



Yearbooks and Newsletters

11-1972

The Independent Vol. II - No. I

Touro College

Follow this and additional works at: https://touro scholar.touro.edu/archives_books



Part of the [Bilingual, Multilingual, and Multicultural Education Commons](#), [Higher Education Commons](#), [International and Comparative Education Commons](#), and the [Political Science Commons](#)

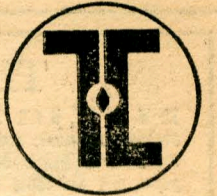
Recommended Citation

Touro College. (1972). The Independent Vol. II - No. I. Retrieved from https://touro scholar.touro.edu/archives_books/49

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by Touro Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in Yearbooks and Newsletters by an authorized administrator of Touro Scholar. For more information, please contact touro.scholar@touro.edu.

QUALITAS
NON
QUANTITAS

The Independent



VOL. II — NO. 1

TOURO COLLEGE

NOV.-DEC. 1972

Approval For Law School Anticipated; Rostow Advising Trustees In Planning

By BENJAMIN STRAUSS

The Trustees of Touro College have submitted a formal document for the approval of the educational authorities of the State of New York, requesting a charter for a school of law. It is proposed that the first class of the law school will be enrolled in the fall of 1973.

Professor Eugene V. Rostow is acting as advisor to the Trustees in their planning and preparations. Professor Rostow presently, a Sterling Professor of Law and Public Affairs at Yale University, was Dean of the Yale Law School between 1955 and 1965 and served as Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs during the Johnson Administration.

The goal of the Trustees is to establish a small law school of the highest intellectual quality, offering both undergraduate programs and a graduate program limited to students intending to become teachers of law. At present, they envisage a law school which will accept no more than fifty students in each entering class, and no more than ten graduate students per year. Its faculty will be comprised of ten to twelve full-time professors in the first year, rising to a final complement of eighteen to twenty. The school may be able to use the magnificent library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York to supplement its own working library. The curriculum will draw on the Touro College faculty and on the faculties of other universities in New York for part-time collaborators in philosophy, history and the social sciences.

The Trustees of Touro College approach the problem of establishing a law school with the conviction that the special charge



Prof. Eugene V. Rostow

of educational institutions is that of transmitting fundamental thought, shaped by the philosophical tradition of reason and decency we have inherited from the Greeks and the Jews of the ancient world. "We are building an institution which, we hope, will earn its place in the transnational fraternity of scholarship, rooted in the history of universities since the Renaissance," wrote Professor Rostow, in his introductory statement on the law school.

The curriculum will be rigorous, intellectual, and jurisprudential in orientation. The law school's first educational principle is that the most theoretical training for lawyers and legal scholars is the most practical. "Only such training," wrote Professor Rostow, "in the experience of law, can prepare lawyers and scholars capable of mastery at the highest levels of professional leadership and committed exemplars of 'faith in reason'."

(Continued on Page 4)

Flatbush Students To Enter Newly Developed Program

By STEVEN PRETSFELDER

To the average high school student, the senior year, or certainly the latter part of it, is nothing more than an exercise in futility. As an alternative, Touro has offered an early admissions program to qualified upper classmen.

Beginning with the second semester of this academic year, a new program will be introduced in conjunction with the Yeshiva of Flatbush. The program enables qualified upper seniors in Flatbush to combine the second semester of their senior year with their Freshman year at Touro. They will be enrolled as full time students and will receive regular college credit for all courses taken.

Three credits will be given for approved Judaic courses taken at the Yeshiva of Flatbush. During the afternoon, students will take regular Freshman courses at

Touro. They are required to take the Humanities Course and a maximum of nine and a minimum of six other credits. Hebrew subjects inclusive.

After the completion of the spring semester, should the administrations of both institutions approve, the student will receive a high school diploma plus a maximum of fifteen college credits. The students may then continue in Touro as an upper freshman at regular tuition fee or, if he so desires, transfer to the college of his choice.

The Director of Student Affairs at Touro, Mr. Mordecai Fogel, has expressed hope that in the future, other institutions will participate in this program. It is certain that this educational opportunity will benefit the serious student by enabling him to get a head start on his college career.

Enrollment of Second Class Enhances Touro's Development

People involved with Touro, and those closely watching its growth and development, predicted that the 1972-73 academic period, Touro College's second year, will find it expanding in various fields of academia. Little did they know or realize that Touro's second year would prove to be all they anticipated and more.

To date, Touro has expanded in all possible ways: The student body has been enhanced by the addition of 45 incoming freshmen. Students now attend Touro from 9 different states and Canada. A Kollel of 12 dedicated young men has been developed at Touro, and serves to strengthen its Judaic and Hebraic foundations. The Paramedical program at Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center has opened and now numbers 22 students under the guidance of Rabbi S. Twersky.

