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401

Free

Athletic Heads Condemn National Commercialization, Report Cites Job Bureau Inefficiencies



Nat Holman



Sam Winograd



Frank Lloyd



Bobby Sand

By Lila Lasky

Inefficiencies in the operation of the Placement Bureau and negligence on the part of the Alumni Association for not aiding the Bureau will be revealed today in a report of the Alumni and Job Opportunities Committee of the Senior Class Council.

The report states that because of the recent budget and student aid cuts the Placement Bureau is not being able to operate to the full benefit of the student body.

Examples Cited

It cites an example:

Mr. Robert Shotter (Director Placement Bureau) is being forced to answer the telephone and to write postal card questionnaires to students, making it impossible for him to go out and canvas employers and industrial concerns. Students are complaining as to service they are being given by an under-manned Placement Bureau.

Alumni Association

The Alumni Association is being accused of not aiding the student body.

"Circulars claim that the Alumni Association gives aid to the College in its employment program, and that part of the dues paid to the association are used to help obtain jobs for students and graduates. Mr. Kieval, however, has agreed to us that no allotment of funds has been made to the Placement Bureau in the past year," the committee report discloses.

The report directly asserts that "the Alumni Association has been misleading graduates and undergraduates as to its functions in the job area. Aid other than financial should have been undertaken."

By Melvin Stein
Judge Streit's thesis that the College had been caught in the nation-wide commercialization of athletics was agreed with yesterday by athletic heads at the College. However, they took issue with some of the Judge's charges of "recruiting" at the College.

There was general concurrence that the subsidizing, and bidding for athletes prevalent in many of

the nation's schools had caused something of a commercial atmosphere, as far as basketball is concerned, to slowly nurture at the College. However, it was felt that the Judge had overstated the extent of this atmosphere.

"There was no subterfuge at the College in the matter of getting players to come here," Coach Nat Holman stated. The Coach was referring to the policy of speaking

to prospective players. "I would be a hypocrite to say that we didn't contact these players," he added. "We had alumni familiar with high school coaches who attempted to sell City College to different players." But this the Coach pointed out, included only referring to the College's high academic standing and tradition, the opportunity to play in the Garden on one of his teams, and \$1.75 allotted to athletes each day of the playing season for meals.

"How can the Judge put us in the same class as LIU, especially when they've admitted to subsidizing athletes?" Coach Holman queried. "Sure I spoke to some players, but I never promised them the Waldorf or a car. I only tried to sell City College as an academic institution. As to the College telling the players that it would 'wink' its eyes at scholastic failings, that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard," he concluded.

Prof. Sam Winograd (Faculty Manager of Athletics) vigorously asserted that the Athletic Division had authorized no one to make promises to players which were

not in conformance with the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference regulations, "and I have no evidence that any such promises were made," he added.

The Faculty Director of Athletics, Prof. Frank Lloyd affirmed this stand, stating, "I have no evidence which would cause me to doubt the integrity of Bobby Sand, and the administration probably feels the same way, otherwise they would have already taken some action on the matter."

When contacted at their homes yesterday, both Floyd Lane and Ed Roman stated that they definitely had not been made promises of "free books, money, or anything of that sort." Both said that they had worked in the AA office after coming to the College but that they had never been paid for work not done. This was reiterated by Professor Winograd.

Layne said that he had entered the Evening Session because his grades had not been high enough for regular Day-Session entry. After one term during which he took courses "such as government and psychology," he was able to

(Continued on Page 3)

Proposed Degree Change To Appear Before Faculty

Dean Morton Gottschall (Liberal Arts) has announced that a proposal to change the B.S.S. degree to a B.A. degree will be brought before the Faculty Council of the Liberal Arts School at its next meeting, December 13.

Under the proposed system, B.S.S. students will be able to receive a B.A. Degree and still specialize in social sciences. This will involve no curriculum change. The State Board of Education does not recognize the B.S.S. degree, and has asked the College either to change the degree, or to have it approved by the Board of Regents.

"City College is the only school which offers the B.S.S. degree," said Dean Gottschall, "and very frequently we receive letters from graduate schools asking for a description of this course." He also said that the degree is considered "inferior" by other schools. However, he knows of no instance where possession of this degree has hampered a student's chances of admission to graduate schools.

Under the present system, students who are not majoring in music or art must take the equivalent of five years of Latin in order to receive a B.A. degree. The Latin requirement will be made optional for the social science majors.

If the proposal is approved by the Faculty Council, it will go

before the Board of Higher Education for final approval.

Dean Gottschall described the chances for the success of this plans as being "fairly good."

Senior Show Talent Needed

The Senior Class Night Committee invites anyone from freshmen to seniors, who is interested in any phase of theatre production to attend its organization meeting next Thursday evening at 7 in the Senior Office, 109 Army.

The agenda for the meeting will consist of the planning of the class night show for February 1.

Anyone who cannot attend the meeting but wishes to appear in the class night show should contact Dick Fields, 232F Army Hall.

Pledges are still being accepted for the Senior Prom, slated for December 22. Twenty five additional seniors are sought so that the goal of 200 students needed to fill the Astor Roof will be reached.

Student Body Asked to Cooperate In Search for Librarian's Mother

Mr. Benjamin Chubak '37, assistant Librarian at the College, has enlisted the aid of the student body in his month-old search for his mother, Mrs. Bessie Chubak.

Photographs accompanied by a description of Mrs. Chubak are being distributed by Alpha Phi Omega, the College's service fraternity, and Sigma Apha, junior honorary service society. These photographs are being posted throughout the College.

Mrs. Chubak, who has been suffering from a heart ailment, was last seen on October 30 leaving the office of Dr. Howard G. Bruen,



Mrs. Bessie Chubak

903 Park Avenue. She should then have taken a cab to the Port Authority Bus Terminal to get a bus for her home. Elevator operators in the terminal who knew her, however, did not see her arrive.

Mr. Chubak has visited every hospital in the city, but has met with no success. He believes that she collapsed and is being cared for in a hospital or privately. However, he hopes that her whereabouts are made known immediately, as she must receive her regular heart injections.



Carnival

Photos by Fass



Tomorrow night, the five beautiful co-eds pictured above will compete for the title of "Miss Carnival Queen of 1951." They are, from left to right, above, Marcia Olchak '55, Laurie Abrahams '55, and Lois Unger '55; below, Madelina Landau (evening session), and Miriam Birnbaum '54.

The judges of the Carnival Queen contest will be: Mr. B. Harburg, author of "Finian's Rainbow," Gigi Marion of Mademoiselle, George Sammerjon of Esquire, Wambly Bald of the N. Y. Post, and Norma West, from the Barbizon School of Modeling.

Tickets for the Carnival, at \$1.50 each, are available at House Plan and at the Concert Bureau ticket booth in the cafeteria. They can also be bought from House Plan members.

Finalists



By Alvin Fiering

Selective Studies

The "Selective Service Act" has proved to be the greatest boon to higher education since the land grant colleges were set up. All over the country farm boys and city slickers alike are converging upon their local college registrars with urgent requests for a crack at "that there draft-exempt book 'erain'". Solemn ceremonies will this year commemorate the anniversary of the death of Johann Gutenberg.

There is, however, a worrisome situation facing male college stu-

dents. The typical student who knows the ropes enrolls for about 18 credits at the start of the term. After a week or so has passed he will drop a course; soon after he'll drop another. (Two popular courses to drop are Math and French, but any two similar courses will do.) This brings him down to 12 credits or fighting trim; one point below and a critical reaction sets in.

Now this fellow has his 12 credits; bless them. How he does dote on them. He sits in the

Cafeteria and counts them on his fingers and toes — 12 of the nicest little old credits you could ever hope to lay eyes on. (Likely courses are Art, Films, Psych, Music, English and Modern Dance.)

But there's trouble ahead, for if he passes these courses he gets credit for them. He is then that much closer to a degree and ultimate graduation into the brotherhood of "dogfaces." If he fails these courses his scholastic record becomes spotty and his local draft board mails him an embossed invitation to drop in and discuss his academic problems over a cup of tea with lemon.

The time is coming when wise males will start as Engineering students, finish most of the courses and switch to a B.A. After almost achieving this degree they will switch to Education; then to a B.S. and finally to a B.S.S. and B.B.A. In their final term, calculated to be reached the precise semester before the thirty-fifth birthday, they'll take the one remaining course necessary for each degree and receive all six at one shot.

Then of course if you're not yet thirty-five upon graduation, you fall back to your secondary line of defense, graduate school.

But by far and away the most rewarding way of maintaining civilian status is to get a good defense job and marry some pregnant girl carrying twins.

'Darker Lines' by College Poet Published in Student Anthology

Darker Lines

From passing day's raw soul
I wrench my diurnal poem,
Pounding forth, with torn heart's
fashioning eye,
Only fare amid rending cries,
There where life's aspects, life
itself lacerates men
And no sweet sighs do poets sing,
A thousand brutish strains,
Beastly melodies waiving from the
pathways of men.

Which I fear to shout to a tired world,
Lovingly beguile my mood.

George Hoffner '52 started writing poetry two summers ago as a way of spending time between classes. The above poem was printed in the "Annual Anthology of College Poetry," published by the National Poetry Association.

George, an Engineering major for a year and a half at Cooper Union, transferred to the College because he did not think he was gaining "that intellectual activity and spiritual nourishment which make for a total awareness of life..." A Latin major with no definite vocational objective in mind as yet, George takes things in his stride; he lives "from day to day."



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Beaver Bavard

By Arthur Selikoff

The opinions expressed in this column do not necessarily represent those of the Managing Board. The author assumes full responsibility for any statements made.

"Look, I'll just be a second. I know you're the air-raid warden, Sam. Yes, I know you've got to do your job. But it'll take only a second, Sam, only a second."

"I promise you I'll be right back. On my word of honor, Sam, I'll come right back. Look kid, it's only a fake drill. There's really no planes up there. Nothing's going to happen while I walk across the hall and down the steps, believe me. Look, Sam, as soon as I finish I'll come right back to Kaitik Lounge; I swear it."

"Please, Sam. I know you have a warden's card. Yes, I know what it looks like. You're right, Sam, you have a pledge to maintain, but... Sam, let me explain... All right, kid, forget it."

YOU WRETCH... in the inimicable Goodman class of narrative writing... "and what is the reason, you wretch," and he points at the wretch, "what is the reason that a squirrel looks at me when I go into the park? Go ahead. Answer that. What is the reason?" The poor wretch shakes his head. "Because he thinks I'm a nut, foolish. Hehheh, heh, heh. If you would have thought faster you would have been one up on me"... and life goes on...

WILL SHE OR WON'T SHE?... it's positively hit or miss with that "Mix-O-Mat" machine in the Cafeteria... worry myself sick whether a cup will catch the drink for which I had carefully (and hopefully) pressed three buttons... sticky hands when I impulsively forget myself...

WHAT THE?—CRASH!... a taxicab bit the dust yesterday when Bob and Egon Zadina were posing for "Ugly Man" contest pictures in front of the Main Building yesterday afternoon... so horrified by what he saw, the taxicab driver crashed into a '51 Buick parked at the curb...

A poem sent to me by a gentle soul who feels terrible when his Christmas tree is taken from him...

On gazing from my window...
I see a flame appear
From an old, forgotten Christmas tree
Once used to bring good cheer,
And this tree broken, battered, burnt,
Scared by the piercing fire,
Recalls to me the memory of a wonderful seeming sire.

For this tree once was as proud as a king
Awaiting his coronation.
Adorned with lights and other things suited to the celebration.
And so as I look upon this scene, I grow sorrowful indeed.
And wish that in its place were some insignificant weed.

Harvey Stuffs Stomach And Cafeteria Till, Too

Meet Harvey Freed '53—the best customer the Cafeteria ever had.

