

# Civil Rights Survey Launches 'The Pierian'

See Page S-1

"Thirty-One Years of Responsible Freedom"

# The TICKER

The City College of New York  
Baruch School of Business and Public Administration

NSA  
Congress  
Viewed

Pages 4-5

Vol. XLIX—No. 1

Monday, September 23, 1963

389

By Subscription Only



Dr. John Everett  
Resigned ...



Dr. Albert H. Bowker  
... Appointed

## Admission Standards Increased by College

The composite score required for admission to the Baruch School was increased this Spring by two points. The Uptown Center's entrance standard was raised by six points.

These changes widened the entrance gap between the two branches to eleven composite points. While the Baruch School's composite score, which combines high school average and college board results, increased from 161 to 163, the Uptown Center's admission standards jumped from 163 to 174.

It is estimated that the two-point increase will affect between seventy-five and 100 additional applicants to the Baruch School who could have gained entrance to the School prior to the standards raise. Even though the increase eliminated a large number of hopeful entrants, this year's entering freshmen class will have approximately sixty students more than last year's class of 418.

According to Dean Saxe, the two-point increase is insignificant in terms of measuring a generally higher calibre of students admitted to the School. It is petty, he said, because the college boards are poor indicators of business aptitude.

The admission standards, reviewed annually by the College president and the Dean's Committee on Review, are based on the budget allotment and the spaces available for entering students. Although the purpose of City College is to provide a free higher education to all qualified candidates, its limited facilities and finances permit it to accept only a limited number of applicants.

## CUNY Replaces Chancellor; Bowker to Succeed Everett

Dr. Albert H. Bowker of Stanford University has been appointed chancellor of the City University by the Board of Higher Education. The July selection ended a thirteen-month search for a replacement for Dr. John R. Everett.

The forty-three year old Bowker was dean of the Graduate Division of Stanford since 1958, supervising over 4,200 graduate students. He will assume his new role on October 1.

## First Frosh Colloquium Held at Harmony Club

The largest group of entering freshmen ever gathered for an off-campus orientation met at the Harmony Country Club, at Monticello, N. Y. The Freshman Colloquium was held Sunday through Tuesday.

Thirty-three faculty members and forty-six student leaders helped orientate 421 new Baruchians, approximately ninety percent of the Class of lower '67.

The colloquium was held in order to instruct the neophyte collegians in various aspects of college life, such as the role and responsibility of the student, the correct way to develop note-taking and study habits, and the history and traditions of the College. A series of lectures by faculty and students, group discussions by freshmen, and actual classroom settings led by faculty members comprised the learning segment.

A new concept in group orientation, the idea of a colloquium was (Continued on Page 3)

The search for a replacement started when Dr. Everett announced that he would resign August 31, 1962, to become senior vice-president of Encyclopedia Britannica Films, Inc. The "Committee to Seek a Chancellor" unanimously recommended Dr. Bowker to the entire board.

Dr. Everett was appointed June 4, 1960, after a three-year search for the first chancellor of the Municipal College System to coordinate and oversee its expansion. When the Municipal System became the City University in April, 1961, his title became Chancellor of the University.

Dr. Bowker will receive \$40,000 a year, which is \$10,000 more than the salaries paid to his predecessor and the presidents of the four senior colleges. Observers indicated that the pay increase manifested the B.H.E.'s desire to strengthen the chancellor's authority as the supervising officer of the City University. The board originally fixed the salary at the same rate as the presidents' to avoid possible resentment. The increase was approved by Mayor Robert F. Wagner several months ago without public announcement.

## BHE Ruling:

## General Fee Raised as Costs Rise

As a result of a Board of Higher Education action last December, the General Fee at City College was raised by two dollars. The increased fee became effective during the Summer '63 term.

Dean Emanuel Saxe, citing figures supplied by college business manager Aaron Zweifach, said that the fee increase was "reasonable." Mr. Zweifach's letter to the Dean regarding the raise indicated that one-half of the two dollar increase would be used to aid the library, which previously received two dollars from the General Fee.

Dean Saxe added that the library supplies many services other than the lending and storage of books. These include book binding, reading lists, and an audio-visual division, he indicated.

The other dollar of the fee increase will be used to pay additional sums to the manufacturers and processors of diplomas, identification cards, and other goods and services used by the College.



Dean Emanuel Saxe  
A "reasonable" fee

The Dean noted that costs for these items have increased greatly during the last few years.

Fees are "a proper thing to expect," Dean Saxe added. He noted

that the increase in fees could in no way be equated with an imposition of tuition, and that increases in student fees have been few, and all for legitimate purposes.

The new schedule of student fees at the Baruch School consists of \$7.00 for the General Fee; \$2.00 for the Athletic Fee; \$5.00 for the Student Center Fee, and \$5.00 for the Student Activities Fee.

Dean Saxe indicated that all fees received by the College have been used wisely, and, he added, since students determine how the Student Activities Fee is used, the student body should not have complaints about these funds.

Tuition for students who live out of the city was also increased. Formerly, provisions of the Mitchell Bill set the tuition rate at \$150 per semester. Recently, however, a \$200 tuition charge per semester was imposed at colleges in the State University. The state then raised the tuition for the Mitchell Bill students to equal this.

## Review Set For Budget

The City Planning Commission will convene in October for the final hearing on the appropriation of money for a new site and plans for the Baruch School, announced President Buell G. Gallagher at his first press conference of the semester.

President Gallagher stated that sufficient funds have been called for in the capital budget and the College is now waiting for the approval of the Planning Commission and eventually the Board of Estimate for the final allocation. The recommendation for a new (Continued on Page 7)



## BHE Actions Announced

### CU Teachers Get Increase

Faculty members of the City University will receive raises of up to \$1,160 per year as a result of the salary increases given to public school teachers.

Gustave G. Rosenberg, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, explained that the "parity" between the salaries paid to City University instructors and high school teachers will be maintained by Mayor Wagner. In practice, the maintenance of this "parity" means that a salary increase for one group requires a salary increase to be given to the other.

**Highest Highest Salaries**  
According to the American Association of University Professors, only seven schools, including Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, have average and minimum salary scales exceeding that of the City University.

Pay increases under the parity agreement call for a rise in the maximum salary for a full professor of \$1,160, making his yearly salary \$20,045. This is the same as which high school principals are paid. Associate professors would receive the same salary as elementary school principals, \$14,640. The salaries for assistant professors would be as high as \$12,480.

**Parity Raises**  
Every \$1,000 increase in the salary of high school teachers, the Departmental chairman said, will require assistant professors will get \$1,450. Elementary school principals



Dr. Gustave Rosenberg  
Announces Plans

principals (and associate professors) will receive \$1,700, and high school principals (and full professors) will receive \$2,000.

The chairman of the Legislative Conference of the City University, composed of faculty members, estimated that 2,500 full-time members of the University staff would benefit.

### Help Wanted

All students are invited to join THE TICKER staff. No experience is necessary to launch your interesting and enjoyable newspaper career. Drop into 418 S.C. (right across the bridge). Students interested in working as a reporter, typist, photographer or member of the business staff should sign up now.

### Board States New Colleges

The Board of Trustees of the State University have given their approval to the Board of Higher Education's plan to establish new community colleges in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The trustees September 12 action caused Gustave Rosenberg, the chairman of the B.H.E., to instruct subcommittees to begin a search for presidents for the new institutions.

Dr. Rosenberg indicated that he favored a location between fourteenth and twentieth streets for the Manhattan Community College because of the concentration of commerce in the area. Dr. Rosenberg also predicted that both colleges would be in operation by February, with initial enrollments of 400 students each.

The chairman's suggestion of a community college with a downtown Manhattan site is in line with the recommendations submitted in the Gottrell Report, which also indicated the desirability of having the permanent building for the community college house the Baruch School. Further action on the location of the Baruch School is not expected until Spring '64.

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## Corridor Bookselling Prohibited By College

Bookselling in the corridors of City College is prohibited. The only authorized booksellers are the Alpha Phi Omega Boosters Used Book Exchange on the third floor lounge, S. C., and the College Bookstore, also in the Center.

This rule prevents books that are out-of-date, because of elimination from course requirements or the publishing of new editions, from being sold to unsuspecting students. Students and others who attempt to sell books illegally will be disciplined by the College. Applications are now available for textbook loans from the Textbook Fund sponsored by Sigma Alpha, the honorary service organization, for those who are unable to afford some or all of their books.

Applications are now available

PROCEED WITH CAUTION: "Sorry, freshman, that was twenty dollars, not fifteen."

## Colloquium...

(Continued from Page 1)  
developed by Dr. David Newton, associate dean of students, and his staff. Previously, a Freshman "camp" was run to serve the same purpose, but this generally attracted less than fifty percent of the entering class. A student-faculty committee formulated the actual plans for the functioning of the weekend.

The opening session was keynoted by Dean Emmanuel Saxe. He discussed the system of education at the College and stressed the importance of the student taking full advantage of what he is offered. The dean warned the students that their personality may open door for them, but only their character would keep them open.

Following the address, and every other one, a discussion was held among groups of freshmen to further develop the topic. These sessions were chaired by a faculty member aided by one or two student leaders.

Other lectures concerned "study methods," given by Professor Jorhner. Feinberg, and extracurricular activities, by Mark Sant '64 and Jeffrey Levitt '64. President and vice president of student Council, respectively. An innovation was initiated at the colloquium. Four basic courses

were given, and freshmen attended two actual classroom experiences. A third class was held which covered other basic courses and electives. Dean Saxe taught accounting, and Professors Maurice Benowitz, Andrew Lavender, and Dean Frank Saidel, instructed in economics, English, and mathematics, respectively. The other classes were led by members of the faculty, and they included speech, music, business administration, history, romance languages, chemistry, physics, and political science. Scheduled periods of recreation were held in which participants had the use of all hotel facilities. Activities included swimming, rowing, football, and volleyball.

## Handelsman Selects Fall '63 ACB Staff

Appointments to the Activities Coordination Board have been announced by Lawrence Handelsman, A.C.B. Chairman. Acting on his staff as functioning coordinator is Carol Habib. She is in charge of giving out dates and publicity rights to all organizations desiring to hold functions in school. All organizations must apply to A.C.B. for date, room, and publicity rights.

Robert Rothenberg is the A.C.B. treasurer this term. It is his task to make the books for A.C.B. as a whole is also Chairman of the Appropriations Committee which disburses money to all clubs within the first three weeks of school.