Touro's faculty has been enlarged and now consists of outstanding scholars offering graduate level courses leading to bachelor of arts or bachelor of science degrees in 16 fields in the humanities, sciences and social sciences. The expanded faculty includes: Dr. A. Baumgarten, Dr. C. Haft, Dr. I. Kerstein, Dr. A. Marrin, V. Pasternak, Dr. R. Switzer, Rabbi D. Weiss, and Dr. F. Heuman in the humanities; Dr. H. Faier, Dr. D. Lapin and Dr. J. Prince in the sciences; Dr. E. Dworetzky, Dr. G. E. Gruen, Dr. N. Reich, and Dr. J. Levi in the social sciences. Dr. B. Lander, Touro's esteemed president, is now a member of its faculty as well, and teaches a course in Sociology.

Touro's influx of new students

and faculty forced an enlargement of the administration as well. Touro, therefore, recruited the services of Mrs. Peggy Rice, Director of College Relations, Barbara Licht, administrative assistant, and Morty Fogel, the Dean of Student Affairs.

The library was enlarged, as well, and now includes a sizable collection of 25,000 volumes. Its staff now includes the Director, Mr. M. Celnik, and two assistant librarians.

Student services are now provided in all areas of student concern and interest. A gym has been acquired; Hillel and Yavneh chapters have been established; vending machines of all sorts have been installed; a daily minyan has been instituted.

The curriculum has been revamped and now includes ten courses in the humanities, six courses in the sciences, five courses in the social sciences as well as complete Judaic studies and growing business departments. A two year, 24 credit sequence in the humanities has been fully developed and integrated into a week-by-week survey of the Ancient, Renaissance, Medieval and Modern periods.

Students now attending Touro College are indeed assured of a well-rounded and comprehensive education. They can now study in an environment conducive to teaching and learning, and can share their academic experiences with any one of a number of esteemed, acknowledged and competent scholars. With these numerous additions and enhancements, Touro anticipates another fruitful year.

Hope For Syrian Jewry Cited; Activists Defy Government

By JOSEPH HADDAD

The plight of Syria's 4500 Jews remains a tragic one. This small community of Jews is still denied many fundamental human rights. Economic discrimination regarding employment, restriction of mobility within the country, and a total ban on travel abroad are just some examples of the persecution which these Jews must endure.

In the past, the reaction of Syrian Jewry to its condition has been one of silence because of the reprisals which the Syrian authorities might inflict upon them as the scapegoats of Arab frustration. Yet recently, we have witnessed a miraculously renaissance of Jewish "resistance." In August, the Syrian po-

lice informed five leading members of the Syrian Jewish Committee that they were to appear for a television program which was to be aired to domestic and foreign viewers as proof of the Syrian Government's evenhanded policy toward its citizenry.

The next morning a group of young Jewish girls stormed the party headquarters in the community declaring they would not permit their leaders to be filmed for such purposes. Upon the intervention of the police, the entire community assembled and declared they would fight if the police attempted to take their leaders. Furthermore, if sanctions were initiated against any

of them, a huge demonstration would be called opposite police headquarters. To the best of my knowledge no sanctions were taken. In addition, the Syrian Government released some 21 prisoners who had been falsely charged with attempting to flee the country.

It would seem, from the above sequence of events, that the Syrian Government is somewhat sensitive to the concern of public opinion and the inquiries of other nations. This incident represents a small flicker of hope amidst the ashes of despair of Syrian Jewry. If the Jews of Syria can cry out and be heard, do we dare sit idly by and remain silent?

THE INDEPENDENT

30 W. 44 St., N.Y.C. 10036, 986-2140. Touro College's official student journal of news, analysis, comment, and review. All unsigned editorials represent the collective views of the Editorial Board. Other articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the newspaper, but are those of the individual writer.

Governing Board

NORMAN HOROWITZ
Editor-in-Chief

BENJAMIN STRAUSS
Managing Editor
JOSEPH HADDAD
News Editor
YITZCHOK GOLDSON
Layout Editor

ELON ZAPINSKY
Copy Editor
JERRY MENKIN
Business Manager
SHMUEL WINZELBERG
Typing Editor

STAFF

Assistants to the Editor-in-Chief: Eli Epstein, Jay Safier, Charles Edelsberg. News: Steven Pretsfelder, Harvey Fialkoff, Joel Kaplan, Rieven Cohen, Mark Kolber, Copy: Alan Schnall, Steven Berezow. Business: Jay Buchsbaum.

Editorials:

DIRECTIONS

An unsettling characteristic of modern civilization is the secondary status to which religion has been relegated. The successes of scientific endeavor, which exalt the unlimited sufficiency of the human mind, as well as man's increasing occupation with the attainment of materialistic comfort, all too often conspire to lessen the impact of religion on the daily life of modern man. Moreover, as dedicated Jews, the entire question of integrating our religious heritage into a patently secular society burns with immediate relevancy.

