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

Inaugural Ceremonies Viewed By 2100 Guests, Students

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 assembly 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.

In his inaugural address, which was entitled “Freedom of Integrity,” President Gallagher denounced those who “level false accusations of subversion against the process of free inquiry.”

Mr. Murrow, who was substituting for Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, declared that the nation’s educational institutions are in danger of being severely eviscerated by outside forces, stating: “I believe the right of dissent is in danger. There is a widespread tendency to muzzle dissent with disingenuousness.”

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 responsibility in education and inquirers are confronted with a necessity in research.

Only when academic freedom is carefully safeguarded against intrusions from without and against perversions from within—only then is the future secure.”
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 were acutely aware that the well-being of a democracy depends fundamentally upon the enlightenment of its 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 200 years ago. "Produce men," said President Washington, "as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

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 tinfoil to space rockets. They can fly around the world in three days or build skyscrapers. They can make anything from sewing machines to atomic bombs temporarily shake in three seconds. But with the present atom bomb, they are equipped to cope. And unfortunately, many seem little interested in their faith in techniques and troubles their conscience about the base of an atom bomb. They have gained too little in wisdom.

The American History
In my judgment the present situation demands an intensified emphasis upon American history and United States Government. The study of our fundamentals, our 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 our students. This requires 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 requires a study of the evolution of the ideas in these documents and a sympathetic understanding of the 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 destructive realities. It will help our people realize that a merely negative attack on the ideals of Communism is not enough.

Freedom Endangered
There are also dangers to our free institutions at home. Every 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 totalitarian 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 free institutions we must not tolerate unwarranted attacks on the good name and character of loyal Americans with total disregard of the damage done to their name, 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 is not the proper sphere for the exercise of a public opinion.

Our countrymen from the beginning of the Republic are now daily confronted with the question: how are we to act in such matters except when an atomic bomb temporarily shakes in three seconds. But with the present atom bomb, they are equipped to cope. And unfortunately, many seem little interested in their faith in techniques and troubles their conscience about the base of an atom bomb. They have gained too little in wisdom.

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. Nelson Gallagher at its head in these 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 exciting responsibilities of the office he now enters upon. With regard to the two matters I have discussed this afternoon, 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 personality, 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. Dr. 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.
The free college is the citadel of a free society. In this present hour of history, the question is whether there can be a sharp focus in the struggle to defend academic integrity.

There is nothing new in the fact that academic freedom must be maintained and defended in our colleges and universities today. This is true of modern-day Aspasia, the monasteries (the then equivalent of the modern university) kept the lamp of learning burning for the next generation, sometimes for a century or more, while more widely. In the 18th Century, the University of Glasgow gave sanctuary from the Inquisition to French scholars who were preparing to go to the stake. The Wealth of Nations, conceived under the same protectiveegis: Academic freedom launched the Industrial Revolution and the Economic Revolution on which a free world rests today. Oxford is notoriously the "home of bad causes," but to popular legend generated within academic halls protected from a hostile society have a way of seeding themselves in the soil of dorm 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 to redistrict, to reorganize, and to group outside the academic halls to intrude themselves and their ideas upon the college and university. Lunatic fringe does possess, any effort of the Communist Party to tell the president, faculty, and students of The University of Wisconsin what to think as a fact. With equal determination, I reject the suggestion that the Nazi-Fascist mind has a place and a use for itself, should it ever be needed. The most deductive of dogmas must be free to poison the minds of youth. And with equal resolution, I reject the invitation to distinctions and diversions into the new day of fracturing cooperation. It may well be that the future of the Western World will be decided by the outcome of a contest between the dogma of success with which we bring faith and knowledge into an affirmative relationship, both short of dogmatism, uniting scientific discovery and ethical insights into a purposive pattern.

