Carnival Queen...
The Carnival Queen will be crowned May 6 by President Everett. Conspicuous Pat Carrol as part of the festivities at this year's carnival. There will also be dancing, a variety show and booths on South Campus lawn to add to the fun of "Perspective 2020. A Look into the Future," the theme of the Carnival.

Cafeteria Boycott Called Off By SG Executive Committee

A boycott of the College's cafeterias was cancelled Friday by the Student Government Executive Committee, reversing last week's resolution at Student Council.

The Committee's action was initiated after discussion of a Student Faculty Committee (SFCC) resolution terming the proposed boycott "unwarranted." The boycott was called for last week by Student Council in a resolution charging SFCC with slow bussing, and the Cafeteria's inadequate bussing, and the Cafeteria's

Carnival Queen's decision to return.

Reform Dems. Are Attacked; Called "Misguided" by DeSapio

Carmine G. DeSapio continued his attack on reform Democrats Thursday night, branding them "misguided zealots whose sole purpose is a poorly disguised attempt to seize power." Wearing his usual dark glasses, Mr. DeSapio spoke before seventy-five students and faculty members of the College in a talk co-sponsored by the Young Democratic Club and the Evening Session History Society.

"I've come under steady mounting attack and remained silent," he declared. "But I would be forfeiting my responsibility if I tolerated abduction.

"Disunion within party ranks is not immoral," the chairman of the New York County Democratic organization said, "but this willful minority has tried to capsize and threaten duly elected Democratic leaders.

Carmine DeSapio expressed concern about clarifying issues so that young people can get an "ac-Dr. Everett Inaugurated As City University Head

Dr. John Rutherford Everett, inaugurated as first Chancellor of the City University of New York yesterday, declared that the educational complex he heads "must be made ready in the academic and administrative areas for a great change, for a great challenge, for a great opportunity to speak at the College naturally to students learning the use of the mind in as a normal part of the process in which education proceeds and attitudes learn to the use of the mind in as a normal part of the process in which education proceeds and attitudes learn to grow and mature in the democratic society.

The controversial speaker ban, barring Smith Act violators from appearing at the municipal colleges was unanimously rescinded by the Administrative Council of College Presidents, April 11.

The ban was enacted by the Council in March, 1957. According to the unanimously adopted statement, the barring of Smith Act violators has been not intended to-bar known Communists who have not been convicted under the Smith Act.

"And the recurring appearances of Communist speakers (along with others from other walks of life) in the political and social spectacle) before student groups during the last four years has been regarded as a normal part of the process in which education proceeds and students learn about the use of the mind in setting truth from error," it continued.

Speakers convicted under the Smith Act who were denied the opportunity to speak at the College include Benjamin J. Davis, N.Y. Communist Party Chairman and a candidate, at that time, for the state Senate; John F. Flynn and John Gates, former Daily Worker editors.

The Council also points out that the "essential spirit and meaning of the 1957 act was contained not in the abstract form of words and procedures but in the paragraph of that action which reads:"

Pres. Will Issue Decision On ME

President Buell G. Gallagher said Friday that he had "no idea" when he would issue a decision on the suspension appeal of deposed Main Events (ME) editor Irwin Becker.

The President's statement was issued after hearing a plea by Becker for re-instatement as ME editor. Dr. Gallagher stated that "he would take the matter under advisement."

Becker was suspended April 11 by Acting Dean James S. Price for publishing an "irresponsible April Fool's story in an otherwise legitimate issue." At the time of Becker's suspension for "irresponsible journalism," the other seven members of the paper's managing board were disciplined on grounds of academic insensitivity.

President Gallagher stated that the "crux of the ME controversy was the "ethical question" implied by Becker's ignoring of the College's regulations regarding editorial policies.

Becker stated in his defense that his failure to dismiss ineligible members of the ME managing board has been necessary to keep the paper going. "We couldn't get anyone else," he said.
A handful of students at the College have banded together to campaign for the preservation of Hamilton Grange.

The Grange, which "looks as if it's been thrown away," according to its caretaker, was built for Alexander Hamilton in 1802. It was his residence from then until his death in 1804, and now stands as a museum, on Convent Avenue just north of 141 Street, sandwiched between a tenement and a church.

A bill now in Congress would turn the building into a National Monument, thus providing Federal funds for its upkeep. It was sponsored in the Senate by Senator Jacob K. Javits, and in the House, jointly by Representatives Herbert Zelenko (Dem.), John V Lindsay (R), and Adam Clayton Powell (Dem.), all of Manhattan.

