

Pres. Gallagher Denounces Outside Pressure On Education in Great Hall Inaugural Address



Inaugural Ceremonies Viewed By 2100 Guests, Students

By IRV COHEN

Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher was officially inaugurated as the seventh president of the City College of New York in a ceremony which took place in the Great Hall yesterday afternoon. The Act of Investiture was performed by Dr. Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education.

An assemblage of almost 2,000 public officials, eminent educators, and faculty members was present as Dr. Tead placed around the neck of Dr. Gallagher the Seal of The City College, thus formally installing Dr. Gallagher as the College's seventh President.

Texts . . .

See highlights of speech by Dr. Earl J. McGrath, U. S. Commissioner of Education, on page 2.

The full text of Pres. Gallagher's Inaugural Address, delivered yesterday afternoon in the Great Hall, is on page 3.

See page 6 for the full text of speech by Mr. Edward R. Murrow, delivered at yesterday morning's session of the All-College Conference.

In his inaugural address, which was entitled "Freedom of Integrity," President Gallagher lashed out at those who "level false accusations of subversion against the process of free inquiry."

"The peoples' right to know," he continued, "is the key to all our liberties, and this right to know carries with it the right to inquire and to teach freely—without interference from outside pressures."

"Only when academic freedom is carefully safeguarded against intrusions from without and against perversions from within—only then is the future secure."

Earl James McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education, spoke out against the current trend toward over-specialization in the nation's colleges.

"The endless splitting up of the traditional areas of knowledge has resulted in a steady fragmentation of the educational experiences of students in liberal arts colleges—institutions whose overriding purpose should be the better education of young men and women for their common responsibilities of citizenship."

Commissioner McGrath warned that over-zealous efforts to root out subversives may result in totalitarian methods being adopted by the searchers themselves.

He added that the City College is fortunate to have at its helm a leader as capable as Dr. Gallagher in these critical times.

After the invocation by the Right Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Waterson, an address was delivered by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri. The Mayor cited City College as "the apex of one of the largest systems of free public education."

"Our age," he said, "is not an easy one in which to live. It is, therefore, the job of the colleges, and the students, to prepare the youth of this nation through perilous times."



Edward R. Murrow Addressed Conference

Murrow Decries Curbs On Academic Freedom

Edward R. Murrow, noted CBS radio and television newscaster, addressing the All-College Conference in the Great Hall yesterday morning, called for the defense of academic freedom in the nation's colleges from "pompous, posturing practitioners of terror, who would ride down those who are searching for truth."

Mr. Murrow, who was substituting for Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, declared that the nation's educational institutions are in danger of being severely curbed by outside forces, stating: "I believe the right of dissent is in danger. There is a widespread tendency to confuse dissent with disloyalty."

Mr. Murrow dealt at length with the problems and dangers confronting higher education. He stated firmly that the colleges and universities are faced with a great responsibility in educating the

youth of this nation through perilous times.

Mr. Murrow also considered the position of the United States in the world.

(Continued on Page 8)

OP Editorial

"Freedom of Integrity" is the title of the speech which was delivered by President Gallagher yesterday.

These three words sum up the expectations and hopes of the college student in a troubled world. We expect freedom because we have grown up in its light. The freedom to think, unhampered by the shackles of dogma; freedom to learn, to drink from any font of knowledge without being shut off by ideological barriers; freedom to live, to harness our knowledge in any way we see fit.

It is this basic freedom we want. It is this basic freedom for which many of us are fighting and will fight, in an Asiatic country, or anywhere. It is this freedom which many persons and groups in our own country are now attempting to undermine, and we the students desperately need a man of strong will, of firm character, to aid us in fighting these forces and the noxious ideas they represent.

This is a large order for any man. Yet, we are happy to have discovered, even in the short time he has been with us, that our new president is that man.

And, even if it seems unnecessary, beneath the list of distinguished names congratulating Buell Gallagher on his inauguration as the seventh president of City College, we proudly inscribe our own signature.

★ Highlights from McGrath's Speech ★

One of the most significant and enduring traits of our national character is the high degree of confidence which we, as a people, have traditionally placed in education. The founding fathers of this nation were keenly aware that the well-being of a democracy depends fundamentally upon the enlightenment of its citizens. Colonial statesmen, recognizing this important relationship between education and a free society, strongly advocated general dissemination of knowledge among the citizenry. Our first President, in commenting on the relationship between education and political maturity, offered this wise injunction which is as applicable today as it was some 60 years ago. "Promote, then," said President Washington, "as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

Students Specialize

In too many cases our students have learned only an impressive body of technical information or mastered a set of highly specialized professional skill. They can make anything from sewing machines to skyscrapers. They can fly around the world in three days or destroy thousands of human lives in three seconds. But with the persistent problems of humanity which surround them they are less equipped to cope. And unfortunately, many seem little interested in such matters except when an atomic bomb temporarily shakes their faith in techniques and troubles their consciences about the basic problems of contemporary life. They have gained too little in wisdom.

