

THE CAMPUS

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Wednesday, January 7, 1970

Review Committee Rehires Schulman



Prof. Jay Schulman, recently rehired by the Presidential review Committee at a rally last Spring.

Sustains Decision on 7; Birenbaum Seeks New Hearing

By Bill Apple

The Presidential Review Committee, in an unprecedented decision, voted last month to reverse itself and renew the contract of Prof. Jay Schulman, one of the controversial "Sociology 8," to teach here next year.

Rumors that Prof. Wayne Cotton, another of the teachers, had also been rehired could not be substantiated. Professor Cotton said Monday that he had received no official notice of the Committee's decision and refused further comment.

The Review Committee also decided to support a lower committee's decision to deny tenure to Professors Michael Silverstein and Arnold Birenbaum (Sociology).

All three teachers have asserted that their firings were prompted by blatant political reprisals for the pro-radical stands they took in last Spring's take-over of South Campus by black and Puerto Rican students. In all, eight sociology teachers' contracts were not renewed for the next academic year.

Professor Birenbaum said that he plans to institute "grievance procedures with the Legislative Conference," the bargaining agent for senior faculty members. He will base this legal action on "several gross procedural errors" that he alleges were made in the various committee's handling of his request for tenure. He cited, (Continued on Page 3)

Tech News Faces Senate Axe

By David Seifman

President James Landy will ask the Student Senate to "cut Tech News and appropriate money for Campus and Observation Post." He asserted that Tech News was no longer catering to the engineering student community and was therefore serving no function.

"We don't feel they're serving any segment of the student body," he explained yesterday. In the past two years Tech News has shifted from a heavy emphasis on news of interest to engineers to coverage of general news.

Tech News editor Mike Markowitz said Monday that he was "totally surprised" by the Senate move. "No one ever told me or anyone on the paper about it."

Markowitz angrily accused Senate Treasurer Barry Helprin of conspiring to kill the newspaper. "I think he's conducting some kind of vendetta against us," he declared. "Ever since we didn't support him in the last election he's been out to get us. All the evidence points in that direction but I don't have anything to back it up."

Helprin, in the past few months, has been formulating a plan to consolidate the three student newspapers. He has adamantly refused to discuss his plan, however. Yesterday he denied that there ever was such a plan.

Markowitz defended Tech News saying that "we cover more engineering news than any other paper. We can't be devoted exclusively to engineering. We cover news that doesn't ordinarily get into other papers."

The Tech News events follow a confusing month for the student newspapers.

OP Phone Cut
Last month Observation Post was notified that they could not print any more issues this semester because of financial re-

strictions. Following this notification telephone service was cut off in the OP office by Helprin. Helprin did not notify OP that he was taking the step.

An audit of OP's books by student ombudsman Leroy Richie had revealed that the newspaper was \$25 in debt. However, Dr. Harry Meisel, the financial advisor to the newspaper notified Student Senate that two outstanding bills totalling \$250 had yet to be paid by OP. Following this notification the Senate called OP's printer and notified them that would not be paid if they

printed any more issues of the newspaper.

OP editor Steve Simon said yesterday that "I'm not certain what's going on at this point." He indicated, however, that "We'll probably end up in the red by \$250. It is not really a significant amount. It does not jeopardize the future of the newspaper."

Largest Collection Since Korean War

Students Save Blood Bank

By Peter Kiviat

The College's student-operated blood council mounted its most successful drive in 19 years this semester forestalling a threat by the Red Cross to end the blood bank program here due to insufficient collections.

The publicity chairman of the council, Jo Muhlauer, said the turnout of 318 students was "like a miracle."

"Last year we collected only 90 pints and ran a fifty-pint deficit with the Red Cross," explained Muhlauer. "So they told us if we didn't collect at least 250 pints this fall the College blood bank program would be ended." The program provides free blood to all students and faculty in emergency situations, whether they donated or not.

Muhlauer said that even he was surprised at the number of students that turned out to "do something" about the existing crises. The 317-student turnout was the largest since the Korean War.

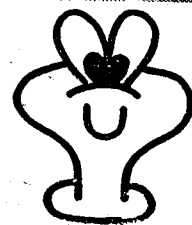
A wide spectrum of students was represented in the two-day collection in the Grand Ballroom as radicals and ROTC cadets

stood side by side in line waiting to donate blood. Most donors said it was the first time they had given blood and some admitted to being a little squamish at the prospects that lay ahead. "Hell," declared one student, "some guy's laying out in the street with an arm chopped off in an auto accident and I'm worried about a pin prick in the arm."

One Red Cross official noted the importance of belonging to a blood program, explaining: "It's important to belong to some type of blood insurance program since many hospitals will simply not give you blood until they are sure it will be replaced. If you're in an accident or need an operation, two people must volunteer to give blood for each pint that

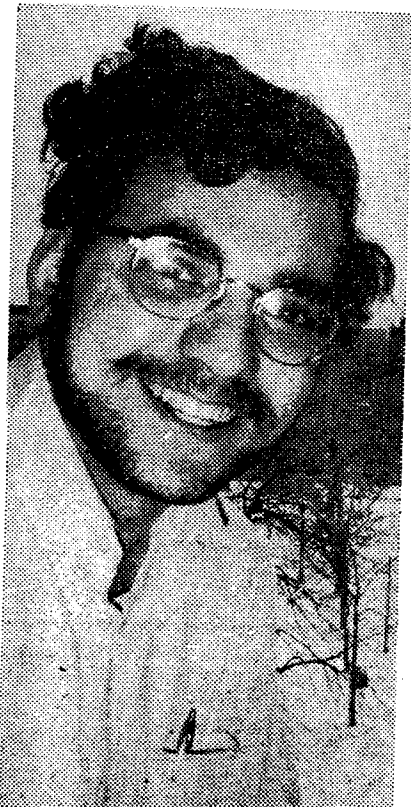
you require before a hospital will give blood to an uninsured program."

One of the students whose contribution was most valuable in



"arnold"

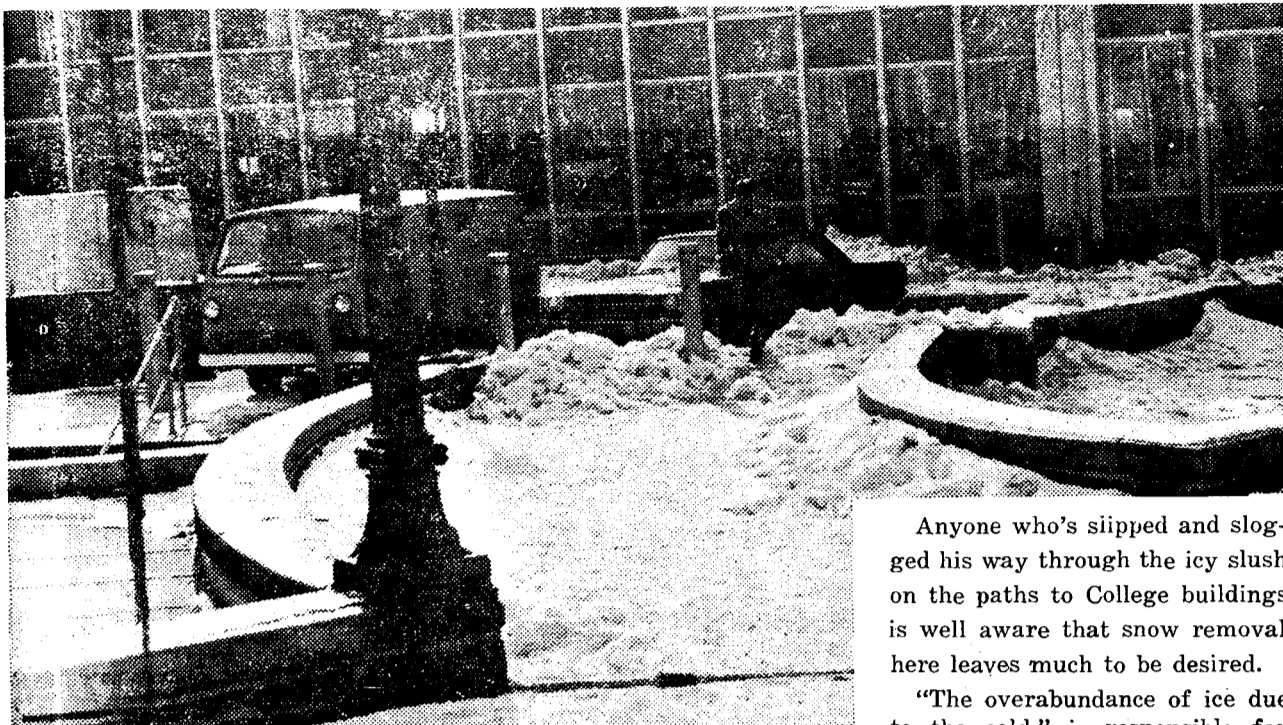
the blood council's drive was Dorothy Suzuki — she created the Pogo-like character "Arnold" seen in the advertisements with the enigmatic question, "Will Yuh — Huh?"



MICHAEL MARKOWITZ

See editorial on page 4.

Snow, What Else is New?



Hans Jung

Anyone who's slipped and slogged his way through the icy slush on the paths to College buildings is well aware that snow removal here leaves much to be desired.

"The overabundance of ice due to the cold," is responsible for the hazardous conditions according to K. G. Fleming (Buildings and Grounds). Removal has been hampered also by the holidays.

A force of twenty men began removing the snow on December 26, Fleming said. However, they did not work on the "24th, 25th, 28th or 31st of December and the 1st, 3rd and 4th of January."

At least one student, Sam Seifer, claims that he broke his arm due to the hazardous walks in and around the College. For those students who have slipped and tripped there is one small consolation. Fleming said the snow would be removed as quickly as possible, adding that the complete removal "depends on the weather."

—R. Swiatycki

Classes in Garage Set

The College is planning to acquire a vacant building in the vicinity of South Campus in order to accommodate the increased number of students expected if open admissions is implemented next fall.

Acting President Copeland said earlier this week that the College had the option of obtaining the building, but would not do so until funds for open admissions are guaranteed.

The building, a vacant warehouse, is located on Broadway and 135 Street, near Curry Garage, the renovated architecture building. The warehouse will need to be thoroughly renovated before it will be ready for occupation. Partitions will be erected,

in order to create twenty-two classrooms out of the vacant building.

While the additional classroom space may not alleviate entirely the problem of overcrowding, it will help to accommodate additional students, a College spokesman said.

The warehouse, the Acting President said, will be ready for occupation this September if leased.

—Sweyd

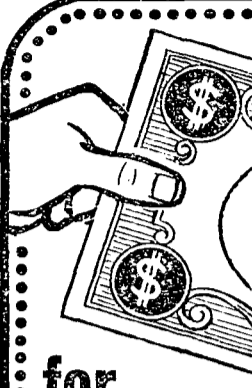
Fields Reading

Edward Fields, a rising American poet, will read selections from his work, Thursday, during the club break in the Lab Theater.

A winner of the Lamont Poetry Award and a Guggenheim Fellowship, Fields was invited to

read at the College by a group of students who were intensely interested in his work.

Two volumes of Field's poetry, "Variety Photo Plays" and "Stand Up Friend With Me," are currently available through Grove and Evergreen Press.



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Sociology Caper: Caucus and Effect

By Peter Kiviat

In a semester characterized by factionalized radicals, quiet black militants and general sluggishness only one group has been able to muster enough support to concern the administration — the sociology student caucus.

Caucus members and sympathizers, led by President Alex Miles, seized Wagner last month for two hours, to demonstrate their support for a controversial group of dismissed sociology teachers.

The idea for forming a caucus came, ironically, at a student-faculty tea last spring. Miles, a concerned sociology major, proposed that an academically oriented research group be founded.

"We started out our first meeting with thirty students, but within a few weeks we were down to ten," admitted Miles.

With only a few of its original members still active in the Fall, Miles received a big lift from the chairman of the Sociology Department, F. William Howton. "Howton came to me and asked if the caucus could evaluate eight teachers who were coming up for reappointment," said Miles. It was then that the growing ball of fire began to materialize.

Far-reaching Evaluations

Having only a week in which to prepare the evaluations, Miles and the caucus set out to reach as many sociology students as possible. Wording the questionnaire, mimeographing, and distributing was accomplished in a two-day period. Within a week the caucus was ready to collect and study its evaluation.

"We wanted to make this the most comprehensive survey ever done," explained Miles, who main-

tains that the precision and honesty of the survey was so expert that that the faculty was ashamed to release its own evaluations that had been prepared previously.

"In that two day period," Miles explained, "we went into each classroom and had the questionnaires filled out by all those in class." In addition, caucus members set up a booth in Wagner to accommodate those students who had not been reached previously.

With the evaluations in hand, Miles then went before the Social Sciences Personnel and Budget Committee to present the final document in the hope that it would be influential in swaying the decisions of the Committee. The Committee was scheduled to pass judgment on those teachers whose contracts were up for renewal and tenure. "What we received was a bureaucratic slap in the face," charged Miles.

Just One Drawback

He claimed that he received a letter from Dr. Joseph Barmack, the Committee chairman, inviting the caucus to present its evaluations. The single drawback, Miles claimed, was that the letter was



ALEX MILES

Photo Courtesy OP

received after the decisions were made.

At this point the series of events were set into motion that terminated with the takeover of Wagner.

A petition was circulated with 700 names calling for Acting President Copeland to intervene and meet with members of the caucus. Many of the teachers whose contracts had not been renewed or granted tenure received the highest ratings in the evaluations.

Wagner Seized

The caucus found, from that

point on, that all their attempts to present their evaluations were met with blank stares. Stymied in their efforts to influence the personnel committees and to meet with Acting President Copeland, the caucus members and sympathizers swarmed into Wagner and kept the building for two hours.

The future of the caucus is hazy. "As of now, the only further action the caucus will take will be to support the Student Senate," claimed Miles, who also admits that he is at the mercy of

the administration. "The caucus is trying to get involved in new directions," the sociology major said, as he explained the possibility of the caucus setting up a halfway house for girls just out of prison.

