

# OBSERVATION POST

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184

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CITY COLLEGE

## Shankar, Sitarist, To Teach in Fall

By S. J. GREEN

Ravi Shankar, one of India's leading traditional musicians, will teach one undergraduate and two graduate courses in music at the College next term. Shankar is known for his revival of the sitar and the influence his music has had on American folk-rock groups.

The sitar, unfretted and resembling a melon-shaped caricature of a guitar was considered a sacred instrument for centuries and was used only in religious ceremonies. It was largely ignored until its revival more than twenty years ago by Shankar.

Mastery of the instrument is measured by how many of the sitar's 26 strings one can play with proficiency. "A man can spend his entire life playing and learn only the smallest part of what there is to learn," according to Shankar.

(Continued on Page 4)



OP's editors enjoy their rest after a vigorous day of journalism. But there's more to it than that; just come up to our office in Room 336 Finley, and find out. Bring your lunch. We just finished ours.

## Student Group Plans Experimental Education

Education can be more than dexedrine and finals.

With this in mind, a group of students have combined to form a program of experimental education at the College.

This "parallel structure," in the sense that is not connected to the present organized system of education at the College, will consist of seminar-type courses. The "classes" can cover any subject, as long as there are interested people willing to participate.

Both students and faculty will participate in the experimental sessions on an equal basis. "The fluid nature of the program," said one student involved, "will permit the members to decide the direction of course discussion among themselves."

A meeting will be held in the Graduate Study Lounge, Room 443 Finley, at 12 noon today for all interested students and faculty members.

Last week 15 students gathered to discuss plans to create the experimental college independently of the Administration. They decided that each one would contact at least four students and one faculty member for sponsorship of a course and, would inform other interested members of the College community of the program. Student Government Treasurer Larry Yermack said SG would simply offer, as with other groups, "technical assistance" with funds, room space, etc. "Indivi-

dual members of SG, however, may very well become deeply involved in the program."

Michael Friedman, a graduate assistant in the English Department, summarized the purpose of the seminars. "Experimental education may very well revitalize

(Continued on Page 4)

## SG Fails To Establish Budget; HPA To Sustain \$2,000 Cut

Student Government's Executive Committee will make emergency allocations for all organizations requiring funds by next week's Student Council meeting, according to SG President Shelly Sachs.

Following last night's Council meeting, which had to be adjourned due to the lack of a quorum, Sachs announced that "every drop of money needed by next week will be approved by the Executive Committee, and Council will have nothing to say about it."

The meeting was adjourned before Council could finish approving a budget of approximately \$32,000 for this semester.

"I've done my job, Council's quit on theirs," remarked SG Treasurer Larry Yermack last night.

Before it adjourned, Council cut House Plan Association's (HPA) allocation by more than \$2,000.

In other actions, Council refused to appropriate funds for a Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) rally and refused to give Interfraternity Council a \$300 underwrite loan for the IFC Spring Ball.

HPA Treasurer Richard Tropp said that "House Plan has a surplus of \$78 for the past term" and that it couldn't afford the more than \$2,000 in cuts that SG has adopted in its budget. The major cuts in the HPA allocation were as follows:

- Contact: from \$700 to \$450
- The Awards Dinner and Welcome Dance: from \$400 to \$200.
- The Recreational Seminars program: from \$55 to \$5.
- The Student Faculty Dinner: from \$275 to \$50.
- The Morris Raphael Cohen Lecture Series: from \$245 to \$150.

Student Government appropriated no money for HPA's Camping Trip, the Carnival Queen Ball

(Continued on Page 4)

## Hoopsters To Schedule NYU; Rivalry Resumes Next Season

By NOAH DAVID GUROCK

The College's basketball team will resume its traditional rivalry with New York University (NYU) next season, it was revealed yesterday.

Exactly 16 years to the month after the College was rocked by a scandal that brought about a de-emphasis of basketball, it seems the College believes itself almost ready to resume competition in the big leagues. The game with the Violets, against whom the Beavers haven't competed since the 1952-53 season, could be the first step in this direction.

Indications that such a move was in the making were given to *Observation Post* exclusively last November when Professor Robert Behrman (Physical Education), Faculty Manager of Athletics, announced that after this year, the hoopsters would no longer participate in the Tri-State basketball league, a loop which Prof. Behrman described as "falling apart."

At that time, Prof. Behrman stated, "We will schedule games

with schools whose academic status and athletic ability parallel ours, and we will point toward some really tough games."

Apparently, NYU is the first of what may eventually be many "really tough games."

"There is a tentative date for the (Beaver-NYU) game" said John F. Geis, Sports Information

(Continued on Page 12)

## 'Red Tape' Delays New Structures

The temporary structures scheduled for completion by the beginning of this term will not be finished until September, 1967, according to President Buell G. Gallagher.

Gallagher explained that the delay was due to the excessive "red tape" caused by the College's role as a "guinea pig" in construction plans for the City University.

Changes in the plans for the temporary structures are also a result of conflicts between the original plans and New York City zoning laws, according to Dr. Gallagher.

Two classrooms behind Eisner Hall and four classrooms on St. Nicholas Terrace, by Shepard Hall will be ready by September.

The teahouse on South Campus will be replaced by two small temporary structures rather than

the one building originally planned. One of the structures will serve as an annex to Cohen Library and the second will be a temporary theater.

The original plans calling for the Department of Building and Grounds to move into a temporary structure outside of Steiglitz were found to be in violation of the zoning laws. Dr. Gallagher said that this structure will be relocated on some part of South Campus, following further study.

The faculty offices to be constructed near Park Gym are scheduled for completion by September. Two office structures

will be built between the Administration Building and Shepard Hall, which were uncalled for in the original plans.

### "Jurisdictional Trouble"

Dr. Gallagher explained that the delay in approval of the plans was a result of the situation in which the City University, the City University Construction Fund and the State Dormitory Authority (SDA) collaborated for the first time on construction of facilities within the City University.

No date was given for the commencement of construction of the Sciences and Physical Education Building. Construction of this building which is to occupy Jasper Oval was to have begun in 1965.



Professor Robert Behrman Strengthens Schedule

# California Groups Planning March; Will Protest Reagan's Budget Cuts

A state-wide march on Sacramento has been called by the California Federation of Teachers (CFT) to protest the proposed cuts in the budget and institution of tuition fees at the University of California by Governor Ronald Reagan.

William Plosser, a legal aid for CFT said that more than 10,000 "students, faculty, parents and taxpayers, will participate in the 55 block march slated for Saturday, February 11.

The protest, according to Plosser, is aimed at Reagan's proposal to cut the budget for the University of California to \$192 million dollars. The budget approved for this year was \$240 million and the Board of Regents has requested \$278 million.

## Reagan Demands Tuition

The Governor maintained in a televised "Report to the People" that the cuts from last year's budget would be balanced by a tuition charge of \$275 per student per year for students at the University and a charge of about \$200 for students at the state colleges. There would be no tuition charge for students at the Junior Colleges.

The Sacramento march will be the climax of student and faculty protests throughout the state concerning the proposed tuition charge and the dismissal of Clark Kerr as President of the University by the Regents on January 21.

The Vice Chancellor of the Santa Barbara campus, Dr. Goodspeed, said that a tuition charge would "hurt the one quarter to one third who can least afford the extra cost. Probably one fourth of the students (currently enrolled) couldn't go to the University or would enter another College."

## Tuition Denounced

Marshall Axelrod, President of the CFT released a statement concerning the budget cuts in which he charged that "never before in America has a state government so violently attacked education." He further charged that "as a result (of Reagan's proposed cuts) 40,000 young men and women may be denied admission to California institutions of higher learning or admitted under conditions which are detrimental to their education". He added that "our junior colleges can't enroll these students . . . these suggested additional tuition charges will force thousands of students to drop out of college."

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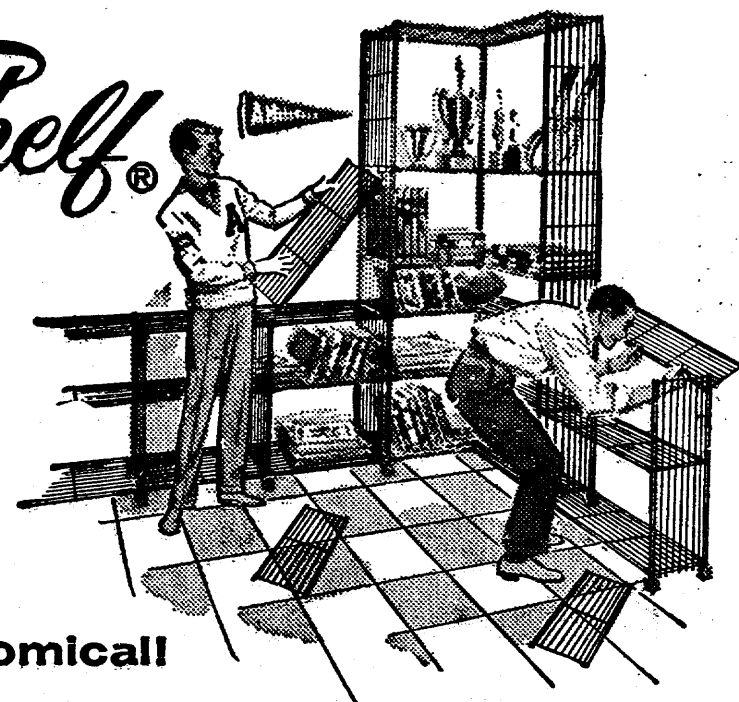
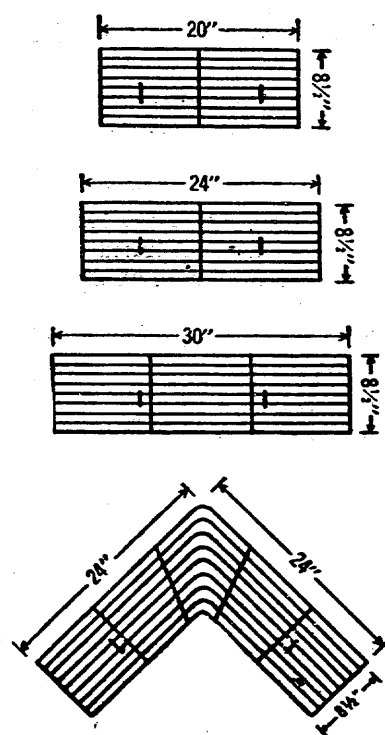
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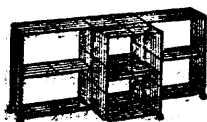
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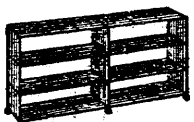
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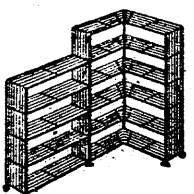
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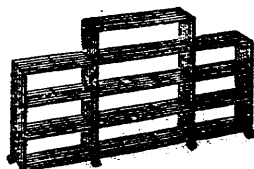
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**Gallagher on California:****Kerr Dismissal a 'Major Tragedy'**

By NOE GOLDWASSER  
The summary dismissal of Clark Kerr as president of the University of California was a "major tragedy," the product "inadvertent collusion between the California Board of Regents and the 'New Left,'" said Dr. Buell G. Gallagher last week.