For the first time the special events division has two coordinators, Paul Gersten and Paul Zar. They will arrange the exhibits on by A.C.B. Two coordinators are needed this term because of increase in the events planned. In addition, arrangements will be made for the various clubs to run their activities for the benefit of their own members and the other students in the school.

The service coordinator will be a Booster in charge of the ditto service. For a nominal fee clubs have ditto masters run off by the service.

The appointments must remain official, however, until the Council of Presidents holds its first meeting this term. It will be the basic policy of A.C.B., said Handelsman, "to call club presidents together more often so that their feelings and opinions will be noted and used as guidelines for A.C.B. activities this term."

A.C.B. also publishes the Baruch Bulletin, whose purpose is to be the known club programs to the student body. The Carolan and, which edited the Bulletin last year, will again lend its service to A.C.B.

Michael J. Del Giudice '64 has been elected editor-in-chief of THE TICKER by the Ticker Association for the Fall '63 semester. Anita Pietra '66 and Irving Yoskowitz '66 were elected as co-business managers.

The managing board will include Steven Rappaport '64, managing editor; Steve Eagle '65 news editor; and Thomas Nicas '65, features editor.

Included in the associate board are Michael Elkin '64, and Stan Dinsky '66, copy editors; Joseph Rosenberg '66, sports editor; Dale Pleckaitis '66, associate editor; and Marc Ames '64, photography editor.

The Business Board is composed of Joel Feldman '66, assistant business manager; Victor L'Epplattener '66, advertising manager; and Steven Dely '65, associate business manager.

Robert Brooks '64 and Joseph Traum '64 are editors emeriti. Del Giudice, a lower senior majoring in political science, plans to attend law school. He served on THE TICKER as a reporter for one year, and subsequently as features editor and news editor. Del Giudice succeeds Joseph Traum '64, a senior majoring in accounting.

Irving Yoskowitz, an upper sophomore, is majoring in economics. Anita Pietra, a lower sophomore, is an accounting major.

Steven Rappaport, who will occupy the post of managing editor

### New Staff Named:

## Ticker Boards Selected

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A PACKED CLASS: Dean Saxe gives a practice lecture in accounting before an overflowing audience during the Colloquium.



DISCUSSING FANTASY: Dr. Dispenzieri leads a discussion group regarding tendency of freshmen to fantasize.

## Frosh Colloquium A Success? Ask Neophytes And Leaders

"This is great. I never guessed college classes would be so interesting." The above reaction was emitted by a freshman who had just attended his first college class. The class he had just attended was conducted by Professor Andrew Lavender (Eng.). The reaction however, was not unique to any of the classes attended as freshmen left all classes highly impressed.

The success or failure of the Freshman Colloquium can only be accurately measured four years from now when the Class of '67 is graduated, but the great majority of upper classmen thought it was quite successful.

**College Classes**  
The major complaint raised by freshmen was probably the result of a misunderstanding. "Why do we have to go to classes and have

group sessions. I thought this was supposed to be a fun weekend."

Most freshmen, however, were pleasantly surprised like the co-ed who said, "After this weekend, I feel as if I have attended City College for some time now."

Upper classmen who attended the colloquium considered the trip in general a huge success and felt that the freshmen would benefit from it. The only complaint registered was that the simulated class schedule hours could have been planned granting greater leeway to the students for activities.

**Complaint about Schedule**  
A typical reaction was presented by a student leader who said "they should have held some of the classes on Saturdays or Sundays so that there would have been more free hours on Monday."

"The most beneficial parts of the program," declared one freshman, "were those hours left open to group discussion during which

many of my questions about the School were cleared up. Also, the bull sessions after curfew answered many questions I didn't get a chance to ask during regular discussion."

**Group Discussions**  
"I think we should have had more group discussion; that's where the trip had its real value," another freshman emphasized.

An upper classman claimed that the group sessions were entirely too short and didn't offer the group time enough to become lively.

"The atmosphere of friendship was most stimulating," said a student. "I made many friends up here and I can't wait to see them when I get back to school. I know that I wouldn't feel lost in a new school

Another freshman commented, "Professors are really human after all. I think I'll see teachers in a program," declared one freshman, "completely different light now. They command an even greater respect."

## SC Petitions Available To Fill Vacated Seats

Petitions will be available in 104 S.C. Wednesday, for several Student Council positions. The petitions are due October 4, followed by an election meeting at 4 for all candidates.

Elections will be held Wednesday October 10, from 9-5 in the Student Center lobby and the tenth floor cafeteria from 9-3. Freshmen elections will take place in Freshman Assembly.

There is one vacant Student Council seat in the Class of '64 and one in the upper Class of '67. In addition, there are three available seats in the Class of '65, and a run-off election will be held between Harvey Rabinowitz and Kenneth Wolfe for the sixth seat in the Class of '66.

The incoming freshmen class has four vacancies yet to be filled. The Chairman of the Elections Committee is Jeffrey Feuer, '64. It is the function of the committee to decide on a procedure to fill the empty Student Council positions.

The following are the holders of the present Student Council seats: Class of '64: Zachary Dyckman, Stuart Newmark, Jeffrey Feuer, David Shulman, and Paul Koster. Class of '65: David Zeidman,

Sheldon Weill, and Patrick A. Tripp.

Class of '66: Susan Manasse, Melvin Katz, Jeffrey Levenberg, Joel Kaufman, and Irving Yoskowitz.

Class of '67: Andrea Bykowsky. Any students desiring additional information about Council and its function in the School should contact Mark Grant '64, president, or Jeffrey Levitt '64, vice-president, in 416 S.C. Student Council meetings will be held each Thursday in the Faculty Lounge on the ninth floor. The first meeting of the semester will be Thursday at 4.

Mark Grant, president of the student Council, suggests, "that freshmen should consider running for Student Council rather than Class Council, since the existence of Class Council is uncertain. In any case, I shall request that the Class Council elections for the freshman class be delayed until action is taken by Student Council."

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# Student Dimensions Stressed At NSA Congress; Sixteenth Session Held At Indiana University

## Resolutions Considered

The United States National Student Association, at its sixteenth National Student Congress, called upon state legislatures "to remove economic barriers to higher education by implementing a system of tuition-free public colleges."

The bill, entitled "Tuition-Free Public Higher Education," was one of fifty-six considered by the Congress. Fifty-four were passed, making the summer session the most active in the sixteen-year history of the organization.

Other parts of the policy resolution noted that "it is necessary in a democratic society that those possessing adequate intellectual capacity are given the opportunity to pursue their education in an institution of higher learning. The criteria of educational opportunity and advancement must be the individual's demonstrated academic ability and desire to obtain an education, not his economic status."

### General Issues

In addition, member schools were urged by the delegates to act in the areas of financing, politics, and education, and to cooperate with other groups in securing a system of state-supported public colleges.

Another important piece of legislation concerned "Procedural Due Process" at universities. The bill, which received a two-thirds vote, "calls for a part of the basic policy of N.S.A. set up a list of university responsibilities and student rights. Cases involving student rights must be decided by a student body or a student council, not by administrative officials."

The declaration of action states clearly the types of actions that are considered violations of its regulations and considering the accused student innocent until proven guilty.

It also secures the rights of stu-



**WORKING VACATIONERS:** (Bottom Row-L. to R.) Steven Eagle, Daniel Baumgarten, Joseph Traum. (Top Row-L. to R.) Donald Glickman, Mark Grant, Harvey Kornberg.

dents to confront and question their accuser, to be granted a trial by an impartial body, and to be free from more than one trial by the same body for the same offense.

Both of the defeated bills concerned discrimination. One was a program mandate which urged "removal of all (constitutional) clauses which restrict membership in campus social organizations on the basis of race, religion, or national origin." The other was a general policy declaration which asserted that students have a responsibility to be informed about the social movement towards equality for all citizens in the academic community.

### Foreign Policy

Legislation concerning matters of importance to students and the United States was passed by the delegates. Included were policy declarations on Portuguese domination in Africa, nuclear testing, Latin America, the Chinese Indian border conflict, Puerto Rico, South Viet Nam, and the Middle East. The Middle East bill caused the greatest controversy at the Congress, when an amendment was made to delete a phrase calling for Arab Middle Eastern student unity. Baumgar-

ten claimed that one of the goals of this unity was the destruction of the state of Israel. However, members of N.S.A.'s international staff denied this, and the amendment to delete was defeated by twenty votes, 116-96.

### National Legislation

In other business, the Association voiced its opposition to compulsory Reserve Officers Training Corps (R.O.T.C.) courses at universities, noting that this subject is of questionable value to students and not in harmony with the concept of a free university. In addition, a policy declaration was adopted recognizing "a collective obligation to stimulate cultural activity on the local, regional, and national level."

The basic policy declaration on "Academic Freedom" was substantially changed by the Sixteenth Congress, which added graduate students to the members of the college community who should be given freedom of inquiry. Further-

(Continued on Page 9)

## Mississippian Meredith Hopeful For US Future

After receiving a stirring reception at the National Student Congress as 1,200 students stood up and applauded wildly, James H. Meredith expressed great hope for the United States.

"I believe sincerely that in the next twenty years, Mississippi is going to be a beautiful place in which to live," he declared, "and not only because of its scenery. When we say that Mississippi is this, then America certainly will be the ideal."

The thirty-year-old Air Force veteran was the first known Negro to have been graduated from the University of Mississippi in its 115-year history. Although his enrollment and stay at "Ole Miss" resulted in rioting and the death of two people, he felt he had no right to be embittered by that experience.

He would be bitter, however, if he saw no hope for an improvement in racial relations in the country. "But," he noted, "all I see is hope."

Mr. Meredith was introduced by



**Speaker James H. Meredith** (left) and N.S.A. president W. Dennis Shaul.

N.S.A. President W. Dennis Shaul, who called him a man "who walked with dignity through an exceedingly difficult time." The speaker addressed the delegates, but he spoke in a rather light tone.

After admitting he was somewhat shaken by his reception, and referring to N.S.A. as "big words for me," he spent most of his twenty-minute talk describing a newly established education fund he has formed for underprivileged students.

He said he intends to spend the next nine months working on behalf of the fund which will provide scholarships, loans, guidance and research trade, and professional needs to the South.

At present, Mr. Meredith claimed, Negro students do not get a chance in grade and high school to prepare for college. "I can safely say that of all the Negro high school graduates in Mississippi in 1963, not a dozen could pass the entrance examinations to any first-class college," he asserted.

At the end of the address, the audience again rose, cheering Mr. Meredith. He smiled broadly and held his arms aloft.