"When a girl gets out of prison, she needs help adjusting to society," concluded Miles, hoping openly that the enthusiasm that has been built up over the last few weeks will not dissipate as the caucus turns its energies to less colorful matters.

Review Committee Reversal:

Schulman Rehired

(Continued from Page 1)

for example, technical errors made in his department's reporting of its vote on him to a higher committee.

Private Records

The minutes of the controversial, two-day meeting which decided on Birenbaum's and Silverstein's cases, and the vote on the cases are not a matter of public record for the College community, Acting President Copeland, the committee's chairman, noted Monday.

Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer, however, a Committee member, would say that the Review Committee's decisions "weren't unanimous — but pretty damn close" to being so.

The Review Committee also in-

cludes the five deans of faculty, two of whom were reluctant to comment on last month's meeting.

Professor Silverstein, whose appeal for tenure was similarly denied, indicated as far as further legal action was concerned in his case, "At this moment, I don't think so. I've got classes to teach, a new job to look for . . . I just don't want to get involved. It seems fairly futile."

Fair Behavior

Prof. Betty Yorburg (Sociology), who presented Silverstein's case before the Review Committee, said that all present at the meeting "tried to behave fairly. This was the tenor of the questions; there was no baiting." She felt that there was nothing "unprincipled" in the decisions handed down. "I felt they were interested in getting at the facts."

She attributed the decision in Silverstein's case to the "matter of weight" the Committee places on the various criteria for granting a teacher tenure. Professor Yorburg noted that they evidently considered scholarly publications more important than teaching methods.

In preparing her defense of Silverstein, Professor Yorburg audited his courses, read "everything he had written to date" and spoke with him at length. Prof. Charles Winnick (Sociology) prepared a similar presentation for Birenbaum.

Prof. F. William Howton (Chairman, Sociology), whose department recommended the rehiring of all three teachers, said that the department probably could not do anything further for Birenbaum and Silverstein. "According to the by-laws and what I've found from talking to other chairmen, this [the Review Committee's decision] ends the appeals machinery unless any new facts come to light."

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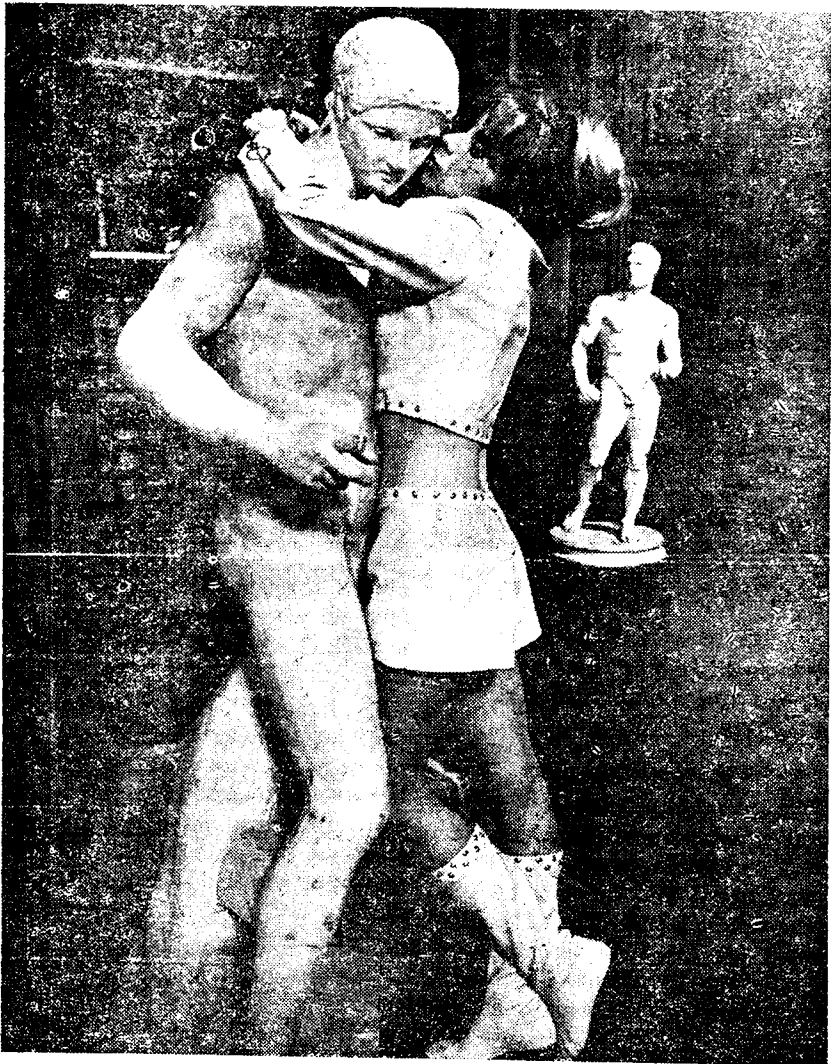
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Secret Service

Student Senate, it seems, will shortly consider a proposal to dissolve Tech News. And, as might be expected in matters concerning the hapless Senate, the editors of Tech News were the last to know of the imminent demise of their newspaper.

What is unusual in this instance is that the antics of the Senate cannot be dismissed as fanciful student politics and forgetfulness — a deliberate effort was made on the part of one executive to purposely muddle the issue in the hopes of dissolving the newspaper in the end of the semester rush.

That executive, Treasurer Barry Helprin, has been waging a ruthless unhindered campaign to merge the three student newspapers.

Only recently he took upon himself the task of shutting the telephone service of Observation Post (after it was forced to cease publication this term). He did not notify any member of the paper's staff.

Helprin, in the past several days, has consistently refused to discuss his plans and the motives behind his secretive actions.

Regardless of what actions the Senate considers regarding Tech News, one point is clear.

Barry Helprin must be checked in his rampage to consolidate the three student newspapers. Senate President James Landy should take immediate steps to assure that Helprin will not be able to continue in his merry way, shuffling thousands of dollars of student fee monies on whim.

Senate May Axe Tech News

(Continued from Page 1)
issue of the paper this semester. The newspaper, for the past three semesters, has been suffering from a critical shortage of staff.

The Senate is scheduled to meet tonight to consider the proposal to dissolve Tech News. However, treasurer Helprin may delay placing the motion before the full Senate, one editor spe-

culated, so that he could introduce it before an executive session where less opposition is expected.

In an unrelated development the Student Senate passed a motion last month in which it admonished the Administration for using "other than professional criteria" in tenure and re-appointment decisions.

The motion called for students to be placed on the committee that make the tenure and re-appointment decisions.

If no response is received from the administration, the resolution gave the Executive Committee the power to call a one day student strike on the second week of classes in the spring term.



Thirty

By Lana Richman

I was desperate. My thirty column was due and I didn't know how to say everything I wanted to.

How can you combine all the thoughts you have for one special group of people (you kids on the paper) that you've developed over four long years and write them in one evening (past tradition). I couldn't.

So I went to Ken's thirty party telling myself I'll have Christmas to think of how to write my column. But I didn't need Christmas after all because being a good man Charlie Brown helped me.

A card my friends gave me at the party said what I'd been trying to.

So if I may quote Charlie Brown:

"Au Revour Tom

Au Revvoire June

Arriberadey Mark

Aribberderchy Michele

Addyos Bob

Adiois Andy

Ouf Wiedrasien Dave

Auf Wiedersine Louis

Shalumm Ken

Shaluum everyone else who lives in 338 F.

SIGH

It's just so hard

to say Good-Bye!"

Letters to the Editor:

Student's Role in Tenure Decisions

In your editorial of December 17, 1969, "The Purge Must End," you refer to "... the archaic 'publish or perish' system [as] a ridiculous scheme, because some professors may be excellent instructors but poor scholars or vice-versa."

The negative meaning attaching to the phrase, "publish or perish," makes for sad commentary on "higher" education. Originally, the phrase sparked in its emphasis: one wrote out one's ideas and research procedures and findings in order to submit them to the critical scrutiny of one's peers. This was not only a form of self-discipline but perhaps the best way to remain alive intellectually. If one publishes, one is involved with his peers, one is alive. Without publishing, bad habits accrue, stagnation may set in, and ultimately, one perishes, since he is no longer under the scrutiny of colleagues.

Your call for a "powerful" "student voice and vote" on tenure and hiring procedures can then be seen in perspective and one wonders whether the cure is not more horrible than the disease. Would you, indeed, add to (or ultimately substitute for), the "voice and vote" of career students, sometimes called faculty, the "voice and vote" of student-students? In what other field would you propose that the technical competence of practitioners be judged by inters or, to go down one degree, by aspirants or, to go down several degrees,

by those who clearly are transients and do not even aspire to the guild? In medicine? In law? In piloting ships or aircraft? In plumbing or book-keeping?

For some professors, undoubtedly consecrated to the classroom, they much prefer a jury of sophomores and one can wonder why. The sophomores may not know it, but they are being deceived and cheated by a seeming devotion to "teaching." Another view holds that, "one who cannot study independently is not educated and he cannot learn this except from someone — and many someones — who is constantly experiencing the excitement of learning." Clearly, if a teacher would acquaint students with learning, he himself has to be a learner. If he is not teaching (modeling) learning, one might ask what, in fact, he is teaching?

It is, perhaps, for this reason that some prefer not to rely on so-called teaching evaluations. Because it is so rarely defined clearly, if at all, teaching is extremely difficult to evaluate, while the evidence for learning is much more definite, complete, and objective. But, of course, whether college teachers should be teaching aspiring students to be learners by exemplifying learning is a critical question. There may be "more relevant" objectives.

A. M. Rothstein

Associate Professor of Education, Department of Social and Psychological Foundations

A Stolen Kiss for Lana

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Montage by Michele Ingrassia

students get involved — the College crumbles

By NEIL OFFEN

Another decade. It is 1967. March 8, 1967. Lyndon Johnson is president. Richard Nixon is unemployed. Buell Gallagher is president. Joseph Copeland is employed in the Biology Department.

The light at the end of the tunnel is still being seen in Vietnam. Robert Kennedy is alive. Martin Luther King is alive. City College is falling apart.

It is two o'clock in the afternoon, and you're up on North Campus, a North Campus not yet dotted by anything prefabricated. It is 1967, only three years ago, and Shepard Hall is only 64 years old then.

Crash. Shepard Hall is falling down. Over ten pounds of fragmented stone come falling, heavily, to the ground in

turn to page ten

Gallagher's major preoccupation seemed to be in topping the Gettysburg Address

'storybook president' didn't live happily ever after

By Steve Dobkin

A million or so years ago, in the late nineteen fifties, Buell Gallagher was in season. The man who had stood up to McCarthy, the minister who wrote books about Negro rights and headed Talladega College, the orator for whose dulcet tones Lincoln would have given two of his score, in short "the liberal." Buell Gallagher was a storybook president.

In those days before the flood, Gallagher revelled in the role of the great man who's, heck, just one of the fellers. Hey, there's the president tossing snowballs, waiting on cafeteria tables for some charity, mugging of the ugly man contest, teaching fraternity pledges the words to "Lavender," whistling applause at basketball games. What a great guy!

Asked to write a "Welcome Freshmen" editorial several years ago, Dr. Gallagher responded like a professional. He walked into The Campus office, seated himself at a typewriter, loosened his tie, lighted a cigarette and proceeded to bang out his copy in record time.

—The Campus, 1958

Half the faculty thinks the president of City College should be a conservative, elderly, impeccably dignified, gray haired gentleman who wouldn't be caught dead in an "ugly man" contest or anything like that.

—an instructor, 1958

Then the '60s blew in and ruined everything. Commies, City University, State University, Site Six, draft referendums, Vietnam, undivided fealty, SEEK, shadow tuition, CIA, yellow journalism, "spittle in the face," campus democracy, strike, sit-in, fornicate-in, and blacks aren't Negroes anymore. What's happening here?

* * *

—Dr. Gallagher, would you permit a Communist instructor at City College?

—No, I think it's the same thing as getting someone who's suffering from manic depressive psychoses to teach psychology.

—House Plan Forum, 1963

Buell Gallagher was never able to persuade his adversaries of the difference between McCarthy's red-baiting, which he ardently opposed, and Gallagher's red-baiting, in which he often indulged and just as often regretted the morning after.

Certainly Gallagher was no witch-hunting zealot, but right from the start of the decade — when he offhandedly termed Observation Post's editorial board "Marxist-oriented" — the President seemed afflicted with a spouting month. For every flowery speech singing the wonders of campus democracy, preaching the need for racial justice, damning the war, out popped a gentle smear, a telling phrase.

In 1966, at the height of a major controversy over whether the College should continue to release class standings to draft boards, Gallagher suggested to a television interviewer that some of the students sitting in at the Administration Building were Communist sympathizers.

Soon after, he apologized. "If I had my wits about me, I should have replied at once what I now in sober wisdom assert — that political affiliation was irrelevant to the issues of the sit-in."

But a week later he was at it again, with a bit more polish, pleading that "the very few individuals who have identified themselves as members of the so-called 'old' or 'new' left" not be allowed to seize control of student leadership at the College.

Translation: Look, they admit themselves they're commies.

BGG Linked to CIA Front

President Buell G. Gallagher has served "since last summer" on an organization named last Sunday by The New York Times as a front for the distribution of CIA funds.

Dr. Gallagher revealed that he has been on the board of directors of the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs and has attended two meetings since his appointment.

—Observation Post, 1967

An ad-hoc committee of radicals was organized to investigate the matter. Proving that two can play at that game, that an activist never forgets, and that Gallagher was now the official punching bag of the left.

I do everything I can't get out of doing. What I can delegate, I delegate. What I can't delegate I do myself. I am the court of appeals for all things that cannot be settled down the line. I make a great many decisions, some of which I hope are right.

—Gallagher, 1958

And it came to pass that in the seventh decade of the

twentieth century a strange fever did arise in the land and the young no longer did respect their elders but did instead crave power and chaos did abound.

