Rav Unterman Speaks To YU Audience

In an election held Thursday, April 21, Murray Jacobson, Wallace Davidowitz and Ronald Gross were elected the new Yeshiva College Student Council's President, while Sol Lever and Michael Goldstein will serve as Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

It was the closest election in YU history, as Jacobson defeated Donald Zisquitz by only one vote, 354-353. Also unique is that Zisquitz is currently in Israel and directed his campaign from there.

Elected too were two members of the Student Council, Jay Kiminoff will be next year's senior class President, while Sol Lever and Michael Goldstein will serve as Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer. The junior class officers are Harvey Weiths, Arthur Rosenbaum and Isaac Tuchman. Lazar Frucher, David Savidis, and Aaron Kindelehru make up the sophomore slate.

Tuesday evening, before the election, the candidates for school wide office verbally presented their platforms. Some of us may have lost it from the weekly club hour film reviews. Others may have heard a word or two about it in their psychology-education studies. But to most of us it is simply something to do with that sectioned-off area across from the guidance office. A brief look at its achievements and problems would be interesting.

The first thing to catch one's attention is the general size of the center. Primarily a film library, the center fills requests from every state in the nation and several overseas countries. Being the largest film center in the New York area, in the last seven years alone it rented films, records and tapes totaling more than $30,000. The center owns a video-tape recorder and remote control systems besides a substantial amount of television gear.

Films Of Jewish Interest

This equipment is used primarily in the production of films of Jewish interest. Although these films are of great importance, the majority of films on hand are on secular themes covering every educational topic imaginable. The center cannot move fast enough in adding to the stock and is about the largest customer of the nation's leading educational-film producer. Because it has films on the most up-to-date scientific research breakthroughs and most modern educational theories, it is well known throughout the country by both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations alike.

We thus see that the audio-visual center is a solidly established enterprise. But what are the goals of the present administration with regard to handling of the Co-op, curriculum and intramurals, and advocated several new ideas, such as the exemption of examinations and new courses.

Alexander Singer, who lost to Wally Davidowitz for Vice-President by 482-202, stated his views across the guidance office. A brief look at its achievements and problems would be interesting.

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The need for such a program arises at the present time because of the newly arrived Jews in Holland.

A corollary issue involved in reporting on a Shabbat lecture by Dr. J. Blum of the University of Maastricht. In his lecture, "The Freedom of Speech and Thought in the Jewish Realm," Dr. Blum offered a wide range of facts and figures regarding the nature of the newly arrived Jews in Holland.

The Campus Communicator, a student newspaper, reports that the YU campus was buzzing with activity as students prepared for the upcoming week.

The articles in this issue discuss various topics, including the need for a well-organized advisory program at Yeshiva University, the response of students to the recently received $1 million gift, and the impact of the recent election of a new president. The issue also includes a section on the recent conference on Jewish Studies, which was attended by prominent scholars from around the world.

In conclusion, this issue of The Campus Communicator provides a comprehensive overview of the events and activities on the YU campus, as well as insights into the current state of the Jewish Studies program.


campus communicator
YC Chem Club Hosts Chem Students At Lecture By Med School Professor

A regional meeting of AGS student groups, Sunday, March 27, highlighted the pre-Peace week for Yeshiva's Student Affiliate Chapter. At the closing of the chapter, the students discussed the problems in determining the suitability of foods for Passover use, in view of the prevalence of additives and the variety of processing methods for any given product.

Dr. Isador Danilskvy '44, associate professor of biochemistry at Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York, addressed the YC-Academic Student Association. The lecture, which addressed the topic of biochemistry, indicated that the acid was glucaric acid.

Partial hydrolysis of the reduced sugar gave a disaccharide, glucaric acid, in 25% yield a yield of 51.8%.

**Heparin Structure**

Heparin, the most powerful anticoagulant known, which has been used for many years as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of arterial and venous thrombosis, is known to be a naturally occurring protein and to be derived from mammalian tissue. The finding that a simple sugar, glucaric acid, has been isolated from mammalian tissue and that it is a major component of heparin is of considerable interest.

**Leibowitz Investigates New Insights into Bible**

by Gary Shiff

Of all the modernists, the most widely taught and studied is the Chumash (Peninshell), closely ac-

2ndary study, but of a minor character, and it is not surprising that it is not a primary study of Rashi and other commentators.

Despite the widespread study of Chumash and its commentaries, the manner of study is too often the same, and the study of the text of the Bible is left to the student alone. The study of the text of the Bible is the most important study of all, and it is not surprising that it is not a subject of study for the modernist.

Devoiding her life to raising standards of Simcha kedosher is Dr. Nehama Leibowitz, noted Bible authority and pedagogue, who believes in the study of the text of the Bible as the most important study of all. The study of the text of the Bible is the most important study of all, and it is not surprising that it is not a subject of study for the modernist.

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Dr. Leibowitz's lectures are known for excellence in pedagogic form, widely interspersed with wit, anecdotes, quotes and comparisons from world literature (Dr. Leibowitz held a doctorate in English and German literature). Yet, her emphasis is always on close analysis of the text, and she brings out the very best in every piece of text she studies.

For what and for whom? By Larry Grossman

It is probably true that most people and institutions are often less interested in knowing about the world and the things that happen in it than in understanding it. This means that they fail to recognize their own presence on the world stage and the environment in which they find themselves. There are systems of values in which such ignorance is to the advantage of those who are, in effect, the rulers of the world. It is within such a system that it is necessary to justify such programs; those who do not regard such values as capable of understanding the world are, in effect, the rulers of the world.