In an interview two hours later with Joseph Traum, Mr. Meredith declared that he has little concern for integration in itself. What he is interested in, he said, "is that all human beings should be entitled to every right and privilege, and should have complete freedom of choice" in any area in which anyone has freedom of choice.

"I grant no man any right that I don't have," he concluded.

## Definitions

### The Plenary

The Plenary is the Congress. It consists of a quorum of voting delegates and acts on pending legislation.

### National Executive Committee

The now defunct N. E. C. served a two-fold purpose: to act as the steering body for the Congress and to fulfill the function of an advisory board to the national staff. Its members are the executives of each region.

### Priorization

An N.S.A. term which refers to the priority list of legislation which is presented to the Plenary from N. E. C., often combining the individual priority lists of each committee.

(Continued on Page 9)

# A Delegate's View of NSA Proceedings

## Shriver Foresees Successful Peace Corps Performance

"We are not at the beginning of the end" of the Peace Corps, declared R. Sargent Shriver, "we are at the end of the beginning." Mr. Shriver, the Corps director, was the featured speaker at the Sixteenth National Student Congress last month.

Declaring that the American people are finally learning that work in the Peace Corps is not as glamorous as it has been pictured, Mr. Shriver noted that now the question is whether we will be "tricked into thinking that the Service is unimportant."

### Notes Student Concerns

The director noted that the concern that the Congress displayed on issues of academic freedom, civil rights, and other subjects showed that the Association "wants to get into the game," to actively participate in the issues of the day. This, he continued, is the ideal behind the Peace Corps. He also expressed his appreciation for the support that the Association has given to the Corps since its inception.

"As long as thousands of students like you exist," Mr. Shriver added, "I feel that our passion for justice will be contagious, and thousands of people will join the Peace Corps."

Mr. Shriver added that our people are indeed responding to this challenge, for the number of people who apply to the Corps each year is growing. This, he asserted, is not causing a decrease in the Corps standards. On the contrary, he stated, the quality of applicants is rising.

### Person-to-Person Basis

Once assigned to actual Peace Corps projects, members are expected to "get to know the common man" in the area and "learn his thinking and aspirations." The volunteers will then provide "aid at a level where people can see the



**R. Sargent Shriver**

"... end of the beginning ..."

great amount of American good will," Mr. Shriver added.

The Director noted that after leaving the Corps, members find that they "are very much in demand" by private businesses because of their acquired language skills and other specialties.

He also noted that most Americans have a fallacious opinion that the Russians do not consider themselves having ideals, and that we are the only people with a sense of values. To support this contention, Mr. Shriver quoted the young Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, who declared that a Communist is one "who puts the people's interest above his own."

In order to combat this idealistic challenge on the newly developing countries, he called for Americans to respond to the challenge.

Mr. Shriver said that even though we are in competition with the Communists for the allegiance of underdeveloped nations, our aid should be for purely humanitarian reasons.



**"AND I THEREFORE DEMAND":** Reverend Will Campbell addresses a session of the U.S. Student Press Association Conference. He spoke on the civil rights movement.

Before the N.S.A. Congress began, three pre-Congress conferences were held: U.S.S.P.A., the N.S.A. Coordinators Conference, and the Student Body Presidents Conference. Many colleges sent representatives to these conferences to acclimate them to the working of the Association.

At the sessions, problems that are most directly of concern to individual organizations are discussed. One of the prime topics at the student press meeting, for instance, was freedom of the press.

## MARCH FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM:

The first piece of legislation considered by the sixteenth National Student Congress concerned the Negro March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The delegate at the microphone is shown introducing the motion.

This specific declaration is a perfect example of how the Congress works. First, a committee was formed to draft a piece of legislation on the March. Then, the bill was written and brought up on the plenary floor for acceptance. However, due to various imperfections in the declaration, the plenary decided to recommit it to committee. Two days later the bill was reintroduced and passed by a large majority.

**SUFFERAGE LEADS TO SUFFERING:** The last five days of the Congress were spent in continuous plenary sessions, starting at nine in the morning and finishing anywhere from eleven at night to five a.m. The participants sat in East Hall, a large auditorium, and voted by holding up their orange colored delegate cards.

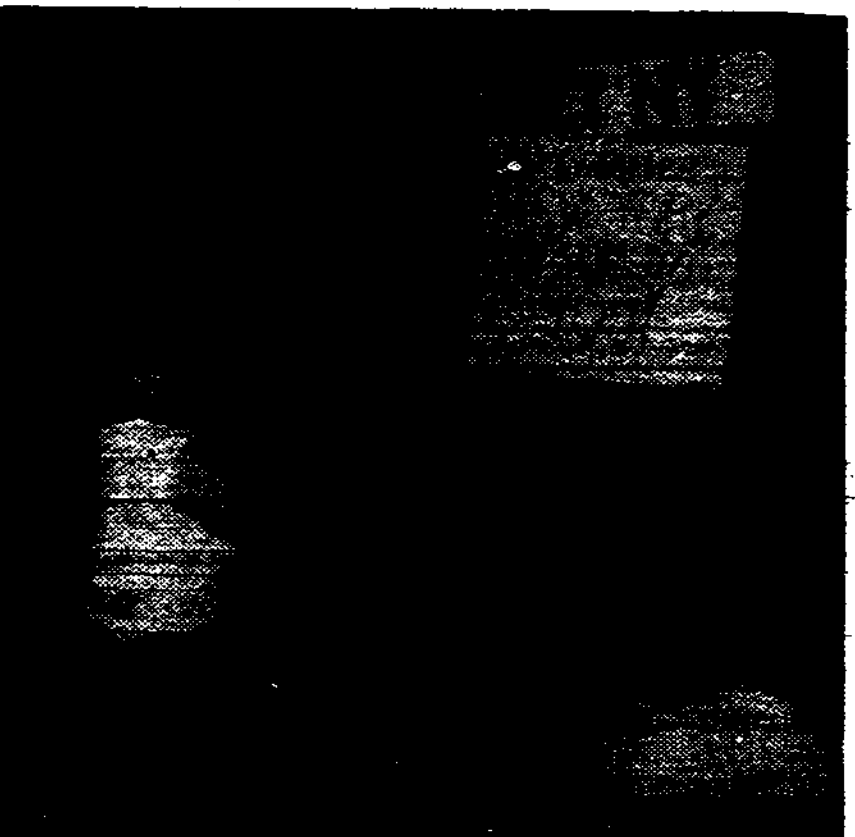
Unfortunately, recesses were rare, and often, when a delegate took a ten minute break, he would return in the middle of a debate or vote. This precluded him from voting with full knowledge of all debate on the motion on the floor.

Fifty-six bills reached the floor, of which fifty-four passed. Among the most important resolutions adopted were bills calling for tuition-free public higher education, procedural due process, civil rights for all peoples, and the adoption of the nuclear test-ban treaty.

**MAYOR WAGNER WILL BE SO PLEASED:** Baruchian Harvey Kornberg and a blond friend reminded metropolitan New York delegates not to litter.

It seemed that each delegation from the various regions embellished their regional signs with an item identified with their states or home-towns. For example, the Iowa-Nebraska delegation erected a huge corn plant, which hung high above their sign. Harvey, deciding to emulate the mid-westerners, tied on a banner reading "A Cleaner New York is Up to You!!"

All of the 1,200 students in attendance were aware of what too much work can do. Moments such as the one pictured here relieved many from the strain of continuous legislating.



**FRIENDS TO THE END:** Baruchians Steven Eagle (left) and Mark Grant speak on the N.S.A. plenary floor. Although delegates from the same college, they spoke on opposite sides of the issue.



## Hesitant Hurrah

It is with gratitude and optimism that we greet the announcement of the establishment of two new community colleges, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. It is, however, with hesitancy and apprehension that we greet the possible location of the Manhattan Community College . . . by the device of renting or acquiring space . . . in the area between 14th and 20th Street . . .

Dr. Rosenberg indicated that closeness to the business and industrial areas would be advantageous. The same reasons are given for the present site of the Baruch School. The recommendations of the Cottrell Report, prepared by Dean Donald Cottrell of Ohio University concerning the future of the Baruch School, advocate a single building to house both the Baruch School and the Manhattan Community College.

It is the imaginative combination of these three points that lead to a number of equally alarming alternatives:

- Establishment of a new structure at a different location to house both the Baruch School and Community College;
- Renting of space near the Baruch School in order that both the School and the Community College have access to the same facilities.

In either case, we oppose any such actions. If the Baruch School is to have an identity as a segment of The City College of New York, it must by no means be associated with a two-year Community College.

Other recommendations of the Cottrell Report were quite valid and should be implemented immediately. We are in favor of the administrative actions already begun, such as the reduction of the number of specializations, and such actions must continue.

## Editorial Credo

We feel it is important that a reiteration and clarification of the doctrines of the student press, and particularly THE TICKER, be communicated to the student body, the faculty, and the administration.

Would-be journalists and editorialists incessantly pass judgment upon copy material in the form of a news story, feature, letter, or advertisement using the criterion of responsibility. But, what is collegiate responsibility? It must be distinguished from private enterprise responsibility which utilizes the criterion of the dollar bill and the law.

A college paper naturally is obligated to

act within the law, but rarely do these laws conflict with the student press. Rather, it is the accusing, perhaps malacous, editorials and "slanted" news reporting which cause the greatest conflict and concern between the college press and the faculty and administration.

A student press must be responsible, but to whom? How? To us, responsibility in news reporting intones objectivity and in editorial writing implies a directed comprehension and understanding of the facts. It is easy to undercover a rumor which bears some segment of truth, and exaggerate it into notoriety. It is quite another approach, however, to investigate such a rumor, understand its ramifications, and act accordingly, disregarding it if it proves fruitless and reporting it if it deserves notification. Frequently, the lure of "yellow journalism" and its subsequent notoriety diminish the necessity of ascertaining all the facts. Disregard for the implications and ramifications of unfounded opinion and misdirected statements which can result in deprecation of character or reputation must be avoided at all times.

In accord with this approach, we felt it essential to modify editorial policy. One such policy which affects the student body is the letter writing procedure. All letters are to be typewritten and signed including a telephone number at which the author may be reached. If a letter is considered responsible, it will be printed in its entirety. If it is considered irresponsible, the author will be notified and asked to make the necessary changes. If the author makes the changes, the letter will be printed. If the author refuses to alter his letter, the letter will be censored in its entirety. There will be no editing or cutting of letters. If numerous letters are printed on the same topic, representative letters will be printed, and the authors of those letters not printed will be notified. We consider this approach to be the most equitable and will be utilized this semester.