Touro College must inevitably confront the outstanding issues toward which its Jewish character point. Too many reject their Jewishness; too many misunderstand Jewish beliefs and values; too many of our own brethren maintain an unjust hostility toward Jewish causes to permit a blithe uninvolvedness with the problems besetting Judaism in the modern world. Touro must decide what position it shall assume in relation to these problems.

Broadly speaking, the possibilities from which Touro may choose appear clearly-cut. Touro may decide to create an environment especially contoured to the needs of the devout; to open its doors as a sanctuary wherein the orthodox may gain a college education free from the contamination of secularism and skepticism which blight the outside world. On the other hand, Touro may strive to win for itself a reputation of openly and forthrightly confronting the uncertainties which the dominating creeds of secularism and skepticism inevitably generate. It may wish to present itself as a forum for the ventilation and appraisal of whatever ideas and concepts its students care to discuss; as a thrashing-ground for the dissection and evaluation of the concepts of Judaism together with the traditions of Western civilization. Finally, it may hope to foster in its students an increase in intellectual growth sacrificing neither its academic standards and integrity nor its dedication to its Jewish heritage.

It is our belief that the only path which Touro should and must follow, both as to its viability and basis of principle, is that of the second choice. Firstly, should we insist, even if implicitly, that only those students who are totally, unequivocally, and unhesitatingly devoted to the precepts of Orthodox Judaism are fit to enter Touro, we would so drastically limit the number of perspective students as to effectively seal the doom of the college. But of greater importance, and of much weightier decisiveness in our rejection of the limitation of Touro to an elite of the devout, are the promptings of our definition of the functions of a college and of the manifest duty of those sincerely dedicated to Judaism in the modern world.

In our view, a college is more than a repository of knowledge or a sequence of course schedules. First and foremost, a college is a marketplace of ideas designed to stimulate the intellect of those entering it and provide those leaving it with a bartering fund of insights, observations, theories, and thoughts. The prerequisite for such an interchange of ideas is a commitment to intellectual honesty and a gameness to seriously ponder the merits and limitations of rival values and beliefs. An exposure to differing attitudes should not be equated with the abandonment of cherished beliefs; it is not the purpose of a college to indoctrinate but to present varying intellectual traditions and systems of belief under the guiding aegis and the tempering judgment of those superior to us in knowledge and understanding. Moreover, our very dedication to Judaism demands a broadening of horizons to encompass varying attitudes and beliefs.

A major shortcoming of Judaism today is the fragmentation and the diffusion of its intellectual energies. Another fortress, in which yet another segment of Judaism immures itself in splendid isolation and refuses to confront the questions of the modern age with its beliefs, would simply constitute an outrageous dereliction of duty to the Jewish faith. What is direly needed, and what Touro can provide if it so chooses, is a Jewish intellectual emporium combining a high standard of intellectual competence with the free circulation and programmed discussion of the conflicting ideas and multi-faceted problems confronting modern Jewish youth. Hopefully we would attract students from all walks of Jewish life to whom an eagerness to confront and explore their Jewish identities would be met on the part

of Touro with a commitment of open confrontation and free exploration.

We must understand, that nothing but disaster faces one who looks in vain for certainties behind an absence of motion and deed. Only a dynamic activism embracing a wide-ranging spectrum of students and a miscellany of attitudes toward religion and life will ensure for Touro the success for which we so diligently strive.

Why Always Critical?

A common misconception among students is that the role of the Editorial is to criticize the Administration in one way or another. It may be argued, however, that this notion is based on the genuine desire to seek corrective change through student renunciation of official policies.

The independent appreciates its responsibility to acknowledge equally the cooperation and assistance of Touro's administration in certain matters of student concern. In areas such as Hebraic Studies and the marking system, student suggestions for reform were heard and appropriate measures were taken.

This year, Touro has instituted a system of integration of Jewish and secular studies, a program which Touro students had vehemently insisted upon. Except for the study of Talmud, which is still relegated to the morning hours, Hebraic and secular courses are now offered side by side throughout the day. Touro's marking system has been altered from an Honors, Pass and No Credit system to a regular letter grading system. However, a No Credit grade will still be given to students for failure in a course.

Attention has been given, as of late, to students' plans for spending next year in Israel. Mr. Morty Fogel, Director of Student Affairs here at Touro, has conducted a survey to see which courses the interested students would like to take during their year of study in the Holy Land.

The administration's encouragement of inter-collegiate student activities is also indeed praiseworthy. The students are now engaged in the formation of many inter-collegiate groups including wrestling and karate teams as well as a debating society.

There remains, of course, much to be done in terms of refinement and improvement. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to take note of the cooperative spirit which has been the stimulus for progressive reform.

**Organizations Aiding Jewry Reassessed
Al Tidom President Interviewed**

By HARVEY FIALKOFF

Boris sat disconsolately at the kitchen table wondering how he would secure money to feed his family that night. Three weeks ago, he and his family had applied for visas to emigrate to Israel. Twenty days ago, he was fired from his job...