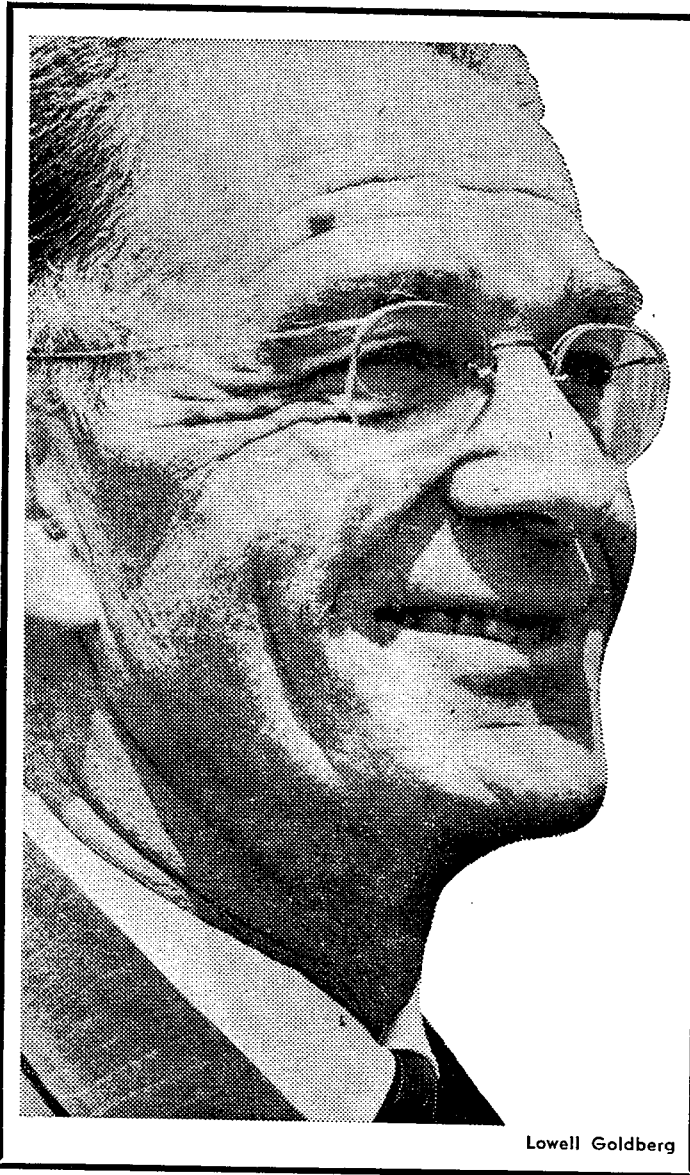
The great catch-phrase battles of the mid-sixties — draft referendum, Site Six, Dow Chemical and ROTC — were almost cartoon-like in their predictability. The aroused revolutionaries were pitted against the Great Liberal, with each side unshakably convinced of the morality of its position.

While the students hollered about the immorality of the war, the draft, concrete and napalm, Gallagher, The Liberal, regarded mob tyranny and the trampling of what he judged were individual rights a greater evil.

I feel I must honor the rights of all . . . including those wishing to have their class standings reported . . . I will not become a dictator in the name of college democracy.

—Gallagher, 1966

Just as the activists could always find a moral outrage, Gallagher could always find someone whose rights were endangered. The SEEK student whose right to be educated was jeopardized by the threat to the Site Six hut. The engineer, who though misguided, had a right to work



Lowell Goldberg

for Dow Chemical. The student who had a right to send his class standing to his draft board, who had a right to join ROTC.

If Gallagher had chosen to defend his position in a straight-forward way he might have retained some of the respect of the dissidents. Unfortunately, a combination of nineteenth century rhetoric and twentieth century buck passing made the Gallagher style resemble nothing so much as the old shell game. At a time when students were hypersensitive to bombast, Buell Gallagher's major preoccupation seemed to be in topping the Gettysburg Address:

The draft hangs like the sword of Damocles over the head of every male college student. And overshadowing all of this is the gigantic mushroom cloud which escaped like an evil genie from the experiment at Stagg Field just twenty five years ago yesterday.

—Gallagher, 1968

Whenever it appeared to Gallagher that the activists' demand were outscoring his defenses, it would suddenly turn out that the matter was out of his hands. The release of class standings is up to the faculties. No, make that the BHE. Prohibiting Dow Chemical recruiting would require a BHE by-law change. Changing the site of the hut would involve more red tape than a May Day parade. The fate of ROTC is in the hands of the individual faculties. Or is it the BHE?

"Gallagher is slowly breaking us all down," yelled a

Site Six protester. "Let's stop him from passing the buck anymore."

By the late sixties every discussion between the President and the students would evolve into a pageant of animosity, with a hoarse throated Gallagher ever re-explaining his positions through a chorus of derisive laughter and shouting from the activists.

An anomaly: Implicit in the fury Gallagher aroused among campus dissidents was the notion that he was somehow lying to them, that if he really wanted to, he could grant all their demands with one wave of his stovepipe hat. They always paid lip service to the "bureaucracy" but deep down they never really believe in it. Gallagher had the power and megalomaniac that he was, he'd do anything to hold onto it.

* * *

Had the activists bothered to discern the President's real standing among the University's power brokers, they might have ignored him altogether. Jealous of his stature and suspicious of his liberal reputation, the big boys of the bureaucracy seized every opportunity to isolate and demean Gallagher in the 1960's.

Put the blame on Buell, boys: When Gallagher, hitherto the basso profundo leader of "We Shall Overcome" at free tuition rallies, joined with Chancellor Bowker and his fellow presidents in the infamous "shadow tuition" plan for getting some badly needed cash from Albany, his stock with the BHE dropped off the big board.

BHE Chairman Gustave Rosenberg last night expressed "shock" over Dr. Gallagher's announcement. "I think that a matter such as this which involves a fundamental change in policy should first be discussed with the Board and any enunciation of any change in policy should come from the Board."

—The Campus, 1965

While his fellow conspirators knelt in the winds, Gallagher was the only figure to actively defend the proposal against the onslaughts of outraged politicians and alumni, who began to view the President as the soulless assassin of the most sacred cow. Over at the BHE, they were probably smiling.

Months later, when the smoke finally cleared from one of the fiercest battles for power since the Medici, Albert Bowker was running the University and Buell Gallagher, who had once expected to be named Chancellor, was on borrowed time.

Perhaps the President's growing equivocation in the face of student demands was a product of his own unwillingness to assess his plummeting influence in University councils. By 1967 Buell Gallagher was desperately avoiding a direct confrontation with Albert Bowker. And Bowker, savoring Gallagher's dilemma, was scheming to wrest the College's graduate programs away from his control.

The City University is considering consolidating most of the doctoral programs presently conducted at its senior colleges and resituating them in a University College' at the 42 Street Graduate Center.

—The Campus, 1967

Once the story broke, public opinion thwarted the Chancellor's scheme. But for months, Buell Gallagher had gone out of his way to squelch news of the plan, fearful that an open showdown would result in another victory for the Chancellor. The man with the bowtie was becoming a shade paranoid.

One Man Alone: More and more bruising at the ego, Gallagher shied away from his former gregariousness. Looking grimmer as each battle took its tolls, he became tight-lipped in response to queries from the student press. He would have "no comment" or every now and then an accusation of "yellow journalism." Had he become a Nixon-esque educator?

An apocryphal story: Entering a conference room full of unsympathetic Campus editors whom he had just denounced as yellow journalists, Gallagher tripped and almost fell to the floor. "Just like the old Carnival days," he joked, trying to break the ice. Nobody laughed. The old tripping shtick just wasn't working anymore.

* * *

Gone are the days: The wave of black militancy that hit the campuses late in the sixties must have especially hurt Buell Gallagher. Long a leader in the NAACP, the author of *Portrait of a Pilgrim: A search for the Christian Way in Race Relations* was now faced with a pervasive dialectic that considered white liberals the most dangerous kind of racists.

Still more than any other white educator, Buell Gallagher had been sensitive to the plight of the black man and had sincerely tried to help, whatever his limitations. While Grayson Kirk and Columbia were building its gymnasium, Gallagher warned of the danger of thoughtless expansion into Harlem. Though his community relations were sometimes strained (The Amsterdam News once accused him of fostering "almost a white island in

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By Andy Soltis

The uproar over the failure to rehire eight sociology teachers brought the College back into headlines of the city's newspapers a few weeks ago. And many a reader would glance over reports of building takeovers and protest marches and say, "They're at it again at City College."

The College — "the little Red schoolhouse" as it was dubbed in the Thirties — has been known in this century for two things: its academic luster and its left-wing activism.

Nevertheless, the Sixties saw a sharp change in quality, quantity, tactics, strategies and priorities from the protests at the College in the Fifties. These trends of the past ten years stand out:

- the radicalization of the campus as battleground,
- a corollary to the above — a new series of protest tactics,
- emergence of groups rarely met in campus activism — the faculty, black and Puerto Ricans, a new College Fight, and a "Clean Center."

The most obvious phenomenon of the Sixties was the re-emergence of a large dissenting body of students and faculty after the normalcy of the Eisenhower years. The national election of a young, aggressive president, the stirrings of racial protest in the South, and the wearing off of McCarthy era fears must all be considered as factors in the development of the student radicalism of the decade.

The hangover of Cold War memories is clearly seen in the early years of the decade at the College. When President Buell Gallagher accused the managing board of Observation Post of "Marxist leanings" in 1960 more than half (35 of 60) of the students polled by The Campus said they would be hesitant in joining student government activities, a newspaper or a political club on campus. Several said they were afraid of being labelled Communists.

Even the major issues of 1960-1 were leftovers of the Cold War era: student opposition to Civil Defense shelter drills and to the City University-wide ban on inviting known Communists to speak on campus.

The nation-wide CD drills, held regularly during the school year, were a target for sign-carrying, chanting students in 1960 who charged that regulations requiring everyone to take shelter near school buildings were "psychological preparations for World War III." In April, 1961, 175 students and four teachers gathered quietly on South Campus lawn while other students milled in corridors of college buildings. College officials, who had taken minor disciplinary action against the students, were glad when the drills were soon dropped.

The Speaker Ban became the major con-



Student protesting construction of hut crowd ditch as President Gallagher warns them to leave. The New York Times/Neal Boenzi

tempt to transplant the Free Speech Movement from Berkeley onto its 133 Street body died through lack of support in fall 1964 and spring 1965.

The ability of President Gallagher to defuse potentially disruptive protest was another theme of the decade. In one characteristic incident, Dr. Gallagher walked into his third floor office in the Administration Building, where several students were protesting some alleged iniquity on the part of the College and society. The president sat down with the demonstrators and said he agreed with points of their protest but couldn't effect the changes they demanded. Minutes later, the students left quietly.

Few people realize how significant the construction of the Administration Building in 1962 was in the course of campus protest. In the first years of the decade the sit-in tactics of civil rights workers at Southern lunch counters, were being

or Northern ghettos to fight racism.

The difference of the latter Sixties was that students realized their greatest strength lay not in the streets but on the campuses. And the path of least resistance led through the Administration Building's offices.

The midpoint of the decade passed with the emergence of Vietnam war protests and the first teach-ins on Southeast Asia. But the most explosive campus issues were oriented to local problems — the administration's threat to place temporary classrooms and offices "on every available space on campus" and the policy of releasing class ranking lists to Selective boards to determine which students should continue to enjoy 2-S deferments.

The two issues dovetailed through the fall weeks of 1966 and combined with an effort of faculty leaders to increase faculty and student involvement in college policy-making. The Huts, the Draft and Student-Faculty Power became the three points of the protest lance.

Despite a compromise to limit the pre-fab buildings to areas that left South Campus lawn and other areas free, and

draft revision also eliminated the rank and test requirements.

The lesson for student activists seemed clear: things could be accomplished on campus that would be hopeless anywhere else.

Throughout 1967 teach-ins, ditch-ins and fast-ins against the war, the draft, "chemical killers," and the administration's intent to put up temporary facilities according to the 1966 compromise were waged by students. The most dramatic confrontation came over the pre-fab buildings because the virulent but numerically limited opposition to classrooms was discovered only when the construction ditches began to occupy favorite campus resting spots.

Both sides hardened their positions as the administration reiterated its support of the previous agreement to place the buildings off the lawns. The inevitable confrontation came on November 2, when 49 students were arrested after being hauled by city police out of the ditches where they had sat to block construction. The huts went up, the arrest charges were replaced by disciplinary suspensions, and the issue was forgotten in a few months.

The evidence of 1968 once again pointed out that national issues were most effectively argued on the local level of a college campus. The elimination of ROTC and discontinuation of career interviewing by offending corporations became the center of radical energies, and although not entirely successful, the student demonstrators of the College's new New Left held the spotlight.

And the story of 1969 — summed up the word "race" — is well known and recorded elsewhere in these pages.

But this cursory glance at the Sixties still leaves out several significant changes not often noted in the campus press because they lack the drama of confrontation and arrests. The Sixties saw the slow rise of others groups beyond the traditional leftist category into the center of protest. The black and Puerto Rican groups are just one.

Probably the broadest and most effective protest efforts of this decade at the College were accomplished by a cross-breed of the student body including a great number of the usually passive mem-

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the decade's protests: from shelter drills to shutdown

frict of fall 1961, when the Administrative Council (composed of the University's college presidents) decided to revive a prohibition against Communist spokesmen on campus. The Council, supported by legal advisers, contended in language similar to the Smith Act, that party members would use campus forums to serve the illegal ends of the CP.

After a month of protests throughout the University (including a one-day boycott of classes at the College) the Administrative Council backed down — and a week later Ben Davis, a leading U.S. Communist, spoke to several hundred students at the College.

The period from 1962 to 1966 brought the college grounds into a role as an arena of disobedience but not necessarily disruption. The issue of protest was often related to other areas of the country more than the college — and were not always successful. For example, an at-

translated in other contexts. The glass-and-steel building that housed the college's officials became a natural and favorite target for takeover — and several years of sporadic occupation have repeated this truth.

But the tactical advantages of sit-ins were only part of large-scale strategic changes in student protests. In many conflicts, such as over the CD drills, the College's students protested national issues on a local basis — and this was repeated in campus based protests against the war, the draft and racism.