Raleigh Daniels, who has been caretaker of the building for the past seventeen years, says that not one improvement has been made in all that time.

He said the main trouble are "sagging windows, leaky ceilings, grimy walls, and creaky floors." He pointed out pails placed all over the floor to catch the rain that pours in. "Otherwise the wood would rot and the floors would cave in," he maintained. "It is disgraceful... it's something dreadful," he moaned.

Also, cobwebs hang from the ceilings, windows are broken, window shades are tattered, and books are strewn all over the upper floor. The displays are hardly visible to the few visitors who do go there, since there are no bulbs in the sockets. "They (the owners) don't have money for that," says Mr. Daniels.

There are only two pieces of original furniture in the entire building: a bridge table and an anvil, and most of the old furniture in storage, but the caretaker doesn't know where.

The students, led by Gary Horowitz, would like to see the 193-year-old structure made into a national monument, moved onto the parking lot adjoining the South Campus lawn, and restored to its original condition.

They have started to circulate petitions to be sent to Congress urging the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of each chamber to complete action as soon as possible to allow the Senate and House of Representatives to vote on the resolution.

After two days of soliciting signatures, they had received the support of President Bevill G. Bagby, thirty-six professors and about 150 students.

The building is currently owned by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, headed by Mr. Alexander Hamilton III, great-great-grandson of the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Engineers have estimated the cost of moving the building to the proposed location and restoring it at $350,000. It would have to be sliced in half, each half hoisted onto a truck and carted over, then put together again. When reoccupied, it would look "like new," Horowitz said.

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Civil Defense Drills and Civil Disobedience

300 Students Participate In May '60 CD Protest

Approximately 300 students at the College gathered on the South Campus lawn last May during a Civil Defense drill in which the public was supposed to participate. The student protestors assembled on the lawn at 2 PM carrying signs reading “Civil Defense is No Defense” and “Prepare for Peace Not War.”

Before the sirens began to sound the students were “invited” to go inside and take shelter. They were told that those who remained on the lawn would face disciplinary action. One hundred of the 300 students had their ID cards confiscated “may be ex­empted from consideration insofar as the demonstration is concerned” by a written request to Dean James S. Peace saying they were “bystanders” not “participants” in the program demonstration.

In a statement issued a day later, President Buel G. Gallagher said that students whose ID cards were confiscated “may be ex­empted from consideration insofar as the demonstration is concerned” by a written request to Dean James S. Peace saying they were “bystanders” not “participants” in the program demonstration.

In the same statement, the President wrote that students who were not on the lawn but who would like to submit their IDs, could do so.

Disciplinary action was taken when one week later, the President said that notations would be made on the students permanent record cards in denoting participation in the protest.

Last September Pres. Gallagher charged that a group of “Communist sympathizers had seized control” of the May CD protest.

Students on the campus lawn last May demonstrate against civil defense drills. A mutual bond was made evident which placed a responsibility on every citizen to face possible disciplinary action for refusal to take shelter.

The student protestors assembled on the lawn at 2 PM carrying signs reading “Civil Defense is No Defense” and “Prepare for Peace Not War.”

She said that all those who par­ticipated in an illegal action or de­fying so for the same reason. “They were demonstrating against the absurdity of CD tests, against bombs and against war,” she said.

The idea that there was any seige of power for any reasons is ridiculous.”

AGA INSIST CE PROTEST

Bob Saginaw, SG President, is a member of a student committee which is opposed to the civil defense protest. Observation Post has requested him to defend his view point.

My adherence to the democratic process and its corollary, the principle of majority rule, and my commitment to the rule of law, which even today is being flouted by certain French armed forces, leads me to oppose the illegal demonstrations which thirteen students have called for.

We live in a civilization where men who are considered to be ends unto themselves come before our political and legal institutions as if their votes are accorded equal weight. The laws of the majority are deemed to be the proper choice and are binding upon all. Implicit in the system is that (1) the way must be kept open for minorities to form majorities; and (2) certain constitutional limitations are placed on the majority. Minorities must be able to freely speak, write, form political parties, associate, petition, and criticize. Moreover, all must have a vote and be able to hold any government accountable at regular intervals.

