Rackman Eyes Political Scene

A Jewish View of Social Issues was the topic of an address delivered by Dr. Emanuel Rackman at an Over Shabbath Friday evening event held at the Yeshiva University. Dr. Rackman, an associate professor of political science and assistant to the president, expressed his outlook concerning the Civil Rights Movement, the War on Poverty and other current issues.

Dr. Rackman’s expressed purpose was to present a, but not necessarily the, Jewish view of various social issues. He urged Yeshiva students to think about controversial matters for themselves. Dr. Rackman advocated a philosophy of doubt which views the problems of today as “gray” rather than black or white. This approach, he pointed out, should not be confused with one of indecision. Decisions can and should be made, but only after all sides of an issue have been explored.

Besides national and international affairs, he also discussed issues which apply specifically to Yeshiva University and its position in the American Orthodox Jewish community.

Tender Talks On Medical Problems With Respect To Sabbath Observance

Rabbi Dr. Moses Tendler, rabbi at Yeshiva in RIETS and professor of Biology at Yeshiva, gave a weekly seminar on Jewish Medical Ethics, Nov. 7 and 14. His theme was the theological aspects of medical practice and related problems related to the issue of Sabbath.

Dr. Tendler reiterated that an individual’s responsibility for self-preservation is stated in the passage Ushmartem u-nafshateichem. The doctor’s chiyuv is stated in the passage Pehaharonot to, which denotes his health and wisdom to do his best. He is only held by his own competence and is not exempted if other doctors are present. In addition, the Shulchan Aruch removes medical practice from the category of a rashut and puts it in the category of a mitzvah.

Turning to the issues of Sabbath, Dr. Tendler outlined the four categories of sickness and the exemption in the care of Shabbat. The first category of choleh shoresh be sakkanah involves significant danger to life and the doctor is given carte blanche in treating the patient. In the second category of choleh mecheruch, either danger of loss of limb or doctor cannot trespass an issur d’oraitah but can make some exceptions in unusual cases. Choleh she’shan be sakkanah is the third category, which is characterized by overall discomfort and being bedridden enables the doctor to use any treatment short of violating the Shabbat. Finally, in the fourth category of maichak d’alma in which the patient suffers a mild and localized disturbance in the area of healing is forbidden on Shabbat.

Yeshiva Wins Battle Of Wits Before Overflow YU Audience

By Alan Radzln

A capacity crowd filled room 501 Furst Hall for the year’s first Yeshiva-Stein College Bowl, Sunday, Nov. 6. The program, which was sponsored by the Student Councils of the two schools, conformed to the same rules as its television namesake. Questions which were a variety of topics such as art, music, history, science and assistant to the president, expressed his outlook concerning the Civil Rights Movement, the War on Poverty and other current issues.

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The Commentator

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Non-Science Chem.

By Rosman Sidney Kalish

Non-science majors are required to take at least one year of a laboratory science. This catalogue lists two science courses which are specifically designed for non-science majors, Biology 1a-2a and Chemistry 1a-2a. However, the latter course was not offered during the last three years. This leaves the non-science major with only one choice for his laboratory science, Biology 1a-2a. There are many non-science majors though, who would rather take Chemistry than Biology. This was not possible this year, and in view of a recent statement by the Dean, will probably not be possible next year. It is our sincere wish that the Dean reconsider this decision so that Chemistry 1a-2a might be offered next year.

Editor's note:

We respect the right of Hamaceker to comment on our editorials, but we feel obligated to point out obvious inaccuracies of fact and assumption.

1. Our last Reception editorial did not state that the two proposals advanced were the only proposals made.

2. Our editorial did not state that the proposals were on an "either/or" basis.

3. Both proposals were discussed at the meetings.

The assumption that we sought to place discussion of the Dean's Reception "in the worst possible light" is not only false, but also in poor taste.

5. "The confidence that we agreed to honor" was not "shattered," but lifted with the knowledge of Rabbi Rabkin.

A Subtle Statement Of Yeshiva Policy

The recent speech delivered by Dr. Belkin, President of the Yeshiva University Council of America revealed a basic philosophy of Yeshiva University: integration into the general Jewish community without compromise of religious beliefs. There was, however, a more subtle statement of policy which was evident in President's initial acceptance of the SCA's invitation.

LANE: The non-Orthodox lay leaders violently opposed Dr. Belkin's appearance on the platform with leaders of the Conservative and Reform Seminaries. Flyers and leaflets were distributed, cautioning, in no soft terms, any type of contact with non-Orthodox factions. (The intent of these protests, I assume, was to stress the importance of safeguarding the synag or fence around the principles of traditional Judaism.)

