blind us to the futility of a veto," and

that the veto by the United States "would not have prevented the exodus of the friendliest nations from Jerusalem." It is fair to say, though, that when a country's strongest, and allegedly staunchest, ally abandons that country, she cannot expect the minor and less committed ones to remain by her side. The Carter administration, by removing its embassy from Jerusalem, has emulated a captain who, believing his ship is sinking, leaves it to go down alone. When the captain leaves, the rats cannot be expected to remain. Even if the futility of the veto is assumed, Israel should still be able to rely on her ally to stand by her.

These events are not exceptions to the general policies of Jimmy Carter; they are examples of a general trend in his actions. It is important to remember that this is the same Jimmy Carter who abandoned Taiwan, abrogating our treaty with her in favor of relations with Communist China.

The re-election of an incumbent is a vote of approval, an acceptance of his past performance as appropriate, satisfactory, and sometimes laudatory. President Carter does not deserve this approval nor should he be afforded the free rein associated with a second term. If his performance as president has been faulty when he still sought our votes, then we cannot expect exemplary action when he no longer needs them.

YCSC's Budget Accepted Without Annual Debating

By STEVEN GOLD

At tonight's meeting, YCSC was able to approve the budget for the coming semester without the rancor which has characterized such meetings in past years.

After some introductory remarks, Executive Council President Robert Friedman presented the proposed budget for the Fall 1980 semester. The budget as presented will be a balanced one with total expenditures of \$23,100. Calculated into the budget is an emergency fund of \$1,125 which will cover the cost of future programs not funded at present.

At the meeting were also introduced the newly elected freshmen representatives. President Barry Borgen, Vice President David Genet, and Secretary-

Treasurer Mark Sosnowicz were presented as representatives of "one of the most enthusiastic classes ever to enter Yeshiva College."

Upcoming Events

After approving the budget, Council proceeded to discuss plans for upcoming events. These include a blind date party sponsored by the sophomore class, a skating party and bus trips sponsored by the junior class, and a cafe night and Circle Line trip sponsored by the senior class. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)



Council members in deep thought at annual budget meeting.

— D. Epstein

YC Departmental Review

Over the last ten years, there has been a slight decline in the number of courses offered by the Yeshiva College Speech Department, and the number of instructors has decreased accordingly. In 1971, the Speech Department offered 20 courses taught by 5 instructors. In 1975, there were 18 courses employing 4 instructors, and in 1980, the department lists 14 courses and 3 instructors.

However, the Speech Department as it exists today is both stable and popular. Students with many different career interests are enrolling in communication courses, and the Speech Club and the Yeshiva College Dramatics Society are thriving organizations.

At YC, Speech is required of all students. Dr. Laurel Keating — the Chairperson of the Department, who has been at Yeshiva for 18 years — has no doubt that this course is essential for everyone.

"Speech should be required because more and more communication is verbal in nature and also persuasive. Students must be aware of persuasive techniques, and there's simply no place else they are going to learn them. They must be able to analyze verbal material that comes at them nearly 24 hours a day."

Mrs. Rebecca Stearns, who has taught at YC for 9 years, points out that the Speech course is necessary for survival.

"Everyone must understand what persuasion is. Everything in the media today is a frontal attack to try and get us to buy something. In the basic Speech course, one analyzes how you persuade someone and still be ethical about it. And at the same time, the student learns how to be inoculated so he won't be persuaded into doing something he doesn't want to do."

Dr. Keating and Mrs. Stearns also have some insights into why Speech is popular at Yeshiva College.

According to Dr. Keating, "the class experience in Speech — in any section — is a situation where communication is inherent. In addition to that, I think that the people involved in the Speech Department enjoy communication with students. There is a natural kind of rapport between students and faculty that would probably be very difficult in many other disciplines. Also, the Freshman inter-



Speech Department Reviewed

Dr. Laurel Keating

views help establish a more personal relationship with the student."

Mrs. Stearns sees a slightly more selfish motive behind student interest in Speech courses.

"Kids these days want to know how to present themselves in the best light so that they can get ahead. They want that good (Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

Camp Morasha

By JOSEPH STURM

Now that Yeshiva University has resolved its financial crisis and has finally made peace with its creditors by signing an historic debt restructuring agreement, we are free to disclose the true circumstances surrounding the negotiations of that agreement.

Both men arrived at the secluded presidential retreat in glistening black limousines, flanked by their key advisors. They came, on that summer day, to resolve a longstanding conflict over a tract of land on the west bank of the well known waterway, the Harlem River. The men, Dr. Norman Lamm and Joe D'Immaggio; the place, Camp Morasha; the subject, Yeshiva University.

Never before had such a high level conclave occurred, yet during the nine months preceding that fateful day, all standard channels of negotiation had been exhausted. Hostilities had first originated upon Yeshiva's refusal to return some 96 million dollars of occupied bank currency. YU claimed that most of the funds were built into its campuses, in bricks, and could not, therefore, be remitted. The conflict escalated to crisis proportions, upon Yeshiva's decision to augment the number of bricks in the Furst Hall area. The Bowery considered this brick refacing a brazen violation of all previous understandings concerning new brick construction. And to aggravate the situation further, Dr. Lamm then proclaimed Yeshiva University to be the undivided capital of higher Jewish learning in North America.

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ica.

The dispute stood at an impasse until that memorable day this past July. After much heated discussion and many cold noodles (a Morasha specialty), Dr. Lamm and Mr. D'Immaggio finally negotiated the now famous Camp Morasha Accords. Under the compromise, Yeshiva University was to have financial peace of mind, but at a high cost — \$35 million to be paid within two years. The University would be required to remit that sum in several stages, with the first stage commencing in February 1981, when \$15 million would be due. The historic settlement, signed with great pomp on the Danciger Dirt Lot, is now a matter of public record, but the method of payment is not.

For years, Yeshiva had continually refused to make concessions to its monetary opponents. No facilities would be given up under pressure from the financial world, maintained the administration. Only during the Belfer disengagement talks did YU slip from its position of obstinate intransigence. At that time Yeshiva consented to disengage the Belfer faculty and relinquish control of the building to a neutral multi-ethnic force comprised mainly of Russians. Yet in the Morasha Accords the University was again forced to compromise — the \$35 million will have to be paid in bricks. (In fact, workmen are currently divesting the Pollack Library of the bricks necessary to meet the February payoff.) By July 1982 Rubin Dormitory will be taken over by the polyethnic force from Belfer, and Colonel Marmorstein's security forces

will pull back as far as the Morgenstern-Tanenbaum line.

Though Camp Morasha grants YU peace on the financial front, the sensitive issue of the legitimate rights of the neighborhood residents has yet to be discussed, and may even be linked to the accords themselves. In spite of the vast territory available in upper Manhattan, spokesmen for the Harlem Liberation Organization still adamantly insist that the true home of the Puerto Rican people is Amsterdam Ave. and 185th street. "Our goal is to drive YU into the river," they say. In lieu of that monumental task, the HLO announced that it would intensify all forms of auto theft and vandalism in addition to its already highly successful efforts of terrorizing subway bound students.

All in all, it is widely felt throughout Yeshiva that the accords will lead to a secure future for YU. Many observers carefully caution, however, that the Camp Morasha process could prove to be a long and arduous road with no clear destination. One certain and immediate benefit to YU from the accords, though, is the collection of some 3,000 toaster ovens and other sundry appliances obtained from Bowery executives in exchange for exclusive summer use of Camp Morasha's deluxe tennis courts.

Tutoring for inorganic and organic chemistry, physics and math. Available through the Pre-Med Honor Society. Reasonable Rates—See David Panush, Morg-825.

Tribute

By SAUL R. STROMER



It is very rare to witness first hand a shining example of human dignity and courage. But last year, some of us at Yeshiva were fortunate enough to have known Dr. Suzanne Galton.

Two years ago Dr. Galton taught Organic Chemistry at Stern College and last year at Yeshiva College; last week she passed away.

From the day she entered our class with the help of a walker till the day she exited in a wheelchair, Dr. Galton was almost always smiling. The only time that she was unpleasant was when we, her students, came to class unprepared. Boy, if nobody knew the answer to one of her questions we would get one sharp "oy vay." It was her intense desire for us to learn and understand her course which preoccupied her — and not her personal bout with muscular dystrophy. She was a true educator.

I would much prefer to extol her life than to mourn her death because mourning for Dr. Galton would seem unnecessary. When one lives on in the hearts of those one leaves behind, one does not die. Such is the case with Dr. Galton, so why mourn?

I will admit that some days were better for her and some were not. She was like a candle with its flame dancing above — flickering, yet always illuminating. Her teaching a course taken by pre-meds prepared us for more than just a science. It prepared us for the unfortunate times when as a physician we would be faced with a mind and will composed of steel housed in a body of quite the opposite. "Where there's life, there's hope" became a harsh reality for every one of us in that class.

As is the case in a race, although the runners cross the finish line, they keep running for some time. Even when it was hard for her, Dr. Galton kept on running. All this was not for naught. Already some of her students from last year were accepted into medical school and hopefully through their combined efforts, health can be restored to all who require it.

This column, like Dr. Galton's life may be brief, but then again, like her life, I am sure it has meaning. It has meaning to those who were her students, as well as to those who were not. She was one dignified and courageous lady.

On Strike

By JOSEPH FRIEDMAN



Within two weeks, over one hundred Yeshiva workers may go on strike. District 1199, National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees of the AFL-CIO, the negotiations arm of these secretaries, librarians, and maintenance personnel, may not be satisfied with the salary and benefits package Yeshiva University will offer it. If so, it will encourage its members to go on strike in an attempt to force YU to acquiesce to their demands.

The students of Yeshiva are caught up in this power play whether they like it or not. A number of years ago, when a few secretaries struck for two weeks, the effect on students was not very severe. Now, however, because of last year's unionization by practically all secretaries at the Main Center, any strike action may result in a severe slowdown, if not complete stoppage of the university's operations. The possible inaction of Yeshiva's offices can hinder students' completing their requisite paperwork. Also, if the secretaries' demands

are ignored, many may leave Yeshiva, which would be left with less qualified personnel. This can overwhelm the administration and can force them to accept the strikers' demands.

