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Tshombe Calls For Cease-Fire; UN Troops Advance On Katangite Fighting Negotiations

By J. ANTHONY LUKAS

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

LEOPOLDVILLE, THE CONGO, JAN. 1 — President Moise Tshombe of Katanga called on the United Nations today for an immediate cease-fire in Katanga and a start of negotiations.

Tshombe's message was relayed through United Nations officials, the Belgian-controlled mining company in Katanga, and through the central government in Elisabethville. In the message, Tshombe said he would be willing to come to Elisabethville under certain conditions.

The message said Tshombe had "received the proposals of Lord Home" in London, and that "the imperial task of working for an ultimate peaceful solution to the Katangan question" was in the hands of the central government.

The message ended with a request that the United Nations geographical department be warned that Tshombe was interested in working towards a peaceful solution. The statement was followed by a request for immediate negotiations.

The statement ended with the words: "The imperial task of working for an ultimate peaceful solution to the Katangan question is in the hands of the central government. It is up to the imperial government to decide whether or not it will accept the proposals of Lord Home."
The Scholar & His Freedom Continue To Be Vital Issues

"The professor's need to think, to form opinions, to criticize, is the guarantee of the student's freedom to learn."
Should Communists Be Allowed To Teach?

By HILLMAN M. BISHOP
PROFESSOR, POLITICAL SCIENCE

To answer the question whether members of the Communist Party should be allowed to teach in public schools and colleges it is necessary to understand the fundamental aims and purposes of academic freedom and to examine the singular methods of organization and operation of the Communist Party.

The primary purpose of academic freedom is to protect the individual teacher from censorship exercised by the non-college community. The basic assumption of academic freedom is that knowledge requires complete freedom of inquiry, complete freedom to teach for that which can be verified and proved. Any attempt by the college administration or by pressure groups to prevent a teacher from operating his free academic inquiry places shackles on those who advance the frontiers of knowledge.

The primary allegiance of the teacher and scholar is to the student body, Second, the school has a clear purpose of producing leaders for the world community in a truly Bolshevik manner.

Several paragraphs had to be deleted from Professor Noah's column due to a lack of space. The editors hope that everything vital was retained and that the continuity of the article was not destroyed.

Feinberg Measure Had Stormy Past

New York's Feinberg law, which sought to bar "subversive" persons and doctrines from state classrooms, was passed fourteen years ago following a bitter legislative debate which foreshadowed a five year legal battle.

In 1952 the American Majority Leader Benjamin Feinberg proposed to prevent the disseminations of propaganda "organisations of teacher year," the measure was contested by Senate Democrats who declared, "subversive to the fundamental principles of our democracy" and a "bangle call to war." The bill, which was approved until it was upheld by the Supreme Court and authorized the Board of Education to make a listing of organizations which were "subversive," membership by a teacher in any one of which was to be automatic cause for dismissal.

Implementation of the act was in the hands of the school authorities, but the regents were requested to submit annual reports to the legislature on the enforcement of the law.

The legislature authorized the Board to incorporate any similar list of organizational activities, which it had a federal list, and it was expected that 190 organizations on the Board of Education's General's Public list would be included.

The refusal of the FBI to hand over information to the Board in which certain parts of the McCarthy Period on academic freedom. It disclosed that over fifty percent of the teachers interviewed felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notoriety." The number of teachers who felt there had been a decline in the "intellectual and academic atmosphere" and "notions of "notiority."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1963

Academic Freedom: Burdens & Opportunities

By PRESIDENT BOO1 E. GALLAGHER

Academic Freedom is a special form of freedom, but it has been one of the most characteristic features of the faculty of Oxford. The faculty of Oxford is a kind of revenge upon those who, in the past, have turned free-thinkers into mediocrities.

The library has served as the preserver of wisdom through the centuries. Scholars must have a source for the knowledge, which they can learn and then pass judgment on. The library is a place for the study of academic freedom. It is a place for the study of the academic community who act responsibly.

The academic community who act responsibly is a place for the study of academic freedom. It is a place for the study of the academic community who act responsibly.