Would Emphasize History

In my judgment the present situation demands an intensified emphasis upon American history and United States Government. The study of our fundamental governing documents which have determined not only the character of our Government but also the informal everyday relationships among our people, needs to be made part of the experience of every American youth. This will require something more than an uninspired and mechanical review of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the other basic charters of American life. It will require a study of the evolution of the ideas in these documents and a review of the human thought, effort, and blood that was spent to establish these principles of

human conduct as the controlling forces in the relationships among men and their governments. Such study will provide the basis for an enlightened consideration of our own social problems in terms of the traditional rights and responsibilities which these documents establish. It will also arm youth ideologically against false and subversive doctrines. It will make our people realize that a merely negative attack on the evils of Communism is not enough.

Freedom Endangered

There are also dangers to our free institutions at home. Every loyal American wants to deal promptly, firmly and effectively with subversives. Some of our fellow citizens, however, in their eagerness to root out totalitarian influences are embracing practices closely akin to those employed by the totalitarians themselves. The traditional freedoms enjoyed by our countrymen from the beginning of the Republic are now

sometimes abridged, perhaps unwittingly, by some of our own people. These persons are either not acquainted with the political and social conceptions which have shaped American society, or they fail to see that some of the devices now being employed are essentially totalitarian. One who observes the American scene thoughtfully cannot fail to be disturbed by present encroachments upon the dignity of the individual and the rights of men to speak their minds freely.

If we are to preserve our freedoms we must not tolerate unwarranted attacks on the good name and character of loyal Americans with total disregard of the damage done to their names, their families, their right to earn a living, and their other rights as citizens. Loyal Americans must not be publicly condemned and ostracized without the opportunity of defending themselves before any tribunal of justice. The public platform

must not be denied to some of our citizens on the simple grounds that their views do not happen to please other members of the community. Any thoughtful observer of the present situation must realize that if these practices are permitted to go unchallenged in the United States, suspicion, fear, and timidity will spread among our people, and our very social structure will be undermined.

Leadership Required

To accomplish these objectives colleges and universities will require wise and steady leadership in their administrative officers and their faculties. This institution is fortunate to have Dr. Buell Gallagher at its head in these critical times. It has been my privilege to know Dr. Gallagher for many years as a fellow worker and as a close personal friend. I know that he has the rare combination of intellectual, emotional, and spiritual qualities which qualify him

uniquely for the heavy and exacting responsibilities of the office he now enters upon. With regard to the two matters I have discussed this afternoon, general education and our free institutions, his thoughts and his acts clearly prove his understanding of human freedom which these institutions must cultivate among our people. He has an arresting intellectual versatility an intense and abiding love of freedom and uncompromising moral courage. More than ever before in the life of our nation these qualities are required in the men and women who occupy high office, public or private. Buell Gallagher will discharge his responsibilities as President of City College of the City of New York wisely and well. On this felicitous occasion I congratulate the City College of the City of New York on its selection of Dr. Gallagher for this high office and to him I extend warm personal greetings and best wishes.

You can study all your life
To get a Ph.D.,
But you've learned nothing till you've found
That LS/M.F.T.
David G. Altemuehle
University of Kentucky

No messy ends get in your mouth—
It's fully packed you see;
For cleaner, fresher, smoother smokes,
It's Lucky Strike for me!
Irwin Ross
New York University



Nothing—no, nothing—beats better taste

and **LUCKIES**
TASTE BETTER!
Cleaner, Fresher, Smoother!

Ask yourself this question: Why do I smoke?
You know, yourself, you smoke for enjoyment. And you get enjoyment only from the taste of a cigarette.

Luckies taste better—cleaner, fresher, smoother! Why? Luckies are made better to taste better. And, what's more, Luckies are made of fine tobacco. LS./M.F.T.—Lucky Strike Means Fine Tobacco.

So, for the thing you want most in a cigarette . . . for better taste—for the cleaner, fresher, smoother taste of Lucky Strike . . .

Be Happy—GO LUCKY!

It's always an occasion when
A box comes from the folks—
Cause inside are those Lucky Strikes
For cleaner, fresher smokes!

Beverly Daniels
Oberlin College



Where's your jingle?

It's easier than you think to make \$25 by writing a Lucky Strike jingle like those you see in this ad. Yes, we need jingles—and we pay \$25 for every one we use! So send as many as you like to: Happy-Go-Lucky, P.O. Box 67, New York 46, N.Y.

PATRONIZE
John's City College Barber Shop
4 Barbers No Waiting
For a Better Haircut 60c
1616 AMSTERDAM AVE.

ARMY HALL CANTEEN
• SODA FOUNTAIN
• CANDY
• TOBACCO
8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.
Ground Floor, All

★ Text of Dr. Gallagher's Address ★

The free college is the citadel of a free society. In this present hour of history, the continuing battle for democratic freedoms comes to sharp focus in the struggle to defend academic integrity.