But let no illegal actions hide behind the shield of dissent. Democracy does not provide for civil disobedience as an inherent right. It allows for free and open discussion and criticism. It allows for a minority to convince by free speech and press, reasonable men and become a majority. Let the demonstrators use these methods through­out the year but it should now be thought that democratic theory condones outlaw acts.

Imagine, if you will, the forty-nine per cent who have voted for Mr. Nixon, refused in a “passive way” to recognize Mr. Kennedy’s authority. Think of the Northern liberal saying to the Southern segre­gationist that desegregation is the law of the land. And what if all the white citizens of Georgia, who feeling that the mixing of the races

CIVIL DEFENSE WARDEN ON THE ALERT

Correction...

An article concerning the ini­tiation of a Russian Army Studies program, appearing in the April 13 issue of Observation Post, inadvertently neglected to men­tion the College as a partici­pant in the program, together with Hunter and Brooklyn Col­leges.

(The continued on page 6)
Right To Protest

The academic institution is the ideal place for both academic and practical discussions, but it is sometimes surprising, and of the highest order, that many discussions and debates on controversial questions degenerate to non-factual realms and into misunderstood concepts.

The current debate at this College on civil disobedience is an excellent case in point. The letter opposing civil disobedience, which is printed on this page, is replete with glittering and gibberish as well as unfortunate tendencies to overlook basic points of dispute.

It is important to note that nowhere do the authors of the letter offer a definition of the concept of civil disobedience. It appears certain that they, as many others who have actively taken part in this controversy, have little idea of what Henry David Thoreau meant by "civil disobedience," or, for that matter, what the Southern sit-inners have meant by their use of the terms or what next Friday's civil defense protestors mean by it.

Civil disobedience, as defined by and practiced by the peaceful and willful breaking of civil law for the purpose of either testing said law in the courts, and as an expression of deep and vital belief.

The thesis that those who break the law are necessarily "violent" is not true either absolutely or relatively. If one accepts the tenets of the position that those who violate the law do violence to society, one should also accept the much more acceptable thesis that those who obey laws which are morally wrong, do violence to society by requiring greater violence to themselves, and to the concept of a free society than these others could ever do to society. Peaceful violation of law can only be dangerous to society, and can only threaten a free society, when that violation is on such a wide-scale that the duly constituted societal authorities cannot meet out punishment to the violators, or when the violators refuse to accept societal discipline.

Yet the concept of "civil disobedience" specifically excludes the latter possibility, while the realization of the former may well, and probably will, result in a worse form of the latter. Society, by rejecting societal practices which are in conflict with their basic beliefs.

Those who accept societal discipline while refusing, peaceful, and to follow societal law, necessarily accept the concept of a "rule of law," but refuse to accept those concepts and practices which would circumscribe individual conscience, will, and action.

The student sit-ins in the South would be just as moral, just as consistent with democratic principle, if the Supreme Court should rule that such discrimination were illegal. The members of a free society must not be, and are not, constrained to follow majority tyranny, although they may be, and are, constrained to accept majority domination.

Besides this, there are other things that are quite clear to me that the founders, for those, whom I personally feel, that such action will look good on their record when they apply to a convocative body.

But, the ramifications of this Gustapo-like committee go even further. "It is our aim to insure that students who participate in any protest do so with full knowledge of the meaning of their actions. The "meaning of their actions" apparently apprises me to the committee that Dean Peace and his cronies in the DSL will again ride roughshod over the liberties of the students. They state further:

'The common argument rests firmly on the fact that where democracy processes are open and free, their actions can only be dangerous to society, and can only threaten a free society. Peaceful violation of law can only be dangerous to society, and can only threaten a free society, when that violation is on such a wide-scale that the duly constituted societal authorities cannot meet out punishment to the violators, or when the violators refuse to accept societal discipline.

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Is Academic Freedom Concept In Danger?

Academic Freedom Week was initiated here at the College last December. The question of possible limitations of the right of students to inquire of all ideas was debated by guest speakers Will F. Willoughby and Carl Braden. Observation Post has asked the students of the five political groups on the campus to give their ideas on the following questions:

What do you think is the greatest threat to Academic Freedom to-day, and what can be done about it?

The greatest present danger to academic freedom at the College is the slow bureaucratic stranglehold on student political activities by the Division of Student Personnel Affairs. If a political group can make it clear to the College president that funcionaries who "always act with empathy and integrity" even while condemning constant and petty harassment of groups with whose views he disagrees, should not be resented. Otherwise all "controversy" organizations (defined as a ramification of the right of students to inquire of all ideas) will become endangered. This is in complete violation of the ideas that are America, as a democracy, takes pride in. The dossier system must be ended.

