Elects...

Pork and Shores has announced the following officers for the Spring 1955 term: Helen Johnson was elected Chancellor, and Herb Lavoutas was elected Vice-Chancellor.

Colleges' Political Clubs Vote: No Member Lists

Representatives of six of the College's political clubs, at a meeting held last Thursday, unanimously decided that they would refuse to comply with the new registration procedure instituted this term.

The protest meeting, which was opened by a short analysis of the College's Political Clubs Discussion Club, Political Alternatives Club, SDA, Young Democrats, Young Republicans and Students for Americanism were the only political clubs not represented.

Objections to the list ruling were raised by the faculty advisor to SDA, Professor Ephriam Cross (Romance Languages), who stated that he was in attendance at the College club and were not hampered by such rules.

Sima Friedman, YPA President, expressed the opinion that the ruling is so involved with phony safeguards that it is actually ridiculous. Louise Shorr, Student Body Vice-President, Young Democrats, who was the only such club existing, as was the case in evening session last term.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was decided that the clubs would continue to follow the procedure used up until this semester, which merely requires submission of the names of the club officers. Gil Robinson, former SDA president, chaired the meeting.

President Buell G. Gallagher released a 6,000-word report to the Board of Higher Education today embracing the developments at the College during his first two years as president. This biennium report is required by the BHE.

The report is also being sent to the College's 55,000 alumni and the 18,000 College presidents throughout the country. The response from presidents between September 1952 and 1954.

In reviewing the College's fight against Communism, Dr. Gallagher restated the College's in

In discussing the move to the South Campus, the President stated that the problem of "severe overcrowding remains," although we will be overcrowded "in pleasant surroundings rather than in an educational almm.

Student Cards For Discounts Now on Sale

Student discount cards will be put on sale today in Room 20 Main. The discount cards sell for not more than 35c and enable the student to price reductions in many stores all over the city.

The discount arrangements have been secured by the Student Finance and Development (SFD), a division of the National Student Association (NSA), in conjunction with a Student Council agency set up to prepare a larger list.

Some of the various types of stores include restaurants (Chinese, Italian, and snack bars), music stores, jewelers, book stores, taxicab services, etc. Altogether the service offers ninety-five different stores with 15c discounts.

The schedule for the sale of the discount cards is: Monday: 11-1 AM and 2-3 PM; Tuesday: 11-1 AM; Wednesday: 11-1 AM and 2-3 PM; Thursday: 10-2 PM and 2-3 PM; Friday: 10-2 PM.

Barney McCaffrey, Student Council Treasurer, checks the (Continued on Page Two)

Student Court Restores Rights To Fraternity in First Decision

The Student Court, in its first decision since its inception this semester, has restored publicly rights to the Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity.

The court ruled that the suspension of the fraternity was improper and that the fraternity lost the right to hang signs and distribute leaflets when it put up unauthorized signs in the Cafeteria.

The court's jurisdiction will be limited to "minor offenses," according to Dean Daniel F. Brophy. He added that the court has not been given power to refer cases to other if either of them felt that issue was not under any particular rec.

Jobs...

The Student Council Facilities Committee is opening the receptionist in the SDC office. Students having at least two free hours during the week between the hours 10 AM-3 PM are asked to sign their names and be on hand to report to Room 20 Main.

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Dr. Buell G. Gallagher has finished his freshman period as President of City College and has handed in his "term paper," the biennial report, a report of the progress of various aspects of the College’s activity and growth during the last two years, and generally we find it refreshing and optimistic. For the most part, we agree with and support Dr. Gallagher in all major areas but one.

The President, in his report, believes that all quarters of America have been aroused "to the threat of the Communist conspiracy." No one can dispute the President’s contention that there have been no laws that would curtail or restrict the right to both freedom of speech and freedom of the press. But we must wholeheartedly disagree with the President when he defends the Board of Higher Education’s methods of dealing with "communist and gutter Communists in our faculties."

The process of purging out suspected Communists has not been "put on firm and defensible footing," as the President confidently asserts. If anything, its conception of justice in dismissing three Hunter College professors violates the fundamental concepts of American democracy.

The basis for their removal was the charge that they had been former Communists and had failed to cooperate with the Board’s special investigating committee. The professors felt that "cooperation" in this case would mean informing on colleagues who had made the mistake of joining the party and had subsequently seen the error of their membership.