President Gallagher, in his first regular press conference of the term, made a series of observations about the political climate of the state of California and its University, a university that has more than a passing acquaintance with him. Dr. Gallagher spent eight months in 1961 as chancellor of the California State College System.

Referring both to extreme rightists and left-wingers, Dr. Gallagher said, "both are dangerous in that they drive hard for immediate objectives, disregarding future goals. They are contemptuous of compromise."

I think that both will be embarrassed when they realize that they have worked together for the same goal.

"This is generally the practice, that the two extremes converge," he added.



Clark Kerr is a highly qualified administrator, the President maintained, who was trapped midway between student activists who were not satisfied with the restraint of their president, and conservatives of the older generation, led by Ronald Reagan, the state's governor, who would not tolerate the "liberal" administrator.

Dr. Gallagher leaned back and inhaled his cigarette; "What the New Left has tried to achieve for many years has been accomplished by the Board of Regents."

"Although the students of the New Left are sincere" in their wish to democratize the University, the President said, "they are misguided."

Dr. Gallagher expressed his views of extremists in a 1960 speech at the College on "The Not-So-Silent-Generation." At that time he said, "... I am prejudiced against Nazism, Racism, and Communism. And after that, I have a strong prejudice against any other prejudice!"

Asked if he had encountered a situation similar to that of Kerr's during his own stay in California, Dr. Gallagher frowned gravely and said "Yes," but did not care to elaborate.

Eight months after accepting the administrative position in California in 1961, Dr. Gallagher returned to the College, citing "personal reasons" for leaving California — the loss of pension credits which would amount to \$80,000 after ten years, and a house which he had expected as part of the post but which had not been supplied.

But a number of California newspapers attributed his resignation to "right wing attacks." The Education editor of the San Francisco *Examiner* described Dr. Gallagher as "a tortured man" (Continued in Page 4)

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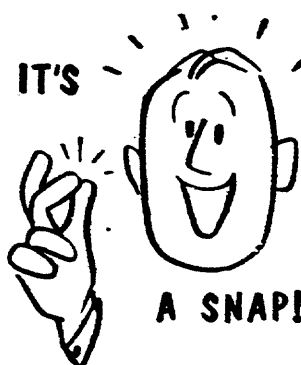
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## LETTERS

### DEMOCRACY?

To the Editor:

The December 7 sit-in at the College's Placement Office should not be quickly judged "right" or "wrong." Many factors should be considered, especially by the members of Students for a Democratic Society, the club that organized the sit-in.

The controversy hinges upon the word "democracy." Clearly, democracy involves free speech, whether the words come from the Army Materials Command or George Lincoln Rockwell. Therefore, SDS may be justifiably criticized for acting contradictory to democratic principles. But the issue involves more than deductive reasoning. The recruiters were offering jobs in the field of chemical and biological warfare. This is obviously a matter that can affect a person very deeply and cause him to take immediate action. The demonstrators felt that the recruiters were asking for help in illegal warfare and murder, and this had to be prevented.

Thus one professing democracy but very strongly opposed to such methods of warfare is faced with a dilemma — which is more important? SDS has not tried to solve the difficult problem, unless, by its sponsorship of the sit-in, it has stated that democracy is not ideal. Students must think and talk about the problem without resorting to instant judgements. As for myself, I agree with the means and goals of the demonstrators, but criticize Students for a Democratic Society for sponsoring the sit-in. It should have been sponsored by a group independent of SDS.

Another criticism I must voice concerns the group's linking the demonstration with the demand that the draft referendum be binding. As was evident during the Administration Building sit-in, many members of SDS and the Progressive Labor Club supported a binding referendum to help stop collaboration with the war in Vietnam. But campus democracy should be a goal in itself. Such decisions should be made by students whether or not the students are against the war, and whether or not the question involves a war at all.

Sincerely yours,  
David Singer

### Council...

(Continued from Page 1)  
or the Parents Tea for which HFA requested a total of \$680. A \$500 underwrite of the Winter Carnival was also denied.

Yermack explained that money for the Student-Faculty Dinner was cut because it was not open to all students. The food would only be for students and faculty who had been invited. "We are for open, publicized fun, but we are opposed to closed, incestuous fun," Yermack said.

Yermack favored an appropriation of \$45 for a YAF rally to support the Viet-Nam war effort. He explained that he wanted to set the precedent of Student Government appropriating money for political rallies.

In explaining why Council defeated the move, Council member Janice Gade said that if Council appropriated money for partisan purposes, "it would be impossible not to be subjective in future appropriations."

### An OP Review

## 'MacBird' Flies Awry

By Miriam Bordofsky

Barbara Garson's cutting and ironic, yet wonderfully subtle comments on today's political scene get lost in Roy L. Vincent's staging of *MacBird* at the Village Gate.

Mr. Levine's direction tended to place the most emphasis on the "funniness" of the situations. The cast geared the performance toward producing laughs, hisses and boos from the audience. They always made sure to pause at the right moments for the "enlightened hysteria" that followed the least hint of the ludicrous.

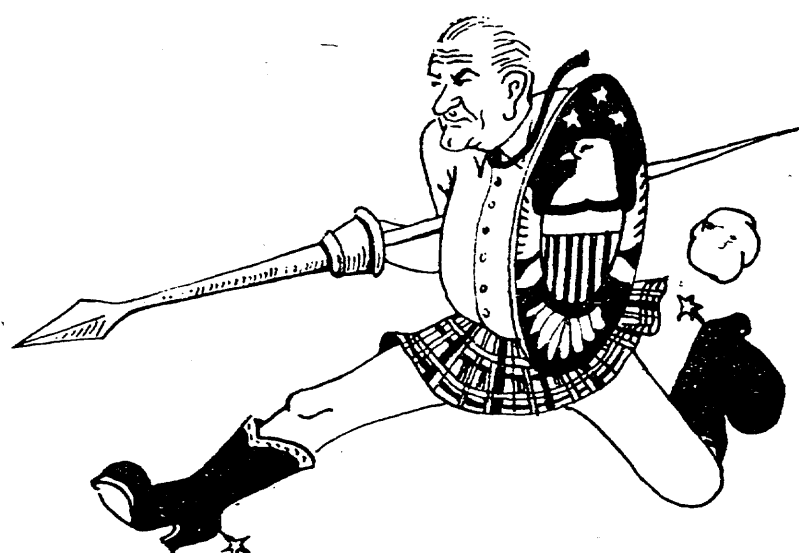
The total effect of a production hunting for riotous hilarity combined with an audience searching for a good time was that the political implications were often lost in a sea of giggles.

For example, the entrance of the Wayne of Morse (explanation unnecessary) to Robert Ken O'Dunc's (Kennedy's) headquarters where the plot to overthrow *MacBird* is being hatched, is typical of the sacrifice of political insight for humor. The Senator, as the script describes, "strides in rapidly, wearing Quixote armor and carrying a lance." But the humor of the situation became dominant, and as the audience laughed at his actions, they missed his words.

One of the factors that makes staging "*MacBird*" difficult is the play's closeness to reality. *MacBird* is not just a character. He is a symbol of an administration, of conniving political games and of an unpopular war. The play must try to balance the painful reality with enjoyable satire. The temptation is to fall into the trap of being funny. When this happens, the characters become transparent and invalid.

There is one character, however, who manages to rise above the level of the play. Robert Ken O'Dunc is the most effective player in the production. William Devane, who portrays the heir to the throne, rarely tries to impress the audience with his humor. The characterization of the coldly calculating Senator was painfully accurate. Mr. Garson's two faced character was fully exposed. A factor that enhanced Devane's performance was that he looked like the politician he emulated.

Several minor characters also avoided the chance to over-do a situation. The Egg of Head (Adlai Stevenson) efficiently took the middle-of-the-road position. The Earl of Warren was expert in adapting himself to the conniving wishes of his cowboy master.



But the majority of the cast, the three witches, the miscellaneous senators, the aides and the baby birds (two daughters of the Big Bird) were either too stereotyped to be believed, or simply lacking in character.

"*MacBird*," in print, is an engaging satire that anyone interested in the life and death of presidents may pick up for 95 cents to laugh or marvel at as he wishes. The Shakespearean structure adds depth and irony to the speeches of cowboys and intellectuals.

But at the Village Gate, "*MacBird*" is neither satire nor theater. The play as it has been directed, is obviously for a specialized audience. It was played for that audience and they are it up. "*MacBird*" is a good chuckle for the Leftists out for an evening of truisms and chortle for the Liberals who don't know when to stop laughing at themselves.

### Shankar...

(Continued from Page 1)

A 13-string master, he is thought to be the most proficient player in India's history.

Professor Elise Barnett (Music), who met Shankar in India and first suggested that he teach here, called the appointment a "tremendous triumph."

The ancient instrument first came to the attention of Western music buffs after it was adopted by George Harrison of the Beatles. Shankar and other artists have played to sell-out crowds in a number of American appearances, according to his manager.

Shankar, who "did for the sitar what Pablo Casals did for the cello," according to J. K. Hoffman, his manager, developed

new techniques, fingerings, rhythms and was largely responsible for its return to the field of serious Indian music.

Shankar is expected to return to India after the fall term. His courses will be restricted to the rhythms of Indian music rather than the instrument itself.

### Education...

(Continued from Page 1)

the College. Students will meet with other students and faculty members on an equal and informal basis, brought together only by a common interest in subject matter.

"We have spoken at length of the need for a democratic university; the experimental college brings us one large step nearer to our goal."

## Academic Maturity

The College's metamorphosis over the last twenty years is usually expressed in terms of glass and steel, six-figure numbers, and enrollment statistics. But perhaps most indicative of a subtler change is the appointment as a lecturer of Ravi Shankar, India's master musician.

Twenty years ago, curriculums geared to present problems and courses designed to help the student understand the paths of the modern world were few and far between.

In the atmosphere of fear which pervaded the '50s, dogmatic traditionalism in education took strong root. Few colleges wanted to make waves. Progressive reform stifled.