Life Tenure, Celibacy, And Wine: Were Eighteenth Century Needs

By SAMUEL MIDDLEBROOK

Like academic freedom itself, the permanence of tenure for a teaching staff is a means to an end. Hopefully it is an end to excellence. It is not the excellence itself. The insistence on tenure cannot turn a faculty made up of men into good teachers. It is necessary to look beyond the tenure system.

Tenure throughout the City University may be earned up to the level of service of a professor by the rank of tutor, instructor or any of the three professorial grades for a period of five years. The appointment to any of the above-named ranks except that of tutor, the promotion is the outcome. The appointment to a professor in the City College.

Students and people not on college faculties still argue about the merits of tenure. Against it are charges that it perpetuates mediocrity, stifles ambition, and silences the scholarly activities of a department, hamstrings efforts toward imaginative change, encourages middle classes, reduces the cost of higher education intolerably, makes a bad teacher unsuitably prominent.

The library is a place for the study of academic freedom. It is a place for the study of the academic community who act responsibly.

The anonymous or conspiratorial device is not needed or used by any ear for music, good rendition net; but if I play well, and he has no ear for music, I am a convincing answer. So, too, with this matter of academic freedom, we must not think of tenure as a blank check as some have resigned because of first time for pages.

President Buell Gallagher

FREEDOMS are usually thought of as liberties—freedom from restraint. Two things, however, distinguish political and academic freedom. Academic freedom is the ability to pursue one's studies free from the interference of others. Whether these fat slumberers have the right, either in law or morality, to keep your job after you have held on to it for a disputed period, let alone outline the setup at City College.

Tenure at City University differs from that in most private institutions in several ways. First, tenure is a legally enforceable contract rather than just a moral obligation. Second, it can be earned more quickly (in three years) than as opposed to terms elsewhere running up to twenty years and a lower rank. In most other institutions one does not get tenure until becoming an associate professor. Also, especially in less gigantic institutions than those the central administration dominates the department in these most critical decisions. With tenure one is closer to the real world.

Of course both sides exaggerate. To say all the defects of academic human nature upon tenure is silly. Teachers have been cranky, talkative, pedantic, obnoxious, selfish—and now and then wonderful—since they silenced demagogues with hatchets, and tenure only helps them to be more so. On the other hand to find in tenure a source of freedom from mob-mentary period will be one of seri.

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What Are The Rights Of A Student?

By WILLARD BLAESER
DEAN OF STUDENTS

WHAT is the nature of the relation between a college or university and its students?

Sometimes it has been characterized as a paternal relationship—under which the college is the parent and the student the child. The same term—one more often quoted—is that of "in loco parentis." This phrase, which expresses the doctrine of a college's right to exercise the powers of a parent, has been the case to date. Here are some illustrative questions:

1. What is the nature of the restrictions governing student behavior should the college have the legal right to make personal decisions and to exercise the responsibilities of a parent?

2.Chapter 7

3. We recognize the right of every student to engage in expression, free from discrimination, in any student organization and to exercise the responsibilities of a citizen.

4. We recognize the right of every student to be informed through proper channels of any changes in administrative, curricular, and student government policies, and to be advised in writing of any charges that might be brought against him.

5. We recognize the right of every student to support and to administer student government, with the institution of his choice.

6. We recognize the right of every student to participate in the selection of student government officers, and to the free exercise of his rights pertaining to the educational community.

7. We recognize the right of every student to make himself cognizant of, and to comprehend, the regulations pertaining to the educational community.

8. We recognize the right of every student to the full exercise of the constitutional liberties which have been made known to the students previous to enrollment.

9. We recognize the right of the student to seek, discuss, and promulgate the truth.

10. We recognize the right of every student to be free from discrimination, freedom of student association, freedom of expression, freedom from restraint of both faculty and students, advancement of student government officers, and freedom of the student newspaper, opinion, and editorial policy.

11. We recognize the right of any student organization to use campus facilities subject to the legal principles which have been in force for almost a full term—one more often quoted—under which the college is the parent and the student the child. The same term—one more often quoted—is that of "in loco parentis." This phrase, which expresses the doctrine of a college's right to exercise the powers of a parent, has been the case to date.
A Roundup Of College Speaker Bans
From New York Across To California

By MICHAEL GERSHOWITZ

"A faculty advisor at CCNY refused to allow Ron Paul, Jr., a Columbia digital computer scientist, to speak to a student group... The University of California and Queens College refused to allow Malcolm X, a Black Muslim leader, to speak to campus groups... Northern Illinois University administrators refused to allow an Illinois Communist to speak on the campus... "The trustees of Washington and Lee disapproved a proposed speech by a student... Wayne State University again turned down a request by Wayne State University..."

