

THE CAMPUS

Undergraduate Newspaper of the City College Since 1907



1903 GROUNDBREAKING
See Page 2

GOLDEN JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT

SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

TO THE EDITOR:

'HIGH STANDARDS'

To the Editor:

It is a pleasure to be among those extending congratulations to those responsible for this special issue of *The Campus* marking its fiftieth year of publication.

I am sure that the high standards maintained in the past will be continued, and may I wish all of you the greatest possible success in the future.

ROBERT F. WAGNER
Mayor,
City of New York.

'AN ENVIABLE TRADITION'

To the Editor:

As I write to congratulate *The Campus* on its Golden Jubilee, I am moved to remind you of the brave and lively beginning *The Campus* enjoyed in 1907. Yours is an enviable tradition. The paper was born from the stimulus to original journalistic endeavor fostered under President Finley, one of the great editors of this country.

No better guide to newspaper copy can be found now than President Finley's conception of integrity and accuracy in reporting. I commend to *The Campus* for its next fifty years the effort to follow the banner under which it was born. It is an incomparable op-

portunity to gain the right kind of experience in journalism.

PEARL MAX
Administrator,
Board of Higher Education

'DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION'

To the Editor:

It is a great privilege to join in congratulations to *The Campus* on its fiftieth anniversary. The College is proud of *The Campus* and of its record of fifty years of distinguished contribution to the life and progress of Alma Mater. *The Campus* has served democracy by supplying a free and dynamic organ for student opinion and the practice of self-government. As one who has been on the Board of Higher Education and its predecessor since 1913, I am happy to pay this tribute from long experience, and to wish *The Campus* a long life of continued dedication to Lavender's ideals.

CHARLES H. TUTTLE
Chairman, City College
Administrative Committee,
Board of Higher Education

'THE SPIRIT OF FREE INQUIRY'

To the Editor:

It is a pleasure to congratulate the editors and staff members on the occasion of *The Campus*' Golden Anniversary. In its 50 years of publication, it has come to symbolize the spirit of free inquiry and free comment that we at City College prize so highly.

A free press, like other free institutions, can only exist insofar as responsible individuals dedicate their efforts to the building of the free society. Let us hope that in the years to come, our student body will continue to support *The Campus* and its sister publications in their efforts responsibly to hold aloft the banner of a free press at C.C.N.Y.

BUELL G. GALLAGHER
President, the City College

'MARVELOUS RECORD'

To the Editor:

The City College in the 110 years of its history has established many noble traditions of which its graduates are intensely proud. One of the noblest of these is the freedom with which students express their opinions, ideals, and

on occasion, their resentments. Throughout its 50-year history *The Campus* served this tradition well.

It is my privilege to serve as President of the Alumni Association during this important anniversary and it is this capacity that I extend to you good wishes of our fellow-alumni. I should like to add my own very sincere congratulations and good wishes. May *The Campus* continue its marvelous record.

HAROLD A. LIFTON
President,
The City College Alumni
Association.

'HIGHEST TRADITIONS'

To the Editor:

When *The Campus* was born, the Class of 1906 was about a year out of college and I believe that a classmate, I. Newton Hoffman, then a cub reporter on *The New York Times*, cooperated with your founders in launching a new college paper.

The history and the substantial accomplishments of *The Campus* are not known to me. I am happy at the sympathetic understanding and cooperative relationship which exists between President Gallagher and your group.

My greetings to you and your associates on the golden jubilee of *The Campus*. May it continue to serve the College and the student body, and may it always do so in the highest tradition of the newspaper guild.

JOSEPH J. KLEIN, President
The City College Fund.
Formerly, member Board
Higher Education, President
City College Alumni Association.

A VITAL ELEMENT

To the Editor:


As a former student of the College and as a member of the staff for many years, I can congratulate *The Campus*.

(Continued on Page 33)

About the Cover

A crowd of flag-waving celebrants looks on as ground is broken on March 10, 1903 for the College's North Campus on St. Nicholas Heights. The building was in use by the fall semester of 1907. Mark Twain and other dignitaries took part in the official dedication ceremonies later that spring.

THE CAMPUS

VOL. 101  NO. 4

Abraham I. Habenstreit
Editor-in-Chief

Golden Jubilee Supplement

EDITORS:
Edward Kosner '58
Eli Sadownick '58

ALUMNI CONTRIBUTORS:
Milton Bracker '29
Prof. Irving Rosenthal '33
Ronald Salzberg '56
Robert Stein '47
Dr. Arthur Taft '20

STAFF WRITERS:
Bob Mayer '59
Michael Spielman '58

BUSINESS STAFF:
Don Langer '59
Marvin Platt '60
Vic Ziegel '59

THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

'Campus' Days Were Seldom Tranquil

By ELI SADOWNICK

The Campus

A Weekly Journal

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Vol. XIII. DECEMBER 3, 1913 No. 11

President Finley's Resignation.

To the Board of Trustees,

The College of the City of New York,

Dear Sirs:—

I have regret, beyond the measure of words, in asking the acceptance of my resignation as President of the College of the City of New York, for what I ask means the giving up on my part of what has been for ten years the one dominant and possessing interest of my life. It has been a decade of constant labor, of constant anxiety and of constant and varied responsibility, but also of constant deep and substantial satisfactions. I have not for one hour of these ten years regretted on my own account my acceptance of this office, though I have daily wished for the College more than I could give even when I had given all.

I am aware that this Board has not always approved of what I have done or have wished to do, but I have also been conscious of a desire on the part of every member of the Board to give every possible consideration to my advice as President. What is of greatest satisfaction to me as I review the ten years of this relationship is that I have enjoyed despite all differences, the personal good will of every member of this Board through all its changes.

EARLY edition of THE CAMPUS reports resignation of President Finley.

later Mercury chose to concentrate on humor and left the field of news open to The Campus.

The founders of the newspaper, not trusting its survival to the hands of lowerclassmen, held on to the ownership by forming the Campus Association which would consist of Campus Alumni who would be responsible for the paper and who would select its editor and business manager.

The Association's control of the paper, which at first seemed necessary for its continued existence, was many years later to become a cause for deep resentment among the staff and very nearly to result in permanent cessation of publication.

CHANGES IN make-up and content were continually being made during the early years. A regular sports section and humor column were introduced in 1914. The paper was growing in readership and sometimes showed a profit, but it was still a struggle. It was not until the Great War came to the College and turned it into a virtual military training ground that The Cam-

pus began to emerge from its adolescence.

Under these conditions *The Campus* flourished. *Microcosm* for that year called it the "most potent unifying influence of the College." It came out regularly with eight to ten pages and with special class issues. A near hundred per cent circulation combined with unusual business activity and prosperity to make the paper financially comfortable. The yearbook reported it was "rated the best college weekly in the East."

IN 1920 the price of the paper was increased from three to four cents. Printing troubles hurt the paper that year. One issue was so misprinted that the editors decided not to circulate it.

The following year *The Campus* expanded from five to six columns and became a semi-weekly. It also featured an Evening Session page. In 1924 the paper became a tri-weekly and, except for a few short periods continued so during the Thirties. The price was increased to five cents in 1926.

The Campus through the mid-Twenties had maintained fairly peaceful relations with both the Administration and the Campus Association. Only in 1917 had there been a sharp run-in with College authorities and this over an issue which was a field of conflict between Administration and students for nearly two decades after it was raised at the College — military preparedness. In March of that year it was learned *The Campus* had decided not to publish the results of a questionnaire on military training it had circulated among the students. The only explanation given was that publication might be detrimental to the College. The New York *Evening Sun* promptly charged this was because the results showed the College to be a "hotbed of pacifism." President Sidney E. Mezes that month removed the managing and news editors from the editorial board on the ground that they had revealed to the public the outcome of a questionnaire which had been suppressed.

DURING THE following years Student Council had several times petitioned the Faculty and Administration to make the military science course an elective

PAGE 3

IN A WARM Indian summer evening, in a private house several blocks away from the College newly moved down, four sophomores sat on a bed and made plans for the first enduring newspaper at the College.

The bed was Bernard Shalek's and three classmates were Lewis Mayers, his Ogust and Frederick Zorn. They felt the College needed a newspaper and wanted to publish one. The only other regular publication (aside from yearbook) was the *College Mercury* "it was too literary."

During previous terms students would have wanted to publish a paper and would have solicited subscriptions from faculty and students. After a few issues they would have declared themselves bankrupt and neither publish nor refund money. The faculty was not very eager to support another venture which, for all they knew might have a similar outcome.

This presented a problem for the boys of the Class of '10 who earnestly desired to publish a paper.

NOTWITHSTANDING, on the last day of September, 1907 the first issue of *The Campus*, "a weekly journal of news and comment" appeared with Lewis Mayers as the editor. It was a small sheet of twelve pages and sold for two cents. There was only one wide column on the front page and this contained a quote from Pres. John H. Finley and the reverse which was the credo of the new publication. The editors were aided in their efforts by Winfred C. Ten and John Simmons.

The first issues were financed by Shalek's father and the paper was circulated from Shalek's home. Not having much money, the editors sought the cheapest printer available. This was one who knew little English and the resulting typographical errors were usually corrected in ink before the papers were distributed.

Within a short time the new paper established itself in the College community. Its size and number of issues increased and it became more important as it grew in maturity of thought and expression. In 1909 *Mercury*, its chief journalistic rival, decided *The Campus* was here to stay and publicly conveyed its best wishes. Four years

later *Mercury* chose to concentrate on humor and left the field of news open to *The Campus*. The founders of the newspaper, not trusting its survival to the hands of lowerclassmen, held on to the ownership by forming the Campus Association which would consist of Campus Alumni who would be responsible for the paper and who would select its editor and business manager.

THE CAMPUS

and each time they were turned down. Student sentiment against the course continued to grow and on November 2, 1925, in an editorial entitled, "Who Wants Millie?" Cohen called for a referendum.

The issue of military training at the College which was now compulsory received world-wide attention as a result of an issue of *The Campus* on Armistice Day, 1925. In its editorial column were printed the following quotations from the R. O. T. C. manual:

"The object of all military training is to win battles."

"The principles of sportsmanship and consideration for your opponent have no place in the practical application of this work."

"To finish an opponent who hangs on, or attempts to pull you to the ground, always try to break the hold by driving

THE STUDENT

DR. KRAUS CONTINUES HUNGER STRIKE

The collage contains several articles and notices. Key headlines include:

- DR. KRAUS CONTINUES HUNGER STRIKE** (top center)
- LATERAL QUIRKY TO OPPOSE DRUGS IN THE LATERAL** (left column)
- ALLEGED COMMITTEE FORBID TO OPPOSE PRESS SPEECH, PRESS** (middle left)
- Determined to Fast to Death In Protest Against Apathy of Jews Toward Programs** (middle right)
- INVESTIGATION STAFF EXPECTS PAY CUTS** (bottom left)
- FACULTY COMMITTEE ADMITS FEELINGS** (bottom right)

 At the bottom of the collage, there is a small notice:

THE STUDENT
College of the City of New York
100th Street, New York, N. Y.

CAMPUS men walked out after fight with the Association and published *The Student*.

the knee or foot to his crotch and gouging his eyes with your thumbs."

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

"America needs invincible infantry."

On the same page was a book review of the manual by editor Felix S. Cohen. He called the book "succinct, colorful, naked" and the "greatest argument for pacifism ever published." In it, he said there are "no rationalizing attempts to show that military training is desirable" because it provides physical training, fulfills patriotic urges, instills discipline or teaches sportsmanship. Rather, "such efforts at justification are

(Continued on Page 24)

"CAMPUS" Alumni Subscribers

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Winfred C. Allen J'10..... | <i>Managing Editor</i> |
| Jack Billig '55..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Sidney J. Bloom '20..... | <i>Contributing Editor</i> |
| Edmond Cohen '51..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| Richard Cohen '43..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Michael Cook '57..... | <i>Sports Editor</i> |
| Benjamin Feld '37..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| Gabriel M. Gelb '51..... | <i>Managing Editor</i> |
| Reuben Golin '24..... | <i>Managing Editor</i> |
| Walter S. Gray '52..... | <i>News Editor</i> |
| Henry Grossman '57..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Vincent Harding '52..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Jerome Jacobson '51..... | <i>Sports Editor</i> |
| Gilbert R. Kahn '37..... | <i>Copy Editor</i> |
| Solomon R. Kunis '38..... | <i>Managing Editor</i> |
| Abe Landau '42..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| Israel Levine '46..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Leopold Lippman '39..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Vivian C. Luftig '55..... | <i>Staff Writer</i> |
| Seymour Moses '36..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| Louis Ogust F'10..... | <i>Sports Editor</i> |
| Jess Perlman J'11..... | <i>News Editor</i> |
| A. H. Raskin '31..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| William L. Rafsky '40..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Gilbert Redleaf '37..... | <i>News Editor</i> |
| Bernard S. Redmont '38..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Lorenz Reich, Jr. F'11..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| W. F. Reich, Jr. '18..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Bernard Roscho '50..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Alan R. Rosenwasser '49..... | <i>Managing Editor</i> |
| Ronald Salzberg '56..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Leonard Samuels '52..... | <i>Copy Editor</i> |
| Frank Schiffman '14..... | <i>News Editor</i> |
| Morty Schwartz '57..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| Dr. William H. Shapiro '27..... | <i>Sports Editor</i> |
| Jacob Shientag '12..... | <i>Managing Editor</i> |
| Victor Smith '17..... | <i>Sports Editor</i> |
| Milton Tanzer '17..... | <i>Sports Editor</i> |
| Stanley B. Tunick '19..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |
| Egbert M. Turner '16..... | <i>Assistant Editor</i> |
| Julian Utevsky '37..... | <i>News Editor</i> |
| Lawrence Weiner '47..... | <i>Editor-in-Chief</i> |
| Dr. William N. Zahn '33..... | <i>Business Manager</i> |

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*Greetings and
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from

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Finley and Mezes Guided The College to Maturity

By DR. ARTHUR TAFT '20

THE era of transition which commenced towards the end of the first decade of the twentieth century continued well into the period from 1911 to 1920.