Secondly, as long as such measures as the House Un-American Activities Committee exist, our most important factor in making the decision of what they believe, and not on their professional merit, we, the students, shall suffer. The student body must unite and help to remedy these evils.

Robert M. Moll, President

Academic Freedom is something that is both held up and respected by the college community, as well as our society, and I therefore feel privileged in being asked to make a few comments on this subject. Space permits only a superficial discussion, but allow me to outline what I feel to be two great dangers to the institution which we honor this week. One comes from a society which exalts personal freedom but has a fatuous conception of its application. The other involves the old question of how far a free and democratic nation can permit itself to go in allowing the complete access of its institutions to those who would destroy them. It is not any question here to offer solutions to these problems, but to simply clarify them. As their influence and effect on academic freedom is concerned, the former is illustrated by the shrinking of, and attack upon, academic freedom in times of "national hysteria", (e.g., during the McCarthy era, and evidenced to a smaller degree by the present workings of the John Birch Society). Thus this danger emanates from the right, and is a restrictive threat. The second danger outlined above, in its connection to academic freedom, is posed from the left. Thus there are individuals (most usually groups) who would use the institution of academic freedom as a vehicle to further a program in which there is no room for academic freedom (or usually any other freedom for that matter).

The threat here to academic freedom is twofold: one comes from the subverting group itself; the second from the possible reaction to such tactics from the right, which will result in a very high regard for academic freedom anyway. Perhaps on some other occasion I will have the opportunity to go into this matter in greater detail, but suffice it to say that the presence of democracy is the true defense of academic freedom.

Arthur Porwick, President

The greatest danger to academic freedom in the United States today is the growing tendency of bureaucrats on all levels of government to interfere with the educational processes of independent institutions of learning by giving so-called "aid." Money from the government has never solved anything, and more often than not has shouldered the autonomy which is necessary for the proper functioning of any college. We are not one group of what should be taught or what should be taught should be left in the hands of those who are closest to the students and know their needs. Centralization leads to standardization, which in the long run brings mediocrity. Control of education by government brings death to individual incentive, and to stifle incentive is to bury the concept of academic freedom. Progress in the United States has always been the result of the individual acting as an individual, and to socialize education in a society which exalts personal dignity forces disobedience. Are they so crashing?

Robert J. Moll, President

The concept of academic freedom has always been the result of the individual acting as an individual, and to socialize education is to socialize society, and to socialize society is to cripple progress. The American ideal of true freedom is the true defense of academic freedom.

The theme sit-in movement offers no justification for protesting the Court's 1954 decision. The sit-in movement is immoral, would stop paying their taxes? I can think of no better way to undermine the Court's 1954 decision. Illegal actions are not passive. Rather they challenge the legal system and the authority of society, though needless to say, this particular challenge is of an extended and very far. But the change that can do as one wishes as long as one is willing to suffer the consequences can lead to chaos and anarchy.

To be sure, we cannot place an absolute value on a majoritarian system even where democratic processes are open. But disobedience must find an appeal to a higher order of laws which supersedes those of the state.

The rule of law, the social order, the governmental system and the democratic system make on behalf of democracy a conclusion that CD drills are so crushing that morality and human dignity forces disobedience. Are they so crushing?
The individual is expected to transform to an obedient type. This is, in itself, an anti-humanistic trait. As the pressures of the cold war increase, men are asked to approach the level of the automaton, abdicating more of the things which they should decide for themselves to institutions and to government.

This trend is to be resisted. No individual can tolerate a violation of his sense of humanity. But let him clearly understand: no one grudges the right of the majority to take shelter; no one wishes to interfere with either their frolics or their follies. Only, the individual will not be forced to participate in an absurd and dangerous dance macabre which goes no further than the level of mere animal instinct. Also, the individual, since he is not a nihilist, seeks to teach by example, hoping that others will more clearly perceive the folly of interfering with either their frolics or their follies. Only, the individual is obliged to mold and shape the law to the best of his ability.

The individual has reached the moment of protest. He understands that a ridiculous law mocks the Law more than any significant protest. And he realizes the full value of this particular act because a mental lethargy has befuddled the minds of people so that fear of nuclear holocaust is deliberately put out of mind, while the actual threat increases.