## The Pierian

The inauguration of THE PIERIAN, a jointly sponsored magazine-type publication of THE TICKER and Student Council, is an innovation designed to provide enlightenment to students and faculty alike.

The function of the student press, or any piece of journalism, is to educate. This is accomplished in two ways. First, by presenting to the reader the pertinent news and features on campus in order that he may be aware of school functions and activities. Second, by familiarizing the student with peripheral, extra-academic concerns and ideas. The first is the function of THE TICKER; the latter is the function of THE PIERIAN.

In the coming months, we will present a definitive article written by Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York on "Health, Education, and the National Interest," an exclusive interview with Commander George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi Party, and other similar topics. It is our aspiration that material of this depth and diversity will compliment your four years of learning in college.

## Hey, Freshmen

No welcoming greetings, no salubrious salutations, no inspiring eulogies—the message we have for freshmen is quite simple—GET TO WORK.

Each of you has been propagandized and inculcated with kind words of "freshmen potential, freshmen ability, and freshman greatness." Don't believe them! You must utilize your potential, you must prove your ability, and you must struggle towards your greatness.

One of every four of you will not graduate. Too few of you will graduate with academic honors, and too many of you will just barely graduate. Too, too few of you will attain individuality and gain co-curricular prominence, and too, too many of you will wallow in mediocrity and apathy.

We dare you to prove us wrong!

## The President Speaks: Signs of Change

By MARK GRANT

Significant signs of change that herald a new era for the Baruch School are blowing in the wind. The first noteworthy sign is the quality of this semester's freshman class. These students have had to meet the stiffest entrance requirements of any class in recent years. An even more striking feature is the fact that the entrance requirements are likely to continue rising at an increasing rate until the crest of the post-war baby boom has been passed.

The second significant item of note this semester is the manner in which the Department of Student Life has risen to the challenge of increasing the academic atmosphere at the School. They have devised a freshman colloquium, which, by every indication, promises to be a very real and vital force in our School. Even more significant, though, is the response of the freshman class to the idea of the colloquium. At this writing more than 400 freshmen already applied to freshman camp, and applications are still arriving.

As president of Student Council, the aforementioned signs portend to me a new era for the School, but, more important, they issue an undeniable challenge to student government. They challenge it to become a more integrated part of the college community. They challenge it to be less concerned

### Council Execs

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Mark Grant  
"... a new era ..."

with trivial tasks that need not be handled by Council. They challenge it to abandon its self-defeating parochialism. In fact, they unmistakably challenge student government to align itself with the educational aim of the college, or face decline and possible extinction.

I propose to initiate Project Awareness, which has been successfully implemented on other campuses. Project Awareness will bring together capable speakers who will discuss or debate some topic of national importance. Whenever possible, members of the faculty will be asked to participate in order to achieve a more integrated program. Further details as to this project will be forthcoming.

Another project, which could be made part of Project Awareness, is a Book-of-the-Term project. A committee of faculty and students will select an outstanding book, recently published, the educational value of which merits perusal of all students. Also, in keeping with this trend, Council will continue to purchase newspapers and magazines that reflect opinions around the country and the world. These will be made available to every student in the Student Center. Additionally, a more vigorous campaign to inform the students about the United States National Student Association will be waged this semester. The value of U.S.N.S.A. has long been underestimated by the students and understated by the Council. It should be noted that a number of ideas for this term's Council have been derived from the National Student Congress, among which are the first two projects I have cited.

In order to bring the boattide out of the doldrums that have victimized it in recent years, a joint boattide between the Uptown and Downtown centers is being planned—and not for Mother's Day.

Council will also continue the fight for tuition-free higher education at the City University of New York. We hope to get the petition drive started as soon as the semester commences.

Indeed, the Council faces a most challenging term. For, in addition to meeting its other obligations, Council has the added problem of meeting for the first time on Thursdays on a regular basis. A problem, I am certain, a conscientious and dedicated Council can overcome.

# CITY COLLEGE PIERIAN

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring."  
Alexander Pope

## A survey of 200 college students reveals

some basic attitudes and impressions about

integration, segregation, and 'moral rights'



Hath not a Negro eyes?  
Hath not a Negro hands, organs,  
senses, dimensions, affections,  
passions? Fed with  
the same food, hurt  
with the same weapons,  
subject to the same disease,  
heal'd by the same means,  
warm'd and cool'd by  
the same winter and  
summer as a white  
man is?  
If you cut us,  
do we not bleed?  
If you tickle us,  
do we not laugh?  
If you poison us,  
do we not die?  
And if you deny us  
our rights, shall  
we not protest?

## The Student And Civil Rights

Cries of "We shall not be moved"—"We shall overcome"—"Let freedom ring"—are heard throughout the nation, from "Boston to Birmingham, from New York to New Orleans, and from Michigan to Mississippi."

The Negro demands freedom, demands freedom now! Why—why must a racial group living in the supposed "Paradise" of America resort to sit-ins, to marches, and to boycotts to gain what it is constitutionally guaranteed?

As related to higher education this question was proposed to students:

**What do you feel is the basic objection to the entrance of Negroes to colleges and universities? Please explain.**

Prejudice—hate—distaste—pride: The students felt that these concepts, evoked by the sight of "black skin," were the source of racial discrimination. The answers depicted a rationalizing, apprehensive people resisting the revolution for freedom, fearing possible social acceptance and eventual intermarriage, and clinging to the last human scapegoat and object of inferiority.

The greatest number, fifty percent of the students, indicated that hate, prejudice, and airs of superiority were the main elements of discrimination and barriers to entrance to college:

A George Washington University senior stated:

"... a fear that such admissions would lower the academic standards of the University and degrade the University's reputation."

A Georgetown University law student declared:

"Plain, simple, age-old prejudice."

A Harvard graduate said:

"... the belief that Negroes are inherently inferior, that the Negro will lower the standards of the college, and the deep-grained Southern heritage of legalized segregation. Some of the northern schools, such as Princeton, have slightly

different reasons for imposing a quota on Negroes and other minority groups."

Twenty percent felt that the fear of decreased standards resulting from the entrance of "inferior" Negroes might restrain colleges from accepting Negro students:

A University of Maryland senior averred: "... the whites do not want to be presented with proof that they are no longer superior, if they ever were. It is shocking for a southern bigot to sit next to a Negro who is smarter than he, and the white tries to isolate himself from this contact."

A first year law student at the University of Kentucky took a different view:

"The southern community views integration, as practiced in the North, with distaste. They feel that integration will lead to the same result in the South."

A senior from Seton Hall College in New Jersey said:

"... many think that they should enter a few Negroes . . . for some athletic sport only. Thus, they undermine the Negro intelligence and heighten his brawn or physical strength."

Social implications, from dating to intermarriage, were considered important factors by seven percent of the students:

A senior at the University of Maryland stressed:

"The objections to Negroes are as clear now as they were in the seventh grade. They are not based upon racial superiority or inferiority, but on the fact that the white girl wanted to flirt with the white boy in the next seat and meet white

boys at school dances and other social contacts." A girl from Smith College in Connecticut stated:

"... the objections involve the issue of integration in the social sphere. In a college community, there are apt to be problems of room-mates, dating, etc."

Ten percent confessed to not being qualified to answer the question:

A sophomore from Harvard stated: "I don't think or know if there is one reason. I'd think it would be just plain race-hate. Another argument could be a lowering of standards, perhaps, but that's pretty fallacious. I don't really know."

A first year graduate student from Loyola stated:

"I wish I knew the answer. I guess white people believe Negroes to be on a lower level and not the type to be associated with."

A first year N.Y.U. law student said:

"I believe that the basic objection to the entrance of Negroes comes from old time segregationists: 'We didn't have them before, why now?'"

## Property Vs. Morality

The predominant question plaguing politicians today involves the conflict of "moral rights" versus "property rights." The Negro struggle for equal employment, equal housing, and equal educational opportunities has focused much attention and concern on the question.

In President Kennedy's June, 1963 address before the nation, equal and moral rights were emphasized again and again in an effort to reduce and eventually eliminate racial discrimination. At the other extreme, every day in Congress, Senators Strom Thurmond of S. Carolina and Russell Long of Louisiana espouse "states rights" and "property rights," neglecting Negro subjugation.

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(Continued from Page S-1)

The present Congressional battle involves this basic conflict—property rights versus civil rights—in the public accommodations section of the Administration Bill. The Administration would require all businesses engaged, to a certain degree, in interstate trade to be subject to the civil rights regulations.

Although the bill concerns solely private businesses, it is conceivable that private colleges may someday be subject to this type of civil rights legislation. This question was asked of college students:

**Would you favor forced integration of every school and university, public and private?**

Seventy-five percent of the students answered "Yes" to forced integration of all PUBLIC educational facilities:

A graduate of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia stated:

"I believe that whether public or private, the school as an institution committed to public concern, therefore, can not be allowed to discriminate arbitrarily."

A girl from a New England Catholic school declared:

"A public school is for the public. Negroes are part of the public. Therefore, the Negroes should be allowed to enter public schools."

The extremes were balanced; twenty-five percent favored forced integration of ALL facilities, while twenty-eight percent favored forced integration of NONE of the facilities:

A graduate of Creighton University in Nebraska declared:

"No. Forced integration would place the Negro at a distinct advantage. He must EARN his place in society."

A student from the University of Maryland stated: "What about the segregationist? Doesn't he have any rights any more? Suppose he wants to attend a private (only) school that is segregated? In the future he will not have the right to associate among those he wants to."

A graduate of Brooklyn College advocated a different form of force:

"If a school can get along without government aid, let it do so. We're in America; you can't force anybody to do what you think is right. However, you can 'persuade' them to see the light by showing them the dark side (lack of financial aid)."

A Harvard sophomore declared:

"No. The mechanics of forced integration would be both impossible and illegal. Let the Negroes do the illegal stuff."

A senior at American University in Washington, D. C. stated:

"Integration must be carried out in all public places. All U. S. soil should be sold equally to a white or to a colored who can afford it. There is no doubt in my mind of this; but privacy must also be completely respected and the government's forcing entrance of anyone in any private establishment is completely objectionable to me. Not all men are created equal mentally or physically and those who have chosen to form a closed organization based on any common talent or pre-occupation should not be forced to enroll someone who is just not wanted. It is unfortunate that some groups call themselves legally private for prejudicial purposes, but privacy must be respected even at the cost of these groups."