A unique college, with its own approach to a dual system of education, should be the first to articulate its values to the world. It is therefore necessary to explain the values of the college to the world. These values should be explained in terms of the values of the world. The values of the college should be explained in terms of the values of the world. The values of the college should be explained in terms of the values of the world.

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**Points to Remember**

1. Yeshiva University is a Jewish college.
2. The students who attend Yeshiva University are Jewish.
3. The faculty of Yeshiva University is Jewish.
4. The administration of Yeshiva University is Jewish.
5. The sports teams of Yeshiva University are Jewish.

**Issues to Consider**

1. What is the purpose of Yeshiva University?
2. How does Yeshiva University differ from other colleges?
3. What are the challenges faced by Yeshiva University?

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**Hilchel Peishah**

by Gary Shiff

Dr. Elie M. Levinson's talk on "Hilchel Peishah: The Chemistry of Blood Coagulation" was attended by over 100 students from the Med School.

Hilchel Peishah is a term that refers to the study of Jewish law as it pertains to the coagulation of blood. The study of Hilchel Peishah is important for understanding the processes that occur in the body when blood is being formed.

**Pre-Meds Attend AED Convention**

Dave Mivra '67, Dave Eisenberg '46, and Sammy Rihman '66 ponder the implications of heart attack as they attend the American Heart Association (AHA) AED convention. At this event, they were able to test the skills they had learned in class, as well as to network with other medical students and professionals.

The convention was held in conjunction with the American Heart Association's AED program, which aims to increase public awareness of the importance of recognizing and treating cardiac arrest as quickly as possible. The event included hands-on training sessions, where participants learned how to use the equipment and practice resuscitation techniques.

**In My Opinion**

**College Sports — For What And For Whom?**

by Larry Grossman

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Yeshiva College Seniors Receive National Graduate Scholarships

Yeshiva College seniors were awarded this year a large number of fellowships valued in value from $500 to $5000. Among the recipients were: Larry Grossman, Richard Hochstein, Henry Horwitz, Moshe Bernstein, Richard C. Stiebel, and Maurice Zauderer.

Larry Grossman, a history major, won a Danforth fellowship in that subject, entitling him to four years of study, tuition-free, plus a stipend of $1800 annually.

Richard Hochstein also received a Lehman fellowship for history with a grant of $4000 the first year and $3000 the next three years.

Henry Horwitz was awarded a Danforth fellowship for Jewish History and, in addition, a Woodrow Wilson fellowship for one year. The latter was likewise awarded a Danforth fellowship for work in biotechnology.

The Regents' fellowship winners were Moshe Bernstein, Richard Stiebel, and Maurice Zauderer. This award is for $500 to $2500 depending on the individual recipient's needs.

Maurice Zauderer, who was captain of this year's fencing team, and also accepted to Albert Einstein College of Medicine, received the Alumni Association scholarship grant for tuition plus $2400 the first year. Maurice plans to study under the grant at MIT for one year and then return to his medical career.

Lawrence Grossman

Mr. Grossman also received a Lehman fellowship for history with a grant of $4000 the first year and $3500 the next three years.

Maurice Zauderer was also awarded a fellowship for work in biochemistry.

Instead Of Taking LSD-25

YU Students Go To Bimbos

by Stephen Bailey

During the past three years there has been much controversy concerning the psychedelic drug, LSD-25. A single dose of this drug produces a ten-hour "trip" of fantastic spiritual adventures. The user breaks the mental boundaries of reality and drifts in a world of distorted perceptions, vivid colors, and extraordinary visions of another realm.

Despite warnings from doctors and psychologists concerning the possibility of permanence of LSD's effects, the drug is now being sold on big city college campuses.

This year the LSD has increased to the point where one million doses will be taken this year. According to an article in Scientific American, LSD is the latest fad on college campuses across the nation.

"An all-fronts movement has sprang up... in big city campuses and in young intellectual circles all over the western world..."

Now then, allow me to pose a question: What would you do if hit Yeshiva University? (We might not be a circle of intellectuals, but we are a big city campus.)

The Yeshiva University program and keen scholastic competition, we should have a proper response. In this context, are any of our users on campus. The answer is really quite simple: it's a matter of substitution. Instead of using LSD, we can use BIMBO-99.

The phenomenon of BIMBOs is well known on campus (for those uninformed few). The BIMBO phenomenon was established by YU's Office of Student Affairs.

There is widespread belief on college campuses that many women students are in college for one reason: to find a husband. But according to a study made by Paul C. Glick, author of "American Families," marriage-minded coeds are about the last place to look for a mate.

The State Press, Arizona State University, reporting on Glick's study, states that although the chances of marriage for the college-educated female are better than they were in 1940, chances are still better for the woman with only a high school education.

The older a man is when he marries, the study indicates, the greater age difference between bride and groom. Since the male usually marries a younger female, he has a wide market while in college. Since a woman usually marries up in age, however, her market grows smaller.

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Not A Simple Process

But enlightenment is not a simple process and for both student and teacher to be most efficient, it is essential that the institution have a unity of feeling and expression.

The goals of the school must thus be understood, not merely articulated. It is evident that construction must men must plan every single step in advance in order for they can be effectively executed and build. However Yeshiva seems to be lacking this foresight and a collection of individual institutions with the same cohesiveness has resulted.

Did Dr. Slichter really realize the importance of the center? He did. But what is needed to counter the trend of these modern orthodox figures is the establishment of a central body to fulfill the same role.