Their steadfast refusal to turn in former colleague Michael A. Castadl, special counsel for the Committee, to question whether "the three men had terminated their membership (in the Communist party) in good faith." In a way the professors, the board cast aside the conception that a man is innocent until proven guilty in favor of a new dictum—that a man is guilty until proven innocent.

The President’s defense of the BHE is akin to the Board’s action with the President or with the president’s defense of it. OP has always maintained that the sole standard of a teacher’s qualifications should be his performance in the classroom. Any educator who injects his own personal dogma into his profession and objective knowledge and truth and knowledge is, we think, unfit to teach. However, the BHE has never made a charge of classroom subversion.

Its present method of dealing with suspected communists has not been put on "firm and defensible footing." And unless it is, it can only be chastised, not defended.

Without a full, well-rounded athletic program, college life is an incomplete. And, according to Dr. Gallagher, City College during the last two years has not devalued its athletic program. He points out that we have "eliminated commercialism and professionalism, we permit no favoritism toward any scholar athlete, and we give no soft jobs, no scholarships, in front of the Registrar’s office. Meanwhile, Dean Morton E. Walk has been solved in time for their birthdays.

The President has been asked to remain on a "strictly amateur basis."

Pres. Gallagher feels this is impractical, that the City of New York has a responsibility to bend over backwards in availing the opposition every opportunity possible to cheer on our team. We would rather see our athletes win than win in the manner we did.

Bernard Bellush (History Department)

Prexy Heroes Pushed About Inconsistently

The enigma concerning George Washington’s domination of Lincoln Corridor and Abraham Lincoln’s attendance of Washington University is one of the ugliest matters of the past two terms, especially for the President’s office. The President confidently asserts. If anything, its conception of justice in dismissing three Hunter College professors violates the fundamental concepts of American democracy.

The Class of 1910 offered to raise several thousand dollars toward the purchase of a pedestal for Lincoln. The President fully realizes that City College is not only a university but a public institution. The President noted, “Every day and in every way, it (SDS) is getting more than double the number of members, and it is due to the combined assistance of various aid organizations."

Although a business can usually be depended upon to flourish when its customers possess money, one “business” at the College depends upon the poverty of its “customers” for survival. Apparently the number of impoverished students at the College, according to the College’s loan services, runs by Mr. Irving M. Slade, Central City Bank, has increased in recent years. The President’s directorate was put on “firm and defensible footing” as the President confidently asserts. If anything, its conception of justice in dismissing three Hunter College professors violates the fundamental concepts of American democracy.

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BY HERSCHEL NISSENSON

The College's basketball team will play host to Fordham University tonight at 8:30 in the Fordham Gym. Although the contest is in the Ram's gym, due to its larger seating capacity. A large crowd is expected tonight for the game which will be televised over WATV (Ch. 13) at 8:30. The freshmen teams of the two schools will meet in the opener at 6:30.

At this issue went to press, Fordham had compiled a 14-7 record. Coach Johnny Bach's club has been swept Syracuse, Colgate, Yale, St. Joseph's, Columbia (twice), Idaho State, Princeton, St. Francis (N.Y.), Rutgers, Wagner, Seton Hall, Connecticut (twice) and Iona. The Rose Hillers have moved to Niagara, Drexel (twice), Pittsburgh, Georgetown, Villanova and St. John's.

Fordham boasts one of the top rosters in the nation in 6-foot five-inch Ed Conlin, the co-captain, Cotrel (leading scorer in New York City in overall totals, having dropped in 528 points with Shorr, Herb Jacobsohn, Ronn Kowalski, Walt Tannenbaum, and either Ralph Schefflen or Dave Simmons.

The starting center will be co-captain Don Lyons, a 6-foot four-inch senior. Lyons is Fordham's second leading scorer with a 16.3 average, and is also a good rebounder.

The bookoutout duo will be selected from among three sophomores—Billy Lyons (no relation to his father), the filter cigarette that really tastes like a cigarette! No wonder Winston's so popular with college smokers! It's got real flavor—full, tastes good—like a cigarette should! Along with finer flavor, Winston also gives you a smoother draw, easier to inhale, and either Ralph Schefflen or Dave Simmons.