Things have changed. Sure, the threats are still around. Max Rafferty, who once wanted "Huckleberry Finn" banned from public school libraries because he considered it immoral, still reigns. J. Edgar Hoover is still free to pursue his dream of a divided, hostile world filled with mistrust. And General Lewis B. Hershey's values still have wide access to academic pressure points.

But the intellectuals are no longer hiding. They are fighting back to keep academic freedom a vital, driving force in the realm of ideas.

Paul Blackburn, whose poetic descriptions of life could never be called frightened or intellectually suppressed, now teaches a poetry course here. And last term we had Denise Levertov, who does not write gossamer wisps but delicately sculptured imagery attacking things that should not be permitted to exist in our society.

Professor Harry Soodak teaches an interdepartmental course that can make a literature major appreciate Newton's Third Law — a course known aptly as "Physics for Poets."

Professors Boromé and Watts are teaching courses in the History of the American Negro and the History of American Labor that mark a great step forward for the College.

And now, Ravi Shankar.

It was twenty years marked by apathy, confusion, occasional intolerance, misunderstanding, anger and irresponsibility. But underneath was a spark that didn't die — a continuing quest for understanding of the world and man and a faith that progress was possible.

## Allagaroo

We have suffered long enough for the mistakes of four basketball players in 1951.

Four Beaver stars that year were found guilty of taking bribes and dumping games. Now the team has scheduled one, tentative, big league match against New York University, their traditional rivals. Whether it will merely be the resumption of an old rivalry or whether it heralds a re-emphasis on major sports, the game will be a welcome innovation.

We urge the Student-Faculty Committee on Inter-Collegiate Athletics and the General Faculty Committee on Inter-Collegiate Athletics to forgive past mistakes and give swift to the game.

# Canada: Hope And Obstacles For War Objectors

By TOM FRIEDMAN

American males of draft age are beginning to realize that Canada holds more than the promise of eskimos, ice and quaint villages.

Our northern neighbor will not extradite any American residing in Canada for evasion of the U.S. draft, and, with this present official policy, Canada has become a refuge to some who do not wish to comply with the Selective Service System.

Some Vietnam war objectors who have related their dissatisfaction with present draft alternatives — Peace Corps service, lengthy imprisonment, and a 2-S (Student) deferment — have considered emigration to Canada as a viable alternative.

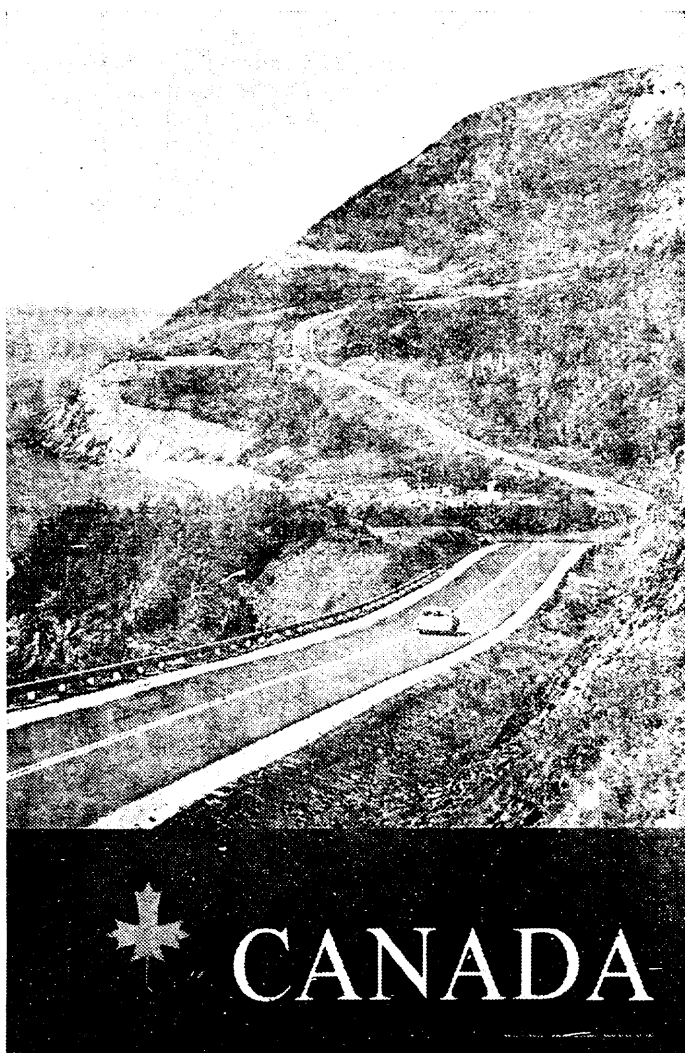
Compulsory military service does not exist in Canada, and an American fleeing the draft cannot be deported for draft evasion, according to Canadian law. Further, Canadian immigration officials have stated that any American seeking to avoid the draft will not be discriminated against in seeking residential status in Canada.

But there are obstacles in the path of those who decide to emigrate.

## Peter S.: A Case History

Peter S., a former student at Manhattan College, has expressed his plans to emigrate to Canada.

"As a draft dodger," he said, "your chances of being allowed entrance as a resident are decreased, though that's not official Canadian policy." American expatriates who apply for permanent residence can ask either for "landed immigrant" or "student" status. The latter can be achieved with a letter of acceptance from a Canadian university, along with proof of financial solvency. The landed immigrant is a permanent resident who, after five years, is eligible for citizenship.



Americans with student status can apply for a landed immigrant classification after graduation from a Canadian college. A prospective landed immigrant must prove to the Canadian immigration officials that he will be able to establish himself as a valuable citizen.

"There's the catch," said Peter. "You need a letter from your prospective employer in Canada, if you know one, along with a bank statement, references, etc. You really have to prove your serious intentions to become a responsible member of the community."

Application for entry can be made at the border or by mail. Peter has decided to apply in person, because, he said, "the immigration officials like having the chance to size up the emigrants, and are more likely to grant admittance if they are impressed by your seriousness and responsibility."

Yet even if Peter is given landed immigrant status, there is still the problem of returning to the United States. Official U.S. policy states that an American citizen who emigrates to Canada and then fails to submit to the draft, will be subject to arrest on his return.

"When you receive your induction notice," he stated, "and you don't report, you've burned your last bridge. There's no going back until you become a Canadian citizen, and then only to visit."

With his folder of papers clutched in hand, Peter said he will probably apply at the border in a few weeks. He can get in touch with one of several groups in Canada which offer assistance to Americans emigrating to avoid the arm of the Selective Service.

Two of these groups are the Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA), located in Toronto, and the Committee to Aid American War Objectors, based in Vancouver.

Only a relatively small handful of war objectors have left for Canada (the Committee for Non-Violent Action estimates that the number is anywhere from 50 to 500).

## Sharks ...

Dr. Bobb Schaeffer, curator of paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History will talk on "The History of Sharks" at a meeting of the College's Biology Colloquium today at 12 Noon in Room 502 Shepard. Dr. Schaeffer will describe the evolutionary development of the shark through geological times.

## 'Realist' Editor Looks At Life, The Left, Satire

By JONATHAN PENZNER

"It's a good thing I don't have any ego," Paul Krassner had said. Then he asked, "Do you want me to leave?" Some members of the audience at last December's

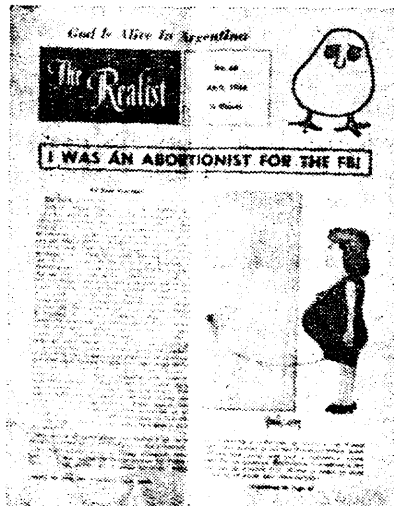
Inter-Fraternity Council's Scholarship Benefit Concert raised a furious cry of "Yes," and the editor of "The Realist" walked off the stage.

Sitting, black derby on his head, at his desk in *The Realist* office several weeks later, he said, "I thought this was the generation that was filled with love and compassion . . . Maybe they wanted jokes. I don't tell jokes."

Krassner explained that before he had been booed off the stage, he had intended to speak about death. "It's hard to be funny about death," he said, "But I was trying to create a whole concept of humor. It's not like the Bob Hope kind of humor which you can plot on a graph." After some reflection on the heckling, Krassner said, "Maybe Jean Shepard could have handled them."

The editor went on to say that he felt the sympathy of some people in the audience that night. He added that many apologized in letters for the heckling while others came backstage to talk. "But I didn't take it personally," he said.

The office of *The Realist* is a long flat, cluttered with news-



Krassner's "Realist" Gadfly Sensationalism

papers, magazines and a bewildered-looking baby grand piano. Parts of the walls were painted a brilliant orange.

*The Realist* masthead reads, "Paul Krassner, Editor and Ring-leader." *The Realist* Association, which Krassner "ringleads" is a non-profit corporation. Krassner, whose organization publishes ten times a year, earns his living by writing a column for *Cavalier Magazine*, and one for *Ramparts*. His title in *Ramparts* is "Social Editor." *Social Editor?* "That's

the name they gave me. I can write about anything I want in my column."

Krassner majored in journalism at the College and was almost graduated in 1954, at the height of the McCarthy Era. Comparing the Left of his college days with today's Left, he said, "A powder keg existed when I went to College too. The vulgarization of the educational process also existed then."

(Continued on Page 6)

## Student Aides' Pay Increased; BHE Reviews Alternate Plans

Student aides at the College are now earning \$1.50 an hour, a 25¢ increase over last term. The action came as a result of the combined efforts of students and the administration.

There is no approved plan for wage increments, due to a Board of Higher Education (BHE) by-law prohibiting aides to be paid more than \$1.50 an hour. Under the former system, student earned \$1.25, with a 10¢ increment after completion of 200 hours.

Two alternate increment plans, created by Dean of Administration Leslie W. Engler as a direct result of consultation with stu-

dents and approved last week by President Buell G. Gallagher's cabinet, have been submitted to the BHE for approval.

The first plan calls for a 15¢ raise after 200 hours of work, and another 15¢ raise after another 200 hours, pending approval of the aide's immediate supervisor. The second plan calls for one increment, a 25¢ raise after 300 hours.

Nikki Landsman, a student aide at the Morris R. Cohen Library, first consulted Dean of Students Willard W. Blaesser last September with a plan to raise wages to meet the state law that went into effect January 1.