There is nothing new in the fact that academic freedom must be maintained and defended against all attacks. Through the Dark Ages, the monasteries (the then equivalent of the modern university) kept the lamp of learning burning for the day when its light might shine more widely. In the 18th Century, the University of Glasgow gave sanctuary from the tyrannies of vested interests; and in that Scottish sanctuary James Watt devised the double-action steam engine, in the same year that Adam Smith published *Inquiry Into The Wealth of Nations*, conceived under the same protective aegis: Academic freedom launched the Industrial Revolution and the Economic Revolution on which a free world economy rests today. Oxford is notoriously the "home of lost causes," but the unpopular ideas germinated within academic halls protected from a hostile society have a way of seeding themselves in the soil of the common life and later sprouting in vigor to enrich and ennoble the life of all.

I, for one, look with dismay and mounting resentment on the growing tendency in our day for persons, organizations, and groups outside the academic halls to intrude themselves and their ideas upon the college and university. I shall oppose, with all the vigor I possess, any effort of the Communist Party to tell the president, faculty, and students of The City College what to think and how to act. With equal determination, I reject the suggestion that the Nazi-Fascist mind has a place among us, or that persons committed to racist dogmas should be free to poison the minds of youth. And with equal resolution, I set my face against certain politicians or "patriotic" organizations or self-styled educational experts who bring their forms of pressure upon educators for purposes best known to themselves. "The people's right to know is the key to all our liberties," and this right to know carries with it the right to inquire and to teach freely—without interference from outside pressures.

But freedom can be lost by subversion from within just as readily as by intrusion from without. Therefore, integrity must be coupled with freedom if the battle is to be won.

Occasionally, in academic circles, one runs across men who seem not to know the significance of integrity in intellectual endeavor. These are they who bring to the process of intellectual endeavor not an open mind but a pre-judgment. They stand on some theory, conviction, or dogma which claims absolute validity, and which in its nature is not amenable to revision in the light of evidence. They wear the scholar's garb and go through the motions of scholarly competence; but they lack that basic desideratum without which there is no integrity in thought or action: they are not ready to revise their convictions in the light of verified fact and experience. They do not engage in inquiry and teaching for the purpose of testing an hypothesis and revising assumptions in the light of the evidence. Instead, they insist that all inquiry and all instruction are merely instruments to their preconceived end.

Consider an example or two. The Marxist interpretation of natural science is not guided by the evidence, as the Lysenko controversy sadly demonstrates. The Marxist interpretation of history is not history: instead, it is an interpretation springing from a fixed theory of human nature and human behavior which contorts facts to conform to dogma. The lengths to which the dogmatic compulsions of the closed mind will drive its slaves are shown in the current criminal absurdities of Kremlin anti-Semitism. And who among us needs argument to convince him that totalitarianism of the Right is just as inimical to faithful inquiry for truth as is its twin evil on the Left?

There are voices today which would include religious dogmatism in the catalogue of ob-

jectionable traits which threaten academic integrity. I count myself among those voices. But my objection is against religious dogmatism, not against religion.

Fortunately, we are emerging from the centuries-long warfare of science and theology. In our day, those who would try to warp empirical fact by seeing it through the distorting lens of non-empirical dogma have little influence. They are so many Voliva's, impotently insisting that the earth is flat, while jet planes girdle the spheres.

In our Western World, we have acknowledged that faith and knowledge are of different orders, each requiring its own processes. We do not confusingly identify reason and revelation. We hold that it is impossible to know what can only be believed; and we hold that it is immoral to believe whatever can be known. We therefore do not permit dogma to pervert inquiry by letting dogmatic faith disregard knowledge empirically founded. On the contrary, reason and evidence enrich a free faith; and faith in its turn throws light on the path of experience.

Our contemporary problem is how to emerge from the uneasy truce which has followed the many centuries of warfare between science and theology, into the new day of fructifying cooperation. It may well be that the future of the Western World will be decided by the degree of success with which we bring faith and knowledge into an affirmative relationship, both shorn of dogmatism, uniting scientific discoveries and ethical insights into a purposive pattern.

Here at The City College, we hold that men are to be free to choose their own faith, whether Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, atheist or freethinker. Furthermore, we welcome the diversity this brings. We ask that no man apologize for being frankly what he is as a believing or disbelieving person. We seek freedom for religion, with mutual respect and the right to dissent. We reject any form of religious bigotry, not merely because bigotry makes for poor human relations but also because bigotry is irreverent, perhaps blasphemous. A truly religious man, like a truly scientific man, approaches all matters of evidence openly and freely, refusing to force the patterns of dogma on himself, his fellows, or the facts of life. Herein lies true reverence for Nature, for Man, and for God who is the ground of Truth and the fount of Freedom. Freedom—when it is freedom—includes the right to dissent with impunity.