It was against this type of total separation that Student Council was acted by accepting the dinner invitation. The philosophy inherent in this action was that a separatist approach is necessary in matters of high religious standards. I am not sure if Yeshiva instituting a policy of athletic recruiting incompatible with and repugnant to the basic ideals of YU, I don't think it necessary here to list the evils inherent in any system of recruiting.

It is to the second article, however, to which I address myself in this article. I end the suggestion that Yeshiva institute a policy of athletic recruiting incompatible with and repugnant to the basic ideals of YU.

To the Editor:

1. We would like to clarify the "intramural" action taken by a "few" members of Student Council which Mr. Weiss spoke of in his letter to the Editor. I brought up the problem of the scheduling of intramurals during religious division hours because I believe that Student Council is not only responsible for being aware of known-unknown curriculum and program establishment, it is a policy that the Teachers' Institute curriculum was dependent upon it stressed language, literature, and philosophy. This is that policy that stands behind every action taken by our University that is in conflict with the traditional practice of the European Jew.

2. In an afterthought, may I add that it is with this idea in mind that we continue to be involved in discussions about the Dean's Reception. It is no longer a social affair but a discussion that affects us as a matter of policy—a matter of principle. We believe that we are correct in our position and do not hesitate to comment despite any criticism.

Letters To The Editor

Dr. Belkin...Many of us have felt doubt, at times, to the policies and goals of our school; but at a recent dinner sponsored by the Synagogue Council of America, we witnessed a most dramatic demonstration of the ideals upon which Yeshiva University is founded. We met our Yeshiva, Dr. Belkin, while expressing his eagerness to work with the non-Orthodox "in matters in which we are of one attitude and of the same opinion" affirmed his unwillingness to compromise traditional Judaism.

This ideal of openness to other articles of interest to the students was gleamed from the Rabbi's address. It is relatively new in the history of our university; yet it is not cataclysmic. Let us all keep in mind that a constant need to meet the demands of the non-Orthodox Jews is a part of this "inclusiveness" and a policy which should be honored.

In his last letter, Mr. Weiss mentioned that he would list the evils inherent in any system of recruiting. If recruiting is to improve a team, exceptions must be made to stringent regulations. It is precisely these exceptions that I fear, and I know that Dr. Belkin must understand that there are those in our University who are of the same opinion.

To the Editor:

Finding myself six thousand miles from home, I am very glad to read an interesting article in THE COMMENTATOR. I’ve followed very closely the sports articles in the first two issues, because sports is a topic on which I have no professional knowledge. The subject of the first article was one often discussed before, but is nevertheless of continuing importance. Nothing could better remedy the flabbiness of the average YU student than a gymnasium. I also realize that the absence of a certain red velvet wall in Yeshiva community; and more important, that one should propel this philosophy regardless of adverse criticism.

It is within the last phrase that the subtle statement of policy occurs. I believe that Dr. Belkin was demonstrating that we should not hesitate to make our position known to criticism— if we believe we are correct. This is the policy upon which the University’s concept of a secular atmosphere was established. It is a policy that the Teachers’ Institute curriculum was dependent upon in stressing language, literature, and philosophy. This is that policy that stands behind every action taken by our University that is in conflict with the traditional practice of the European Jew.

The Rabbi describes the atmosphere of protest. I can only appeal to the members of Student Council to remember that one should protect this philosophy regardless of adverse criticism.

In the final analysis, we must rely on the process of our rhetoric and not that of our graham.

Barry Eisenberg ‘68

Intramurals

Meet the Rabbi: The Editor: Rabbi M. Anzel writes in his second installment that "instrumental music was played in the gymnasium on weekdays and prohibited on Saturdays and Festivals." He quotes as his sources Sikkah 50a. The mishnah in Sukkah 50a refers to a Talmudic discussion on Simchat Hizer which was not played on the Sabbath.

On def 50b the gemara says "arch rail ducy, Shekalot," and further on def 51a explains, "meal kohar shel kibun, done halachic kedusha shel kedosha." This is the halachic in the Ramban. Thus we see that instrumental music was played on Shabbat when it was part of the kedusha of the Sabbath that was brought on Shabbat.

Rabbi Solomon B. Sklar

Student Council

To the Editor:
The last issue of THE COMMENTATOR contained two items which were of interest to any student or member of the Student Council in the什么都 democratic ideal of student government. It was first reported that Student Council had held a meeting—a closed meeting. This exclusion of popular participation is disturbing, but not catastrophic. Let us forget for the moment that at that meeting an intramural proposal was canvassed though the presence of the intramural manager was not solicited. Let us overlook this breach of ethics and assume (falsehood) that Council and students had the same idea of additional participation of the defendant in his own trial.