Harvey is tall: six feet. Harvey is thin: 155 pounds. In short, Harvey looks nothing like a student who every day purchases from the Cafeteria:

Three sandwiches, four pints of milk, six pieces of pie or cake, one "Blue Plate Special," four cups of coffee, two orders of potato salad and two or three canny bars.

Harvey also brings his lunch from home. This usually includes two or three sandwiches and an assortment of fruit.

"It's not that I have nothing to do but eat," Harvey explained. "The trouble is, I've got some sort of intestinal germ. I've been to see three doctors, and they're trying to clear it up. It's something like a tapeworm; I'm always hungry."

Because of the amount of food he consumes, Harvey is naturally interested in the rise and fall of Cafeteria prices.

"I guess you could use me as a price index," he said. "Last year, I spent an average of \$2.50 a day on food. This year, I eat about the same amount of food, and spend about \$3.00. I won't be

able to stand another price increase."

Pausing to unwrap a Hershey bar, Harvey continued: "It takes nearly all the money I earn to keep me in food. It's a good thing I work in a luncheonette after classes."

How does Harvey, a B.S. in Education student, feel about the prospects for the future?

"All I can say is, they'll either have to raise teachers' salaries, or my doctors will have to fix me up."

And Harvey Freed walked into the Cafeteria.

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Sand, Holman Spoke to High School Players But All Procedures Within NCAA Regulations

(Continued from Page 1)
roll in the Day-Session. This procedure is a standard one that can be used by any student providing he attains sufficiently high grades in the evening session. It was learned from the College's School of Education.

Layne stated that he had been advanced \$40 or \$50 by Freshman Coach Robert Sand to pay for his evening session fees, but he wanted it stated that this was only with the understanding that the amount would be paid back to Sand out of the money he earned working in the equipment room of the Athletic Division. He stated that this had been done.

Statement on Loans

Professor Winograd said, "I had nothing to do with any loans." Herb Cohen and Roman revealed that they had worked out at the College with their high school teams while they were juniors in

high school, and that present at these practice sessions had been Coach Holman, Sand, and Professor Winograd.

Professor Winograd, though, stated, "At this time I cannot recall exactly the day or dates of such practice sessions at which these high school players appeared. If I did attend, it certainly could not have been for more than a few minutes, and undoubtedly, if I did attend, it was on invitation of the coach or coaches who had arranged this practice period, in conformity with NCAA regulations.

He also pointed out that this had taken place prior to the time the National Collegiate Athletic Association in January 14, 1950 had amended its regulations and prohibited these sessions by all its 300 member colleges. "Shortly thereafter," Professor Winograd stated, "all CCNY coaches were notified of these regulations and

it is assumed that steps were then taken by the coaches to abide by this provision."

One of the suspended players also stated that Al Roth during his freshman term at the College had expressed the desire to transfer to New York University. He was dissuaded from this when Coach Holman promised him a job after his graduation.

'Don't Worry'

At his home in Brooklyn, Cohen stated that subsequent to Judge Streit's decision he had gone back to Erasmus High School and checked his average there. It was 78.9, and could have gotten him into the College. However he also discovered a few days ago that he had failed the entrance examination. Cohen professed that he would have passed it, but that Sand had told him not to worry about the exam since he would probably be able to pass it, and this caused him to be lax in answering the questions.

"These are days of ecstasy and high humor," sarcastically declared Herbert Aptheker, Marxian economist and historian, one of four speakers at the "Economic Causes of War" seminar yesterday.

"War is organic to imperialism but it is not inevitable today," Mr. Aptheker said. He advised that anti-war measures be taken in this country in particular.

Hal Draper, socialist lecturer and author, decried the "grabbing, grasping, greedy nature" of capitalism. Mr. Draper attacked Mr. Aptheker's view that unlimited profits were the cause of war.

The economic causes of the next war, if there is one, would be "quite different" from those of previous world wars, believes John Randall Jr., noted historian at Columbia University and second speaker at the symposium.

William Vickrey, economics professor at Columbia University, deplored "the terrible phobia (in the

United States) against anything having to do with Russia."

Honor Society Sells Flowers

The semi-annual flower sale conducted by Sigma Alpha, junior honorary service society, will take place next Thursday.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to benefit physically handicapped students attending the College. As a result of last year's flower sale, monetary allowances for expenses such as taxi-cab fare have already been granted to handicapped students by Sigma Alpha.

White carnations will be sold at ten cents apiece in booths in Lincoln Corridor, Army Hall, the Tech Building and Knittle Lounge.

Dean James Peace (Student Life) and Dr. Kurt E. Lowe (Geology) are the trustees of the flower sale fund.

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Murray Cartan
Brooklyn College

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Alan C. Traub
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Cagers to Battle Roanoke Tomorrow; Defeat Alumni

By Les Kaplan

With an impressive 91-45 win over the Alumni already to their credit, the Beaver hoopsters begin their regular intercollegiate season tomorrow night when they meet Roanoke College of Salem, Virginia. The game, to be played at the College gym, will start at 8:45.

Coach Nat Holman will field a team which will rely heavily on sophomores. Teaming with veterans Arnie Smith and Ed Chenet, will be Jerry Domersnick, Billy Behrens, and Bobby Logan.

Smith Tallies 23

Last week in the Alumni contest Smith tallied 23 points and Domersnick 18. Marty Gurkin, a 6'3" soph, who was a surprise starter turned in a sparkling performance, coming up with 11 points. Late in the game, however, Gurkin suffered a painful bone bruise in an attempted lay-up, and will be lost to the team for a week.

Roanoke will be coming into the game with a starting lineup of five seniors from the New York area, Capt. Frank Ferguson, Paul Cap, Tony Proietti, Tom O'Brien, and Larry Kummer.

The Maroon attack is centered around Cap, their little center who possesses a deadly set shot, high scoring Tony Proietti, a flashy forward, and Ferguson, the team's chief playmaker. A small team, even in comparison with a rather short Beaver squad, Roanoke depends upon 6'2" Tom O'Brien for most of its rebounding. O'Brien is the tallest member of the starting five.

Hackman in Charge

The Roanoke hoopsters, coached by Mr. Buddy Hackman, wound up last season with an overall mark of nine wins and eight losses. They placed second in the Mason-Dixon Conference with a seven and two record. In the unofficial Virginia Little Six Conference, they took second spot with a four and two mark.

The contest against the Beavers will mark the end of a four game invasion of the Metropolitan area by Roanoke, the first they have ever made. They dropped their first start against Hofstra, 72 to 59, with Cap pouring in 22 points. In their second game, against Iona, the Maroons lost, 65-52.

New Policy

Holders of student AA cards will be able to purchase two reduced rate tickets instead of one to home basketball games. The new policy was announced by Prof. Sam Winograd, faculty manager of Athletics. The only contest not listed under this new policy is the Puerto Rico game on New Year's Eve.

Freshmen Seeking Revenge In Hoop Prelim Against Iona

Striving to avenge a 59-51 setback at the hands of the Iona Fresh, Coach Bobby Sand's inexperienced yearling cagers will play host to their Wednesday night conquerors tomorrow in a Main Gym preliminary tilt at 7.

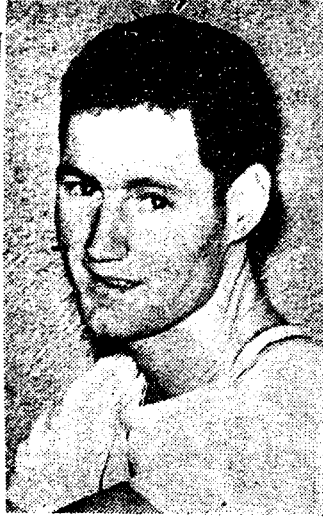
Although they were hampered by a decided height advantage, Iona boasting four hoopsters standing 6'4" or over, it was the Lavender's inept shooting from the free-throw line that deprived them of a victory in their season inaugurated played on Iona's O'Connell Gymnasium court in New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Beavers compiled a miser-

Sophs Star In Opener



Jerry Domersnick



Photos by Don Fass
Bill Behrens

Wrestlers Oppose Newark In Season's First Contest

Hampered by the loss of their two star performers, Jerry Steinberg and Tom Woods, Joe Sapora's wrestlers will take to the road tomorrow, opening their season against Newark College.

Pinky, Koutsy And Ekwunife Make All-City

Seven Beaver soccer players were chosen on the All-City team last Wednesday at the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Soccer Coaches winter meeting.

Co-captain Pinky Pinczower was elected to the Right Halfback position. Edozie Ekwunife was chosen as the Outside Right and Johnny Koutsantanou, the Lavender's Freshman sensation, made the first team as Outside Left.

Left Halfback Tommy Holm, Inside Right Lucien Daouphars and the teams leading scorer, Uri Simri were elected to the second team.

Captain Billy Galan was awarded honorable mention at Center Halfback.

Werner Rothschild, who led the Beavers to the Met. Conference title was elected Vice President of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Soccer Conference for the coming year.

able foul-shooting average as they muffed 13 of their 16 attempts, while the Gaels achieved their margin of victory by sinking 13 of 26 fouls.

The Lavender's faulty foul shooting nullified their edge in the field-goal department paced by their 5'11" play-maker, Gregory Moses, who caged four field goals in eight tries, they registered 24 two-pointers in 52 heaves, while Iona made 23 out of 55.

Moses, a former Stuyvesant High School hoop star, tallied nine points. Iona's stocky set-shot artist, Jack Padian, was the game's top scorer with 18.

To replace the 177-pound Steinberg and 123-pound Woods, Coach Sapora will call on Morty Schlein and Jack Gesund respectively.

Co-captain Joe Cortruzzola will compete at 137-pounds. In the heavyweight division, Bernie Lloyd will start, replacing co-captain Vito Pizzurro. Pizzurro and Lloyd will wrestle in alternate matches and big Vito will grapple in the Beavers' next match, which will be against Hofstra.

Steve Levin has moved up to top ranking in the 130-pound class by edging out Herm Walzer in a special match. Levin and Walzer will also wrestle alternate matches, according to Coach Sapora. Walzer, is slated to see action against Hofstra. Veteran Stu Wolfe holds down the 167-pound spot.

Grapplers for the 147-pound and 157-pound divisions have yet to be chosen. Bob Cohen and Connie Norman are battling for the lighter slot, with Cohen seemingly having the advantage. In the 157-pound class, however, Sapora must choose between the evenly matched Norm Ballot and Stan Kaplan.

Riflers Win First; Moss, Mayer Star

The College's Rifle team opened its season Wednesday afternoon, trimming Cooper Union, 1385 to 1296, at its home range in Lewisohn Stadium. The nimrods were led by Alan Ross, scoring 282 and Captain Bert Meyer, with 281. Close behind were Henry Brochhagen and Jack Callahan with scores of 275.

Fashionable
Slim Jim Ties
ARMY HALL
HABERDASHERY

Sports Slants



By Bill Wanek

To the run of the mill City College student, intercollegiate athletics begin and end with the College's participation in the intercollegiate sports program. Not that there is anything wrong with this viewpoint—by all means it is a healthy one. But it can be safely stated that this viewpoint plus the recent basketball mess at the school have dampened the student body's enthusiasm for sports. Often I have heard students and professors, probably without thinking, say, "If this is the price we have to pay for athletics, let's drop them all together or run them on an intramural basis."

This is the natural viewpoint of anybody looking at the current situation to take but, it certainly doesn't help remedy it. If the only way we can solve the problem is by dropping intercollegiate sports then I think we should literally give up.

Sure there's lots of room for improvement, but comparing sports to some other phases of life, the outlook doesn't seem so black.

To stress victory above all ethics is one thing, but there is no harm in trying to get the best possible team for your school.

There has been a great deal of talk about the ethics of certain coaches. Of course all coaches are familiar with the recruiting methods used by their schools. No one will deny that. But the fact is that they are operating under certain standards set up by the administration itself.