A University of Maryland junior emphasized:

"Yes. I would favor forced integration. This country has stood around long enough waiting for this problem to solve itself slowly and nothing much has happened. Force is the only way out and the sooner the better."

A graduate of the University of Texas expressed a somewhat different viewpoint:

"No. I don't favor forced anything. The change should be gradual. Southerners will not accept a sudden, forced change by the Administration or anyone else."

A senior from Notre Dame College in Maryland stated:

"If forced integration ignores intellectual abilities, it will not be successful since it will only be used as an example of how integration can fail. Intelligent Negroes should be given the right to select the school that offers the best in their chosen fields. I am entirely backing forced integration, if it helps to give the Negro an equal chance to better himself."

Fifty percent of the students advocated force if applied to public schools and not to private universities:

A third year law student from the University of Nebraska said:

"Public, yes. Private, no. But, first let me define the terms. By forced integration, I mean only the enforcement of judicial decisions, such as the Brown v. Board of Education decision of 1954 abolishing segregation in the public schools. If such enforcement necessitates the use of federal troops, such action is justifiable, not only to protect the rights in question, but also to protect the effectiveness of the highest court in the land. But, 'forced integration' should not mean the enactment of a Code of Regulations attempting to bind every state, university, or public facility in the nation."

"As for private schools and private facilities, I believe there should be no forced integration. It encroaches too severely upon the individual's right to use his property as he sees fit. While the clamor for civil rights does have merit, the basic constitutional rights just mentioned should be

(Continued on Page S-4)

## On Campus with Max Shulman

(By the Author of "Bully Round the Flag, Boys!" and "Barfoot Boy With Chalk.")

### ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH, DEAR FRIENDS

Today I begin my tenth year of writing this column in your campus newspaper. Ten years is a long time; it is, in fact, what some scholarly people like to call a decade—from the Latin word *decem*, meaning the floor of a ship. It is, to my mind, remarkable that the Romans had such a word as *decem* when we consider that ships did not exist until 1620 when John Alden invented the Mayflower. Alden, a prodigiously ingenious man, also invented the ear lobe and Pocahontas. Ships were a very popular mode of travel—especially over water—until 1912 when the Swede, Ivar Krueger, invented the iceberg. Krueger also invented the match, which is a good thing, because without the match, how would you light your Marlboro Cigarettes? I cannot overstate the importance of lighting your Marlboro Cigarettes, for Marlboro Cigarettes, lighted, provide, at best, only limited smoking pleasure.



*You might even call it the Limp or Spongy sell*

I mention Marlboros because this column is an advertisement, brought to you through the school year by the makers of Marlboros. Marlboros come in soft pack or Flip-Top box. The makers of Marlboros come in dark suits with thin lapels except on weekends, when they come in yoke-neck jerseys and white duck trousers. White ducks come in flocks. They are primarily fresh water dwellers, although they have been successfully raised in salt water too. Another salt water denizen to sure you will find enjoyable is plankton—a mass of tiny organisms like diatoms and algae and like that which float lazily near the surface of the sea. It is ironic that these creatures, microscopic in size, should supply the principal source of food for the earth's largest animal, the whale. Whales, must say, are not at all pleased with this arrangement, because it takes the average whale, eating steadily, 48 hours to finish a day's meal. This leaves them almost no time for water sports or reading Melville. It is a lucky thing for all of that whales are unaware they are mammals, not fish, and could, if they tried, live just as well on land as in water. I mean, you add ten or twelve million whales to our Sunday traffic and you would have congestion that makes the mind boggle.

But I digress. Today, I was saying, I begin my tenth year of writing this column for Marlboro Cigarettes in your campus newspaper. I will, in each column, say a few kind words about Marlboros—just as you will, once you try that fine tobacco flavor, that pristine white filter, that supple soft pack, that shaggy Flip-Top box. These references to Marlboro will be brief and unobtrusive, for I do not believe in the hard sell. What I favor is the soft sell—you might even call it the *limp or spongy* sell. I hasten to state that the makers of Marlboro for ten full years have not once complained about my desultory sales approach. Neither have they paid me.

But that is of small consequence. Aside from fleeting mentions of Marlboro, this column has another, and more urgent, mission: to cast the hot white light of free inquiry upon the vexing questions that trouble college America—questions like "Should the Student Council have the power to levy tariffs?" and "Are dormitories sanitary?" and "Should housemothers be compelled to retire upon reaching the age of 26?" Perhaps, reasoning together, we can find the answers. Perhaps not. But if we fail, let it never be said that it was for lack of trying.

I thank you.

The makers of Marlboro are happy to bring you another year of Max Shulman's unpredictable and uncensored column—and also happy to bring you fine filtered Marlboros, available in pack or box, wherever cigarettes are sold in all 50 states.

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## Depressed

By Bob Brooks

There are times that I become depressed. Happiness eludes my grasp and my troubled mind seeks solace and a release from the inexorable despair that deprives me of the satisfactions of life. I experience such a feeling now, having had all joys momentarily stripped away. To regain whatever happiness might be mine I sit to write this essay.

What possible event or thing could have the force to rip asunder the joyous emotions of the heart and leave in the remain the ashes of sadness? What happening could carve an indelible scar in the mind, persistently causing doubts to arise about the worthiness of life? Merely a picture, a picture of a boy, perhaps ten or eleven years of age, his young, unmarked face reflecting an incredible hate. His eyes, emphasizing the malice that bred within, pierced the heart with the sharpness of a knife.

Hate, evident in one so young is sufficient to cast a veneer of gloom in most instances. However, often the factors that generate such an intense hate justify or at least explain the presence of such an emotion. In this instance there was no rational explanation or justification. It was depressing enough to see the hate smoldering within the deepest pits of the youth, but to know of the reasons for such action worsened the situation.

Such unreasonable hate is not foreign to the history of mankind. It has corrupted civilization for centuries and has tainted whatever progress man has made in his brief presence on earth. It has been caused by a biological factor that does not deserve the attention that it has been given. Why the color pigment of an individual should have the almighty power to divide a nation, arouse hate of great depth, relegate humans to a subhuman level and deprive civilization of advancements that might have been seems incomprehensible and impossible.

Yet the impossible has plagued us as no other plague. The germs of discrimination because of color have eaten into the heart of the nation and in essence have destroyed the ideals of democracy. The hate etched into the young boy's face bears witness to the fact that even children are not immune to the "color" disease. That youth was a resident of Folcroft, Pennsylvania and he was serving on a "welcoming" committee for the first Negro couple in the formerly all-white, pure neighborhood.

It is depressing to view the results of the "color pigment." It is depressing to see the hold it has assumed on the fertile minds of the young and it is even more despairing to realize that these young will perpetuate the malice in their offspring. The parents who have instilled hate in place of love and understanding in their children are not cognizant of the extent to which they have miserably failed as mothers and fathers. They have left a vacuum in the heart where one should not be and thus, have robbed their youngsters of some of the satisfactions of life that might have been. Hate and bias are not good bedfellows with a fulfilling, meaningful, worthy life. As Negro author James Baldwin so aptly noted: "It is a terrible, an inexorable, law that one cannot deny the humanity of another without diminishing one's own, in the face of one's victim one sees oneself."

I sit, I ponder, but I do not understand. I do not understand why an individual who

experiences, the same thirst that I do, the same hunger that I do, the same emotions that I do would have trouble living in my neighborhood, obtaining a job that I could obtain and entering stores that I could enter. Opportunities restricted, dignity denied merely because of color pigment which the individual had no choice in selecting!

A nation that has the capabilities of planting the seeds of progress throughout the land will never realize the fruition of its work if it is continually subjected to the pernicious effects of the weeds of discrimination, bias and hate. A nation that is ostensibly predicated on such wonderful principles as freedom for all and equality for all cannot help but be saturated with guilt, cannot help but be troubled by the prostitution of ideals and morals that has beset our fine land. It is not paradoxical that the strongest segregationists are usually the most openly pious individuals. When a man denies the doctrines of brotherly love promulgated in religious scriptures, he must offset the contradiction that ensues by ostentatiously parading his religious devotion before his fellow man. It is not out of character for a Governor Wallace to deny love and understanding and yet openly defy the Supreme Court decision concerning prayers and bible reading in public schools. It is not strange to hear a Congressman say, "They" (the Supreme Court justices) let the Negroes in and kept God out."

We are a nation that must realize, and realize immediately, that the white man is not inherently superior to the black man. We must understand that the moral schizophrenia that has consumed America must be cured if we do not want individuals to read in the immediate future of an episode in history entitled, "The Rise and Fall of America." Whether it be the subtle and at times overt discrimination of the North or the usually open bias of the South, it must not be permitted to persist. Empty, confused, meaningless lives will continue to destroy our citizens until they have resolved the problems of hate and are capable of living on an equal status with Negroes. They must not be disillusioned because of their own empty lives to believe that the white man is superior to his black counterpart.

Hate as witnessed in the face of the boy from Pennsylvania must be destroyed. The "color pigment" has sat on its high pinnacle for too long. For too long it has directed the lives of men, of nations, of history. It must be blasted from its exalted position in order that the issue of skin color cease to engender attacks on human dignity, human understanding, and human love. As Baldwin so truthfully noted: "The price of the liberation of the white people is the liberation of the blacks—the total liberation, in the cities, in the towns, before the law, and in the mind."

I finish this essay, but I am still depressed. What is needed to rid America of the "color problem" and to end the deleterious effects of this problem does not seem within the means of the morally confused, identity-lacking, value-lacking citizens. And "citizens" in this instance are not just those who reside below the Mason-Dixon line. Northerners can no longer deceive themselves and believe that discrimination is a problem acute only to the South. It exists here and, in fact, it prevails throughout. Yet, there is no reason for this despicable condition. That is why I am depressed.

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store, or book store!  
Send in your own Swingline Table  
Stapler for \$1.99



## Civil Rights . . .

(Continued from Page S-2)

beyond the reach of not only any pressure group, but also of government."

A law school freshman from Marquette University in Wisconsin stated:

"Forced is a pretty strong word. A school that is forced to integrate is not integrated. Integration must take place in people's minds. Also, I believe that people should have the right to establish private schools, both Negro and White, and admit whomever they please. In public schools, however, all steps necessary must be taken to assure that integration is taking place."