A later happening at the Council meeting was far more distasteful. (Undoubtedly that all this information was gleaned from THE COMMENTATOR.) A "human knowledge is impossible when Council meets secretly." The student representatives decided that discussing important matters at a closed meeting was not injury enough to their constituents; they added insult by instituting a legalistic rigamarole which resulted in the discussion not being recorded in the minutes. We, the people, stood uninformed both before and after the meeting of our representatives. We, the people, had no chance to make our feelings felt. We, the people, obviously missing nothing after the ballots had been cast and counted. Student Council has not realized that legislation of authority does not confer an abdication of responsibility.

I would like to point out that I am in favor of a Dean’s Reception, but I can still not condone the method used in reaching a decision. No railroaded legislation is justifiable in a democratic society.

The other important article was President Jacobson’s expression of his views on academic rule in student affairs. Oddly enough, he was for it. He proposed that control of all the facets of student government be placed in the hands of one person. At the risk of re-vealing my halitotary nature, I will admit that the combination of the two articles conjured up in my mind a picture of Super-President, closed meetings with himself and controlling the entire University. It seems that there is little the student body can do about injustice in its own ranks; there is a feeling of futility permeating the entire atmosphere of protest. I can only appeal to the members of Student Council to remember their obligations and to demand openness and honesty in all future actions of Council.

Gary Epstein ’69

Athletics

To the Editor:

Finding myself six thousand miles from home, I am very glad to read an interesting article in THE COMMENTATOR. I’ve followed very closely the sports articles in the first two issues, because sports is a topic on which I have no professional knowledge. The subject of the first article was one often discussed before, but is nevertheless of continuing importance. Nothing could better remedy the flabbiness of the average YU student than a gymnasium. I also realize that the absence of a certain red velvet wall in Yeshiva community; and more important, that one should propel this philosophy regardless of adverse criticism.

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Mr. Weiss presented a number of reasons why students schedule their intramurals. However, students schedule their college program; their religious division schedule is made by the school.

There can be no compromise in this area. We can not ask students to cut Simhar to play football.
Pre-Med Life Made Bearable
By Joe Levovitz's Dedication

By Joseph Kaplan

A university is not made up only of professors, associates, assistants, and teaching fellows. There are also the unheralded men who work behind the scenes; the lab instructors, supervisors—small cogs perhaps, but none without who a university could not operate.

Joe Levovitz, supervisor of the chemistry laboratory, is one of these men. Joe, known to some as "the chemistry (or pre-med) streaked-behind," is a busy man setting up, preparing, checking, and, in general, taking care of the chem labs and experiments. Brought up and receiving his primary education in Israel, Joe came to the U.S. when he attended Congregation Yeshiva six years ago where he learned his chemistry and became lab supervisor, the position he holds today.

Joe Helps Out

In this position, Joe has a very close relationship with the students. He is a close friend, perhaps, too small a man. He can't help the boys out on any theory, Joe said, "but I can give them hints that I picked up on the technical aspects of the experiments they are doing." The students understand this and go to Joe for help and advice on their lab work.

It seems to Joe, however, that the main part of the chemistry courses is not in the lecture hall, but rather in the lab. "In the lab, one applies the theory learned; one begins to see what chemistry is really all about," Joe said. "Without lab, chem is a very dry sub­ject." Chem and pre-med majors realize this and therefore spend (Continued on page five)

If any terse or sententious phrase describes the malady that plagues the Jewish community, it is, "Too many Chasidim, no Indians." Indeed, the appalling number of self-appointed judges and arrogant critics who occupy the back row of seats of numerous synagogues attest to the incontestable accuracy of the above diagnosis. For too many are Chasidim who make and voice moral judgments about rabbis and sundry other characters, and too few are Indians, who are content to reserve their opinions.

Perhaps what is most distressing and deplorable about the situation is that the criticism expressed is usually unexplained and unjustified.

This renaissance not only en­livened the University's social life, but it also brought a new spirit to the campus. The fraternities and sororities, which had beendead for many years, now were once again in full swing. They were holding dances and parties and every social event was well attended.

The University Disciplinary Board, which had been dormant for many years, now was back in operation. It was made up of the University president, the dean, and the chief of police. Its purpose was to prevent any disorder on the campus and to punish any students who violated the rules.

Every aspect of Jewish life seemed to be injected with some sense of urgency and excitement. Jewish organizations were holding meetings and activities, and the students were more interested in Jewish affairs than ever before.