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WINSTON
the filter cigarette that really tastes like a cigarette! No wonder Winston's so popular with college smokers! It's got real flavor—full, rich flavor you'll really enjoy. Winston tastes good—like a cigarette should! Along with finer flavor, Winston also brings you a smoother draw, easier to inhale, and

WINSTON
the easy-drawing filter cigarette!
Bridgeport Defeats City Hoopsters by Ten, 71-61

The University of Bridgeport hails this season as Yoshiva, New Britain State Teachers, Plymouth (NH), and New Haven State Teachers, added City College to its list last Thursday, trouncing the Beavers, 71-61, in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Brass Recreation Center. The last was CCNY's fifth as against six triumphs, while Bridgeport broke a six-game losing streak and brought its season's record to 7-10.

Good Start

For the first minute of play the Lavender looked like world-beaters as Herb Jacobson spotted George Jensen alone under the basket and fed the big blond a neat pass for a 2-0 City edge. After that, however, it was all Bridgeport.

The Purple Knights went the route with five men—Eric Ama­ral, Jan Davins, Bill Duggan, Jack Liggins and Stan Silverberg. Liggins ruined the Beavers with Jack Liggins and Stan Silverberg, all 6-2.

The Beavers managed to pull within eight points of the home team midway through the second half but three costly fouls, which added six points to the Bridge­port total, were called against them.

The Knights had a fantastic first half, hitting on fifteen out of twenty-seven shots for a 55.5 per­centage. Overall—they shot 42.1% from the field. They dropped in fifteen points.

Although Bridgeport had two big men in 6-foot 6-inch Larry Babich and 6-foot 5-inch Ray Glaskowis, neither one saw action, and Coach Herb Glanse went the entire game with Amalar (5-10), Davins, Duggan, Liggins and Silverberg, all 6-2.

Jacobsohn and a free throw by Jacobsohn. The big break in the game came after Press had scored on another driving layup. He was fouled on the play by Tannen­baum. Press missed the free throw but Inniss tapped in the rebound. Fox then sank three straight baskets to put the game on ice for Coach Danny Lynch's Terriers.

As the story of the game...
President Buell G. Gallagher

"...the processes of dealing with any remaining concealed Communists in our faculties were put on firm and defensible footing."

"...Sports writers claim CCNY has 'deemphasized' athletics. To my way of thinking, we have done exactly the opposite. We have eliminated professionalism and commercialism. We do not recruit athletes in competition with other colleges and universities."

"...CCNY is New York City's own college, giving back more than it receives..."

"...During the coming year we shall be giving names to all the buildings at the Uptown Center, to symbolize the meaning of American democracy and to memorialize some of the great, the revered, and the memorable names associated with the history of CCNY."

"...more than a century of rich and storied tradition combine stubborn precedent with a lively respect for scholarly dissent, thereby producing a yeasty ferment which is less to be controlled than guided, less to be prescribed over than released."

Excerpts About Communism, Student Union and Athletics

—See Page Three
The report is mostly a summary of things that have been in the air for a while. Professor John Thirlwall observes that, "It is something a man of the President's caliber and feeling would be expected to write on this subject."

Barney McCaffrey, SC President

I was quite impressed by the articulate presentation of President Gallagher's report. Though it did tell me several things that I myself did not know about the College, I felt that it was primarily intended for those who are not intimately connected with the College, such as tax-paying residents of New York City, future "Friends of the institution," and, I suppose, most of us who are not intimately connected with the College.

I would disagree somewhat with some of the general statements of the condition of present internal administration. He paints a brightly colored picture of democratic procedures, which is sometimes somewhat muddled and the reverse often true. It is a little like having a great hope, as long as representative Student Government continually tries to improve student-faculty administration relations.

I agree completely, however, with President Gallagher's attack on the Communist movement here at City College. A person who might be made to feel that he is branded with the Communist stigma as a result of being closely concerned with the College, will find in this the answer to any charge that may be hurled against him or his school. It is something a man of the President's caliber and feeling would be expected to write on this subject.

One other area I would like to comment on is the sports picture. I go along with the condemnation of the commercialism. However, I myself have not seen any evidence of the extra emphasis on amateur athletics. I certainly don't believe the poisoning of the Hygiene teacher's working hours is an indication of this.

All in all though, I am rather pleased with the progress the College has been making and President Gallagher's reporting of it.