Accomplishments were many, and, so much had to be done. When President John Huston Finley began his ninth year in office in September 1912 he carefully listed in his diary the things to be accomplished in the coming year—stadium, College of Commerce and Administration, library building, revision of curriculum, increased libraries, summer school, increased numbers in college classes, navigation school, meteorological station, people's forum, Great Hall lectures, reorganization of Townsend Harris Hall.

Such an ambitious program was almost super human but, not knowing at the time it was to be his last year, the President arduously set himself to the task of achieving his goals. In October he noted in his diary: "After an almost sleepless night I begin a new year—It is indeed a beginning again—Never have I needed greater courage, strength and wisdom. God show me the way." His prayers were answered to a great extent for a good part of his program was accomplished, some aims were partially realized, while a start was made on others and carried to fruition by succeeding administrations.

It was early in the college year of 1912-13 that the Twenty-third Street building was vacated by academic students; that a campaign was inaugurated for a Social House; that a model of Wisconsin Stadium was unveiled.

The years 1911-14 saw the beginning of a new epoch in the College. There arose a social spirit that exhibited itself unmistakably. Local enthusiasm and patriotism gave way to a broader and

more potent chauvinism which embraced the whole College. The student body became more appreciative of their instructors and their thirst for knowledge was whetted by the numerous luminaries who either visited the College or addressed capacity audiences in the Great Hall.

Foresight was in evidence when, in 1911, a lecture on "The Practical Art of Flying" attracted a large audience. In 1912 a brilliant assembly was addressed by Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel Prize winner. Subsequently, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University addressed the students as did Seth Low, ex-president of that institution and former mayor of the City. Among other guests on different occasions were ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and his wife who came to hear one of the organ recitals made famous by Prof. Samuel Baldwin, who gave 1362 such recitals before he retired, and



PRESIDENT SIDNEY E. MEZES
"a self-effacing philosopher"



PRESIDENT JOHN HUSTON FINLEY
"energetic, restless, progressive"

President William Howard Taft. In 1913 a glittering reception was given to Capt. Roal Amundsen of Norway, the discoverer of the South Pole, and to his companion, Sir Ernest Shackleton of Great Britain.

UNDER President Finley, impetus was given to social activities, student council receptions, College dinners, class affairs, Junior Proms and Senior dances, fraternity activities and literary society luncheons. The annual debates between Clionia and Phrenocosmia were classics in argumentation and these occasions were dignified by the presence of the President.

On New Year's Day 1913, a drive was opened to raise \$150,000 to build a library. The raising of this sum was a prerequisite to a contribution of \$100,000 from the City. Alumni contributed generously and student aid, in the form of "bricks," swelled the fund and eventually a library, half finished and without a social house, was built on St. Nicholas Terrace and Convent Avenue.

President Finley's dream of a College of Commerce and Administration almost came true. Just prior to his formal resignation in 1913, the New York Chamber of Commerce voted to donate \$700,000 for the erection of a College and Museum of Commerce on the site of the Twenty-third Street Building. But the stringent monetary situation brought on by the devastating conflict in Europe cause these plans to be abandoned for the while.

The members of The Class of 1914 cordially salute *The Campus* on this memorable occasion and extend sincerest good wishes for continuance into the next half-century of the finest aspirations, achievements and traditions that have marked these first fifty years.

We recall with pleasure and pride the journalism of our day in Townsend Harris Hall and The City College—*The Academy Herald*, *The College Mercury*, *The Campus*, *The Microcosm*, and *The City College Quarterly*. Of those who participated in varied capacity, but with high enthusiasm in the publications of that time many names flash across our memories. Some of those from classes immediately above or below us were Berenberg, Caulfield, Dieuaide, Drachler, Gerber, Glicksman, Gollomb, Goodman, Grant, Kates, Magui, Mones, Jesse Perlman, Propper, Reich, Schloss, Schachner, Sheintag, Shipley, Sper, Stitt, and Weinstein. To this company should be added as the contribution of the Class of 1914 at least the following: Meyer Cohn, Jacob Goldberg, Thomas Spector and Jerome Ziegler, no longer among us; also Sidney Abrams, Solomon Bluhm, Thomas Coulton, Julian Drachmand, Edward Friedman (Pierre Loving), Harry Goldstein, Charles Kahn, Harison Kummerle, Frank Schiffman and Henry Wolfson.

More power to you, of *The Campus* of 1957 and greater glory to our Alma Mater!

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An everlasting ceremonial which will always point up the Finley era is the "Ephebic Oath" which the President established and which was first recited at the commencement in 1913 and has been repeated annually by members of the graduating classes. The oath was significant of Finley's reign, for he raised the College to that highest round of eminence and municipal usefulness that he so nobly idealized.

Announcement of Dr. Finley's resignation in July of 1913 came as a shock to the entire community and especially to the College family. He was offered the arduous task of Commissioner of Education of New York State, a challenge he could not pass by.

During the search for a successor to Dr. Finley, Prof. Adolph Werner acted as president. The "golden hearted" Werner gave way to Sidney Edward Mezes, who was appointed in November 1914. The contrast between Finley and Mezes was remarkable. While the former was energetic, restless and progressive, his successor was a quiet, thoughtful, self-effacing philosopher.

Mezes announced no far reaching plans, no ambitious program of reform, and no intention of producing an academic revolution, although as President of the University of Texas he had made it the largest in the South. His first move was to take a favorable stand towards student democracy and self-government. A second step was the broadening of the curriculum and the evincing of a tendency to increase the scope of the College.

PRESIDENT Mezes was responsible for the creation of the "Co-op" store

and gave birth to the Discipline Committee, an unprecedented move of having students outnumber the faculty, though they did not always outvote them. The Lewisohn Stadium—the magnificent and most costly gift to the College—was dedicated in May 1915 with appropriate exercises and the presentation of the play "The Trojan Women of Euripides."

The First World War necessitated total mobilization of civilian life including intellectual activity. Customary academic routine was dislocated, academic freedom restricted and all educational work subordinated to the objective of the winning of the war.

Prior to our entry into the war, many college presidents favored compulsory military training for all students. Trustees were considering such a course at the College and an outburst of anti-military sentiment might have been avoided had not a militant sophomore pacifist caused a disturbance which shocked and dismayed the entire College community. The publicity which it attracted to Alma Mater remained as a stigma for years.

The blemish was unjustified since the R.O.T.C. until which soon was established grew to be one of the largest in the United States. Great numbers of students volunteered to take military science and when war was declared many great many enlisted, others were subsequently drafted and all servicemen acquitted themselves well. A unit of the Student's Army Training Corps was established at the College. So great was the demand for training that the Gre-

(Continued on Page 27)



MEMBERS of Clionia prepare for a debate with Phenocosmia.

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NOT A FLASK IN SIGHT

Crashing the Subway Was 'It' in the Twenties

By MILTON BRACKER '29



THEODORE "TEDDY" GOODMAN
"the fault was not in him"

started suddenly for the right field corner.

In a flash of insight for which I have never ceased to admire them, my superiors suggested that I take Charter Day off. Later, classmates assured me that the 1926 parade was a great success.

THESE were the days of big knots in neck-ties, wide cuffs on trousers—and high-jinks at the frosh and sophomore "feeds." There was also Prohibition, but this meant little at the College. The revolt of youth, if the 1929 class as freshmen proved anything, bore no relationship to the surreptitious flask. It was identified, rather, with an irresistible urge to "crash" an Elevated station somewhere near the Battery—a horde of agile teenagers slithering under and over the turnstiles to the helpless fury of the platform man.

Refinements included carrying off the metal destination signs from the cars; and, in my case, cutting a telephone receiver from a booth not far from the station. I have never suffered because of the stolen ride, or because of the sign I took home marked, I believe, "155TH ST 8TH AVE." But the vandalizing of that phone has subtly plagued me for twenty-six years as a journalist. Many times, phoning a story from a sweaty

looth—in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, during the shape-up of the 1954 anti-Communist insurrection in Guatemala, for example—I have pleaded with and implored and wheedled the receiver, begging it to provide the precious contact with my office. And the longer the delay has been protracted, the ghostlier the spectre of the clipped and looted receiver that rose to haunt me.

Perhaps this confession will exercise it.

THESE were the days of communal student life in the "alcoves." These three-walled compartments in the basement of the Main Building combined the virtues and the vices of club room, lunch room, back room (for the class politicians) and game room. (As a non-smoker, I still think the principal game was called butt-grubbing.) Looking back, it is hard to see just what the charm was of those smoke-wreathed, crowded, restless retreats; yet I daresay the '29 alcove forged as many friendships as any classroom or extra-curricular activity.

In this connection, I think I should hasten to record that the '29 Microcosm was eventually to say of me, "Never missed a college athletic or social event." No more damning truth ever graced a yearbook. For like so many of my contemporaries, I had little or no interest in the outside world. Prosperity was rampant, so why question it? One's father made a comfortable living; those who wanted them easily found summer jobs at camp, or "part-timer's" jobs in the Post Office. (It did not occur to me until much later that the Post Office job had one simple prerequisite; family acquaintance with a Republican politician.) In my lower junior term, I took a course in Government with Oscar Buckvar (and got a B) and by some quirk of the credit system wound up "majoring" in History. This was just as if I had rounded out a meal with four slices of pumpernickel, not because I had any taste for pumpernickel but because I had been ordered to eat some more of something in order to get permission to leave the table—and nothing else came in such convenient portions.

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The Alumni Association of The City College

and its constituent societies

*The Bernard M. Baruch
School of Business
Alumni Society*

*The City College
Engineering
Alumni Society*

Wish to Congratulate

THE CAMPUS

ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50th

ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLICATION

MAY IT CONTINUE TO FLOURISH AS AN ORGAN OF
COMMUNICATION ON THE CITY COLLEGE CAMPUS

HAROLD A. LIFTON '18
President

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TWENTIES

(Continued from Page 9)

For the fact was, I had no sense of history, either past or contemporary. I came this on my own inadequacy rather than on the History Department. I certainly did make a personal friend Joe Wisan, although it was based more on his being touched by my 7-year-old kid brother's rooting for the college at basketball games, than by my record as his student in History 4 in the fall of 1928.) The real blame, I think, belongs to the era. Insofar as I am aware of it at all, it was characterized by two broad truths: (1) There would never be another war and (2) there would always be prosperity.



A GROUP of freshmen prepare to do battle with the Sophomores.

It was the first of these truths, of course, that had caused most of us, I think, to resist R.O.T.C. — not on any deeply considered moral or philosophical grounds, but almost as a running gag. In view of what we knew and had read of the last war, the possibility of a sequel became not only unthinkable; it came as subject too jest as the idea of a man being decapitated more than once. Thus it was obviously ridiculous to take military training seriously. So I heckled it, more or less constantly.

The second truth tended to dull any previous preoccupation with economics. I was impelled to add that Economics 1, given in 1927, certainly did nothing to counteract this dulling process. In fact, I think it was a bad course with a virtually impossible textbook. (Seeger? Seeger?) I was resistant to the subject, perhaps, but not to reading; and all I remember of that 2½-inch pile of paper is its insistence that there were concepts called production, distribution and consumption; and that in some way, they add up to "economics."

I did a term paper on the "economics" of professional baseball and got a B. On the basis of what I really understood of the course, I deserved a Z. But thirty years later, all the fuss about the dangers of staying in Brooklyn or going to Los Angeles, coming down as it does to a matter of \$\$\$\$\$, suggests to me that I have stumbled on a legitimate field of investigation—even if I hardly knew what "economics" meant.

...