The "IF" grade that Jacoby Dief and Derer received for alleged cheating at the University of Colorado may remain as a permanent grade. The University Disciplinary Board did not find the students guilty due to lack of evidence. Miss Dief and Derer filed suit against the University for not giving her the "B" she claims she deserved. The University, however, is attempting to block the legal suit and have the court dismiss the case on the grounds that it does not fall within the court's jurisdiction. Miss Dief and Derer's lawyer is arguing that the defendant's life, liberty, and property rights were affected. The defense argues that the grade cannot be considered a violation of any of the University's imperious atti­tude toward its students.

Women at most colleges and universities are being granted more liberal social regulations. The University of Pennsylvania has abolished all women's hours and the University of Oregon did likewise for sophomores, juniors and seniors.

Jews at the University of Illinois have successfully harassed the administration into a change of procedure at that University. They demanded a change of bathroom tissue rollers and the University responded immediately. Phyllis Landau, the University's board chairman said, "We view the cur­rent controversy as an example of the University's imperious atti­tude toward its students."

As I See It

Keep On Dodging The Draft; Army Life No Bed Of Roses

By Gary Rosenblatt

I recently received a letter from a friend, Gene, who had attended college, but left after a year because he couldn't take it. He had joined the Army to escape the college routine and get away from it all. Now stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he described Army life in the letter printed below and I feel it may well be worthwhile to read it:

Dear Gary,

I hope you're enjoying YU. This Army life is a bit strange for me. I feel like letting off some steam, so here goes. First of all, we wake up here with loud bells every morning for mandatory routine which isn't really casual. (You try to figure that one out.) We then have a full program of special training courses which gets me down sometimes because of all the requirements here—some of these courses are really a waste of time.

Anyway, the camp food isn't too bad, but the chow lines are long; in the mess hall that most guys eat at other places on the base. Besides all this, when I finally get back to my barracks at night, exhausted from a long day, I can't even fall asleep. The walls are too thin, the guys make too much noise and the cots aren't the most comfortable.

Saturday nights most guys go into town to go to the movies. Lately, the camp has arranged Saturday night socials with the nearby woman's base of the WACs—we have to do this to keep us from going home.

What really amazes me is that the image of the Army is pretty good. Every time I tell people back home about my experiences, they are amazed. I've been lucky to have good friends in the service and I am glad to be able to take the routine and you're better off where you are. Write soon.

Sincerely,

Gene

Keep On Dodging The Draft; Army Life No Bed Of Roses
By Gary Schiff

To begin with, I posed the following specific questions, which could be challenged, agreed with, or ignored by the respondent:

1. Why does the Orthodox American Jew not move to Israel, although he is:
   a) Cognizant of the Halachic obligation to live in Israel;
   b) Sensitive to the religious, historical, and emotional attachments of the Jew to that land;
   c) Aware of the need for the preservation of the Jewish people from assimilation in the West and anti-Semitism in the East, which can be best affected by the presence in the national Jewish homeland;
   d) Feeling, possibly, a sense of justification of his religion (if such is necessary) in the commencement of the promised redemption of the Jewish people, and their not being eternally denied to worshippers for not accepting Christ.

2. What methods can be taken to encourage such aliyah?

In subsequent interviews and communications with these personalities, related issues were spoken of as well. Predictably, each respondent expresses his own distinct point of view. The four presented here are by no means the only means that one can use on the topic. Other opinions will be welcomed to give this most vital issue the depth and breadth of thought it deserves.

By way of introduction then, Dr. Carmilly answers from a socioeconomic viewpoint, giving the renewal of the unique Jewish perspective of history through education as a solution. Rabbi Heifetz emphasizes the ideological "impediments"—artificial and real—to Aliyah denying halachic non-observance as the true cause of the lack of religious Aliyah. Demurring, Rabbi Riskin contends that Aliyah is but one of several halachic areas neglected by American Orthodoxy.

In the first part of his essay (to be continued in a future issue), Rabbi Kirschblum presents the particular desirability and significance of American Orthodoxy.

Rabbi M. Kirschblum
Rabbi Mordechai Kirschblum is a member of the executive board of the Jewish Agency, and heads its Torah Education and Culture Department as well as the Israel Aliyah Center of the world Zionist Organization. A former president of the Mizrachi Organization of America, he was honored with a Doctor of Divinity degree by Yeshiva University in 1965.

Israel has always been faced with the problem of Aliyah. More than any country in the world, its growth and development has depended upon immigration. In the almost eighteen years since the creation of the State of Israel, the population has more than quadrupled from 600,000 to some 2,600,000 persons.