Lou Little, the professor from Morningside Heights, hit the crux of the problem the other day when he blasted the institutions and presidents themselves for the present situation. The veteran coach, whose squads at Columbia have scored 100 victories, said, "I blame the institutions and presidents themselves. They certainly must know when entrance requirements are lowered and snap courses laid out for athletes. College presidents have come out against snap courses for athletes, but I ask them, why are such courses included in the curricula in the first place?"

There is nothing wrong with the college giving aid to athletes who want an education as long as it does not come from the athletic department or indirectly from the coaches. There is also nothing wrong with colleges recruiting athletes who are able to pass the required courses.

Actually it is the American way of life to try to do better than your opponent. What business man doesn't try to get the best possible employees? That is no sin, as long as the institutions enforce a rigid law and subject the athletes to the same scholastic standards as that of a regular student, there will be little to worry about on the intercollegiate sports scene. But this program can only be done under the supervision of the school presidents and the N.C.A.A.

With help from the proper authorities this plan can work. Also, if some people who are in the position to help would help, instead of hindering the "reconstruction process," we would be a lot better off. But then, I guess it's human nature for some people to criticize and to be skeptical. If these people would use the time that they spend finding faults with others for more constructive purposes, not only would intercollegiate sports benefit, but so would the world as a whole.



USED and NEW

TEXTBOOKS

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Study Reveals No Outwardly Evident 'Paralysis' of Academic Freedom Here

There is no "creeping paralysis" stifling academic freedom at City College, but there are many indications that the situation is not entirely what it should be.

A college-wide survey by "The Campus" indicates that while the majority of students here do not feel the full effects of the current anti-communist wave which is sweeping the nation's campuses, a very strong and vociferous minority are directly subject to its influences.

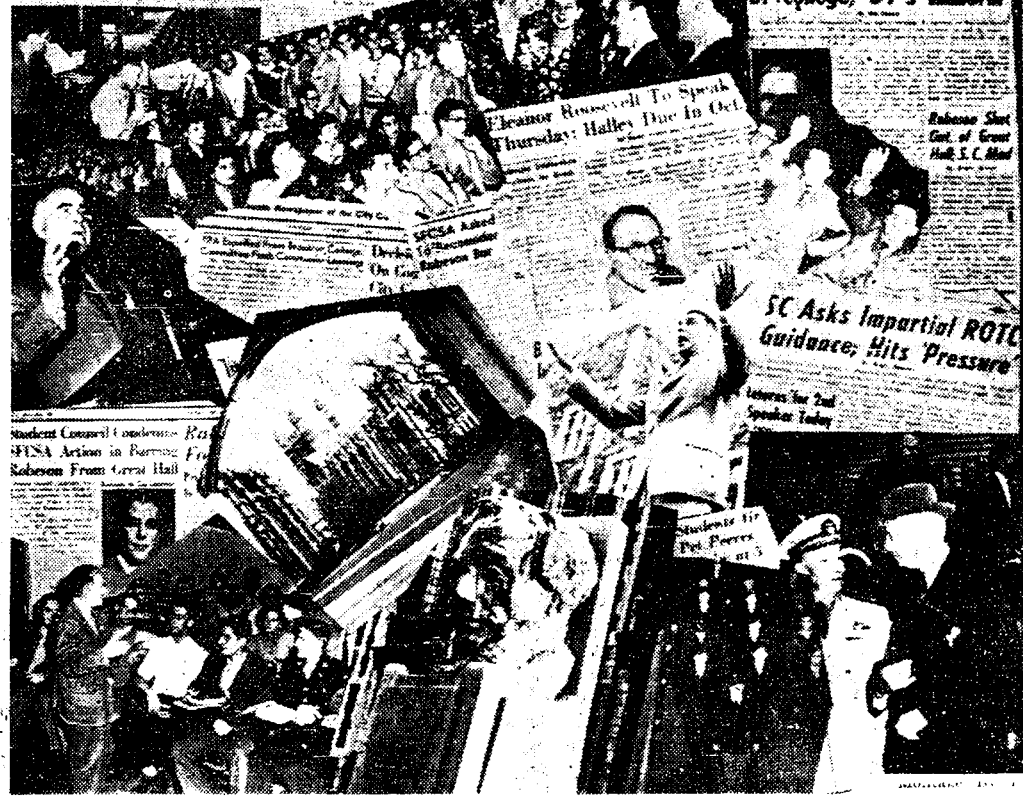
A poll of the faculty and an extensive series of personal interviews reveal that a large proportion of the instructional staff, too, feels that the current crisis is exerting no immediate pressures on their classroom activities. Opinion was virtually unanimous that there has been no pressure exerted by the administration of the College.

Pursues Firm Policy

On the other hand, there is considerable evidence that members of the administration are pursuing a firm and conscientious policy of discouraging all communist and pro-communist activity among the faculty.

A member of the administration indicated that pressures of one form or another were definitely being applied to put pro-Communists and fellow travellers among the faculty in their place. It was disclosed that when a person with tenure is found to be markedly pro-leftist in his views,

Liberal Arts School to Accept Women Male Students Face Imminent Draft



his promotion schedule is delayed and he is given a chance to "cool his heels."

While the majority of faculty members maintained that the current hysteria has not affected them, most of those interviewed

refused to allow their comments to be used for publication. In the case of several social science instructors, pressure from fellow colleagues which resulted from divergence in political viewpoint was admitted.

Among the student body, it was found that education majors are studying under most unhealthy conditions. Dean Egbert Turner (Education) revealed that each student in the education school undergoes a personal loyalty

check and that a report on his or her devotion to the aims and ideals of American democracy is sent to the New York City Board of Education and the State Department of Education.

In the majority of cases, it was the students who tend to be liberal, if not leftist in their political orientation, who were the most disturbed by the current situation.

A number complained about the School of Education and said that its students fear to say anything which the instructors may disagree with, and that very few participate in extra-curricular activities. "There is a constant state of fear," said one person who is active in extra-curricular activities.

Told to be "Good"

Another education major said that after her activities in the 1949 college strike, the Dean of the school told her that if she were "a good girl and dropped out of activities" she might be allowed to remain in the education school.

Still another student in the education school, who was active in forming a Henry Wallace club in high school was allegedly told by the Dean, in her freshman year, that it might be a good idea to drop out of the school of education.

The student body, excluding the education majors, seems to be comparatively free from any pressures. Seventy-two percent of the 233 persons polled said that instructors were not inhibited

(Continued on Page 8)

An Explanation

In recent years there has been a growing concern in many quarters that what have come to be known as the "rights" of teachers and students are being repeatedly violated. An increasing number of critics and objective students of our educational system have asserted that the position of academic freedom on the college campuses is being seriously threatened. They have gone so far as to call the current situation a crisis: The terms hysteria, witch hunt and McCarthyism have all entered into the picture at one time or another.

This supplement represents an attempt to evaluate the state of academic freedom at this college. Where mention is made of other universities, it is for purposes of indicating specific points, and in no way represents an attempt at an overall evaluation of the policies pursued by other institutions. *The Campus* has attempted to make its investigation as objective an analysis as possible. This project was not started because someone had an axe to grind. In the course of the survey members of the administration, the faculty, heads of departments, members of the Department of Student Life and students representing all political viewpoints consented to being interviewed, and in addition approximately 300 students and forty faculty members answered Campus questionnaires.

For purposes of clarity, *The Campus* has devised its own definition of academic freedom. By such freedom we mean:

The right of both students and teachers within an academic institution to reach, hold and express freely their own opinions, whatever they may be, without incurring loss of person or property, so long as they do not conflict with the similar rights of others. These include, among other things, the right to assemble freely, to organize and to petition. By "reaching" an opinion, is meant the right to read, hear, or see, anything which may aid in the formulation of that opinion, so long as it does not interfere with similar rights of others.

Administration Raps Hiring Of Communists or Fascists

The Administration is opposed to allowing Communists and Fascists to teach in the College.

Defining a Communist as "one who gives allegiance to the Communist Party," Pres. Harry N. Wright stated, "Any proven Communist or any other person coming within the description of being subversive should not be allowed to teach in our schools."

The president called subversive "any group which repudiates the general ethical framework of democracy and advocates policies and actions which violate this framework, showing at the same time a complete disregard for human welfare and the value of the individual."

Dean Morton Gottschall (Liberal Arts) defined a Communist as one who is a card-holding member of the Party. "If a man believes in an authoritarian type of regime which is antagonistic to our democratic way of life, then we don't want him," he said.

When asked whether he would let a man teach if he admitted to his students that he was a Communist, Dean Gottschall replied, "It's almost inconceivable for a man to be a Communist and admit it."

President Wright and Dean Gottschall pointed out that technical ability and factual knowledge should not be the sole criteria in

Wants No Communists



Dean Morton Gottschall

determining whether a person would make a good teacher.

Ethics, spiritual, and moral values which are imparted by the instructor to the student in daily contact were held as being vital in the teaching process by Dean Gott-

schall. Admitting that mistakes can be made in judging a teacher's qualifications, the Dean explained that it is impossible to achieve a perfect standard of judgment.

President Wright added further that "a Communist or other subversive person cannot possibly be even intellectually qualified for functioning in a democratic educational program."

In discussing the regulation which forbids clubs to invite outside speakers who are under indictment, Dean Gottschall indicated that this was primarily a matter of good taste. Often, he added, such men are invited because of their notoriety, despite the availability of others who speak just as well on the matter at hand.

Although he was opposed in principle to censorship of leaflets on the campus, Dean Gottschall said that he favored it in practice unless student organizations would be willing to accept very serious consequences for leaflets containing libelous statements. They have shown little enthusiasm for such a method, he intimated.

President Wright stated that he was in agreement with the College's policies on these matters. (Continued on Page 6)

The Faculty And Academic Freedom

Instructors Deny Presence Of Pressure in Classroom World Crisis Has Had Little Influence On Teaching Methods at College

A survey of the faculty reveals virtually no instances of direct pressures applied by the College administration or departments in regard to the instructors' classroom approach.

At the same time, several instructors thought that "some indirect and subtle pressures are present" and that "in some cases pressures may be applied unconsciously."

In answer to a series of questions concerning the effect of the current crisis on members of college communities, most professors interviewed felt that the crisis has had little effect upon themselves as individuals. This opinion has apparently been verified by a poll in which students generally held that members of the College faculty do not hesitate to discuss controversial theories concerning government and politics.

Teachers Not "Brave"

However, several instructors admitted reluctance to discuss such questions in the classroom.

One professor said that the fear exhibited by some teachers is self-imposed and that "teachers in general are not a very brave group." The majority of professors expressed the view that the temperament of the individual, in the case of both students and faculty, determines the extent to which he may be affected by any crisis.

Most faculty members thought that students do not show any significant hesitation in participating in classroom discussions on controversial subjects. Several individuals indicated that students appeared more tense in the late 1920's and early 1930's than they do today. Some instructors, however, took an opposite view and contended that the current crisis has seriously affected students in their desire to express their views.

It was pointed out that students who disagree with the general classroom approach to a problem, probably receive more than sufficient time to present their views. A few instructors indicated that they gave dissenters more time than anyone else in order to stimulate class discussions. On the other hand, several teachers thought if an individual used the classroom as a "sounding board and wasted class time" it would be justifiable to cut off discussion.

Integrity Important

Original recommendations concerning hiring, firing and promotion of instructors are made by the individual departments. Although most individuals contacted felt that a person's politics should not be the main concern of the committees considering these questions, it has been suggested that the departments do actually consider a person's views and opinions before reaching their final decisions.

Faculty members generally feel that the most important consideration in the hiring of a teacher should be his ability and integrity in the classroom rather than specific opinions which he may hold. It was also the overwhelming view of faculty members answering "The Campus" questionnaire, that members of the Communist Party should not be hired to teach in universities and colleges.

This view was apparently in-

consistent with their position in regard to the firing of Communist Party members already serving on a faculty. Almost equally divided in their answers to this question, professors feel that a man already serving on a faculty should be

Subtle Pressures



Prof. Yervant Krikorian

judged on his classroom ability rather than on political views which he may hold.