## Lonely ...

Looking at the last twenty years made us stop and think. Our history has been one of constant conflicts, unheeded pleas for common sense and sleepless nights.

This might be a good time to join OP. Because after we finish thinking things over, you might find yourself in the top spot, with all your friends filling the other positions.

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## Krassner Looks At Life And Satire

(Continued from Page 5)

But the editor pointed out that the attitudes of Leftists today are different from those of the old Leftists. In 1954, "people were taking the fifth. Today they say, 'Yeah, I'm a Communist and I'm proud of it.' History is not repeating itself," he added. "The New Left is not copping out. They're not afraid."

He also said that there is a difference in the tone of the country today. "McCarthy didn't make the era," he said. "It was the college administrators and the employers who . . . fired employees and . . . gave lists of students to the House Un-American Activities Committee." Today, he explained, "the people are less reverent. Then he added, 'Of course, there will always be the Joe Yynes.'"

[Joe Pyne is the emcee of a "talk" show on television on which Krassner has appeared.]

"Much of the New Left is based on a kind of Humanism (with an element of anarchism) and wanting the government off your back," said Krassner.

Comparing the old Left's dedication to Marx with today's movement, he said, "Much of the New Left hasn't even read Marx. . . . The people don't bother getting the theory; they're too busy living."

Using this philosophy, Krassner said, "The instinctive reason I'm against the war in Vietnam [is that] kids are being killed. Anything else is superfluous." "Basically," he continued, "the Left demands, 'Get off my back!'"

He spoke of his ideas about Humanism and the premises from which the philosophy of the "Realist" was drawn:

"Humanism is based on the premise that the time to do things is here and now," he said, "rather than wait for future rewards in heaven or hell." He added that this philosophy, like any other, develops out of action. "You are finding it important

to be kind to people . . . not to yell at a waitress . . . because maybe she's got problems . . ." One doesn't say, "Well, I'll be nice to her because I'm a Humanist." Then, "The labels don't make any difference."

Another premise Krassner chooses to label "Existential Atheism;" "I believe that existence is an accident . . . everybody giving it whatever meaning he wants to." He said that the things that man does to give his life meaning provide "the source of all meaningful humor."

Another of his beliefs is that "Human beings are more important than cockroaches." Working from this basic value judgement, Krassner said that man has a social responsibility. Questioned about the selfishness of man, he said, "That man is selfish [is true] . . . but altruism is the highest form of selfishness."

Krassner's usual criteria for what will go into an issue is "something that I would like to share with my friends . . . [that] strikes me funny or provokes me. I don't have to agree with it," he said. It is something of which I can say, 'Hey, did you see this?'"

Humor and satire are considered by most people to be a "filler quality," said Krassner. "For me it's a way of life."

## Who's Who . . .

Mark Brody, associate editor or Observation Post and President of the College's chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Club is one of 37 students at the College who have been accepted for the 1967 "Who's Who Among College Students in American Universities and Colleges." Election to the listing is based on outstanding student activity and service as an undergraduate.

We lift our glasses of Retsima (with resin) to toast

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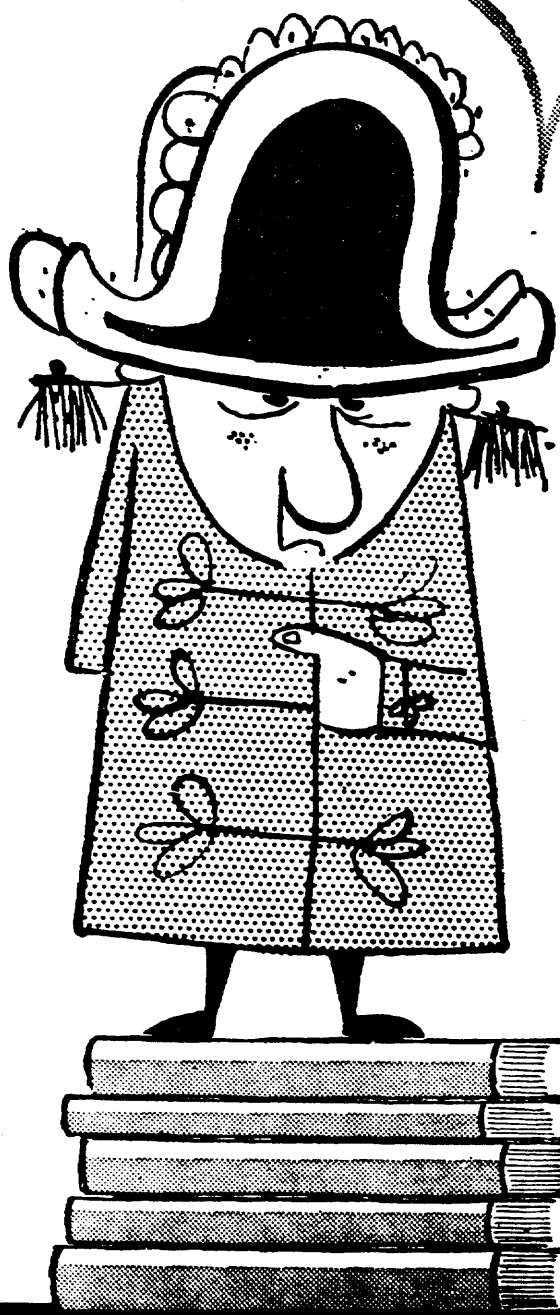
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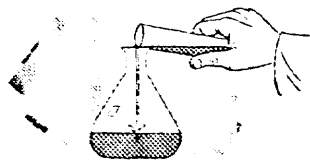
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# Two Decades Of Change At The College

With this supplement, *Observation Post* celebrates its 20th anniversary as a College newspaper. Throughout February *OP* will present features highlighting the last two decades at the College. Coverage will include articles by faculty, a further look at past College presidents, and in-depth analysis of the College's history.

Twenty Februaries ago, several of the 3,000 World War II veterans at the College under the GI Bill, anxious to express their opinions and speak for their colleagues, formed a newspaper.

They called it *Observation Post*, a military term that symbolized for them a position, high above the frenetic world of the campus, from which they could clearly see and report events of interest.

As the years passed, and the veterans were graduated, *OP* expanded its coverage and outlook to include the entire student body. During its 20 years of existence *OP* has reported to the student body on the news, from the sensational to the funny; some bestowing honor upon the College, some casting a dark spot on its name.

*Observation Post* was born in a time when students were pressuring their government; it was conceived amid student demonstrations, which received considerable national newspaper coverage, by hundreds of veterans demanding increased benefits under the GI Bill.

Veterans from the College, as well as nearby Columbia and NYU, were then housed in Army Hall, a dormitory building located on what is now a playground at Amsterdam Ave. (opposite Lewisohn Stadium). They received a "subsistence" check of \$65-\$100 a month.

*OP* reported the progress of student veterans who organized mass lobbying groups in Washington for passage of the Rogers Subsistence Bill, which called for a stipend increase to \$100-\$135. The campaign was similar in nature to the modern Free Tuition struggle. The executive secretary of the College's Veterans' Association, the voice of the College's veterans and co-sponsor of *OP* (with the College's chapter of the American Veterans' Committee) was Harry Lustig, now chairman of the College's physics department.

In its virgin year, *OP* took editorial stands on the rights of minorities and the "attempt to control the thoughts of the rising generation" by the "forces of reaction and fascism" and such organizations as the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), calling them "the most serious threat facing us today." The editorials maintained that "it is essential if free education as we know it is to continue that [these measures should] be defeated."

As if the *OP* editorials were a prophesy, the next two years were highlighted by stories of racial and minority discrimination. In March, 1948, a special six-member board, the first of its kind at the College, substantiated complaints of racial discrimination levied against William C. Davis, in his administration of Army Hall.

The complaints, made the previous Fall term by a number of student groups, accused Davis of "generally grouping Negroes together" in his assignment of rooms in the dormitory.

After the decision of the committee was made public Davis resigned from his post as administrator of Army Hall. He said, in a statement to the faculty board, "the interests of the College and the future administration of Army Hall will be better served by the appointment of a new administrator." He returned to his former post as an instructor in the economics department.

But the name of William C. Davis was not forgotten in that decade. 1948 was the year of the first *OP* articles on the Knickerbocker-Davis Case. "Professor William E. Knickerbocker, chairman of the Department of Romance Languages," *OP* reported on September 20, 1948, "whom the New York City Council branded as 'unfit to hold his position'

in view of his alleged slander of persons of the Jewish faith, asserted on Sept. 14 that he intends to stay on at the College in the face of a recommendation for his retirement made by the City Council . . . he further stated in an interview with *Observation Post* that 'the City Council has no authority over me.'"

Both Knickerbocker and Davis were the focal points of student sit-downs and strikes, editorials and club resolutions calling for the dismissal of the two instructors, and investigations by the Board of Higher Education. The College again found itself in the public eye.

Knickerbocker was accused of denying promotions to instructors because of their Jewish origin, denying a student a medal because he was Jewish, and uttering anti-Jewish statements. The City Council issued a report in which testimony indicated that Knickerbocker, in referring to the student who was denied the medal said ". . . [he] may be an excellent student but he is a Jew."



Prof. William E. Knickerbocker  
Accused of Anti-Semitism

That same month all but two students in Prof. Knickerbocker's Spanish class and half of Davis' economics class staged a walk-out.

On Monday, April 11, 1949, *OP* headlines read: COUNCIL CALLS STRIKE FOR TODAY AFTER STUDENTS VOTE APPROVAL. *OP* published every day that week, as more than 4,500 students stayed away from class, with 3,000 engaged in "spirited picketing and demonstrations," which were to last "until Knickerbocker and Davis are suspended by the Administration and brought to open trial."

In addition to the daily edi-



President Buell G. Gallagher used dynamite to break ground Cohen Library. The library was completed in 1957.

tion, *OP* published a mimeographed "strike bulletin" throughout the five day strike. Due to his newspapers' editorial support of the strike, Robert Zuckercandle resigned from his post as editor of "The Campus," undergraduate newspaper of the College since 1907.

Prof. Knickerbocker resigned as chairman of the Romance Languages department in the Spring term of 1950. He was retired from the faculty in 1954.

On Monday, November 28, 1949, *OP*'s front page announced the "newest milestone in *Observation Post* history." *OP* became the first tri-weekly in the College's history.