Settlement

For years, the main problem was finding homes to place over the heads of new immigrants and finding money to make this possible. These problems still exist, for Israel is still grappling with the problems of additional immigration from the lands of oppression and the even greater problem of integrating these immigrants. Ways thwarted (Continued on page five)
Yeshiva College

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Thursday, November 17, 1966

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Aliyah Poses Significant Problem To Modern Jew

Kirshblum . . .

(Continued from page four)

be found, and funds must be obtained, to settle the more than a quarter of a million immigrants who are expected to arrive in Israel within a five-year period.

There is still another problem: the matter of balancing Israel's population socially and culturally, economically and professionally. We need skilled people if we are to create the dwelling places and industries necessary to absorb the hundreds of thou­ sands who will come from all parts of Israel, and who lack the opportunity to acquire the skills and professions so necessary for their personal future as well as for the future of their families.

American Know-How

This is the role of American Aliyah. Israel needs our skills and talents. It needs our experience in democracy and free enterprise. It needs the imagination and initiative which is part and parcel of the free spirit, which is American life.

By 1970, Israel will need more than 120,000 pairs of skilled hands to fill important positions in industry. It is in the interest of Israel to have a substantial number of technicians and professionals to help build up a bulwark of democracy and humanity in the Near East.

Heifetz . . .

prepared to suffer the greatest privations and undergo the greatest sacrifice for the sake of our religious life: every individual, if put to an extreme test, would presumably emerge triumphant and unscathed, that is why we pray not to be brought to such a test, to save us the normal run-of-the-mill sacrifices of money, honor, and material comfort are endured as a matter of course by every religious Jew worthy of the name. Not only theoretical considerations, however, indicate that when it comes to the question of Aliyah, ideological rather than economic motives are involved. The facts of the case speak eloquently for themselves.

No Exhortation

It is quite evident that religious Jews are, on the whole, not enthusiastic about the thought of Aliyah and that their minds are not devoted to it. There exists no atmosphere of excited searching, planning, dreaming, and hoping.

On the contrary, one feels an attitude of indifference listed with a brown of dis­ approval. Every American Oltz has heard in one form or another from good religious Jews the querying exclamation: “Why go to Erets Yisrael when there is much you can accomplish here, both for your own spiritual growth and that of others?”

Things have come to such a state that more and more people have already lived in Erets Yisrael many years in complete contentment, he is sent tempting offers to return, on the ground that he is wasting his talents in Erets Yisrael. The spiritual lack of such an offer from religious Jews and rabbis in the States is as great as if he were to refuse to desecrate the Sabbath to further his career.

What precisely is the nature of this ideological restraint to Aliyah? Rabbi Kook, of course, has given us the answer. It is one of his short essays appearing in the collection of his writings called Orot. Living in Erets Yisrael, to meet religious Jews, and that includes even those already residing in the rest of the Torah.

It follows as a corollary that if adequate measures are not found or devised whereby the rest of the Torah is not scathed, and that is why we dare to demand that our physical and emotional life be displaced, that our true historical place be displaced. That is why we demand that the state in which we live today be placed in the place of the state where our ancestors lived.

Torah In Galut

Everyone has heard in one form or another the familiar, true, and irrelevant re­ frain, “Why come and help build a country where there is no Torah?” It is quite evident that religious Jews throughout the world feel that any place where there is no Torah is unworthy.

By 1970, Israel will need more than 120,000 pairs of skilled hands to fill important positions in industry. It is in the interest of Israel to have a substantial number of technicians and professionals to help build up a bulwark of democracy and humanity in the Near East.

Jewish Civil Law

The same is beginning to happen with Jewish law. We seem to be doing without it.

The same is beginning to happen with Jewish law. We seem to be doing without it.

Students Find Overflow Audience Watches Yeshiva Beat Stern Scholars

Lab Supervisor Always Helpful

(Continued from page three)

part of their free time in the lab. As the students continued to work on this immediate problem with the limited lab facilities, he did say that the labs are now filled to capacity.

It takes an unusual man to get the cooperation of college students that Joe Levvoine does. Likewise, it is unusual to be liked and respected so much that one considers in contact with and to the student’s needs before one’s own. As one pre-med major put it, “Joe’s kindness and willingness to lend a helping hand makes me feel like a little more bearable.”

Modern Orthodox Rebirth: Organizations In Vital Role

(Continued from page three)

compassed education, but literature as well. Magazines became the new repository of Orthodox Jewish Congreg­ nations of America. This organiza­ tion took under its wings the respons­ ibility of supervising Jewish books and community relations, to name only a few.

Even though this renaissance in orthodoxy has accomplished great feats, Mr. Kaufman believes that it still faces new problems and questions to be answered.