The faculty members interviewed generally agreed with a statement appearing in the New Republic of Oct. 29 that "partisan dogmatism is inconsistent with scholarship. A teacher who seeks

No Reason Given



Dr. Lee Lorch

to inculcate dogma or to promote partisan causes thereby disqualifies himself from stimulating the honest open-mindedness necessary in the quest for truth."

Faculty members apparently do not place too much faith in the subversive organization listing of the Attorney General. Their opinion was equally divided both on the question of whether individuals belonging to such organizations should be hired to teach in colleges, and whether they should be fired from such positions that they might now hold.

Situation Better Here

Prof. Yervant Krikorian (Chairman, Philosophy) felt that, although the College is probably in a better position in regard to academic freedom than most other schools, some pressures are present. He indicated that these pressures are often subtle and undramatic, and that in many cases they may be applied unconsciously.

Faculty members are almost unanimous in their belief that the College is in a better situation in regard to academic freedom than most other institutions.

Faculty Staff Organization Establishes Standing Academic Freedom Committee

In an effort to uphold academic freedom, the College Faculty Staff Organization has established a standing committee on academic freedom.

The Staff Organization, an unofficial body, arose in an attempt to build and maintain close ties with the student body. The Organization whose president is Prof. Samuel Hendel (Government), is the direct successor to a committee composed of faculty and students who came together after the student strike of 1949 in the belief that the strike—apart from the merits of the issues involved—could be partially explained by a lack of mutual confidence between students and faculty.

In its first effort to uphold academic freedom, the committee voted to support a stand taken by the Faculty Council of Ohio State University. The Ohio Faculty Council opposed a ruling of the Board of Trustees, permitting the president of their college to bar any speaker from the campus.

The Ohio ruling was adopted after two Columbus, Ohio newspapers protested editorially against the appearance on the campus of Dr. Harold O. Rugg, Columbia University professor emeritus. The first application of the ruling was against Dr. Cecil E. Henshaw, a Quaker pacifist.

The Staff Organization issued the following statement supporting the position of the Ohio Faculty Council: "We believe that this rule implicitly reveals an unwarranted distrust of the capacity of students to think for them-

Organization Head



Prof. Samuel Hendel

selves and proceeds on the assumption that young people can be trained to the duties of citizenship by wrapping their minds in 'cotton wool'. Furthermore, it would be just as logical and just as undesirable, in our view, to

Swadesh, Lorch Dismissal Stirred 'Freedom' Protests Administration Denies Bias Influenced Dropping the 2 Instructors in 1949

With the refusal to reappoint Dr. Lee Lorch (Mathematics) and Prof. Morris Swadesh (Sociology and Anthropology) in 1949, College authorities found themselves with another charge of violation of academic freedom on their hands.

When Dr. Lorch was refused reappointment, which would have given him tenure on the faculty, the Teachers Union and the Town and Village Tenants Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, protested to the Board of Higher Education. Although the reasons for the dismissal were not made public, the group claimed that the dismissal could only be attributed to Dr. Lorch's work with the tenants' committee to permit the admittance of Negroes to Stuyvesant Town.

At the time, Pres. Harry N. Wright denied the accusation, saying that the College authorities had no knowledge of Dr. Lorch's work with the committee. President Wright explained that while Lorch's teaching qualifications had not been questioned, "he had not proven a personality that would be of benefit to the College."

The same year, 1949, saw the refusal to reappoint Professor Swadesh. Although the Appointments Committee of the Sociology Department did reappoint Professor Swadesh, the Reviews Committee of the College refused the reappointment after receiving a letter in which five members of the Sociology Department stated that the reappointment of Professor Swadesh would not be in the best interests of the students,

the department and the College.

The reasons for the dismissal of Dr. Lorch were never made public, the by-laws of the BHE permitting the body refusing reappointment to keep them secret. When President Wright was asked recently to comment on the dismissal and the BHE ruling, he refused to do so, intimating, however, that the BHE ruling was good for two reasons; first, that it protected the individual dismissed, and second, that it kept the issue within the confines of the College.

Dean Morton Gottschall (Liberal Arts) recently expressed a similar approval of the BHE by-law, saying that the department committees shouldn't have to worry about defending their actions to the outside world. He added that the only reason that Lorch and Swadesh became famous was because they sought public support in their cases, while others, at least as well qualified to teach, who were similarly dropped (there were nineteen others at the time) made no such appeal. He denied that the committees concerned with rehiring were influenced by bias, saying that when the Reviews Committee, of which he is a member, looked over the facts of the dismissal, it looked only for instances of bias, which were not present.

Prof. Burt Aginsky (Chairman, Sociology and Anthropology) when asked to comment now on the accusations of religious, political or racial bias in the dismissal of Professor Swadesh, stated that in his experience in the Department, at no time has a man's religion, political opinion, national origin or color been brought into the considerations.

Prof. Hubert (Chairman, Mathematics) refused to make any comment on the dismissal of Dr. Lorch.

Gerald Walpin '52, present Student Council president and former chairman of the SC Investigating Committee on Swadesh, stated that although the committee, by a 2 to 0 vote, agreed that Professor Swadesh was fired without justification, he abstained from voting, feeling that a definite decision couldn't be reached with the evidence at hand. Walpin has since decided that there were no political or religious reasons involved in the dismissal. He explained that he learned that Professor Swadesh didn't "teach," but used the classroom to discuss extraneous issues and to circulate petitions.

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- TOBACCO - CANDY
- BAIL POINT REFILLS
- CHRISTMAS CARDS

8:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.
GROUND FLOOR, AH

Poll To Hesit

Although hesitant to reluctant that are term indicated in a at the College. The poll w sections, one non-education other among non-education ed, while 89- ed out the qu. When asked make any which might indication of ted States go of the non-ed swered in the comments we ever I believ regardless of ciety," and "classes absolu the part of opinions whic tradit the po government."

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Pressures On The Student Body

Poll Finds Students Willing To Discuss Controversies, Hesitant to Join 'Leftists'

Although most of the students at the College do not feel hesitant to speak on political issues in class, there is a wide reluctance to become affiliated with campus organizations that are termed "leftist." This was indicated in a poll of 322 students at the College.

The poll was divided into two sections, one distributed among non-education majors and the other among education majors. 233 non-education students were polled, while 89 education majors filled out the questionnaire.

When asked if they hesitated to make any statements in class which might be construed as an indication of disloyalty to the United States government only 28% of the non-education students answered in the affirmative. Typical comments were "I feel that whatever I believe I must stand by, regardless of the thoughts of society," and "I have found in my classes absolutely no hesitation on the part of students to express opinions which in some way contradict the popular opinions of our government."

Against 'Leftist' Affiliation

A similar response was voiced by the non-education students when asked if they refrained from speaking on topics concerning government which might indicate a negative feeling toward some aspect of the U. S. government. Only 17% of these polled answered "yes" on this question.

However, a sharp change in attitude was indicated when students were asked if they felt reluctant to be affiliated with campus organizations termed "leftist" because of the possible "taint" which they would incur. Fully 68% acknowledged such a reticence. In the reasons offered by students for this feeling, a definite cleavage in sentiment was noted, with approximately half, 56% contending that they felt this way because affiliation with such groups might be taken as an indication of disloyalty to the U. S. government. The remainder professed that they had no sympathy with the purposes of these organizations.

Fear Future Effects

Those who feared that affiliation with "leftist" groups might be a sign of disloyalty, gave as a reason, fear of having later difficulties in procuring a job or pursuing a career. "I think that joining any leftist organization may interfere with my getting a job in the future," or, "It might prove harmful to my career," were often-used comments. Other students offered statements such as, "It would hurt my reputation if I joined any of these organizations."

Those students who would not be affiliated with leftist groups because they disagreed with their basic policies, often set forth their views vigorously. "I feel that the aims of these organizations are false and stupid," was the comment of many. Others felt that "such affiliation would be an indication of disloyalty to my conscience." The comment most often preferred was simply, "I disagree with the aims of these organizations."

On the question of whether or

not faculty members were hesitant in discussing topics in government or political theory which might be taken as indicating negative attitudes toward the U. S. government, students seemed to agree that faculty members were forthright in their discussions. 72% of those polled expressed this view. This figure was in general accord with the results of a faculty poll, in which over 80% of the faculty members interviewed stated that they felt no reluctance in discussing controversial political topics.

Students Willing, Too

A strong correlation between the non-education student poll, and the questionnaire answered by education majors was discerned. 80% of those polled stated they felt no reluctance in discussing controversial political topics in class, despite the recent series of loyalty oaths and the statement on education majors loyalty which the School of Education sends to both the city and state immediately after education students graduate from the College.

Many of the students who revealed their willingness to discuss controversial political topics in class expressed the view that only in this way could academic freedom continue at the College and "an ideal educational system be established in the future."

Students Rap Ed School

A split in sentiment was again shown when the education students were asked whether they felt reluctant to be affiliated with campus organizations termed "leftist." The question posed asked whether the student felt any such reluctance as a result of the loyalty oaths and the Education School's statement on the loyalty of individual education majors.

No Pressures Applied In Picking Periodicals

An investigation of the libraries at the College failed to reveal that there are any pressures applied by the faculty or administration in the selection of what periodicals the library carries.

Such pro-leftist publications as Modern Quarterly, Science and Society, Masses and Main Stream and the Nation can be found on the library shelves.

Prof. Jerome K. Wilcox (Chief Librarian) said that the libraries had no problems with periodicals and books. All periodicals of literary value, regardless of their political opinions, are available. Books are stocked, provided they do not feature sex sensation.

No applicant for a job with the library is excluded because of political beliefs. Professor Wilcox asserted that the workers are granted tenure if their work is satisfactory, regardless of their race, color, creed or political opinions.

43% answered in the affirmative. Of these a typical comment was, "The loyalty oaths are definitely detrimental to intellectual freedom on the campus. I'm definitely dissuaded from joining campus groups because of the attitude of the Education School."

Have No Qualms

Most of those who stated that they were not afraid of joining "leftist" groups added that they still would not join any such group since they disagreed with the groups' basic views.

Only a small segment of the education students indicated the belief that faculty members were reluctant to take up topics in class, the discussion of which, might be taken as indication of a negative feeling towards the U. S. government. 20% expressed this opinion. The dominant view was summed up in the following comment:

The average professor has no qualms in professing his ideals whether they be rightist, leftist, or whatever.

No Increase of Pressure On Ed. Majors; But School Continues Loyalty Reports

Though the current world tension has not caused the School of Education to vary its practices toward education majors, Dean Egbert Turner (Education) declared that a statement on education majors' loyalty to the United States government is sent to both the city and state immediately after education students' graduate from the College.

The statement is part of a form which the Education School is required to send to the Board of Examiners of the New York City Board of Education and to the Office of Teacher Certification of

Dean Turner stated that the Education School employed no rigid methods of determining students' loyalty to the government, and added that no special means had been adopted for this purpose from the time he first began his tenure as Dean of the School in 1944. He listed as present methods of determining students' loyalty:

1. A statement of Communist affiliation by the students themselves.
2. Student evaluations periodically sent to him by education instructors.
3. Publication of students' Communist affiliations, such as in College newspapers, or through signatures on Communist leaflets.

Dean Turner asserted that in the last two years no student had been denied entry into the teaching profession because of Communist leanings, and that in his seven years as head of the Education School he has classified only three students of "doubtful" loyalty. He added, though, "If I knew that someone were a Communist, I definitely would not permit that person to enter the teaching profession."

Referring to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' statement about yelling fire in a crowded theatre, the Dean stated that in times such as the present, the line demarcating acts which constitute a threat to the government from those which do not must be drawn tighter.

As to special pressures being brought to bear on education majors as regards freedom of classroom discussion, Dean Turner stated that no such instances had been brought to his attention. "But we have to be realistic," he added, "and realize that inherent in the situation today is a tendency for students to be more wary of what they say."