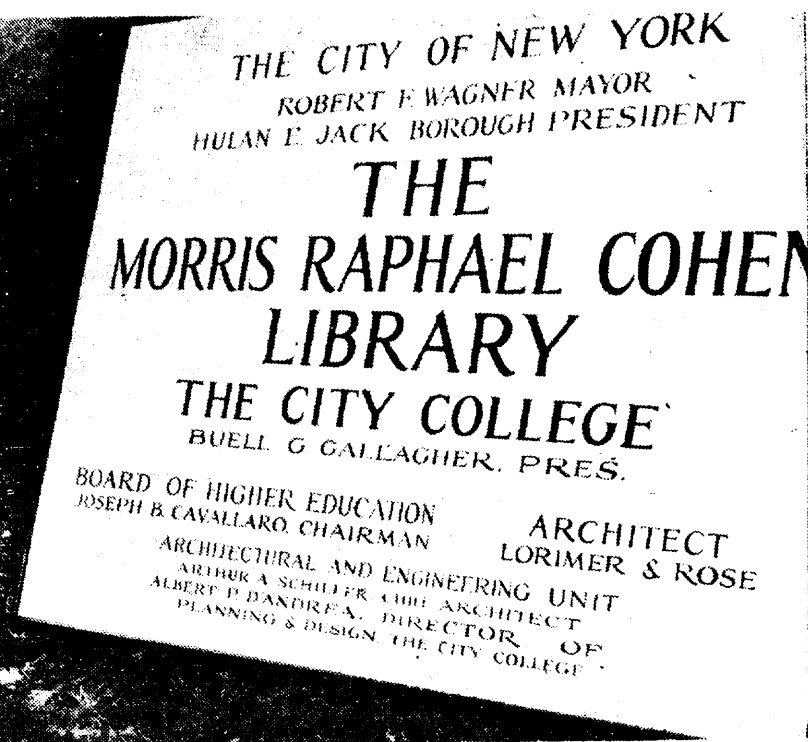
In 1950, many of *OP*'s three issues each week were devoted to sports. It was the year of glory as "Mr. Basketball," Nat Holman led his Beaver five to the championship of both the NCAA and NIT tournaments. [See sports supplement].

1950, too, was the year of "Laughing" Milt Luchan's seven-day vigil outside of Shepard Hall. Disappointed in the Beaver football team's record, he vowed to live in a tent on the campus until a victory materialized. He was supplied with food by neighboring restaurants, and given moral support by many "Allegerooters." But on the seventh day he was removed from his "home" by Dean of Students Daniel Bhoppy due to "loss of dignity to the school and Luchan's continued good health."

In 1951 the first crew of girls entered the halls of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. According to *OP*, "this move by the Board (of Higher Education) was a result of the draft situation and the pressure recently applied by the students at the College." Until then, only the Schools of Education and Technology had admitted women.

In September, 1952, *OP* reported the arrival of President Buell G. Gallagher. The choice of Dr. Gallagher culminated a year-long search by the BHE, which had considered over 100 persons for the position.

Asked what he thought of loyalty oaths for teachers, the new president replied that "no one who is a loyal American should resent making a voluntary statement of loyalty" but he "could see no reason for singling out the teaching profession for spe-



*OP*'s logotype has been changed seven times in the past 20 years, finally assuming its present forum in 1962.

cial requirements of loyalty." He doubted the value of such oaths since "a disloyal person would hardly hesitate to add the crime of perjury to the already contemplated crime of treason."

The next issue was a special one dedicated to the Gallagher inauguration. The *OP* editors worked all night to put out 12 pages of Gallagherillia.

\* \* \*

In December of 1953, for the fourth time in its history, *OP* was faced with extinction. A merger motion was placed on the election ballot by Council, in what *OP*'s front page editorial called "an almost unbelievable irresponsible move." The paper printed a coupon on its front page, to be returned to the *OP* office by students in order "to show the Student Faculty Committee on Student Affairs (SFCSA) that the student body wants to preserve freedom of the press . . ."

*OP*'s editorial board was suspended two issues later by the SFCSA for an "objectionable" editorial pertaining to the merger.

Unlike today, "Student Democracy" in the days of 1954 meant abolition of student-faculty committees like the SFCSA, whose authority tended to constrict the workings of student organizations and Student Government. Eventually the committees, after much student-administration haggling, faded in their importance.

Andy Meisels, three-time editor-in-chief of *OP* and the New York Times correspondent at the College, was sent on a tour of Russian and other Iron Curtain countries in 1954.

Describing his trip as "extremely interesting, informative and valuable," he "shared his experiences with other students" through correspondence. Upon returning to the College, he said he found Russia "a land of extremes," and was impressed with the Russians' faith in Communism, amounting to "religious fervor."

Meisels was elected the College's delegate to the Soviet Union in a special SG election.

In the Fall, 1955, the College finally acquired what is now South Campus. In 1952, the College had purchased the site from the Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, for more than \$8,000,000.

Manhattanville's bell tower on the roof of what is now the Finley Center, housed a bell and a crucifix. The bell was claimed a few years after the College's acquisition by the Nuns of the Sacred Heart, while the cross fluctuates between the offices of "The Campus" and *OP*.

In April, 1956, student newspapers took another rap when five members of "The Campus" managing board were suspended from the College for the duration of the semester.

Dean of Students Bhoppy ordered the suspensions because the editors had assumed responsibility for the publication of articles containing "indecent, obscenity, vulgarity and probable criminal libel."

The issue carried a front page caption story on "Miss Millie Crotch, College prostitute, who decided to go off campus rather

(Continued on Page 8)

# 1947-67: Progress in the Midst of Protests

(Continued from Page 7)

than sign a membership list." The picture, it was later discovered, portrayed one of the University's oldest alumnae.

In February, 1957, *Observation Post*, the 10-year-old brainchild of tired veterans back to learn, had its tenth anniversary issue. A banner headline proclaimed that OP had been forced to cease publication because of a lack of available staff members and student interest. The spectre of apathy was suddenly an "issue," and if an era started anywhere, it started there.

OP appeared again the next month, because of the determination of several students not to let anything worthwhile die. And one may start to leaf through the pages of one's memory to find a decade.

In 1957 McCarthy had been a bad memory in everyone's mind for two years. The actuality was gone, but the issues lingered on. Five of the municipal college presidents met informally and decided to uphold the decision of one them, not to allow a radical speaker on his campus. It became a policy that violators of the Smith Act (which imposed penalties for advocating the overthrow of the government) could be denied speaker's privileges on college campuses. Our President, Buell G. Gallagher acquiesced.

A student protest gathered and Gallagher faced the storm, say-

ing that the only reason he took part in the policy was to prevent an even more fearfully restrictive policy from being implemented by the BHE.

At the same time, an English professor named Warren Austin was being brought up for investigation by the BHE for having denied his previous membership in the Communist Party.

In the midst of the crisis over academic freedom, a structure made its first appearance. Near the end of September, Morris Cohen Library, a shining structure of glass and steel, opened.

For two months all was quiet. Buell G. Gallagher, in November, lodged a protest against the speaker ban. Warren Austin was recommended for dismissal by a BHE trial board, and the General Faculty of the College asked for repeal of the speaker ban.

In 1958, protests against the speaker ban mounted. Warren Austin was working his case up to the State Supreme Court and ruled his life by court calendars. The year drifted.

The figure of President Gallagher, an aggressive liberal, capable administrator, had remained largely untarnished through the preceding three years, possibly because of the incredible qualifications he had brought to the job.

But the Gallagher dichotomy which was to baffle and anger student reformers and radicals

for the rest of the decade was beginning to appear. Perhaps nowhere did it show itself better than in the infamous Peter Steinberg incident.

Steinberg, entering the college in the fall of 1957, had become immediately embroiled in controversy, by attending the Communist World Youth Festival in Moscow and expressing his observations in an interview with *Observation Post*. Joining the staff a few terms later, he had risen to the height of editor-in-chief by the fall of 1960.

In several speeches towards the end of the decade, the most famous of which was "The Not-So-Silent Generation," President Gallagher had been upholding the principles of civil liberty and freedom of speech and, at the same time, attacking the efforts of extremists to upset the workings of a competently functioning system. The Austin case was still being handed from court to court, (although Austin himself had already been dismissed), and the question of loyalty oaths for teachers was becoming an ever more prevalent issue of academic freedom and free speech.

Further, student protests had arisen over the issue of creating a civil defense system (with fallout shelters) for the country, and buying shelters for the College.

Into this highly charged atmosphere, President Gallagher hurled a bombshell. In a press



Bronx Assemblyman Seymour Posner (center, background) one of the founders of *Observation Post*, accompanied students on one of many pilgrimages to Albany in defense of free tuition.

conference he accused Steinberg in particular and OP's editorial board in general of being "Communist-sympathizers" and developing a "Marxist-oriented" editorial philosophy.

His specific charges were that in a wrap-up editorial at the end of the last term, the terms "class-struggle" and "class-conflict" were used to describe the relationship between students and administration at the College; second, that at a press conference given at the beginning of the term, he had stated his views concerning the anti-Civil Defense protests on the campus. He claimed that his statements had been distorted for the use of OP editorials. He offered no documents or proof at the conference, nor, for that matter, was he asked for any of them.

OP immediately replied:

● First, with an open letter on the front page to the General Faculty of the College asking them to repudiate their connection with the Gallagher charges and demanding a formal censure motion against the President.

● Second, in a series of front page and lead editorials condemning the charges on the grounds of irresponsibility and lack of evidence, and affirming the freedom of the press on campus.

A committee of students and faculty was formed to investigate the charges, and a few weeks later submitted, in a report to the College, that they had found the charges to be unsubstantiated and indefensible. No censure motion, however, materialized.

In February of 1961, the attention of most students, was drawn away from the case to the frustrations of a new system of registration. Before that time students had gathered in front of a large "census board" and waited for their courses and numbers to appear and disappear on the board. It was revised to the system that we presently use, of separate tables and blackboards. One student was quoted as saying it was "like a supermarket."

In that same month, Student Council protested the actions of HUAC; and warned Albany of student action if the free tuition mandate was not upheld.

The speaker ban, which had begun its controversial existence in March, 1957, was officially terminated in April of 1961. The

first speaker scheduled under the new rules was Benjamin Davis, then General Secretary of the Communist Party.

At the end of the spring term, Pres. Gallagher resigned and went to California to assume the position of Chancellor of the State College and Peter Steinberg graduated. It appeared that an era had ended.

In October of 1961 the speaker ban reappeared briefly when Hunter College President John Meng prevented Ben Davis from speaking, in defiance of the new regulations. He said that if there could be loyalty oaths for teachers, there could feasibly be regulation of educational experiences outside the classroom, and that included Ben Davis.

After widespread student strikes, an agreement was reached later in the term, and it appeared that the question of academic freedom had been temporarily resolved with the apparently permanent disappearance of speaker bans.