This was distinct from much of the protest during the Thirties on into the Sixties which were provincial — against abuses of administrative authority at the College — or directed outside the college grounds — such as sending busloads of students to the Pentagon to protest the war, or to Whitehall Street to demonstrate against the draft or into the South

a new curriculum and campus forecast for the 70s

By Michele Ingrassia

Much of the College's future was determined by the events of the Sixties; disruptions, building expansion, and curriculum changes will come to be in evidence in the coming ten years. While no one can foresee the outcome of the seventies, many people at the College are willing to venture some guesses.

Some of the most dramatic curriculum changes in the College's history, were achieved in the last ten years, and if the trend continues, the next ten will bring even more.

"I hope we will arrive at a point where individual students could write a curriculum that is more meaningful to them," says Dean Sherburne Barber (Liberal Arts and Sciences). "Ten years ago we had a 'lock-step' curriculum where everyone took the same things. It was the same pattern with few possibilities for individual interests and needs."

"A more desirable curriculum is one that meets the needs and interests of individuals," he explained. "The present one is a step in that direction. It's flexible, but we can do better. We're going from a completely 'lock-step' curriculum to a completely individual one, where each student writes a curriculum that is well-chosen, and meets his interests and needs."

Dean Doyle Bortner (Education), apparently has the same optimistic outlook for the School of Education: "In the past three years, the curriculum has changed substantially on the undergraduate level and to a fair degree on the graduate level."

"The emphasis is on field experience and I foresee the continuation of that trend in the ten years ahead."

Dean Bortner believes that significant changes in education studies will come about in two areas. One is the hopeful expansion of the school's experimental "Pilot" pro-

gram, in which 100 entering freshmen go directly into the School of Education and "work in schools and in the field and carry through with it to the senior year. There are more seminars than traditional courses."

The second program, which will start in "a small way" next semester, is the training of teachers in computer-assisted instruction. "The first terminal will be in Klapper and we hope to have all students involved in this type of instruction," he said. "It's one phase of a teacher's job which will become important."

Acting President Copeland said the coming curriculum changes would "reflect two facets of life."

In such career-oriented areas as chemistry and medicine, where there must be an "acquisition of technique, knowledge, and skill," he said, the trends "will be conservative with the exception that they must adapt to changes."

Dr. Copeland believes that trends in Liberal Arts will be more significant — a mixture of tradition and change in courses and subjects "to fit in with current problems. We've seen it in the past several years," citing such areas as psychology and sociology.

Under the Master Plan proposed in the Sixties, the physical structure of the College is due for massive changes. If all goes according to schedule, the College as we know it will no longer exist at the end of this decade. Dean Eugene Avallone (Campus Planning) said that "the College will seek to implement the Master Plan as presented in J. C. Warnecke's document which was recently approved by the BHE."

Under the plans, the 17-story Science and Physical Education building is expected to open in 1971, when ground-breaking will

take place for a nine-story mega-structure on the site now occupied by Lewisohn Stadium and Klapper and Brett Halls.

And before the decade is out, most of the South Campus, as well as the Administration building (opened in 1961), are scheduled to be demolished.

While long-range construction plans may prove satisfactory, there is a need for more building space if the City University's open admissions policy is to be implemented early in this decade.

"Increases in the student body incident to the implementation of open admissions will have to be handled via rented space," explained Dean Avallone. "The College has been in contact with the owner of suitable space which is large enough to handle the proposed first year Open Admissions student load. As we have experience during the first year, the College will take steps, via the BHE, to rent additional space required for the 1971, 1972 period, etc."

Ten years ago, former President Buell Gallagher expressed the belief that Jewish students would constitute the College's major ethnic group in the sixties, with a rise in the number of blacks and Puerto Ricans. If open admissions becomes a reality, Dr. Gallagher's premonitions may continue to be borne out in the seventies.

"Obviously, there are no statistics to guide us," noted Robert Taylor, Assistant to the President, "but my guess is that the College is about two-thirds Jewish today. Since the City University is at the apex of the school system, it gets most of the students. But the set-up has been changing with more Jews moving to the suburbs."

"Ten years hence," he continued, "I would be surprised if the Jewish group exceeds fifty per cent, and it may be as small as forty per cent."

Professor Taylor believes that more black and Puerto Rican students will enroll at the College in the next ten years because of two factors. "One is the changing character of the public schools in New York City. The second is that the open admissions set-up is designed to encourage more non-white students to come. These trends should have a marked effect on the ethnic set-up in the College in the next decade."

Acting President Copeland predicts that the College's ethnic makeup will eventually "reflect the composition of New York City. Each year the increase in minority groups will continue until it is approximately the same number as that in the City. There should be an increase in the per cent of blacks and Puerto Ricans and a decrease in certain others. Progress in that direction is progress towards the normal, expected composition."

The Sixties saw disruptions at the College ranging from the Civil Defense protests in 1961 to the shutdown in 1969. Like anything else, the trend could go either way in the seventies, but Acting President Copeland sees an end to the strife.

"I assume they will cease," he said. "There should be an increase in the recognition that there are better methods of discussion than the use of brute force. Disruptions went too far in the sixties." Dr. Copeland believes that a continuing cessation of disruptions will occur at other institutions of higher education as well as at the College.



When completed, the 17-story Science and Physical Education building will rise above 1907 gothic Arch. Bruce Haber

blacks in the sixties

By Tom Ackerman

Ten years gone, and what's left of Harlem that's still white and alright?

Hadn't we, almost at the beginning, said goodbye to the Polo Grounds — we, the cosmopolitan sojourners primed for all exotic locales so long as you could get to them on the IND? And when the lot under Sugar Hill had reverted to the other country, reconsecrated as home turf with a set of red-brick housing projects, we reoriented ourselves, got back on the subway and followed the ball teams to Flushing.

But in the last year of this apopleptic decade the final outpost succumbed, and this time a shift in locale was not enough. We were dealing with an icon. City College, purged of its creaking nostalgias, was transformed into a thirteen-day wonder, a University of Harlem. The bricks and mortar this time survived. But still the old realities crumbled.

Soon we will know what is to replace them. But what is gone we already know. For Harlem the college has ceased being the sanctuary on the hill.

It was absurd, of course, to conceive an inkling of what blackness and the College could have to do with each other without thinking first of Harlem. But we managed for a long time.

The first stirring of racial change had no sooner been heard on Alabama freedom rides and Mississippi summers, and the College's early disciples to the Movement rallied quickly and with impressive numbers to the action. In part they were fired by the moral rectitudes of a president whose first days of prominence had come in the white-sheeted Depression days at Talladega. (Last May, outside the barricaded gates of South Campus, one could hear Adam Powell recall with his campy reverse condescension

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The sixties adopt a new militant stance

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that "Buell Gallagher, the flaming liberal, invited me to lecture and we had to keep the shades down and get off when the nightriders came by." It was the classic example of how far we had come.)

1966, even after Watts and Rochester and Harlem, a former Student Government president, John Zorling for SNCC in Louisiana, would find himself a black bride challenging that state's miscegenation. In retrospect it was all very quaint. By middle challenges were still coming from far away.

While the numbers of black and Puerto Rican day students soared between the five and eight percent while the public school census showed over 40 percent non-white enrollments. The number of black faculty counted on the fingers of a small leper colony's hand in the city's ghettos City College was still the same somebody's neighbor's son took courses three blocks.

in the neo-Gothic armor opened in '65. A hundred students, recruited from the streets, equipped with remedial instruction, intensive counseling, and the promise of a piece of the action, began the pre-graduate program, precursor of SEEK, and introduced college for the first time to Harlem, the Barrio and Stuyvesant.

ception in the beginning was uneven. The acceptance of a special-entry admissions program was grudging for teachers, bewildered by others, and exciting to the young regular students it was largely ignored. It embraced themselves, isolated by circumstance, and conscious political choice were molding themselves into a united core. The Onyx Society, begun as a

social group, had developed into a multi-purpose militant organization by 1968. With its leadership driven by the prevailing winds of black power, its sails set to "the community" and the old acceptance of white formulation of the issues discarded, black became a color to see at City College.

The first sign, in fact, had come in the fall of 1967, amid the "Site Six Incident" when flower power and esthetics clashed with expediency and bureaucrats over construction of temporary facilities on the South Campus lawn. The dichotomy of life (the Alienated) versus death (the Alienator) had been constructed meticulously by the whites protesting the toppling of a tree. Then the blacks knocked it into rubble.

Edwin Fabre, the Onyx president, called the white radicals' obstruction harmful to the continued growth of SEEK which was scheduled to get more space. "We cannot accept blacks and Puerto Ricans doing all the sacrifices with nothing in return" he told a student convocation. "No one here is fighting the idea that when a college in a black area wants to expand it does so, so people can be pushed into even slummier areas. We are fighting for the education of more students."

The white reaction was uncomprehending: "The administration has shown tremendous political insight in hinging site six to SEEK's benefit," one activist complained. Yet the upshot was far less cynical. Black power here was seeking distinctly black ends.

The death of Martin Luther King the next April. A surging crowd of students marching down the hill in a spontaneous yet resolute anguish that night. "The college had come to Harlem and Harlem had overwhelmed it," a Campus re-

porter wrote then. A year later Harlem would come to the college with similar results.

But in the interim a successful march on Albany, to implore the state legislature to save SEEK. A march that would be repeated the next term in an entirely different framework.

By then — by the time the 60's had run out its string — we were glimpsing blood on the moon and astronauts as mere afterthought. A visit from Rap was followed by another from Stokely. The message the second time was to have a lingering effect. After a speech that offered revolutionary salvation only to those prepared for "armed struggle," the organizing began in earnest. With visions of Fanon dancing in their heads, the most militant of the militant plotted a plot: to wrest the ivory tower from the mother (f)ing country and turn it into a university of black erudition. There were other demands: an enrollment equal to the public schools in proportion of black faces, language and culture course requirements for prospective teachers and hiring powers for students in the SEEK program. But what made the difference was the commitment behind the demands — the faithful were ready to use their bodies.

Of course they failed in the end — didn't they? More blacks stayed outside the gates than within — many even disputed the leadership vigorously, though few whites knew about it until afterwards. And the demands: just how far did they get?

A lot farther than anyone had expected, probably including themselves. And how much of their reality is now ours? How much of both our realities is what they used to be? And how far into the new decade will it be before we are truly the University of Harlem?

students get involved as the College crumbles

continued from page five

front of Shepard Hall. The stone falls from a third floor ledge, a ledge that is crumbling, has been crumbling, a buildings and grounds person says, "for a couple of years now."

"We just looked over the building yesterday," says the superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, "and no one reported any irregularities." "The whole place seems to just be collapsing," says a student who knows better.

If the Sixties weren't the time when the whole college just seemed to be collapsing, it depended on your viewpoint. It was the time when the vast majority of college institutions, traditions and sometimes people came crashing down, often with a thud, sometimes not even with the blink of an eye.

It was the time when the old view — the view that had been held almost from the time the college came into the world in 1847 — of what the college was, who was it to be for, even where was it to be, fell to the ground. And on those pieces of fragmented ideas and experiences, new ideas, new plans, new hopes were built.

It all began slowly, just like the Sixties did. There had been a residue left over from the decade before, a residue of quiescence, of status quo, of taking it easy. The students of the Fifties, remember, were known as the Silent Generation.

But as the Sixties became more comfortable and the Fifties faded along with memories of ducks asses and hot rods and Elvis, things started to happen and the students started to happen with them.

What first grabbed the notice of the students — and what held it strongly for the first half of the decade and had at least a tenuous hold for almost the entire ten years — was the anti-tuition fight.

Free tuition at the municipal colleges (there wasn't a City University then) had always been mandated by state law. In 1961, under pressure of upstate Republicans (naturally), the mandate was removed.

This didn't mean that tuition would be

imposed. It didn't mean that it wouldn't, either.

Of course, this struck the student body, not silent anymore, right where it hurt, right in the wallet. They weren't going to take this sitting down.

The first steps were rallies. We'll show those upstate Republicans. They can't do this to us. We'll show that Governor Rockefeller. Things, you can see, haven't changed that much.

The largest rally was in February, 1962, when over 1,000 students and faculty members gathered on South Campus lawn in a show of strength. The president of Student Government had sent a letter to the president of the country, President Kennedy, asking for a statement from him in support of the free-tuition policy. He didn't get it. Neither did they get the mandate restored.