FORTUNATELY, these were also the days of writing courses with Theodore Goodman. Teddy Goodman's transference as a beloved teacher has become almost a cliché at the College. Yet,

THE CAMPUS •

like sunrise, it is a cliché based on an unforgettable truth. In his classes, the stubborn ignorance, the unawareness of the rest of the world, the susceptibility to adolescent trivia, all somehow merged and faded. You felt that you were doing the thing you were meant to do; at least being coaxed toward doing it by a man who understood it, as much at your immediate level as at the level he hoped you might some day attain. I am sure that in the Biology faculty, or in Education, there must have been teachers who made their students feel, from the very start, "I was born to be a doctor"; or "I was born to be a teacher." With Teddy Goodman, you were a writer from the day he first spoke to you—and if you ceased to be one at any time later on, the fault was not in him but in yourself.

These were the days of Theodore Dreiser and Sinclair Lewis and Upton Sinclair—but also the days of dances in the gym, of "Collegiate," "Crazy Rhythm" and "The Varsity Drag." They were also the days of baseball and basketball games, of an intense basketball rivalry, most particularly with Fordham, and even of one football game that Fordham barely won, 7-3, in the last few minutes. I remember riding home in the Amsterdam Avenue street car with Bill Wolarsky and several others; the drama and heartbreak of the game bore so heavily upon us that we could not speak.

I know now that it might have been better to be preoccupied with some of the inner workings of the Coolidge-Hoover Administrations—than with the legality of a Fordham player's catch of

a forward pass in the end zone. To have been interested in events in London, Rome and Moscow might have profited me more than an intimate knowledge of World Series statistics in 1925-28. But it is still hard to regret this prodigal misapplication of curiosity and energy, even if I can now regard it critically. And finally, in the spring of 1929 there came a history course with Nelson P. Mead, in which he referred to the then-current abuses of laissez-faire as a throwback and worse to the days before the first Roosevelt. Slowly, a mind cluttered with dance steps and box scores began to yield, and to re-furnish.

IN fact, my last year and a half was increasingly an academic success — and I don't mean in military science. The tide of educational possibility at the College began to seep through — even though, when at 15 I crossed the campus from Townsend Harris Hall, I must have been virtually uneducable. Ultimately there came a night in the spring of 1929 when the Stadium floodlights picked up the summer dresses in the crowd, and perhaps even the glowing eyes of parents. And in a moment complicated by gratitude, cynicism and above all, simple youth, everything about the Twenties welled up, melted and fused together in a sentimental compound of ignorance and faith.

I omit a tribute to the commencement speaker. I have no idea who he was, nor do I recall a single word he said.

But this I know: the Depression started four months later.

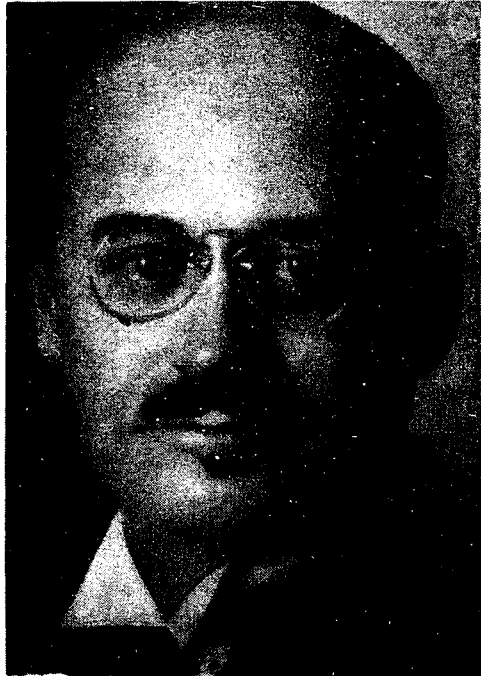
Rumblings of Unrest And Empty Stomachs

The Thirties Brought Both to the College

By PROF. IRVING ROSENTHAL '33
TO an observer who has been close to *The Campus* both as a staff member in his undergraduate days and as an informal adviser for almost a quarter of a century, two major differences stand out between the spirit of the Thirties and that of today. At the risk of oversimplification, they can be expressed in terms of Unrest vs. Complacency, and Culture vs. Cash.

But as is true of all oversimplification, these phrases tell only part of the story. It would be foolish to imply that the students of today are interested only in preparing for a job, or that the boys of my day were unconcerned with mundane matters.

I entered the College in September 1929, just a month before the famous Black Thursday that helped to touch off a depression that by the time I was ready to graduate four years later found one out of every four employable persons out of work, banks closing their doors, and a fog of despair over the entire land. It was a period, as Arthur Schlesinger Jr. graphically points out in his "The Crisis of the Old



PRESIDENT FREDERICK ROBINSON
Beaver rooster

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Order," of unrest, national confusion and dismay about what to do, bitter disillusionment with the peace after World War I, cynicism, a slow contagion of fear, and the rumblings of fascism abroad.

The depression had a personal meaning for each one of us—at home, in school, in our interests and aspirations. We were part of a generation that had known fantastic prosperity in the Twenties, only to see near-starvation all around us in the Thirties. We knew what breadlines were, CCC camps for youths who couldn't be prepared for non-existent jobs, and apple-sellers on almost every street corner. A vast percentage of us came to the College hoping to become teachers, because an appointment to a civil service position meant security. Many of us settled later for any kind of job, and our starting salaries were far less than many students today are earning in part-time jobs.

ALL of this was in large measure reflected in the columns of *The Campus*, for a newspaper, to quote the cliché, is a mirror of the times. Throughout the decade the single element that stood out in the big issues that occupied the attention of the student body, as reported in bold headlines in the columns of *The Campus*, was unrest—in reports of the banning of the Social Problems Club, a Communist organization; demonstrations against military science; a furor over the removal of an Evening Session instructor for communist activity; a hunger strike by a philosophy teacher in protest over anti-semitism in Poland; an anti-war demonstration against Fascist students who visited the College in 1934 that led to a riot in the Great Hall and the expulsion of 21 students; and, among other incidents, efforts to introduce the Oxford Pledge not "to support the government of my country in any war it may undertake." At the same time, interestingly enough, the College had the largest voluntary R.O.T.C. unit in the country.

This was a period when Communist



"There were many liberal spirits whose vision was blurred by intellectual indignation . . ."

organizers found a ready audience and a zealous following, both inside and outside the College. There were many liberal spirits whose vision was blurred by intellectual indignation and despair in the early Thirties, who were able to see a lot more clearly as the decade came to an end. This too was reflected in the columns of *The Campus*.

WE had our problems. But so did every generation, and each worked them out as well as it can.

I won't say that we took our studies more seriously than do the students today, but I think our interests were more intellectual, we read more, and engaged in more mental gymnastics around the Alcoves (each class had its own gathering place in a section of what is now the cafeteria in Shepley Hall) than do students today.

We also had our fun, much of it of a type that has a familiar ring to the Class of '58. In 1933 four editors of *The Campus* were suspended for going overboard in "The Crampus," the April Fool's issue. And it was not unknown for *Mercury* editors to show poor taste—and to learn (the hard way) how to avoid it.

We had a good bit of class rivalry that erupted almost daily in the Alcove as stalwarts from one class tried to wrest the table out of some other class's alcove. Some of it spilled over into class functions, as happened one evening in February 1931 at my Sorority Smoker in a downtown wedding hall. After a visit from the junior class broke up the party, some 500 of us decided to go uptown. I can't recall whether it was because of the depression

(Continued on Page 28)

• THE CAMPUS

And Then the War Came . . .

By 1946 Much of the Hunger to Protest, Denounce and Demand Had Been Sapped

By ROBERT STEIN '47

MY most vivid memory of the College during the Forties is a half-eaten sandwich. It was the sandwich I was holding shortly after noon on December 1941 in a corner of the Great Hall jammed with students listening to the brave voice of Franklin Delano Roosevelt declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Japan. That unfinished sandwich marked a turning point in my life—and the College's. Not long afterward I left at the urgent request of my draft board. The college to which I returned in 1946, from which I was graduated a year later and which I served as a member of the administrative staff until 1951, was not the same. It probably never will be.

The City College student of 1940 lived a life of narrow reality but broad intellectual involvement. He had probably never been more than a hundred miles from New York City but his dissatisfaction, anger and rebellion ranged over the entire world of politics, economics and art. More than likely he had grown up in a home where during the trough of the Thirties there had not been enough to eat. Almost certainly he came from a home whose resources would have never allowed him to attend any but a free college.

The student of 1940 came from a world he wanted to change. His four years at the College represented an opportunity to examine, test and adopt or adapt ideas that would make such change possible.

THE result was a College in which "injustices" of all shapes and sizes were being constantly assailed with all the passion of pure righteous indignation and none of the restraints of possible embarrassment in a prosperous and conservative post-College life. There was protest, of course, against Naziism and militarism, both foreign and domestic. There was protest against the Lipp-Coudert Committee, which investigated "subversive activities" in New York City schools in general and the college in particular. There was protest against the College's unsanitary, overcrowded cafeteria.

The campaign against the cafeteria perhaps best illustrates the temper of the College in those days — in all its earnestness, occasional foolishness and unquestioned vitality. *The Campus* ran a series of stinging exposes, documenting the inefficiency with which the cafeteria was run. Pointing out that Hunter College's dietician received less than half the salary of City College's and that Hunter served "hot, full meals," *The Campus* reported that the talents of the College dietician "have never been discovered, for she is operating in a limited medium — hamburgers and beans." In a burst of crusading exuberance, *The Campus* reporters even published the thoroughly unsubstantiated rumor that a member of the faculty committee supervising the cafeteria was seen carting off foodstuffs for his personal use.

Soon afterward, the College got a new and better cafeteria.

Some years later President Harry N. Wright asked one of *The Campus* staffers of that time—by then older and possibly wiser — why the paper had rushed into print with such a violent attack when the editors must have known that the administration was in the process of studying the problem. The staffer answered with a smile: "But if we had waited for you to do something

about it, there might have been less to expose."

By the end of World War II, much of the hunger to expose, denounce, protest, condemn and demand seemed to have been sapped from the City College student. In 1947 the College reached its 100th birthday. The Centennial marked the beginning of the first really effective effort of alumni on behalf of the College and the College's first real effort to cope with its increasingly complicated relations with an increasingly complicated society.

IN the early Forties the College's "public relations" were handled on a part-time basis by a faculty member. In the late Forties the College had a public relations department of five full-time professionals, assisted by secretaries and part-time student employees. The change marked an awareness that appearances as well as actions counted in the post-war world.

This increasing concern with appearances was clearly evident among students, too. The angry rebels of 1940 had very little to lose. The post-war students, who overcrowded the College parking lot and nearby streets with the cars they drove to school, could see ahead a prosperous world they didn't particularly want to change—only to find a place in. And the best insurance for a student's future was to keep his nose—and record—clean.

The membership of political groups on the campus went down. The number

(Continued on Page 29)



STUDENT PICKETS parade during the Knickerbocker-Davis strike in 1949.

THE SEVEN - YEAR ITCH

By RONALD SALZBERG '56

THEY played a new version of "The Seven-Year Itch" at the College from 1950-1957. The itch that rubbed the side of dear Old Alma Mater was a bug called Progress.

In seven years we scratched this progress bug hard enough to make a pre-1950 grad retreat to the security of the subway and make another go at locating the college he graduated from.

The first move that set the trend and sounded the keynote for our progress tune was the introduction of Eve into our all-male garden. In 1951 we opened the gates and let in the women. From that day on nothing was ever quite the same. For in the next six years, we had a nationwide scandal that changed our entire athletic policy; traded in some old, dilapidated but beloved buildings for a new campus and got a new president. This new campus came equipped with the lush green of nature instead of the dull cement from Portland that had always been our heritage. The new President was as different from the old one as the South Campus was from the North.

And the itch hasn't stopped yet. We're still building, changing and growing. If ever they give this decade of our history a tag line, it will have to be the Facelifting Fifties.

BUT the City College student — the subway scholar of Manhattan myth — never quite moved as fast as the physical progress of his surroundings.

We fought our own seven-years war over this point. On one side stood a small diehard minority whose battle cry was "Down with Apathy." "We replaced your old subway college with a new one, make use of it," they wrote and spoke.

The opponents were the huge mass of students, tokens poised, ready to leave the College as soon as the last class had ended. "I have no time to fool around," was the classic rejoinder. "What do you think this school is—Yale?"

The field in those seven years was strewn with the corpses of those who tried in vain to turn an apologetic disinterested "Free College" student into a vigorous undergraduate who could speak with pride of his college. We had built a new car but the student still wanted to run it like a Model T.

The events that marked these seven



SHELDON PODOLSKY (pointing) leads a Pidookie rally.

years are too numerous to record but some, like lumps in a mattress, stand out from the others and capture, for me at least, the spirit of the times.

Some events are significant, some are not. Others are funny and a few are sad. The complete story can be found in the files of the library but the lumps are what I'll record.

The first two years of the second half of the 20th century at City College ran the gamut of emotions. In that short time, we hit Jubilation Roof and then fell, shortly after, to the Cellar of Shame.