This whole matter seems unfair. In the spirit of "collective bargaining," both sides of the negotiating table should possess an equal amount of influence. When the secretaries go on strike and, by so doing, cripple the operation of the university, they are provided with an unfair advantage over their employer. Yeshiva University cannot strike to force their employees to accept their demands. In fact, any work stoppage harms the employer who can lose his business, more so than the employee who may lose his paycheck. There is also the obvious problem of no work in a defunct organization.

A case in point is the recurring El Al airline strike situation. El Al's employees have struck at the height of the travel season and have paralyzed the company. Its financial problems have since

seriously impeded El Al's corporate growth. A parallel situation at YU, arriving after Yeshiva's financial troubles with its creditors, could be disastrous.

In this case, Yeshiva stands to lose even its prestige. With the Middle States accreditation team arriving the week of Election Day, a strike may raise doubts that Yeshiva can hold its own after its recent debt restructuring. Therefore, at this time it is desirable for the union to hold off on any strike action until Yeshiva recovers completely from its current pressing problems and after the Middle States committee completes its evaluation of the institution.

While Yeshiva is in financially troubled times, it should not neglect a vital part of its community and should work with the union to achieve their common goal. The latter should also remember its responsibilities to Yeshiva and should not take actions that will hinder Yeshiva's financial and academic stability.

A Personal Message From Ronald Reagan

By DAVID KOBER



Dear Citizen of This Great Land of Ours:

I come to you today to inform you of my mission. It is a great mission. It is possibly the greatest mission the world has ever known. With your help, I want to take it upon myself to change history. No, let me rephrase that. To set history right. (Music starts in the background.)

This great country is in trouble. And it cries out for help. Help that only you and I can give. I humbly ask that you set me at the helm of this floundering ship. Let me lead you out of the wilderness and into the promised land. (Music now begins to build.)

Let me reshape it into something beautiful, pure, and yet powerful. Let me fulfill America's destiny (Music swells to a peak.) Let me make America great again! (Singers: "The Time is Now... For Reagan.")

You may think I use this kind of language only in commercials. But I am here today to show you that this is the true Ronald Reagan. The Ronald Reagan who always brings the issues home to the American people clearly, and without political rhetoric.

I know my staff worries about letting me go out in public without a chaperon. They're afraid I might say something silly, or offend some voters.

For example, they were upset when I called the Vietnam War a "noble cause." But if you were standing in front of 20,000 American Legionnaires, what would you

say? One thing I learned when I was an actor — you've got to play the roles the public wants to see.

I also criticized the theory of evolution. But I will debate any scientist who wants to challenge my opinion, as long as John Anderson is included in the discussion.

As for the China issue — when I said we had to maintain closer ties with Taiwan, I really meant Peking. I apologize for the mix-up of cultures. I assure you it won't happen again. By the way, if any of my friends from Peking are reading this, I'd like to say that I caught the mini-series "Shogun" on T.V. and I loved it. It was a monument to the Chinese people.

On the subject of air pollution, I stand by my accusation that trees pollute the environment. They may give off oxygen by day when people are watching, but anything that gives off carbon monoxide by night has got to be dangerous.

I've also been charged with confusing Alabama and Georgia. But what do you want, a President who knows his geography, or a President who'll really get tough with those Russians.

If I am elected to the White House, I plan to make defense a top priority. After all, I was an officer in the army. I'll never forget those grueling years during World War II, spending day and night narrating training films in Hollywood.

I also feel I am on firm ground where foreign policy is concerned. For example, most of today's politicians find it difficult to deal with female heads of state. But I assure you I won't have that problem — I've watched Errol Flynn movies to know how to deal with Margaret Thatcher and Indira Ghandi.

Many of you may be wondering about my economic policies. You want to know how I plan to cut taxes, still raise defense spending and on top of that balance the budget. Well, I don't want to bother you, the citizens of the greatest nation on earth, with details and specifics. I will accomplish all of these things simply because it is my destiny to do so. (Music starts up again.)

It is our destiny. I ask you to believe as I do that our nation cannot be stopped. We must glide to the forefront of human events and be leaders, not followers. Our country can be a microcosm of everything that is sought after in this world. (Music gets much louder.)

We will be pioneers, morally and ethically. We will be the prophets and the heralds of a better age, an age when every man can hold his head high and say with pride — "I voted for Ronald Reagan!" (Singers: "The Time is Now...")

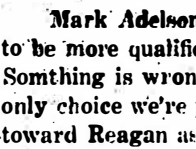
Behind Dorm Doors

As we all know the presidential election is next week, November 4th. For an interesting look into the opinions of some YC students, we take you... BEHIND DORM DOORS...

What do you feel about the choices in the presidential campaign and what is your preference?



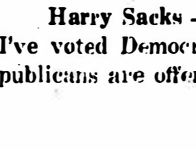
Shalom Lamm — EMC — Senior: The choice is between a proven disaster and a potential catastrophe and I vote catastrophe.



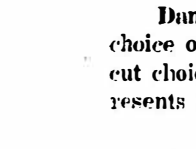
Mark Adelson — JSS — Junior: There have to be more qualified people than these candidates. Something is wrong with the system if this is the only choice we're provided with. But I am leaning toward Reagan as the lesser of two evils.



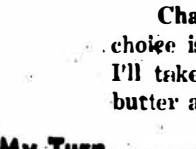
Kyle Flick — JSS — Senior: The choices are limited and I feel Reagan is much more qualified than Carter. I chose Reagan on the basis of his policy toward Israel and his economic philosophy.



Harry Sacks — EMC — Junior: Even though I've voted Democratic in the past I feel the Republicans are offering our best bet."



Danny Zanger — EMC — Freshman: The choice of candidates is very poor, but the clear-cut choice for me is Ronald Reagan since he represents a sound economic and foreign policy.



Chaim Seidman — MYP — Sophomore: The choice is between a peanut farmer and an actor, I'll take a movie over a crummy jar of peanut butter anytime.

My Turn

Ode To A Peanut



By YITZHAK TWERSKY

ELECTION POLL

Recently a poll was conducted of approximately 250 Yeshiva College students, by the Joseph Dunner Political Science Society, discussing topics in the November 4th presidential election. The participants were given a list of ten statements relating to key issues in the election, and they were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement. The results of the poll are listed below.

ISSUE I — The US should pursue a policy of Detente with the Soviet Union, as outlined in SALT II.

Percent of students who agree 35%
Percent of students who disagree 65%

ISSUE II — The US should institute a peacetime draft.

Percent of students who agree 53%
Percent of students who disagree 47%

ISSUE III — Tax cuts are the best way to fight inflation.

Percent of students who agree 45%
Percent of students who disagree 55%

ISSUE IV — A connection exists between the war in Afghanistan, the taking of the American hostages, and the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Percent of students who agree 44%
Percent of students who disagree 56%

ISSUE V — Aid should be increased to New York City.

Percent of students who agree 73%
Percent of students who disagree 27%

ISSUE VI — Any woman, regardless of circumstance, should be able to get a legal abortion at a proper and safe hospital.

Percent of students who agree 49%
Percent of students who disagree 51%

ISSUE VII — There is a way of assuring women's right in this country, without passing the equal rights amendment.

Percent of students who agree 47%
Percent of students who disagree 53%

ISSUE VIII — An increased defense budget is crucial to US security.

Percent of students who agree 91%
Percent of students who disagree 9%

ISSUE IX — Nuclear energy is our best alternative source of energy.

Percent of students who agree 48%
Percent of students who disagree 52%

ISSUE X — Due to Arab oil pressure and the decreasing influence of the American Jewish lobby, the Israeli government has been placed under increasing international pressure. As its only stable and dependable ally in the Middle East, the US should place total support behind Israel with regard to both Jerusalem and the Palestinian question.

Percent of students who agree 92%
Percent of students who disagree 8%

'It's lonely at the top' is a cliché that is associated with the stresses of leadership. On President Truman's desk lay a plaque that proclaimed 'the buck stops here.' If one had to coin a cliché regarding the Carter administration, it would probably be 'the road to hell is paved with dubious intentions.' The U.N. vote condemning Israel (which Jimmy claimed was a misunderstanding) portrays Carter at best as an incompetent, and at worst as a liar. Since one can choose his friends but not his relatives, the Billygate fiasco served only to reflect the President's genetic stock. The Bert Lance affair, however, indicates his choice of friends. It is ironic that a man who ran for the presidency in 1976 on a platform of truth, managing to evade the issues, should be confronted with so many 'credibility gaps.'

What makes these matters pertinent is the fact that Jimmy Carter is now running for re-election. Although he was given some competition by Senator Kennedy, it was no surprise that the Democrats renominated him. Not doing so would have been tantamount to an admission of error in 1976. Even so, the vast majority of Kennedy delegates chose to vote for the Senator even after he released them, rather than vote for Carter.

Carter's real challenge, however, will come on November 4. Although there are three major candidates running for the pres-

idency, for all intents and purposes, the race is between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

Those who would have Carter re-elected have done their best to portray Reagan as a reactionary who knows nothing about leadership. In answer to this, let us remember that Reagan served two terms as Governor of California. During his tenure, he was a popular governor who managed to convert a 200 million dollar deficit into a 500 million dollar surplus. California's heterogeneity of individuals and cultures, along with its vast size, presents the state as a smaller version of the country as a whole more so than any other state, with the possible exception of New York. It is therefore not unreasonable to believe that Reagan's experience dwarfs Carter's gubernatorial experience in Georgia. If Americans did not feel Carter to be inexperienced in 1976, they have no reason to be skeptical of Reagan's experience.

Unfortunately, Governor Reagan is at a distinct disadvantage regarding the Jewish vote. Ever since the days of F.D.R., when the Democratic Party achieved the image of being the more progressive in the two-party system, the Jewish vote has been solidly Democratic in presidential elections. It was considered a major coup on the part of Richard Nixon (considered a good friend of Israel) that thirty per cent of the Jewish vote went to him in the 1972 election, and 'only' sev-

enty per cent went to Senator McGovern. Without analyzing the 1972 candidates, one realizes that something is wrong when thirty per cent of the vote is considered good.