If educators are to be true to their heritage, they must, with Thomas Jefferson, be opposed to every form of tyranny over the mind of man. They must defend the right of men to "think otherwise," to dissent, and to quarrel with one another in the search for better answers to better questions. No participant in the educational process should be permitted to retreat into some coward's castle of dogmatism, claiming immunity. And no matter what immunity is claimed, none from outside the college or university can be permitted to level false accusations of subversion against the process of free inquiry. The essence of subversion is the distraction of freedom; and therefore dogma, from whatever quarter, is truly subversive. Only when academic freedom is carefully safeguarded against intrusions from without and against perversions from within—only then is freedom of inquiry safe, and only then is the future secure.

Integrity is the heart of the matter. Given integrity, freedom has foundations; without it, all freedoms are endangered. No man should be put in jeopardy for holding an opinion: that is the meaning of academic freedom. But when an opinion holds a man, freedom for him has become impossible because there is no integrity in him. Free inquiry into the evidence in the continuing search for truth is beyond the capabilities of the closed mind. Thus, the man who lacks integrity disqualifies himself as a candidate for the fraternity of the free. He is committed in advance to the betrayal of aca-

ademic freedom to whatever dogma he espouses. He has the same standing in the citadel of democracy as any other traitor; and his treasonable presence within the college does not give him the right to claim the protection of the academic freedom which he has violated and which he with his closed mind seeks to destroy.

In the hysteria of the present hour, we must avoid two extremes of error. On the one hand are those who say that, in order to protect the innocent, we must let the guilty go unidentified. Others claim that they would rather victimize some who are innocent, to make sure that all the guilty are caught. Surely both these attitudes are counsels of despair.

If we believe that bank robbers are bad men, are we then justified in stationing police at the door of every bank to shoot every person emerging from the bank on the theory that eventually we shall shoot a thief? And is it not equally absurd to argue that because most people who come out of banks are honest customers, we should never arrest anyone coming from the bank for fear of stigmatizing honest customers among whom a thief has mingled? And finally, before we yell, "Stop thief," we had better be sure that the man accused is actually running with the loot, not merely trying to catch a bus.

For my part, I will have none of the dragnet methods of trial by accusation which are being proposed in some quarters. Neither will I stand aside and refuse to act when the evidence is clear, merely because some men allege that action against the guilty is an infringement of academic freedom. Freedom in the academic realm, as elsewhere, rests on the careful safeguarding of the innocent and the equally careful identification of those not innocent. To act otherwise is to be morally irresponsible.

Integrity, alone in all the catalogue of the virtues, has no antonym. It is as nearly an absolute of character as man has discovered. Truth is known in contrast to falsehood; honor and dishonor stand in opposition. But who will name the opposite of integrity? The psychologist argues that integration and disintegration are polar opposites; but integrity is something more than integration. Integrity assumes an inner core of moral purpose which is inviolate. Integrity is the focal center to which all else refers.

The City College was founded 106 years ago as "The Free Academy." It was intended to be free in three meanings of the word: No money cost for instruction; no barriers of creed or color for admission; and no dogmatic locks on to pay at this College, a price demanded of students, teachers, and administrators. The price of our freedom is integrity. Only we can pay it, each for himself.

This institution is a microcosm of American democracy. All of the problems and all of the hopes of a great Nation and a free people converge within its sometimes turbulent and always exhilarating life. Here, if anywhere, we have the chance to put into practice the maxim that education, instead of being merely preparation for life, is life itself. Here, if anywhere, the qualities of sound scholarship and moral vigor can supply the needs of youth in its search for values and its hunger for ideals worth living for.

It is with quiet confidence that I address myself to the tasks before me, trusting that my colleagues of the faculty and student body will prevent that confidence from becoming arrogance. In these opening six months, they have already demonstrated a peculiar effectiveness in keeping me humble. I trust they will continue to do so, without reticence. I am not foolish enough to presume that I will make no mistakes. Neither am I vain enough to arrogate to myself the deference sometimes paid to the office. With charity, forbearance, and mutual respect, we shall have malice for none. We shall apply our energies to the central purposes of education. We shall defend freedom with the shield of integrity.

★ Text of Edward R. Murrow's Speech ★

Mr. Chairman, President Gallagher, fellow students: I am sure that you will all share in my disappointment that my wise and anxious friend Mr. Bernard Baruch is unable to address us. It has been my experience that you always get wisdom and truth from men past 70 and those who have given up hope of achieving public office.

I do not know what you can expect from me. I would like to suggest that your President is apparently determined to live dangerously because he is responsible for my being here, merely a radio and television commentator, one of that tribe that has been described with some accuracy who are men who think with their tonsils and never know what they believe until they hear themselves say it.

Has Association

I am also in the position of having discovered last night that I have an association with this institution. An able colleague of mine well practiced in the arts of journalism informed me only last night that many years ago he had been denied admission to this institution because he could not meet the qualifications and I told him that I was to perpetuate a small discourse here today. He laughed and said, "Finally, after all these years I secure my revenge against the college."