THOSE who entered the College in 1950 came while the first peacetime draft in the country's history was being enacted. Many came with the motto, "Beat the draft even if it means getting educated."

But the draft and the Korean War which followed took a back seat to the actions of five men fighting to place an inflated rubber ball through a steel hoop. Basketball was the magic word and the high priest was Nat Holman.

The learning was still going on but it remained in the background. It was a time of young Pidookies and Allagrooters and Laugh Clubs. It was a time when Lilly Christine the "Cat Girl" of the strip joints peddled magazines for *Mercury*. Sen. Herbert Lehman came

the same day as Lilly but he never drew a bump and grind in his life and Lilly drew the crowds.

Milt Luchan, a student, pitched a tent on the North Campus and vowed to stay until the football team won a game. The administration put a stop to that but if they could have foreseen what was to happen in another realm of college sports they might have crawled into the tent with him.

The "Ballet of Big Time Basketball" was still going strong and it had a sell-out crowd for its Grand Slam climactic Tower bells rang and students celebrated this double NIT, NCAA victory. No one paid any attention to a government professor named Oscar Buckvar who, in the midst of all this joy, warned, "School spirit is lost . . . there is an immense temptation for a chance of wrong doing under the stress, which is not under college control."

BUT basketball was the sweet pea we were eating and Buckvar's warning was like the pit—it was there but couldn't stop the enjoyment.

In 1951 that pit came back to choose us and wipe out forever the taste of that fruit. The word was "dump" and the finger pointed to us. The bridge scandal hit us and floored us for good. The handwriting on the wall said "Bye Bye Bigtime." We read it and mapped

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ns for our sad exodus back to the
clusion of our own bandbox gym.
We didn't like the word "de-emphasis"
that's what the new look in athletics
was. To a student who had remembered
the past games played, it was like
watching the local monks work out in
the peace and serenity of their monas-
ary.

In February of 1951 Adele Kaplan led
the parade of women who cracked our
male bastion. They ran her picture
in the paper with President Wright and
he was smiling. It wasn't exactly a
gloat, it was more of a gloat.

POLITICAL clubs continued on unaf-
fected by the attention given to bas-
ball. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ru-
ph Halley, Howard Fast, came, spoke
and were forgotten. Debate raged over
the refusal of a student faculty commit-
tee to let Paul Robeson (described in
the campus newspaper as a "left-wing
leader") appear. Indignation mounted,
banners flew, leaders spoke. Robeson
ended it all by saying he wouldn't come
anyway.

President Wright had already made
known that the Spring of 1952 would
be his last semester as President of the
College. The search for the new leader
was on. Ralph Bunche of the United
Nations was the odds-on choice for the
post but he turned it down because of
more pressing responsibilities." He won
the Nobel Peace prize which must be
some consolation for failing to get the
presidency here.

In May of 1952 Theodore Goodman,
creative writing teacher, died. His stu-
dents wrote his epitaph on his class-
room door. "The most perfect teacher
and finest man we ever had the honor
to know passed away." "Teddy" might
not have liked such maudlin display but
a person who knew him would have
approved that sentence.

In September of 1952 the largest
group of freshmen in the College's his-
tory poured in to receive its registra-
tion baptism. One of the freshmen who
didn't have to register was a tall,
regular midwestern preacher who
looked a little like Abe Lincoln. His
name was Buell G. Gallagher and he
was our new president. Unheeded in all
the shouting was the entrance of an-
other newcomer—Me!

FEW weeks later they gave the
new president a formal inaugura-
tion. He became our seventh president
amidst a Great Hall ceremony that had
colorful processions, Pomp, Circum-
stance and speeches.

All they gave me was a white pro-

gram card and a free medical checkup.
In his inauguration speech the new
president attacked the outside pressures
that tried to make for campus con-
formity. He protested against the
"dogma of the closed mind."
We did not know it then but the
years from 1952-1954 were to be the
homestretch for most of us in our stay
at the North Campus. Wheels were
moving, with agonizing slowness to be
sure, but Manhattanville, the Promised
Land, was slowly being readied. Two
hundred thousand dollars in Alumni
funds had already been pledged for a
Student Union Building.

Amidst all this talk of the future a
voice from out of the past returned.
The old smell came out of mothballs
again. Nat Holman, Frank Lloyd,
Hygiene Department, chairman, and as-



PRESIDENT BUELL G. GALLAGHER
"a tall, midwestern preacher"

stant coach, Bobby Sand were sus-
pended by the B.H.E. Fourteen months
later the Trial Committee of the B.H.E.
gave Holman a clean bill of health. A
week later the full board met and, in
what must stand out as an academic
version of the Mad Hatter Tea Party,
reversed decision of its trial committee.
Holman appealed to the State Com-
missioner of Education, Lewis B. Wilson,
and shortly after the summer vacation,
got back his clean bill of health—which
had gotten somewhat soiled around the
edges after the long drawn-out struggle.

DESPITE the preoccupation with
clearing Holman, campus life in
other quarters flourished. A lively de-
bate arose between the two news-
papers, *The Campus* and the *Observer*

tion Post on the issue of merger. *The
Campus* lined up for the merger and
OP against. Both promptly began to
fling the type about with reckless
abandon. Each side in short terse edi-
torials of several thousand words pre-
dicted a situation akin to natural dis-
aster if the other side won. As the battle
neared the finish passion took the lead
from logic and black words like "hack,
cheat and punk," were tossed about the
white sheets of newsprint. OP was sus-
pended for the rest of the term for this
reckless piece of enterprising but
frowned-upon journalism.

In late November, SFCSA passed a
motion requiring every organization to
file membership lists or else lose its
charter. The political debate of the de-
cade was on. Student leaders, faculty
members, the press, everyone joined in
and argued. Now, five years later, after
countless debates, referendums, compro-
mises, amendments, editorials, sym-
posiums, the issue still lingers on.

AT last! Several prompt blood drives
and ugly man contests later, the
Manhattanville South Campus opened
its gates. Grass, trees, new buildings, a
student center-Heaven Via Subway. The
new outdoor way of life acted like an
opium to the students. Fed all their
lives on concrete, students pranced
about the green lawns for their daily
fix.

The novelty lingered despite the
inevitable hazards of progress-bull-
dozers, cement mixers, demolition crews.
Every other student became a Thoreau
and Manhattanville was his municipal
Walden. Beards, Ivy league clothing,
Bermuda shorts ran rampant.

Army Hall and Finley crumbled to
dust. The dungeon era came to an end
and still the bulldozers and cement mix-
ers worked. A dynamite blast marked
the beginning of work on the new Morris
Raphael Cohen library.

But the progress remained mostly
physical. The Student Center building,
with the exception of the parts being
used by the newspapers and the Student
Government was a white elephant—and
there were no Sabus around to ride it.

A small group managed to use the
center as the hub of college life and
held its dances, political debates and all
extra-curricular activities there. Po-
litical figures spoke to handfulls of stu-
dents in the Finley Center ballroom.
Interest in basketball picked up in 1957.
Dave Polansky, replacing Holman who
was on a sabbatical, coached a good
team that upset Fordham, St. Francis
(Continued on Page 28)

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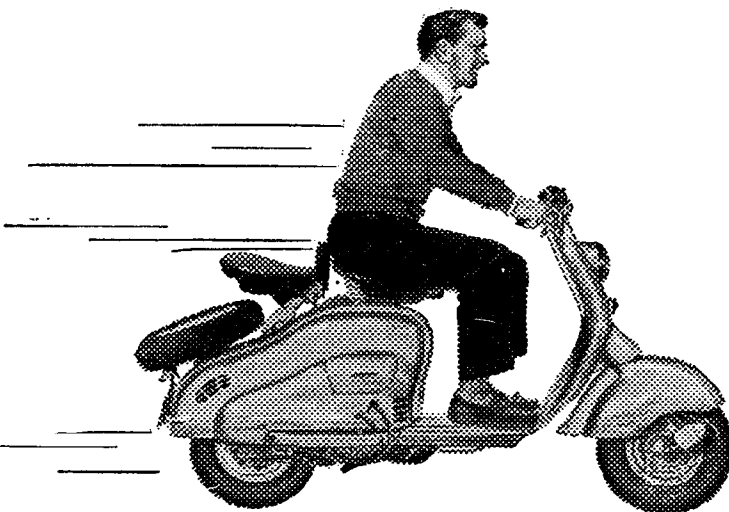
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SPORTS

Gym Opening Touched Off Renaissance

By BOB MAYER

In the fifty-year history of *The Campus* more words (and wordage) have been written about sports than any other aspect of College life. In fact, if all the pencils, typing ribbons, and would-be journalists worn out by that pursuit were laid end to end, they probably would stretch from Convent Avenue to Madison Square Garden and back—the approximate path of the athletic program itself.

Like *The Campus*, the College's extensive athletic set-up is fifty years old this month. For it was in 1907 that the Hygiene Building was opened, and the new gymnasium was the catalyst that brought organized sports to St. Nicholas Heights. Before the arrival of the class of "naughty-seven" there were a few teams at the College — baseball, basketball, croquet, and track — with the runners the most proficient. But these squads were not representative of the student body. They never played at home, were poorly managed, had little fan support, and remained that way for decades. It was the construction of the gym that touched off an athletic renaissance. New football, swimming and water-polo teams were formed. The Athletic Association was reorganized under a new constitution. For the first time student dues were used to support athletics. Interclass and intramural competition began, and an unprecedented spirit arose on campus.

Less than a year after the gym opened a student journalist wrote: "Already a change in athletics has taken place, not only in the success of the teams, but also in the spirit displayed by the student body. Five years ago our teams never played at home because they could not secure the patronage of the student body. Today the major portion of contests take place in the home territory, and the men cheer out in goodly numbers to encourage their representatives. . . . In basketball, a sport in which we have always been woefully weak, our Varsity and Freshman teams swept everything before them."

In succeeding years new teams were organized in tennis, wrestling and soccer, and if they did not all "sweep" to glory it wasn't for lack of trying.

But as the College's sports program grew, the world was ready shrinking, and the war in Europe caused many athletes to enlist. The athletic program was curtailed during war years, and intramurals held priority over intercollegiate competition, until the start of a new era in 1919.

The symbol of that new era, and its most famous personality—Nat Holman—became coach of the College's basketball team after the war. Bringing with him an excellent playing record, "Smiling Nat," as he was called, was an immediate

success. He became the campus idol, and led the cagers to a 13-3 mark in his first season. The team that had been described as "woefully weak" a few short years before was destined not to experience another losing season for thirty years.

During the three decades that followed Holman's appointment, sports flourished as never before throughout the country, and C.C.N.Y. sports kept apace. Twelve to fifteen squads took to court and field under the Lavender banner each year, some winning, some losing, all battling. Coaching standards climbed, and one after another men joined the staff who were to dedicate their working lives to the College and its athletes. Bruce, Karlin, Rider, Miller, Sapora — their stories are told by the records of their teams, and by the boys who became men under their guidance.

As the sports program continued to grow, new facilities were added. Lewisohn Stadium increased the proficiency and popularity of the teams engaged in outdoor sports, by enabling the squads to practice and compete right on the campus. Despite this, however, one sport dominated student interest year after year—basketball. There were heroes and headlines for every team, but after Holman's arrival the big news was always the Beaver quintet.

The City-NYU basketball game of 1920, held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, drew the largest crowd ever to have witnessed a cage contest in New York City; the Beavers went undefeated at home from 1921-'26; gradually key games were moved to larger arenas, and eventually to the capitol of the basketball world, Madison Square Garden.

In the interim there were good seasons and fair, with the good predominating. There were average players and All-Americans, thrills and disappointments, at home and away. But it was in the Garden in 1950 that the ultimate was reached, and CCNY athletics went over the top.

At the start of the 1949-'50 season the Lavender quintet was ranked twenty-seventh in the country. But with veterans Irwin Dambrot, Joe Galiber and Norm Mager back from the teams that had made the NIT the previous year (only to lose in the opening round), plus sophomore stars Ed Roman, Ed Warner, Floyd Lane, Al Roth, and Herb Cohen, the Beavers were confident they could climb higher. They did.

(Continued on Page 30)



MEMBERS of 1907 track team and their trophies.

1900's

(Continued from Page 5)

in those days. You were not treated as if you were a charge of the College. There was no school psychologist to help you adjust. There were no deans and no Department of Student Life. The College was concerned with you only as a student."

The somewhat stern and disciplined atmosphere of the College as it had been during General Webb's administration soon was to give way to a less strict, more broadening and modernizing influence of a new President. In 1903, John H. Finley, a young professor of political science at Princeton University, and a personal friend of Woodrow Wilson, assumed the presidency of the College. A few weeks later ground was broken on St. Nicholas Terrace and the building of a new campus for the College was begun. These two events more than anything else highlighted the decade and initiated a period of transition that eventually was to lift the College to the new scope of a modern municipal university.