The solution for Dr. Perls is to release the concern lies in the all important fact that atmosphere is more important than courses. The new student will be greatly influenced by the climate of the school, and the overall milieu of the institution, and to achieve the proper atmosphere the instructors themselves must first be imbued with a genuine passion for the educational process. They must know not only their subject matter but also how student attitudes can foster or inhibit their own constructive passion can influence this growth.

Limited Audio-Visual Activity Seen As Reflection Of Policy

(Continued from page one)

And motivations of the center? Is it being used to its fullest potential? Or better yet, is it allowed to have a potential?

Professional

Dr. Slichter, the director and mainstay of the center, is a professional man. As such he has a definite philosophy concerning Yeshiva as a whole, and the purpose of his department in particular. Like others before him he notes that there are those who live in a college such as ours, committed to Jewish values, unique to the American environment. As the recorded oral history of the Great Temple Bar, Revel and other former mentors of Yeshiva indicate, Yeshiva College, through proper intellectual training, creates an environment in which the individual who will play a vital role in the Jewish community. However, a YC graduate himself, Dr. Slichter has observed that all too many boys practice Judaism in a fundamentally negative way — an emphasis on the "don'ts" more than the "can dos." What is needed to counter this trend are more modern orthodox figures to set the example.

Similarly, students who come here should realize the commitment they have made to be dynamic representatives of Judaism and not merely sounding boards for their instructors.

The reason for Dr. Perls's concern lies in the all important fact that atmosphere is more important than courses. The new student will be greatly influenced by the climate of the school, and the overall milieu of the institution, and to achieve the proper atmosphere the instructors themselves must first be imbued with a genuine passion for the educational process. They must know not only their subject matter but also how student attitudes can foster or inhibit their own constructive passion can influence this growth.

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It seems to be a reflection of this languor which retards the growth of the audio-visual center. Given a budget of $47,000, the administration has proposed activities, it is just about possible to maintain itself. It cannot hire the well-trained professional staff it needs, and must rely on the relatively meager proceeds it receives from rental fees to purchase the necessary equipment and materials. In the current atmosphere of his school, this would clearly reduce the scope of the films, the services of the center could be arranged in a well a small number of adequate audiences, so that each individual service could serve the needs of a particular school of the university. This would greatly reduce rental costs while duplication and would put the center in a position to obtain large grants for its on-campus activities as well as extension activities.

Dedicated

However, Dr. Perls is a dedicated man, and under him the center is not interested in making a public relations tumult. Instead it is interested in advancing in the educational field — and yet it is working filled lacking the school encourage- and support it needs.

(Continued on page two)
Pleskin Heads Audio-Visual

"(Continued from page four)""Pleskin has a small but excellent motion picture studio, which isn't used by students to make their own films on simple ideas! We have a language laboratory, but it is not a part of anything. Why can't it have a professionally administered program?"

The scheduled appearance of Israeli Ambassador Moshe Barkat, scheduled for March 15, was altered at the last minute by Mr. Barten's efforts. It was not to be held at his request. But when that is removed from the school, it must be removed from the Jewish community. This is a concern of the Jewish community, with specific reference to the Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform movements.

Although there was no obvious reason for this delay, the general aim of the series was to offer to the students of Dr. Sternlicht Interprets

"Dreams"

Dr. Manny Sternlicht, associate professor of psychology, lectured on "Interpretation of Dreams" on Thursday, March 28. The lecture, sponsored by the Psychology Club, was in the auditorium.

Some interesting facts discussed were that dreams do not appear on the average, one every seven days, and that 20% of all dreams are in color. Furthermore, most people dream at 4 A.M. in the morning, and the average dream is 20 minutes in length.

Dr. Sternlicht pointed out that the main function of dreams is to protect sleep. Most dreams, especially in the child, represent with fulfilled desires. However, since dreams are in our unconscious, we code them in a symbolic language which requires professional interpretation. After this explanation, Dr. Sternlicht interpreted a number of symbolic dreams. In one example, a man dreamt that he was at a football game. In fact, he was concerned about a "shabbath" for which he shouldn't be playing around with.

Dr. Sternlicht then concluded that dreams continue to exist.

Dr. Liebman To Speak

At YC-SCW Lecture

Dr. Charles Liebman, professor of political science at YC, will present the first talk in the YC-SCW lecture series on Sunday, May 8. In "The Walls Within," Dr. Liebman, a recognized scholar in American-Jewish sociology, will discuss the growing secularization of the American Jewish community, with specific reference to the Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform movements.

Although there was no obvious reason for this delay, the general aim of the series was to offer to the students of Dr. Liebman To Speak

At YC-SCW Lecture

"In Your Lifetime, President, Class of '66"

In Your Lifetime, President, Class of '66

The opportunity to meet interesting people and to hear ideas perhaps otherwise inaccessible.

The final lecture should, by its objective description of the Jewish community, further extend the consciousness of the committed Jewish student.

Who's Whose

Engagement

Milton Ottensoner '66 and Susan Cohen

Marriage

Abbe Engelberg '65 and Ruth Cohen

Bob Gills '63 and Judy Dritten
Dr. Greenberg Discusses Orthodoxy, YU, Viet Nam, & Sex

What do you believe is the essential element in Jewish theology?

The central belief of Judaism is that an infinite G-d is concerned for man and will enter into a personal relationship with him. An infinite G-d can in no way be limited to any single aspect of man—institutions, work, etc.—in order to destroy any single person by doing the same thing to him in different ways: G-d will work with man, whatever his actions. G-d seems to have sanctioned man in his behavior, or at least in his general tendency to sin. Man’s evil tendency suggests the need for at least one group to continue fulfilling man’s potential for living according to G-d’s will, and this tendency is usually called G-d’s existence. Ideally, the Jews perform this function by accepting the covenant of Abraham and Moses—but by fulfilling their obligations to each other and to G-d. We must testify to ourselves, to non-religious Jews and to gentiles.