You will appreciate that this is a difficult assignment for one who is accustomed to sit in his shirt sleeves in an air conditioned studio and pontificate at a distance. A live audience presents a difficulty. The absence of an opening commercial makes the procedure seem rather unnatural. I am not in a position of a German friend of mine who rose to address an international conference. He spoke nothing but German and everyone was surprised when he got up to speak. He said: "Mesdames et Messieurs, Meine Damen und Herren, Delegates." He then paused searching for the feminine of delegates. He backed off and said: "Mesdames et Messieurs, Meine Damen und Herren, Delegates and Delicatessen."

Installation Plan War

But, there comes a time when one must address oneself to the subject today, which is, freedom. A few weeks ago I sat in a rather uncomfortable hole in Korea, on the main line of resistance, talking with a young soldier. At my age it seems that all soldiers are young. This one seemed particularly young and he said, "You know, I guess this is a sort of an installment plan war," and a reporter learns that on rare occasions when front line soldiers talk it is advisable just to sit and listen, so I said, "Yes, I guess so." He said, "Yes, my Dad fought in one war. They told him that was for freedom. Then he fought in another and now I am fighting in this one." He said, "I guess you don't buy freedom permanent-like. I guess you have to do it on the installment plan and no one can be sure you can pass it on from one generation or one age to another."

I would like to suggest that what happened after the last war was that we failed to recognize or realize the extent to which the political, social and economic factor of a large section of the world had been ripped apart. We failed to realize that nations had been so sorely wounded that they could not

quickly recover. In this position we, in this country, have carried out in six years what can only be described as a major revolution. At no time in the history of states has one state altered its basic policy, cast aside its mythology, its tradition and its folk-lore at such a speed. We have in fact reversed our ship of state in mid-stream.

International Persuasion

For the first time in peace-time we have allies and we are finding them, upon occasion, rather difficult to deal with. For the first time in peace-time we have maintained a substantial military establishment. No other nation in history has ever come into its full inheritance at such a tender age, nor, has any nation ever assumed such responsibilities with so few people equipped, framed and experienced to carry out the worldwide commitments of the nation and the state. We shall have to learn, I think, if we are to defend our freedom, that allies are difficult to deal with. We shall have to learn that there are many things that cannot be done with money. We shall have to learn some of the arts of international persuasion and I think above everything else, we shall have to learn that our example is quite as important as our money.

I believe that the colleges and universities carry a very special responsibility in this area and I want to remind you that no student in this institution or any other pays all of his own freight, no matter how hard he may work at part-time jobs. Part of his superior intellectual training is made possible by society as a whole and as a result of that each one is somehow beholden to that society that has made possible his superior intellectual training.

We now find ourselves in a time where our colleges and universities are about to be investigated by these pompous, posturing practitioners of terror, who would ride down those who are searching for truth. It seems to me that reply must be made to the men who would inquire what we believe. It is the function, as I understand, of a university to instruct and to investigate. It is in no sense the function of the university to indoctrinate. I believe the right of dissent is in danger; that there is a wide-spread tendency to confuse dissent with disloyalty.

Quotes Judge Hand

I would take a brief moment of your time to read what I regard the most eloquent statement on this subject to appear in many months. It was written by that great Jurist Learned Hand and he reflects upon how "often the deepest conviction of one generation are the rejections of the next." He says: "That does not indeed deny the possibility that as time goes on, we shall accumulate some body of valid conclusions. But, it does mean that these we can achieve only by accumulation, that wisdom is to be gained only as we stand upon the shoulders of those who have gone before. Just as in science we cannot advance except as we take over what we inherit, so in statecraft, no generation can safely start at scratch."

Judge Hand went on to say: "Our nation is embarked upon a venture as yet unproved. We have set our hope upon a community in

which men shall be given unchecked control of their own lives. That community is in peril. It is invaded from within. It is threatened from without; it faces a test, which it may fail to pass. The choice is ours whether when we hear the pipes of Pan we shall stand like a frightened flock, forgetting all those professions on which we have claimed to rest our policy. God knows there is a risk in refusing to act till the facts are all in. But is there not greater risk in abandoning the conditions of all rational inquiry? Risk for risk, for myself I had rather take my chance that some traitors will escape detection than spread abroad a spirit of general suspicion and distrust, which accepts rumor and gossip in place of undisciplined and unintimidated inquiry."

Maintain Open Mind

Judge Hand continues: "I believe that that community is already in process of disillusion where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy; where non-conformity with accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection; where denunciation without specification or backing takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions to win or lose. Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together. They may in the end subject us to a despotism as evil as any that we dread. And, they can be allayed only insofar as we refuse to proceed on suspicion, and trust one another, until we have tangible ground for misgiving. The mutual confidence on which all else depends can be maintained by an open mind, and a brave reliance upon free discussion. I do not say these will suffice. Who knows, but we may be on a slope which leads down to aboriginal savagery. But, of this I am sure, if we are to escape we must not yield a foot upon demanding a fair field and an honest race to all ideas. 'Blame not before thou hast examined. Understand first and then rebuke. Answer not before thou hast heard. Interrupt not in the midst of speech.' Those words were written nearly two thousand years ago. They came out of an experience already long and refined in the finest of passion and conflict. They are the product of a wisdom brought by ages of bitter trial and by that wisdom alone shall we be saved, we who boast ourselves to be the apostles of faith in the eventual triumph of wisdom."