Of all the organizations which help Soviet Jewry, only one provides a hopeful but unemployed Russian emigrant money for living expenses while awaiting a visa.

Now that the visa tax has been unofficially abolished, Jews tend to become complacent, and reconcile themselves that further assistance is superfluous. **The Independent**, therefore, interviewed Rabbi Harry Bronstein, the founder and president of **Al Tidom**, to assert the need for just such an organization.

Rabbi Bronstein felt that to achieve a thorough understanding of the organization, a knowledge of its history was imperative. He therefore began by telling how his involvement in Soviet Jewry came about.

In 1958, at the request of Rabbi Eliezer Silver ZT"L, then titular head of the Agudath Israel of America, Rabbi Bronstein travelled to Poland to perform ritual circumcision on the adult Jewish males who emigrated to Poland from Russia as repatriates. During his four week stay, Rabbi Bronstein circumcised several hundred Jews and trained three *mohelim* (a mohel is one who performs ritual circumcision) from among the repatriates.

Six months later, Rabbi Bronstein flew to Russia at the request of the late chief Rabbi of Moscow, Rabbi Levin ZT"L, who confided in him that because of an acute shortage of *mohelim* (only one in Moscow) a serious



Rabbi Harry Bronstein

problem concerning ritual circumcision existed in the USSR. He asked Rabbi Bronstein to teach clandestinely to the 18 students of the yeshiva a course in ritual circumcision; Rabbi Bronstein complied.

After his first visit to Russia, Rabbi Bronstein realized that Soviet Jews suffered from other serious problems. Wherever he travelled Russian Jews entreated

Letter to the Editor:

A Hint For The Frustrated Student

Coming to a school that is new, small and without organized activities, the Touro student is faced with various disadvantages. He is very limited in his choice of the activity that best suits and satisfies his tastes. In addition, the student is further frustrated by the closed community that prevails at Touro.

There is, however, another side to the coin. The Touro student is given the rare opportunity to create, guide and personally influence whatever project captures his interest. Many of Touro's policies and reforms are just in their formative stage, and students truly can't afford to sit back and allow changes affecting their future to be made without any involvement or comment on their part.

The purpose of this letter is not the usual denunciation of apathy. T.C. students must be enlightened to the opportunities which the recent formation of project committees offer. Touro students should realize that now that the Student Council has finally seen the fruition of their plans, the individual has the opportunity to serve in the capacity of his choice; an opportunity denied to other students in other colleges. Students should understand that at Touro, if they themselves do not take the initiative, **nothing** will be done.

President, S. G. O.
Eli Epstein,

him "*schwaig nit*" (dare not be still) from whence the name **Al Tidom**. Furthermore they pleaded for "spiritual life" and asked Rabbi Bronstein to send them educational and religious materials.

On later visits to the USSR, Rabbi Bronstein brought with him many materials and interested other people who would be visiting the USSR to act as emissaries to bring educational and religious paraphernalia into Russia. And so **Al Tidom** developed into a covert and functional organization.

Rabbi Bronstein's ensuing visits to the Soviet Union (he visited the USSR nine times before he was arrested by the KGB. He was subsequently released as a persona non grata, and allowed to leave Russia only because he had become critically ill in prison) allowed him to contact Soviet Jewish youth living in the large Russian cities. With his help, these activists organized underground units to study various religious performances, such as learning how to kosher a chicken, and also to study Hebrew, Jewish History and current events in Israel.

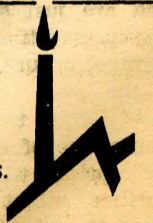
Rabbi Bronstein then outlined
(Continued on Page 3)

**THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
Programs for American Students 1973-74**

- **B.A., B.Sc. PROGRAM**—for high school graduates.
- **ONE YEAR PROGRAM**—for college sophomores and juniors.
- **REGULAR STUDIES**—for college transfer students toward B.A. and B.Sc. degrees.
- **GRADUATE STUDIES**—Master's and Doctoral programs.
- **SUMMER COURSES**—given in English.

For applications and information:
OFFICE OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS / AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
11 EAST 69 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 / 212 - 988-8400

Name _____
Address _____



Election Hindsight: Nov. 7th and Israel

By ELON ZAPINSKY

The President's great contribution to America has not been in domestic policy but rather in foreign affairs. Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on these matters, has guided us towards a new peaceful internationalism with a special effort to establish a détente with China and Russia. It is precisely this new American image which might seriously affect the primary concern of the American Jew: Israel.

During the coming four years, Israel might face hard times for a number of reasons: The Arabs no longer threaten Israel publicly with talk of driving the Israelis into the sea. Their new hope is that American oil interests will pressure the American government into forcing Israel to relinquish Arab lands.