Since we Jews like to see ourselves as having political clout, such statistics make a mockery of our illusions of grandeur. Being so solidly entrenched in one camp, to the point that issues are trivial, removes our political clout. Regarding issues in which Jews take a special interest, specifically American policy towards Israel, the Carter administration, to say the least, has been insensitive. Governor Reagan, on the other hand, is known to be a strong supporter of Israel, as one could have noted from reading his column, written yet before his bid for the presidency.

Although in the primaries, the Democratic Jewish vote on the whole went to Senator Kennedy rather than to Carter, I fear that in the general election, Jews will hesitate in voting for a Republican, even when it is in their own best interests to do so. Our votes must neither be taken for granted by Democrats nor assumed by Republicans to be a lost cause. It is imperative that we vote for the presidential candidate who best represents our interests, not our party affiliation; otherwise we will lose our status as a cohesive group to whom our government's leaders must answer.

COMMENTATOR

Commentator Interview

With Campaign '80 coming to a close, Commentator's special campaign issue features the following interview with Dr. Krakowski, a YC faculty member actively participating in this year's campaign.

Commentator: Why are you actively participating in this year's Presidential campaign?

Dr. Krakowski: This is really the first time I have ever actively participated in a campaign. That is because in this election, we have a choice not between someone who is terrific and someone who isn't — rather, the starting point is a negative one. If Jimmy Carter gets back into the White House, we will be faced with an extremely dangerous situation. That is both with regard to Israel and the overall foreign policy situation. Israel is really a litmus test for that overall foreign policy. At the moment, the world is moving even closer to a major conflagration due to Carter's lack of resolve and consistency. Even if you just glance at the press you will see foreign leaders — such as the West German Chancellor — who have the overall feeling that Carter is irresponsible and unreliable. The Russians are all over, initiating interventions, and they don't think



"I say sometimes jokingly . . . that on Monday he follows Brzezinski, on Tuesday — Muskie, on Wednesday — his wife, and on every day—the polls."

—DR. KRAKOWSKI

they will be stopped. And when Carter threatens to use force, they probably roll on the floor with laughter in the Kremlin.

Commentator: How do you feel President Carter has done in handling the Iranian situation?

Dr. Krakowski: If ever there was a case for intervention, this was it. But Carter didn't act early, and when he finally did act, it was a bungled, timid attempt. However, I wouldn't be surprised if

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Op-Ed

Misinformed

By JAY LERMAN

As the 1980 Presidential election nears, the popular choice of the Yeshiva Student Body has clearly become Governor Reagan. Signs posting slogans in support of Reagan and in denunciation of President Carter abound everywhere in the dorm. Many Yeshiva students have undertaken to campaign strenuously for the G.O.P. ticket, while many others have attended demonstrations heckling Carter. My contention in this brief essay is that the euphoria for the Reagan-Bush campaign is illusionist and that the anti-Carter activities of the students have been counterproductive.

Let us first begin by recognizing some simple facts. Two crucial Reagan appointments have gone to men who staunchly oppose a strong friendship with the State of Israel. John Connolly, the only presidential candidate who made a clear linkage between oil and the Mideast Politics, now enjoys the top post on Reagan's staff of foreign policy advisors. Further, Reagan has enlisted George Schulz as a key general advisor. Schulz just happens to be a board member of Bechtel, a firm which supported the American boycott of Jewish companies and deals frequently with Saudi Arabia.

The importance of these appointments should not be underestimated, as a president is probably more influenced by his advisors than his campaign promises. Somehow, once confronted with the economic challenges of

oil, pressures for quick settlements, and the aristocratic influences of the State Department — scattered statements of support for Israel become lost in contemporary political realities. The bottom line is still that Reagan has yet to prove himself a real friend of Israel.

Besides these uncertainties remember Carter's efforts in Mideast diplomacy. Despite Israeli offers to negotiate for three decades, the first substantial breakthrough towards peace has been the Camp David accords. The treaty has led to the exchange of ambassadors, the opening of borders, and the normalization of relations. Much of the credit for this achievement should be given to Carter and his staff. At the same time, nearly half of all U.S. aid to Israel since its creation as a sovereign state: more than \$10 billion — has been given over the last 3½ years. The U.S. commitment to Israel has been strengthened after President Ford's policy of reassessment.

A final point of major importance remains to be made. Even if students believe that Carter has dealt improperly with Israel, it is illogical and wrong to heckle Carter publicly. Does anyone really think that the American people understand or appreciate the reasons for all those "cat-calls" and "boos." Did any of the hecklers really believe that such yelling would make a favorable impression on his fellow citizens,

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

Op-Ed Editor

Political Involvement

By HAROLD ROSEN

"Menachem Begin reminds me of my father. They look alike, talk alike and come from the same orthodox tradition. My father was so orthodox that, when the eldest of my six sisters married a non-Jew, he sat shivah and ordered my mother also to perform the rites for the dead. My sister was mortally wounded by this rejection. She would surreptitiously visit me, her baby brother, as I played in the streets. My tiny heart could hardly contain the anguish and compassion I felt for her. . . . She obediently died a few years later — of colitis, which many psychologists connect with repressed grief or anger. . . . Just as my father's beliefs unwittingly contributed to the death of a loved one, so is outdated political orthodoxy contributing to the destruction of our own people. . . . I have read more than one hint from Arafat himself, that given the right climate for negotiations, the PLO might be willing to offer Israel peace in exchange for a Palestinian state."

The above lines are excerpts from the Sept 15 issue of Newsweek. As I read the article, my blood boiled. I was convinced that the author of the article was not simply a naive idiot. He was clearly an anti-Semite. This fact became painfully clear with his vile diatribe against orthodox Jews. He certainly would not dare to illustrate his anti-Begin stand with an anecdote insulting blacks, lest he be accused of be-

ing racist. He should similarly be careful to avoid smearing orthodox Jewry in his presentation of his anti-Begin stand. His revolting depiction of orthodox Jews will certainly increase anti-Semitic as well as anti-Israel feeling in America.

I spoke to other committed Jews about this article, and they too expressed their indignation and their disgust.

So what? Who cares? What have indignation, disgust, or fury, accomplished. So, I did the only thing that I could do. I wrote a letter of protest to Newsweek. One might ask, "What is one letter of protest to Newsweek going to do? They will laugh it off." I answer that if Newsweek would have gotten two million letters of protest about this article, they would have thought twice before ever smearing the Jews again.

The Mishnah in Pirkei Avot says, "Lo Alecha hamelacha ligmor, ve lo ata ben chorin leheebatel meemenah." My interpretation of this Mishnah is that sometimes an individual's efforts in a given situation are not very effective without the additional efforts of many other people. One might therefore be tempted to say, "Why should I do my part if no one else will do theirs? What will I accomplish by myself?" The Mishnah says that each individual has the obligation to do his part regardless of whether others will do theirs. Otherwise, no movement would ever get started, because everyone will

simply say, "I might as well not do anything, because no one else is doing anything and I can not accomplish anything by myself." Everyone should do his part, then perhaps we will achieve our goal together.

I say, therefore, that every Jew has an obligation to speak out against every injustice perpetrated against the Jewish people, be it by Newsweek, The New York Times, or the President of the United States. If 7 million letters of protest would have flooded the White House after Secretary of State Muskie abstained in the Security Council vote calling on all nations to move their embassies out of Jerusalem, you could be sure that America would be more reluctant to pull a stunt like that in the future.

I call on all Jews to write letters regularly to their congressmen, senators, and especially to their president to voice their feelings about issues concerning the Jewish people today. I am sure that the 15 minutes per week that it would take would not be terribly hard to find.

It is evident from my article that I am a big "chussid" of Jews being involved in contemporary politics. For this reason

I think that the Op-Ed issue is very important. Op-Ed allows us the opportunity to exchange knowledge and ideas about topics of political interest in order to be able to make better political decisions.

Op-Ed

Vote For Jimmy?

By LEONARD GUTTMAN

On November 4th, the American voter will be called upon to pull the lever for the Presidential candidate of his/her choice. However, a major problem facing many voters today, particularly many in the Jewish community, is "to vote for whom?"

For the past four years America has managed to muddle under the tutelage of our Georgian leader Jimmy Carter. Under Carter's steady leadership, the rate of inflation has only increased by about 6% since the closing days of the Ford administration. In the realm of foreign policy, how can we not forget the major role Carter played in the Iranian Revolution. Jimmy was even able to show the Shah some real American Hospitality. In Latin America, Carter has helped to remove the barbaric yoke of Yankee imperialism from the midst of the Latin American people. Carter realized that no matter how important the Panama Canal might be to American security, we must give it up to appease our opponents.

Jimmy, our globe-trotting president, also had a major role in legitimizing terrorist control over the former British Colony of Rhodesia, which if successful, could prove to be an important precedent (maybe in the Middle East?). But the most courageous act of our President must be his heroic stand on the neutron bomb, where he decided to flip-flop on the issue of development when the Russians told him they thought it was a barbaric weapon (although our most important ally, Helmut Schmitt was double-crossed in the process).

Jimmy has also shown us that the Presidency is a learning process as well. Jimmy has learned that he must tolerate Soviet troops in Cuba and that Leonid Brezhnev does lie at times. I am sure we won't hear Jimmy Carter saying again that, "I can't believe Leonid Brezhnev lied to me (on Soviet intentions in Afghanistan)".

Thank God, many say, Jimmy didn't recognize the P.L.O. After all, the P.L.O., according to Jimmy is only the equivalent of the American Civil Rights movement (which has as of yet not penetrated Jimmie's all-white hometown church in Plains). Andy Young, Jimmy's good friend, only met with the P.L.O. once, and only a couple of our European Ambassadors have. And have

no fear! Jimmy's brother Billy is no longer engaged in questionable activity — he has officially registered himself as a Libyan Agent! Maybe Billy can use his influence to ask Mr. Quaddafi to stop giving money and bombs to the IRA, Red Brigades, Red Army, the P.L.O. and the rest of Terror International Inc. Maybe Mr. Quaddafi won't allow our Embassy in Tripoli to be destroyed next time he unleashes his people on an Anti-American protest.