The new technology building was nearing completion in January of 1962, and the Musical Comedy Society was preparing their show, "Guys and Dolls," which, at that time, was considered mildly risqué for a college group.

Free tuition was picking up steam as an issue with the refusal of Governor Rockefeller to guarantee the presence of free tuition for the future in February of 1962.

Then, on February 15, in a surprising move, President Gallagher resigned his California post and was rehired as the President of the College, replacing acting President Harry Rivlin, who returned to his teaching post at the College.

In November of 1962, plans for the expansion of the City University began to materialize when the BHE asked the city for additional funds.

The next month, with the approval of a new Student Government constitution by the General Faculty, a political reality became an accepted fact: that according to the constitution, "SG actions are subject to the responsibilities of the BHE and the Faculty."

At the end of the Fall '63 term, several factors were coming clearly into focus. With ap-

(Continued on Page 9)

## The 'Lincolnesque' Administrator

By KEN KESSLER

This is the first in a two-part series of portraits of the College's presidents during the past 20 years. A profile of President Harry N. Wright will appear in a subsequent issue this month.

Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher has been the seventh and is now the ninth president of the College. He is a vigorous administrator. He has always been accessible and anxious to listen to students though not always to do as they ask.

Pres. Gallagher came to the College in 1952, having been a Congregationalist Minister, president of a Southern Negro college and integrationist, conscientious objector, narrow loser in a California Congressional election, Professor of Ethics, author and assistant U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Many expressed their surprise at Gallagher's appointment by the Board of Higher Education — pleasant surprise at the calibre of the appointee. Gallagher appeared to have the qualities necessary to bring stability and progress to the College. At the age of 48 he was the second youngest president; as an authority on race relations he was above suspicion of prejudice; he was likeable, humorous, accessible; he had experience; he was an advocate of academic freedom.

One other quality made him particularly suited to the task which stood before him — of restoring prestige of the College after the disastrous scandals — strength.

Last term Dr. Gallagher described his struggle as one of the pioneers of conscientious objection to war, saying that he had had to withstand much pressure and suffer much anguish. As the President of Talladega College, a small Negro college in Alabama (1933-43), he had built an integrated library to be shared by the College and the community, and written three books describing the difficulties of trying to live in accordance with

principle in a segregated society, and urging federal legislation.

With Dr. Gallagher at the helm, the college "de-emphasized" sports, with the object of assuring that recruiting pressures would no longer create an "immoral atmosphere" in College athletics.

Under Pres. Gallagher's leadership, the South Campus was occupied by students in 1955. Through the device of renovating the existing buildings instead of building new ones, the expansion was completed long before schedule.

In 1957 Cohen Library was opened, and a few years later the Science and Technology Building. Dr. Gallagher has long been a proponent of expansion and has labored to obtain funds for the Master Plan, with which he has been closely associated, and the graduate program. He has been concerned with the admission of more Negro students to the College, and this was given as one of his reasons for the hurried enrollment expansion temporarily planned last term.

Observers have said that President Gallagher, in driving for the expansion of the College, feels that this is the best way to gain new prestige, and thus more aid, better instructors, and better students. Some students have asserted that Dr. Gallagher's actions tend to move the College closer to the "Berkeley-factory" type of school, and that efforts would be better directed to building new colleges, preferably in ghetto areas.

Dr. Gallagher's desire for funds for building made him, a year ago, an advocate of the Administrative Council's "shadow tuition" plan, which would have brought more state scholarships and federal

(Continued on Page 9)



Ex-President Wright congratulates his successor, Buell G. Gallagher, in the newly-built office of the President. Wright, president for 11 years, passed the job to Dr. Gallagher on February 24, 1953.



# Progress And Protests Mark Last Decade

(Continued from Page 8)

plications for admission having reached greater heights that fall than ever before, several assemblymen expressed their opposition to free tuition on the grounds that it established an "educational elite," according to Assembly Speaker Joseph S. Carlini.

The first months of the term were uneventful as the state Senate juggled free tuition bills back and forth, accomplishing little. Meanwhile, in March, student reaction was beginning to take shape over the appearance at the College on May 21, of Ross Barnett, segregationist Governor of Mississippi.

As the new term began, tuition was clearly the most important issue. City and state governments accused each other of not living up to a fair share of the City University burden. Meanwhile, students in SG began planning countermeasures, including proposals for school boycotts, neighborhood campaigns against unfavorable councilmen, and pickets.

In April, the BHE began hearings to develop a master construction plan for the City University. And Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court spoke to an overflow audience at the College about "conformity in American society."

Late in April, a civil rights demonstration took place at

Flushing Meadows, the World Fair site, with many students from the college participating.

As the term closed, SG began preparing for the tuition campaigns of the next term.

On October 20, 200 students from various colleges in the city invaded 648 assembly districts in Manhattan to publicize the free tuition controversy.

During the following months, free tuition developments included the failure of SG to dislodge any of the assemblymen it was trying to unseat. Meanwhile, SG was preparing to charter buses to take students on a "March to Albany" to see that the mandate was passed.

The mandate did pass the Assembly and the Senate, but in May of 1965, Governor Rockefeller vetoed it. Meanwhile, on 3-5-65 Carl Weitzman announced his candidacy for the SG presidency.

Student leaders met with Governor Rockefeller, and others picketed his New York office during March. A boycott of classes scheduled for March had to be cancelled when House Plan Association and Interfraternity Council refused to support it.

In May of 1965, the SG elections began with John Zippert running against Weitzman. It was almost a clear case of opposing ideologies with Weitzman supporting the stricter interpretation of SG power (such as op-

posing the boycott which Zippert had supported and initiated).

The SG campaign was one of the hardest fought in the College's history and every gimmick imaginable was used, legal or not. The turnout for the election was the largest ever seen.

On May 15, 1965, Weitzman won the election, while his party, "Campus First," swept almost all executive and council positions. Zippert asked to have the results invalidated on the grounds of illegal campaign tactics.

In the fall term of 1965, Weitzman called for a monstrous free tuition rally in the North Campus Quadrangle. Classes were called off, support was gathered as Abe Beame and John Lindsay addressed the throngs.

On November 17, 1965, Dr.

## Observation Post Stops Publication On Day of Its Tenth Anniversary

Observation Post will cease publication today, the tenth anniversary of its founding. The decision to close the newspaper was made late yesterday evening by the Managing Board. In ending the two-newspaper system at the College, in effect since February 27, 1957 and supported three times then by student referendum, the Board cited the fact that its staff had dwindled to a point that made continued publication impossible. Besides the ten editors, the paper had only eight staff members. The average size of its staff had normally been from thirty to forty persons.

"We regret that this final step had to be taken, and we fully realize its implications," Michael Spelman, Editor-in-Chief, said. "But there was no longer any alternative." Other reasons given by the editors were that the pressures of supporting the publication virtually single-handed left no time for schoolwork and that the students' money was being wasted on the overtime printing fees required to publish the under-manned newspaper.

"We just couldn't get our copywriting terms for the previously ship late from their inception, and in time we had to be our customary faculty members on. Although OP didn't feel that it was the heart of the people who put it together? The fact remains, however, that the student body was disappointed in the decision to close the newspaper."

There were the headlines on February 21, 1957, when OP's staff was not large enough to handle its printing schedule.

Gallagher proposed a shadow tuition fee of \$400 to be imposed and paid for by the city, so that, in effect, students would still have no real tuition, but it appeared that he had abandoned the free tuition principle.

Another Mass March on Al-

bany that had been conceived months before, was to be implemented on March 16, 1966. Thousands were expected, but the turnout was disappointingly small. Only 250 tickets were sold for the march from a projected 1,700.

## Dr. Gallagher Pushed Expansion

(Continued from Page 8)

aid, he said. The plan was later abandoned after pressure from students and other groups, and the state legislature later established the City University Construction Fund to deal with the problem.

Conflicts over the direction of the College and expansion have led in part to the current controversies over "campus democracy." Other reasons for the struggle involve the College's compliance with the class ranking requirements of Selective Service. Last term's referendum indicated that most students are opposed to class rank.

Dr. Gallagher, who says he agrees with the principle of student participation in running the College, and who is also on record against the current Selective Service requirements, has always been an advocate of compliance with duly constituted regulations, even though the regulations have interfered with these desires. Although students involved with the protests have expressed their desires not to aim the conflict at Dr. Gallagher personally, commentary in the outside press has sometimes made it seem to be a personal, or alternatively, a generational one.

He is widely regarded as an advocate of academic freedom, and once debated a Communist at a College forum. He was an early opponent of Mc-

Carthyism, criticizing the Senator's "methods."

At the same time, Dr. Gallagher has admitted to a "prejudice" against the "closed-minds," including Communists, and has insisted on "libeling" them. Before leaving to become Chancellor of the California State College system in 1961, he referred to the movements in support of the southern civil rights sit-ins and campus demonstrations against Civil Defense as "Communist inspired" or in danger of Communist takeover. He called the editorial board of *Observation Post* "Marxist-oriented" and the editor of *OP* "Marxist-oriented." He published a report to substantiate the charges. *The Campus* editorialized at the time that the evidence was "insufficient."

When Dr. Gallagher was in California he was faced with attacks from groups such as the John Birch Society, who attempted to taint him as a "Communist" for his statements on academic freedom. He stayed for eight months, returning to the College in an unprecedented move in February, 1962, replacing Harry Rivlin, who had been Acting President during his absence.

He gave as his reason for leaving the California post the legislature's failure to provide housing for the Gallaghers, but Governor Edmund Brown indicated that rightist pressures had

forced Dr. Gallagher to leave.

Last term, Dr. Gallagher generated new controversy when, according to reports in the press, he labeled a student-government-sponsored sit-in called to make a referendum "binding" as "Communist-dominated," and called the College the "number one target" for Communist youth activity. Later the President apologized and said he had been misquoted.

Throughout his tenure, Dr. Gallagher has been known as a phrasemaker and formidable debater. His speeches (such as "Controversy: Heuristic and Eristic") are models of rhetoric. Usually they have involved College problems, problems of American Education, and problems of students.

Some observers have noted that the tall, gaunt, "Lincolnesque" Gallagher, who had once appeared at every forum, every House Plan Carnival, and who let choruses of "We Shall Overcome" at Free Tuition rallies, has appeared tired and melancholy of late. They say that intense fatigue caused him to issue the controversial statements of last term.

Although among many students and some faculty there has arisen a "credibility gap," for many people in the College Community the President's achievements and personality have won for him a deep and abiding loyalty.