With the recent ouster of Russia from Egypt, European countries may persuade the United States to abandon Israel, for there is no longer any fear that Arab oil will fall under Communist domination. This situation would lead to a friendlier atmosphere between European countries and the United States, and there would be a hope to negotiate for lower oil prices, if not a reopening of the Suez Canal itself.

A reduction of the United States Sixth Fleet would be extremely detrimental to Israel. An American task force in the Mediterranean smaller than that of Russia would not readily commit itself to any trouble spots — certainly not the explosive Middle East. Thus, the USSR would be able to dominate any country which would be unable to protect itself.

Lastly, Israel might be asked to make certain concessions not beneficial to her own welfare so that Mr. Nixon's dream of world peace could come to fruition. The United States must be convinced that Israel's stand is

correct and is the only one which will lead towards a true peace. Israel must care for her own interests and alert world Jewry of anything which might be detrimental, such as an imposed settlement.

That America's foothold in the Middle East would diminish if Israel were not a strong ally is proved by the following incident: In Sept., 1970, Russia masterminded an attack on Jordan by Syria with the objective of de-throning King Hussein and establishing a pro-Soviet regime. The United States asked Israel what measures it was capable of taking if Hussein could not halt the invasion. With an American pledge to protect her against a Soviet retaliation, Israel replied that it would be prepared to take any steps necessary to save Jordan's present regime. To prove that the United States would not allow any Soviet counteraction, President Nixon mobilized one of the European divisions and redeployed the Sixth Fleet toward the eastern Mediterranean. This strong show of force by the United States and Israel was able to terminate any Syrian plans in Jordan, and America was able to rely on Israel as a true Middle Eastern ally.

Israel must have continued American support and not an "even-handed" policy from our government. As a trusted ally, Israel must be able to negotiate on its own, free from outside interference, for a lasting peace.

Now that the election is over, there can be no more "new Nixons"—these are his last four years in an elected office. His stands on issues are now his true position. He is now attempting to make history; striving to reach his ultimate dream of world unity. Jews can only hope that Mr. Nixon's aims and aspirations will not be at the expense of Israel.

Faculty Profile:

Freshman Humanities Dept.

By ALAN SCHNALL

This is the third in a series of interviews with the faculty and administration of Touro College. The following interview, conducted by Alan Schnall, is with Dr. Berlow and Dr. Baumgarten of the Freshman Humanities Department.

Dr. Berlow received her B.A. from Cornell University in 1955, then entered Columbia University as a graduate student. She earned her M.A. from C.C.N.Y. in 1967, and her Ph. D. from C.U.N.Y. in 1971.

Dr. Baumgarten, after graduating Ramaz in 1959, continued his education at Columbia University, from which he received both his M.A. in 1965, and his Ph.D. in Ancient History in 1972.

Independent: When did the administration of Touro College approach you to join the faculty?

Dr. Berlow: I first heard of Touro College through Dr. Howard Adelson, Chairman of Touro's History department, in mid-1971, after which I became extremely interested in the Touro ideal.

Dr. Baumgar: In early 1972, Dr. Mark Steiner, professor of Logic here at Touro, and a long-time friend, suggested that I meet with the administration, as they were looking for someone in my field.

Independent: What were the motivating factors which led you to accept the offer to teach at Touro?

Dr. Berlow: I was very interested in the school and its philosophy that the Jewish tradition must be carried on. I come from a non-religious background, and I found that it was very sterile, and required more tradition to be meaningful.

Dr. Baumgar: I was given the opportunity to teach a course which is very similar to a Great Books course I took at Columbia, and which I have always wanted to teach.

Independent: Didn't you have any misgivings about joining

such a new and unestablished institution?

Dr. Berlow: I had no fears that Touro would close down, although I wasn't sure how secure my own position would be in the development of Touro. I felt that teaching at Touro would be an exciting challenge.

Dr. Baumgar: The goal of Touro to become an exceptionally high-quality liberal arts college made me feel quite honored to be a part of this institution.

Independent: What is the structure of the Humanities Core, and what is its purpose?

Dr. Berlow: The Core is a four semester requirement dealing with the history, literature, and philosophy of the Western world. The Core has been altered since last year, when each of these topics was dealt with as a separate subject.

Dr. Baumgar: The Core is an integrated approach to Western tradition. The great literary and philosophical works of the ancient, medieval, renaissance, and modern periods are read in the four semesters, while simultaneously the political, economic, and social history of each period is studied. The purpose of the Core is to mold Touro students into educated gentlemen.

Independent: Do you feel that the Humanities requirement is a sufficient substitute for a basic English course, which is not even offered at Touro?

Dr. Baumgar: I think that the Core was intended to be a substitute for a basic English course, but nevertheless is insufficient. I think the original idea was to avoid the old stigma

of English composition, but that is exactly what is needed.