WITH the advent of Dr. Finley the whole atmosphere loosened up a great deal. He eliminated the demerit system

and expanded the curriculum. An evening session was started, new courses were added, and the students were allowed a greater number of electives. He attempted to revitalize the extra-curricular program, and to give students more freedom and responsibility.

But more than merely making innovations, Finley impressed the students and faculty by his forward-looking attitude, and by the change he initiated in the atmosphere at the College. He thought that students should be treated as more mature individuals, and that they should be given the opportunity to develop for themselves a college community. But above all he wanted to build the City College into an up-to-date school with a large and varied curriculum that successfully met the needs of a modern society.

This transitional period of the College reached its climax in the fall of 1907 when the center of all activity was moved to the then almost rural area of Manhattanville.

The acquisition of a campus meant the beginning of the College's coming into its own. As another alumnus, Bernard Shalek '10, recalls, "The North Campus meant an entirely different life. The downtown school had been an ancient building that looked something

like a reconverted church. Students had to walk up five or six flights of stairs to go to classes, and there were no basic facilities. On the new campus however, all that was changed."

Professor Mayers points out that "Almost all the buildings of the North Campus were used by only a few students. I remember many times running around the track in the gymnasium when there was no one else around, and a few students often had the entire swimming pool in the Hygiene building all to themselves."

STUDENT extra-curricular activities were also beginning to flourish under the new administration and in the new setting. Most of them were typical of a liberal arts college steeped in classical tradition of education. One professional organization, the Biology Society, existed. All the rest were either literary groups or public relations. There were also a good number of Greek letter fraternities. The Student Council debated the major controversy of the day: Whether or not the College should continue to supply the students with free textbooks. The annual debate between Phrenocosmia and Clionia was given new stature by the attendance of President Finley and was still considered among the most in-

Happy Birthday to

THE CAMPUS

From Next Year's

Fiftieth Birthday Class

THE CLASS OF 1908

Compliments
of the
CLASS
of
1909

Max Lazarus

President

Irving Gordon

Secretary-Treasurer

portant events of the year. The "Soph-Frosh" battle was gleefully fought each year and occasionally one class or another would don greasepaint, wigs and gowns and hold forth with a class show.

But the hub of fraternization for the warm student-faculty relationships was "Moses'" coffee shop on Amsterdam avenue. Although in many cases there was a very close feeling between students and instructors, perhaps closer than there is today, there was almost no participation in student affairs by the faculty. There were no faculty advisors to organizations, and no College-sponsored events.

Mr. Shalek points out, "You have to remember that City College was a poor man's college. Many of the boys could



GEN. ALEXANDER S. WEBB
"The Little West Point"

not afford expensive social affairs. If I won two dollars in a poker game at school I would walk down the street feeling like a king. I could take out a girl friend and wine her and dine her with everything from soup to nuts on two dollars in those days. Life was very pleasant."

Out of the classroom the pressures were few. The young men might meet over mugs of beer and wrangle about academic topics, or they might sit in Moses' shop and review the day's events with some of their instructors. Outwardly at least, all was well with the world and a young college student could afford to take life peacefully. But things were soon to happen to the world, and things were soon to happen to the College. The seeds of progress had taken root.

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'49

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Undergraduate Newspaper of the City College Since 1907

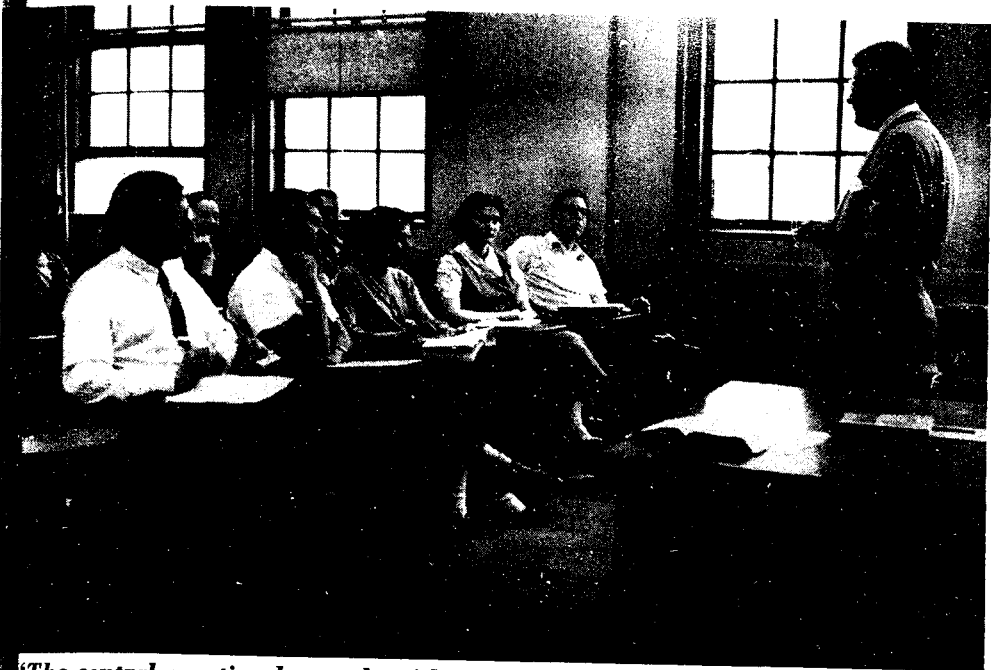
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THINGS TO COME

*Better Learning, Not Better Buildings,
Is the Key to a Successful Future*



"The central question has to do with students and their opportunities to learn."

By DR. BUELL G. GALLAGHER

THE editors of *The Campus* have asked me to project my hopes for College into the next ten years of development,—“the Board of Estimate the Board of Higher Education ing.” That would be an easy and pleasant exercise, but it would be off main issue.

The central issue of C.C.N.Y.'s future is not primarily involved with budgets and physical facilities and those other things in which the Board of Estimate and the BHE assume jurisdiction or exercise control. It is involved most directly with developments in areas where the College have full responsibility—subject only to the friendly supervision of the B.H.E. and the responsive encouragement of the Board of Estimate. For certainly the main issue has to do with the maintaining and enrichment of the *quality* of educational experience at C.C.N.Y.

The physical problems we can handle with difficulty, perhaps, but with success. We shall see the new library in use this fall, and construction on the new Technology building will begin during the academic year. We hope for a new center for speech and drama, with its Little Theatre and adequate facilities for the performing arts. The Baruch School housing situation is badly in need of rectification,

and before the decade is out substantial progress on that should be made. Modernization of laboratory and classroom facilities and equipment for the entire College will go forward—with a substantial jump coming when Chemistry gets added space with the move of Technology out of Goethals and Compton Halls. In providing central and unified quarters for administrative offices in the Uptown Campus we shall reclaim more than thirty classrooms which would otherwise be inefficiently used for administrative purposes. There must be new housing for ROTC, and I cherish the hope (without the present promise of success) that we may one day see an adequate Field House and basketball arena. All of these are important, but subsidiary matters.

THE central question has to do with students and their opportunities to learn. I trust I shall not be misunderstood if I suggest that one of the difficulties with American colleges in general is that we teach too much of the time and teach too well—the student, as a result, does not have to learn: he has only to absorb what is taught. With one eye on the professor and the other on his record in the Registrar's office, the student can, if he so desires, get through college merely by mastering what he is taught. This ought not to be possible at C.C.N.Y. The student

ought here to be put in a situation where he has to learn, not merely master assigned subject matter.

This central shift of emphasis away from instruction as the primary goal, and to learning as the main objective is more than a mere verbal difference. It goes to the heart of what we mean by higher education, and more specifically higher education at C.C.N.Y. I believe our College has resisted the trend to make things too easy for the student more successfully than many other institutions, but this only increases our obligation to show the way.

I hold that a student does not actually begin to learn, in the genuine sense of the word, until he has himself become conscious of questions which are his own and which he *must* answer. He does not begin to learn until he undertakes serious inquiry and hard study without the pressure of an assignment and without the spur of an impending examination. He does not begin to learn until he tackles a problem because it is real to *him*, regardless of whether or not it is connected with the marks and credits which go into his academic record.

I DO not imply that faculty members are unnecessary or that instruction should be eliminated. Quite the contrary. I am speaking of a matter of sequence, priority of emphasis, and of interaction. The foremost task of the good instructor is to discover means and methods of getting his students off his back and onto their own feet. Courses which consist of transferring notes from the notebook of the professor to the notebook of the student without passing through the mind of either—such courses can and ought to be given over television or put on tape recordings, with no loss to anybody. Courses which center around the acquiring of particular skills, and which call for critical appraisal by instructors—such courses can be reorganized, supplied with adequate technical equipment, and maintained at an increasing level of effectiveness. Other courses, which have their principal value in the unique interpretations and insights which the instructor brings to the subject matter at the moment of classroom interest will continue to have their place at C.C.N.Y.—a very high place.

But what about opportunities for students themselves to set out on the high adventure of learning? I refer not merely to the selected few who take part in one or another of the honors

programs, or who have special positions of responsibility in the pursuit of information and knowledge in practical activities in the college and community. These methods can probably be greatly expanded with profit both to students and to the college and society. But beyond that we begin to reach the real job.

ACTUALLY, a college ought to be looked upon as a great resource, rich, varied, and full—waiting to respond to the demands of the student. Instead, students—and I am happy to say this is not as true of our City College student as it is of the student bodies at some colleges I have seen—too often think of college as a series of hurdles and ditches in an academic

obstacle course, with professors to trip them and deans to reprimand them and presidents to scold them: They, in turn, try to get by with a minimum of effort and a maximum of bluff. Under those circumstances, education becomes a game, and everyone loses. Yet, let a student begin to ask his own question, seriously and continuously; and let him take those questions to the library, to his colleagues in the faculty and student body, and to the long hours of silent endeavor he finds for his own creative efforts—let student after student begin thus to learn instead of waiting to be instructed, and C.C.N.Y. will fulfill her destiny.

If I am told that not too many student could profit from the kind of college I'm here discussing, my answer is ready. Students who cannot begin to

learn instead of waiting to be instructed should have no place beyond the freshman year in higher education. They belong in some sort of continuation high school or in gainful employment. Higher education should be provided for those who can learn to profit from it—and they are precisely those who can be awakened to the meaning of an active learning process as distinguished from passive reception of instruction. This is the principle on which City College was founded and which has guided her for the past 110 years, and it is the principle which, I hope, will continue to guide her during the next decade and the decades after. We should make place for students to attempt the business of trying to get through five years to a diploma with their wits instead of their brains.

Congratulations to

THE CAMPUS

On Its Golden Jubilee

The Class of June, 1911

HAIL AND CARRY ON!

With Best Wishes for Another 50 Years of
Excellent Service in Behalf of Our Sacred
Alma Mater and All for Which She Stands.

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ARTHUR MORITZ, *Treas.*
M. JASON GOULD, *Historian*

'Campus' Alumni Prominent in Journalism

ALUMNI of *The Campus* have made their mark in every profession — especially in journalism and its related

Behind the headlines, in foreign bureaus, press shacks, city rooms and magazine offices across the country and by foreign capitals as well, alumni of this newspaper report and edit what

their by-lines appear in the country's leading newspapers and periodicals and datelines from Moscow, Paris, Washington, New Delhi and Jakarta. It would be impossible, of course, to compile a complete roster of *Campus* alumni active today in journalism. Sufficient to say that their extraordinary record is a tribute to their individual talents, to the College and to *The Campus*, where most first learned the tenets of their profession. A partial list follows:

NEWSPAPERS

Abraham '54, reporter: *Huron, Daily Plainsman*; J. Donald Adams, columnist: *Times Book Review*; Alden '43, reporter: *The Times*; Benzra '56, reporter: *South Haven Tribune*; Dan Daniel '10, sports columnist: *World Telegram & Sun*; Al Davis '46, night managing editor: *Post*; Harold Faber '40, national editor: *The Times*; Sid Frieder '34, city desk: the *Post*; Walter Her '27, sports department: *The Times*; Ben Gilbert '37, city editor: *Washington Post* and *Times Herald*;

Henry Giniger '46, Paris correspondent: *The Times*.

Also, Al Gross '39, night editor: *Herald Tribune*; Bernard Kalb '42, Indonesia correspondent: *The Times*; Joseph P. Lash '31, United Nations correspondent: the *Post*; Irving T. Marsh '28, sports columnist: *Herald Tribune*; Gilbert Millstein '35, Sunday department: *The Times*; Rayner Pike '55, Associated Press; Seymour Peck '37, Sunday Department: *The Times*; Sheldon Podolsky '56, reporter: *Bergen Evening Record*; A. H. Raskin, labor reporter: *The Times*.