A Kansas University graduate declared:

"No, I wouldn't favor forced integration of all public schools, but private schools could not be forced to integrate practically. How many Negroes would a private school of 10,000 have to accept? 1 to 10,000? 1 to 1,000? Private schools eventually will integrate because of the realization that they are missing good scholars and athletes."

## Campaign Fears?

Although many students cry of injustice and inequity regarding racial discrimination, some are "all talk, and no action." A combination, perhaps, of hypocrisy, laxity, and insincerity may be the basic causes.

The students were questioned on this point. Would you campaign on behalf of the rights of Negroes to enter college? Would you classmates? Please explain.

The results were strikingly balanced. Fifty-one percent would campaign, and forty-nine percent would not. The reasons were wide and diversified:

A Texas University junior emphasized:

"No, no, no. I am not a crusader, most of my classmates are not. Most people will not take up a course which is not popular, such as this one. It is not a modern or revolutionary one—it is old and worn out and doesn't have that much appeal even to the crusader."

Similarly, a Kentuckian stated:

"Most people in my state don't give a damn about anything enough to get personally involved."

An apathetic view was expressed by a Trinity College junior:

"No, I wouldn't campaign simply because I am not that interested in the problem."

Rationalization by a New England senior:

"I would have to say that I don't know for sure. I hate to hide behind the fact that I am a girl, but that would be a factor in preventing me from joining a demonstration."

A University of Wisconsin junior:

"I might campaign, but most of my classmates wouldn't. Many of my fellow students are anti-Negro."

An explicit Bostonian from Harvard:

"I would campaign on behalf of the Negroes to enter college whether the means be tutoring or protesting against any institution which has a discriminatory admissions policy. I would do this because of my belief that the breach between the American ideals of liberty and equality and the actual experience of the twentieth century must be closed, not only because human dignity is perhaps the most important force in the world today, but also because if we are to continue as the leader of democracy, it is necessary that our example be equal to the principles we advocate."

## Campus Attitudes

In every state of the Union, at least one college has been exposed to attendance by a Negro student. In the North, enrollment is completed without incident. In the South, enrollment requires martial law. But, how many students in the North resent Negro entrance, and how many students in the South desire Negro enrollment?

An attempt to ascertain a student's impression of his campus attitude was made by asking:

How would you describe your campus attitude toward the entrance of Negroes?

Tokenism appeared to be the concept most widely utilized by colleges to fulfill or sustain

Negro admission requirements. In universities which practice minimal token integration, apathetic and reserved reactions were expressed. In the more liberal universities, students seemed to be actively working for expansion of Negro admission.

Sixty-five percent of the students indicated a tolerant, apathetic, indifferent attitude toward Negro entrance.

A senior from Texas declared:

"Negroes already attend our school—no one pays any attention to their being there. Most didn't seem to favor the forced entrance of Meredith. All seem to realize that integration in all schools is inevitable in the future."

A liberal arts major from Emory:

"Emory University's student body is for the most part non-committal. Perhaps apathetic would be a better term. There are extremes with a small section of the student body actively supporting integration, and with a somewhat larger group vehemently in opposition. Integration, however, for the vast majority is something which 'is going to come' and is something which will not meet any active opposition at Emory. It is the general opinion that any Negro capable of meeting Emory's academic and financial requirements will be accepted."

A senior from Kansas University:

"Our campus accepts the enrollment of a Negro the same as it accepts the enrollment of a red-haired boy."

The remaining thirty-five percent pointed to a favorable attitude: one of active desire to have Negro students in attendance.

A senior from Virginia said:

"About one-third of the student body has signed a petition favoring the entrance of all students regardless of race, creed, or color." The 800 students who signed the petition are for entrance of Negroes—preferably voluntary entrance, but, if necessary, forced entrance. One-sixth to one-half of the student body is vehemently opposed to the entrance of Negroes. The remaining students are generally apathetic to the situation with an indifferent attitude: "It can't happen here" is their main idea.

A senior from Eastern New Mexico University declared:

"I believe the attitude is that voluntary entrance in all schools, ours included, is ideal. We do have Negroes enrolled, and there was no problem during their entrance."

A senior attending Boston University stated:

"The campus attitude towards Negro entrance is very good. B.U. has no race or color restrictions. It may be interesting to note that Martin Luther King attended B.U.'s School of Theology as a graduate student."

A social science major said:

"Since Harvard already has about 80 Negroes both from Africa and the U.S., and also since the college is actively recruiting qualified Negroes throughout the country, our position on integration is very positive. The one exception is the upper class clubs, which, because they are private and choose their own members, are not forced to choose all qualified applicants; but, they compose only ten percent of the upper classmen and are insignificant. Most of the students are for integration. We only wish there were more Negroes at Harvard."

A junior from Smith College stated:

"The majority of the students are completely in favor of integration. In a private conversation with our president, he pointed out that pressure to lower strict entrance requirements for a minority applicant would be unfair to the individual in the end."

## Methodology

This survey was distributed to and answered by approximately 200 college students. They were instructed to answer freely and voluntarily.

The questionnaire is designed to determine the respondent's impressions of his school, faculty, classmates, etc. Naturally, one cannot know the attitudes of each of these groups of people, but, usually, one can judge an individual's or group's feelings and inclinations from the external conduct of that group or individual.

Upon completion, the questionnaires were collected, compiled, and compared. The general trends or popular impressions and the extreme viewpoints are presented here.

## Fraternal Prejudice

In an attempt to ascertain the Negroes' impact or impression upon the student body, per se, the school organizations, and fraternities and sororities, attitudinal-type questions were asked of the respondents:

How would you describe the attitude of fraternities or sororities toward Negro pledges; of other clubs and student organizations toward Negro applicants?

Ninety-five percent of the academic organizations were considered liberal and open-minded in their policy of acceptance of Negro members. A small five percent of these clubs were considered to be tolerant and hypocritical in their selection:

An N.Y.U. law student stated:

"... the attitude of most fraternities and sororities is that 'Negroes are okay, but I do not want to live with them.' As a result, only certain fraternities and sororities will admit Negroes to any great extent. A few others admitted what they considered to be one or two extraordinary Negroes, i.e., 'not run of the mill'... In student organizations, I find no hostile attitude existing whatsoever. Negroes are as freely admitted as anyone else. It is only when living quarters or social clubs are in question that students start to draw the line, i.e., 'you are my equal, but you are NOT my equal.'"

Fraternities, however, were not quite as liberal, and actually diametrically opposite in policy. The vast majority, eighty-eight percent of the students, indicated that selectivity is the keynote of fraternity, and it usually corresponds to racial prejudice.

A Texas senior bluntly affirmed:

"No fraternity would pledge a Negro..."

A University of Kentucky graduate:

"There are no Negro pledges and there will be no Negro pledges."

## Inevitable?

What about the ultimate goal of integration? To what extent will it strive? Is it inevitable? Will it be accepted? All students indicated a belief in economic and educational integration, but social integration, some felt, would never be realized.

A student from Illinois declared:

"What is integration? Does it mean only the desegregation of schools? Or, does it mean the eventual assimilation of the Negro into every facet of the white man's life. As for the former, I do see it as inevitable. As for the latter, I do not think I will see it in my lifetime, nor do I think I should. A society will always have its individual ethnic groups, its societies within the whole. Irishmen will continue to associate with Irishmen, Catholics will continue to associate with Catholics, Phi Beta Kaps will continue to associate with other individuals of their own interest and caliber. And, this fundamental principle of human nature will continue to control our society. The Negro in his drive for equality of civil rights should not lose sight of his cause and attempt to force his membership into any and all these ethnic groups. This type of segregation is inevitable. But, this does not make it wrong. To alter it is to deprive the individual of his basic rights inherent in human nature, and also of the fundamental constitutional right of free association."

A senior from Wisconsin averred:

"Integration is becoming a dying issue in the South. It is significant that after the governor of one of our southern states stood on the steps of the state university to keep Negroes from entering, the Negroes were greeted with indifference and even friendliness by the student body. I think this shows that eventually the diehard segregationists will be replaced by a more liberal and younger group which will recognize integration for what it is—inevitable, if our society is to truly call itself democratic."

A senior from Colorado stated:

"I feel the races will not necessarily mix even after years of integration. Eating at a lunch counter with a Negro and eating at your dining room table with him are two different things; the first instance can be left in the hands of the law, the second can only occur as a result of human understanding and tolerance."

A young lady from Pennsylvania simply concluded:

"Yes, I hope so."

# New Layout, New Positions In SC

## SC Set For Maximum Use

Maximum utilization of space is the reason for the physical reorganization of the Student Center. Among the changes taking place are the removal of the pool tables from the third floor lounge, placing the juke box and its setting where the pool tables presently are and removing the quiet game room tables to the present juke box area. The quiet game room will be converted into study cubicles, day and evening club rooms will be combined, and S.C. offices rearranged.

Mrs. Laura Farrar (Student Life) explained that it is the policy of Dean David Newton (Student Life) to leave no room fallow during either the day or evening in order to get the maximum benefit from the limited space in the building. The pool tables were removed because they were used by too few students relative to the amount of space they took up. Their removal allowed space for the creation of the study room in the Student Center.

Rooms and furniture, which previously had been used separately by day session and evening session clubs, have been combined for utilization of both rooms during the day and evening. THE TICKER's office has been moved to 418, the Reporter's office to 420, and they now share a mutual-typing area, 419. Sigma Alpha has been moved to 415.

Student Life Department offices have also been reorganized. Both day and evening student-life instructors will share offices in order that no office will be unused at any time. Dr. Greger stated that the entire reorganization is aimed at more efficient use of time and space.

Dean Newton now occupies the former quarters of Dean Ruth Wright. Dr. Greger's and Mrs. Farrar's offices have been moved to 104.

The former office of Dr. Greger on the second floor will become a faculty lounge. This lounge will be not be exclusive to instructors but they will have preference.

The mimeograph and ditto services formerly provided by Sigma Alpha and Boosters have been centralized and are now conducted by the Student Life Department. Arrangement for these services may now be made in 104 S.C.

## Budget . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ite was one of the major points raised in the Cottrell Report, which was a result of an intensive study made of the Baruch School. The remainder of the report, said the President, "is still in a period of active study."

Dean Cottrell had also drawn plans for an integration of the Baruch School and a new Manhattan Community College. This would eliminate the two year A.A.S. degree currently offered in evening session.

Aside from the recommendation for a new building the Cottrell Report also called for a revamping of the present curriculum.