Commenting further on the present national stress, the Dean expressed the opinion that "the growing spirit of McCarthyism" and the tendency to indiscriminately cast slurs upon the loyalty of different individuals constitutes a greater threat to the security of America than any Communist movement in the nation. "Our political climate," he said, "makes us much more susceptible to this type of propaganda."

Explains Policies



Dean Egbert Turner

the State Education Department. One question on the form sent to the Board of Examiners asks:

Has the applicant shown a proper attitude toward democratic ideals and the government of the United States?

A similar question must be answered on the form which is sent to the State Education Department. Other questions on both forms deal with the student's general personality, intelligence, emotional state, speech, and attitude toward children.

Pres. Wright Explains Policy

To the Editor:

I make the following brief statement which I think will reply to one group of the questions submitted to me in the general area of college procedures which affect academic freedom.

We can define a Communist, I think, sufficiently for our purposes by saying that he is one who gives allegiance to the Communist Party.

A satisfactory working definition for Fascist is not so easily obtained. That term is commonly used so loosely and so far as I have been able to observe, without any accuracy of meaning, that I would not attempt a definition of it which would be both accurate and satisfactory for general usage. Rather let me say that any group which repudiates the general ethical framework of democracy and advocates policies and actions which violate this framework, showing at the same time a com-

plete disregard for human welfare and the value of the individual,

Presents Views



Pres. Harry N. Wright

should be regarded as subversive. Any proven Communist or other

person coming within this description of being subversive should not be allowed to teach in our schools.

In connection with the employment of teachers we should emphasize the importance of not confining our qualifications to the mere technical professional competence (narrowly interpreted) as the sole basis for teacher qualification. In fact, a Communist or any other subversive person, as just defined cannot possibly be even intellectually qualified for functioning in a democratic educational program.

I do not share the viewpoint expressed by some that the attention which is being given to excluding Communists from educational and governmental positions is in any wise seriously affecting the liberty of expression on the part of our college faculty members.

Sincerely,
Harry N. Wright,
President

Members of 'Campus' Supplement Staff

The following "Campus" Managing Board and Staff members took part in the research, interviewing, writing and editing of this supplementary issue: Jay Fischer '52, Avrum Hyman '53, Cyril Koch '53, Mark Maged '52, Melvin Stein '52, Edward Swietnicki '53, and Robert Wang '52.

Also assisting were: Ronald Eisenman '54, Walter Gray '53, Herbert Rosenoff '54, Robert Rossner '54, and Jack Rubin '55.

Supervision of the Students' Activities

SFCSA Regulations Increase With Expansion of Activities

There was a time in the history of the College when there were no written rules and regulations to govern student activities. Now the Student Faculty Committee on Student Affairs issues a semi-annual thirteen page guide to the presidents of all student organizations to aid them in conducting the club's business.

In the past two decades, administration of student activities has grown from an arbitrary power into a highly complex, coordinated operation. Whereas in the 1920's and 1930's the President of the College had the power either to suspend a newspaper or to take appropriate action against existent student organizations, that function is today being performed by the SFCSA, with the assistance of the Department of Student Life and its two deans, Daniel D. Brophy and James Peace.

The contrast between the two systems is a notable one. On the one hand, while power was deposited solely with the president, and while it tended to be arbitrary in nature, it at the same time was not put to as much use as under the present set-up. One man could do just so much to regulate student affairs, especially as he had other pressing matters which demanded his attention. On the other hand, with a Student Life Department, with two Deans and two assistants, and with thirteen pages of regulations, restriction of the student activities became a far easier matter.

In the twenties and thirties it was a common sight to view clusters of students arguing a question. Old-timers on the campus are quick to point out that most of the discussions took place in the "alcoves," a group of separate little cubby-holes composing what is now the cafeteria in the main building. As long as regulation of activities was at the discretion of one individual, it was not possible to check leaflets, and

Rules Restrict Club Meetings

While all clubs at the College meet only once a week out of choice, very few students are aware that according to SFCSA regulations a group can hold no more than one meeting weekly.

According to Dean James Peace (Student Life) the regulation is applied whether or not rooms are available, should any club request to meet more than one time during the week.

The Dean explained the regulation as being necessitated by the job of cleaning the classrooms between day and evening session. He said it was adopted because of the constant objections of the College's Plant Department. "If we had a Student Union Building," he declared, "We could permit a dozen meetings a week, if they wanted them."

A similar reason was offered for the regulation specifying that no organization can use the Great Hall or the quadrangle more than once a month. This too, is enforced despite the fact that no other club may be seeking use of the sites for that particular time.

circumscribe and enforce areas for their distribution. Speaker's policy was another area in which no set rules and regulations existed.

While some observers argue that the almost unrestricted freedom that existed on campus in the thirties was a result more of unenforcement than anything else,

Dean of Student Life



Daniel T. Brophy

It has been noted that the certain aspects of the administration of student affairs were affirmative and encouraged student thought. On October 1, 1935, in a move patterned after the formation of the English Oxford Speaking Union, room 315 Main was declared to be set aside every day from 2-4 p.m. for discussion by students of any topic. They might discuss whatever they pleased so long as it

conformed with generally accepted standards of decency. Any one was permitted to attend. On the first day under the new rule, only Dean Morton Gottschall and a Campus reporter attended the "open house." The idea was eventually discarded for lack of student interest.

With the creation of the SFCSA, another policy of handling student affairs was instituted. Students were given the partial right of self-regulation, working in conjunction with a group of faculty members. A new set of regulations was devised dealing with speaker's policy, distribution of leaflets, petitions, collections of money, books, food, etc., and just about every other phase of student activity.

In theory, the creation of SFCSA was to achieve two purposes. First, it was to deal with a highly complex and, at times, unruly student society. Second, it was intended to replace the at times arbitrary power of a single individual over student affairs with at least partial control by the students themselves. The results have been, on the one hand a more orderly and well-regulated society; but on the other hand, the establishment of SFCSA has witnessed what many claim to be the growth of a system of entirely unnecessary red-tape. In addition, there have been occasional complaints that SFCSA, rather than granting recognition of student desires has at times tended to overlook them. The current case of Paul Robeson has been cited as an example.

College Groups Must Declare All Affiliations

Less than two years ago, the Student Faculty Committee on Student Affairs refused to grant a charter to the Labor Youth League, because the organization refused to declare any fraternal relations with the Communist Party.

In a statement resulting from the organizing conference of the national LYL, Leon Wofsey had stated, "Because of the very nature of our organization, we will develop the warmest fraternal relations with the Communist Party which is the leading party of the American working class." When LYL applied for its charter at the College, it neglected to include the above phrases in its proposed constitution.

According to Dean James Peace (Student Life), a member of SFCSA, the charter was not granted because the group refused to state all its purposes, specifically those relating to the Communist Party. "Any organization adopting the same name as an outside organization must, for the sake of clarity and for the information of unwary students adopt the same aims as the parent organization," the Dean explained.

LYL leaders maintained that the very nature of their organization indicated that they had certain common interests with the Communist Party. In an interview with *The Campus*, one of them emphasized however, that there was no definite link between the two groups and Mr. Wofsey's statement was no proof

Assistant Dean



James Peace

to the contrary. In addition, as a matter of principle, he argued that no organization should be compelled to declare relations with any other organization.

According to SFCSA regulations, the only qualifications a local unit of a national organization must meet, is that it has been recognized and approved by the parent body. SFCSA must recognize and approve the charter of the parent organization. The rules specify nothing pertaining to "fraternal" affiliations.

The SFCSA denial of a charter to the Labor Youth League would seem to operate against the spirit of the McGoldrick resolution passed by the Board of Higher Education on January 17, 1938, which reads: "Any student organization which submits its name and the names of its officers shall be permitted to organize unless the program is against religion or this organization is a military one not connected with the established college courses."

Dean Peace, when questioned as to the validity of the resolution in the current situation, replied that, "It has not been repealed so far as I know."

College and BHE Attacked By Critics For Rules Restricting Outside Speakers

Controversial Figures

Organizations at the College have been granted complete freedom in selecting speakers and topics for their meetings, except under certain circumstances covered by College and Board of Higher Education regulations.

These include the following three provisions:

1. A member of the teaching staff who has been expelled for cause may not address campus groups.
2. A person under legal indictment or awaiting appeal from a conviction may not address groups on college property.
3. There shall be no meeting which does not conform to general college and Board of Higher Education policies.

Critics of the speakers policy note that expulsion "for cause" is a vague term. In some cases, notably the dismissal from the mathematics department of Dr. Lee Lorch, in 1949, no "cause" was ever given. Hence, in the event he were asked to speak on campus, a denial based on inconclusive generalities would be the result.

A number of students and organizations have criticized the ruling barring a person under legal indictment as being incompatible with American judicial procedure. Whereas legal theory proclaims that a man is innocent until proven guilty, it has been charged that the College and the



Howard Fast, who was banned while under indictment.

BHE are operating on the opposite assumption.

When informed of this criticism, Dean James Peace (Student Life) said the reasoning behind the regulation was that the person under indictment would be granted an opportunity of making charges without anyone having the opportunity of refuting them.

Speaking for himself, and not for the Student Life Department



Paul Robeson, who was recently banned from Great Hall.

or the BHE, the Dean explained, "I would like to believe the Department does operate on the assumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty." He emphasized that he could not speak for

the Board on the matter.

Dean Morton Gottschall (Liberal Arts) indicated that the ruling on indicted speakers is simply a matter of good taste. He felt that at times, men are invited because of their notoriety despite the fact that others, just as competent to speak are available for invitation.

In the past, Benjamin Davis and Howard Fast were refused permission to speak at the College while under indictment. Subsequently, after he had served a prison term, Mr. Fast was twice granted permission to speak on the campus, despite strong pressures on the Student Life Department from outside organizations.

The current controversy over the right of Paul Robeson to speak in the Great Hall does not stem from any of the above regulations. According to SFCSA members, there is no question that Mr. Robeson has a right to speak at the College. The dispute centers solely about the use of the Great Hall. The majority of SFCSA feel that co-sponsorship of Mr. Robeson, which is necessary under existing regulations, involves active support of the man. One of the committee members, expressing the views of at least several of the majority, declared his disapproval of granting college facilities to a man "of Robeson's ilk."

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THE CAMPUS

Undergraduate Newspaper
The City College

VOL. 89—No. 12 Supported by Student Fees

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College and Freedom

It was with a definite amount of trepidation that the survey of academic freedom on the City College campus was instituted. While the aim of the study was to be as objective as possible, there was some fear that what we would find would be analogous to what is occurring on campuses throughout the nation. The New York Times, in a recent study of freedom in the nation's colleges, concluded that a "creeping paralysis" is undermining the institutions of higher learning. We have attempted to see if the same is true at CCNY.

The results have been ambiguous. If freedom and abridgment are to be determined as white and black, then what we have found amounts to a light gray. What we must strive for in the future is to make the shade lighter until eventually we achieve a pure and unsullied white.

There have been a number of encouraging results, notably in the classrooms, among the faculty and in the student publications.

By and large, the majority of the students seemed to feel their classrooms provide a healthy atmosphere for learning. Most of them indicated absolutely no hesitancy in expressing their views on any subject, and most felt that their instructors acted with a similar frankness.

Faculty members, while occasionally admitting some inhibitions in their classroom activities, were virtually unanimous in their belief that the administration exerts no pressures on their teaching methods. Some inhibitions were felt though, which apparently result from the hysteria outside the College's confines and from fellow faculty members.

A third area of virtually complete liberty was found in the handling of the College's press. Student editors have absolutely no strings attached to anybody's aprons, and, if anything, the school's authorities have leaned over backward to make sure the situation stays that way.

However, there is a debit side.