Professor Stewart C. Easton

I can appreciate President Gallagher's reasons for stressing the College's success in routing out Communists and the need for a faculty and Communist lack of success in making converts in the student body. I wonder if it was really necessary to exclude in the student body, I wonder if it was really necessary to so apparent a pleasure in the activities of the Jenner Committee and ask such enthusiastic support to the "defense of academic freedom" by the New York Times, and sharply objected to by many of his fellow liberals, including of course the American Civil Liberties Union. Might I suggest to him that he read the notable dissent of Justice Douglas in the leading case on the Feinberg Law (Adler vs. Board of Education of New York) and ask himself whether, in fact all that Douglas predicted has not come true, and whether the whole application has not really led to the "defense of academic freedom and the strengthening of student democracy".

Barney McCaffrey

Impressed

Martin Gruberg

Student Council Vice President

I have no quarrel with President Gallagher's report as propaganda. The statement of college policy as such would appeal to average citizens. It proudly plays many of the meritorious advances made under his administration as well as contrasting a number of popular misconceptions.

Part of my difficulty in reading the report stemmed from not comprehending its purpose, it seemed too apolitical as superficial to be meant for academic circles. Certain items in the Communist in the colleges, at least fill a disproportionately space. Recurrent mention made of the need to purge College of a "Communist element" and of making it "a place where the guilty go free in order to protect the innocent." This suits the tastes of the public, but hardly conforms to the standards of the educational community. Where is the "innocent"? What are the "gguilty guilty of?"

Another area that I feel that College being a "microcosm democracy." When one uses a little of the 60,186,290.92 collected as student fees is subject to student control, one wonders to the validity of the statements.
Communist Conspiracy

The years 1952-4 have seen increased awareness in all quarters in America to the real Communist conspiracy. And within the colleges and universities at least, this awareness has been accompanied by a new depth of sensitivity for the values of democracy and academic freedom. Although the 1950's—and beginning even before that time—the communist conspiracy made the headlines of New York a principal point of attack. Among some, CCNY was singled out for especially vigorous attention. "With a peculiar power of vocal expression and loud agitation, the disciplined faithful managed to magnify their impact far beyond the facts their numbers or following."

"At the peak of their power, the Communists never dared to claim as much as one percent of the student enrollment in the membership or the party and all its front activities—and party membership among the faculty and staff never exceeded four percent of the then 1400 members."—With the stimulus of the Senate Committee, some persons left our payroll in 1953 when they questioned the role of our own involvement in the Communist Party. With the setting up of a special unit at the Board of Higher Education in 1953 to deal with the problems growing out of the exodus of the Feinberg Law to college, the processes of hiring with a view to retaining uncommitted Communists in our faculty were put on firm and definite footing. We are carefully and conscientiously observing the civil rights and academic freedom of all suspected persons, especially observing due process of law, refusing to accept glib and indisputable accusation as proof of guilt. In short, we are demanding that seven members of the squad were convicted of acceding bribes from gamblers. I refer far rather to the extent to which the standards of commercialism and professionalism had taken

Amateur Athletics

"... the public has received through press, radio and television a somewhat distorted impression of what has been going on at CCNY since the arrest of seven basketball players in 1951 for taking gamblers' bribes to control scores. The necessary punitive measures have been widely reported, somewhat dis

over the athletic life of CCNY."—I do not see how any college or university can defend itself when it fields professional teams in intercollegiate competition, or conducts its athletic program with a primary view to cash returns. College teams should be made up of students who play, not of players who are induced to enroll. No truly great and genuine center of learning depends for its prestige or self-esteem upon trouncing a collegiate rival in athletic competition. No one would measure the educational value of Oxford or Padua or Heidelberg by the

Student Union

"... On September 12, 1950, the keys to the former Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart were handed over to City College. The ensuing two years period has been occupied with completing plans, getting official approval and appropriation, and letting contracts. Actual construction of the ten usuable buildings on the sixteen acre wooden and walled campus was under way as this report was being written."

"... with the occupancy of Manhattanville, we shall surrender the former Hebrew Orphanas site west of Amster-

dam between 135 and 140 Streets for joint use by the Park

Department and the Board of Education, receiving in return the Jasper Oval site. Only the High School of Music and Art will then punctuate the eleven blocks of the City College Up-
town campus."