The above excerpts, from a recent "Special Collection" by the New York County Lawyers' Association, show that the issue of controlling controversial speakers, such as was temporarily done at the City University of New York, is not an unusual occurrence.

The issue was again highlighted this semester when two new incidents occurred. A court injunction prevented an appearance October 16th, at the University of Buffalo of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, a member of the Communist Party National Committee. The injunction has been filed by an unsuccessful conservative candidate for Congress, despite opposition of the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York. The Buffalo school is a branch of the State University.

The prohibited speech was to have been one in a series of five lectures on the world's major political ideologies. The other speakers, whose appearances were not disallowed, were Sir Oswald Mosley, a British fascist; Russell Kirk, conservative columnist; Senator Eugene McCarthy (Dem., Wisconsin), a liberal; and Norman Thomas, many-time Socialist candidate for President. The second incident took place at Michigan State University, where the leaders of six student organizations, including the Student Government, were prevented from "prohibiting" for having violated recently imposed college regulations regarding inclusion of speakers.

The new rules, establishing a Student-Faculty Clearance Committee, were made this semester to "screen proposed speakers and weed out Communists." After the arrival of "a barrage of protests from legislators and taxpayers" when one made an unsuccessful attempt to speak there last spring.

At the University of California, a ban on speakers by members of the Communist Party was upheld last May by the State Superior Court in a suit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union.

In San Francisco State College, there is no ban, but there is a regulation requiring that forms for scheduled speakers be filed on one full semester in advance. Enforcement of the rule, students there say, is arbitrary, and used to exclude Communists.

The successful campaign was at the University of Oregon.

After the Portland City Council cancelled a rental arrangement for the city auditorium with a Bond College club, CP chairman Gus Hall was provided facilities by the Oregon President. Three other state-supported schools there soon followed suit.

Shorthly after the City University speaker ban was lifted, Communist Party leader Ben Davis came to speak at the College. Conservative students objected by petitioning.

At the University of California, a ban on speakers by members who have been convicted under the Smith Act, was imposed. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Robert Thomson, and Benjamin Davis, Jr., had been convicted and were sentenced.

As a result, the first ban, barring as speakers persons who have been convicted under the Smith Act, was imposed. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Robert Thomson, and Benjamin Davis, Jr., had been convicted and were sentenced.

During World War I; socialism, during World War II; Communism and other left-of-center ideologies, today.
The situation of academic freedom at the City University seems to be a darker reflection of its position at the College. Although there is far from any sort of oppression on the campuses, there has often been cases of hesitation and reluctance of students and teachers to speak freely or on the record, even professors. Professor and dean John Gates from speaking. His action evoked a Smith Act ban, under which anyone convicted of violations of the City University. The ruling did not bar communists not convicted under the Smith Act.

On Tuesday, the Administrative Council declared all members of the Communist Party would be barred from the campus. The council's move was made public in the newspaper, New York Times, that the CP was an illegal agent in the context of a worsening situation in the Caribbean. Professor Shapiro, the editor of the Daily Worker, has expressed regret for having used such an expression but said that his comments had been made during an informal faculty meeting and that in the context of a worsening situation in the Caribbean he had not believed that he went beyond the bounds of academic propriety.

At the time of Shapiro's re-election, the Chancellor declined comment. On Dec. 14, however, he wrote a letter to Dr. John Hannah, President of MSU in which he reviewed the case.

"The central issue involved in this public discussion," he wrote, "is that of academic freedom. Was Professor Shapiro's contract not removed because he held and advocated an unpopular view toward Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution?"

"The answer to that particular and specific question is an unqualified 'yes.'"

Varner's real question was whether it was in the best interests of the University to accord tenure to Shapiro. He said that Shapiro had many fine qualifications and that in awarding tenure many administrative and sometimes peripheral factors had to be considered which did not lend themselves to public discussion.

"Having reviewed all aspects of this decision," he said, "I am not required to discuss the best interests of this institution are served by not reappointing Professor Shapiro."