The myth which is behind this sanctification of the Law, disregards the historical occurrences in the evolution of the law. What is illegal today, may soon become legal. The Law is mutable for people dedicated to social progress; malleable in the hands of expert lawyers. The erasure to social issues, we would have a great deal less in social progress today.

The myth that behind this sanctification of the Law, disregards the historical occurrences in the evolution of the law. What is illegal today, may soon become legal. The Law is mutable for people dedicated to social progress; malleable in the hands of expert lawyers. The individual, then, is at times bound to determine what really is legality or more ethical grounds than those who pass and administer the laws.

The rationalization, on the part of many of those who do take shelter, is invariably summed up in this adage: "the Law is the Law. Indeed, the Law becomes holier than life itself. Above all, will claim those who are to denounce the protest. illegal means should always be avoided! Historically, had this kind of opinion persevered in reference to social issues, we would have a great deal less in social progress today.

When we are nonviolent, we are acting as pacifists, said Mr. Farmer, “I have no objection to peaceful methods if it is a technique, but it is often a means of self-outrage.”

When participating in a debate, Mr. Farmer did not contend it is the only productive technique. “I am not one of those who believe that violence is never effective,” he stated.

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Tennis Team Annihilates Pratt, 9-0; Frendlich, Silver Trigger 3rd Win

By PAUL ASSEN

The College's tennis team visited Pratt Institute Saturday, and met all the resistance of a loving babe flying into its mother's arms.

The Beavers demolished the Institute boys, 9-0, for their third win in four outings. All in the Metropolitan Conference. They did not lose a set all day.

The best news of the day for Beaver Coach Harry Karlin was the return of his form to stand-out, Stan Freundlich. Frendlich, Pratt without copped of his number-two man and Pratt's pseudo-number-two man Dennis Larkan, 6-1, 6-2.

The doubles events, as inconsequential as they were, made the love look unbeatable.

The slumping duo of Freundlich and Smith broke a two-match losing skein as they toppled Bevan and Larkan 6-2, 6-2.

Wasserman and Dorwman gained over Dartford and Fairman, 6-1, 6-3.

The racqueteers should continue in their quest for another victory akin similar to the one which was halted last week by Kings Point, when they face the NY State Maritime Academy Wednesday at Port Schuyler.

The Beavers had won eleven in a row over a two year span before the Merchant Marines did the deed by a 5-4 margin.

It might have been profitable for tennis enthusiasts to have attended Saturday's match because the Prattmen were so over-matched that Coach Karlin remarked, "If anybody else had been there we would have let them play."

Freshman Tennis

The College's freshmen have been working effectively under Coach Karlin's tutelage and look extremely impressive thus far. The freshmen team has in its first year as an organized squad and is a manifestation of the College's expanding athletic program.

The performers who have impressed thus far are: Karl Otto, Jeff Bernart, Neil Blitz, Leon Rapport, Kurt Schwartz, Ed Simon and Lewis Mandell.

The coach is extremely optimistic about the fresh performance and views the fresh as a four-year guarantee against the demise of big-time tennis at the College.

Trackmen Observe Queens-Iona Upset

The College's track team had the best seats in the house at Randall's Island Saturday as they observed an unexpected triumph in the Queens-Iona Relays.

Little Maryland State, a school with less than five hundred students, upset the nation's track powers and overshadowed the Beaver fifteenth finish in the CTC mile relay event.

The Beaver performance equalled their finish in the College Track Conference Championships which were held last month.

The sixteen-team CTC event was won by Montclair State with Parleigh Dickinson second, Kings Point third, and beet flame.

In the field events big Vin Hanchitz placed a respectable seventh in the shot put behind Stag-Cott toss by Villanova's William Joe.

But for the most part the Lancer played the part of operator as they watched eight-man squad defeat the Beaver of Fordham, Manhattan, Villanova and St. John's.

The Hawk victory was engineered by two performers whose ver-...
Friedman's Six-Hits, Lage Homers

By LARRY BORTSTEIN

When Howie Friedman gets good offensive and defensive support from the rest of the College's baseball team, there's no telling what heights he may reach.

Like for instance, he can pitch shutouts, which is exactly what he did against Fordham's Rams, Saturday at Jack Coffey Field.

Friedman not only set down the Rams, who are now 4-3, with six singles, but also had a perfect day at the plate (a walk, two singles, and a double) as the Beavers ended a five-game losing streak, 7-0.