Could you define the aim of a Jewish existence in one word that takes the covenantal idea seriously, who struggles to find its validity in its own life. It doesn’t matter to me whether one calls himself Reform, Conservative, or Orthodox. However, I identify with Orthodoxy. Although too many Orthodox Jews merely accept the covenantal doctrines and do not attempt to find their relevance to modern life, I still think that Orthodoxy has the largest number of people who do take the covenantal idea seriously.

Do you feel that the categories, “Reform,” “Conservative,” and “Orthodox” have any meaning?

The main reality in these categories is an institutional one. But too often the three classifications are used for the generation of a worldview. Judaism intellectually is scattered in a thousand different directions, and when we admit this, we’ll be able to begin struggling with the problems of modern Jewish community. These classifications make it seem that any problem which arises can be neatly fit into three boxes, each one representing an abstractly definable view. But this is just not true.

What is the most important problem facing today’s Orthodox community?

The most important problem facing today’s Orthodox community is that G-d and His Torah have enough vitality to live in our generation. The only test we have to withdraw an is an indication of our unwillingness to admit that our beliefs are shallow. One with a religious attitude would not ignore American society. We may be brought here only by our ideals of human and social realities.

We do not unrealistically deny that changes have happened, but we should explore what meaning many of the changes have for us today. The willingness to explore is the valid component of certain Conservative approaches, but I often disagree with the Conservative application of this principle. Too many time the Conservative approach is to say that the Torah has not changed, but has been interpreted. I believe that changes in halacha should be considered the result of popular opinion, but the result of deliberate consideration by the gedolim.

How can Orthodoxy—halachic Judaism—become relevant in America today?

Orthodoxy must undertake three tasks. First, we must recognize that a democratic society not only liberates us from persecution, but can also energize us. In the past, we had to survive among barbarians. The pressure of survival was the perversion of the idea of the chosen People; we came to think of ourselves as happily better than the rest. But our only unique characteristic is an obligation to live in a holy manner by observing commandments, to set an example.

The pressure of the ghetto is now removed, and America can eliminate our superordinate complexity and return to our ideals of human equality and social justice. We should not necessarily accept all of American society, but we should look at its attitudes and integrate those that illuminate and deepen our traditional Jewish framework. For example, we should recognize that it is reasonable and we should participate in the current civil rights struggle.

Secondly, Orthodoxy must train a body of scholars in the arts and sciences, especially in Biblical criticism.

We should acknowledge a debt to Biblical critics. They have shown that the Torah is not timeless, but has elements in common with the theological ideas of 18th and 19th Century Near East. This does not undermine our faith because the Jewish idea of a holy life is the proper utilization of the temporal. However, we should remember that G-d and see only the temporal qualities of the ancient Jews. We need Jewish scholars who could function in both the temporal and the spiritual.

This type of Jewish scholarship would illuminate our understanding of the ancient Jews, as it would enable us to understand the ancient Jews in terms of the temporal and the spiritual. We would be able to see how the ancient Jew utilized the temporal in a divine manner.

Denying either the Divine or the temporal would be to the questions raised by Biblical scholarship. We need to understand.

(Continued on page eight)

Rogosin Founds Center For Jewish Ethics; Slav Soloveitchik Slated To Play Major Role

One of the nation’s most generous philanthropists, Israel Rogosin, has contributed $1,000,000 to YU for the establishment of the Center for Jewish Ethics and Values. The Center will concentrate on teaching and research into the history, philosophy, and practical application of Jewish Ethics. Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik will play a key role in the Center as an authority on Halachah.

The Center will attempt to develop a group of authorities who will disseminate knowledge of ethical principles to schoolchildren.

All seniors are required to take a mandatory “weekly” examination for graduation.

The examination will be given for the last time in the United States to George Washington High School, 399 E. 116th Street, at 8:30 P.M.

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page five)

(Continued from page five)

Mr. Leibowitz investigates New Insights into Bible

Mr. Leibowitz, in a recent article, claims that the concept of “dikduk” (emancipating the divine) is a unique feature of the Yeshiva University Bible. He maintains that this concept is essential for understanding the text and elucidating its deeper meanings. Mr. Leibowitz argues that the Yeshiva University Bible is a unique approach to the study of the Torah, as it provides a fresh perspective on the text and challenges traditional interpretations. He believes that this approach is necessary for students to fully understand the significance of the text and its implications for modern life.

Dr. Leibowitz’s arguments are based on a deep understanding of Jewish philosophy and a commitment to promoting a more meaningful understanding of the Torah. He believes that the Yeshiva University Bible is an important contribution to the study of the Torah and that it provides a new perspective on a timeless text.

(Continued from page eight)

(Continued from page eight)
Club Corner

(Continued from page three)

Citing the permissible orange soda as an example, Dr. Levine cataloged the remaining problems for certification. He then proposed a series of steps that were definitely suitable for Passover use, provided their handling procedures were known.

Dr. Levine also noted the dangers: students are asked to teach, fellowships, officially requiring 12 hours per week, but that this consists of varying amounts of teaching and grading, and is sometimes lighter because the number of courses exceeds the number of courses needed to be taught. A possible disadvantage is the limitation of teaching fellows to nine credits per term, thereby requiring two years to complete M.S. work, and the lack of microfiche facilities in the library making old journals available only in sometimes crumbling originals.