When questioned about the statement made by Representative Adam Clayton Powell that Negro organizations such as the NAACP should be completely run by Negroes, President Gallagher declared that the civil rights movement must be a joint effort on the part of white and black. He stated that the talks he had with Negro leaders had assured him of this. Dr. Gallagher further related that he has always "played a useful part in the rights of minorities." The civil rights movement "concentrates on the rights of people, not the political ambitions of a man," the president concluded.

There are research grants amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars available for studies in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences, reported the president.

The new figures released concerning the enrollment of students this semester revealed that there was an increase of 1,088 students at the City College.

President Gallagher also revealed that the new construction going on at the Uptown campus is an addition to his living quarters. Personal friends, stated the president, have voluntarily gathered funds to improve his present living quarters.



Dean David Newton  
A New Position

## Personnel Modification

Dean David Newton is reorganizing the personnel of the Department of Student Life along functional lines in hope of a simpler, more effective arrangement.

Mrs. Laura Farrar, formerly Director of House Plan, will now serve as coordinator of the Student Life Freshman Program. Her position entails the organization of the Freshman Colloquium, held last week, and the instruction of the two Freshman Assembly classes on Fridays.

She explained that "the orientation class is now on a content orientated basis with a text, tests, and a grade."

Such novels as "Catcher in the Rye" and "Lord of the Flies" may be used as texts. The idea of small discussion groups may also be utilized.

Mrs. Farrar also supervised the revision of the Freshman Handbook which replaced the Eager Beaver. Freshman Class Council will be advised by her too, and is aimed at being more meaningful particularly in the "identification crisis" in which the student is perplexed as to his individual goals.

Dr. Greger will supervise all student center activities, administer the club program, act as faculty adviser to the Activities Coordination Board, and continue to be adviser to the Lamport Leadership Program. His job will entail supervising such things as the blood bank, the new mimeo room, letters of reference, student life files, and scholarships and loans.

A new director of House Plan will be appointed according to Dr. Greger. Mr. Hedberg will administer the rooms and facilities of the Student Center.



Dr. Irving Greger  
Share Same Location . . .

Mrs. Laura Farrar  
. . . 104 S.C.

# Around The World

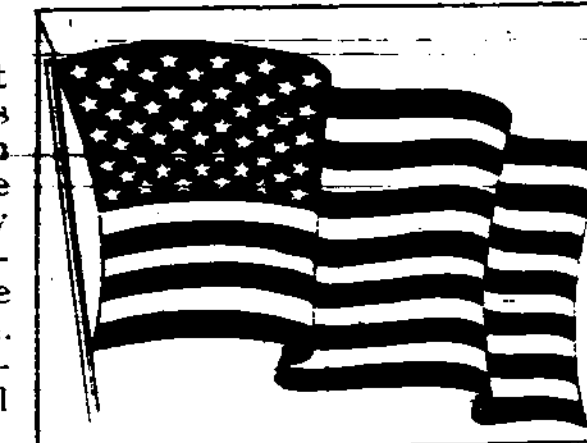
## Hungarian Release

The Hungarian government announced the release this March of Professor Istvan Bibo, a state minister in the cabinet of Premier Imre Nagy who was sentenced to life imprisonment for his role in the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. His release has long been demanded by the International Student Conference.

Bibo, a professor of law who was discharged from teaching on political grounds, joined the Nagy Government during the 1956 uprising and wrote a memorandum proclaiming the need for a specifically Hungarian "third-road" to social democracy. It was for his activities during this period that he was sentenced in August, 1958.

The United Federations of Hungarian Students called the amnesty under which Bibo and other political prisoners were released "a great step towards the ease of the Hungarian people's fate" and thanked the I.S.C. and others "who helped in the realization of human rights in this case."

It further declared, however, that the "full realization of human rights in Hungary is far from being accomplished" and reaffirmed the 1956 demands for "national independence, the declaration of neutrality, the democratization of Congress offices in Maseru. The raid followed a statement made against the South African government by a leader of



## Military Trial

The Federacion Nacional de Estudiantes de Cataluña (National Federation of Catalan Students), a member of the Solidaridad University, appealed for the solidarity of the students of the world with three students from Barcelona who were recently imprisoned for their roles in strikes during May of 1962. The students, who had been detained for nine months without having had a trial, were convicted by a military court of "military rebellion" for having manifested publicly their solidarity with striking workers.

## Student Demonstration

Basutoland students demonstrated in protest against British policy which encouraged raiding of Pan-African Congress offices in Maseru. The raid followed a statement made against the South African government by a leader of

the P.A.C. movement who fled to Basutoland after his organization had been banned in South Africa.

Police riot-squads met the peaceful demonstrators, taking the student protestors to police charge—office yard where their names were recorded. The National Union of Basutoland Students accused the British government of fearing publicity for the awkward questions the students were asking concerning British cooperation with South Africa.

## UNURI Congress

The Tenth Congress of the Italian National Union of Students held in Rimini in April called for greater student participation in the administrative and faculty councils of the universities, and for the development of regional characteristics within the universities. The Congress welcomed the initiatives which the Italian government took toward greater democratization of education and in guaranteeing a pre-salary allowance to needy Italian students. The Congress reaffirmed its commitment to support the struggle for independence in African countries still under colonial domination, and pledged devotion to the establishment of universal student cooperation dedicated to the development of democracy.



# Thursday Evening Meeting First In Council's History

The familiar scene of a representative declaring, "I move to change Council's meeting time from Friday night to Thursday evening" will not be heard this semester. The reason—Council's new meeting time is Thursday, for the first time in recent history.

The main argument favoring the change was that no student should be denied the right to serve on Council because of religious affiliation. It was indicated that other colleges held their meetings during week nights—why not the Baruch School?

The basic argument against the proposed change was that meetings held during week nights would be rushed and indeliberate when classes would be held the following day. Opponents felt that academic considerations were more important than religious considerations.

Two terms ago, in Fall '62, the motion was reconsidered and subsequently defeated. Only the possible re-creation of Council caused members who voted against the



NEVER AGAIN: The scene is Donald Glickman '64 proposing that Council change its meeting night to a different night.

proposal stated that they must resign because of the resulting conflict with other activities. Since this number constituted a substantial portion of the members, the motion was reconsidered and subsequently defeated. Only the possible re-creation of Council caused members who voted against the

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## Student Council Defeats Charity Drive Proposals

Student Council, at the last meeting of the Spring term, by a 5-0 vote rejected charity requests recommended for this semester by its Charity Drive Committee. The requests were made by school organizations.

The only recourse organizations have for charity drives is to appeal within the first two weeks of this term. The action taken by Council reflects two prevalent attitudes: one faction believes that there should be no charity drives. The second served notice to clubs that it will faction, feels that charity drives take a very dim view of any charity application that does not seeking the educational community.

A. P. O.

BOOSTERS

USED BOOK EXCHANGE

3rd Floor S. C.

10:00 - 3:00

THIS WEEK

KEEP ALERT!

SAFE

NoDoz

TABLETS

**THE SAFE WAY** to stay alert without harmful stimulants

NoDoz keeps you mentally alert with the same safe re-fresher found in coffee and tea. Yet NoDoz is faster, handier, more reliable. Absolutely not habit-forming.

Next time monotony makes you feel drowsy while driving, working or studying, do as millions do... perk up with safe, effective NoDoz tablets.

## Collegiate Calendar

1963			
Oct. 15	Tuesday	Last day for re-examination make-up examinations, and removal of approved incoming grades of previous term	
Oct. 18	Friday	Last day for filing application for admission to the Spring	
Nov. 5	Tuesday	Election Day—no classes	
Nov. 11	Monday	Veteran's Day—no classes	
Nov. 23-30	Inclusive	Thanksgiving recess	
Dec. 23-Jan. 1	Inclusive	Winter vacation	

Jan. 14	Tuesday	Last day of classes (Day Session)	
Jan. 15-27	Inclusive	Final examinations (Day Session)	

## Brubeck Quartet Slate For Fraternity Concert

Dave Brubeck, internationally renowned jazz musician will bring his quartet to the Baruch School Auditorium Sunday, November 9, at 8:30. The concert is sponsored by Inter-Fraternity Council. Tickets are on sale in the Center.

Brubeck currently is, and has been for years, one of the most sought-after personalities in the world of jazz. He is also the world's top record seller in the jazz field. The success of his "Time" record album—"Time Out," "Time Further Out," and "Countdown Time in Outer Space"—are well-known. These musical hits have become Brubeck's trademarks. As one of the most successful entertainers of the State Department Cultural Exchange Tours, Brubeck lives in Westport, Connecticut, with his wife and children.

Starting Our

FOURTH YEAR

Of Feeding

COLLEGE STUDENTS

(LET US FILL IN THE "S" FOR A FREE SODA OR COFFEE)

THE VENETIAN RESTAURANT

111 EAST 23 ST.

IFC

PRESENTS

DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET

SATURDAY NOV. 9

TICKETS ON SALE MONDAY, SEPT. 30

S. C. LOBBY

\$3.00, 2.50, 2.00

## Congress . . .

(Continued from Page 4)  
ore, N.S.A. reaffirmed its position against so-called "loyalty oaths."  
One of the strongest bills passed concerned "Civil Defense and the Nelter Program." The delegates, believing that fallout shelters lead "a false sense of security," adopted a declaration which opposes the present civil defense elter program and the proposals r massive construction of community shelters.

Another protest concerned specific violations of academic freedom. N.S.A. condemned the speak-bans imposed at the University of Washington, Northwestern, Ohio State, Catholic University, and the State University of New York at Buffalo.

The Congress made headlines in Bloomington by speaking out against the indictment of three Indiana University students under Indiana's Anti-Subversion Act. The students had formed a chapter of the Young Socialist Alliance (Y.S.A.) and were recognized by the University. The case will soon go to court and the students will have to defend themselves against a charge of "advocating the doctrine that the government of the United States . . . should be overthrown by force, violence, or any unlawful means."

## Tuition . . .

(Continued from Page 4)  
Congress, the University of Indiana. As luck would have it, Freddy was in Chicago, enroute to Bloomington, Indiana, when the completed sheets arrived at his mailbox in New York City.

On August 18 the full delegation arrived at the University from the City Colleges, just in time to hear Freddy say "What information." Immediately, a caucus of City Universityites was called.

Almost thirty people listened carefully as Howard Simon (Up-town C.C.N.Y.) explained the

strategy for the next few days. He had ascertained that the best place to introduce such a policy declaration was in either Committee I or II, and he hoped that a few members from the delegation would join one or the other. Quite a few did. (It was also suggested that since there were no volunteers to go to New York City and pick up Fred Bren's mail, a group should sit down and write a new resolution.)