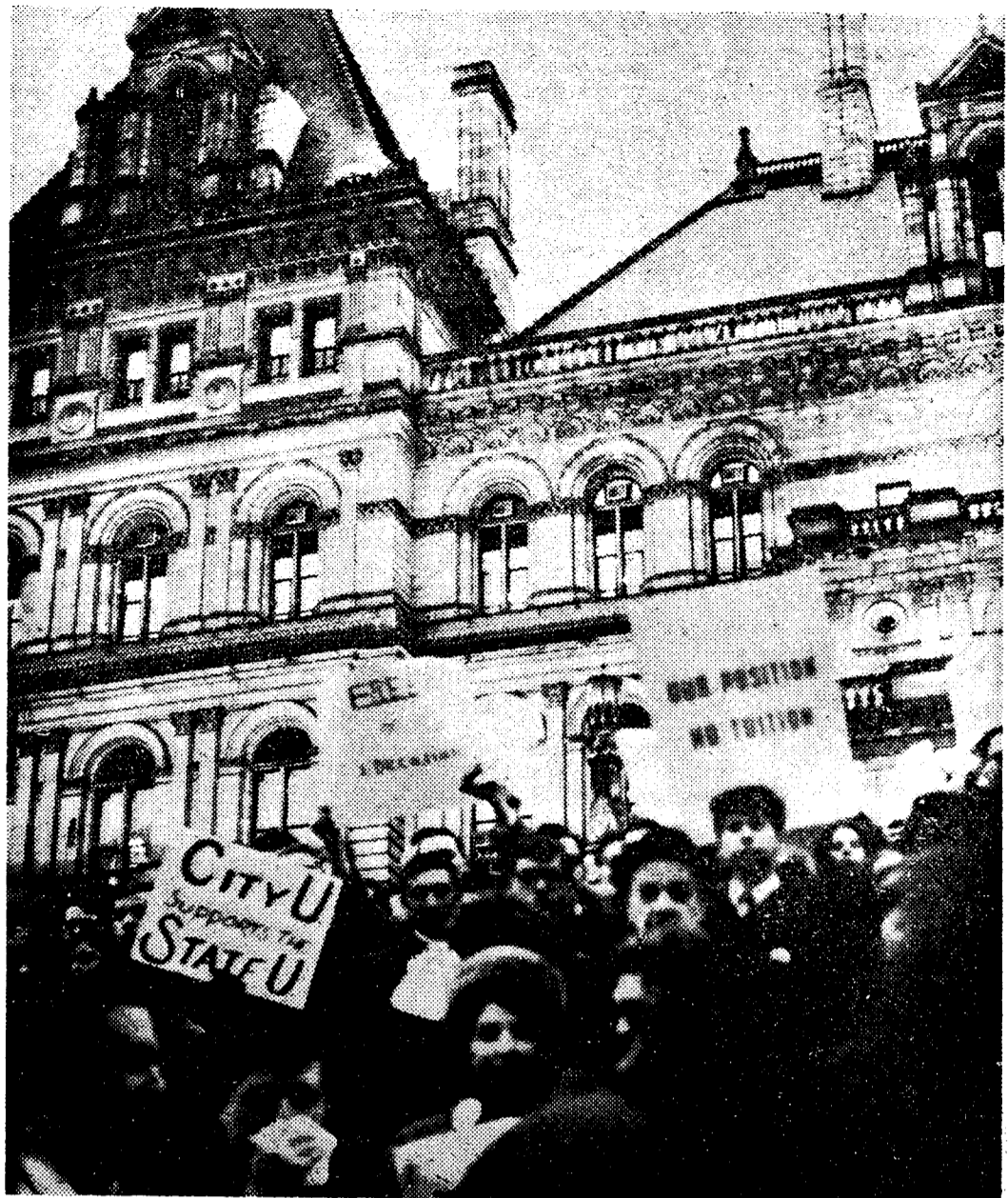
So other methods were tried. As the decade moved on, there were marches on Albany — hated Albany, Albany of the tight purse strings. There was button-wearing. "Our position No Tuition" was the school tie.

The button cost a dime, with a nickel profit going to Student Government. "Hopefully, we can stretch the profit to cover the cost of buses for the trip to Albany," Student Government secretary Adele Schreiberstein, class of 1965, said.

There were letter writing campaigns. SG President Alan Blume said in February of 1963, that "we're going to let the legislators know how the students feel." No good.

Students were becoming more involved, so in the spring of 1964, the anti-tuition campaign started to include more students. The new stage was door-to-door canvassing in the assembly districts of assemblymen not on our side. "I think they're beginning to get worried," said SG President Bob Rosenberg of the reluctant assemblymen. Of course, the legislature, still Republican, refused to institute the mandate.

But it wasn't the Republican legislators, upstate or down, who created the most grievous threat to the long history



"Our Position: No Tuition" reads sign as students march on Albany in 1963.

of free tuition. The threat came from much closer to home.

On Tuesday, November 9, 1965, the same day a massive power blackout hit the East Coast (the two events were considered not to be related), the Administrative Council of the City University recommended the imposition of a university-wide tuition fee of \$400 per year.

Inadequate facilities and burgeoning enrollments were given as the reason. And also, you see, this wouldn't really be a tuition charge. All of the \$400 would be subsidized by city and state aid. "A device," President Gallagher, a sup-

porter of the plan, called it. It would, explained the man who three weeks before had led a free tuition march up Convent Avenue, just help us get more money out of that cheapskate, the state.

The students, although still recovering from the blackout ("It's six in the morning, there's no place to go and I'm dead tired.") didn't take long to organize their opposition.

Student Council, which had met by candle light, unanimously condemned the proposal. A college-wide convocation was called for. A student strike was contemplated. Alumni groups mustered their forces. The Board of Higher Education, which would have final approval on the plan, was picketed, bombarded with letters, threatened. And it didn't like the plan, either.

And then, one week after the proposal was offered, the Administrative Council withdrew it.

There were 1,500 students and faculty in the Great Hall who saw President Gallagher tearing up, literally, the tuition proposal. "The proposal never had a chance for success," the president said.

Instead, he offered a plan under which the University would get more aid from the state and the state would provide the entire operating costs of the University, not just half.

And the story in The Campus that day, adjacent to the withdrawal story related that "Student leaders prepared today to launch a massive state-wide drive to win passage in the State Legislature of the new proposal. . . ."

It was the last big moment for the free-tuition issue in the limelight. It started to be eclipsed very soon after, when the Board of Higher Education, which supported the principle, demanded "undivided fealty" from its educators, the Administrative Council, which did not support free-tuition.

Three members of the Administrative Council, including the president of Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges, resigned. They were not going to take that kind of a demand from anyone. The whole thing went on for a few months, two of the three council members returned, the council gained supremacy over the Board, and the tuition issue quietly faded away.

It did come up once again, almost two years later, September of 1967, when the

Gallagher: the right man, the wrong time

continued from page six

black Harlem") he fought hard for the SEEK program, even submitted an undated resignation when Albany failed to fund it.

He often spoke proudly of Martin Luther King's commencement address to the class of '63 and on the night of the assassination, Gallagher received members of the Onyx Society and in a mood of stunned disbelief asked what he could do to help. Who was to say that his grief was any less valid than theirs?

Buell Gallagher's last days at City College are the stuff that great dreams are made of. The fallen idol striving mightily to recapture the best of his Lincoln-esque reputation, as the great conciliator. Refusing to call in the cops because he knew what cops meant to black students. Refusing to open the College in the face of the likes of Mario Procaccino. Agreeing to some demands not because he believed them right, but because he wanted desperately to show the black demonstrators that he appreciated the depth of their feelings.

The specter of Gallagher conducting a tour of the deserted buildings which the black students has occupied and happily pointing out how little damage had been done sadly evokes a man of good will in an era of bitterness.

Buell Gallagher efforts were, of course, doomed from the start. At the height of his negotiations with the demonstrators, Al Bowker and the BHE stepped in for the kill and overruled the President's decision to keep the College closed and continued bargaining.

"President Gallagher actually reached the point of being counter productive," Bowker told students last Friday. "Negotiating with Gallagher (the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community) was negotiating with themselves. He had already agreed with all of their demands. Gallagher could do no more now."

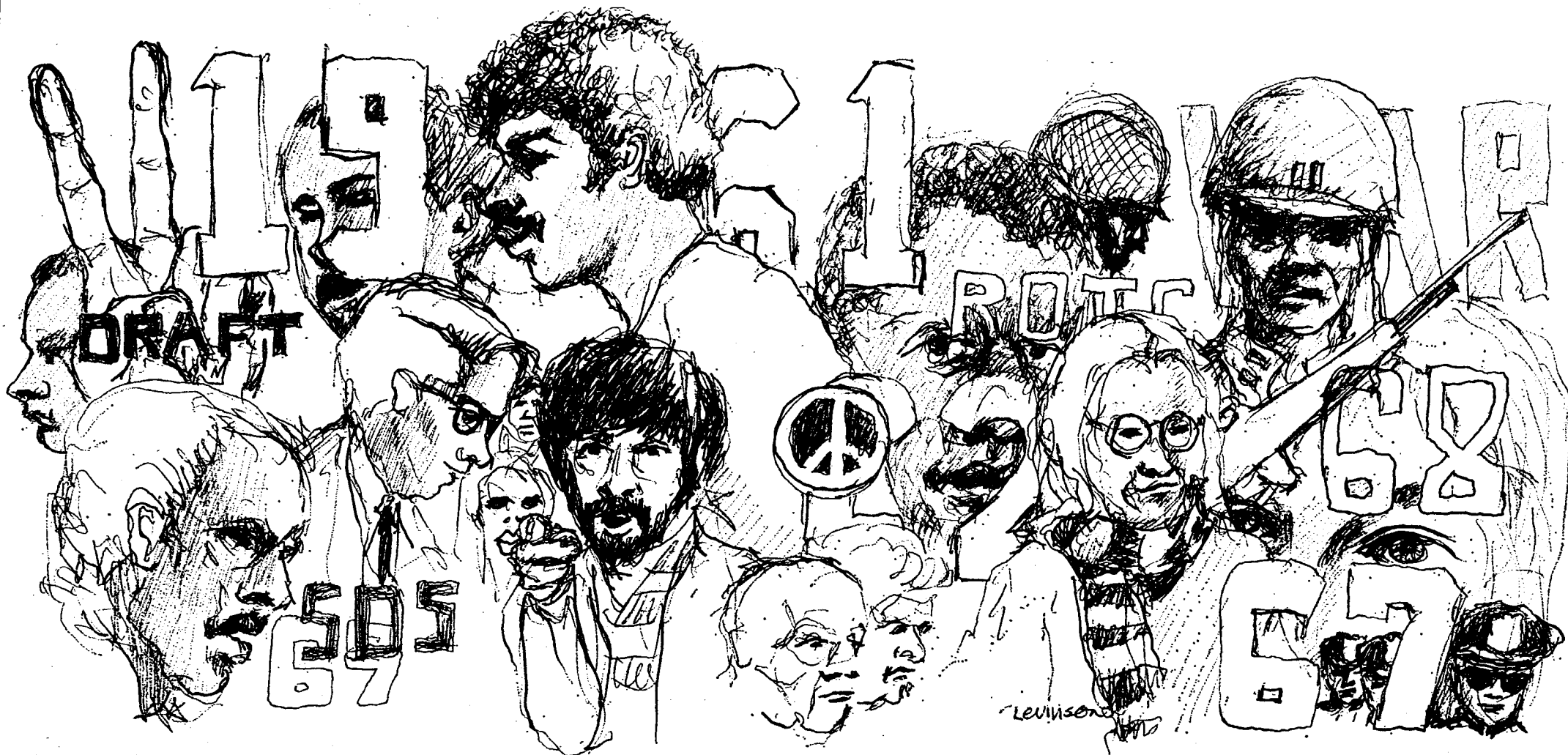
—Observation Post, 1969



President Gallagher looks on proudly at groundbreaking for Science-Phys Ed building.

Philip Seltzer

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—Illustration by Ralph Levinson

continued from preceding page

Constitutional Convention was supposed to pass a free-tuition clause. At the last moment, the Convention rejected the clause. Upstate Republican legislators.

Free tuition is still not guaranteed by any state law.

There were few things guaranteed at the College during the Sixties. But one thing, at least, was. That was that if anything is going to be built at the College, it's going to take longer, much longer than they say it'll take.

"There's a cynical rule of thumb I've heard in many places," Prof. Joseph Barmack (Psychology) said in September of 1967. "Given any estimated date of completion, you multiply by two or three."

The decade started auspiciously. Two new buildings, the first in many years, were completed in the first years of the Sixties. Steinman Hall and the Administration Building. Attractive, modern, apparently functional, a new era for City College. The face of the College was rapidly changing. The old college was coming down.

Well, not that rapidly. In 1962, the Master Plan, the first Master Plan (it wasn't known as a "feasibility plan" then) was formulated.

Now the face of the College would really change. No more Jasper Oval, no more Lewisohn Stadium, no more tenements behind Klapper Hall, a science and physical education complex, a college commons, all sorts of things. It was all supposed to be finished by the end of 1967.

The plan was made public in 1964. Already, it was in trouble.

The Administration Building had been completed in 1963. The Administration Building was air-conditioned. The buildings in the Master Plan weren't going to be. Hey, how about . . . ?

A six month delay. That was early in 1964. Then came a year's delay — late '64 to late '65 — because of a decision to eliminate a parking lot and replace it with a science library.

Then another year's delay — summer of '66 to summer of '67 — because of new fire department regulations for fire-safe construction. Then after that there came a fourth month delay when the State Dormitory took over negotiations with the architects. And then came the delay over . . .

In September of 1967, President Gallagher admitted, yes, there have been some problems. "The first version of the plan," he said, "was done in a rush manner."

There were some pretty good reasons

for doing it in a "rush manner." The College was falling apart. Physically it was not in the best of health.

One day in 1966, Prof. Leonard Kriegel (English), went on "a wildcat strike" over what he called "the barbaric conditions" in Mott Hall. "There has been," he said, in a very understated manner, "a general physical deterioration of the college."

The problem really, was simple. There were too many people, not enough area. "There are too many people here," Bob Robers, a freshman, said in 1967. "There's no privacy, there's no room to communicate with people of your own ilk anymore."

On September 25, 1966, the Board of Higher Education told the senior colleges of the University that they would be getting 5,000 more students, 1,000 each, the following Fall.

And so, while Gallagher was getting ready to tell everyone that "faculty and students should have a voice in the Master Plan," and while the vice-chancellor of the University was announcing that "the science and physical education building should be ready by 1969," and while "the

Not to solve the problem. Just make sure it didn't get worse.

This one got worse. A few days after the announcement, 30 students, not silent, not interested in letting other people make the decisions that they would have to live with, blocked the entrance to the Administration Building with an uprooted 25-foot tree. "Remember Mott Lawn" they shouted. "There will be no interruption," Gallagher shouted back. The war was on.

There were certain high points. There was the time, in 1966, when some students took the gravel that had been placed on the lawn north of Mott Hall and made molehills on the walk.

There was the symbolic hut built by the students in front of the Administration Building. There was Oct., 1967, when seven students were arrested for blocking construction, the first time there had been mass arrests at the College since 1949.

Then, the next month, there were the 49 students arrested for blocking construction on what had come to be known as "Site Six." Forty-six of them were to be suspended from the college for at least two weeks. Silent Generation?

The construction of the facilities, natur-

ally, was delayed, delayed almost as much as the buildings of the Master Plan, the buildings in whose stead they were supposed to serve.

President Gallagher understood, very well, the reason for the delays. "Students insisted on being in on the decision," he said, "and it's as simple as that."