Shapiro said that he had referred his case to the American Association of University Professors and would make a recommendation to that organization regarding his case.

"I know if I had kept my mouth shut, he said, 'I'd have had tenure.'"
Controversial History Professor Removed; Michigan State Calls It An Academic Affair

By DAMON STETION
From the New York Times

Rochester, Mich., Dec. 26—A recent decision of Michigan State University-Oakland, here, in late November when Shapiro's name came up for reappointment as assistant professor of American History. The word of Trustees, which governs MSU at East Lansing and the Oakland branch here, routinely considers applicants for reappointment. The Oakland administration not to reappoint Shapiro. His present reappointment was not considered a part of the College's educational offering, and it was only in this area that we got into difficulty. The problem could have been resolved, albeit facetiously, if the College assigned would not call him a bad teacher. Competence is a relative word. But he's a good teacher.

"We just made an academic decision. We felt we could better develop our program the way we want to with another man."

At first, Shapiro declined to comment on his release. Later, however, after Matthews' comment and a statement by Chancellor Ingram B. Warner, the professor said that he felt he should speak and express his views on his treatment. Shapiro's statement was not of point system for participation. Then, a student could list Radiocom 160 or Reactionism 162 with impunity. Actually, there were many pro-pro and many closed courses on the faculty...
Wrap-Up

Among the events of the term, one stands out from all the rest:

Early last fall the beginning of a series of charges were publicly hurled at the College by a group calling itself the Committee for A Creation of A Hispanic Department at the City College. It consisted of representatives of Puerto Rican community organizations from outside the School.

Chief among these were allegations of anti-Hispanic bias on the part of the Romance Languages Department. Dr. Josefa Romo, a noted Spanish scholar, became the cause célèbre. Dr. Romo charged that she had been released by an Appointments Committee, only one member of which had seen her teach. She also added that she had been notified too late in the term to find other adequate employment.

President Gallagher met these burgeoning charges with a forty-two page statement, which attempted to dispose of the reasoning behind them. The report offered a considerable array of evidence and profuse assertions to discount almost all of the Committee’s grievances.

The one charge which was not adequately reckoned with was the most serious — anti-Hispanic discrimination against a number of named faculty members. Dr. Gallagher affirmed the College’s stand that information concerning the appointments or release of teachers cannot be made public for the protection of the School and of the personnel.

The Committee answered Dr. Gallagher’s statement with a “token” picket in front of the Administration Building. In support of their stand, the Committee released the “highlights” of a longer statement documenting their original assertions.

The report was only a skeleton resting some of the old charges. Most were left out, presumably answered by Dr. Gallagher, no proof was offered to back up the others. An informed source later said that this did not contain the highlights of another report, but was merely literature to explain what the picket was about. This would justify the sketchiness of the report, but does little to explain why the group picketed the College before answering Dr. Gallagher’s reply.

All that exists at this point are rumors, rumors of a Committee report which answers the Gallagher statement in full—a lengthy document detailing names and instances to be issued “the day after the picket,” “one week,” “one month week,” “in another week,” “it’s coming soon,” “before Thanksgiving,” “after it,” “during Christmas,” “you’ll get it in the mail two weeks after Dr. Gallagher gets it, you can call up here anymore.”

Another situation that occurred this term bore portent of worse things to come. Recently the State Supreme Court ruled that the University of Buffalo could not have a Communist speak on its campus.

This breach of the right of the College to determine its own educational policies and of the right of the student to learn from all sources reminds us of things past and is a cause of great concern for things to come. We can only hope that the Appellate Court will reverse this unhappy precedent.

And then, of course, there was the SG election. The IRT

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**BEST SELLERS**

- CAMUS - The Fall 3.00 1.98
- JONES - Thin Red Line 5.95 3.92
- A Shade of Difference 6.95 4.50
- The Prophet - Gibran 3.50 2.31
- Sex & The Single Girl 4.95 3.27
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- West Side Story 4.96 3.69
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- Peter, Paul, and Mary 3.95 2.49
- Clancy Bros. 3.95 2.79
- The Boys Won’t Leave the Girls Alone.
DeGaulle Tells France of Our Atomic Force

PARIS, JAN. 1 — President De Gaulle told the French people today that 1963 would see the "appearance of our atomic force."