Our contemporary problem is how to emerge from the uneasy truce which has followed the many centuries of warfare between science and faith, into the new day of fracturing cooperation. It may well be that the future of the Western World will be decided by the outcome of a contest between the dogma of success with which we bring faith and knowledge into an affirmative relationship, both short of dogmatism, uniting scientific discovery 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, atheistic or agnostic. Only in this way, we believe, can we bring the diversity this brings. We ask that no man apologize for being frankly what he is as a human being. We seek freedom for men to believe as they will. We are not ready to repress their convictions in the light of verified fact and experience. We do not wish to engage in inquiry with them. To compel the weakening of dogma, to the weakening of faith, is to weaken the light of every belief. By this the University is not only deprived of the light of every belief, but also because bigotry is irrelevant, perhaps blasphemy. A free inquiry into specific facts approaches all matters of evidence openly and freely, refusing to force the pattern of facts of life. Herein lies true reverence for Nature, for Man, and for God who is the ground of Truth and Freedom, with mutual respect and the right to dissent. We reject any form of religious, political, or academic dogma, in a spirit of inquiry. Herein lies true reverence for Nature, for Man, and for God who is the ground of Truth and Freedom, with mutual respect and the right to dissent. We reject any form of religious, political, or academic dogma, in a spirit of inquiry. Herein lies true reverence for Nature, for Man, and for God who is the ground of Truth and Freedom, with mutual respect and the right to dissent.
Text of Edward R. Murrow's Speech

Mr. Chairman, President Gal- lagher, fellow students: I am sure that you join me in the appointment that my wise and an- cient friend Mr. Bernard Baruch is now making when he says of me that my experience that you always get truth and wisdom from man 19 to 40, plus four is a big enough hop of achieving public office.

I do not know what you can expect to get that your President is appar- ently determined to live danger- ously. I am sure that I am going there, being there, merely a radio and television commentator, one of that tribe whose 'national security' has been described with some accuracy who are men who think with their tongues and never know, I believe, that until they hear themselves say it.

Has Association

I am also in the position of hav- ing discovered that there is no association that have an association with this insti- tution. An able colleague of mine, well known to me, Mr. Philip N. Nallan informed me only last night that many years ago he had been designated as the head of this college because he could not meet the qualifications and I told him that, I was under that course here today. He laughed and said, "Finally, after all these years I receive my revenge against the college.'

You will appreciate that this is a difficult assignment for one who is disposed to sit in his professor's shoes in an air-conditioned studio and pontificate at a distance. We are not in a position of a German friend or mine who rose to address an inter- national congress. He spoke nothing but German and everyone was surprised when he got up to speak. He used to say: "You will see my Deine und Heren, Dele- gaters," and he then passed searching for a higher word to express, as he backed off and said: "Mendacitis et Mendaciis, Meine Damen und Herren, Delega- tis." You can imagine the effect. The absence of an opening com- mercial makes the procedure easier. I am now in the position of a German friend or mine who rose to address an inter- national congress. He spoke nothing but German and everyone was surprised when he got up to speak. He used to say: "You will see my Deine und Heren, Delega- tis," and he then passed searching for a higher word to express, as he backed off and said: "Mendacitis et Mendaciis, Meine Damen und Herren, Delega- tis." You can imagine the effect.

Installation Plan War

But, there comes a time when every one must address oneself to the subject of an installation plan. A few weeks ago I sat in a rather uncomfortable hole in Korenville. I was not in a position of veneration, talking with a young soldier. At my age it seems that all of us have the same age, but it seemed particularly young and he said. "You know, I guess this is a pretty important plan war," and a reporter learns that on rare occasions when time runs short, he is just to sit and listen, so I said, "I see what you mean. He said, "Yes, my friend," and he quoted me, "I told him that was for everyone. When he got in another and new I would not have been able to listen."

"Yes, I guess you don't buy freedom permanently, he said, you have to renew it every year and we also have to see that you can pass it on from one generation to the other."

I would like to suggest that what happens to us is that we fail to recognize or real- ize the extent to which the politi- cal life of this country is now in a large section of the world had been ripped apart. We failed to realize that nations had been as completely wounded that they could not quickly recover. In this position we, in this country, have been left behind. We can only be described as a major revolution. At no time in the state of the state altered its basic policy, cast aside its mythology, and change the course of a ship. We have in fact re- versed our ship of state in mid- stream.