Yes, it was. A student voice would no longer be only a slogan in student electioneering. Throughout the Sixties, students had been raising their voices, trying to be heard, getting involved in decisions on curriculum, grading, admissions, faculty, course evaluation, the draft, recruiting, building. The Great Hut Confrontation brought down the administrative ivory tower for good. It made sure that the student voice would be heard. All the time.

The voice was heard in the development of the Master Plan, the plan that was supposed to give the College "a new face for the Sixties" but instead will give the College a new face for the Seventies. Or that's what is hoped for now.

There was an ad hoc committee (there is always an ad hoc committee) formed for revision of the Master Plan in the fall of 1967. The committee came out with recommendations: "a camp and conference center," student dormitories, more out-of-town students, less required credits, more. . . .

In the early fall of 1968, eight months after the temporary facilities were to have been finished, two months before the temporary facilities were finished, five and a half years after the original Master Plan was formulated, came the new Master Plan.

Actually, it was the first Master Plan. The first Master Plan, said President Gallagher, wasn't really a Master Plan. "It was a feasibility study." This October, 1968, one, this was the real thing.

This one was also different. This one would get rid of all buildings on South Campus, replace them with student and faculty housing, a social science building, an athletic field. On all of the South Campus, only Cohen Library — completed in 1958 — would remain. It would be a student center.

All the buildings on the North Campus would have their insides torn out and become the buildings for the School of Liberal Arts. There would be a nine story building, called a "megastructure" that would occupy the space where Lewisohn Stadium, Klapper and Brett Halls stood. The "megastructure" would include a library, a theatre, auditoriums, classrooms, laboratories, meeting halls.

Convent Avenue would become a pedestrian mall. The Administration Building, a mere child, would be torn down. There would be tunnels and bridges and a remodeled subway station and it would be ready, said the planners, by 1975. That is, of course, what they said then.

The word now is that 1975 may be somewhat of an optimistic estimate. Money problems, you know. And if you don't know, the people who have run the College for the last ten years do.

Throughout the decade: where has all the money gone? Why isn't there enough? Albany, can we have some more?

Money was the story behind the tuition proposal of 1965. It was the story behind the delays and delays and delays of the different Master Plans. It was the story behind "the barbaric conditions" at the College. It was behind the "deterioration" of the College's faculty that the committee on faculty interests found in 1965.

It was behind the Great Fee Spiral. In 1960, it cost a day session student \$15 to register. In 1963, it cost him \$17. It was \$27 in 1965 and \$37 in 1966. It's \$57 now

"a student voice was no longer a slogan..."

entire Master Plan is presently undergoing re-consideration," according to the Dean of Campus Planning, President Gallagher is making another announcement.

The Master Planning is not keeping pace with enrollment. The College is running out of space, even space with barbaric conditions. "Once we use up our land," says Dean of Planning Eugene Avallone, "what are we going to do?"

This: use land you haven't thought of using before. On Sept. 26, 1966, the day after the Board has told the colleges about the extra students, President Gallagher tells his college that temporary facilities will be built "on every available spot on campus."

The president goes on: "They will be good-looking buildings," he says. They will be torn down within six years, he adds, once all the buildings of the Master Plan are completed.

"If the temporary facilities become permanent," says Dean Avallone, "I will see that they are burned down."

It was the archetypal College situation of the Sixties. First came the problem. Then came the planning for the problem.

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There was an ad hoc committee (there is always an ad hoc committee) formed

turn to next page

and student life was changing from straight to hip

continued from preceding page

and next September, it'll be \$67. What was that about no tuition?

"Costs have gone up fantastically," said the Dean of Administration, "making the increase imperative." That was said in 1963.

But not everything went up in the ten years. The curriculum, for instance, the curriculum that with very few changes had served the College for 38 years, came falling down.

It didn't come down easily, either. It was pushed and dragged, shouting all the way, and it was that student voice — student power, if you like those kind of expressions — that did the pushing and dragging.

In 1964, students attempted to participate in the discussions of the Faculty Committee on Curriculum and Teaching. They were before their time. They were thrown out.

But the times they were a changin'. By the end of the next year, students' voices were being heard at Faculty Council meetings, at student-faculty engineering committees, student-faculty education committees, and on the Committee on Curriculum and Teaching.

Early in March, 1965, the Curriculum & Teaching Committee presented its proposals to the Faculty Council, the final authority. On March 18, the Faculty Council passed the revisions.

It was major news. No more health education requirement, no Latin requirements, a major decrease in social science requirements for the B.S. degree, a cut in the Speech requirement, a two-year core science requirement.

It was the first major curriculum revision in 38 years. It lasted two years.

In the spring of 1968, came the first major curriculum revision in almost two years. It reduced the physical education requirement, it abolished the foreign language requirement, it reduced required courses by more than a third, it increased the freedom of choice, it increased the number of courses that could be taken on a pass-fail basis. It made the other curriculum revision, the first major one in 38 years, look very minor.

The pass-fail grading system, on a very limited basis had come into being in the fall of 1967. It came into being because of, naturally, student agitation. It came into being because students were no longer interested only in curriculum and the midterm they were going to take next week and the paper they had to complete because it was already overdue.

There was a war on, a war far away from the South Campus gate in a country where names were very hard to pronounce. People were getting killed in this far-away country. But it wasn't that far away, because some of the people getting

killed you knew, some of them you had gone to school with. The draft brought the whole thing closer.

Draft tests were being given — given in College buildings — in 1966, and add that to how you rank in your class and that decided whether they'll let you stay in school.

The students didn't want their class-rank to be released, at least some of the students didn't. The College said we have to — it's the law. Gallagher said, in September of 1966, we'll let the faculty do it.

The students said let's have a student referendum about it, and about using college facilities for the test. The College said fine. The students said let's make it a binding referendum. The College said no.

So the students demonstrated for a binding referendum and sit-in became a popular expression at the College.

But the referendum still wasn't binding, and even though there was overwhelming opposition to the release of class rank in the Nov. 17 vote, it didn't matter.

A month later, the Faculty Councils of Liberal Arts and Engineering voted to continue releasing class rank.

A strike? A sit-in? Picketing? The students had to do something. They picketed the Board of Higher Education, the people with the final word. And it worked. The next Spring, the Board gave the decision back to the Faculty Councils.

This time, the Faculty Councils wouldn't dare. They voted for the abolition of class rank. That happened May 12, 1967, one day after the Selective Service decided to discontinue the draft tests.

But that didn't blunt the efforts of College activists, a number that was growing larger. The war was still on, increasing in intensity, killing more every day, alienating more every day.

There were fasts for peace. There were teach-ins for peace. There was Student Council condemnation of the war. There were "Happenings for Peace." "The War Shytts," said the banner at the 1967 happening.

But all this was too abstract. This was fighting the war at long-range. Let's bring it back closer to home.

In December of 1966, 75 students demonstrated in the Placement Office protesting recruiters from the Army's Materiel Command. "Chemical killers," the protestors, most from a newly-born organization called Students for a Democratic Society, shouted.

It was the beginning of a new focus — bringing the war back home — and the beginning of a new tactic — disruption. And it was to radicalize what had been a movement based in liberalism.

In 1967, the Middle States Association, the College's accrediting body, said "re-

cent student demonstrations here foreshadow the possibility of another Berkeley, with its disruption of academic life, violence, and use of police power."

In the next four years there were disruptions when Dow Chemical Company tried to recruit. There were disruptions when the Reserve Officers Training Corps tried to parade. There were eggs thrown at pro-war people and there was blood thrown on the floor of a dean's office.

And along with the political activism, came a new style of life for the political activists, and later, for most everyone at the College.

These were not only students more aware of the political things going on in the world. The Sixties was the decade of hip. The life-style of the student at the college was change from straight to hip in the Sixties.

The clothes first. It started in mid-decade, when it all came over from England. No more long skirts, thin ties, small lapels. "I wear bell-bottoms because you can take them off without taking off your shoes," a girl explained in 1966.

Then it went to the hair. Long, let it grow, let it hang as long as it can go. "It's a groove," said a guy in 1967.

Then it went to drugs. There had al-

ways been drugs around the campus, everyone knew that. There were drugs on campus way before the last decade. But in the last decade came the drug explosion, an explosion felt all over, but particularly on college campuses.

It was an outgrowth of the new life-style, a style based in finding yourself, a style not hemmed in by inhibition.

At first, it started small, and the College wasn't aware of it, or wasn't going to say it was aware of it.

"If you blindfolded a student," said the chairman of Student Services in 1965, "and gave him a sugar tablet, you would probably see the same reaction that he gets from taking a pep pill."

And at first, in the mid-Sixties, when the explosion was starting, it was a limited explosion — amphetamines, acid, pot, a few other things.

In 1967, the federal government warned the college about the increased drug traffic. There have been other warnings since, from the city, from the Narcotics Bureau: the hard stuff is being pushed. In the cafeterias, a bust is always expected.

There was another new life-style at the college in the Sixties. It was the life-style of the black student and it was very different from the white student's life-style. It was intended to be.

In the beginning of the decade, the College was very proud of itself. It was taking very good care of its Negroes. And even more than that, it had some Negroes. How many other schools could say that?

In 1965 the pre-baccalaureate program was started. It was for "economically and educationally disadvantaged students" and it brought 113 non-whites into an almost completely white college. Then soon after,

came the College Discovery Program, 230 non-whites as "special matriculants."

There were other ways in those years that the College showed that it was aware of its neighborhood. There was the College Tutorial Development Program begun in 1964, and there was the Cultural Center, begun in 1965, for the children of Harlem.

But it wasn't enough. The Black Power movement was developing outside the College gates and the black power advocates were looking inside those gates. "The college programs are just token gestures," Bob Fullilove, a field secretary of SNCC, said in 1966.

In the summer of 1966, the State Legislature, upstate Republicans and all, included a \$1,400,000 last-minute provision for "high school graduates from impoverished areas." The students were to become part of a special program that would enrich their culturally deprived backgrounds and enable them to gain a degree. The program was called SEEK.

Within a year, SEEK almost doubled the number of black students at the College. And within a year after SEEK was born, in April, 1967, Onyx was born.

"Onyx is a place where black students know they are welcome," said student

left, right and clean center

continued from page seven

bers of the "Clean Center." In the beginning of the decade these students, working through student governments, made extended campaigning and buttonholing efforts in the city and Albany to obtain passage of a Legislature bill mandating the continuation of Free Tuition at the City University.

In 1964 and again in 1965, over three thousand students crowded the North Campus Quadrangle to hear speakers (Mayoral candidates Beame and Lindsay in 1965) pledge support to the College's most treasured possession and tradition. In 1968 (successfully) and in 1969 (unsuccessfully) a new group of students — many of whom considered Free Tuition old fashioned evidence of cultural lag — traveled to Albany to campaign for a restoration of funds for the SEEK program.

Along with this is encouraging evidence

of a significant advance in faculty activism. While attention was drawn to the Administration Building sit-in in November, 1966, the student confrontation overshadowed the election of the Committee of Seventeen which, working in the background, gave the College a new governing structure in 1969 with several increases in faculty decision-making power.

Finally, we find a right wing emerging at certain points in the decade and winning occasional publicity after excesses by the radical left. The North Campus reaction to the five-day "sanctuary" in the Finley grand ballroom for a G.I. deserter and to several anti-Dow and anti-ROTC protests indicates that anger is not a monopoly of the Left. We may see more of this in the Seventies.

But the Sixties, its novelties and its revivals, will be remembered as one of the most frenzied decades the College has seen. And one can only look with both hope and apprehension at the 1970's.



Students supporting the police raid on the 1968 Sanctuary for AWOL private William Brakefield march across Convent Avenue. Bruce Haber

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Sheila Davis. "It is a social organization," said student Paul Simms.

But like black organizations outside the College, Onyx, and almost all the black students in the SEEK program, became increasingly militant. One reason for the militancy was that each Fall Gov. Rockefeller threatened to cut the SEEK budget, sometimes down to nothing, other times only in half.

The blacks started to realize that their existence as college students depended on the whims of white men. With the black population steadily increasing at the College, mainly because of SEEK, the blacks decided to do something about those whims.

In the spring of 1969, they issued their demands: a separate freshman orientation program, a student voice in the operation of SEEK, open admissions, Spanish and Afro-American course requirements.

The demands were not met immediately. On the morning of April 22, 1969, over 200 Black and Puerto Rican students took over the South Campus, renamed it the University of Harlem, and kept it barricaded.

The College was shut down for two weeks. And when the furor was finally over, Buell Gallagher, after 17 years, was no longer its president.

The president would be Joseph Copeland, at least temporarily. There would be a department of Urban and Ethnic Studies. There would be totally different admissions criteria. There would be a totally different City College in the Seventies from what there has been in the Sixties.

There was, said the Middle States Association in 1967, "a vague uneasiness about the future at City College . . . and about the College's place in that future."

There still is.

King's Birthday Is Holiday

The Board of Higher Education last month designated January 15, the birthday of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, as an official holiday of the City University.

Effective January, 1970, all units of the University will be closed to honor the slain civil rights leader. Dr. King's birthday, which has been designated as Human Rights day by the BHE, falls during the week of in-class finals. According to registrar George Papoulas, it will be up to individual instructors to reschedule exams.

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UFCT Charges Contract Violation In Dismissal of CUNY Lecturers

By Tom Ackerman

The United Federation of College Teachers has charged that a "mass firing" of lecturers at senior colleges of the City University violated job security provisions of its new collective bargaining contract with the University.

Dr. Israel Kugler, the union's president, said it was now negotiating with the University on the formation of an impartial, binding arbitration panel to consider the grievances. A class action to outlaw all such dismissals will be sought, he added.

Dr. Kugler headed a picket line of over 100 teachers outside the Board of Higher Education headquarters December 22, protesting the cases of non-renewal of contracts or denial of tenure.

He said he had received reports of "well over 100" teachers dismissed in such ways. The pattern, he said, indicated "that peo-

ple are being fired for reasons which have absolutely no documentary evidence to the effect stipulated in the contract."