The president's message was a sign-up to the one he addressed radio and television nation in which he called for France and the Western Union that could achieve balance with the US.

In fact, the French leader said he would be building a modern and atomic force for 1963.

De Gaulle called the new year a "new beginning" one for the land, air and sea. He said the appearance of our atomic force, the modernization of our conventional forces and the regrouping of our services and services in view of a world conflict are going to mean a new French air.

The president's message to the WWP establishment implied that, meant to proceed with his aim of building up a powerful atomic force despite the recent US embargo on furnishing France with Polaris submarine missiles within the framework of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The end of 1963 is expected to see the first deliveries to the Air Force of Mirage IV jet aircraft, designed by Messrs. Dassault and de Havilland with 2,500 miles and capable of carrying atomic bombs. A striking fact in the Mirage IV design is the nearly 400,000 pounds of power, which almost as much a political and strategic weapon as a military weapon. The Dassault plane is it only with an atomic force, never small and however scaled down, will play a world role.

There has been no definite answer to the US offer which means the extension of a new French plane to the Polaris. But the return of De Gaulle is understood thus far to be negative and he is expected finally to turn the offer down.

US Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen, expected to be received by the president very shortly, is expected to give further explanation of Washington's position. The president reports that De Gaulle would like to see the French leader personally, but up to new French diplomatic sources here stressed that the president's heavy program did not seem to allow much time for a trip to Washington.

Tax Reductions And Reforms Receive Presidential Priority

By TOM WICKER

PALM BEACH, FLA., JAN. 2 — A one-package program of tax reduction and reform, with the effective dates staggered to reduce the impact on President Kennedy's top-priority legislative item in 1963.

The President hopes that enactment of this program before the year is out will produce enough economic stimulus to jobs to reduce unemployment from its present level of 6.5 per cent, to 5.5 per cent by end of the fiscal year. Without a tax cut this year, he believes unemployment will rise above 6 per cent.

Kennedy expects a hard fight in the 88th Congress on his tax program, and other high-priority bills like Medical Care For The Aged and Federal Aid to Education. And, in his view, if the House Rules Committee is returned to the control of a Republican-dominated Democratic Congress, the program will have been completely repudiated.

TV Bowls

(Continued from Page 12)

Arkansas Razorbacks' score on a FG after also the bowl. But the lead back with two minutes to go in the half on a 32 yard pass play to wingback Louis Guy. Arkansas scored on the score early in the second half on a Mississippi muffin. Griffin opened it up again on a 4 yard plunge after a long drive.

Cotton Bowls

Lousiana State whipped the Cotton Bowl in Dallas a one sided contest, shutting out Texas, 12-0. The LSU Elas were ahead at half, 3-0, and missed their only field goal attempt from the 32. The LSU Elas had not been scored upon by rushing in 17 games. Lynn Lyons broke the Cotton Bowl field goal record with a shot from the 37 yard line. Amodee kicked.

It's One Or The Other: The Skybolt Or RS 70

By JACK RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1 — Air Force leaders and their supporters in Congress are preparing an "either-or" campaign involving the cancelled Skybolt Missile project and the languishing RS-70 Bomber Development program.

The administration formally scrapped the Skybolt project yesterday, after committing close $500,000,000 to the attempt to develop a 1,000-mile range ballistic missile that could be launched from bombers to ground targets.

The Air Force professionals have stressed that this can only happen if the US builds a new generation of weapons options the armed forces will have in the future.

The cancellation of contracts have resulted in 138 states in 1963. The total of $500,000,000 to be paid to the company's insurance companies and the air force had not even been started.

Sen. Stuart Symington, a former Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman administration, has been particularly active in rounding up support for the opposition to the administration's air weapon programs.

The Air Force announcement of the cancellation of the RS 70 was made Dec. 22. Last year, the availability of bombers armed with the Skybolt missile was off ered as an important reason.

Kennedy... (Continued from Page 2) had been discussing the first Soviet Sputnik with orbit in an event which he regards as having "opened up" a new world of the fifties and the most politically fruitful Soviet achievement of the post-war period.