That is the end of the quotation from Judge Learned Hand's speech. If it was badly read, that is because it was so well written.

Of what should our response be to these people that demand conformity, where unable to consider the possibility that they may be wrong? I suggest that it might be wise to reply, in part, at least, with an old American slogan: "There ought to be a law." There is no law that permits any agent that directs any agency to enquire of you or of me what we believe in the spiritual or temporal field. We have laws having to do with treason and espionage. If those laws are not adequate then let them be improved and at the same

time leave the individual citizen his right to agitate for amendment or for repeal. There is, I think, a peculiar obligation resting upon our colleges and universities in the defense of freedom. There is some danger that too many of us may turn out to be 4-F, worried about fear, famine, fatigue and frustration. We may fail to realize that there are millions of people in the world shopping about for new allegiances. The old way was not good enough. They are looking at us, our whole social, economic and political system, as though we were operating in a giant test tube. Many of us are inclined to think that we have found the ideal answer to the relationship between the individual and the state, both the social and economic relationship. Many of our friends have doubts. They will view this experiment with a mixture of of fear and admiration. They have great admiration for our technical skills, for our genius at mass production. We have no need to persuade them that we can produce tanks and aircraft. They have seen them over their cities and rumbling through their streets. The thing we need to convince them of is that freedom is safe here; that we practice it; that we expand it; that there is not going to be a repetition of what has happened in other countries. I would remind you of one little-known quotation from a man named Adolph Hitler. He uttered it in 1933 before he came to power and he said the great strength of the totalitarian state is that it will force those who fear it to imitate it. I think that is a quotation that is well worth remembering.

Bill of Rights

I would suggest that this is a time when everyone fortunate enough to attend the university faces the most exciting prospect of any university of a generation. No one can be sure that humans having devised a method of destroying humanity, will not proceed to use it. But, when has there been a time where the action of each individual is more likely to influence and affect the outcome of the entire world. I doubt that many of us would choose to live in security, in comfort. We would not willingly abdicate this responsibility that has been thrust upon us. This is a duty and a depth that comes to very few generations. We find ourselves in a position where within measurable time we shall discover whether this path passes through barbarism to decadence without passing through a phase of civilization. We shall determine whether we have been living on the reputation for hard work; integrity, love of freedom, regard for the Bill of Rights, of our ancestors, or whether we haven't.

I do not believe that great nations are killed by outside attack. I think the whole history of the rise and fall of civilizations demonstrates that they are not killed. They commit suicide. I think our task as viewed from the outside is one of awesome proportions. We are so much bigger than we realize. Our potential both for good and for evil is so much greater than those of us who have lived all the time in this generation and in this capacious land can possibly appreciate. I would suggest that in matters of politics and public af-

fairs we put our trust not in Mr. Eisenhower or Mr. Stevenson, but rather in the essentials of the Bill of Rights because if that goes, all goes.

Prepare Vigilance

I think our search for a definition of freedom and of determining its limits reminds me of an anecdote I heard in Western Washington. It seems there was a powerful man called Charlie the Horse. He was a man of enormous strength who could lift and carry as much as two men. When he got in a difficult position he was wont to say, "I can lift if only I could get a place to stand."

What we need is a "place to stand" and I think we have it in the tradition and the things we have inherited, if we are prepared for vigilance in these things. I thank you.

Post Notes . . .

It's not too late.

It's not too late to join our candidates class. OP needs writers, artists, photographers, cartoonists and businessmen. The only requirement is a sincere desire to work.

The meeting will be held on Thursday, February 26, at 12:15. Stop into the OP office, room 16A Main, any time next week to find out the exact room number. A notice containing this information will be posted on the bulletin board.

Personalities Offer Quotes On Big Day

President Emeritus Harry N. Wright:

The speeches were splendid. I liked everything I heard. The College can very well be proud of our new president.

President Gallagher (on why he presented part of his Inaugural speech to the 12:00 audience):

Most of these people aren't going to be here this afternoon and they have a right to know what I am going to say.

Quotes from the President's family

M.C. "Mike" Gallagher, 34 (older brother, Superintendent of Public Schools, Billings, Montana):

As an older brother, I am both interested and proud to be here. It is my first visit to the College and I am very much interested in the relationship between the students and the faculty. It is quite different from what I have been accustomed to.

Mrs. E.D. Gallagher, 40 (mother of the President):

I feel my son's present job is tremendously important. Ever since he showed signs of leadership, in his early youth, I expected my son to succeed—as he has.

Mrs. June S. Gallagher (President Gallagher's wife):

I think the All-College Conference phase of this morning's program is the most important part of the Inauguration. Of course, we're terrible proud.