In addition, Jack Raymond '35, Washington correspondent: *The Times*; Bernard Redmont '38, French News Agency and London *Daily Sketch*; A. M. Rosenthal '49, India correspondent: *The Times*; Jack Roth '46, reporter: *The Times*; Irwin Safchik '48, Atlanta correspondent: *INS*; Ronald Salzberg '56, reporter: *New Haven Times-Courier*; Kalman Seigel '39, suburban news editor: *The Times*; Henry Shapiro '29, Moscow correspondent: *UP*; Morty Sheinman '54, *Daily News*; Ed Swietnicki '54, reporter: *Montgomery Advertiser*; and A. H. Weiler '33, movie editor: *The Times*.

MAGAZINES

Bert Briller '40, free-lance; Stanley Frank '30, free-lance; Ezra Goodman '37, Los Angeles correspondent: *Time*; Henry Hazlitt '15, *Newsweek*; Benjamin Javits '16, former publisher: *Forbes*; Harold Lavine '34, national news editor: *Newsweek*; Edward Lerner '38, news

editor: *Radio and TV Weekly*; Robert J. Levin '42, free lance; Phil Minoff '39, features editor: *Cue*; Hobart Rowan '37, Washington correspondent: *Newsweek*; Anatole Shub '48, the *New Leader*; and Robert Stein '47, managing editor: *Redbook*.

TRADE PUBLISHING

Walter S. Gray '52, associate editor: *American Exporter*; Larry Gralla '51; Milton Gralla '48; Solomon R. Kunis '38, technical writer; Leonard Samuels '52, features editor: *Food Topics*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Betty Friedman '50, Dumont; Edward Goldberger '36, Voice of America; Daniel Shorr '39, Moscow Correspondent: *CBS*; Max Siegel '34, news editor: *WQXR*; Sandy Socolow '50, *CBS*.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

Richard Cohen '43, Anti-defamation League; Michael J. Foster '27, vice-president for public relations: *ABC*; L. Richard Guylay '34, former publicity director: National Republican Committee; Jerry Jacobson '51, Alex Schmidt Associates; I. E. Levine '46, director of public relations: *City College*; Leopold Lippman '39, free-lance; Vivian Luftig '55, free-lance; Sidney Mirkin '40, Columbia Pictures, London; Ira Neiger '43, Community Service Society.

Also, Louis Stein '42, public relations director: Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds; Lawrence Weiner '47, associate director of public relations: *City College* and Morton Yarmon '34, Ruder and Finn.

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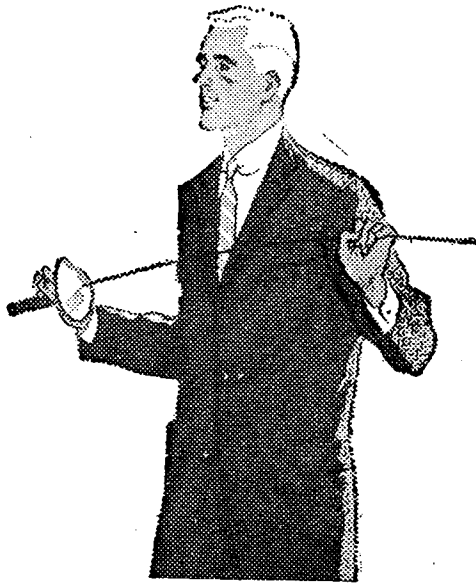
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NORMAN ENGLER
Secretary

DAVID NOAH SUGARMAN
Treasurer

'Campus' Days

(Continued from Page 4)

left to weak-minded professors." Cohen continued to quote more passages from the manual:

"Bayonet fighting is possible only because red-blooded men naturally possess the fighting instinct."

Then he noted: "It is disconcerting to note that 'Men still have fight in them after you stick them unless you hit a vital spot . . .' But how reassuring is the continuation of that sentence."

" . . . But when the bayonet comes out and the air sucks in and they begin to bleed on the inside they feel the pain and lose their fight."

The student vote was 2092 to 345 against having the course compulsory.

There was little more to be said on the subject and an editorial ran on November 23 entitled, "The Last Word." But just when *The Campus* had decided it had no more to say on this subject, President Mezes gave it something to talk about when, that same day, he forbade any mention of military science in the columns of *The Campus*. The next issue carried a column on page one enclosed in a black border with the words: "*The Campus* may make no further reference in any of its columns to a certain course at the College." This statement continued to appear in the editorial column until the period of censorship was ended one month later.

In the meantime, in answer to the President's criticism of the referendum with "Boys will be boys," Student Council petitioned the parents of students at the College for their views. These were reported as 3256 to 591 against compulsory military training.

The Faculty however voted to retain the compulsory features of the course: 54 to 18, with 39 abstentions. A vote of the Alumni was proposed but called off when it was hinted the course would be made an elective. The students won: when they returned to school after the summer of 1926 they could choose between two years of military science and three years of hygiene. But the issue was not yet closed.

COHEN RAN for editor the following term but was told by the Campus Association he was ineligible because he had accepted the editorship of *Microcosm*. Harry Heller was selected in stead. Cohen's campaign against administration policy the previous semester had set the stage for the open conflict which followed that term and continued for fourteen years until the final break

between the staff and the Association

which
The Association sought to temper
more "disrespectful" editorial com
and keep peace between Administr
and students. Subsequent events pr
it should not have selected Helle
this was its purpose. On March 29
ler was dismissed after he had publ
an editorial deriding the Faculty
believing that its announcements sh
reach the student body clothed in
aura of "oracular mysticism." On
12 *The Campus* announced that the
society had agreed with Dean
erick B. Robinson that the paper "o
to agree with the authorities of
express opinions contrary." In
ters of public concern," the paper st
"the editor should confer with the
pus Association."

For most of *The Campus'* staff

SEX-MAD CRAMPUS EDITOR RES

THE CRAMPUS
A TRI-WEEKLY

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19 Professors Banned by Cokey Jo



Freshmen Are Perverts; Why Wear A Truss? Decla
THE CRAMPUS resulted in
Campus' first suspension for
April Fool's issue.

ler's dismissal coupled with this
form of censorship was untenable.
resigned in protest and under the
ership of Cohen published *The St*
until the end of the term. Bill
"the real free student paper," it o
The Campus by several hundred.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1930, eleven m
after the Great Depression ha
ficially begun, a new building fo
School of Business was opened. D
the same month Abe Raskin
editing *The Campus* and pica
again began to fly. The period of
was swept away by editorials
Norman Thomas and against mi
science, student council, Dean G
W. Edwards of the School of Bu
and the Campus Association. Mos
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• THE CAMPUS THE C

and the Association which eventually led to *The Campus*'s expulsion from that branch of College.

Raskin, now a labor reporter on *New York Times* and with them more than 26 years, recalled recently that there had been a good deal of "anti-Wall Street feeling" at the time among the student body and particularly on the staff of the newspaper. The students viewed the Commerce Building as a place which would merely attract more and more bankers and business men into a country which already had too many. The active membership of the Association, Raskin said, was composed primarily of lawyers, accountants and part-time teachers who were badgering us to clear with them that we ran any edits."

A referendum was scheduled for the week of December at the Downside school to determine whether the students wanted *The Campus* to continue publishing or preferred a newspaper of their own. It was not held, as called off by the Dean after a conference with the president and secretary of the Association. The president at this time was Bernard Shalek, one of the founders. The same day Raskin temporarily suspended. Previously, a front-page editorial entitled, "Hands Off, Please," Raskin asked the Association to stay out of the affair and allow the students to handle it by themselves. RASKIN was reinstated at the next meeting of the Association ten days later but in less than one month he and three other editors resigned. The staff voted 18 to 7 to continue with the Association after Raskin had offered to disband. At that time Raskin said his resignation was a protest against the lack of faith of the staff in its editors," and, very dramatically, a black-bordered box was placed on the editorial page with the following message:

THE CAUSE OF EDITORIAL FREEDOM
Died Jan. 7, 1931

Now concedes "they were a good deal more anxious to compromise than we were."

Shalek, a lawyer, recalled: "We were trying to build up a fund. We were met by a radical group out to bring things down. I don't know what the politics were, but they were all spending money not for getting ads. There was too much expression of personal politics and philosophy in a newspaper that they did not want."

THE FACT that the students did not want the paper which they operated was the main argument of the Association.

tion in perpetuating its regular control over the election of the editor and business manager and its occasional control over some of the editorial policies of the paper. Whenever the staff submitted a plan for the election of the editor which would give it, not the Association, the final word in the matter, the answer was substantially the same: "It is unthinkable that a principal can be made responsible for the acts of an agent without having the right to select that agent." And the Association was both financially and legally responsible.

IN June 1932, the staff, dissatisfied because its plan for election of the editor was rejected, submitted to the Association a list of men it considered acceptable for editor. The Association refused to choose any of these nominees and appointed one student as business manager and acting editor-in-chief. It also frankly admitted it was looking for someone to "play ball with the Administration." This statement caused an uproar and for the second time in six-and-a-half years a majority of the staff walked out to publish its own newspaper, *The Student*. On the first day of its appearance it again outsold *The Campus*; this time by at least four hundred copies. This time too, it continued for a number of years, receiving an official charter and warm student support. Lack of adequate funds caused difficulty and forced *The Student* to suspend publication in 1935.

The following term *The Campus* ran into a problem of a different nature—one from which the Association was to step in and save the paper from demise and one which foreshadowed a bugaboo of more recent editors—April Fool issues. The issue of *The Crampus* on March 31, 1933 was not the first such fooler, but it certainly must have been the most discussed up to that time.

Nothing happened for a while. An editorial of apology was printed in the next issue. Several editors were then informed they would have to write letters of apology to the parties considered most offended. The Board of Higher Education investigated and in the latter part of May *The Campus* was suspended for being "gratuitously obscene." The charter of the newspaper was revoked and the Board investigated further. Four students were expelled (one was later readmitted), four publicly censured, and one suspended for 30 days. The Board also agreed to reinstate the paper in all its former privileges "provided it is purged of the influences which brought about the recent suspension thereof." This was done.

(Continued on Page 34)

THE CITY COLLEGE CLASS OF 1954

It is with a deep sense of pride that, on behalf of the Class of 1954, I am conveying our greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of THE CAMPUS.

A college newspaper is more than a mere written record of events that have taken place. The college newspaper often finds its way to far off places and is read by persons having no other contact with the college. Such will frequently have their opinion of a college molded solely by the appearance and content of the newspaper. THE CAMPUS has magnificently fulfilled this role as an ambassador-at-large for City College.

The first issue of CAMPUS appeared shortly after the College had moved into what is now the North Campus. It saw the College grow and grew with it. Today, fifty years later, THE CAMPUS is still serving the College community of what has become one of the largest institutions of higher learning in the world.

THE CAMPUS has become a tradition at the College. Generations of student editors, starting with Professor Lewis Mayers, the first editor, and continuing to the present day, have nurtured this tradition and added to its lustre. From our own class, Ed Swietnicki, Bill Wanek, Morty Sheinman, Ken Rosenberg, and Aaron Schindler served on THE CAMPUS Managing Board during their undergraduate days.

CAMPUS is serving as a link, connecting City College's past, its present and its future, thereby providing a living reminder of the words on our College seal: RES-PICE, ADSPICE, PROSPICE.

HARRY R. POLLAK,
 President

CHIEF EDITOR RESIGNED
 CRAMPUS

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 anned by Cokey Jones



Why Wear A Trust? Declaration
 US resulted in suspension for Fool's issue.

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ER, 1930, eleven m eat Depression ha a new building fo ess was opened. D th Abe Raskin ampus and pica fly. The period of way by editorials s and against m council, Dean G the School of Bu s Association. Mos criticism of Dea

THE CAMPUS

THE CLASS OF '58

Congratulates

THE CAMPUS

On Its Golden Jubilee

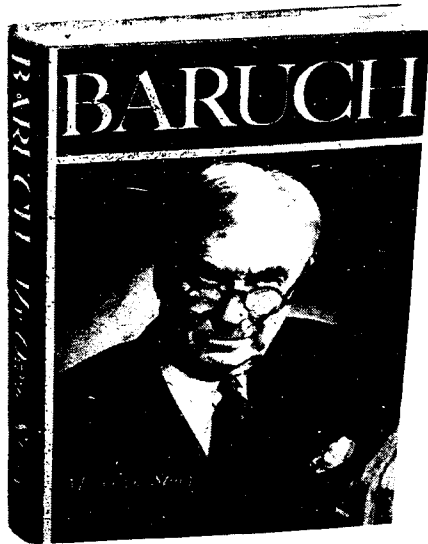
And Reminds All Seniors To:

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BARUCH: MY OWN STORY

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

A distinguished graduate of the College of the City of New York tells of his youth, his education, the dramatic details of his own financial coups and failures, and the secrets of his success.

"Exciting"

—N. Y. TIMES

"Rewarding"

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"Engaging"

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"This is an exciting tale of men and millions, of titanic conflicts, speculations and panic in Wall Street, and of Reconstruction times in South Carolina. It is also a tale of tender family relations and parental reverence. And it is sufficiently salted with humor and peppered with anecdote to produce a literary item of absorbing interest."