The other result was to prevent what the President believed to have been a real threat to Israeli Sputnik victory in Cuba, comparable to his estimate of the Sputnik bombing, with far-reaching psychological and political effects throughout the world and with direct repercussions on the strictly military balance of power.

Such a victory would have been, he believes, a disaster in South Asia, in the Middle East and in the underdeveloped areas. A major reason was that it would have been that it would have given tremendous impetus to a Soviet victory in Cuba, comparable to his estimate of the Sputnik dreams, talk of a missile gap in the US, and such Communist advances as were made in Laos and the Cuban revolution — that the Communist system represented the tide of his thinking.

The President also believes that had Khrushchev's Cuban missile attack brought him the huge success he desired, he would have been worse off, para- phrased from the point of view of risking war with the US.

This conviction flows from Kennedy's historical view that every peaceful means for a powerful government carries the seeds of its own overthrow.

For this reason, the President believes that if the Soviet leaders hoped that a Cuban triumph would lead to a Berlin, these leaders would have made mistakes; rather it would have meant Berlin solution more difficult.

Holding such strategic and historical views, Kennedy attempted on Thursday to take the pressure back in Cuba not so harshly as to suggest an increase in Soviet-US hostilities, but in order to gain room for an easing of relations.

Castro May Release Political Prisoners Now Held In Cuba

By TAD SUELE

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1 — A far-reaching amnesty for political prisoners in Cuba was said today to be planned by President Castro.

The amnesty proposals were report- ed to have been mentioned to Castro by Mrs. Berta Barreto, a former Cuban prisoner's families committee.

Reports from Havana this week indicated that the Castro regime was preparing to release a number of political prisoners.

Some exile sources in Miami esti- mated that between 300 and 600 persons may have been thus liber- ated. At least four of them were with the families of the Bay of Pigs' refugees who arrived in Flori- da last week.

It was understood that the amnesty plans would include those who had been charged with "aiding counter-revolutionaries" and who had already served one-third of their sentences.

Under the new law, persons who have served this portion of a prison sentence are eligible for parole or amnesty at the discretion of the government.

The reported amnesty decision would, therefore, affect only those who had been in prison for the last two or three years under sen- tences of up to nine years.

Prime Minister Macmillan Heavily Berated

In the meantime it has been be- longing to 114,900,000 in money appropriated by Congress last year to press forward with the development of the RS-70 high-altitude, high-speed reconnaissance bomber.

Uniformed leaders of the Air Force have indicated their concerns with the administration's actions against both the Skybolt and RS 70.

It is reported that the Air Force Secretary has been told that a considerable and space expenditures would have resulted in a balanced budget anyway.

Castro may release political prisoners now held in Cuba.

Ex-President Eisenhower

Wants Constitutional Changes

Here lies the AE TT. Pledge Class

who died after being slaughtered in a football game by the AM Phi Pledge Class 39-6
Old Man Winter Hurts Giants

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — Yankee Stadium was no place for a warm-blooded mammal today — especially Y. A. Tittle, the New York Giants quarterback. His passing arm was cold as a popsicle, hence, the Green ttle of the New York Giants. Bay Packers scored a 16-7 today — especially Y. A. Tittle provided the margin of victory. The Knights seemed to improve their municipal rivals.

The final score was close one because Queen's quarterback. An 18-point rally in the last five minutes — that's eighteen straight points — had Greenberg gone to his bench.

The difference between the two teams was defensive shooting percentages. In the first-half, the New Yorkers had missed 40% of their shots from the field. On at least 10 occasions, the Packers capitalized on a missed opportunity. The Packers were six for 14 from the field in the period, narrowing the deficit to 13-7. Had they been able to capitalize on Wood's misdirections here, the Giants would have gone ahead, perhaps to stay.

In the end it would have taken New York offense to win this game. Tittle connected on 1-of-9 passes in the first half. He rarely looked like the same chap who had established a league record for most touchdowns in a single game.

The Giants' aerials for 197 yards. His long arm to block three shots during this period.

The Giants had only 150 yards on the ground, 102 of which came on 11 rushes by Eddie LeBaron, the league's leading rusher, to only 85 yards in eight attempts.

The Giants even held a 275 to 244 lead in total offense, but it was Green Bay's ability to make the big play, the big first down and the key yardage which led to the victory.