He warned that admission to the M.S. program only, with admission to doctoral study made on the basis of further examination.

Math Important

Mr. Tritel, studying physical chemistry, stressed the importance of the strong mathematics and physics background for the field, even if taken at the expense of additional chemistry courses. He noted that Columbus' chemistry department was good, but was a state of flux, with several students either definitely leaving or contemplating doing so. His own thesis is taking a position at Cal. Tech, where he will have to follow to continue his research.

In other points, Mr. Glass noted the importance of instrumental techniques in organic chemistry, using these instruments in the field to familiarize themselves with IR, UV, and NMR spectral methods, especially for the last named. He suggested that Russia, as a second language, because most important Russian Journals are in organic chemistry are available in translation.

Quantum Mechanics

For those interested in the chemical meaning of quantum mechanics, Professor Tritel offered a lecture March 31 on Quantum Mechanics and Chemistry. Dr. Eugene Peterson, associate professor of physics at Belcher Graduate (Continued on page nine).

All Night Vigil Held By New York Youth to Protest Suppression of Soviet Jewry

(Continued from page one)

decoration of the entrance to the building. The students' punch and glasses were placed in the Hebrew and Latin letters spelling, "Redemption."

Rabbi Goldberg Speaks

The brief program opened with statements by Rabbi Jacob Goldberg, chairman of the New York Youth Conference for Soviet Jewry, Mr. Morris Berman, board member of the American Conference on Soviet Jewry, Rabbi Arthur Lichtenstein, Rabbi Rabbi Aaron Rabinovitch, Rabbi Shalom Schwartz and Rabbi Tikvah S. Shalom, their relations to the goals of the present movement on behalf of Soviet Jewry. He discussed specifically a program in the Ramotz's Michael Tsuk, which states that there is no such power greater than the power of the people.

A high point of the evening's activities was a visit by Rabbi Nathan, the Israeli "peace pilot," who expressed his support of the group's activities. Among the speakers were Rabbi Goldberg, Rabbi Isaac Miller, President of the RCA and Chairman of the American Conference on Soviet Jewry, Rabbi K. J. Javits, senior senator from N.Y., and Youth Spokesman Ephraim Debs, Youth Conference for Soviet Jewry.

Looking west, the beauty of the sky filled with 12,000 Jewish youths is visible as it listens to the speeches. (Continued on page one.)

Professors Defeat Students In Yeshiva College Bowl

(Continued from page one)

Commencement quickly moved down the avenue.

Present Petition

At the plaza, a program was held which included several speeches, the presentation of a petition, and a dramatic scene. Among the speakers were Rabbi Goldberg, Rabbi Isaac Miller, President of the RCA, and Chairman of the American Conference on Soviet Jewry, Rabbi J. K. Javits, senior senator from N.Y., and Youth Spokesman Ephraim Dobbins, Youth Conference for Soviet Jewry, who read the petition to the audience.

Rabbi Goldberg spoke for all who were present when he said, "We speak for our brethren in Russia who are afraid to speak. We will not be silent as long as we are afraid. We will not rest while they are not free. [I cannot believe that the world will be indifferent to the plight of Jews twice in our generation."

Senator Javits pointed out that the Soviets had boasted at the 23rd

Communist Party Congress in Moscow, that ended on April 6th, that there is freedom for Jews behind the Iron Curtain. He added, "Unfortunately, in the Soviet Union, secular, constitutional Jews [are] suffering deprivations not imposed on other religious or national groups in the Soviet Union...."

For full details on the fundamental question is that Shall we

Protestors Demand Freedom of Religion in Soviet Union,

Protestors Demand Freedom of Religion in Soviet Union,

Ephraim Dobbins challenged the Soviet Union to produce a single spokesman for rational, Jewish youth. He added, "Since the Jews cannot speak out, we will be their voices."

After these speeches, the petition was presented to Deputy US Ambassador to the U.N., Dr. James Nabrit, Jr. by Miss Sarah Winifred, a member of Mefars, with the request that he use his "good offices" with the Security Council to help restore Jewish religious and cultural life in the Soviet Union. This was followed by a dramatic presentation of the Yiddish Choir, the program was concluded with singing of "Havah Negilah."
Letters To The Editor

Viet Nam

To the Editor:

Having been a member of the Yeshiva delegation to Washington, I feel compelled to write Carol Ann Finch, whose letter you recently published (Volume 5, Issue 3). I feel sorry that she is如此 strongly opposed to American policy, yet unable to see that we are fighting for the right thing.

Mark Stein

to the Mennonite in Yeshiva

Viet Nam

To the Editor:

Having been a member of the Yeshiva delegation in the last issue of The Commentary, I was erroneously reported that the Bari Aliya Club and the Masa Masa Club are the student groups of the Yeshiva University. The Bari Aliya Club is the student group that deals with the political and social issues of the Yeshiva University. The Masa Masa Club is the student group that deals with the cultural and social issues of the Yeshiva University.

Bnei Aliya

Social Science Majors Increase

According to a report issued by the Office of the Registrar, interest in the social sciences is rising sharply among Yeshiva College students. This upward trend began in 1964, when 59% of the students majoring in social sciences were women. According to the report, the percentage of women majoring in social sciences has increased to 65% in 1967. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

Mark Stein

Professor of International Relations

Letters To The Editor

Viet Nam

To the Editor:

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Soviet Jewry News

*In Brief* - (Continued from page eight)

possible to find anyone in the Soviet Union capable of performing Jewish rituals.