The Education School seems to be a real stumbling block toward the achievement of total freedom at the College. Unfortunately, it at times proves rather difficult to base observations on naked statistics. While figures don't necessarily lie, they can seriously misrepresent a situation. Numerically, the majority of the students in the School of Education, as in the School of Liberal Arts, are pretty well satisfied with conditions.

However, there comes a time when it is the minority, rather than the majority, for whom we must show greater concern. Of necessity, a majority of students will admit relatively little pressure, when questioned,

because by virtue of being in the majority they are relatively immune to its influences. There is a group of students on campus though, who by virtue of their minority status, have experienced some very direct and substantial pressures.

This was found to be most notable in the Education School. Students with pro-leftist sentiments reported various instances in which they had been warned to refrain from their activities, or be dropped from the education sequence. Others reported instances of discrimination by teachers in grading, which were a direct result of the student's political viewpoint.

Perhaps the most striking tendency on the part of the majority of the student body, was the fear of signing petitions or affiliating with any type of organization which either now or at some future date, might be considered left-wing, or subversive. One note of interest was that a number of students declared they have no inhibitions about speaking their mind, but that when it comes to the written word they are definitely afraid to commit themselves.

Another compromise of freedom on the campus—and one which is directly attributable to the Board of Higher Education and the College's administration—is the speakers' policy currently employed by this institution. At present, no person under indictment is eligible to appear at the College. It may be a bit ragged by now, but the nation's legal philosophy is still that a man is innocent until proven guilty. No matter how many times we reiterate the idea, it still retains the same validity. Yet the College authorities and the BHE are operating under the opposite assumption. The only explanation we were able to receive on this point was that the person under indictment would be able, if invited to the College, to make charges without anyone having the opportunity to refute him. We say, "What of it?" The same thing happens every day, and any guest speaker at the College can make charges without necessarily being refuted. Why should a man under indictment, who has not been found guilty of anything, be any different?

In a study such as the current supplement, it is difficult to draw any one conclusion. Nevertheless certain facts stand out.

The administration, while on the whole well-intentioned, could examine a few of the areas mentioned with the purpose of improving the state of freedom on the campus. In the course of a number of personal interviews, several faculty members and at least one authoritative administration spokesman indicated that measures have been and will continue to be taken against subversives on the faculty. Subversive is a loose word to use these days, and fraught with dangerous consequences. No one would cooperate with us in any way in discussing just why Professor Lorch and Swadesh were dismissed from their positions. One person told us not to raise a dead issue. Remarks such as this, make us at least question some of the activity going on around us.

While we must be careful, at all times to protect the rights of those in the extreme minority, we must be even more assiduous in observing the rights of those who are more moderate, and may be classified as the center. We believe, that while the administration undoubtedly means well, it is so intent upon saving the College's name, and so intent upon proving its loyalty to the aims of American democracy, that it has forgotten about the vast number of students in the middle. These are the future hope of America, yet their security is also being subverted, for they too, must inevitably experience a number of the pressures exerted on the left-

Student Publications Here Enjoy Complete Liberties; Printing of Leaflets Rigidly Controlled By 3 Pages of SFCSA Regulations

Freedom of publication on the campus seems at best to be a relative one. On the one hand, there is virtually no regulation at the Main Center of the three weekly newspapers. The Campus, Main

Events, and Observation Post are under absolutely no control by the administration, and are only nominally regulated by the Department of Student Life.

On the other hand, publication and distribution of leaflets by student organizations are rigidly controlled by three pages of Student Faculty Committee on Student Affairs regulations.

The college's newspapers undergo virtually no censorship, either before or after they appear. In recent times no college paper has been either censored, suspended or subjected to any form of pressure by the administration for the political views expressed in their columns. Where suspensions have been invoked, viz. following the April Fool 1951 issue of The Campus, action was taken solely on the basis of obscene and lewd content and there was no question of academic freedom involved.

In the day session, The Campus and The Observation Post are granted enough funds by the Fee Committee to publish thirteen ad free, four page issues per semester. Their news and editorial columns are left entirely in the hands of student editors. No provision is made to check the reliability or libelousness of any story before it appears in print.

Leaflet publication and distribution operates under a different set of regulations. According to Dean James Peace (Student Life) leaflets are checked for the "truthfulness" of their statements. In statements dealing with fact, where the fact is dubious, it must be documented in the leaflet to prevent the possibility

of libel. "Opinions are not censored at all."

A number of students active in left-wing political groups at the College have complained that "under the pretext of protecting the school against libel, the Student Life Department unduly censors leaflets." One complainant mentioned that a recent Young Progressives of America leaflet quoted a United States Senator and took its copy from the Daily Worker. According to the individual, the leaflet would not be approved unless it noted the source of the quote, thus destroying the meaning of the leaflet by forcing YPA to get a copy of the speech from the Senator and so imposing undue hardship."

In addition to providing for control of libelous statements, the SFCSA regulations also include specific details enumerating the exact locations at which leaflets are to be distributed. SFCSA rules provide that custody of leaflets and disposal of undistributed leaflets is the responsibility of the sponsoring organizations. Leaflets may not be "piled" or distributed in any of the college rooms, lounges, cafeteria, classrooms, gymnasiums, hallways or corridors.

There has been concern in some quarters that certain organizations, specifically YPA, have been singled out for violating leaflet regulations, while others were continuously overlooked. Answering this charge, Dean Peace stated that "almost all" clubs have been reprimanded. In addition to YPA, the list includes Dramsoc, the Nocturne Players and the History Society.

SC Group Investigates Registration in ROTC

As a result of charges made early this term, the Student Council Educational Practices Committee is now investigating ROTC enrollment procedures.

The College's Military Science Department, had been charged with using "high-pressure salesmanship" to induce incoming freshmen to join the ROTC.

Among the charges levelled by observers at the registration process were:

1. The ROTC is the only department permitted to maintain a desk outside of the registration room.
2. Students are not always told that the Military Science course is an elective one.
3. Undecided students are not always informed that if they sign for the course they may drop it at registration.
4. The ROTC goes to the extreme in "frightening" students as to the prospect of becoming a private instead of a second lieutenant.

When these charges were first made, Colonel Malcolm Kammerer, Military Science head, denied them, saying, "When a student is in doubt about joining ROTC we naturally point out the advant-

ages of such a course. But we don't in any case high pressure students."

Registrar Robert Taylor stated that provision for a Military Science desk outside of the registration room was granted for only two reasons; "the first, to take care of students dropping Military Science, and the second, to take care of conflicts between drill classes and the rest of the College curriculum," he explained.

The Freshman Advisory Committee refused to take any action when these charges were presented to it.

Student Council, however, approved a motion calling for further investigation into ROTC enrollment practices. A member of Council called for the replacement of ROTC officers during freshman registration by advisors from either the Veteran's Counseling Office, or the Office of Curricular Guidance.

Col. Kammerer said, "I am delighted that Student Council has appointed a committee to investigate this matter. The whole question requires further consideration. If an impartial committee will go into the subject, the results will be beneficial not only to incoming freshmen, but also to ROTC."

Some Previous Conflicts on the Campus

Rapp-Coudert Probes Led To Firing of Forty in 1941 Russell Hiring is Protested

Forty members of the College staff were dismissed in 1941 after the hearings of the Rapp-Coudert Committee revealed that they were, or had been, active members of the Communist Party or other subversive organizations.

The committee, set up in 1940 by the State Legislature to examine subversive activities of members of the municipal colleges, turned its attention upon the College after looking into subversive activities at Brooklyn College.

Instructor Cites 40

Morris U. Schappes, a tutor in English, was the first witness called by the committee from the College.

Schappes revealed that he had been a member of the Communist Party for five years but he had resigned in 1940 to write an anthology of progressive literature. He testified that he knew of only four other members of the College who had also been members of the Party and that these four were no longer at the College.

The committee then heard William M. Canning, an instructor in history, accuse Schappes of "forgetting" that there were "40 or 50" more staff members who belonged to the Party. Included in this number, he named 23 members of the faculty and the registrar, John K. Ackley.

Canning also cited the aims of the Party to indoctrinate students in English, history and education and to infiltrate into the ROTC to try to "democratize" the army. He estimated that one half of one percent of the student body and four percent of the staff at the College were Communists.

BHE Ousts Subversives

After Canning's testimony, the Board of Higher Education suspended Schappes for lying under oath and resolved to oust all Communists, Nazis and Fascists. The resolution read: "Resolved that it is the purpose of the Board of Higher Education not to retain as members of the collegiate staffs members of any Communist, Fascist or Nazi group or society; or to retain any individual who, or member of any group which, advocates, advises, teaches or practices subversive doctrines or activities."

The findings of the Rapp-Coudert Committee provoked a storm among the citizens and taxpayers of the city. Ex-judge Alfred J. Talley demanded that New York City parents "stamp out this (the Communists) slimy enemy" and oust members of the BHE for "neglect of duty." The president of the Taxpayers Union, Joseph Goldsmith, asked that the College be closed until "every un-American professor and student is removed."

Committee Names 60

Following this protest, Pres. Harry N. Wright called a special assembly at the College, at which he said, "Academic freedom does not mean unrestricted license. . . . The Communists make use of any issue upon which they can lay their hands to promote rebellion and dissension." President Wright also declared that it was impossible for a confirmed Communist to be a satisfactory or effective member of the teaching staff. He stated that faculty members accused of subversive activities would be judged on

the basis of their conduct and not on their personal beliefs.

The committee reported after its hearings had been concluded that 60 members of the College staff were Communists. As a result, 33 clerks and faculty members were suspended, including Registrar Ackley, who was replaced by Robert L. Taylor. In addition, seven in-

Appointed After Probe



Robert L. Taylor

structors were dismissed after being tried by their departments. Furthermore, the inquiry linked the Teachers Union and the College Teachers Union with Communist leadership and activities. The charters of both locals were revoked by the American Federation of Labor.

Students Loyal to Democracy

"The evidence before us," the committee reported, "indicates that not over three percent of the students at City and Brooklyn College are directly or consciously involved in Communist activities." The committee estimated that "10 percent of the students in those two colleges have been drawn into accepting Communist leadership," largely through "an elaborate system of conniving, masquerading, interlocking directorates, agitation and propaganda." The great majority of students, it pointed out, were "loyal, devoted supporters" of democracy.

When the hearings had been completed, the Committee for the Defense of Public Education hailed the end of the activities of the Rapp-Coudert Committee as removing "a real barrier to the unity of all teachers in New York City, because teachers were split and intimidated by the hearings."

Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

When asked to comment on academic freedom at the College, Dean Gottschall said that although students are more careful about what they say now, than in the past, he believed this to be due more to the "sobering effect of the world crisis than any fear of consequences." In speaking of the faculty, he pointed out that there have always been those who "are afraid of their shadows."

President Wright stated that he did not think "that the attention which is being given to excluding Communists from educational and governmental positions is in any wise seriously affecting the liberty of expression on the part of our College faculty members."

Taxpayers Criticize His Sex Teachings

The appointment of Bertrand Russell to the faculty in 1940, raised the curtain on what was perhaps the most dramatic controversy in the College's history and one which became an issue of nation-wide interest in both academic and lay circles.

Naming Russell to the professorial post in the Philosophy Department precipitated vehement attacks on the noted scholar by many civic and religious groups. Besides denouncing him, they urged the immediate withdrawal of the appointment. The majority of the College faculty and administration, and the Board of Higher Education approved the appointment. In view of the storm of protests aroused by their original stand the latter group called for a second vote to re-establish its position. The BHE again passed the motion allowing Bertrand Russell to teach at the College.