"... The problem of severe overcrowding remains. The only new elements are (1) that we are to be overcrowded in pleasant surrounding rather than in an educational slum and (2) that we have the land on which, in due time, construction can go forward. Pressures to displace the recent land purchase have been successfully resisted."

"... The first of the necessary construction projects to ease the overcrowding is the library which will stand at the new geographical center of the campus—at 135 Street. Ground should be broken for this building before spring, with occupancy to follow (hopefully) in the academic year 1955-6."
The State of the College

Let me begin at the beginning—with the students. The quality and academic ability of the entering student continues to be consistently high. The best talent from the City’s high schools competes for entrance. The student who is dismissed because he is not college material is an extremely rare person at CCNY.

Secondly, the social conscience and political sophistication of the CCNY student are unusually mature for an American campus. There are fewer points of vulnerability and wider areas of constructive social concern in the general run of CCNY students than among those whom I have known over a quarter century in all parts of the country. Part of the present advantage of the City College student is a fruition of our long and successful struggle with the Communist Party—a point to which I shall refer later in this report. It means something to become a student in a College which has been a principal target of the Communist conspiracy, which has met the attacks successfully, and which has come through in a position of political and social maturity. Our students know this.

In the third place, the CCNY students pretty generally know what they want and how to go about getting it. The College is proud to be known as a center of serious learning, and to serve the professional and vocational purposes of the finest young men and women of the world’s greatest city. We are also happy to be looked upon as a place which, while not nurturing the excuses of adolescent irresponsibility occasionally exhibited in college towns (particularly when spring softens follow a winter’s restraint), nevertheless treats its students as human beings with normal capacities and desires for enjoying life.

Every large educational institution faces a difficult problem in trying to give to each student a sense of identification, a feeling of belonging. Likewise, every non-residential college, whose students must be able to live with their parents, finds it difficult to provide suitable opportunities for growing individuals to mature without open rebellion against parental authority and consequent psychological scars. At CCNY these two problems of bigness and of continuing parental presence combine in a complex which constituted a major focus of attention for my predecessor.

Dr. Harry N. Wright established the Division of Student Life to help thousands of strangers who are children to grow into young adults who have found themselves as mature members of society. And for a couple of decades, with the stimulating guidance of Dean Morton Getchell and the heroic support of a small and devoted group of alumni, the Student House Plan has provided opportunity for a significant fraction of CCNY’s students to find satisfactory group-life. These two efforts of for-ming a sense of community and of furnishing and equipping the Student Center. It may be that this will turn out to be the most significant single development of the biennium just ended, for this marks the beginning of a policy of continuous private support not only of the initial capital expenditure but also of part of the annual program and operating costs.

Overcrowding and Growth

On September 12, 1952 the keys to the former Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart were handed over to City College. The ensuing two-year period has been occupied with completing plans, getting official approval and appropriation, and letting contracts. Actual reconstruction of the ten usable buildings on the 11-acre wooded and walled campus was under way as this report was being written, with the expectation that occupancy and use would follow some time well after the beginning of 1955. The Uptown campus now stretches along the promontory of St. Nicholas Heights from 139th to 141st Streets—except that from 135th to 138th Streets, the High School of Music and Art and the playground known as Jasper Oval still interrupt the continuity of the campus. But with the occupancy of Manhattanville, we shall surrender the former Hebrew Orphanage site west of Amsterdam between 139th and 140th Streets for joint use by the Park Department and the Board of Education, receiving in return the Jasper Oval site. Only the High School of Music and Art will then punctuate the eleven blocks of the City College Uptown campus. The School of Education has already occupied the remodelled former Episcopal Orphanage on the West side of Convent Avenue between 135th and 136th Streets.

During the coming year we shall be giving names to all the buildings at the Uptown center, to symbolize the meaning of American democracy and to memorialize some of the great, the revered, and the memorable names associated with the history of CCNY.

I think it important to stress one point. As we move into the newly acquired uptown structures, and give up the former Hebrew Orphanage ("Army Hall") to recent generations of students, we come out with only ten more classrooms than we had before. The problem of severe overcrowding continues.