Really, when one gets down to it, we should be happy that Jimmy's human rights campaign only alienated a few of our allies — after all, who needs Brazil, Argentina, Chile, South Korea and Iran anyway! We didn't even have to break any defense agreements with them as we so nobly did with Taiwan. I mean, Red China only has about twenty million people in slave labor camps — that's not too bad a ratio out of 900 million. And of course we should be grateful to Andy Young for pointing out that we here in America have political prisoners too!

Neither can we forget that under Carter's tutelage, our military has some units ready for action if trouble starts. We can see, as demonstrated by our good try in Iran, that our troops are

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Come to a conference about Shabbos Chevron at Stern College, Main Building Rm. 418 — Oct. 30, 8:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Op-Ed

Reagan For A Change

By DOV FISCH

All around me, I hear political experts, media personalities, and stand-up comedians bewail the "lack of choice" offered to the American voters in this year's Presidential election. It is ironic. For me, I have never been presented with so clear and distinct a choice.

This is the third time I can vote. In 1972, I was offered a choice between a disaster whose positions were so alien from those of my people that he couldn't even eat a kosher frankfurter in Boro Park without prompting a scandal. (McGovern, in a highly celebrated gaffe, downed his glatt hot dog with a cool, fresh glass of Cholov Yisroel.) The Republicans, meanwhile, presented a candidate with solid pro-Israel credentials. But who could ever feel comfortable voting for Richard Nixon?

1976 was worse. Gerald Ford had just made American history by destroying an historic bond with Israel and prompting a formal review of our nation's Mid-east policy; the infamous "reassessment" was a brutal pressure tactic which helped Heinz Kissinger force Israel to retreat from the vital Sinai regions holding the Abu Rodeis oil fields. Israel could not survive easily four more years of Ford and Kissinger. So I voted for Carter.

I do not regret voting for Carter. There was no choice. It was I and fellow Jews thinking along these same lines who made Carter our country's 39th President. Had he been contained to a mere 60% of the New York Jewish vote, he would have lost New York State — and the shift of those electoral votes would have

given Gerald Ford a lease on the White House for four more years.

No, I do not regret voting for Carter in 1976. It was a risk that had to be taken. I entrusted him with my mandate. He failed me and my people. This time, I vote for Reagan.

I do not know what four years of Reagan will bring. But I am optimistic. I dreadfully fear what four more years of Carter will bring. Let us look at the fellow's sordid record:

Since Carter was elected, not a day has passed without new and fearful tensions emerging as obstacles to American-Israeli friendship. He has bad-mouthed Israel in the media. He has blamed Israel repeatedly for any and every Middle East difficulty. He has praised hard-line Arab states — and they are all hard-line when compared with Israel — for "Moderation" and "Calm Judgment." Saudi Arabia — a nation which shamelessly called for a Jihad against the Jews — is on Carter's list of "moderates." Jordan — a state built for Arabs on the territory of Eretz Yisrael and ruled by a man who has no bond to the land or its people, a man who never stood for election, a man who never offered self-determination to his nation's residents — is "moderate." And of course Anwar Sadat is "moderate."

This is the Sadat who supported Hitler in the 1940's. Who posthumously praised Hitler in 1953, long after the Nazi War Crimes had been exposed. Who invoked the name of Muhammad in calling for the expulsion of the Jews from the Middle East in the 1960's. Who declared war against

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Op-Ed

Four Years Is Enough

By LIEB DOMNITCH

It was only four years ago that the Jews of New York went to the polls on election day with the name Carter on their lips and on the levers they pulled. The Jewish vote played an important role in denying Gerald Ford (who was no friend of Israel) an opportunity to further exert pressure on Israel. Hope was placed upon the Georgian governor who masterfully uttered promises of support for Israel and Jewish rights. Four years later, it is quite clear that Carter excels in breaking promises as well as in making them, and he has demonstrably proved himself to be more than a mere opponent of the Jewish State, but rather an adversary and detriment to Israel's welfare and security.

Only four years ago, Jimmy Carter expressed his grave concern to Jewish voters over the deluge of sophisticated weapons being funneled into the Arab nations by France, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R. After four years of forgotten promises and vows, Carter's record of initiating weapons supply to the Arab nations is staggering and by-

passes that of any former president of the United States. Examples of such aid and sales are as follows: On Feb. 2, 1978 the administration notified Congress of its intention to sell 60 F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia, twenty percent more than the Saudis had requested. On June 6, 1980, after promising never to continue these sales, Carter once again proposed an advance of F-15s to Saudi Arabia. On July 23, 1980 Carter rewarded Jordan with 100 M-60 tanks as gratitude for "non-participation" in the peace process. Such examples of Carter's betrayal have in effect strengthened the enemies of Israel by giving them extra access to the weapons they would need if conflict with Israel can ever be foreseeable in the future. It is interesting to note here that the President has also violated an American commitment to Israel on the sale of CBU 72 bombers. Although G. Ford promised their sale to Israel, Carter has refused to fulfill this commitment.

The Los Angeles Times of June 6, 1976 quoted one of Carter's many pre-election anti-P.L.O. declarations stating, "We

must make it clear that there can be no reward for terrorism." So professes the fair-weather President, but Carter's actions as president tell quite a different story and paint quite a different picture. The following examples depict Carter's reaction to the P.L.O. during his administration.

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Op-Ed

Presidential Star Wars

By ISAAC PRESENT

Recently I had the great fortune to meet one of the candidates who is running for President of the United States. Like Ronald Reagan, this Presidential aspirant is a former actor but is much older and better known. Like John Anderson, he is running as an independent, but he is much shorter and more succinct than the Illinois congressman. Like Jimmy Carter, he is a preacher, but he has no brother and he preaches one belief only: The Force.

His name is Yoda.

We met accidentally in the synagogue during the High Holidays when I saw a small, bent old man wrapped in a prayer shawl rocking back and forth on the bench in front of me and I ventured forward to offer him the traditional season's greeting. To my surprise, the wrinkled face with twinkling eyes, hooded by drooping eyelids, that looked up at me belonged to the overnight-success superstar of this past summer's blockbuster movie *The Empire Strikes Back - Star Wars II*. On a journalistic impulse, I invited to lunch the Trek Party presidential candidate (who also happens to have been mentioned for an Oscar for his stunning portrayal of himself in the film) and I obtained the following exclusive Commentator interview.

C: Yoda, could you please tell our readers why you have decided to run for President in 1980?

Y: First we eat. Then talk.

C: Uh, lunch will be served a little later. In the meantime we can complete this interview.

Y: Hmm. Very well. Patience is virtue required by all Jedi warriors. Yoda, no exception.

Hmm. Ask you why Yoda runs for office? Problems! Many problems you have. Yoda has solutions. Yoda runs for office. Hmm.

C: What do you view as the major problems facing the United States and what solutions do you propose?

Y: Energy. Hmm, yes. Energy is big problem for country. High energy prices cause inflation. Inflation-fighting causes unemployment. Recession angers people. Hmm, Yoda has simple solution. Solution is the Force.

C: How can the Force solve our energy problems?

Y: Force is energy. If America has Force, no more problem.

C: What about our other problems?

Y: Force solve foreign policy problems. America is viewed as weak giant. Force is power. Hmm. Increased defense spending not necessary. Force very powerful.

C: What exactly is the Force?

Y: Force is everything. Force is everyone. Hmm, yes. Force is what you believe Force to be. Hmm.

C: Could you me more specific?

Y: Specific you want? Elect Yoda. We eat now?

C: No, not yet. Leaving the issues for a moment, Americans know very little of your background. Could you give us some biographical information?

Y: Yoda born in galaxy far, far away, long time ago. Hmm. Father was Vulcan, mother was a hobbit. Jewish parents they were. Sent Yoda to Earth to study the Force at Yeshiva University.

C: You went to YU?

Y: Hmm, yes. Yoda graduated in 1932 with BA in Kabbala. Received Masters in mysticism and Doctorate in the Force by studying under the master himself at Marmorstein Graduate School of Force. Hmm.

C: I suppose then that "Doctor" would be your first name?

Y: No, no, hmm. First name is Adilo. (pronounced Ah-di-lo)

C: Adilo Yoda?

Y: Hmm, yes. Born on Purim Yoda was.

C: Were there other students besides you studying the Force?

Y: Hmm, yes. Good students. And evil like Darth Vader. EMC student he was. Even then was

evil, hmm.

C: Was it at YU that you learned to speak such a unique form of English?

Y: Hmm, no. At Brooklyn yeshiva did Yoda learn to speak perfect English. Everyone there speak as well as Yoda. Hmm, maybe better.

C: It is not a well known fact that you are Jewish. That will change, however, with this publication. Do you feel it will hurt your election chances?

Y: No, hmm. Yoda not think Americans worry about executive chair in Oval Office becoming a Jewish seat. Hmm. Americans worry about who shot J.R.

C: Do you believe in the concept of a "Jewish seat"?

Y: Yes, yes. Good idea for ethnic seat to protect ethnic interests. Yoda also think Elizabeth Holtzman has nicest Jewish seat in House, but Yoda too old to lust in heart. Hmm.

C: Do you think the fact that you are an alien will hurt your election chances?

Y: No. Alien means strange. Yoda ask Americans if Yoda any stranger than other candidates?

C: One of the election issues raised has been Supreme Court appointments. Would you appoint a woman to the highest court?

Y: Hmm, yes. As said before, Yoda believe strongly in ethnic and feminine protection. If elected, Yoda will appoint Miss Piggy to Supreme Court.

C: Now that you have mentioned her name, haven't the Hollywood scandal sheets linked you two romantically?

Y: Lies they are. Hmm. Miss Piggy good friend hut shikseh she is. Piggy not kosher for good Jewish boy like Yoda.