Among the cases being appealed, Dr. Kugler said, were those in the Sociology and Economics department here. In the Economics department, 12 lecturers teaching this semester have been notified they will not be reappointed for next September. The union leader said he was "given to understand that some of the dismissals were part of a factional fight between undergraduate and graduate divisions of the faculty" but had "certainly nothing to do with the reason given" in the contract for justified dismissal.

Ph.D.s Shafted

One of the lecturers, Herman Berliner, confirmed that all nine teachers in the department who were candidates in the university's doctoral program have not been reappointed. All except Berliner, who is a former Student Government vice-president for educational affairs, held part-time positions.

Dr Kugler acknowledged that the cases under protest were apparently an attempt by depart-

ments to offset provisions of the new contract that assure virtual tenure to lecturers with five or more years of accumulated full-time experience.

Teachers receiving a sixth annual appointment now automatically receive "certificates of continuous employment" insuring tenure. After years of lax evaluation procedures, Dr. Kugler charged, department chairmen and personnel and budget committees were now hurrying to get rid of those "they don't want to be stuck with."

He said that in the Psychology Department at the college, one lecturer who had last been evaluated 15 years ago was being fired after 25 years of teaching experience here. In the history department at an unidentified school, he said, a lecturer has been told by the chairman that he will be given instructor ranking, thereby depriving him of coverage under the UFCT contract.

Dr. Kugler also said that 41 lecturers had been dismissed in the School of Education here. All lecturers in the History Department at Lehman College and in the Physics and integrated sciences department of Brooklyn



Michael Silverstein, one of the dismissed 'Soc. 8.'

College's school of general studies have also been dismissed, he said.

Dean Doyle Bortner (Education) said yesterday that Dr. Kugler's charges "must be some error. I know of no such thing. We don't even have 41 lecturers."

The departments had been encouraged in this policy, Dr. Kugler asserted, by "unilateral interpretations of the contract" from the University's central administrative staff. Specifically, he said, a bulletin issued by Bernard Mintz, vice-chancellor for administration, specified that "a very cogent" reason justifying dismissal of a lecturer "could be the availability of a better qualified one."

"There is nothing in the contract that says anything at all like that," Dr. Kugler charged.

Mintz said the union president's objections resulted from "reading this contract with his hopes and aspirations rather than what the language says." The vice-chancellor speculated that Kugler was pursuing the case because he had misrepresented the contract to the UFCT membership prior to its ratification last October.

Mintz added, however, that the lecturers "should always be evaluated fully" prior to decisions on reappointment.

Seifman Elected Editor of 'Campus'

David Seifman, a 21-year-old English major was elected editor-in-chief of The Campus for the Spring, 1970, semester at a recent staff meeting. Seifman had served as managing editor for the past year.

Ken Sasmor, Louis J. Lumenick, and Tom Ackerman, three former editors-in-chief will become associate editors.

Mark Brandys, a popular news editor from the Bronx, was reelected to the post. Sports editor Alan Schnur was promoted to managing editor. He will be succeeded by Jay Myers, who returns to the post he held in Spring 1968.

Sara Horowitz, who served as advertising manager this term, will become business manager, replacing the graduating Lana Sussman. Miss Sussman served in that capacity for a remarkable five semesters.

Bruce Haber was reelected photography editor, despite himself, and a newcomer to the managing board, Warren Fishbein, was elected assistant news editor.

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Goody, Goody

Students for Goodell will hold an election meeting tomorrow at 12:30 in Wagner 107.

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NEW CINEMA FESTIVAL

JANUARY 14-17

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The NEW CINEMA FESTIVAL, a collection of internationally recognized films which has had sell-out performances at Lincoln Center, the Ravina Festival in Chicago and in university concert halls and theaters across the country, will be presented in Wollman Auditorium of Ferris Booth Hall at Columbia University from January 14-17 (Wednesday through Saturday).

Included in this concert series are short works by such masters as Jean-Luc Godard, Roman Polanski, Richard Lester and Francois Truffaut as well as many other talented directors whose names are less familiar in this country. The 24 films have won prizes in the major European festivals. Representing the significant trends of international cinema, many have as yet not been seen in the United States.

The New Cinema films range in length from 3 to 72 minutes and in genre from animations and cinema verite to first efforts and experiments. Three different programs will be presented: Program I—Wed., 10:00 PM and Sat., 7:30 PM. Program II—Thurs., 10:00 PM and Sat., 7:30 PM. Program III—Wed. and Thurs., at 7:30 PM and Fri. and Sat. at 10:00 PM. Tickets for NEW CINEMA, will be available beginning January 7, 12-3 PM, weekdays, and at the door, at the box office of Ferris Booth Hall at 115th St. and Broadway. Phone: (212) 280-2417. Admission is \$2 per program.

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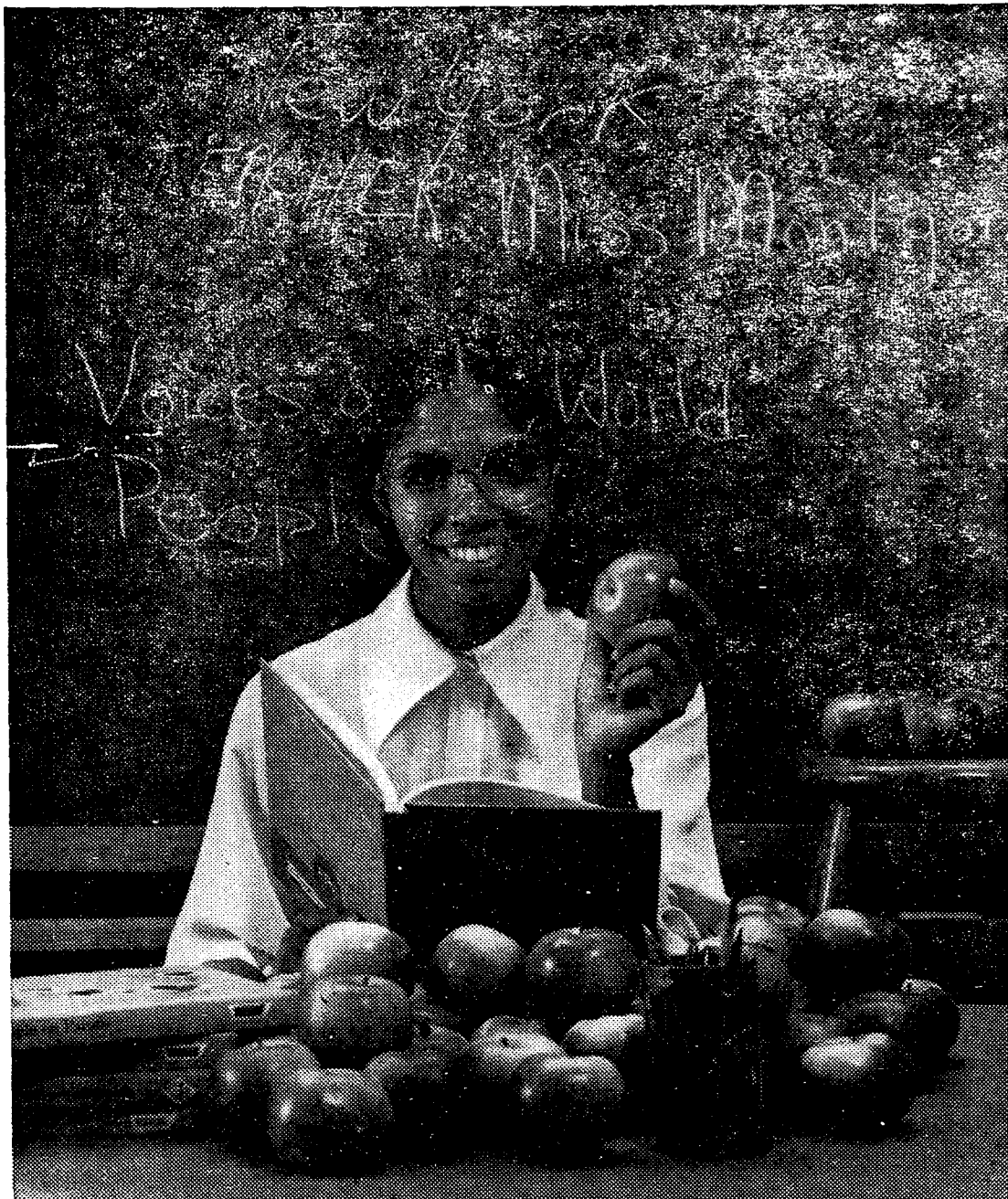
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Athletics in the Seventies

By Michela Ingrassia

With the basketball scandals buried in the depths of the fifties, the outlook for athletics at the College looks promising for the next decade, with only a few hitches.

"For at least half a decade —

until 1975 or until we get the facilities — there should be a decline in outdoor sports," bemoaned Prof. Saul Ostrow (Chairman, Physical Education). "The Master Plan calls for the demolition of Lewisohn Stadium and the last step calls for the building of a facility on South campus."

Professor Ostrow feels that "outdoor athletics, such as baseball, soccer, and lacrosse, will be hard put for practice facilities." When Lewisohn is demolished, team members will have to be bussed to other facilities for practice sessions and games.

Intercollegiate Athletics Director Robert Behrman, also worried about the outdoor teams, praised indoor facilities and optimistically noted that "we should have a fine next ten years. We have the man power, and there are thirty-two operating, inter-collegiate teams at the College. Our soccer, baseball, and fencing teams are among the best in the country. We should keep going."

With the improved facilities, Pro-

Rambling Rantings

(Continued from Page 16)

Campus seems about to end. Not enough people will be willing to put in the time to write for the paper in the future. The staff has dwindled to very few, with the amount of time they can put in not enough to put out the page. Unless help comes soon, there may be no more sports coverage.

* * *

I think the bunch of people who were responsible for the success of the blood bank this term deserve some recognition. Like many people here who perform a useful service to their fellow students, they are in the background and unheard of although they deserve far more praise than some of the glory seekers who get their names in print. They are Lisette Sonn and David Wisotsky, chairmen of the Blood Bank Council; Joel Muhlbauer and Maureen Raxon of the publicity committee; and Soraida Rivera, the council secretary. Also Dorothy Suzuki of Sigma Alpha, who originated "Arnold."

* * *

Pictures of the Viking exaling frozen air in frigid Minnesota, brings to mind the College's lacrosse team, which is presently doing this in the frozen air of Lewisohn Stadium. The stickmen are presently getting ready to open their spring (?) practice on January 19. Predictions are on the optimistic side, and this season it appears that they are more than just the traditional replies.

fessor Ostrow also sees an improvement in the competitive sports teams, such as feacing, wrestling, and basketball; but he sees no additional teams.

some athletic talent we might not get ordinarily," he noted. But there will be a continuation of the ruling requiring all athletes to "meet standards of the College and the NCAA" for eligibility.

"Open enrollment might bring

Lethargic Vacation For Most Teams

(Continued from Page 16)

and a third place in the high jump.

Butch Harris took a fourth in the 60-yard dash.



PEDRO L'OFFICIAL

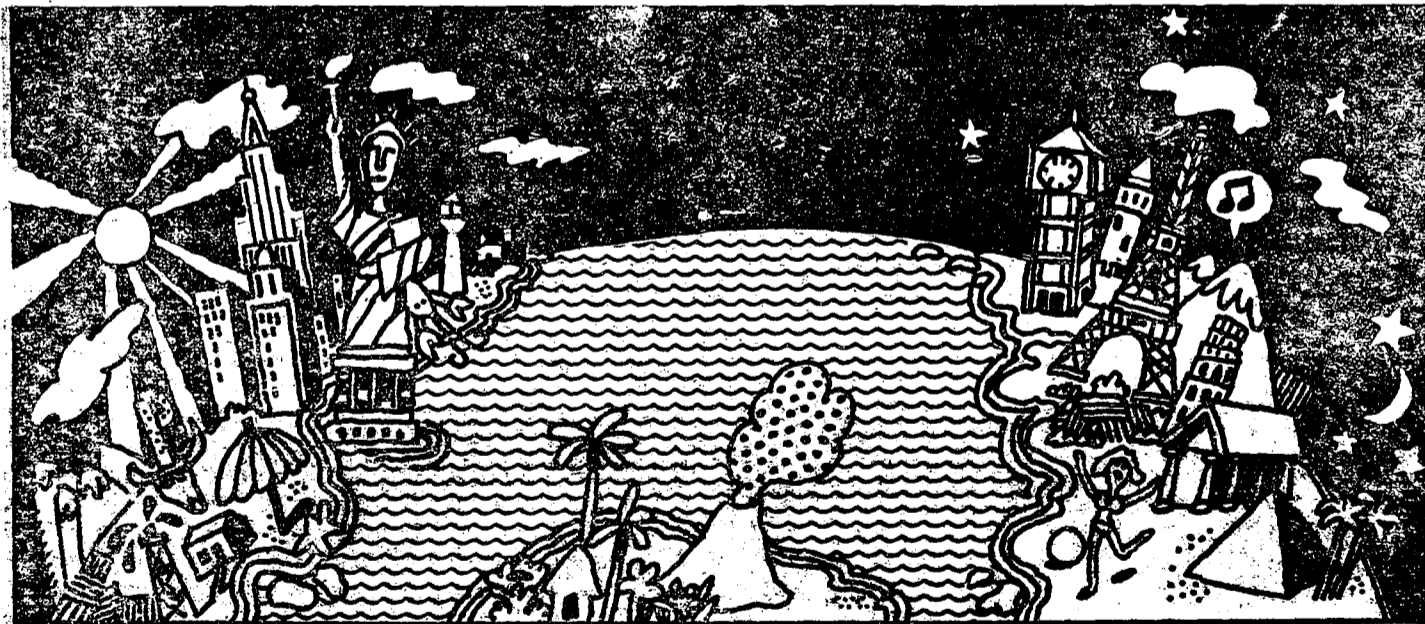
Wrestling

The wrestling team evened its won-lost record at 3-3, by defeating Adelphi, 40-10 on Saturday.