The only new elements are (1) that we are to be over­ crowded in pleasant surroundings rather than in an educa­ tional slum and (2) that we have the land on which, in the time, construction can go forward. Pressures to dissipate the overcrowding should be broken for this building before spring, with occupancy to follow (hopefully) in the academic year 1955-56.

College and Community

CCNY is New York City’s own college, giving back more than it receives—and the cash contributions of alumni to which I have referred are only part of this harvest. This college serves the City in all the usual ways expected of a first-rate institution of higher education and of its graduates. There is no field of honorable endeavor in this
in which City College men have not served with distinction, some day I should like to be able to submit a conclusive report on the contributions of CCNY alumni to New York City. It would make exciting reading. In the standard biennial report I can do no more than outline six areas for comment at this time.

The baccalaureate procedure begins in the first decade of a comprehensive Adult Education Program. Started in October, 1944, with a total enrollment of 366 adults, the classes now serve more than 13,000 each year. Some 300 courses in every conceivable field are given in fifty-three convenient neighborhood locations at nominal fees—but without one cent of cost to the City, and with no exchequer aid, of a Graduate Program of Studies in Metropolitan New York—one more concrete evidence of an exceptional return on investment in higher education. In this age of increasing curtailment of studies is the most important single curricular development during the past two years, with foundation, aid, of a Graduate Program of Studies in Metropolitan New York—one more concrete evidence of an exceptional return to the City on its investment in higher education. The courses are: New York City as an Art Center; (Structure of American Literature; (History of the City of New York; and the Metropolitan Economy; New York as a Force in Shaping American Literature; History of the City of New York; and Social-Psychological Aspects of Metropolitan Culture. The courses are offered by the Extension Division include more than 100 in fine arts, a dozen in women's fashions and human design, and fourteen in music. Foreign language offerings include Icelandic, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Japanese,brew, Yiddish, Portuguese and Russian as well as German, English, Italian and Spanish. Special efforts are made to induce initial registrants to pursue a broader program of cultural studies embracing American history and citizenship, with the ambition of earning college credit and a non-degree diploma conferred upon those who successfully complete the prescribed cycle of studies.

A second facet of the picture of service to the City is the Off-Campus Program, which is organized in the Extension Division of the School of General Studies and is carried on in close cooperation with the New York Public Library. The courses offered by the Extension Division include more than 100 in fine arts, a dozen in women's fashions and human design, and fourteen in music. Foreign language offerings include Icelandic, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Japanese, brew, Yiddish, Portuguese and Russian as well as German, English, Italian and Spanish. Special efforts are made to induce initial registrants to pursue a broader program of cultural studies embracing American history and citizenship, with the ambition of earning college credit and a non-degree diploma conferred upon those who successfully complete the prescribed cycle of studies.

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The College and Communism

(Continued from Page Five)

edge and of approaches to understand what makes New York City what it is, and what can be done to remake it in even nobler proportions.

One of the immediate concrete areas in which this basic and enlarged focus of attention on metropolitan New York begins to take deep root is a proposal which had been approved only in principle as my first biennium at City College came to an end. With the support of the Mayor, the Police Commissioner and I had laid before the Board of Higher Education a proposal to bring the Police Academy directly into union with The City College. It ought not to be impossible to develop a mission and a program and a police force appropriate to the needs of metropolitan New York only in principle as my first biennium at City College came to a close. With the setting up of a special unit by the Board of Higher Education in 1953 to deal with the problems growing out of the extension of the Feinberg Law to the colleges, the out of the activation of the Feinberg Law to the colleges, the in our faculties were put on a firm and defensible footing.

When the several elements on which I have commented are brought together and kept in focus, the resulting picture of service to the City is an impressive one. CCNY serves not only in the normal and expected ways, by maintaining a superior college and feeding a great stream of graduates into the life stream of the city, but also in unexpected and extra-dividend ways. Among these latter are the program of Adult Education, the Cooperative Training Program in the field of business, the Community Service Division and the Social Research Laboratory, the program of Metropolitan Studies, and the Police Academy. This is not a beginning, An old African proverb says, "If you know well the beginning, the end will not trouble you."

Struggle and Triumph

Turning to a somewhat different perspective, I wish now to comment on two aspects of the past biennium which illustrate primarily the search for values—the qualitative dimensions of the educational effort. One of these is a struggle with an alien force; the other is a triumph over a domestic aberration.