—ARTHUR KROCK,
N. Y. Times Book Review

"Exciting and rewarding . . . I like its candor, simplicity, and directness. I would like to see it read by every young person from seventeen to eighty-seven because to me it tells the story of an Uncommon Man with the Common Touch."

—ROSCOE DRUMMOND
N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review

"In its engaging, unpretentious way it has the universal appeal of the American dream as it once again comes true."

—TIM

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

A. I. Ch. E.
and the
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
of
CITY COLLEGE
Salute
THE CAMPUS
on its
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

1910's

(Continued from Page 8)

Hall was converted into barracks and the College had to seek outside quarters to house the trainees. The faculty added to the war effort and those who did not enlist were otherwise occupied.

THE war made its impact upon the curriculum. Vocational subjects were added and the engineering branches received special attention. All technical and vocational courses were united in one division. The College was one of the first institutions to recognize the social sciences and a degree in those subjects was added. The necessities of war resulted, too, in the establishment of a summer session which operated for the first time in 1917.

The decade 1911-1920 comprised a student body content to concentrate on studies, intra-college activities, the cementing of friendships, faculty student relations and bolstering the reputation of the College. The Frosh-Soph skirmishes were important for what they accomplished and the Finley Hikes became an annual established event presumably encouraged by President Finley's constant reminder: "Take a walk, read a book and make a friend."

The International Workers of the World, Wilson's policies and Billy Sunday's antics were carefully threshed out and consigned to pigeon holes of public opinion. The students were not concerned with radical political movements. As a matter of fact, a majority of the Class of 1913 were classed as independents, while a straw vote in 1912 revealed that class to be predominantly Republican.

IN the days of Mezes, as in those of his predecessors, the College was attacked by interests for one reason or another. In October 1914, the Real Estate Board questioned the propriety of free higher education and the cost involved. In October 1916, the Bureau of City Inquiry, which opposed the administration of Mayor Mitchel, asked for the abolition of the College. The respect the College now commands is a tribute to the various administrations, the programs of instruction and the magnificent group of graduates.

Great was the work of the college during these years. Its ideals and traditions helped mould the character of thousands of sons of New York. The memories, customs, beliefs, clubs, teams and organizations—on and on through an interminable chain of mind and spirit—all of these gave the College the maturity it sought and the path was fashioned for the "roaring Twenties."

Best Wishes
to
THE CAMPUS
on its
Golden Jubilee



Technology
Inter-society
Inter-fraternity
Council

Congratulations to
THE CAMPUS
on its
Golden Jubilee

THE BASKERVILLE CHEMICAL SOCIETY

JERRY JACOBSON
'51

Compliments of

Vector



THIRTIES

(Continued from Page 12)

sion, but not one of us happened to have a nickel on him (that was the tariff then), so we didn't bother to pay the subway fare. We got off at Forty-second Street, snake-danced around Times Square—and then walked quietly into the Rivoli Theatre, all 500 of us, explaining to the doorman that the last man on line would have the tickets. He didn't.

IT so happened that two days before some Columbia students had attached a fire hose to a hydrant and sprayed half of Broadway. The evening before some Fordham freshmen had crashed the Capitol Theatre, allegedly throwing around what the newspapers referred to as stench bombs. Nothing was done to them, and all concerned had a good laugh.

But enough was enough, as we found out, when the police came, rounded up 47 sophomores sitting on the aisle, and hauled them off to a nearby clink. We (the "we" is more than editorial) all knew the police had locked us up—in one cell that would have made the Black Hole of Calcutta feel like the wide open spaces—just to put a little scare into us and would throw us out in a little while, so we serenaded them—with "Lavender," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Ein Kelohenu," and every other song anyone could dig out of his repertoire. But then, after a few hours it began to look serious. . .

Congratulations to
THE CAMPUS
on its 50th Anniversary
JOHN'S CITY COLLEGE
BARBER SHOP

Allagaroo:
THE
CAMPUS
Class of 1937

PAGE 28

The next morning, after trying to sleep standing up, we were taken out and brought before a magistrate. It eventually cost each of us (or our families) twenty-five hard-earned dollars.

(I cite this tale at length to show how depravity brings its own just deserts, so that the present generation might take heed from the misdeeds of its elders.)

The athletic teams also occupied much of our attention, particularly Nat Holman's basketball teams, which ranked among the best in the country and which went into the last game of the 1933-34 season against N.Y.U., with both fives undefeated. We lost, 24 to 18. Earlier that year Benny Friedman, the Michigan all-American quarterback, came to the College to coach the football team, and it was his appointment that led to the adoption of the Beaver as the College's official mascot.

UNTIL that time our teams were known as the Lavender or the St. Nicks. There wasn't much a sports cartoonist could do with Lavender, compared with the ferocity he could draw into the Columbia Lion or the Yale Bulldog. So *The Campus* was recruited to run a contest among its readers to choose a new mascot, with a football as the reward. After receiving a number of entries, we presented the problem to President Frederick B. Robinson, who recommended the beaver as an intelligent animal that was on the seal of the City of New York. The editors then looked for a student who had submitted the beaver as his entry, and he won.

Most of us tend to look back with a sort of nostalgia to the days of our youth and to think we did things better than they're being done now. If in some respects that was so—it was due largely to the temper of the times.

DAVID NOAH
SUGARMAN

('28)

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Complete Insurance Service
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FIFTIES

(Continued from Page 15)

and nearly dumped Manhattan. We received a small College NCAA bid went out to Maryland. We lost but a while the old interest, the old came back and it felt good.

THE change from the North to South Campus and the battle to the philosophy of the free college student are part of the Big Picture of the 50's that stand out most vividly. Newspapers couldn't record it because the change was slow and could not make a headline or a news story.

For a historian who goes by the dates this picture of the 1950's is incomplete. The dates are mixed up and a lot of items are left out. But chronology is the calendar makers.

Adspice, Respice, and Prospice often together here because that's the way the fifties were spent. On any given day during the last two years a student could pass the demolition at Army Hall, gaze upon the construction being done at the new library study in a lounge in Finley Center.

The big question in the following years will not be membership lists of communist teachers, it will simply how adequately the student handled the new college. If the mind that used to be modern Morris Cohen library is as optimistic as the building itself, the future is bright. If it isn't, resurrect Army and Finley Hall, concrete over south campus and us back our Subway College button.

About the Alumni Contributors . . .

DR. ARTHUR TAFT '20, College's veteran's advisor, is president of the Class of 1920.

MILTON BRACKER '29, former foreign correspondent, now a top news and feature writer for *The New York Times*.

PROF. IRVING ROSENTHAL '33, a former *Times* reporter, teaches the courses in journalism and magazine writing at the College.

ROBERT STEIN '47, former editor of *The Alumnus*, the magazine of the College's Alumni Association, is now the managing editor of *Redbook* magazine.

• THE CAMPUS

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Page 15)
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CAMPUS
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Congratulations to
THE CAMPUS
from
THE CLASS OF 1924
Jack A. Nadel
President

Compliments
of the
THE VARSITY CLUB

The Class of 1922
Congratulates
THE CAMPUS
On Its Fifty Years
of Service
to the College

LOVE SCHOOL (Madison, Conn.)
Jess Perlman (June '11), DI-
TOR—Salutes **THE CAMPUS**
its Golden Anniversary. The fact
Grove School is a psychiatric-
oriented residential treatment
ter is no reflection on the current
orial board of **THE CAMPUS**.

FORTIES

(Continued from Page 13)

of students who worked part-time went up.

In 1949 the College had its last student protest of any magnitude — the "strike" to remove Knickerbocker and Davis, two staff members accused of discrimination. But there was none of the pre-war exuberance even in that passionate campaign. The student leaders went carefully about the business of excluding Communist participation in their activities. And when outside groups attempted to align themselves with the protest, the student leaders held business-like press conferences to make sure that the public did not get the wrong impression.

But the strike was a failure. In a few days the students were back in class. Their demands were not met. The last major student rebellion at the College was maturely conducted — and unsuccessful.

Perhaps this explains why it is so difficult to evaluate what happened to the College in the forties. It's difficult to criticize what seems to be growing maturity in many areas but what one also senses to be the loss of individuality. At the end of the forties there certainly was less self-pity among City College students, more enthusiastic support among alumni and a more favorable opinion of the College among the community at large. But were these gains the result of a loss of purpose and vitality?—or were both the loss and the gain the inevitable results of a set of changing social conditions?

WHILE the world around it was growing more prosperous and conservative in the Forties, the College was experiencing important internal changes, too. By the end of the decade, it had become a coed institution. The handful of women had become hundreds by the end of the war, and in 1951, even the College of Liberal Arts and Science was opened to them. The veterans who returned to class in the late Forties did their part in permanently altering the nature of the student body. And as the decade ended, the acquisition of the Manhattanville campus was almost a reality. These changes, too, made it difficult for the College student of the late Forties to retain much of the anger, rebellion and sense of isolated embattlement of his pre-war predecessors.



PRESIDENT HARRY N. WRIGHT
"there might have been less to expose"

The insularity of the College was broken down during the Forties in still other ways. In 1944 a modest wartime program was started to meet the educational needs and desires of adult New Yorkers. By the end of the decade it had been incorporated into a new School of General Studies, offering hundreds of adult classes to thousands who enrolled each year.

THE regular curriculum was reaching out beyond the College's walls, too. Sociology students began to work with street gangs, in hospitals, in the offices of social agencies. Business students were placed in department stores, accounting offices and on the docks of shipping firms as part of their course of study.

In all these ways, City College during the Forties was going through a process of accelerated maturity — much of it hastened by the pressures of World War II. Some of the changes are easy to evaluate . . . better facilities, more public support, more contact with the community.

The more subtle changes in the nature of the City College student, however, do not lend themselves to such simple scorekeeping. Perhaps the angry young man of 1940 would have only been a social misfit in the Fifties. But it's also possible that he would have been the dedicated and inspired innovator that we seem to need in so many areas of our lives today.

SPORTS

(Continued from Page 17)

Holman integrated the men into a smooth machine, and foe after foe fell before the mastery of the fundamentals. SMU, California, Loyola, West Virginia, Muhlenberg, NYU, Manhattan, St. John's—none could stop the Lavender five. The Beavers roared into March with victories over every Metropolitan opponent, and earned another shot at the NIT title.

DESPITE their excellent record, few considered the Beavers a potential winner, and opinions were not changed by the squad's "fluke" upset of San Francisco in the first round. But their next opponent was second-seeded Kentucky, and when the Beavers sent old Kentucky home with an 89-50 walloping, the local scribes were at a loss for superlatives. "The closest thing to a perfect game that has ever been seen at the Garden," one wrote. "Greatest game I ever saw," said another. "Defies description," added a third. Within a week "Allagraroo" became a national war cry, as the "Cinderella five" swept to victory with wins over Duquesne and top-seeded Bradley.

But the ball was not yet over. Finally acknowledged as a championship team, the Lavender quintet was awarded a spot in the NCAA tourney the following week, and in three games proceeded to do the impossible:

City College 56—Ohio State 55

City College 78—N. Carolina State 73

City College 71—Bradley (again!) 68

Pandemonium!

Classes were called off in honor of the Grand Slam heroes. Students were advised to "flip your lids," and they did. One group tried to carry the Times Tower to the campus, but even if they had succeeded few would have noticed. All eyes were on Nat Holman and his all-conquering five. All lips were chanting Allagraroo. All hearts were mingled in a common spirit.

But even before the accolades subsided the clock struck twelve for the Cinderella five. From the peak of the basketball world the only way to go was down, but none could foresee the suddenness or the depth of the fall that in less than a year plunged the College's gym into darkness.

ON February 18, 1951 the morning after a brilliant Lavender victory over Temple—the District Attorney an-

nounced that Roman, Roth, and W had admitted "fixing point spread games during the two previous . . . The College was stunned.

The students rallied around the remainder of the team, however, and largest crowd ever to watch a game saw Layne lead the Beavers 68-42 win over Lafayette.

The following week Layne admitted taking bribes.

This second blow was too much the remainder of the schedule was canceled. The gymnasium was dark and a numbed College showed little action when Dambrot, Mager and . . . were also implicated.

Thus within a single year, did . . . at the College experience its brightest and darkest periods. But time has its work. New headlines have made. Football was dropped, and it was soccer's gain. Other champions have been won, and lost. Cagers, ing only in college gyms, have even competed in another NCAA tourney. the sports program continues, on a mature, if less exuberant, level.