He declared that in the 50 years of Soviet rule, Jews had been denied "to a state of cultural and religious desolation without parallel among other religious and cultural minorities."

Professor Goldhagen presented statistics to show that before the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, there were 2,000 Jewish schools in Russia "with thousands of rabbis and synagogues and numerous publications in Hebrew, Yiddish and Russian."

Now, he said, Soviet Jews are "denied even a single Jewish school" and the teaching of Hebrew and Yiddish is prohibited by the authorities.

He said that within the last year the number of synagogues had shrunk from 95 to 62 and that only 40 to 50 Rabbis, with an average age of 65.

Washington D.C., April 16,

1969 United States Senators issued a statement asking that the "three million Jews of the Soviet Union be allowed to live creatively and dignified lives."

The Senators maintained that "Jews, alone among all Soviet ethnic groups, are forbidden schools and other institutions of Jewish learning."

The statement said that the Soviet government had "accepted the principle of the reuni- fication of broken families, and we strongly support the plea that the Soviet government translate this principle into practice for tens of thousands of Soviet Jews who want to emigrate."

United To Train College Graduates

As Pilots

Want to fly? United Air Lines has announced a program to train inexperienced college graduates between 20 and 23 in pilot. Applicants who satisfy all requirements will be given loans to cover the cost of training. United will provide a job after graduation. The program was necessitated by a heavy increase in air travel and the consequent projected increase of United's fleet to 300 jets by 1970.

The pay scale for flight officers, based on a maximum of 48 hours per month, is $475 per month after two years, and reaches $335,000 annually after 10 to 12 years.

Dan Ro Teaches Speedreading

With speedreading training, most students would be able to read 1,100 words per minute, rather than the 250-300 words per minute as many do now. The ACS Affiliate Chapter has a complete speedreading program which can be taught to students in 50 sessions.

The ACS Affiliate Chapter has a complete speedreading program which can be taught to students in 50 sessions. These will cover the necessary statistics and training.

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Rabbi Greenberg States Views on Sex...

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SAFE AS COFFEE

A John Gielgud View of Shakespeare's "Gladiator's new NoDoz Keep Alert Tablets fight off mental sluggishness. NoDoz helps restore your natural mental alertness... helps in every phase of life. Keep NoDoz on hand... come more naturally alert to people and conditions around you. Yet NoDoz is as safe as coffee. Anything... when you can't afford to be dull, sharpen your wits with NoDoz.

SAFE AS COFFEE

UCLA Prof Lectures On Debating; Champion Describes Forensic Art

An overflow audience of Yeshiva College students heard a stimulating lecture on the technique and significance of debating from Mr. Lawrence Sager, April 23rd. Sponsored by the speech department, under the specific supervision of Miss June Tauber, the lecture was intended to instill speech skills in the rudiments of debating style while providing them with an appreciation for the subtleties of the forensic art.

After attendance was taken, Miss Tauber introduced the speaker and gave a short list of his eminent qualifications. A champion debater at Penaoma College in his undergraduate days, Mr. Sager is now the Editor of the California Law Review. He participated in the Crossroads Africa program, which had him building schools in Ghana, and will further aid the educational world when he becomes an assistant professor of law at UCLA next September. This jump from law student to law professor clearly shows Mr. Sager's legal abilities.

Testifying to his forensic abilities were the rapid expressions of conviction which were prevalent among the faces in the audience. Mr. Sager spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice with a polish and a command of the language which identified him as an experienced, successful speaker. The organization and content of the lecture were also witness to his mastery over his art.

Debate Defined

Defining debate as structured argumentation, Mr. Sager showed how this form of speech differs from all others in its requirement of controversy and the protagonist. He pointed out that our legal structure works on an adversary system similar to the debating process, with the judge acting as an arbiter between sides rather than as a participant. This system for Mr. Sager, helps the audience and the debaters scale the intellectual planes of any topic.

Though forensic competition is often viewed as a competitive force of Sophistry, there is a great deal of truth and intellectual honesty in debating. The intellectual aspect appears in the deep research which each debater must do in his topic. "The ultimate goal of debating is to produce ideas."

Significance

The significance of debating asserts itself in many situations. It provides an observatory powers in examining any topic and aids the flow of communication based on sound thought. Verbal facility is useful in all walks of life.

(Caontinued from page nine)

Student Council, as any executive-dominated group, reflects the personality of its head. Joe Rapaport was a bitter fighter of the student council. He was driven and composed, quiet with the public, but with the team. Joe Sager was no one man. Joe was more like a manager, focusing on the assimilation of leadership, lacking strong leadership as it did. And its membership leanings were towards the religious - those who wanted more social functions, and those who abhorred those already exact. Joe's Berlitz's mouth, with a great deal of what it did not setively decline to lead. Where did each Council go? Who record did it leave? The (Continued on page thirteen.)

From The Board—Four Years

By Marvin Welcher

Student Council, as any executive-dominated group, reflects the personality of its head. Joe Rapaport was a bitter fighter of the student council. He was driven and composed, quiet with the public, but with the team. Joe Sager was no one man. Joe was more like a manager, focusing on the assimilation of leadership, lacking strong leadership as it did. And its membership leanings were towards the religious - those who wanted more social functions, and those who abhorred those already exact. Joe's Berlitz's mouth, with a great deal of what it did not setively decline to lead. Where did each Council go? Who record did it leave? The (Continued on page thirteen.)

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In 1956, a Civil War broke out in South Vietnam. It was a war between the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong, a communist rebel group. The war was fought in the southern part of Vietnam. The Viet Cong were supported by North Vietnam, and the South Vietnamese government was supported by the United States. The war lasted for 14 years, until 1975, when the North Vietnamese army overthrew the South Vietnamese government and established a communist regime in Vietnam.