The years 1952-54 have seen an increased awareness in all quarters of America to the threat of the Communist conspiracy. And within the colleges and universities at least, this awareness has been accompanied by a new depth of sensitivity for the values of democracy and of academic freedom. All through the 1950s—and beginning even before that time—the Communist conspiracy made the campuses of New York a principal battlefront of attack. Among these, CCNY was singled out for particularly vigorous attention.

With a peculiar power of vocal expression and loud agitation, the disciplined faithful managed to magnify their public impact far beyond the facts of their numbers or following. At the peak of their power the Communists never dared even to claim as much as one percent of the student enrollment in the membership of the Party and all its "front" activities—and party membership among the faculty and staff never exceeded one percent of the then 1400 members.

With the Rapp-Coudert hearings of 1940-41, more than thirty members of the faculty and staff left The City College, many of whom later turned up at a so-called School which has subsequently been put on the Attorney General's subversive list. There still remain at the College a handful of persons fairly closely affiliated with the Communist Party and still not publicly separated from it or nonpartisan enough to give the appearance of such severance. Under the stimulus of the Jenner Committee some persons left our payroll in 1953 rather than answer questions regarding their own involvement with the Communist Party. With the setting up of a special unit by the Board of Higher Education in 1953 to deal with the problems growing out of the extension of the Feinberg Law to the colleges, the out of the activation of the Feinberg Law to the colleges, the in our faculties were put on a firm and defensible footing.

The Board knows, and I know, that two things are now being accomplished. First, we are uncovering every person who, on the basis of evidence, can be identified as currently a member of the Communist conspiracy. Such persons are being separated from the College. Secondly, we are carefully and jealously safeguarding the civil rights and academic freedom of all suspected persons, scrupulously observing due process of law, refusing to accept gossip and innuendo and accumulating proof of guilt. In short, we are refusing to strain the innocent in order to catch the guilty; and at the same time we are refusing to let the guilty go free in order to protect the innocent.

The stakes are high. The Communist conspiracy will stop at nothing to achieve its ends of world domination—any means whatsoever.

The battle for democracy has had its negative aspect, in the battle for democracy's ills—and the answer to pur enemies and critics—lies not in less but in more democracy.

Communism in the colleges thrives on head-on opposition between administration and students. Communism is ever alert to the conundrums and dilemma that arise in the continuing objectives of the opponents of democracy; those who would attempt to fight communism with a blunder and blur bluster only play into the hands of the Reds who, in most instances, had not been the instigators of student action. Learning from that experience, the Board and the College, from the late thirties and through the 'forties, have replaced the former policies of repression and reprisal with the practices of enlightened democracy.

Not the least important part of the battle has been the refusal to make martyrs out of students who have stated on the basis of false issues. The student unrest of the 1960s has not been given the wanton handling at CCNY, with the result that violent clashes between students and administration were exploited by the Reds who, in most instances, had not been the instigators of student action. Learning from that experience, the Board and the College, from the late thirties and through the 'forties, have replaced the former policies of repression and reprisal with the practices of enlightened democracy.

The battle for democracy has had its negative aspect, in the struggle against communism. It has had its equalitarian and positive phase, in the defense of academic freedom and the nurturing of student democracy. Professors and students who go to national gatherings and visit other campuses return to St. Nicholas Heights or Twenty-third and Lexington with renewed appreciation of the fact that here in City College—as, perhaps nowhere else in the whole American educational scene—democracy has been given the wisest handling at CCNY, with the result that violent clashes between students and administration were exploited by the Reds who, in most instances, had not been the instigators of student action. Learning from that experience, the Board and the College, from the late thirties and through the 'forties, have replaced the former policies of repression and reprisal with the practices of enlightened democracy.
Sports: The New Emphasis

(Continued from Page Six)

One thing puzzles me. Sports writers claim CCNY has "de-emphasized" athletics. To my way of thinking, we have done precisely the opposite. We have eliminated professionalism, commercialism. We do not recruit athletes in competition with other colleges and universities. We ask our coaching staff to carry normal academic schedules and loads, the same as other teachers. We permit neither favoritism nor victimizing of athletes by professors. We give no scholarships to athletes, provide no training tables, no special housing. No soft jobs are available for athletes only. High school coaches are no longer on the college payroll. No blocks of tickets go out to the jackals who used to hang around the Garden. I doubt whether it will ever again be possible for gamblers to have any part in determining the score of a game through bribing a CCNY player. All these things add up—not to a picture of de-emphasis on athletics, but to a picture of emphasis on the only kind of athletics proper to an institution of higher education.