Mr. Kaufman emphasizes one aspect of the Yeshiva magnitude that served as a major unifying factor in this renaissance. This was the development of orthodox organizations. A primary organi­ zation, for example, was the Union of American Orthodox Congrega­ tions of America. This organiza­ tion took under its wings the respons­ ibility of supervising Jewish books and community relations, to name only a few.

Mr. Kaufman believes that this whole movement reviving orthodox religious Judaism has within it the potential of remedying these and other problems that face it.
Economics

The Vice-President of the International Maritime Union, Mr. Rick Miller, addressed Commissioner Desser's Labor Relations class Oct. 31. His topic was "The Cause of the Strike." Mr. Miller stated that the biggest problem in contract negotiations is lack of communication among the unions. He emphasized that a dialogue must be achieved in which each party understands exactly what is being said.

An interesting problem is the lack of trust. This originates from management's repeated argument that extra benefits for labor will put the company involved out of business. Mr. Miller provided an example of companies that make their records public, so that unions will know what their demands are, and why.

Classics

The first meeting of the current year of Etta Sigma Phi, the Classics Honor Society of Yeshiva College, was called to order on Tuesday evening, October 18, 1966, by its officers, Harold Bell. The meeting was held in room 313, the Latin classroom of the Society's advisor, Dr. Louis Feldman. Dr. Feldman represented the Classics Department of Yeshiva College.

The purpose of the meeting was the induction of four new members to the society: Amedr Angel, Marc Angel, Roger Harwitz, and Lee Krier, all of whom met the requirements of "P" or better in nine credits of classical languages at Yeshiva College, or the equivalent. Each new member presented an initiation project. They were introduced by Mr. Bell in the order of the alphabet, as given to the Greeks by the Hebrews. Mr. Ungar translated several passages of the "Tragedy of the Fates" from the Hebrew into Latin. Then, Mr. Angel presented a Latin crossword puzzle. Mr. Harwitz translated a section of a meeting and singing and talking.

At this point, Pythagoras (president), Bell, who prior to the start of the meeting was the only member of the Society, resigned as "Pythagoras" (vice-president), "Grammaticus," and "Chrysophylax" (treasurer), who are all held by classical custom of drawing lots (also commemorative of the ancient Jewish holiday of lots, Purim) the following new officers were chosen: Mr. Krieger, "Pythagoras." Mr. Angel, "Grammaticus," Mr. Harwitz, "Chrysophylax." Mr. Ungar was designated as a member. Contributing to the joy of the occasion was the realization that the Society's membership had increased 400%, a growth rate which was termed "admirable and impressive." On this cheerful note, the meeting was adjourned.

Pre-med

The pre-med society's second meeting, attended by over thirty-five students, was highlighted by the showing of films. The first film shown was "Multiple Wounds — Report of a Battle Casualty," told the story of an American GI in wartime Italy who stepped on a land mine, and the subsequent amputation of his leg. The film showed the grafting of skin and the amputation of the artery rehabilitation program for blind soldiers. During the showing of the amputation, a pre-med student collapsed. The film was stopped and medical care summoned. After a fast recovery the film was resumed.

Upon conclusion of the first meeting, the second, on skin grafting, was shown. The society plans to show two more films this term, and more students are expected to attend.

French Club

Helping to clear up the many definitions banded about concerning Sarra's philosophy, Dr. Ernest Simon, head of the French Department, addressed Le Circle France on the extremities of Sarra, Oct. 31.

Dr. Simon expressed the basic French social work offers career opportunities Dr. Morton Teichler, Dean of the Wurzweil School of Social Work, spoke on "Opportunities in the Fields of Community and Case Types of Social Work" in Furst Hall, November 10.

Career opportunities in the area of sociology were explained in depth. Specialists such as case workers, social scientists, and researchers were rigidly defined. These people play important roles in modern social work and require extensive training. Competition for admission to accredited graduate schools has become keener in recent years and good undergraduate records are a necessity. Graduate students should have a thoroughly clean room hours to enable them to get maximum training in the field.

Dr. Teichler noted in his lecture that a college in social work has always been popular among Jews because of the basic ideas of tzedakah and gemilas chesed in Jewish thought. The Wurzweil School, he added, has always been close to the Jewish community.

Letters To The Editor

Debaters Ask Federal Money

(Continued from page one)

Football intramurals were canceled because the unwillingness of advocates of "Shiner cutting" to reschedule the game to 12:15 (after Shabbat end). Incidentally, any action taken by the Student Council, regardless of the magnitude of plurality, is considered the action of the entire Council — not just a "few" members. Now, Mr. Weiss, is this so "nonsensical"?