* * *

The Humanities Core plays an important role in our understanding of contemporary civilization. Though the demands of the Core on the students are great, the Core is one of the most enjoyable courses offered at Touro. It is hoped that Dr. Berlow and Dr. Baumgarten will enjoy long and successful futures at Touro.

Al Tidom...

(Continued from Page 2)

Al Tidom's present activities. He felt that they can be classified into three distinct branches:

1) Emissaries (shlichim)—Young Jewish men and women travel to Russia to aid Soviet Jewish youth in organizing groups to study Jewish religion, culture, history and language. The emissaries bring with them various religious articles, educational microfilms and microfilms which depict various religious procedures. They return to the United States with names of Russian activists and news of Russian affairs.

2) Packages — Al Tidom ships packages—the "lifeline of Soviet Jewry" to Russia. Packages usually containing saleable clothing and material worth approximately \$250, are sent to the families of arrested Jews and to the Jews who apply for visas. Because any Jew who applies for a visa loses his job, these packages help sustain hopeful emigrants. Furthermore, by selling these packages, a Jew can amass the 900 rubles necessary for a Soviet passport and renunciation of Soviet citizenship.

3) Cultural and Religious Material — Bibles, Jewish History books, articles about Israeli current events, microfilms and audiovisual equipment translated into Russian are brought to the USSR. Rabbi Bronstein feels that of Jewish identification" among Soviet Jews. Along with the Six-Day War, he concluded, the constant flow of material into the USSR has created a Jewish awareness among young Jews.

In conclusion, The Independent asked Rabbi Bronstein to expound and elaborate on the organization's plans for the future, and in general his feelings concerning other attempts in this important field.

Rabbi Bronstein lauded the activist organizations in this country who have helped awaken concern and create awareness about the Soviet Jew. "That is Phase One," he suggested. Although he still considered this first step valuable, Rabbi Bronstein maintained that these activists should also concentrate on "tangible effects." He encouraged the sending of more packages and literature in addition to protesting. Above all, Rabbi Bronstein advocated involvement, which entails not only protests and donations to support the mailing campaign, but it entails as well a Jewish girl "knitting a sweater for a Soviet Jew."

TC Library Expanding; New Collection Purchased

By REUVEN COHEN

Touro College has recently acquired a 15,000 volume library from Newburgh, N. Y. The purchase was necessitated by the doubling of the student body through the admission of the freshman class. This collection, in addition to the original 10,000 volume library, puts the school well on its way toward its goal of 100,000 volumes.

The library staff is presently cataloguing the volumes, with the

aid of the work-study students in the library division. If everything goes according to plan, stacks will be located on the eighth floor, with reading rooms on the first and fourth floors. Students will not be permitted to browse in the stacks.

At the completion of this work, it is expected that Touro students will have an excellent source of study material at their disposal.

Newly Elected Government Forms Student Committees

By ALAN SCHNALL

With much ado, elections for the Student Government of Touro College were held in late October. Winning candidates were Eli Epstein, president; Charles Edelsburg, vice-president; Jules Leventhal, secretary; and Elon Zapinsky, treasurer.

In mid-November, two sophomores, Joey Haddad and Norman Horowitz, and three freshmen, Steven Berezow, Joel Kaplan, and Alan Schnall, were elected to serve on the Student Council.

Although the student government has been in office for over a month, it has thus far failed to attract student interest. It is hoped, however, that once the students realize that much effort

is being exerted on their behalf by the student government, they will assume an active role in all areas of student interest.

At a recent meeting of the government, it was decided to organize several student committees to involve the students in college life. Each committee will consist of at least three students with a student with a student government member serving as chairman. Listed below are the various committees and their respective functions.

1) *Committee of Collegiate Organizations*: This committee will hopefully open up new social opportunities for Touro students. It will provide a liaison with various

(Continued on Page 4)

ATTENTION
Touro Sportsmen:
Wednesday Nights
GYM
8:00 P.M. - 10:00
65-11 155th St., Flushing, NY
CARPOOLS ARE AVAILABLE FROM MANHATTAN,
FLUSHING, FOREST HILLS AND GREAT NECK.

Debbie Fensterheim

Certified Travel Inc.

4908 — 18th Ave.

Brooklyn, N.Y. 11204

(212) 633-1707

Keenan & Buck, Inc.

OPTICIANS

36 West 44th Street

New York, N.Y. 10036

Murray Hill 2-2394

Hours:

DAILY 9-6 — SATURDAY 9-4

Closed Saturdays during Summer

NATIONAL SMOKE SHOP

28 WEST 44th STREET

Cold Soda — Cigarettes
Cakes — Candies — Cookies
Newspapers — Magazines

We are next door to this school

Keeping It In The Family

By MAXWELL SILVER

Silver rides again... and to all you innocent and unassuming freshmen, M. S. is a one-time, great-turned-frustrated columnist who uses whatever space allotted to him to relieve anxieties... Regardless, it's good to be back... it would be impossible to single out all the new faces but count on being mentioned when you achieve notoriety... such as the Literature Professor who still hasn't gotten himself a watch...