C: Who is your running mate?

Y: At convention (the Star Trek Convention in Chicago where Yoda was nominated) attempt was made to draft Gerald Ford. But Jerry refused. Said he did not want to fight in Afghanistan. So Yoda's running mate is Mork from Ork. Hmm. Excellent choice Yoda think.

C: One last question. Since you are not married, do you have someone in mind to be the First Lady?

Y: Hmm, yes, but she not know it yet. Linda Ronstadt. No more talk. Now we eat, hmm.

Op-Ed

Intelligent Decision

By AVRAHAM SCHNEIDER

The mass media's coverage of the 1980 presidential campaign differs little from that of previous years. Despite diligent reporting, round-the-clock monitoring, and public opinion polls on issues ranging from détente to the candidates' wardrobes, the public remains woefully ignorant. The media falls short of painting an accurate picture of the true nature of the candidates in today's political spectrum. To expect the American citizen to premise his vote on the adulterated and refined materials provided by the news wire services and TV/radio broadcasts is an

insult to his/her integrity and a debasement of American political theology. Perhaps the following objective assaying of the situation will provide the approach necessary for an intelligent decision on the part of the American "Jewish vote."

The Jews, of all minority group voting blocs, have traditionally taken the limelight because of their strategic importance in states with large electoral votes, e.g. N.Y. The "Jewish Vote" is generally associated with two apparently contradictory attitudes. On one hand, the Democrats have enjoyed Jewish

support as being the core of their minority and labor union backing. Yet the powerful corporate structure that has consistently represented the Republican Party's powerhouse is the object of considerable vested Jewish interests. This cross affiliation and politically incongruous alignment typifies the Jewish voters, much to the frustration of the candidates and Jewish leaders, who would like to coordinate their constituents' voting and thus increase its strength. The candidacy expressing the staunchest support of Israel can generally be

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Four Years Is Enough

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On March 17, 1977 Carter greeted the P.L.O. representative, Terzi, at a U.N. reception. On August 8, 1977 Carter signed legislation easing restrictions on P.L.O. representatives to the U.S. On Oct. 1, 1977 Carter, in Allequinn, Penn., defended the rights of the P.L.O. to operate an information office, which was established on May 11, 1978 in Washington, D.C. Carter's lack of opposition to a group which advocates the destruction of Israel through acts of terrorism, was a prosecution of their cause.

As a result, the P.L.O. gained overwhelming legitimacy and recognition during his four-year presidency. It is no mere coincidence that Yasir Arafat supports Carter for re-election. Evil as he may be, Arafat is a level-headed individual when he reasons that Carter will continue in his tracks of P.L.O. support.

Senator George McGovern, perplexed by the President's outright bolstering of the P.L.O., stated, "The administration condemns the P.L.O. one week and greets them at cocktail parties the next!"

It was only four years ago when Carter pledged to stand firmly by a Jerusalem under Jewish Sovereignty. Once again in 1980, he has the audacity to blurt out those baseless claims, after he has failed to show recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. Carter's actions regarding Jerusalem merely involved violating his 1976 pre-election vow to relocate the U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and his U.N. ambassador's participation in U.N. resolution 465 which condemned the settlements in Judea and Samaria and declared Israel's annexation of Jerusalem as illegal. The President's lack of recognition of a Jewish Jerusalem, which he regarded as "occupied Arab territory" on Oct. 16, 1979, as well as his failure to veto the most recent U.N. vote denouncing the recent Jerusalem bill, only served to further ostracize Israel from the world, as well as from her few allies.

Contrary to Carter's campaign propaganda of increased aid to Israel over the past four years, the U.S., instead of allotting tremendous aid to Israel, only contributed to the crippling of her economy. This was done by violating the U.S. guarantees of covering the ten billion dollar

cost of Camp David, after Israel forfeited her oil reserves which she so desperately needed. Carter loaned Israel only 2.5 billion dollars, leaving a deficiency of 7.5 billion dollars. In actuality, Carter never increased aid to Israel, but he denied Israel what was rightfully hers. Thus, it is no surprise that Carter responded to Israel's later request of 1.8 billion dollars of "increased" aid by allotting Israel only 200 million dollars while on the same day Egypt received additional aid of 1.1 billion dollars.

It was on Oct. 13, 1980 in the Forest Hills Jewish Center that Jimmy Carter reaffirmed his support for Israel and denounced the U.S. participation in the U.N. Security Council's resolution 465 as being a mistake. Whether or not the vote was a "mistake" (which it obviously wasn't) is an irrelevant fact. The reality is that Jimmy Carter's actions and policies towards Israel as President have been totally inconsistent with his 1976 campaign platform. Thus, his 1980 vows to stand by Israel must be viewed with extreme caution, to say the least.

Israel would be facing possible strangulation by a president who, if re-elected, would in his next term no longer accommodate the essential Jewish vote. The rate of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is in perilous danger due to Carter's pathetic foreign policy of appeasement, which has practically severed U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations.

The Jews of N.Y. must immediately cease their sheepish following of their Democratic shepherds, for as in 1940, when Jews worshipped Roosevelt, he turned out to be a silent partner to Hitler's final solution of deceit, deception, and despair. In 1980, those who constitute a powerful minority known as the "Jewish vote" which can carry New York State, must ask themselves, "Which candidate stands in our advantage or disadvantage as Jews?" The horrible prospect of Carter's re-election would greatly endanger our vital interests as Jews and as Americans. Jimmy Carter must be stopped in the hope of the election of the major Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan. Reagan offers us not salvation, but his election would simply eliminate a man who, with the exception of Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, is the greatest menace to the Jewish People.

Intelligent Decision

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 5)

assumed to carry the Jewish vote (in this election—Reagan). A candidate's affiliation with the rapidly emerging radical right wing movement can serve to scare Jewish voters to the more left wing choice (Carter). The Jewish voters have tended to support liberal programs and legislation, of which the ERA and social reform expenditures are classic examples.

Reagan's candidacy has been repeatedly criticized for the drastic spending cuts he plans to make in all federally subsidized social programs (to compensate for his proposed increase in military spending and tax cuts). His flimsy position on ERA is clearly evidenced by his early opposition to its ratification until Carter's recent gains in the polls, especially among women, frightened Reagan into his purely political endorsement of the amendment. Following Reagan's sudden reversal on ERA, it is not entirely presumptuous for one to assume that if elected he is capable of doing something similar with issues of far greater consequence. Thus, Reagan's foremost attractions of the Jewish voter, his support of Begin's government, West Bank settlements, and a hardline Soviet foreign policy, are dangerously jeopardized by his lack of credibility and radical right wing alliance. (It should be understood that right wing activism translates to advocacy of restoration of school prayer, drastic curbing of social welfare spending and anti-civil rights action.)

It is not difficult to see where Carter's and Reagan's platforms elash. The President would perhaps like to be somewhat more anti-Soviet in his foreign policy, but he must maintain his low-key prospectus to pointedly offset Reagan's with which he hopes to make Reagan appear as irresponsibly dangerous. On the home front, the disparity is most pronounced. Carter's "bread-and-butter" policies of increased job creation programs, urban aid, social welfare, and civil rights, are

a dramatic contrast to Reagan's prescribed social platform. This is what had retained for the President the Democrats' traditional appeal to ethnic and lower middle-class white voters.

The Jewish voter, however, must concern himself with Carter's not too favorable stand on the current peace-making process between Israel and Egypt, as well as his increased tolerance of the PLO and steady provisions of military hardware to sworn enemies of the Jewish State. Should Carter be granted a second term in office, he will, regardless of campaign promises, most assuredly take an even tougher bargaining stand with Prime Minister Begin. The past four years have seen the President do a 360 degree turn on his Mideast position of '76, and without the inhibiting pressures of re-election, Carter's true colors will emerge. Interestingly enough, despite widely protested pressure tactics and arm-bending at the bargaining table with Israel, Carter has been able to survive what could have been a wholesale defection of all Jewish support because of American Jewry's growing identification with the Peace Now (anti-Begin) sentiment so prevalent in Israel.

In view of the present unrest and in-fighting among oil-exporting nations, it is conceivable that the price of dwindling oil supplies will skyrocket on the market, creating an even more pressurized and precarious theater of American foreign policy. Oil, money, and threatened embargos have had a sizeable influence on Carter's foreign policy, and it would be only natural to expect Reagan to succumb to even greater pressures forecasted for the coming years. Following this vein, it is vital to recognize that Reagan's pillar of support is the big business and corporate power structure, which has been among the first to "cowtow" to Arab oil. Relying on their backing, Reagan, who projects a foreign policy of tough-talking the USSR and wholly supporting Israel, could foreseeably switch horses in midstream under strong-arm pressure from the corporate community. The former govern-

nor's proposed increase in military spending and his hardline Soviet stance will serve to increase the clout of ranking military leaders on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a notoriously anti-Semitic faction of our government.

Carter's ineffectiveness as a leader is more than apparent in every aspect. Our economy has gone from good to terrible and its crippling effect is clearly evident in mathematical figures and in our pockets. There is no need to stress the specifics. American international prestige and national pride are at a shamefully low level, with the hostages still in Iran and a crazed Moslem dictating US foreign policy. Carter accomplished nothing but "biting off our country's nose to spite its face" by boycotting the Olympics, aside from drawing attention to the fact that the Soviets don't take him too seriously. Finally, Carter's lack of regard for responsibility, loyalty, and America's obligation to the free world are all too evident in his virtual abandonment of Somoza, South Korea, and Taiwan. Based on that record, how much longer will it be until the list includes Israel? The answer is frightening should Carter be re-elected.

If you vote with a Jewish conscience this November, you are indeed in a quandry. The GOP platform, while it entices us with its promise of continued support for Begin's government and policies, is darkly overshadowed by Reagan's open association with the anti-Semitic "right," coupled with the probability that the very influential corporate superstructure of his candidacy and military leaders will quietly steer him away from Israel. Carter, on the other hand, is more of a master of his own policy, and, while it is obvious that his position with regard to Israel cannot be and will not be overly favorable, the element of risk in the unknown associated with Reagan is not evident in his candidacy.