The war in Vietnam was one of the most expensive and controversial wars in American history. It cost the lives of over 58,000 American soldiers and caused the displacement of millions of Vietnamese people. The war also had a significant impact on American society, with many people protesting against it and calling for the end of American involvement.

The war in Vietnam was seen as a test of American power and influence in the region. It was also seen as a test of American moral values, with many Americans questioning whether they should support a war that involved the use of force against a non-white, non-Christian, non-Western people.

The Vietnam War is still a contentious issue in American politics and history. It continues to be a subject of debate and discussion, with many people questioning the reasons for the war and the role of the United States in it.
Topics at the various sessions included: re-identifying oneself, the psychological aspects of identity, the home—source of identity, the family—source of identity, education—source of identity, work—source of identity, and prayer—source of identity. Of special interest was a recounting by Rabbi Goldberg of the following heart-warming story. In the Akiva school in the south (Rabbi Zalman Fonser was asking her pupils what they wished to be when they grew up. Typical answers came, fireman, cowboy. . . Then the teacher asked, "What do you want to be?" "I want to be a G-d." A little taken back by the answer, the teacher, while secretly thinking, "What a student! How nice it is to have a part of G-d within you."

There are a number of possible conclusions to be drawn from this story. First, it reminds us of the need to be concerned for the welfare of children and to keep an eye on what they are doing. Further, it also shows that the teacher should not be quick to dismiss a young child's aspiration to be a G-d. "Does that mean," closed the child, "that every time I do an act of kindness, that's national service or a personal favor or a charitable deed that I'm doing a G-d?"

The most interesting of the talks was that delivered by Mr. Sam Abboh, National Vice President of NAHBSTA, on the psychological aspects of Judaism. Mr. Abboh is a psychiatrist and a psychologist, and the "unity of comprehension of an individual way of life," he noted the Torah's insistence that we live as unique individuals and the difficulties encountered in searching for an authentic Jewish identity. Our search is complicated by unusual environmental factors. We live in an age of mass communications, in which the media influence us. The comes through a multiplicity of angles, and it is not unusual to see people from different walks of life—from the poor to the rich, from the well-to-do to the average—desiring the same thing.

Mr. Abboh's talk was entitled "The Psychology of the Modern Jew." He related how the Jewish identity is threatened by the materialistic society in which we live. The modern Jew is often confused by the myriad of different demands placed upon him in his daily life. It is not uncommon for a young man to ask himself: "Am I Jewish?" or "What does it mean to be Jewish?" This is a question that many people are asking themselves today. When a young man is asked to define his identity, he may answer: "I'm Jewish because I was born Jewish." This is not a satisfactory answer, for it does not take into account the many factors that influence a person's identity. The Torah teaches us that we must be concerned with the welfare of our children and that we must teach them the laws of the Torah. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our neighbors and that we must help them in their time of need. The Torah tells us that we must be kind to one another and that we must love our neighbors as ourselves. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the state and that we must work to build a better society. The Torah tells us that we must be honest and that we must not lie. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the world and that we must work to bring peace and justice to all people. The Torah tells us that we must be charitable and that we must help the poor. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the environment and that we must work to protect it. The Torah tells us that we must be pious and that we must pray to God. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our community and that we must work to build a better community. The Torah tells us that we must be loyal and that we must honor our country. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our family and that we must work to build a better family. The Torah tells us that we must be wise and that we must use our intelligence to serve our community. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our children and that we must teach them the laws of the Torah. The Torah tells us that we must be just and that we must deal fairly with all people. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the world and that we must work to bring peace and justice to all people. The Torah tells us that we must be humble and that we must not be proud. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the environment and that we must work to protect it. The Torah tells us that we must be charitable and that we must help the poor. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our community and that we must work to build a better community. The Torah tells us that we must be pious and that we must pray to God. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our family and that we must work to build a better family. The Torah tells us that we must be wise and that we must use our intelligence to serve our community. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our children and that we must teach them the laws of the Torah. The Torah tells us that we must be just and that we must deal fairly with all people. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the world and that we must work to bring peace and justice to all people. The Torah tells us that we must be humble and that we must not be proud. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the environment and that we must work to protect it. The Torah tells us that we must be charitable and that we must help the poor. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our community and that we must work to build a better community. The Torah tells us that we must be pious and that we must pray to God. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our family and that we must work to build a better family. The Torah tells us that we must be wise and that we must use our intelligence to serve our community. We must also be concerned with the welfare of our children and that we must teach them the laws of the Torah. The Torah tells us that we must be just and that we must deal fairly with all people. We must also be concerned with the welfare of the world and that we must work to bring peace and justice to all people.
Yeshiva University once again hosted a chess team, this time against the International Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky. Tuesday evening, April 26th.

Each year Yeshiva's chess team contends select members of the student body and faculty with an International Grandmaster. Last year Robert Koret, who directed the tournament with Grandmaster Arthur Reshevsky, opened the event. This year the tournay with Grandmaster Arthur Reshevsky hosted a chess tournament against the Grandmaster. The score was 24-3-3.

Robert Koret, a chess player of world class, led the team. He was joined by Roger Kranz, an assistant to the dean and associate professor of biology at YU; Harold Rokach, assistant to the dean and associate professor of psychology at Boston University; and Dr. Harry Frenshen who directed the tournament at the University of Minnesota; and David Mostofsky, associate professor of psychology at Boston University.