Welcome aboard to Barbara Licht, the all-purpose secretary... Good luck to Morty Fogel in his job of recruiting sandwiches... Best wishes to T. C.'s Karate Team as the first Touro team to enter the inter-collegiate arena... And what's this about Touro Law School? There's nothing wrong in putting the wagon in front of the horse... so long as you're intending to go backwards... signing off...

Student Committees...

(Continued from Page 3)

Jewish and collegiate organizations, and keep the students informed of upcoming events which might be of student interest.

2) *Committee of Student Activities*: This committee will plan all extra-curricular activities, and will organize intra-mural and inter-collegiate competitions.

3) *Committee of Student Grievances*: This committee was established to register all complaints of the students directly with the administration in the hope that collective action representative of the entire student body will be more effective than a student's personal complaint.

4) *Recruitment Committee*: The members of this committee will work directly with the administration and Mr. Mordecai Fogel, Director of Student Activities, to recruit the most qualified students for Touro.

5) *Curriculum and Evaluations Committee*: This committee is divided into two component committees, one dealing with the Judaic Studies, the other with the secular studies. The members of these committees will meet regularly with representatives of the faculty and administration to discuss and evaluate the existing courses and professors, and will suggest future course offerings in the areas of student interest.

6) *Constitution Committee*: The committee must draft a constitution which will be the foundation for all future student governments. The extreme importance of this committee requires that it

consist of all the members of the Student Government.

Many student activities are planned for the remainder of the school year such as a karate team, headed by Professor Alex Sternberg; and hopefully, a wrestling team and debating society which are in the planning stages.

Students will be representing Touro at various conventions and week-end functions. Touro has started its own Yavneh Chapter, which will offer many social and religious opportunities to its members.

The Student Government hopes to sponsor periodic lectures by guest speakers on intriguing topics of interest, and also plans to organize a contingent of students to represent Touro at the Israel Day Parade.

With the help of Mr. M. Fogel, the Student Government has rented a gymnasium in Flushing for the students' use on Wednesday nights.

Student activities, lectures, and student representation at important conventions will be financed through the student budget, which has recently been approved by the administration. The budget allots the Student Government with sufficient funds to finance its numerous activities. Approximately half this sum is allocated to help pay for the official student publication, **The Touro Independent**.

Since Touro is yet in its incipient stages, it is important that all students assume an active role not only in their own development as a body, but in their growth as a college as well.

Agency Representative Speaks At Touro

Aliyah is no longer a dream. It is a reality. Every year thousands of Jewish families are severing ties with their homelands, and are settling in the Holy Land. The Jewish Agency, or the "Sochnut" as it is known in Israel, is the organization instrumental in helping these Jews see the fruition of their plans. Representatives from the Jewish Agency are sent all over the United States to provide valuable information to perspective emigrants on career opportunities, and living conditions in general.

The Jewish Agency made available one such representative to Touro students. On Thursday, November 30, Meshulam Shafnam, a lawyer from Israel, addressed the student body at Touro. The discussion was extremely informal, and Mr. Shafnam was able to speak to most students individually.

He answered problems that plagued most of the students in attendance. If one does decide to go on Aliyah and move his family permanently to Israel, what career opportunities await him? Must one be a pioneer and rough it in Israel, or can he find prosperous employment and superior living conditions?

Mr. Shafnam prefaced his remarks by informing the students that he was there to cater to all individual needs. He, however, discouraged them from asking any specific questions about educational opportunities in Israel. The Jewish Agency, he explained, advised him to shy away from questions concerning universities and higher education.

The first questions came from students concerned about possibilities in the field of Psychology. Mr. Shafnam replied that Psychology, like many of the social sciences and technical fields, is a growing profession. He assured them that research in fields related to Psychology, Psychiatry and Sociology will be fully developed in five years, and that the related careers will be fully established by then.

Students interested in medicine and related fields posed the next questions. Mr. Shafnam began his answer by differentiating between public and private practice. The hospitals in the cities, he stressed, are overstuffed and

the only shortage is in bed space. If one is interested in working in hospitals in the rural areas, where the ratio of doctors to patients is higher, he is assured of a high-paying job. Private practice is almost always lucrative, although one might incur difficulties establishing a practice immediately. Doctors coming from America also have to pass exams in Israel licensing them to practice. The "Kupat Cholim" or public health service was also discussed, and Mr. Shafnam honestly advised that at best an average salary could be attained at a position there, and that most doctors that practiced there, practiced elsewhere as well.

Careers in business were then discussed. Mr. Shafnam stressed that the most profitable opportunities are available in American companies in Israel where American dollars are paid. Fields such as Economics and Accounting are good, but are more profitable when enhanced by M.B.A. or Ph.D. degrees.