The purpose here is not so much to endorse any particular candidate as to objectively outline them with regard to the criteria of the Jewish voter and allow him/her to reach a more intelligent decision.

Fencing Improvement

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 1)

This year's emphasis will certainly be on youth, which will mean two things.

First, there will be greater spirit. This is important in fencing because when a fencer is out on the strip, he has lots of time to think behind the mask. If he's thinking loser, he'll start becoming defensive and overcautious; his attacks will be punchless. In a sport where one is never more than six to eight inches out of his opponents reach, the ability to get that extra range makes

the difference.

Secondly, the youths will bring a lot of inexperience. Inexperience usually means that parries or blocks are not developed fully, which means that one will have difficulty defending himself.

Aggressive Thinking

Therefore Coaches Tauber and Bardack will be sending their men in thinking offense. "Don't let the other guy recover. Attack, attack, retake, and attack again." That will be the message this year. What that means is exciting fencing.

Misinformed

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 2)

would incline American sympathies more in support of Israel, or possibly alter votes from Carter to Reagan? The answer is obviously no. It is clear that the heckling accomplished little.

However, the heckling did make us appear intolerant and rude. We came across as a loud group of Americans fiercely resolved to harass the President as much as possible, without giving him a

chance to speak. Carter himself must have surely taken note of this simplistic approach to forwarding the case for Israel. As students of a university which lauds itself on progressive thought and traditional values, we should have done much better. We should debate and rebut any anti-Israel sentiments; not muzzle the President of the United States in front of the nation.

Yeshiva College Senate Rejects Proposal Of Controversial Plus-Minus System

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

from the audience, stated that, under the plus-minus system, the number of students who participate in extra-curricular activities would be increased.

Uniformity

Dr. Blanche D. Blank, Vice President of Academic Affairs, noted that, since a plus-minus system already is in effect at Stern College, installing a grading system at Yeshiva College would make for more uniformity between the two schools. However, Dr. Rosenfeld, who was chairman of the Academic Standing Committee at Stern College, responded that such uniformity could also be achieved by abolishing the system at Stern College.

Dr. Louis Feldman, Professor of Classics, noted that teachers grading on a plus-minus system tend to read papers more carefully, and thus the student's grade is a true reflection of his work. Dr. Jonathan I. Ginsberg, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, said that on a plus-minus system the better students will be rewarded since a student receiving a B+ will have a 3.33 on his record instead of a 3.00. However, opponents of the plan say that this extra 1/3 of a point is not worth the extra pressure caused by the system.

When it came to voting on the proposal, Chairman Lamm noted that a request had been made for a secret ballot. Mr. Schwerd, re-

sponding to this proposal, stated that the students want to see "who is voting and how." The approximately thirty students in attendance gave a round of applause to Mr. Schwerd. Dr. Blank responded to Mr. Schwerd by noting that one of the foundations of a democracy is a secret ballot. The motion to have a secret ballot was approved by a vote of 9-4.

After the ballots were counted, Chairman Lamm announced the overwhelming negative vote of 10 against the proposal, 3 for the proposal and 2 abstentions. The students in attendance showed their approval of the result by applauding loudly.

Thursday, November 6 —
Yeshiva College Student Council proudly presents the
Diaspora Yeshiva Band in
concert at 8:00 p.m. in
Lamport Auditorium. For
tickets contact: Elliot Small,
M-602, Yaakov Kessler, M-
612 or call 795-9198.

Commentator Interview

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Carter gets the hostages released very soon. Our President is the friend of those who use blackmail, extortion, and terrorism. I am speaking of third world countries such as Zimbabwe, and of course, Iran. The Iranians see Carter as their best ally. From someone like Carter they can get things. From someone like Reagan, maybe not. So Iran will say — "Let's release the hostages, that will get Carter re-elected."

Commentator: What is your relationship with Zbigniew Brzezinski — the National Security Advisor?

Dr. Krakowski: Brzezinski was my Professor at Columbia. I would go so far as to say that I'm on good terms with him on a personal basis.

Commentator: What, in your opinion, is Brzezinski's stand on the Middle East and Israel?

Dr. Krakowski: Brzezinski participated in the Brookings Institute study — published, I believe, in 1975 by many periodicals. He and his advisor on the National Security Council — William Quant — were involved in the report which stated clearly that the solution to the Middle East conflict was the creation of a Palestinian state. That is not my opinion of him, that is a clear cut black and white fact.

Commentator: What are the major issues of the Presidential campaign?

Dr. Krakowski: The overriding issue is Carter's incompetence. Other issues, such as economics, for example, are very secondary. No matter who wins, the difference will be extremely slight. The economy depends to a great extent also on Congress. I'm not saying it is an insignificant issue, but it will not be affected that phenomenally by who is elected. Certainly Carter has not done such a fantastic job on the economy. The man is simply not capable of following one set of advisors. I say sometimes jokingly that on Monday he follows Brzezinski, on Tuesday — Muskie, on Wednesday — his wife, and on every day — the polls.

Commentator: Would Ronald Reagan be an improvement?

Dr. Krakowski: Reagan has certain personal values that Carter doesn't have. I see that a lot of his advisors have a good deal of common sense. And you do have to look at the ability of a man to follow his advisors. Reagan will make competent and consistent judgments. The man has what I call sometimes — old-fashioned, traditional values. His attitude toward not abandoning allies is very good. What Reagan has done and said on Taiwan should evoke a greater respect on the part of the Chinese for him than they have for Carter. Simply because they know he is a man who is trustworthy — and stands by commitments. From all these points of view, Reagan is a plus. But again, the main issue here is the negative. If Carter gets back in office, it would be a catastrophe. If anyone can be accused of being dangerous when it comes to war, it should be Carter. He is much more dangerous because he has no resolve and does not do anything. The fact that there has been no war under Carter means absolutely nothing. The question concerning war is frequently — do you fight now and save very many lives, or do you wait a few years and lose 10 million people? For instance, an intervention on a modest scale in Iran would have contributed to the stabilization of the situation. Instead, we have seen a deterioration of respect for international law, a deterioration in terms of the belief that the United States will react, and a possibility of crisis following crisis — after which at some point America will have to intervene. And if that intervention does not come at an advantageous time, we will have the recipe for major world war.

Commentator: Does the fact that Reagan is backed by evangelical groups such as Moral Majority upset you?

Dr. Krakowski: Reagan does share some of the notions that those people have. His views coincide with theirs on issues such as abortion, prayer in the schools, and the Equal Rights Amendment. As for these views, in the case of someone else, I would be more worried. But again, I feel Reagan is a very decent person. If his stands on those points were the only criteria that stuck out in this election — everything else being equal — I would vote for the other candidate. But all the other things are not equal. So these issues are secondary in context.

Commentator: Who do you think will win on November 4th?

Dr. Krakowski: I am not a prophet. You know what is said in Judaism about people who claim to be prophets at the present time — they are either fools or children. I hope I am neither, so I will not try to be a prophet. All I can say is that it will be an extremely close race, and I hope Reagan wins.

Mac Bowling Team Plans A Super Winning Season

(Continued from Page 12, Col. 3)

Macs was a 202 bowled by Joey Bodner, in which he bagged five strikes in a row. This, along with two other consistent 160 games gave Joey a 519 three game series. Already much improvement can be seen in the style as well as the scores of the Bowling Macs.

Improved Coaching

This improvement must be attributed to the tutelage of the new coach Sidney Klotz. Coach Klotz, who holds down two other jobs, manages to find time in his busy schedule to lend his expertise to the Bowling Macs and sees much promise in the development of the team.

Aside from bowling in the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Bowling Conference, the bowling team also endeavored to host the semi-annual Bowling Intramurals. With the participation of over 130 students from Yeshiva and Stern, the Intramurals were a huge success. The high game was bowled by Sr. Tommy Bauer — a 166. He will receive a trophy at the annual awards dinner to be attended by all the sports teams. Besides Tommy's game there were many other fine scores posted by YU and Stern students, and all were heard to say that they had a "striking" time.

Reagan For A Change

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 2)

the Jews on the holiest day in our calendar. Who went to Washington, D.C. in 1975 to bewail the crimes of international Zionism (such as the time the Zionists gave orders not to sell Sadat any transistor radios . . .). Sadat is a moderate — for having agreed to take the Sinai, its oil fields, its air bases, and its strategic passes from Israel. In return, he has built a tunnel connecting Egypt to the Sinai, just wide enough to allow Egyptian tanks to pass through. He has broken off talks with Israel. He has been obtaining American, French, and Chinese military weapons.

We Jews have yet to pay the full price for the folly of Camp David and the catapulting of Anwar Sadat into the hearts of Americans as a modern-day saint. Let us not forget who brutally pressured Israel into Camp David.

Carter pressured the Israelis with pressure that high Israeli government officials could only call "brutal." He imposed on the Jewish State terms which threaten her future existence. And he has manipulated America's media, utilizing all the resources of the Presidency, projecting onto the American scene the image of Sadat as peacemaker and of Begin as "obstacle to peace."

So often has he called the Jewish communities of Judea and Samaria "illegal" and "obstacles to peace" that the American public has begun to parrot his words. His leadership role in opposing Jewish rights to East Jerusalem has induced the nations of South America and Europe to follow the lines of American policy and to withdraw their embassies from Jerusalem. Worse, he has begun to foster doubts within the minds of the American people, Israel's last allies in a sea of Jew-hatred throughout the world.

I do not blame Carter for his brother, the grubyan whose Jew-hatred is legend. I do not blame Carter for his sister who was prepared to speak at a "Jews for Jesus" conference aimed at converting Jews. I do blame Carter for his political appointments, in which he elevated low-level nuisances to positions of influence and power.

He entrusted Andrew Young with America's United Nations mission, allowing him to sit in the chair once proudly occupied by Senator Moynihan. Young called Cuba a "stabilizing force in Africa," Khomeini a "saint," and the people of Sweden and Queens "racists." He responded to the imprisonment of Anatoly Scharansky by noting that there are "more political prisoners in the U.S. than in Russia." Young applauded PLO diplomats and met with them secretly.