Barbara Gallagher: Heck, I don't know what to say. Everyone's been so kind.

New Spring Fashions Arrived

FAMOUS DESIGN MEN'S WEAR

MANHATTAN DRESS SHIRTS
3.50 spread collar 2.85

MARLBORO DRESS SHIRTS
4.50 "Mr. B." spread 3.69

VAN HEUSEN SHORT COLLARS
4.50 button down eyelets 3.69

BRITISH WOOLEN SPORT JACKETS
38.95 beautifully styled \$28.95

FAMOUS DESIGN TIES
200-250 Irish Linen, Silk Repps - Woven Silks
All Types of Slim Neckwear
SPECIAL PRICE—\$1.50

ARMY HALL MEN'S SHOP

Famous for Discounts

More Information on Inaugural Ball

If for some reason you were unable to attend President Eisenhower's Inaugural Ball last month, you may be interested in an opportunity to take an active part in a Ball which will make City College history.

The history-making occasion will be an Inaugural Ball in honor of President Gallagher which will be held in the Great Hall on Saturday night, March 14.

Observation Post and Student Council are co-sponsoring this event, which will feature danc-

ing exhibitions, vocalists, free refreshments and an address by President Gallagher. There is also a possibility that the Pershing Rifles organization of the ROTC will form a guard of honor for Dr. Gallagher and entertain the gathering by performing in military drill.

Invitations are being sent to the Presidents of the other three municipal colleges. City College students may purchase tickets, at \$2.00 per couple, in the Ticket Bureau in Room 120 Main or from

Student Council in Room 90 Main. Tickets go on sale Tuesday.

NYU Tix...

Tickets for the CCNY-NYU basketball game, scheduled for Wednesday evening, March 4, in the University Heights Gym, will go on sale in Room 2 of the A.A. Office on Thursday, February 26, from 12 to 3. Student tickets are priced at \$.60, and only a limited number are available.

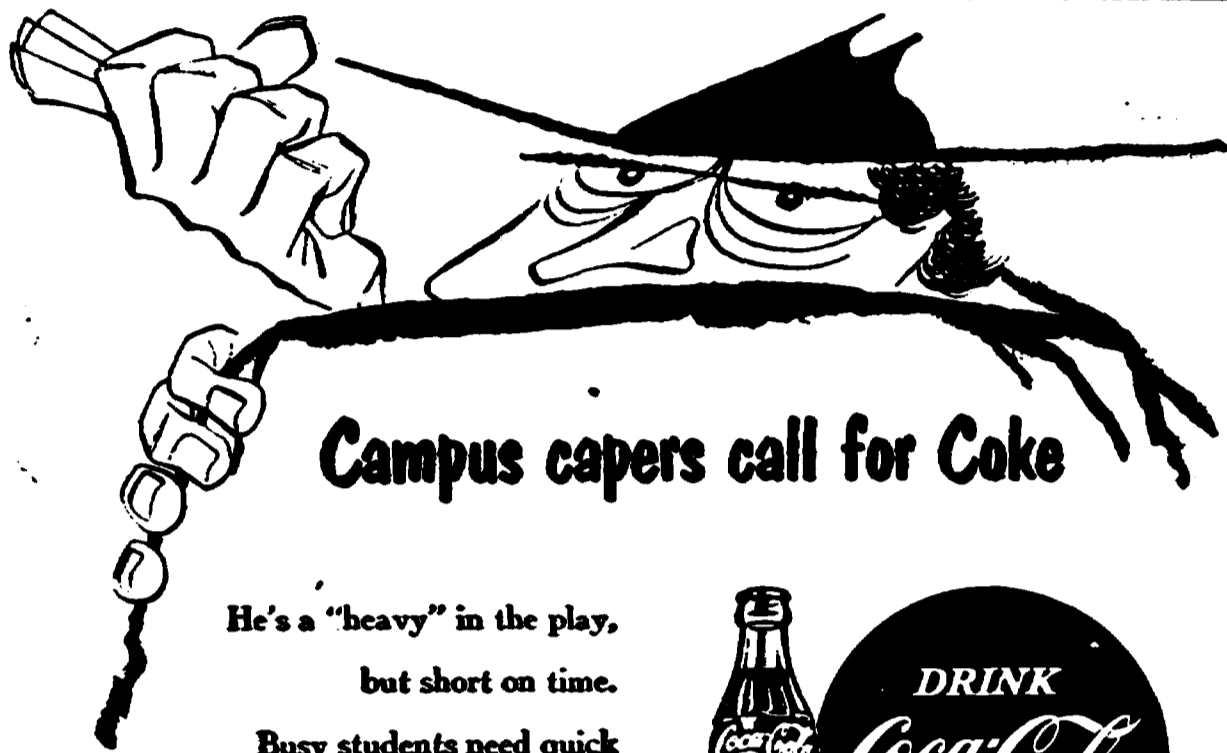
CONGRATULATIONS and BEST WISHES

— to —

DR. BUELL G. GALLAGHER

from

**The Staff of the
City College Store
Uptown and Downtown**



Campus capers call for Coke

He's a "heavy" in the play,
but short on time.
Busy students need quick
refreshment. That's
where Coca-Cola comes in.