Murray Jacobson President, YCSC Library

To the Editor:

I have just left the Mendel Gottesman Library. My experience there has prompted me to write this letter. At one table eight boys were holding a chametz session in Talmud. I agree that the study of the Talmud is essential to a good Jewish education, and I appreciate the fact that Talmud is the main course of study in RIETS, but I feel that chametz study should be reserved for the bet hamedrash or some similar place. The library should be, and always used to be, a place for quiet study.

As a student in EMIC, I find it difficult to study these scenes so that those around us can disturb us. It is for this administration to stop this from happening. I find it difficult to study these subjects when those around us are disturbing. It is for this administration to stop these students from violating the rules of the library. It is also up to the staff of librarians to enforce the code of silence. Hopefully, such action will cause the student body, as a whole, to respect the library rules and, in this way, the Gottesman Library will be restored to the type of place it was meant to be.

Richard M. Sternscher, '69

Who's Whose

Engaged:

Shalom Fass '65
Sahhomith Gerhonsky
Norman Kilsh '63
Helen Landgarten
Jerry Schenker '64
Barbara Benshoff
Michael Stein '68
Jill Robbin

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THE COMMENTATOR
Thursday, November 17, 1966

MENTS

Debtors Ask Federal Money

(Continued from page one)

The negative objected that, by the Eichmann trial of 1961 and numerous other decisions, federal aid is clearly a violation of the separation principle. To this, the affirmative admitted that federal aid is in fact prohibited — provided that it is direct and aids the religious curriculum.

The affirmative further contended that a multiplicity of private schools will segregate one group of children from another and that this is not a real concern in other matters as well. The affirmative, however, pointed out that "at the same time that you express such a vital concern for the maintenance of cultural pluralism, you deny minority religious groups the right to be treated as equals, and thereby deny that very principle."

Congratulations to my colleagues Aaron Avigard Corpus on his starting to publish his chavurah on publication?

Former classmate at Knesseth Israel in Slobodka, Moshe Aron Regner.

Who's Whose

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Adele Institutes of Driver Education, Inc.
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Eidenbaum Leads Juniors To Victory; Seniors Beat Handicapped Semicha

By Kenneth Keslow

The excitement and close competition that will typify this year's intramural basketball program was exhibited in the first two games of the season. The contests were the leading contenders for first place: Seniors, Juniors, Sophs, and Freshmen. The Sophs won the first game by playing without Marty Shatzkes and Hillel Weiner. Suprisingly, they led in the opening minutes, but the shooting of Pachter and Savitsky put the Seniors ahead at the half, 29-19.

In the second quarter, the Sophs scored 14 points to equal the display of shooting (16 points) by Moishe Bernstein. In the final period, Savitsky (17 points) overtook the scoring for the Seniors, and Jacobson (17 points) for the Semicha team.

It was in this final quarter that the Semicha squad was kept short to three points, but the back hands of Haller and Goldstein insured the 50-43 victory for the Seniors.

Weak Rebounding A Problem; Hoopsters Remain Optimistic

By Eben Katz

(Continued from page eight) best freshman to come to Yeshiva in a long time.

David and Irwin are both returning lettermen. Davy, '510', is an excellent defensive man and certainly augments the squad's goal of speed. Irwin has shown much improvement over last year in shooting and defense. He is the fastest man on the team.

Net: Much can be said about Sam Stern that is not already known by every follower of the Mites. Saracek will settle for no less than "thirty or forty points a game from Sam.""}

Frontcourt

The two-man frontcourt will be chosen from Harry Shatzkes, Mike Kom, Harry Udler, Etrom, Zaref, or Artzi Wein. Henry, a returning letterman, would have started if not for his injury. Mike Kom, a veteran member, will start along with either Harry or Artzi. Both are first-year men, Harry is a big 6'4" but needs much practice. The

Urban Corps Needs Assistance In Programs Throughout City

Deputy Mayor-City Administrator Timothy W. Costello has announced an expansion of volunteer participation by both the New York City Urban Corps Student Internship program.

Speaking before a group of college editors, Dr. Costello said there is an urgent need for students to work on programs throughout the city, especially those concerned with community development and social action.

He noted that many agencies such as Hospitals, Mental Health, Head Start, and Goldfarb's sought motivated students to work on challenging projects.

Dr. Costello said students in need of the earnings from part-time employment may obtain stipends for participation in the Urban Corps through their college's Work-Study program.

However, he emphasized that the City does not want to exclude interested young people from re-enacting assignments simply because they are financially able to donate their time and skills. He invited college and university students to participate in the program for up to fifteen hours a week on an unpaid, volunteer basis.

Dr. Costello said students could obtain applications for the Urban Corps, for unpaid of compensated positions, through their college's Work-Study coordinator.