Rokach Joins KBC All-Stars; Again Leading Rebounder

Shelly Rokach, Yeshiva's third leading all-time scorer, once again has been chosen to the Knickerbocker Basketball Conference's first All-star team. In finishing second to the Bob Esberg, Yeshiva's leading scorer, he became the only man ever to make the league's first team two years in a row.

The following four years ago, in a thirty board exhibition. The score was 26-4-0, and the four players who drew against him returned to play excels at Reshevsky's boards Tuesday night. Mr. Reshevsky opened the boards with one of his three favorite openings: the "Queen Gambit," the "Ruy Lopez," and the "Guiliano.

Grandmaster Reshevsky began playing when he was four, and had achieved world-wide fame, when he was eight. On his public exhibitions, "People stared at me, woke to me, asked me questions. Professors measured my curtain and psychologized me." By the time he was 24 years, he had won the United States Chess Championship six times, he had 76 tournament games without a loss, winning four more American championships.

Shelly Rokach, Yeshiva's third leading all-time scorer, once again has been chosen to the Knickerbocker Basketball Conference's first All-star team. In finishing second to the Bob Esberg, Yeshiva's leading scorer, he became the only man ever to make the league's first team two years in a row.

Robert J. Queen, director of publicity, at Yeshiva University, will be leaving his post and wishes to bid his many friends on the faculty, staff, and student body farewell. He regrets having to depart, but adds that it is his pleasure to be associated with YU.

Scoring championship to Rokach, who finished with a 27.4 mark. The "KBC" is a leading point-getter, with an average of 22.4, Rokach is the only repeater from last year.

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Bowl Profile Finish First Season With Victory In Key Match

Although in existence for only one year, the Yeshiva College Bowling Team has distinguished itself in its first season and is expected to continue and ordered new varsity sports at YC. Competing in the tough Eastern Intercollegiate Bowling Conference, the high-fliers engaged in regularly scheduled weekly competition which began in October and concluded April 17th.

However, while this record is absolutely perfect, the squad made a great deal of progress after an horrendous start. After having lost the first five matches and 16 games (due largely to inexperience and lack of practice), the bowlers proceeded to emerge victorious in 25 of the next 56 games — a most respectable achievement for a fledgling team.

Season’s Highlight

The highlight of the season was the team’s victory in seven of its last nine scheduled games. One of the victories was over Columbia University. In this game, Columbia was obviously better, as it scored 216 compared to YU’s 205. The Lions then, however, continued their success and defeated Columbia in a second game, 231 to 246.

The team’s success was due mainly to the efforts of Captain Herb Schober, who scored a perfect 300, and Captain Willy Hermsbach, the leading scorer. In the last game, both Captain Schober and Hermsbach scored a perfect 300, and the team defeated Columbia in a third game, 248 to 231.

Yeshiva went into the lead, due to its seven victories in the last nine games scheduled, and maintains a second place standing only five games behind the leader, extremely skilled Shiva. After Shiva’s victory, the team predicted that their chances of winning were excellent.

YC Tennis Team Beats Iona 5-4; Team Displays Fine Form In Match

The 1966 tennis season is well underway with the varsity sporting a 1-2 record as the season opened. Shiva went into the lead, but the team’s unsteady play in the league championships was not evident.

Columbia Seized

In the final league standings, Columbia placed second in the league championships, NYU by one game (i.e., Yeshiva’s game). This was a crushing blow to Columbia, who had been the second major athletic championship (in three weeks) that they lost by one game — another being the Ivy League Basketball Championship.

The Sarcastic and Junior classes had an inter-class basketball game, which was won by the Sarcastic class. The game was very close, and both classes played well.

The starting lineup for Yeshiva was Joe Eisenbaum, George Goldenberg, Mike Kopp, Herbert Beresin, and Dave Shulman. Joe Eisenbaum was the first man on the bench, and he was expected to play a major role in future matches.

The team had a very strong tradition of close matches, and the Sarcastic class had been victorious in their previous matches.

YU Wins

By this time the match had ended, and the score was YU 2, Iona 1, which was a major upset.

On the Sidelines

By Myron Itel

Expansion, for better or worse, has created many problems at Yeshiva. These problems, ranging from the ideological to the physical, have been debated, researched, and discussed for many years. However, for years, the only plan that has been developed for the realization of such a sports palace.

Unfortunately, though, the needs of a growing student body are still not being met. The problem of overcrowding is still not being solved. The plan is still being formulated for the realization of such a sports palace.

In a sincere effort to forestall such an embarrassing situation from occurring, I put forth a suggested radical and revolutionary program. The new program has been designed to accommodate the increasing number of students and provide them with a comfortable and enjoyable environment.

In their sophomore year, the new Yeshiva student will take an 8-credit course in the Jewish Studies program. This course will be offered in the first quarter of the academic year and will be taught by the Department of Jewish Studies.

In the spring semester, the new Yeshiva student will take a 4-credit course in the Physical Education program. This course will be offered in the second quarter of the academic year and will be taught by the Department of Physical Education.

In the fall semester, the new Yeshiva student will take a 4-credit course in the Interdisciplinary Studies program. This course will be offered in the third quarter of the academic year and will be taught by the Department of Interdisciplinary Studies.

In the winter semester, the new Yeshiva student will take a 4-credit course in the Arts program. This course will be offered in the fourth quarter of the academic year and will be taught by the Department of Arts.

In the summer semester, the new Yeshiva student will take a 4-credit course in the Summer Program. This course will be offered in the fifth quarter of the academic year and will be taught by the Department of Summer Program.