Summary of Beaver Victories

118-pounds	Pepe Rondon	forfeit
126-pounds	Mike Murray	pin
134	Doug Lee	pin
142	Charles Cabrera	pin
150	Paul Rohr	pin
177	Dale Shapiro	pin
190	Carlos Molina	pin
heavyweight	Mike Shone	forfeit

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Booster Mike DiBono Named As All-American by Coaches

For the second time in his three year varsity soccer career at the College, Mike DiBono has been named honorable mention All-America.

Previously, DiBono had been named to the New York State first team and first team All-Metropolitan conference.



Mike DiBono at his forte—ball handling.

Ray Klivecka, DiBono's coach, termed his star midfielder the most honored player in the College's soccer history. DiBono was named to the New York State team three times and All-Met three times, as well as his two All-American selections.

DiBono was best known for his ball-handling ability as he consistently dribbled around and through unwary opponents. This season, though, he often set up a score with a fine pass only to have the shot by his teammate hit the goalpost or go just wide of the goal.

A luncheon will be held on Tuesday, January 12, at the Commodore Hotel where all the soccer All-Americans will be honored.

Dull Vacation for Beaver Athletes

The sports scene at the College over the Christmas vacation was mostly vacant. Few teams competed in events, allowing athletes some rest. The teams that did compete proved as lethargic as the schedule, turning up a few wins and a few losses. Leading the victors were the Beaver rifle team and the wrestling team. The other teams competing went down to defeat.

Rifle

The College's rifle team defeated Brooklyn, 1982-1014, December 19 at the loser's range.

The 1082 recorded at the dinky Brooklyn range was the lowest Metropolitan League score this year, but still high enough to raise the nimrods league record to seven wins and no losses and 7-1 overall.

BEAVERS (1082)				
	Prone	Kneel	Stand Total	
Frank Progl	97	91	89	277
Joe Galler	98	93	80	271
Mandy Otero	97	88	83	268
Cliff Chaiet	94	90	82	266
Brooklyn (1014)				
Todd Berman	90	90	84	264
Jerry Rashal	99	84	69	252
B. Edenbaum	95	87	69	251
P. Goldberg	96	78	73	247

Fencing

Columbia handed the College's fencing team its first loss of the season, 20-7, December 18 at University gym. The defeat came after two victories against Ivy League teams.

Only Dean Fong maintained his record by sweeping his three foil bouts.

Coach Edward Lucia commented after the bout that Columbia could be of national championship calibre.

Indoor Track

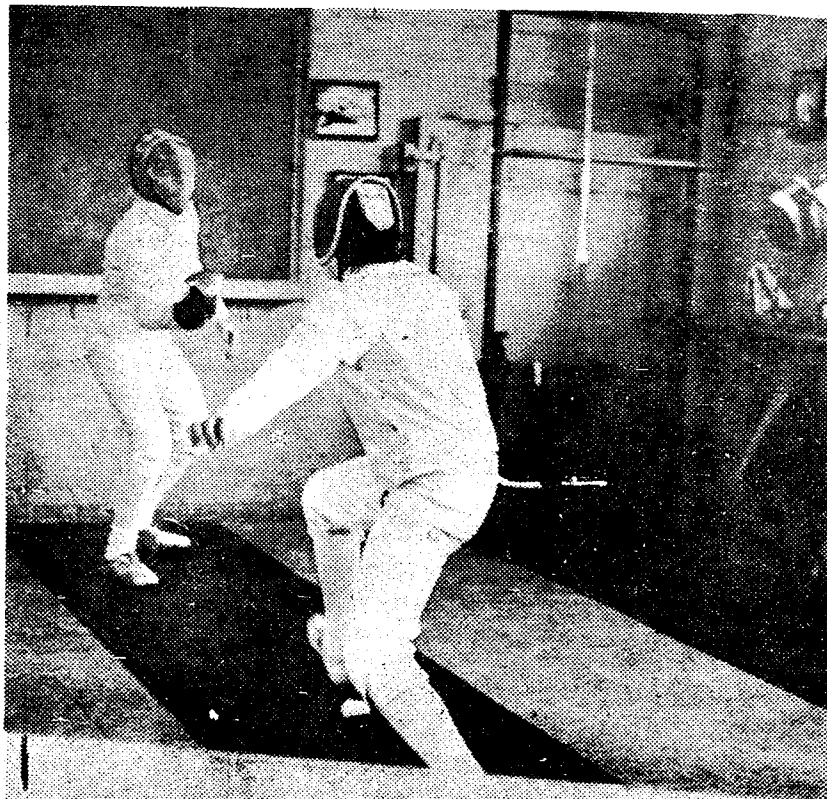
The College's track team finished last in a triangular meet against Queens and Adelphi, Saturday at Queens' gym. Adelphi took the meet with 53 points while Queens was second with 29. The Beavers trailed with 19.

A top performer for the Beavers was Greg Calderon, who finished second in the mile run in a time of 4:33.5.

Pedro L'Official held the lead in the 1,000 yard race for most of the distance but was just edged out at the wire by an Adelphi runner. His second place time was 2:21.3, a tenth of a second behind the winning time.

In the two mile run, Larry Neumann of Queens went far out in front from the opening gun to win the race handily in 10:01. Jack Levy of the Beavers was second in a time of 10:18, while

his teammate Jerry Egelfeld was third in 10:30. Ivan Black was the top scorer for the Beavers with a first place finish in the 60-yard high hurdles (Continued on Page 15)



Fencers practice in their tiny room in Lewyohn Stage

Football

Over 40 students greeted the inaugural meeting of the rejuvenated football club last month. All students who attended last month's gathering are urged to return. All new students are also welcome at the club's second meeting during club hours (12-2), in room 424 Finley on Thursday, January 8, 1970.

—Thompson

Alan's Alley Rambling Rantings By Alan Schnur

So ends another term for the sports staff. Once again journalistic responsibility triumphed over schoolwork and the page came out every week thanks to the efforts of a handful of people.

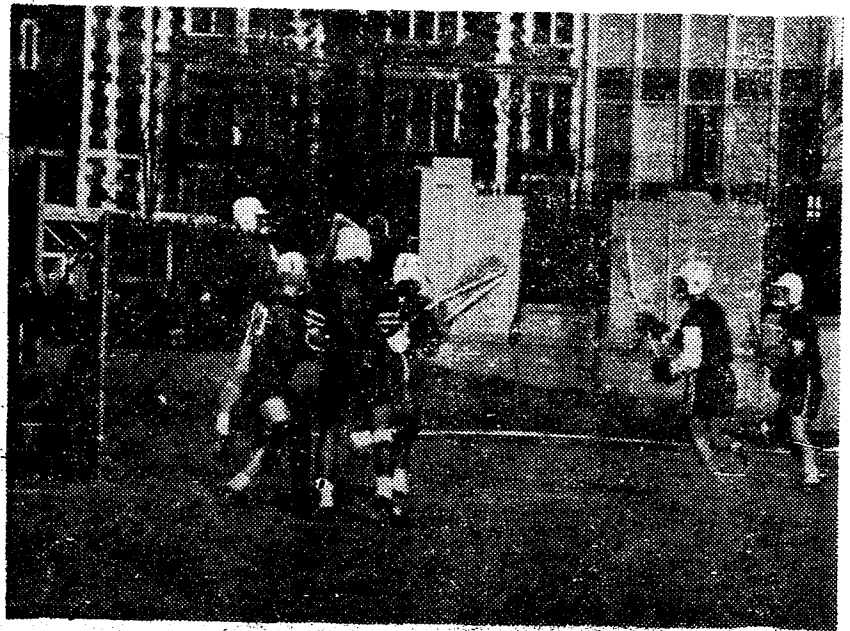
Actually columns like this, bearing no relevance to anything, are frowned upon by the news staff of The Campus. But because the sports department is autonomous, I can put anything I want into the paper, since no one else will see it until the paper comes out. The reason for this column is that for once schoolwork triumphed over journalistic responsibility (for most people anyway) and there is no one to write any articles as they worry over papers and finals. Only myself, with a paper due yesterday (I'm writing this instead of doing it) and two tests on Monday, has let insanity reign.

In return for lowering my grade in each subject for this paper, I feel I deserve some space to rap on my favorite subjects, no matter how relevant to anything.

Firstly — Sports is dying at City College. Nobody cares enough to do anything about. But then again with the change of interests brought about in the 60's, interests have drifted away from the games on the playing fields. Nobody comes out to watch any of their school representatives, except the girlfriends of team members and former team members. That I can shrug off and blame it on this being a subway school. Why should somebody come down to 135 Street in Harlem to watch generally losing efforts when they can go to Madison Square Garden and watch some of the best teams in the country. This reasoning breaks down though when even successful teams go unwatched.

This might explain the lack of attendance, but not the total lack of interest. For example in my term as sports editor I did not receive one letter from students. Not one comment showing some displeasure over something that had been run, or praise of what was run. Maybe the page created no emotions, or maybe nobody reads it.

The case of Observation Post dropping sports without one word of comment is most amazing to me. All my arguments that OP did not



Ice cold stickmen now dream of playing in weather like above.

deserve to be funded on the same level as The Campus were brought to nought by the comment that nobody cared about its lack of sports. And this must be true since there were no letter or cries of protest.

But, it seems to me that sports is an important part of life. The lift that the entire city of New York received after the Met victory is just a recent example. The effect on thinking that these "games" has created is tremendous. A black man winds up to throw a baseball. "It's Nolan Ryan pitching for the Mets," he announces. The issue of race never enters into the matter. Instinctively he names the fastest pitcher he knows. My brother runs back to catch a fly ball. "Willie Mays goes way back, way back, and he catches it over his shoulder," he announces to no one in particular. Again skin color doesn't enter his mind. He just thinks of the best outfielder he knows of. What happens on the playing field, so naturally is also carried over into everyday life.

I would like to thank photo editor Bruce Haber, and his able staff, Mark Bender, Stuart Brodsky, and Hans Jung, for the quality and amount of photographs made available this term. I think that this term's sports pages had the best picture coverage of athletics in the history of the school.

Another item I tried to run more of was columns. They were to provide reading matter other than just the ordinary listing of events. Yet, how should we, in 338 Finley, knew what you (the student) want. We're never told. Theoretically the paper is yours and should reflect what the reader wants, yet that doesn't happen. Some people get in power and print whatever they please. The students never react to tell them off, or possibly to praise them.

I would also like to thank the members of the sports staff. Although the paper comes out every week last term, the sports coverage on The (Continued on Page 15)

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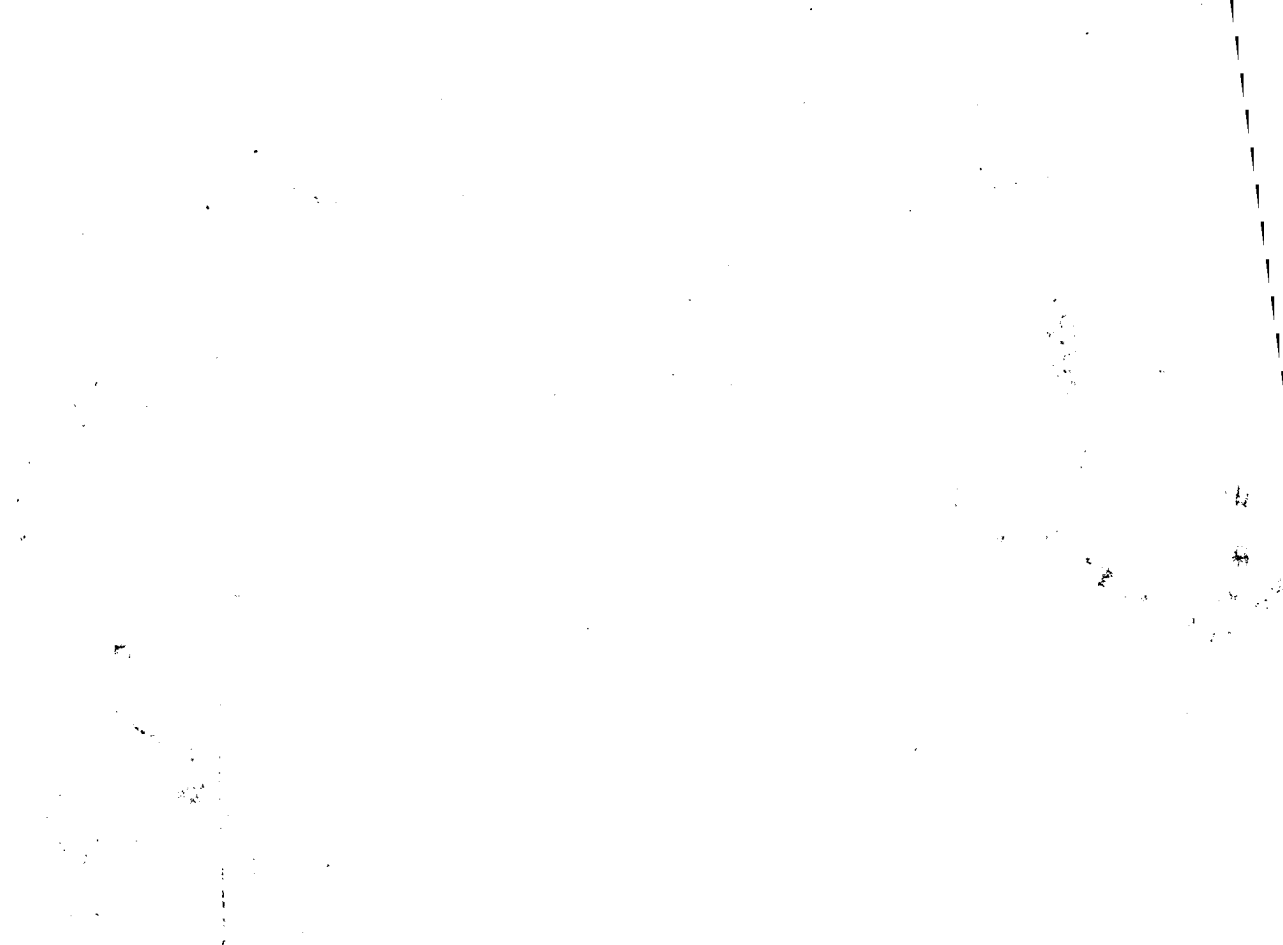
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