What has actually happened at CCNY is not de-emphasis on athletics. It is a fresh and healthy emphasis on amateur athletics. I refer rather to the extent to which the means of professional sports have their place in American life and culture. Their entertainment value is enormous, and their contribution to our common life is most welcome.

But I do not see how any college or university can defend itself, when it fields professional teams in intercollegiate competition, or conducts its athletic program with a primary view to cash returns. College teams should be made up of students who play, not of players who are induced to enroll. No truly great and genuine center of learning depends upon its public or self-esteem upon trouncing a college rival in athletic competition. I am glad to report that the majority of the students with their amateur teams and without the glamour of the Garden is quite satisfactory. If we can get remaining miniscule minority of the alumni and students to remember that their College is a great educational institution rather than a hiring hall for professional athletes, we shall then more easily hold to ethical values. But whatever the pressure we shall not return to commercialism with its price tag of professionalism, its inevitable temptations of gambling, bribery, and game fixing, and its curious inversion of the values proper to education.

As one who came on the scene after the corrective measures had been initiated, I must confess that I was shocked to learn of what had formerly taken place. For a brief and intensive period CCNY had accepted the lure of commercialism and had professionalized its athletics, to be crowned with a "Grand Slam" success enjoyed by no other institution—the winning of both of the national basketball championships in a single year. The price of that success is now known. I refer not to the fact that seven members of the squad were convicted of accepting bribes from gamblers. I refer rather to the extent to which the standards of commercialism and professionalism had taken over the athletic life of CCNY. The words used by State Commissioner of Education Wilson in sustaining Professor Holman's appeal and returning him to the faculty a pretty well summarize the matter: "The record of the trial presents a sad tale of how against communism, City College is a bastion of American freedom and democracy. I wish that simple fact could be widely published.

Cleaning House

Another fact which calls for wider understanding is CCNY's struggle for integrity in intercollegiate athletics. Unfortunately, the public has received through press, radio and television a somewhat distorted impression of what has been going on at CCNY since the arrest of seven basketball players in 1951 for taking gamblers' bribes to control scores. The necessary punitive measures have been widely reported, somewhat distorted, while the much more important corrective steps have been pretty generally ignored.

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The Exchequer

A public relations man from a sister institution recently pointed out to me the amazing fact that the institutions we have the most successful programs of alumni support tend to be those which emphasize inter-collegiate athletics, particularly football. I have not bothered to verify his assertion of fact, but I am not convinced that it is a challenge. I simply reject it as a pattern of possibility for City College, just as I strongly question whether it will, in any long run, prove best for any other institution.

Quite a different pattern of support is beginning to develop at CCNY—and one which will never depend upon "Big Time" athletics for its success. That support is based on a clear appraisal of the value of sound learning through great breadth, free to ambitious boys and girls without regard to economic background. That support stems from a dedicated opposition to racial and religious discrimination. That support has nothing to do with the false standards of adolescent pride in Alma Mater—but it has everything to do with a maturity in human dignity and individual worth, and in the democratic society which holds these values. That support recognizes the College as a citadel of democracy and dim to keep that citadel standing.

During the biennium just ended, the City College Fund been organized, successor to the Centennial Fund. As of 1955, the City College Fund had at long last awakened to its proper obligation. Not that alumni and friends have not contributed; the City College Fund has been under the $200,000 for biennium, a mark we intend to reach annually as we go into the second year. Our goal, the $750,000, is to be reached and partly surpassed out of this Fund. The Placement Bureau will be supported. Needy students will be helped through scholarships, loans. Lampert House at the Baruch School will be written.

As the alumni get under the load, exciting things happen. During the biennium the generosity of alumni spurred on to act also. Prom foundations and private sources came a total of $785,000 from alumni, friends and foundations, alongside the $2,538,473.53 and the Federal Government $447,114.02 in the current quarter, and capital equipment of $120,296.50, First student fees came $2,196,290.52. Alongside that, the $750,000 from alumni, friends and foundations looks small. It is. But it is a solid beginning with a great future.