Carter should have fired Young long before his meeting with the Arafat Gang. But he did not. He waited till it was too late — and, when he finally acted, he did so in a crass way, allowing the Jews to shoulder the blame for the removal of Young. Carter needed a scapegoat so that he could avoid incurring Black wrath. He found the Jews and remained silent for two weeks as black leaders blamed us for his sins.

With the firing of Young, Carter brought us Donald McHenry, no less a public nuisance and enemy of Israel — but infinitely more shrewd than Young had been.

Carter gave us Cyrus Vance, who called East Jerusalem "occupied land belonging to the Arabs" and who consulted with Jesse Jackson before the latter's visit to Arab cities in Judea and Samaria.

Carter gave us Harold Saunders, who went to Judea and Samaria to assure Arab leaders that they would one day be free from the "yoke" of Israel "occupation." Carter gave us an ambassador to Vienna who also met with the PLO.

Carter violated the terms of the 1975 Israeli withdrawal agreement, when he forced down the throats of the Senate a new weapons pact with Saudi Arabia, linking the sale to a different sale of arms to Israel and threatening that, if the Arab arms agreement would be blocked, then Israel would not get the weapons she was promised by Ford and Kissinger in 1975. Not surprisingly, Mark Siegel — Carter's liaison to the Jewish community — resigned his job and left the White House in protest.

Carter's State Department made the unprecedented gesture of allowing high-level PLO leaders into this country, something hitherto unheard of. Carter sent Muhammad Ali, a rambling, anti-Semitic, has-been, to the continent of Africa as an American envoy. He succeeded in making fools of our country. Carter personally interceded on behalf of Jesse Jackson, another aspiring public nuisance and friend of the Arafat Gang, seeking to get Menachem Begin to meet with him. Begin stood up proudly and refused.

In November, 1977 Carter sought to bring the Soviet Union back into the Middle East equation to the shock of Israelis and sober analysts everywhere. At a town meeting, Carter publicly called for the creation of a Palestinian state. And then, of course, there was America's infamous vote against Israel's right to Jerusalem — cast defiantly only days before New York's Jewish voters would go to the polls to choose between Carter and Kennedy.

Carter may have sold out other allies like Taiwan and projected an image of weakness from continent to continent, but his treatment of the State of Israel has been most vile.

In sharp contrast, Ronald Reagan has a strong record of pro-Israel sentiment. He has called settlements in Judea and Samaria "legal" and has made statements clearly supportive of the Jewish claim to East Jerusalem. (Nor is it irrelevant that he has an outstanding record on other issues as well, in contradistinction to Carter's tendency to mismanage everything that comes his way; the economy, the national defense, etc.)

This year, for once, I have a clear-cut choice—Ronald Reagan.

Vote For Jimmy?

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 5)

ready to fight anywhere, anytime — but accidents do happen.

Jimmy is morally a fine person too. When he feels strongly about an issue, he speaks out. Thus, when he implies that Ronald Reagan is a racist, Jimmy quickly assures us that Ronnie is not really a racist (how many people defend their opponents like that?). And Jimmy, as we all know, being a religious man, hopes to get the hostages out of Iran as soon as possible — preferably by November 4th, the first anniversary of their captivity. Wouldn't it be nice to have the hostages home so soon!

Jimmy's great record does not stop here. His support for Israel is well known. There may be some disagreements on policy and borders — but we are assured that Tel-Aviv will always stay under Israeli sovereignty. Mr. Reagan, on the other hand seems to favor "Zionist Expansionism" which Carter firmly opposes in the name of self determination (sounds like the German call for self determination in the Sudetenland in 1938).

How can we pass up the chance to re-elect such a great president? How can we vote for Mr.

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Reagan, a man who stands against most of the things Jimmy stands for? How could we vote for a man who would offend our good friends Fidel and Leonid? How could we vote for a man who would ignore the commercial benefits of the opening of China in favor of sticking to a small isolated ally who would soon be off the map anyway? How can we vote for a man who would offend the Arabs by calling the P.L.O. merely a terrorist organization which does not represent anyone except a few bloodthirsty leaders? I think the choice is clear.

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YC Departmental Review

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 2)

interview so they can get into graduate school. They want a good "ethos," as Aristotle would say. I don't know of any student who wants to go through life unknown, unappreciated, and unidentified. They want to become adult participants in their careers and in their communities. The disciplines they learn in Speech are easily applicable to other subjects."

The gradual acceptance of Speech as a career-oriented major, the all-around advantage of having Speech as a minor, and the diversity of the Speech elective courses are all factors that contribute to the success of the department.

"Almost any graduate school will accept a Speech major," Dr. Keating insists. "I have graduate Speech majors in law and advertising. I have a few in the Rabbinate, and some who have gone into professional television. We even have a Speech major who is now in medical school. The Speech major gives you a semi-expertise on any level. You will use that no matter where you go or what you do. As for our elective courses, they fall into three areas: theater, mass media, or speech itself. A major can take his credits in a number of those areas — depending on his own tastes. If he has, say, a political interest, he can take 18 credits in the speech section, and then take his other credits in other subjects that relate to his career interest."

One question, or criticism, that is frequently directed at the Speech Department is — "To what extent can speech be taught? Isn't it a matter of 'either you've got it where speech is concerned, or you don't'?"

Both Dr. Keating and Mrs. Stearns disagree with this thesis. They believe that everyone can be improved through courses in Speech. Dr. Keating maintains that "if a student is motivated, he can develop into a fine speaker. It's a matter of whether the student wants to or not. There are basically two problems we must deal with: students who have difficulty expressing themselves, and students who express themselves easily, but feel that it doesn't matter what they express or how they express it. The latter learns how to pattern his material and learns how to go to the library and do a little research. And the former learns how to express himself by getting the experience of being on his feet."

"I think I can help people become better speakers through Speech courses," says Mrs. Stearns. "I have had successes where the 'veil was lifted,' and a person was able to speak well. When I see someone rise above his little prison and be able to touch people — well, that's what keeps me in teaching."

Dr. Keating feels that the Speech Department will continue to flourish. "We have had a request from the administration of Humanities to institute a course in interviewing. Many of our men do not seem to be able to meet an interview situation and show that they are superior students. It is a tremendous feat to finish two programs simultaneously — they have to get that across. Also, the radio course that we have, has been passed. It would have to do with the history and development of radio — it is suitable for anyone who might be interested in broadcasting. The Yeshiva College Dramatics Society is an excellent theatre workshop, headed, of course, by Dr. Beukas. Students who are involved in that, get Speech credit for it. And there has been quite a lot of interest in the so-called Speech competitions, which are more like festivals. We have the Prepared Text Competition, the Impromptu Speech Contest, and I especially enjoy the Oral Interpretation Contest — some of those readings are fantastic."

"I am certain that members of the administration understand the tremendous importance of verbal communication in the world today, and that our department is primarily concerned with developing student awareness of the power of that verbal communication."

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Letters

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

up with something reasonable ourselves. Extremism leads one to moral complacency; people who know who is right and who is wrong feel little need to try to meet their opponents half way. Now I'm not advocating a Palestinian state on the West Bank, nor any other political solution, for that matter. But if we cannot concede even partially to Arab demands, then we ought to be working on alternatives. Right wing Zionists are not patur from this obligation because the Palestinians are themselves extrem-

ists or because they feel that giving up even one inch of territory is halachically impermissible. Some Palestinians may eventually moderate their views (perhaps with a little help from the Israeli government), and there may be other ways of reaching a settlement without giving up territory (what possible ways are there? Well, think!). The Torah lauds ha'alei din who compromise before they have to go to court. Kal v'chomer when there is no beis din, only a battlefield.

Michael H. Klein

Admissions

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 2)

incoming students." In an attempt to enroll those students who plan to return from Israel, Rabbi Michael Strick was hired full time as an admissions office representative there. His duties include providing information to those students who have never attended YU and to keep in touch with students on leave from Yeshiva University. The admissions office has also been expanded to house more professional staff. The expansion, it is hoped, will provide for a more effective admissions policy while impressing school visitors.

Proposed Parking Area

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

cost of ten dollars a month," notes Shalom Lamm, "there is no reason to complain." Students will feel secure, since the fence surrounding the lot will be completely within Yeshiva's campus. In addition, an arrangement will exist for the security guards to check on an hourly basis that the gate is properly locked. The lot is meant to be primarily a student benefit, and priority of

spots will be given to students, but certain accommodations will be made for dignitaries and Yeshiva's museum visitors.

Practical Proposal

Mr. Lamm hasn't yet received assurance from any administration member about his proposal, but is confident of its acceptance as a sound proposal that has been demanded and is required by the students. Comments Mr. Lamm, "The proposal holds its beauty in the fact that Yeshiva does not lose any money by accepting the proposal, but rather seizes an opportunity to help its student body with a beneficial and necessary parking lot which will alleviate a difficult and frustrating situation."

Anyone interested in working for Commentator contact Louis Shicker, M-222.

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New Type Of Co-op

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8)

college. Requirements for acceptance into the program included an 80% cumulative average and a 1000 combined SAT score. Co-op students currently take nine credits in the college, including English Composition, a social science, and an elective of their choice, though those students with an 85% average may take an additional elective. In addition, students on the Co-op Program can accept their grade and credit for a course, or exemption without a grade.

The program was not without some problems, especially in the early going. Most of the initial kinks were ironed out when Dr. Zuroff was appointed Director in

1975-76. He regularly meets with Co-op students, offers them guidance, and provides them with a place to go with questions or complaints.

"It would seem that the education of the remaining seniors in the H.S. would present a problem, but that is not the case," says Rabbi Weinbach. "Seniors now have their choice of a wide variety of fascinating courses, ranging from several advanced math courses to accounting and computers. The students have a wide open field of electives and can themselves determine how far they progress."