Taxpayers Raise Protest

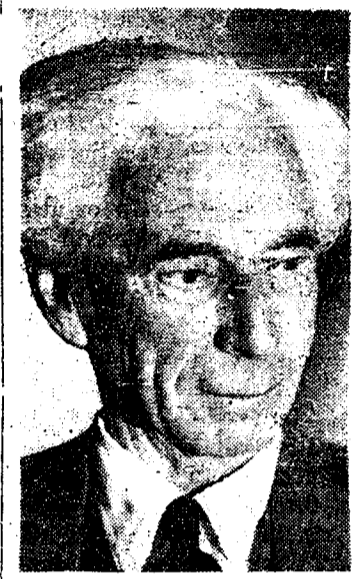
The complexion of the controversy then changed as the matter was brought into court. A Brooklyn housewife claimed, as a taxpayer, that Bertrand Russell should not be allowed to teach in a tax supported institution because of the corruptive effect he would exert on his students.

Pressure groups, pro and con, moved into high gear at the announcement of court action. The Journal-American and the tabloids splashed their front pages with vigorous assaults upon the British philosopher's "barnyard morals" and furnished detailed accounts of Russell's "supposed" marital infidelities.

The pro-Russell forces, made

up of educators, civic leaders and youth groups, sharply criticized the procedure of allowing the judiciary to override the decision

"Corruptive Influence"



Bertrand Russell

of a duly constituted administrative body in the school system. They charged that this legal action was setting a precedent which endangered the preservation of academic freedom. Former philosophy professor Morris R. Cohen was among Russell's defenders.

After thumbing through four of the British writer's books the presiding magistrate, Justice John E. McGeehan, ruled that Bertrand Russell was not fit for the position at the College because of his "immoral and salacious attitude toward sex"; and the judge revoked the appointment.

Appeals to higher courts were attempted but, after months of delay, the right to appeal was de-

nied to him.

The opinions on the significance of the Russell episode were manifold. Some felt that the case was being used by reactionary forces to bring education into disrepute, an incident selected in a drive to bring about reduction in educational expenditures. Others saw the familiar conflict of Church and State revealing itself. All of the British scholar's adherents claimed that the principles of academic freedom were violated.

A significant factor in relation to the attitudes of other colleges throughout the country is noted in the stand of Harvard University.

Defends Russell



Prof. Morris Cohen

ity. The officials at this school chose the day Judge McGeehan handed down his verdict to reiterate the University's policy of allowing instructors "academic freedom" and reaffirmed their decision, made two years previous to that date, of extending to Russell a visiting professorial post.

'Campus' Denied Freedom In 1925 ROTC Dispute

The only time the administration directly stepped in to prevent The Campus from exercising full freedom of the press was in the fall of 1925.

At that time two years of Military Science were required for every male student at the College. On November 11, the seventh anniversary of Armistice Day, The Campus presented an editorial consisting of only five quotations from the Military Science Handbook. A typical quotation was:

"This inherent desire to fight and kill must be carefully watched for and encouraged by the instructor."

Campus had previously editorialized that the Military Science courses should be made elective ones, and the paper called for a referendum.

The next day three hundred students in a mass meeting demanded a student vote on the abolishment of the ROTC required course. The Military Science officials, backed by President Sidney E. Mezes, brought pressure on The Campus to stop pressing the issue.

A week later, a referendum was conducted, and students were six to one in opposition to the compulsory ROTC course. The paper was then forbidden, by President Mezes, to make any further men-

tion of Military Science.

In the next issue of The Campus the entire left hand column, the editorial space and the "Campus Comments" section were complete-

Former Editor



Prof. Felix Cohen

ly blank except for the following explanation:

"The Campus may make no further reference in any of its columns to a certain course at the College."

This sentence, surrounded by a black border, prefaced every editorial for eleven issues—one month—until President Mezes revoked the ban. During that time, the metropolitan press printed articles about the resultant changes in the Colleges military science course, and about the growth of opposition to compulsory ROTC in other colleges.

Felix Cohen '26, editor-in-chief during the controversy, today is a professor of philosophy at the College.

In 1926, disagreements with the Campus Association, a group of Alumni, led to the formation of a rival newspaper, The Student, published by Felix Cohen and former Campus staff members.

The disagreement arose because the Association had the power to appoint the Campus editors. The staff of The Campus demanded an equal voice in selecting its own editors.

The Student had a short life that year, but was revived briefly ten years later when the same differences came up with the Association. This time The Campus ceased publication for a short time and eventually separated from the Association.

The Situation Throughout The Nation

California U. Loyalty Oath Lowers Morale at School; Evokes Protests in Nation

The "loyalty oath" case at the University of California, one of the most bewildering controversies of our time was resolved finally, when two weeks ago, the Board of Regents revoked the loyalty oath requirement.

It began in the early part of 1949 when the California Board of Regents ordered 4,000 faculty members, along with 6,000 other University employees to sign an oath stating that they had no affiliations with movements advocating the violent overthrow of the government.

Loud protests echoed from the eight campuses of the University and from people in educational and lay positions throughout the country. They charged that the principles of academic freedom were being violated.

The staff did not object to the desire of the Board of Regents to rid the University of Communists since the majority of the faculty indicated, in a secret ballot, that they did not want them to teach. They did object to the fact that their integrity was being questioned, and that they were deemed guilty and had to prove themselves innocent.

Before the Board of Regents passed the "loyalty oath" edict all University employees had to sign a pledge declaring their support of the federal Constitution. Many believed that this represented the highest idea of allegiance to the country and any further demand was an infringement on their personal liberty.

The expression "thought control" arose repeatedly in the heated controversy. Within those two words lay the fundamental objection of all, to the stand taken by the Board of Regents, that a group of laymen, businessmen, farmers, and bankers, does not have the right to control the thinking of a faculty avowedly opposed to Communists' teaching.

Gov. Earl Warren supported the faculty position in this dispute.

A compromise was arrived at between the Board of Regents and the staff members after a year of stormy debate. It was declared that a modified oath would replace the original one. However, the confused nature of the question was such that it was seen that the "compromised" declaration was

Supports Faculty



Gov. Earl Warren

stronger than the 1949 version.

At this point it was agreed by both sides that few, if any, Communists were employed at the University because a policy barring them had already been in effect since 1940. But the Board of Regents and the University staff felt that a matter of principle was involved.

After considerable pressure was applied, the Board of Regents permitted a faculty group to review the cases of individuals opposed to the "oath." As a result of the group's screening some 160 University employees were fired. The majority, however, were dismissed for failure to present their case.

A recent survey was made by a faculty committee at the University to determine the overall injury sustained as a result of the "loyalty oath" incidents. They found that morale at the school had been shattered and was directly responsible for the loss of 110 scholars—26 through dismissal, 37 through resignation, 47 through refusal of offers of appointments. It was also disclosed that 40 courses were dropped because of the administration's inability to engage enough instructors.

Washington U. Sets Precedent In 1949 Communist Dismissals

The University of Washington stirred a nationwide controversy when it decided on the issue of Communist teachers.

On January 23, 1949, the Board of Regents of the University of Washington announced that it had dismissed three professors because of "membership in, or affiliations with the Communist party."

The three dismissed were: Associate Prof. Joseph Butterworth (English), Associate Prof. Herbert J. Phillips (Philosophy) and Prof. Ralph Gundlach (Psychology). Each professor had over twenty years teaching experience at the University.

Dr. Raymond B. Allen, University president, recommended the dismissals because he believed that a Communist is incompetent to teach the truth.

"This approach to a solution of this problem is, so far as I am aware, unique in educational history," he said.

Professors Phillips and Butterworth admitted that they were Communists, but claimed, that "academic freedom" gave them the right to teach. Professor Butterworth said that when he joined the Communist Party it was a legal organization.

Professor Butterworth, at the beginning of each term, had told his classes that he belonged to the Communist Party and that students should be aware of this.

Professor Gundlach was accused of "belonging to several organizations" declared subversive by the Attorney General. The professor said his dismissal was a result of "guilt by association."

Summer Ruling at Ohio State Virtually Eliminated Speakers

The recent ruling of the Ohio State Board of Trustees requiring that all speakers at the University of Ohio be approved by the president has virtually eliminated speakers from the University.

The Ohio State ruling took effect as the result of an incident that occurred last summer.

Dr. Harold O. Rugg, professor emeritus at Teacher's College, Columbia, accepted an invitation to speak before the student body at Ohio State University. Dr. Rugg is considered in some circles as an "educational radical." He is also known as an advocate of the theories of progressive education.

Immediately after his address on July 11, the "Ohio State Journal" and "Dispatch," editorialized "Why Rugg?"

As a result of the editorials, Governor Frank J. Lausche of Ohio called upon the Ohio State Board of Trustees to "investigate the matter."

Screen Speakers

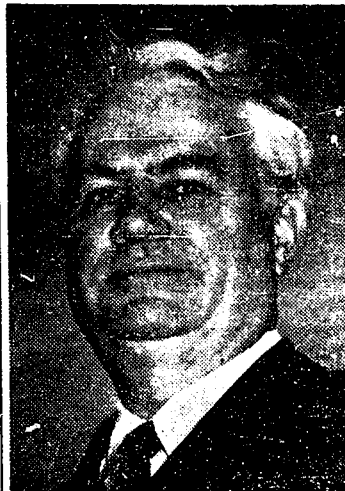
On Sept. 4, the seven man board, which is directly appointed by the Governor, passed a resolution governing the selection of speakers to the University. It stated:

Complete clearance to campus speakers before they can speak at the University must be given by the college president, Dr. Howard L. Bevis. Before a person can be invited to speak on the campus or under University auspices, he must be screened for loyalty and background.

Blanks were prepared to be filled out by those who wanted to have a speaker appear at the University. The sponsor was re-

quired to give a brief biographical background of the proposed speaker, as well as "any pertinent information affecting the de-

Introduces Resolution



Sen. John W. Bricker

sirability of his appearance as a speaker at the University," according to the ruling.

The Board also passed a rule that all questionnaires prepared by an individual employed by the University and directed to students, faculty or the public, must be submitted to Dr. Bevis for clearance before they could be issued.

Student Opposition

Repercussions were immediate. The College of Education at OSU asked the Board of Trustees to rescind its motion. The faculty at the University unanimously supported this action.

The president of the Student

Senate declared, "it is academically unsound to give one man the right to determine who should speak on the campus."

The fear of the "gag" rule became more apparent when the Fellowship of Reconciliation club, a pacifist organization, asked Dr. Bevis to permit Dr. Cecil E. Hinshaw, a Quaker pacifist, to speak at the University. Permission was denied with no reasons given.

It was reported in the October 22 issue of the CIO News that Sen. John Bricker (Republican, Ohio), a trustee of the University, introduced the resolution that speakers at Ohio U. be approved by the president before being allowed to speak.

Community Leaders Oppose

Community leaders then became outspoken. Said Methodist Bishop Mazen G. Werner, "This handful of men presume to decide what the norms of righteousness in the realms of political and economic thought are. . . . The refusal to let a Quaker pacifist speak has caused him to be unjustly suspected of subversive acts. . . . Nothing has been done to explain why he was refused permission."

Pres. Bevis defended the speaker ban: "Academic freedom has been preserved and a method devised to keep disloyal persons off our campus."

Brig. Gen. Carlton Darquish, chairman of the Board of Trustees, said the screening rule was done in the best interests of the University.

"As long as I'm a member of the Board of Trustees" he declared, "no Communist, fellow traveller, Fascist, or Nazi is going to have an invitation to speak here."

Plans for a Religion-In-Life Week in January were abandoned because the faculty felt it could not have "sixty or more speakers individually screened."

The American Physical Society declared that it would meet next spring in a hotel in Columbus, Ohio rather than at the University.

Attempts by the faculty to have the ruling revoked so far have proven futile. Two weeks ago a special meeting was called to discuss the issue. The ban was somewhat "relaxed," permitting the faculty to invite speakers without requiring the president's approval.

Brooklyn Suspends YPA, Charges 'Leftist' Relations

Charged with being "communist-related," the Young Progressives of America were suspended from the campus of Brooklyn College on October 27, after a faculty-student committee revoked its charter.