Avrech Says Mighty Mites Can Spread Torah's Message

(Continued from page eight) overcome, there is no reason that intercollegiate sports should have to run at a great financial deficit. He said that "if there were greater turnouts at games, it would not be so difficult for the Athletic Association to raise money every year." It was beyond his comprehension that a school as small as Yeshiva should have so little school spirit.

One of Rabbi Avrech's most notable achievements in Yeshiva sports was the formation of the highly successful Metropolitan Jewish High School League. The MJHSL, however, has been a source of constant frustration in Rabbi Avrech's attempts to strengthen Yeshiva College basketball. He feels that "a concerted effort should be made by the high schools to convince the members of the MJHSL to come to Yeshiva.

"Recruitment of basketball players is a great problem. We have them in our back yard and are not reaping the harvest. Playing for YU means representing the Jewish community. It is the only college remains in the world that is known as a 'Jewish Team.' Wherever YU's members are playing, Judaism is on display. This could be a method of spreading the Torah message throughout the Jewish community."
**Cagers Look Past Brooklyn And Find Tough Schedule, But The Team Anticipates Successful Season Opener**

**Mites To Open With Brooklyn**

By Sheldon Schor

December 3, 1985, is an important day for the Yeshiva Midge-Mites. For one thing, it is the season opener - a season which becomes increasingly interesting with each passing week. Another equally significant reason for the importance of that day is that it is the beginning of Yeshiva against its perennial rival, Brooklyn College. For many years, the matchups of Yeshiva and Brooklyn have been, one of the highlights of the basketball season. Thus, the Yeshiva-Minda match-up is not only a battle between two great teams, but also an important test of the ability of both teams to handle the pressure of a key game.

"I honestly believe," contends team captain Sam Stern, "that the outcome will be determined by which team is better prepared for the game. We'll win if we can hit those boards and pull rebounds. I'll tell you this, you won't be able to defeat us in this game, but we'll expect a tough battle all the way." Arch-Rival

The fact that Brooklyn is an arch-rival is by no means surprising. Brooklyn College is composed of a large percentage of Jewish students, many of whom are personal friends of YU students. Subsequently, a friendly but intense rivalry has resulted. Significantly, the Brooklyn game has always been included in the Yeshiva season. Another interesting feature of this rivalry is that neither team has dominated competition over the years. Each game has been a close and thrilling contest.

Yeshiva wants to win this game badly for two reasons. First, it is always a thrill to beat Brooklyn College. Second, since these two teams are of fairly equal strength, it is necessary to win to have any effect on the final standings of the Kasnercoffur Conference.

**On The Sidelines**

The Alchemist

Intramurals at Yeshiva College and the number of students who participate in them is an inverse proportion. As the student population increases, the intramural program decreases. This should not be so. It is obvious that a growth in the student body demands an enlargement in intramurals in order to sufficiently accommodate the wishes of Yeshiva men.

The program of intramurals has been discussed many times; it is not a problem to do so again. Suffice it to say that the demand of the students for a well-integrated program attests to the need of such a program.

The existing situation is in direct contrast to any functional criteria that can be set up to insure a successful program. Weather permitting, and with some difficulty, ten students will assemble at George Washington High School to play intramural basketball. With the advent of winter sports, it is not to be expected. Secondly, intramurals are limited to one night a week, with basketball being the only sport offered. An acceptable program would consist of intramurals twice a week. Volleyball should once again be included, as it affords the participation of eighteen players at a time.

To the reader of the column the above described situation is obvious. Unfortunately, the solution is not presently obtainable and other means of improving intramurals are required. I do not believe that any fault lies with the Athletic Commissioner, Chairman of intramurals are not given due consideration. At the beginning of the year, facilities are allotted to all teams. Intramurals should not be relegated to accepting any left-over time. The Athletic Commission Chairman has tried to alleviate the situation by instituting intramural football. This provided diversification for the various teams. Problems arose because of conflicts in the scheduling of games. Instead of trying to reach a compromise, the Yeshiva Council takes up the issues and reinstates intramural football.

There still remain various means by which to enhance the intramural program. There would be added incentive to participate if trophies were given at the Athletic Dinner. Members of the class basketball team that finished first. And an intramural all-star team should play the varsity sometime in the spring. This would be a colorful game, the "rays" versus the Blue and White. Another idea was expressed by Doc Hurwitz. He is optimistic about "Intramural Day" to be held in the spring. There would be individual competition in a number of events, including track and field, bowling, cross-country, and ping pong. If possible, softball and volleyball games would also be included. These innovations would hopefully serve to stimulate interest in intramurals and eventually expand the program into an integral part of Yeshiva sports.