International Persuasion

For the first time in peace-time, we have allies and we are finding ourselves the means to deal with. For the first time in peace-time we have main- tained substantial military estab- lishment. No other nation in his- tory has ever come into its full in- heritance at such a tender age, nor has any nation ever assumed such responsibilities with so few people equipped, framed and ex- perienced to carry out the world- wide commitments of the nation and the state. We shall have to learn, I think, if we are to defend our freedom, that alliances are diffic- ult to deal with. For the first time in peace-time we have main- tained substantial military estab- lishment.

We now find ourselves in a time where our colleges and uni- versities play a very special responsibility in this area and I want to remind you of the responsibility that they have in the light of all our own freedom, no matter how hard he may work at the university, intelligent intellectual training is made pos- sible by society as a whole and an acquired intellectual training is made pos- sible by society as a whole and an acquired.

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More Information on Inaugural Ball

If for some reason you were unable to attend President Eisenhow-
ern’s Inaugural Ball last month, you may be interested in an oppor-
tunity 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 Sat-
urday night, March 14.

Observation Post and Student
Council are co-sponsoring this
event, which will feature danc-
ing exhibitions, vocalists, free re-
freshments 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 gath-
ering by performing in military
drill.

Invitations are being sent to the
Presidents of the other three mu-
cipal colleges. City College stu-
dents may purchase tickets at
$2.00 per couple, at the Ticket Bo-
de in Room 120 Main or from
Student Council in Room 20 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, go on sale in Room 3 of the A.A. Office on Thursday, Febru-
ary 26, from 12 to 3. Student
tickets are priced at $.50, and
only a limited number are avail-
able.

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More People Smoke Camels THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTES

BET SHE WINDS UP WITH THE METROPOLITAN!

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL VOICE! JUST LIKE A BIRD!

WHAT? SELL INSURANCE WITH A VOICE LIKE THAT? SHE’LL BE AN OPERA STAR!

HOW CAN THEY TELL SO SOON? EVEN A FISH CAN COME UP WITH A FEW GOOD SCALES!

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—
leaving all other brands by billions! Camel
tastes good—the good kind of good.

CAMELS are milder, too—rich, full flavor and cool,
cool, cool feel... pack after pack! Try
Camels for 30 days and see how mild,
how flavorful, how thoroughly enjoy-
able they are in your handy smoke!
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-Marshall was directing the holders of the variously colored Inaugural Invitations to their appropriate places. He said to one lady, "The pinks go on that aide." Her reply was, "Now I'll have you know..."

* At the buffet dinner following the ceremonies Pres. Gallagher introduced himself and explained to Mr. Murrow the dilemma that he was in following the news that Mr. Baruch was unable to attend because of health. "I explained to Mr. Gallagher that I never speak in public but your President is a very inspiring man," Mr. Murrow said with a smile.

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

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* For a brief interlude the first and second floors became a rooming campment yesterday. The Pershing Rifles declared martial law and refused to admit any but the most duly authorized personages to the main floors. But 'twas worth it, as no visiting guests reported any missing clothes.

* Commenting on how the 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 following the news that Mr. Baruch was unable to attend because of health. "I explained to Mr. Gallagher that I never speak in public but your President is a very inspiring man," Mr. Murrow said with a smile.

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* 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 with arm and arm with a member 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 (Continued from Page 1)

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.

Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Murrow added, "We have allies and we are finding them, upon occasion, rather difficult to deal with... We shall have to learn, I think, if it is that 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 that some of the arts of international persuasion and I think that everything else, we shall have to learn that our example is quite important as our money." The conference was opened by Prof. William L. Finel (Chairman's address). The conference was opened by Prof. William L. Finel, chairman of the All-Colleges Conference. Addresses by Joseph Clancy, former president of the Student Council, uptown day; Norman Darer, former president of SC, uptown evening; and Peter Sugar, present Treasurer of SC, uptown, followed.

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A medical specialist is making regular bimonthly 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.

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