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## 20 Years of Sports:

# All-Americas, Scandal, Death of a Game

By NOAH DAVID GUROCK  
and JOEL-PHILIPPE DREYFUSS

The 1949-50 basketball team was probably one of the finest hoop squads in national collegiate annals. Led by two All-Americas named Ed Warner and Ed Roman, the Beavers copped the only "grand slam" in the history of the game, winning both the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the National Invitational Tournament (NIT) titles.

Roman, a 6'6" center, averaged 16.4 points per game, shooting equally as well from the outside as he did from the inside. His dazzling array of shots featured a deadly one-handed shot from the corner and a sweeping hook from the pivot. Warner, on the other hand, was the man

1950 — A Beaver-dominated hoop squad beat Canada in the finals of the World Maccabiah Games in Israel, as Ed Roman, Al Roth and Herb Cohen led the squad. Henry Wittenberg, a former Beaver wrestler, won the light-heavyweight grappling title, and Jerry Steinberg of the College came in second in the heavyweight event.

Nat Holman, coach of the "Whiz Kids," was named by Sport Magazine as "Man of the Year," and Warner and Roman were selected as All-Americans.

When the 1950-51 basketball season started, the College's hoopsters were prominent in the top ten of every major national pre-season poll, first in several. Although several key players had been lost through graduation, praise was high for men like Ed Warner, Ed Roman, and

The Lavender continued to play erratically, beating some strong teams, losing to poor ones.

February of 1951 found the Beavers with a respectable 9-6 record but there were ominous whispers in the wind. There had been an exposure of a basketball fix at Manhattan and rumors had it that the College would soon be implicated.

On February 20, the story made national headlines. The golden boys of the College's fabulous team — Roman, Roth, and Warner had been picked up by District Attorney Frank Hogan and had confessed to accepting bribes for fixing games. Confessions were obtained after the trio heard tapes of wiretaps of their phone conversations.

Condemnation was heaped on the College and its team. This was not just another fix situation. This was the Grand Slam team. The Beavers were practically edified as the epitome of collegiate basketball and the opportunity for criticism would not be denied.

Students, meanwhile, stood fast in support of their team and rallied to demand the reinstatement of their heroes. But their troubles were not over. Lane, the last remaining star confessed to having received money from gamblers for fixing games.

The glory of basketball was over forever. The call was for decommercialization and de-emphasis.

An era had ended and CCNY would become "just another college." The magic names of Roth, Roman, Warner and Lane, men who received dozens of fan letters every week would draw blank stares and furrowed brows, when mentioned.

1953 — Warren Neuberger was named to Associated Press first All-America team as the College's baseball team won the Metropolitan Conference title. Neuberger won seven games while losing only one and compiled an earned run average of 1.30. Leading hitter on the 11-5-2 team was Ted Solomon, who hit .488.

1954 — The Beaver Barbell Club, the College's unofficial varsity weightlifting team, finished second to Ohio State in the National Intercollegiate Weightlifting Championships, as Alvin Brock set a new record in the heavyweight event by lifting 285 pounds in the press. James Kean, in the 132 pound class also was an individual winner, hoisting a total of 545 pounds in the three lifts.



John Paranos  
All-America

1957 saw the culmination of a great series of soccer squads at the College. The Beaver booters compiled a perfect 10-0 record and were selected by the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of the NCAA as the number one team in the country.

The team set school records by scoring the most goals (52) and allowing the least (6), in gaining their fifth consecutive Metropolitan Collegiate crown and 34 league wins without a defeat. Another scoring record was tied by Heinz Minnerop, as he netted 16 goals during the campaign.

John Paranos, center halfback on the squad which beat Army and Temple, among others, was named a first team All-America.

Two years before, the booters had recorded the best slate up to that time, reeling off seven wins, no losses, and one tie, including a come-from-behind 3-2 win over Army, the only team to beat the Beavers in 1954.

1954 — Red Holzman, a Beaver hoopster of the early 1940's, was appointed coach of the Milwaukee Hawks of the National Basketball Association.

On March 19, OP soundly trounced The Campus, on the basketball court by the score of 50-40.

Football at the College died in 1951. The then President Harry N. Wright, acting upon the recommendation of the Faculty Athletic Committee, suspended the sport "until such time as adequate practice and game facilities and appropriate finances are provided."

He cited poor conditions at Lewisohn Stadium, the inability to get experienced high school players, limited housing and training facilities, and a minimum budget as the main reasons for the stoppage of play.

The College had lost an average of \$9,000 each of the previous ten years, and with basketball at Madison Square Garden (which netted about \$50,000 a year) on its way out, there seemed no way to raise the needed money.

In 1946-47, the footballers had one of their best seasons ever, winning three of eight contests, but the team had been going steadily downhill even before that.

(Continued on Page 11)



The 1949-50 Beavers led by Coach Nat Holman were the only team to win both the NIT and the NCAA in one year.

of a thousand moves. His playing won him the honor of Most Valuable Player in the NIT and third place in Sport Magazine's poll of the top college hoopsters in the nation (Bob Cousy was fourth).

The steady influence on the team was Irwin Dambrot, the only senior among the starting five. He had been named an All-America as a junior.

This greatest of all seasons began with five wins, and the Beavers began to climb into national prominence, only to be dropped out of the picture by losses to UCLA and Oklahoma.

The Beavers' next game was against the number one ranked St. John's in Madison Square Garden. Before over 15,000 screaming fans, the Lavender almost blew a 15 point halftime lead, but managed to hang on and win 54-52. Then came seven consecutive wins, and a number one ranking for three weeks until disaster struck.

The Beavers were 13-2 and looking way ahead to post-season tourney bids when they were ambushed by three upstate schools in the next four games. With even an NIT bid seemingly unlikely at this time, the Beavers knocked off powerhouse New York University 64-61 and Manhattan College, and were rewarded by receiving the last remaining bid to the NIT.

It was an inspired Lavender team which met San Francisco in the opening contest, and after beating them, the Beavers went on to top Kentucky and Duquesne before outlasting Bradley in the finals, 69-61. Two weeks later it was Bradley again, this time in the NCAA finals, and this time score was 71-68.

1947 — The College's Chess Team won the United States national chess championship with a 21-7 record.

Maurice Fredericks, a commerce major at the College won the Golden Gloves boxing championship in the 135 pound class.

Floyd Lane. Warner was everybody's All-America, Roman was unanimous All-East, and Lane was considered the most outstanding defensive player in the area.

The schedule for the "Grand Slam" team was murderous, 21 games against the country's best and 14 appearances in Madison Square Garden.

The team started its season slowly and unimpressively, winning its first four games by close scores. They faced an underdog Missouri team and were trounced 54-37. Loyal fans attributed the loss to the pressure of a thirteen game winning streak but local sports writers were horrified by the Beavers' poor performance.



Beaver varsity football in Lewisohn Stadium, a game which died in 1951.



## All-Americas, Scandal, Death of a Game

(Continued from Page 10)  
As a result of the 1951 scandal, the Board of Higher Education issued a six point edict in May, 1951, which severely limited the College's inter-collegiate athletic program.

● A ban on basketball games at Madison Square Garden.

● The forbidding of the College's athletes to participate in outside competition.

● To bar recruitment by stating that the College wants only students who play and not players who register."

● To limit the time allotted to team practices and games to allow students on the teams more time for academic pursuits.

● To ask the College to build a new field house, with increased facilities.  
● A recommendation to enlarge intramural sports programs. These measures put an end to "big time" sports at the College. No longer were coaches able to go out to the local high schools in search of talent, no longer could Beaver stars compete during their summer vaca-

tions to keep in shape, and no longer could squads practice until team members were exhausted.

As would be expected, basketball was hit the hardest by these edicts. Although the hoopsters fulfilled their commitments by completing their schedule of the 1951-52 season, they knew right then that they were playing against many of their opponents for the last time. The tough games against mid-western schools before 15,000 screaming rooters at Madison Square Garden were to be no more, and the following years' schedules contained names of schools completely foreign to Beaver basketball fans.

For sports, especially basketball at the College, the scandal was the end of an era, an era which was quickly forgotten by the loyal students as soon as the class of 1955 was graduated. However, for coach Nat "Mr. Basketball" Holman, and for his boys who were criminally involved, the stigma of the "Whiz Kids" turned into the "Dump-

## Beavers Top Yeshiva

(Continued from Page 12)

lance and Richie Knell combined to hold him to 11 points.

A bright spot for Yeshiva was a freshman, Joel Fisher, who also scored 11, using a fine outside shot.

Yeshiva coach Sarachek provided entertainment for the Beaver fans in what would have been a rather dull evening. The nickname "Red" comes not so much from his hair which was once a flaming mop, long since grayed, but from his temper which has not faded.

Sarachek berated his players, the refs and the game in general with some caustic and uncompimentary comments that brought laughter from those fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to hear him.

Although the victory was as lopsided as the last contest against Upsala, the Beavers played a much better brand of ball.

ing Kids," is something which will live on with them.

CCNY (82)				YESHIVA (41)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Pearl	13	0	26	Stern	4	3	11
Keizer	7	0	14	Fisher	5	1	11
Vallance	0	2	2	Hershkovits	2	0	4
Clifton	8	2	18	Slimansky	4	2	10
Eisemann	4	2	10	Koenig	1	1	3
Brandes	2	0	4	Zuroff	1	0	2
Dollinsky	0	1	1	Winderman	0	0	0
Burstein	0	1	1				
Globerman	1	0	2				
Knell	2	0	4				
Total	37	8	82	Total	17	7	41

They moved with confidence and hit 55% of their shots, a continuation of their turnabout since the Bridgeport game.

## Hoopsterettes...

The College's female hoopsters resumed their winning ways last night by outscoring Wagner College 46-35, on the loser's court on Staten Island.

Jean Ehret and Lillian Montobano led the Beaverettes to their fifth win of the campaign with 15 and 14 points, respectively. The team has lost but twice.



## Her Season's Over

When the College's Women's Basketball team absorbed its second beating of the year last Thursday night, at the hands of Manhattanville College, 49-42, it was the final game for Ingrid Tarikas, who was graduated the following week.

Miss Tarikas competed for the Beaverettes for two and one half years, first as a forward, last year as both a forward and a guard, and this year as a stationary guard.

"She rebounded extremely well," brags her coach, Miss Roberta Cassese. "She jumps well and was a definite asset in keeping the other teams' scores down."

Although Miss Tarikas has been graduated, she has not yet left the College. She will remain as an instructor in girls physical education.

## Gymnastics...

The College's newly formed gymnastics team opens its season tonight against the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, beginning at 7:30 PM.