Questionable Maturity

The major accusation which has been leveled at the Co-op program in the past is that it lowers the standards of education in the college by introducing students who aren't qualified to take college courses. Dr. Anthony Beukas of the Speech Dept. and Dr. Ruth Bevan of the Poli. Sci. Dept. noted that, while Co-op students may be ready academically to take college courses, they are not usually equipped emotionally to deal with the mature subject matter taken up. Mr. Leo Taubes adds that, "With more than about three co-op students in the class, it becomes necessary to use some discipline, but in their works, co-op students are no worse than other freshmen." Rabbi Weinbach and Dr. Zuroff advanced some strong arguments against any such assertion. They noted that the co-op student was considerably better than a typical early admissions student from a three-year high school. Rabbi Weinbach noted that student grades show clearly that co-op students are as qualified as other freshmen. Of course there are bound to be individuals who don't take the program seriously and are disruptive, but such students don't belong in the program in the first place and are to be weeded out. Moreover, with the proposed changes, co-op students would be treated as regular college students, without the leniencies that now encourage "goofing off." Hence even the disruptive few will be eliminated. Maintains Dr. Miller, "Co-op has been developed since its birth, and under sincere and dedicated leadership, it will continue to develop and improve."

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By Appointment

The Time Is Now



By SAM RUDANSKY

George Vecsey of the New York Times wrote, "In Bradentown, Florida I was posing some deep psychological questions to Willie Stargell of the Pittsburgh Pirates when he suddenly grabbed my hand with his own huge hand, "You don't understand," Stargell said impatiently. "Here, feel this callous. You know what this means? It means I'm not holding the bat right and it's rubbing in the wrong place. I've got to correct my grip. That's what spring training is for. I'm not thinking how we can motivate ourselves or any of that stuff."

The season has not yet begun, but there is plenty of work that must be done. Just as Willie Stargell is using his pre-season to correct his batting stroke, we are utilizing our time to become more competitive.

Though all are in anticipation for the season to begin, there is a lot of work that must be done. We should not minimize the importance of the pre-season and just look ahead to the regular season. What will happen during the regular season will reflect on how the pre-season went. We are all aware that practices are tiresome, tedious, and laborious or any other synonym you use for boring, but if the season is to be a productive one, the athlete must continue to bear with this travail. There are not too many coaches who promise to have exciting practices during pre-season for the simple reason that in order to teach skills, it requires long hours of hard work.

I cannot excuse any team that loses consistently because of the inability to break a press or because they just ran out of steam. They should have perfected these skills during the pre-season so that during the season, they would be able to break the press in their sleep and keep on running way after the 4th quarter.

It is also the time of the year that the coaches are all huddled around the drawing board devising new and complicated plays that will only further confuse the players who are already confused. I still don't understand why coaches don't institute the basic plays and work on them to perfection during practice. Unfortunately, we try too hard to overcompensate for lack of talent and thus introduce 101 new complex plays, instead of going back to the basics. Sometimes, the most simple play, if executed correctly, will bring more success than an intricate one.

There is rebirth all over YU sports with more of that Super Bowl or bust feeling one gets from football. YU fans are realistic, and hopeful, and thankful for small favors, a good month, good week, a good game, but even to achieve this and more we must practice, practice . . . for the old saying still applies, "The way you practice is the way you play."

The Fencing Team, Looking To Past Success And Dynamic Coaching, Expects Winning Year At YU

Fencing is fun. Fencing is also an exciting example of Yeshiva sportsmanship and success. The 31 year old Maccabees team — having won close to 70% of its over 300 matches — is in all truth among the most successful and respected teams in the sport.

With the new season about to begin, this year's squad shapes up as follows: The starters in sabre will be Captain Aaron Basson, Robert Weiss, and Jay Zauderer; in epee will be David Feit, Adam Karp, and Richard Krasna; and in foil will be Mark Adelson, David Burger and Mark Epstein. With two spots still open, the rest of the team will be as follows: David Dubin, Jeremy Greenberg, Richard Herman, David Mond, Richard Soskin, Joshua Turner and Marc Zauderer.

Past Success

The talent and coaching are there. The question is whether the team can develop with the season. Looking to last year's 9-3 success, it should come together.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)



Yeshiva fencer attacks opponent in league competition.

Bowlers Start Promising Season

By EARL SCHMIDT

For two weeks, the Yeshiva University bowling season has been underway, and the Bowling Macs have already participated in two matches. The bowling team consists this year of 9 members: Captain Lenny Plotkin, Assistant Captain Joey Bodner, Scott Borinstein, Danny Krombach, Barry Klein, as well as newcomers Silvio Taranda, Tuvia Lent and the Stern contingent of Mona Allen and Rena Weinberg.

Opening Disappointment

In the first week, Yeshiva bowled against the powerhouse Pace University. As most first matches, the Bowling Macs did not fare as well as they would have liked and only captured one of a

possible 30 pts., that by Scott Borinstein. There were some bright points in this match such as the point by Borinstein, a 187 game by Lenny Plotkin, and steady series by Plotkin, Bodner and Borinstein.

In the second week Yeshiva fared much better against the University of Rutgers - Newark. Though Lenny Plotkin

Philanthropic Gesture Allows Renovation Of Yeshiva Gymnasium In Main Building

By MARK LIDAGOSTER

OCT. 22 — Though only one part of a plan to modernize Joseph and Faye Tanenbaum Hall, the much needed repair of the building's gymnasium was almost complete as of last week.

The funding for this project was obtained from Mr. Stanley E. Stern, a former student at the Yeshiva University High School for Boys in Manhattan and now Vice Chairman of Yeshiva University's Board of Trustees. In appreciation of his gift, the school is to be renamed in memory of Mr. Stern's wife — The Marsha Stern Talmudic Academy — Yeshiva University High School for Boys.

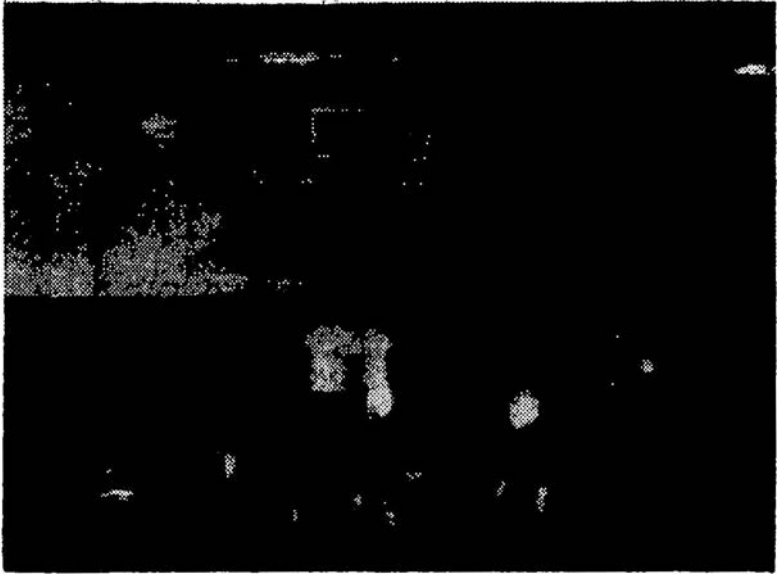
Mercury Lighting

Of Mr. Stern's gift, \$28,000 was used for the sole purpose of refurbishing the gymnasium and its surroundings. The single largest expense, or approximately \$10,000, went towards the replacement of the incandescent lighting system with modern "daytime" mercury lighting.

Other renovations in the gymnasium involved the repair and refinishing of the floors, the painting and lacquering of new lines, and the replacement of the three old basketball backboards with two made of impact resistant glass and one of wood. Two of the three old backboards have been placed on Danciger Campus. To allow for use of a scoring machine and an audio system, new electrical outlets were also installed.

In addition to having the ceiling and walls painted, the gym

Good at grammar? Join Commentator staff. See Yitz Tweraky, M-813.



Refurbished gym in Tanenbaum Hall.

— D. Epstein

walls were lined with protective padding. The karate room was cleaned and painted. The fencing room floor was also padded with soft vinyl.

Improved Health Standards

The benefits of an improved facility will also be bestowed upon visiting athletic clubs. The visiting teams' showers were repaired, the locker room is to be provided with new lockers and a fresh paint job, and new lights are to be installed. The existing lavatory was redesigned as a shower room for nonresident students who do not have the convenience of the showers in the dormitories.

The condition of the corridors was also improved. The walls were freshly painted and two water cooling fountains were installed in the gym area. A directional sign system, providing simple directions to offices and other specific areas, is also in the plan.

The authority to begin these renovations was given in July. However, a rather lengthy wait was caused by the late delivery of the new lighting fixtures for the gymnasium.

This updated facility is to be used for health education classes, athletic competitions, and students' recreation.

Wrestler Al Phillips — Unique Yeshiva Product

By L. LENROC

Instead of writing a standard update report on YU wrestling, I thought I would focus in on one of the wrestlers. Let's take a close look at a unique Yeshiva product — Al Phillips.

"Wild" Al

Nicknamed "Wild" Al because of his exceptionally cool appearance, Al's long hair and leather jacket might be a bit deceiving. Actually Al is far from the rebellious type, moving into a YP shiur this year after making steady progress in JSS. Al is seen every night in the Beis Midrash, where he not only maintains a seder to prepare for his shiur — but also assists several freshmen in preparation for theirs. Al's dedication to Torah and learning also carries over to the wrestling room, where he spends another eight precious hours each week in drills and workouts.

Devoted Premed

Al's strides in wrestling and

learning were achieved while undergoing the grueling college schedule of a devoted premed. Those of us in the related science courses always know to go to "Wild Al" when help is needed — and he is always ready to give that help. Al was elected Historian of the Premed Honor Society and served as a representative to the JSS Student Council.

In spite of all these endeavors, "Wild" Al still has time to relax to Bruce Springsteen and the Doors once in a while. He also takes time to teach the Wrestling Mesorah to his two brothers, Sheldon and Mitchell. Says Al, "I hope that every student who enters Yeshiva can grow as much as I feel I have grown." That's a tall order, Big Al.

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