One profession Mr. Shafnam almost blatantly discouraged was law. Being a lawyer himself, Mr. Shafnam again differentiated between the two types of lawyers. "There are lawyers who don't have a minute of spare time, and there are lawyers who don't have money to buy bread." Lawyers with degrees in business administration, however, are highly respected.

Mr. Shafnam closed the meeting by explaining to the students that he is presently engaged by the Jewish Agency on their two year "Mishlachot" program. He is presently located at the Jewish Agency building at 515 Park Ave., and can be contacted there concerning any problems students might have. He expressed the hope that sometime in the future he will meet us all in the Holy Land.

Law School...

(Continued from Page 1)

A draft of a curriculum for the law school has been assembled by Professors Myres S. McDougal and Michael Reisman who are presently Professors of Law at Yale University and Prof. Harold D. Lasswell a former Professor of Law at Yale, all of whom are assisting in the initial organization of the school. The draft curriculum is based on a quarter rather than a semester system. During the first year at the law school, in addition to taking courses in subjects such as Jurisprudence, Constitutive Process, and Legal Research and Writing, students will be expected to practice and work in communications laboratories. The idea of the communications laboratory is to prepare students to begin observation as well as evaluation of their own communicational capacities in the different forms of interpersonal exchange.

The three years of law school will also include two summer inter-sessions. During the first summer, the student will be placed in an appropriate practical environment where he will work for the duration of the summer. At the end of the summer, a short pre-semester orientation period will involve group evaluations and reconsiderations of the experiences. Thus, the normal law school custom of working in the summer between the second and third years can be turned to general group and individual educational advantages.

It is felt by those organizing the law school, that at this juncture, a law school with a conscious emphasis on Jewish History can make a singular contribution to the community. The concepts of authority and control developed within the Jewish experience have had a profound effect upon world law. Committed as it has been for two thousand years of diaspora to pluralism, the Jewish legal experience can offer much in the accommodation of exclusive groups living within and participating in more inclusive communities.

The Jewish Cry For Identity

Just as every ethnic group is developing pride in its own culture and heritage, the Jewish student too is sensing that he has been deprived, and is culturally backward. He has been deprived of his birthright as a Jew and has no knowledge of his glorious Jewish culture. "Hineni" is a spontaneous outgrowth of this modern Jewish youth's cry for identity.

It is a movement demanded and formed by students under the leadership and inspiration of its founder, Rebbetzin Esther Jungreis. Rebbetzin Jungreis has spoken on college campuses all across the country and has been met by cries for more knowledge of Judaism and Jewish culture, as well as more exposure to the

warmth of the Jewish heart and home. "Hineni" groups have thus formed wherever the Rebbetzin has gone; groups that are dedicated to experiencing more of what Judaism has to offer.

The goal of the "Hineni" chapter is to reach out to all our culturally deprived brethren. The leaders of the groups are trained to go to the student rather than have to wait for the student to come to him. They are instructed to treat students as individuals, with different problems, different desires and different goals rather than as IBM numbers. It is this concern for the individual which has brought about the apparent initial success of the "Hineni" movement.


Royal Coffee Shop
Quality and Service
44 W. 44th ST., N.Y.C.
WE DELIVER CALL
OXFORD 7-2970-1
Outgoing Orders... Our Specialty

TONY DELI
67 W. 44th Street
682-9304

**JAFFA GLATT
KOSHER VENDING**
FAMOUS FOR
KOSHER CHINESE
FOOD
4210-18th AVE.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11218
GE 5-9661

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER

**Nobody Likes a quitter...
but we do!**



American Cancer Society

JULES PRESS
DISTINCTIVE PRINTING

- PHOTO-OFFSET • THERMOGRAPHING
- ENGRAVING • CHRISTMAS CARDS • TICKETS

55 WEST 42nd STREET
N. E. COR. 6th AVE. IND. SUB. ARCADE
Pennsylvania 6-8908-9 New York, N. Y. 10036

**CLASSIC STAMPS
& COVERS OF
THE WORLD**
— VISIT OUR STORE —
BOB SIEGEL
55 W. 42nd ST.
New York, N.Y. 10036

Graham Stationery Co.
Commercial Stationers
Letter Press, Offset Printing, Engraving,
Embossing, Bound Books, Loose Leaf Forms
and Devices
26 WEST 44th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

Circle 6-3694
**DIAMOND DAIRY KOSHER
LUNCHEONETTE**
4 WEST 47th STREET
New York, N.Y. 10036
Mr. & Mrs. Adler Mezzanine

Arcade Barber Shop
EIGHT MEN'S HAIRSTYLISTS —
TWO MANICURISTS
25 West 43rd Street
28 West 44th Street
(in Arcade)
NEW YORK CITY 10036
SAVE TIME call for appointment
BRYANT 9-8283-4
OR WALK IN SERVICE