C O N G R A T U L A T I O N S



E C H N E W S

T O T H E C A M P U S

**In Memory of
Three **CAMPUS** Editors**

***Killed in Action
in World War II***

LT. MILT GASTWIRTH '43

LT. AL LERNER '44

SEAMAN SID ZINER '42

We remember—

Artie, Dick, Henry and Ira

L a v e n d e r i z e d
H o m o g e n i z e d
RAYMOND'S
ORIGINALS
(Pretzels Extrordinaire)
Salutes
THE CAMPUS
ON ITS
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**Congratulations on
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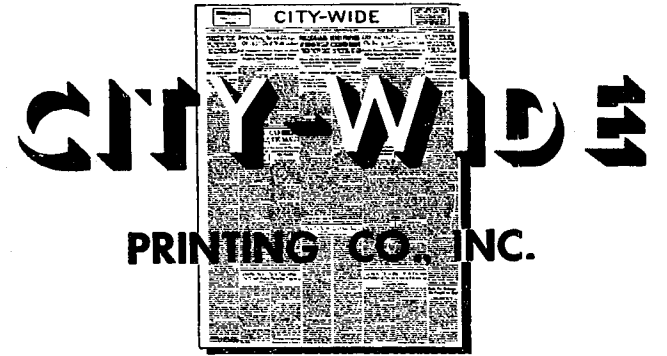
SAMPLE OF OUR EXTENSIVE SANDWICH MENU

Roast Beef	Sausage
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Veal and Peppers	Pastrami
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*Congratulations and
Best Wishes to*

**THE
CAMPUS**



Printers of "The Campus"

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LETTERS

(Continued from Page 2)

fiftieth year of publication with
se of personal appreciation of its
at the College. I trust *The Cam-*
will continue as a vital element in
college microcosm.

HAROLD H. ABELSON
Dean, School of Education

POTENT FORCE FOR PROGRESS'

Editor:

Campus was born on September
07, coincident with the opening of
college's new and spacious campus
Nicholas Heights. Its first editor
my colleague and predecessor, Dr.
Mayers, '10. Founded during the
ency of Dr. Finley, in an era of
cedented academic freedom, its
alistic efforts quickly met with the
val of the student body, and it
steadily over the ensuing years
n size and importance. Its columns
red faithfully the modern phase of
College's life and its long line of
s lived intimately with our Col-
hopes and aspirations as well as

with its problems and its successes.

Now *The Campus* celebrates a most
significant milestone—that which marks
the achievement of its golden age. More
important than mere age, however, is
the fact that it has been a potent force
for progress and growth at our College
during its first half century. May it con-
tinue uninterruptedly its important
work of keeping students well informed
and exercising positive leadership in
campus affairs!

EMANUEL SAXE, '23 B, '25
Dean, Baruch School of Business
and Public Administration

'THE HIGHEST IDEALS'

To the Editor:

Greetings to *The Campus* as it com-
pletes its fiftieth year of publication,
from one who has been with the Col-
lege as student and teacher throughout
this period. *The Campus* has survived
stormy seas on a number of occasions
in the past, and it would not be realistic
to expect only fair weather in the years
to come.

I hope that, regardless of weather,
the paper will live up to the highest

ideals of journalism—accuracy, respon-
sibility, and objectivity in the reporting
of news; honesty, dignity and sincerity
in the expression of opinion. May *The*
Campus truly represent The City Col-
lege, both in its traditions and in its
future greatness.

MORTON GOTTSCHALL '13
Dean, College of
Liberal Arts & Science.

'A RESPONSIBLE VOICE'

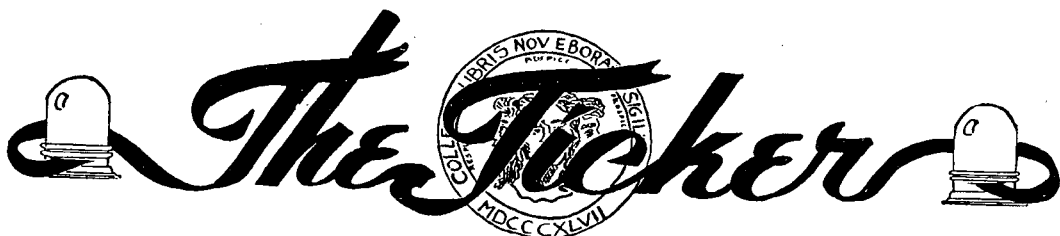
To the Editor:

My heartiest congratulations to *The*
Campus on reaching its Fiftieth Year.
When first I saw the publication it was
a lusty infant not quite seven years old.
I have since followed it through child-
hood illnesses, growing pains, even mild
evidences of juvenile delinquency. I
have also seen it grow to maturity and
become a responsible voice of student
opinion.

It is my hope that it will continue to
grow strong and sound taking its de-
served place among the distinguished
college publications of our country.

DANIEL F. BROPHY,
Dean of Students.

Congratulations to
THE CAMPUS
on its
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
from



"Twenty-five Years of Responsible Freedom"

'Campus' Days

(Continued from Page 24)

PACIFIST feelings continued to grow meanwhile and an Anti-War Committee issued calls for mass demonstrations, anti-war conferences and peace rallies. *The Campus* on Armistice Day, 1931

'Campus' Staff Quits Over Selection of Editor



LAST issue of *The Campus* under the Association on March 19, 1940.

called for the establishment of a Department of Peace. It also espoused an admittedly ambitious plan for an international university for world citizenship, a world board of education, political equality for all governments, a universal flag and an international language. In the fall of 1933 plans for a war poll of the student body were dropped at the request of Dean Morton Gotschall. "Campus Chooses to Stop War Poll / Rather than Brand College 'Red,'" the headline said. An editorial expressed the prevalent feeling: "If men refuse to fight, there can be no war."

There was very little doubt at this time that there was at the College a continuing group—albeit a small one (less than one per cent according to an Alumni Association report)—which felt that the only way to achieve its aims was through agitation and mass demonstration—regardless of what happened to the reputation of the College. Most of these were Communists. Even though they were small in number they were well-organized and worked diligently. They were behind many of the student demonstrations and rallies of this and later periods, although these rallies were also supported actively by a large number of students not sharing the sympathies of the Communists.

Communist students held important

posts in many organizations and *The Campus* was no exception. But, according to alumni who were on the paper during the Thirties, while there was much radical sentiment among the students, the paper was never under Communist control. As a former managing and news editor in the second half of the decade described it, most of *The Campus'* staff was apolitical.

In 1937 *The Campus* sold a record number of subscriptions—1808. The price was 25 cents for 32 issues.

FRICTION between the staff and the Association did not subside during these years. New plans for the election of the editor were frequently submitted and usually turned down. One of the fears of the Association was that aspirants to the editorship would "pack the staff" with friends if the final choice rested with that body.

The Association yielded somewhat in February, 1939. It allowed the staff, by a two-thirds vote, to submit the name of a candidate for editor. The Association would then vote to accept or reject the staff choice. If he was rejected the staff was permitted to rename him. The usual procedure was for the Association to name an acting editor until it and the staff could agree on the editor.

Major issues were coming into clearer focus as a result of recent international events. The old anti-war committee lost much ground to a group which recognized the Fascist threat and favored collective action. Both pacifistic-minded groups seemed to be fighting each other to the death on the campus. They held competitive meetings and rallies and a "strike for peace" was scheduled for the same time as an "anti-war strike." *The Campus*, itself on record in favor of collective security, attempted to bring these two extremes together in a joint rally which would be a demonstration for peace and show a united student group to the outside world. They failed, but were commended for the attempt by Felix Cohen, who had fought militarism thirteen years before.

BUT WHILE *The Campus* had solved most of its political and editorial problems, its financial problems were becoming more troublesome. An intensified campaign was started to pledge 1500 subscriptions for the fall semester. Appeals were directed to "over-the-shoulder-readers" whose number was estimated at three times the paid circulation. The Association had told the staff that if the goal was not reached the operations of the paper would be suspended. By the semester's end 985

pledges had been received, but a tension was granted.

Printing costs increased over the year and the subscription rate doubled to 32 issues for 50 cents. Staff issues were five cents. With a new set of two thousand subscriptions only of the old pledges were redeemed. The basketball team turned over the proceeds from its match with the Alumni *The Campus* and after another session was granted a maximum of subscriptions had been sold. The Association reluctantly agreed to allow paper to publish until the end of term. Louis Ogust, who had been president in 1934, said, "If the staff want a paper, let them support it."

THE NEXT term the conflict between the staff and the Association reached a climax. Sidney Mirkin, a former student who kept his eye on the rector, the College, too, was twice chosen the staff—the second time by a vote—and twice rejected by the Association—the second time by a 9-6 with a number of abstentions. The staff refused to nominate another managing editor. Victor I. Rosenbloom, business manager, had been appointed acting editor for the interim. In March



FORMER *Campus* staffmen edited *Beaver* after break with Association

Rosenbloom resigned, leaving the paper to operate without an editor. Rosenbloom declared he could not continue because it was actually Mirkin, whose name did not appear on the masthead, who was doing all the work of an editor.

On March 19, 1940, after the Association again reconsidered Mirkin and rejected him, the staff walked out in protest. Two days later a new staff

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A NEW paper was a weekly and
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 forced to borrow money from Stu-
 Council; the Association bailed it
 of several tough spots with a few
 Some subsequent editors, for
 mental and financial reasons, con-
 d renewed Association ties. Up to
 several made overtures to Mr.
 along these lines. Nothing ever
 of them. The Association, how-
 continued to lend *The Campus*
 for a while and on occasion do-
 to the Alumni Association in the
 of *The Campus*.

hit the country and the College
 most of the old battles were for-
 as students and Faculty united for
 war effort. Men left school for the
 field and *The Campus* lost many
 and staff members.

1942 *The Campus* combined with
News and a page was devoted
 engineering topics. Irwin Hundert in
 became the first editor of *The*
 who was also an engineering
 nt.

IL 1, 1944 came and went and so
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 three weeks for an issue which was

'Love, Honor and O...
 the Board March 25, 29, 31

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CAMPUS THE CAMPUS •

**THE CLASS
 OF 1949
 Congratulates
 THE CAMPUS
 On Its
 Fiftieth
 Anniversary**

considered obscene. A student-faculty
 advisory board was then set up to rule
 on material which may be "lewd, sal-
 acious, suggestive, or subversive of
 standards of decency." The issue itself
 depicted an attack of the College by
 Hunter WAVES. It followed upon a
 similar issue published in 1942 under a
 banner headline: CCNY ATTACKED.
 This one featured a "map of latest war
 movements" showing the lines of ad-
 vance the enemy had made. These hap-
 pened to outline the figure of a nude.
 On the map were arrows and symbols
 showing "pincher movements" and
 "flank attacks." Copies were later re-
 ported to have sold for five dollars.

Two girls—the first—were accepted
 on the staff in 1944.

When the war ended many veterans
 returned to the College and eventually
 founded their own newspaper—*Observation Post*. The first issue of the only
 sustaining competition of *The Campus*
 was published on February 27, 1947.
 From that time on, through 1953, *The*
Campus campaigned vigorously for a
 merger of the two student papers. Three
 times the issue was brought before the
 student body in the form of a referen-
 dum and each time merger was re-
 jected.

THE FIFTIES held two more sus-
 pensions for *The Campus* because of
 what it published on the First of April.
 The first came in 1951 after a story
 about "President Harry N. Sprite" and
 his secretary. In 1956 five editors were
 suspended for the remainder of the term
 and the paper was out seventeen days
 for a "pornographic" issue.

Francine Marcus became the first
 woman editor in September, 1954.

The first fifty years of *Campus* his-
 tory have been uneven. Sometimes the
 paper bitterly fought the Administra-
 tion, often it strongly defended it; edi-
 torial policy was at times staunchly
 conservative, sometimes violently radi-
 cal. The writing was dull at times, in-
 spired at others. Perhaps this fluctua-
 tion is inherent in most college news-
 papers, where there is such a frequent
 turnover of staff. One thing, though,
 is certain: *Campus* days were seldom
 tranquil, and never dull.

Photo Credits
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 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 29.
 Morton Berger—14.
 Conrad Waldinger—15.
 Al Sozio—21.
 Campus Association (Louis
 Ogust)—3, 4, 24, 34.

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**THE
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 on its
**FIFTIETH
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Best Wishes to
**THE
 CAMPUS**
 on its
**Golden
 Jubilee**
**The CLASS
 OF 1932**

A. S. M. E. - S. A. E. - A. S. T. E.

**Sophomores and Junior Mechanical Engineers
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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TOOL ENGINEERS**

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS INCLUDE:

- Yearly suscription (12 copies) to technical journals
- Student Membership lapel pins
- (5) Copies of Technical Papers
- Plant Trips
- Speakers from Industry
- Paper Writing Contest — cash awards
- Student Faculty Events — social and sports
- Technical Book Discounts
- WING - DING

GET ACQUAINTED — COME TO OUR NEXT MEETING

TOPIC: Engineering Films — production of gears and
Boeing 707 Jet Transport.

DATE: Thursday, October 3rd.

ROOM: Shepard 105.

TIME: 12:15 P.M. sharp.

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MEETING

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