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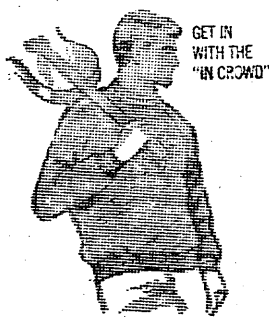
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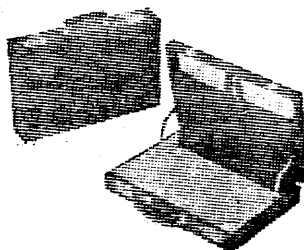
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# Beavers Romp Through Holiday; Yeshiva And C. W. Post Downed

Three clutch free throws by John Clifton broke the back of a C. W. Post rally to give the College's basketball team a 76-60 victory last night in Wingate Gym.

Clifton's shots came as the Pioneers rallied from a 14 point deficit to within five of the Beavers in the closing minutes of a hard fought contest which saw five Lavender players score in double figures.

The game began sluggishly as both team sparred for weaknesses. The Pioneers threw a 1-3-1 zone at the Beavers, hoping to stop Mike Pearl and force the Lavender to stay outside.

The Beavers were cold, scored first, but were soon trailing 9-4. Pearl drove and hit on long jumpers to keep the Beavers close. The lead changed hands several times as the game became a duel between Pearl and Post's Mike Levine.

BEAVERS (76)					C. W. POST (60)				
FG	FT	TP			FG	FT	TP		
Keizer	5	0	10		Block	4	1	9	
Clifton	4	6	14		Licara	3	3	4	
Eisemann	6	1	13		Levine	10	5	25	
Pearl	8	3	19		Fish	3	0	6	
Vallance	1	1	3		Johnson	2	0	4	
Knel	8	1	17						
Total	32	12	76		Total	24	12	60	

Richie Knel and Jeff Keizer began to shoot from outside to force the Pioneers out of their zone.

The Beavers began to jell. Knel and Pat Vallance broke up passes and stole the ball several times. At the half the score was 35-28.

The key defensive play of the game may have been a spectacular blocked shot by Jeff Keizer which seemed to give momentum to the Beavers as they forged their slim lead.

At the start of the second half Clifton and Knel combined their offense to push the Beavers to a 52-40 lead. Pearl directed play after play, and brought the ball up against a pressing Post defense.

With eight minutes to go the Lavender hit another cold stretch. The Pioneers closed the gap, led by Levine's twisting drives and the shooting of John Fish. With five minutes left the Pioneer's were within reach 62-57.

Two minutes later Richie Block of Post fouled out. Clifton made the two shots from the charity line, made another a few seconds later and the Beavers rolled to a 76-60 win.

Levine took scoring honors with 25 points, while Pearl led the Beavers with 19, but the balanced attack put four other men in double figures.



—OPhoto by Ned Barber  
John Clifton leaps high in attempt to stop Yeshiva's Joel Fisher in game won by Beavers last Saturday night, 82-41.

Knel lived up to his reputation as the super-sub. He brought the fans to their feet with the long jumpshots that helped break the Post zone.

Keizer moved to center when Eisemann committed three fouls in the first half and offset the loss of rebounding strenght with his defensive work, ball handling and shooting.

The defense maintained its reputation, eight in the country last week among College-Division teams by holding the Pioneers to 60 points. No Post player besides Levine was able to break into double figures against the tenacious Lavender defense.

The victory was the fourth straight for the Beavers and snapped a similar skein for the Pioneers. The Lavender now has a 7-4 record. Post is 9-6.

## Yeshiva Five Loses, 82-41

A 49-point outburst in the second half by the College's basketball team resulted in an 82-41 victory over Yeshiva University Saturday in Wingate Gym.

The opening minutes showed the results of the Beavers' long exam period layoff. The rhythm was missing as the passes went astray and the shots fell short. The Beaver defense, ranked eighth in the nation among college division teams, was porous and Yeshiva jumped to a 9-7 lead after three minutes. John Clifton threw in a long jump shot. Mike Pearl followed his example and the Beavers were ahead for the rest of the game.

The Beavers seemed out of place on the court as they towered over their opponents. Keizer and Eisemann were as strong as usual off the boards, but they were not impressive on offense.

In the second half, the Lavender found themselves and gradually moved away on the outside shooting of Keizer and Clifton. The score was 58-33 with 8 minutes to go, when Coach Dave Polansky threw in the subs. But with Pearl in to stabilize the team, the score continued to mount.

In the last eight minutes Yeshiva could only manage to score six points.

A key to the game was the defensive job done on the Mighty Mites' high scorer Sam Stern, who has been averaging over 18 points per game, but Pat Vallance (Continued on Page 11)

## Nimrods Tame Tigers . . .

The College's riflemen shot their way to a 1314-1305 victory over the Princeton Tigers last Saturday at the Princeton gym, as the five top Lavender marksmen all came within 16 points of each other.

Paul Kanciruk led the Nimrods with a score of 269. He was followed by Captain Allan Feit with 267, Jim Maynard, 265, Dave Keller, 264 and Frank Yones with a score of 253. The conquest of the rough Princetonians brought the Nimrod's record to 9-3 with three contests remaining on their regular season schedule.

## Hoopsters To Schedule NYU

(Continued from Page 1)

Director at NYU, "but our schedule will not be released until June."

This was confirmed by NYU coach Lou Rossini and athletic director Ben Carnavale, but neither would release the exact date of the contest, nor would either release the proposed site of the contest. However, one thing is certain: it will not be in Madison Square Garden, NYU's home court for many of their games, since BHE rulings established after the 1951 scandal, still prohibit City University basketball teams from competing in the Garden.

Professor Behrman, would not confirm whether there is a game even tentatively scheduled, but he also would not deny that such a contest is on the proposed slate to be submitted to the Student-Faculty Committee on Inter-Collegiate Athletics (SFCIA), and then to the General Faculty Committee on Inter-Collegiate Athletics (GFCIA). Both groups must approve the entire schedules of all Beaver teams at their meetings next month.

However, in the past, such approval has been merely a formality, and indications are that neither the SFCIA or GFCIA will deviate from this policy.

An informal poll of members of both committees taken earlier this week showed that the majority of the members have no objections to including NYU in the hoop season.

"I think it will get overwhelm-

ing approval," declared Bruce Gitlin, president of the Student Athletic Association and a member of the SFCIA, "The Committee is in favor of athletics and the more, the merrier." Gitlin also indicated that since the SFCIA is composed of about 100 members, of which three are students, and Prof. Behrman is a fourth, there should be no trouble.

Professor Harry Koob (Business Administration), a member of the GFCIA, which has the final say, echoed Gitlin's sentiments, "I can see no serious objection, unless the coach is against it. I would normally think that whatever the coach wants in scheduling, the faculty will go along with." (Basketball coach Dave Polansky has indicated that he wants this contest, and it was his prodding which caused Prof. Behrman to schedule the contest. "We are now feeling our way back to big league form.")

Dr. Cornelius Ahearn, the College's Business Manager, agreed that that GFCIA approval is just a formality. "We go on Professor Hyman Krakower's recommendation," he said. Prof. Krakower, Chairman of Physical and Health Education, is a member of the SFCIA, through which passage is almost assured.

So from here it seems almost definite that there will be a Beaver-NYU basketball game next season. The big remaining question is whether the game is merely a resumption of an old rivalry, or the start of a period of gradual return to big-time basketball.

## Spinning Is Name Of The Game

By JOEL-PHILLIPE DREYFUS

Ever wonder what basketball players do in their spare time, especially when they sit on the bench collecting splinters? At the College they play games other than basketball.

The game this year is called "spinning." Invented by a legendary physical education major named Louie, it's been the rage of the locker room.

The object of "spinning" is to attract someone's attention by calling out his name.

Ratings for spins depend on two factors: the situation and the speed with which the victim turns. An ideal spin results in a broken neck.

Promising to be just another inane and immature locker room game, repetition has raised this pastime to a level of insane humor. Even the most mature basketball players have become infected with the disease.

Here are some typical scenes. Richie Knel is at the foul line with the score tied against Brooklyn. He misses the first shot. Suddenly Jeff Keizer whispers "Hey, Richie!"

The crack of Knel's neck could be heard three rows back as he

turned. Keizer has his back to him. Knel turns red but makes the shot.

In another game, the cheerleaders came onto the court. During their complex maneuver there was a sharp whistle from the Beaver bench. The cheerleaders became completely disorganized and left the floor in a shambles.

The situation has gotten so bad that most of the players look straight ahead all the time. The locker room is reminiscent of a deaf and dumb school. Names are called, but there is no reaction. Despite the wariness the hubbub is punctuated triumphant shouts of — "spun you" and "broke your neck."

There are countless variations of the spin. Notes are sent from mythical girl admirers. The victims open the missives feverishly to find the everpresent "broke your neck." Car spins involve driving up even with another auto and lowering the window to attract another driver. When the other driver leans over, the spinner raises his window and drives off.

The classic spin took place at Trenton during the Governor's Classic. A manager called a player to awaken him for break-

fast. Here's what happened:

Manager: Be ready in twenty minutes!

Player: Hey, Jeff . . .

Manager: Yes?

Player: (hangs up) . . . Click

Everyone's gotten into the act. Coach Polansky has been guilty as well as other responsible persons.

Hey you . . .

No spin.

Awards

We're opening an awards department to honor the deserving athletes and personages of our time.

"Most beautiful date" award goes to Pat Vallance for his date, Bob Chlupsa of Manhattan, at the New Year's Party.

"Hanging out" award goes to Sam Dobinsky for the most consecutive hours on the steps of Wingate Gym.

"William A. Shea" award to Phil Stutz. Like the Mets his average has nowhere to go but up.

"Faithfulness" award to Cheryl Jordan, cheerleader, for attendance at basketball practice. She's second only to Coach Polansky.

"Jackie Mason" award to Richie Knel for his beautiful accent. To be presented by the Speech Department.

## Tracksters Tumble . . .

The College's varsity tracksters, defending champions, had to settle for a fourth place finish in their section of one mile relay in this year's Wanamaker-Millrose Games held last Thursday night in Madison Square Garden.

Don Schlesinger (47.5 seconds), Dennis Wildfogel (53.5), Gary Ramer (53.1), and Lewis Rosenblatt (51.2), who ran with a 40 yard handicap, were unable to catch Mount St. Mary's speedy quartet, who had been given a 55 yard advantage in the baton passing event.

The Beaver runners were clocked in a total time of 3:25.3 which is approximately equal to 3:30.1, had the team run the entire mile. The New York Athletic Club, running from scratch, was the eventual winner.

Coach Francisco Castro's men get their chance for revenge tomorrow night in the N. Y. Chapter Knights of Columbus Games, when they will again compete in the one mile relay.