BOTTLED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY BY

"Coke" is a registered trade-mark.

© 1953, THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

Only Time will Tell...



Only time will tell about a promising singer! And only time will tell about a cigarette! Take your time...

Test
CAMELS
for 30 days
for **MILDNESS**
and **FLAVOR!**

THERE MUST BE A REASON WHY Camel is America's most popular cigarette—leading all other brands by billions! Camels have the two things smokers want most—rich, full flavor and cool, cool mildness...pack after pack! Try Camels for 30 days and see how mild, how flavorful, how thoroughly enjoyable they are as your steady smoke!



More People Smoke Camels THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE!

★ Inauguration Sidelights ★

• Remarks by Edward R. Murrow, as told to an OP reporter: "The start of the Congressional Investigating committee is ominous. I deny the right of any Congressional committee to ask 'what do you believe?' An investigation should be a preliminary to legislation. This is just a fishing expedition."

• A Vice-Marshal was directing the holders of the variously colored Inaugural Invitations to their appropriate places. He said to one lady, "The pinks go on that side." Her reply was, "Now I'll have you know..."

• For a brief interlude the first and second floors became an armed encampment yesterday. The Pershing Rifles declared martial law and refused to admit any but the most duly authorized personages to the said floors. But 'twas worth it, as no visiting firemen reported any missing clothes.

• Commenting on how the in-



Dr. Harry N. Wright
Ex-President Attends

• Invitation to speak at the College was offered to him, Mr. Murrow said that it all came about last week. He came out of a television studio, and there stood Pres. Gallagher. The two had never met, but Dr. Gallagher introduced himself and explained to Mr. Murrow the dilemma that he was in fol-

lowing the news that Mr. Baruch was unable to attend because of illness. "I explained to Mr. Gallagher that I never speak in public, but your President is a very persuasive man," Mr. Murrow said with a smile.

• Lincoln Corridor was transferred into an information bureau temporarily. Placement for university representatives, honored guests and distinguished alumni was carried on at a multitude of tables strategically placed.

• At the buffet dinner following the ceremonies Pres. Gallagher sat with his family partaking of the delicacies. Suddenly his brow wrinkled in thought. He sprang up and dashed out into the hall, returning a few minutes later arm and arm with a number of the janitorial staff whom he felt might have been forgotten. Repeatedly saying "come on in and have something to eat," Pres. Gallagher led them to the food laden tables.

Inauguration Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

colleges, and universities to lead the way."

The audience, which filled the Great Hall almost to capacity, included delegates from some 350 colleges and universities and many learned societies and educational associations.

The inauguration received wide coverage in the press, radio and television. Excerpts from the proceedings were heard last night on WNYC and WCBS and seen on WCBS-TV. The Metropolitan newspapers, along with representatives of the wire services, were on hand to convey the news of the inauguration to the city and nation.

Staff for this issue:—Andrew Meisels, Ed Lipton, Irving Cohen, Jerry Rosen, Phil Wolcott, Jerry Ludwig, Walter Porges, Ted Jones, Stan Wecker, Pete Kacalanos. All photos by Conrad Waldinger... This publication is supported by student fees. Editorial policy is determined by the managing board until a Board of Directors has been chosen.

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign relations. He expressed concern lest co-operation prove difficult between this nation and our allies.

"For the first time in peacetime," declared Mr. Murrow, "we have allies and we are finding them, upon occasion, rather difficult to deal with... We shall have to learn, I think, if we are to defend our freedom, that allies are difficult to deal with. We shall have to learn that there are many things that cannot be done with money. We shall have to learn some of the arts of international persuasion and I think above everything else, we shall have to learn that our example is quite as important as our money."

The conference was opened by Prof. William L. Finkel (Ch'm's. Speech), Chairman of the All-College Conference. Addresses by Joseph Clancy, former president of the Student Council, Uptown Day; Norman Darer, former president of SC, Downtown Evening; and Peter Sugar, present Treasurer of SC, Uptown, followed.

"I've been saying it for 6 years now—and I'll say it again... much milder Chesterfield is best for me."

Arthur Godfrey



NOW...10 Months Scientific Evidence For Chesterfield

First and Only Premium Quality Cigarette in Both Regular and King-Size



CONTAINS TOBACCOS OF BETTER QUALITY AND HIGHER PRICE THAN ANY OTHER KING-SIZE CIGARETTE

A MEDICAL SPECIALIST is making regular bi-monthly examinations of a group of people from various walks of life. 45 percent of this group have smoked Chesterfield for an average of over ten years.

After ten months, the medical specialist reports that he observed...

no adverse effects on the nose, throat and sinuses of the group from smoking Chesterfield.

MUCH MILDER

CHESTERFIELD IS BEST FOR YOU