The win over Fordham, the second Beaver triumph of the year, followed two days after their poor showing of the season—a no-hitter loss to Princeton sophomore Aton Schoolwerth at the Tigers' field.

But Saturday's was unquestionably the best all-around performance all year for the Lavendermen.

The Beavers bashed out ten hits, and put together a pair of three-run innings—the third and sixth.

Ram starter Bill Anton survived the first two innings, but started the third by yielding a walk to the first two innings, but started the third by yielding a walk to George Lopac, who in turn sent John D'Andrea to center, scoring both men.

And when Ram center-fielder Bob Mayes played footsie with the ball, the scrappy Beaver second-sacker raced all the way to third, whence he scored on Goldner's hit to left.

The Lavender infield defense played fine ball, and in particular, it was Francescozzi who showed time and again, handling eighteen chances flawlessly.

Against Princeton, postwar Joe Purgram hurled a four-hit gem, but the Beavers could only score one run the last six frames after replacing Beaver starter Paul Lamprose, who was touched for 7 scores in the first two innings.

The Lavender nine is now 2-4 in league play, 2-6 over all.

St. John's Today
B'klyn Tom'w

You'd think a body would earn a little rest after coming through with the season's best pitching performance, wouldn't you?

So who do you think will be in there against league-leading St. John's today at Macombs Dam Park, starting at 3?

Howie Friedman, that's who. The top lefty asked for the assignment himself seconds after he'd completed his six-hit gem Saturday.

And Coach Al DiBernardo couldn't help but say yes, what with ace rightie Murray Steinfink still feeling the after-effects of a tooth extraction some weeks back.

But Coach Jack Kainer's Johnnies have their own heroes, including the most formidable mound corps in the city.

Larry Bearnarth, Pat Gannon and Tom Hunt make up the top-fight pitching chromosome the Redmen have in store.

Tomorrow, Brooklyn's Kingsmen will visit Macombs Dam Park for what may be their last game ever with the Beavers.

Brooklyn has asked permission to pull out of the Met Conference because of the incompatibility of their talent (sic) with that of the rest of the league.

—Bortstein

The Top Athlete

By LARRY BORTSTEIN

For the first time in the College's athletic history a member of the varsity rifle team has been named to receive the school's top athletic award, the Wallace Memorial Prize of the Class of 1913.

The award, given annually to the student who 'reflects most credit upon the College by his athletic achievements,' was accepted by Bernard Renois, the senior who captained the Beavers' Metropolitan rifle champions this past year, at the College's Sixteenth Annual All-Sports Nite.

This affair will take place this coming Thursday evening, April 27, at the Prince George Hotel in lower Manhattan.

Renois, a tall, (6-1) lanky (150) 21-year-old senior from Queens, led the Beaver ninemans through 23 straight matches without a loss, for the team's first undefeated season and its undisputed Metropolitan Intercollegiate Rifle League (MIRL) championship.

En route, the team defeated both St. John's and Army, rated two-three in the East behind the Beavers.

Renois, who will graduate in June with a degree in electrical engineering and an ROTC commission as a first lieutenant, will be the thirty-fifth recipient of the Class of 1913 prize since it was started in 1925.

Diver Nick West won it last year.

This past season, his fourth varsity campaign, he averaged 288.4 (out of a possible 300). His top score was a whopping 295. While in high school, he captained Brooklyn Tech's city championship team.

Riffey has been part of Renois' life for more than half his life. He became interested in the sport when he was about 15 years old, and today handles both a rifle and a pistol with equal skill.

Former winners of the Class of 1913 Prize include some very familiar names to collegiate and College-Saints sports fans.

Two won the award twice—George Bollwinkle, who still holds the varsity record for the College record for the mile run, won it in 1936 and 1937, and Melbourne Shapiro, a basketball star of the late 1940's, won it in 1947 and 1949.

Other winners have included Olympic wrestling champion Henry Wittenborn, All-American basketball player Bill Holzman, and current Beaver basketball coach Dave Polansky, a track star as an undergraduate.

Coach George Baron (via Times Edd) about 20 of Drexel's sacrificial threats, has found a home in the nets since taking over in Derby in the Adelphi game.

In the midfield, co-captains Derren Jonaitis and Mickey Scarlatt have been showing the type of aggression and tenacity that was his main strength, effort—such a strong defense.