The suspension of the YPA group marked the sixth time

it considered subversive. The Committee used as some of its criteria for determining whether a group was "communist related":

1.) the extent to which members or officers of the group are "members of the Communist Party or have openly avowed their affiliation."

2.) the extent to which club members "accept Communist Party discipline as exemplified by the regularity with which they follow or have followed the line of the Communist Party and the number of unrepudiated affiliations with communist or communist front groups."

The YPA was banned after a sub-committee of the FSCSA consisting of two students and two faculty members found that "control of the organization by directors of the Communist Party was indicated."

The sub-committee used literature published by the YPA group as evidence. The literature called for the organization of a YPA group on the campus and urged that members of the YPA attend a convention of the Communist Party in Madison Square Garden.

Brooklyn President



Harry Gideonse

within the last four years that an organization has been suspended from Brooklyn College.

The Faculty Student Committee on Student Affairs revoked the group's charter under a faculty council ruling last April that granted it power to revoke the charter of any organization

Change Policy At Columbia

The privilege of hearing speakers of their own choice was recently granted to student clubs and organizations by the Columbia University Council.

Under a new ruling, a Committee on Student Organization consisting of two students, two members of the faculty, and two members of the administration, is empowered to grant or deny recognition to student groups.

Those that are registered with the committee can select their own speakers.

The ruling followed a report of the Dowling Committee, formed last January to formulate policy on the recognition of clubs and speakers.

Letters To The Editor On Robeson Ban

SFCSA Ruling Supported by Sr. President

To the Editor:

I have avidly read "The Campus" and I think I understand Mr. Walpin's voluble arguments for the appearance of Robeson in the Great Hall. It is interesting to note that my position has never been sought by the representatives of a "fair and competent" press. If the forty-odd students who have waylaid me in order to hear my "deviationist" stand are any indication, I think that other students and perhaps "The Campus" too should know my stand as well as one minor fact in the issue.

Brushes Off Glob

First the SFCSA did not consider the question of denying Robeson the use of YPA's regular facilities. There has not to my knowledge ever arisen such a suggestion which would in effect mean this banning.

Secondly, I would like to brush off the glob and junk that uninformed people see and present the issue as I see it. It really doesn't take much from my point of view to question Robeson's right to the Great Hall. Special club facilities as the Hall are given to organizations not to replace Madison Square Garden or Columbus Circle but as a rational attempt to make available a tool in the educational process. College, Student Council, student organizations, and YPA do not exist for any other reason than they are educational tools in the eyes of our trustees and ourselves. I for one fail to see such a functional use in Robeson's appearance.

Educational Ends Only

It isn't because I disagree with his views. I would vote for Robeson's appearance if it would be at a forum type of a meeting or series where there is an obvious attempt of the sponsors to present views and counter-views, opinions and refutations. But I refuse to go along on an invitation-and program which reflects no attempt whatsoever to mirror the purposes and ends of the institution providing the facilities. The institution's only ends are educational.

Lastly, I refuse to surrender my convictions on an issue in order to avoid distasteful, loud or distorted disagreements and furors. To so cater to such a situation would be the elimination of the committee's function and my own self-respect.

Sincerely,

Sy Richman '52
SFCSA member

No Paralysis

(Continued from Page 1)

by outside events in their conduct in the classroom.

Once again though, a number of people cited individual instances in which the instructor either seemed hesitant in his discussion, or else adopted an open policy of persecuting known holders of a leftist viewpoint.

One incident cited was the case of a member of the speech department who asked students in his class to give a talk on the three figures they considered to be of greatest historical significance in the twentieth century. When one girl included Paul Robeson on her list, the instructor lost his temper and all but expelled her from the class.

Explains SFCSA Vote

To the Editor:

According to the reports appearing in the student's newspapers and the metropolitan press there are some fundamental distortions and confusion concerning the action of the City College Uptown, Day Session, Student Faculty Committee on Student Activities, in reference to the request of YPA for the use of the Great Hall for its program on January 10th, 1952.

It has been charged that the rejection of this request by this committee is an "abridgment of academic freedom". It has also been implied that the committee's disagreement with the political views of the invited speaker determined its decision. These statements are in error.

At the Friday, November 9th meeting of the SFCSA when the request was presented to it, the issue considered by this committee was limited to whether the regulations governing the use of the Great Hall were fulfilled in this instance.

SC Support "Technical"

This request did not comply with the existing regulations. The President of the Student Council stated that the Student Council's "co-sponsorship" was of a "technical" nature. He explained that this was in order to get SFCSA's approval of YPA's request.

The majority of the SFCSA rejected as wholly inadequate the unprecedented verbalization of "technical" co-sponsorship as interpreted by the President of the Student Council.

No other student group was presented as a co-sponsor of this program. The non-partisan Student Committee to call upon Paul Robeson was not presented as a co-sponsor at that time. This non-partisan Student Committee is not

Defends Right Of Free Speech And Discussion

To the Editor:

It was heartening to read in a recent issue of the New York Times the quotation from your editorial in which you protested against denying the use of the Great Hall at City College for a meeting at which Paul Robeson was to speak. The Fellowship of Reconciliation is uncompromisingly opposed to all war and violence and consequently to Communism and any form of totalitarianism.

Furthermore, the Fellowship has throughout the several decades of its existence maintained a policy of not engaging in any kind of organization collaboration with the Communist Party or "fronts" or peace movements which leave themselves open to penetration by Communists or totalitarians of any sort. Consequently, we disagree with many of Mr. Robeson's views.

This is precisely the reason why non-Communists should intransigently defend the right of persons like Mr. Robeson to speak freely. In Justice Holmes' phrase, there simply is no reality to freedom of speech and discussion unless we extend it to those who express "the thought we abhor."

Sincerely,
A. J. Muste
Secretary

a legitimate chartered student organization.

A minority of the SFCSA was of the opinion that to enforce the regulations in this case would leave the committee open to the accusation that it is violating academic freedom. It was the judgment of the majority of the committee that it could not discharge its responsibilities to the College community by having its decisions determined by implied or overt intimidations. Further the majority agreed that to waive the regulations for this group would return us to a condition of arbitrary basis for granting or withholding the use of the Great Hall. Under such arbitrary conditions the chances of violations and abuse of academic

freedom are significantly increased.

The SFCSA took no action barring Paul Robeson from the college campus.

No Special Privileges

The decision of the SFCSA is not an "abridgment of academic freedom". The YPA is held to the same regulations which govern all other recognized student organizations. The YPA should not be granted any special privileges and immunities any more than it should be subject to arbitrary restrictions because of its political point of view.

Sincerely,

Kenneth B. Clark,
Chairman, SFCSA
James S. Peace,
Secretary, SFCSA

YPA Defends Its Invitation Of Robeson to Great Hall

To the Editor:

When we read Paul Sevransky's letter in The Campus (Nov. 16), we laughed. But we could not laugh away the serious implications of his type of reasoning as compared to your serious concern for the state of academic freedom in City College.

Sevransky said that our College has a reputation of being a Communist school. He said this was because some graduates are Communists, and because some are called Communists. This reputation is further enhanced, he reasoned, because "we allow organizations like the YPA and Students for World Peace, WHOSE VIEWS ARE AT TIMES SIMILAR TO THOSE EXPRESSED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, to exist on our campus."

Does he not belch the McCarthy idiocies of guilt by association when he links together three groups with "views at times similar?" He has neglected to include organized and un-organized religion and a host of labor unions, cultural groups and individuals whose views are at times similar to those expressed by the Communist party. He has subscribed to the fallacy that a whole is known by its part. His weasel words do not stand up to the sterilizing rays of logic.

We of the YPA face neither

paradoxes nor dilemmas insofar as the storm rages around the action of SFCSA. When we originally considered extending an invitation to Mr. Robeson, we couldn't imagine that use of the Great Hall would be denied him. We felt his appearance would bring honor to our College.

We felt that as the most renowned leader of the Negro people's struggle for equality, and as one of the international personalities most active in the quest for world peace and co-operation, as one who is perhaps more popular with the people of the world than any other single man alive, Paul Robeson would be welcomed by everyone at City College.

Save for the issue of academic freedom raised since we considered the invitation, an object lesson in morality itself, the reasons for requesting the Great Hall remain unchanged. They were originally sound. Application for the Hall conformed to every written requirement and was at no time legally defective.

The grounds for denial rest on some apparently unwritten laws conceived at will by certain members of SFCSA. It is the validity of such misconception that we contest.

Sincerely,
Executive Committee, YPA

No Abridgment

To the Editor:

There is no abridgment of academic freedom involved (in the Robeson issue), as the Communists and their fellow lackeys in the Student Council would have you believe. The speaker in question has been allowed to speak at City College. It was assumed by the Communist Party (for no decision of this sort can be made without the expressed knowledge and approval of certain key Communist Chieftains) that Paul Robeson would not be granted permission to use the Great Hall.

Thus, an incident would be created which they would utilize for their own ends. It is a well-known fact that the privilege of speaking in the Great Hall is only reserved for outstanding Americans: to equate Paul Robeson with Eleanor Roosevelt and Bernard Baruch is to commit a travesty over the dead bodies of American soldiers in Korea.

The questions that we would ask the Y.P.A.'ers and their fellow lackeys, most of whom are well-known are:

1. Would you have allowed a person sympathetic to the Nazi and Fascist causes to speak in the College at any time prior to the outbreak of World War II?

2. If a nation is at war, or on the brink of war, does it not appear absurd to allow an enemy the right to advocate the complete antithesis of the beliefs that we are fighting to preserve?

3. Would you allow Senator McCarthy the right to speak in the Great Hall, even though you are in complete disagreement with his position or do you reserve for yourselves the right of determining that all positions which are anti-Communist are anti-American?

Sincerely,

Louis Goldman '54
Manny Sternlicht '53

SC President Calls Ban An Abridgment

To the Editor:

With all the rationalization by the majority of the SFCSA that the only reason Paul Robeson was not allowed to use the Great Hall was due to the regulations involved, the incident is in reality a breach of academic freedom.

Suddenly the regulations have been interpreted to the letter of the law. When Mrs. Roosevelt spoke in the Great Hall only one student organization sponsored the meeting. Yet today the SFCSA has stated that Paul Robeson cannot speak in the Great Hall because only one organization invited him.

When Newbold Morris spoke in the Great Hall, he was a controversial figure speaking on a controversial topic. Yet today the SFCSA insists that Paul Robeson, because he is a controversial figure, could only speak as part of a forum program.

When Henry Wallace, Norman Thomas, Newbold Morris, Mrs. Roosevelt, and all others spoke in the Great Hall, Student Council took no part in the meetings other than to vote to allow using the Great Hall. Yet today the SFCSA states that before Paul Robeson may use the Great Hall, Student Council must take part in preparing the program, in publicizing the meetings and be, in general, an active sponsor of the speech.

Previous to the Robeson request the regulations on the use of the Great Hall have always been interpreted in the spirit of full use, that is, that any student organization which invites a famous-or infamous-guest could use the Great Hall. To use these same regulations to prevent Robeson's appearance in the Great Hall is discrimination against Robeson solely because of his opinions.

It is not a question of agreeing or disagreeing with Robeson. I, for example, (and I believe 98% of the student body) disagree vehemently with him, and believe him to be a traitor to this country and the United Nations. It is rather a question of allowing all opinions to be presented to those who wish to hear them.

Sincerely,

Gerald Walpin '52
President, SC

Urges SFCSA To Reconsider

To the Editor:

We support your stand on the issue of denying the Great Hall to YPA for Paul Robeson's appearance. We want to point out that Mr. Robeson has spoken and sung at the College previously. His political opinions and convictions were no different then. They were as controversial and as subject to criticism as they are now.

The only change has been the increased pressure against academic freedom and the development of the tendency to silence individuals and groups who speak against government policy in foreign affairs and controversial domestic issues.

We urge that the SFCSA reconsider its decision which we feel sets a dangerous precedent.

Sincerely,
NAACP—Main, D-1

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