The day looked bright. The bill had been drafted in Committee I, then perfected, and was on its way to a vote in sub-committee. The day became dark. The bill failed 19-20. That, in a capsule, is what happened. Time was of the essence at the Congress, and sub-committee time was severely limited. But the genius of Howard Simon came to the fore. He realized that the bill had failed for peculiar reasons. Delegates who were in favor of free public higher education had voted "against" because amendments they had suggested to the bill had been defeated. So Simon found someone willing to make a motion for reconsideration, urged his followers to accept all amendments, and the bill was passed and sent to committee.

In committee, the policy declaration again was passed. But the best was yet to come. Of fifty-seven pieces of legislation sent to the legislative plenary for consideration, the bill that had caused so many delegates so many heartaches was scheduled fifty-sixth. Since prior Congresses usually voted on approximately twenty-five bills or less, City University people told each other to "wait till next year."

Wednesday evening, or rather, Thursday morning at three, forty-six matters had been disposed of one way or another. Up jumped "sharpie" Simon to the microphone to call for a suspension of the rules to pass item 56 up to item 65 (the Congress would end at 5 A.M.). His motion was seconded and then accepted by the two-thirds vote it needed, as bedlam broke loose in the New York delegates' section.

The next two bills were quickly passed, and only a resolution on education in the South remained as an obstacle. But what an obstacle. An amendment was presented to that piece of . . . legislation to completely delete the principle section. After rabid and extremely hilarious debate, a vote was called for. The chair-

man of the plenary, suddenly looking tired and worn out, announced the results: "It is my duty to tell you that I am deeply mortified. The final vote is 113-113." According to N.S.A. Rules, when a vote ends in a tie, the chairman must call for a brief recess, and upon resumption, take an immediate re-vote. The chairman went slightly further. He recessed the plenary for eternity.

The Congress was astounded. This couldn't be the end. Delegates stood in the aisles refusing to budge, while spontaneous singing of "We shall not be moved" began. The chairman re-ascended to the podium and up to item 65.

A peculiar parliamentary point had slipped the mind of all present other than the chairman. Forty-eight hours must elapse between the announcement of election candidates and elections. This meant that elections could not be held until eleven that night which left the hours from seven until eleven for more legislation.

It was during that time that the resolution concerning free tuition was adopted. There remained only enough strength in members of the C.U.N.Y. delegation to raise a token cheer.

**WELCOME PILGRIM**

**YOUR SEARCH IS ENDED . . .**

**Sept. 26 • 12:30  
Room 404**

**Fraternity,  
House Plan or  
Sorority,  
Drama School**  
2 SEPARATE ROOMS  
MIDTOWN — CONVENIENT  
Ask for Seymour or Milton  
MU 4-8768

**MURRAY'S  
Delicatessen**  
34 Lexington Ave.  
Bet. 23rd & 24th Sts.  
**Anything From A  
Sandwich To A  
Banquet**  
Any Type of  
Sandwich  
Hot Tea  
Hot Coffee  
Hot Chocolate  
Served at All Hours

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NEW BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES

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Across the Street from CCNY

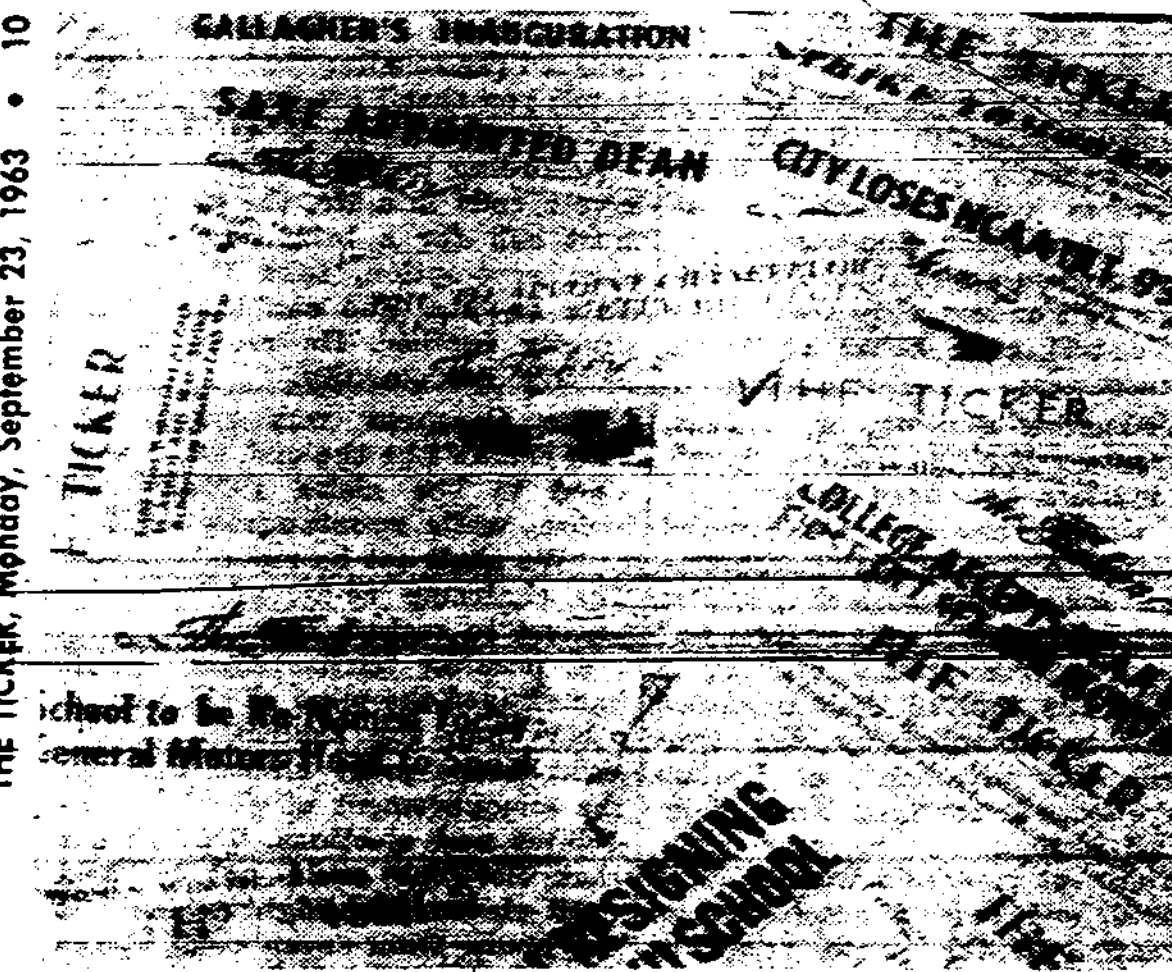
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REFUND  
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## USED BOOKS

that non-matriculated students The faculty recommended that the able in these areas.





A REVIEW OF HISTORY: Some of the logos and headlines of years passed. The present logo alteration is the fourth such modification in recent history.

## R. Ginzburg Authored 1949 Logo Variation

Fourteen years ago Ralph Ginzburg, then editor-in-chief of THE TICKER, changed the newspaper's nameplate ("logo" or "flag" in shop talk). Now Mr. Ginzburg, editor of Eros, an intellectual magazine on love, is sorry that he altered the art work.

Mr. Ginzburg's change had THE TICKER in script embossed over the seal of the College. Stock tickers flanked the name. The nameplate, before Mr. Ginzburg's change, had THE TICKER in straight lettering embossed over a stock ticker and ticker tape. This art work, with slight variation, had been used since THE TICKER's inception in the early 1930's.

Mr. Ginzburg said, "I made the change because I felt it was an improvement over its predecessor. I've changed my aesthetic values now. As I look back, I see that the logo is corny."

The present nameplate was designed by Louis Rossman '64, and THE TICKER staff. Rossman is a senior majoring in accounting. The new style eliminates the script type and the stock tickers. The simplified design has THE TICKER embossed over the College's seal.

Michael Del Giudice, present editor-in-chief, changed the nameplate because "it is an improvement over its predecessor." Doesn't this sound familiar?

IT'S  
A SNAP!  
TO STUDY AND  
REVIEW WITH  
BARNES & NOBLE  
COLLEGE OUTLINE  
SERIES

## ALL SENIORS

WHETHER YOU BUY THE BOOK OR NOT  
**Make Your Photo Appointments  
FOR LEXICON 1964**  
ROOM 316 STUDENT CENTER

## STOP

DON'T GO ANY FURTHER  
UNTIL YOU COME INTO  
**VARSITY COFFEE SHOP**  
160 E. 23rd STREET  
LOW PRICES — QUICK SERVICE

### Ticker Tape

The United States Civil Service Commission is accepting applications for the 1964 Federal Service Entrance Examination open to college seniors and graduates.

The Federal Service, which offers career opportunities in sixty different occupational fields, has various agencies located throughout the country. The starting salaries for persons appointed from this examination will be \$4,690 and \$5,790, depending on individual qualifications. The closing date is April 14, 1964, during which time six additional tests are scheduled.

Further information about applications and positions available is given in Civil Service Announcement #311 obtainable in the Placement Office (303), post offices, and the Civil Service regional offices.

Applications for grants to qualified graduate students for graduate study or research abroad in 1964-65 are being accepted by the U.S. government. The Institute of International Education administers the competition for these scholarships.

In addition to full grants, which provide round-trip transportation to any one of fifty-one countries

as well as tuition and maintenance for one academic year, two other types of grants are available. These are offered cooperatively by the U. S. (which provides travel) and a foreign country (which provides tuition and maintenance). In addition a Travel-Only plan which supplements maintenance and tuition scholarships, awarded by a university, private donor, or foreign government is available.

Applications for the grants are now available in the Placement Office (303). An eligible applicant must be a U. S. citizen, hold a bachelors degree or its equivalent in professional training, have language ability commensurate with the demands of the proposed study project, and be in good health. Preference is given to applicants under thirty-five.

The National Commercial Finance Conference is conducting an essay contest on "Commercial Financing and Factoring—Its Development in the United States," which is open to all students at the School. The winner will receive \$500.

The essay, not to exceed 5,000 words, should be submitted by October 1, to the National Commercial Finance Conference, 29 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Interested students may obtain additional information and bibliographical material from Mr. William J. Drake at the above address, or contact Professor Arthur Albrecht (Bus. Adm.—14th Floor).

Newman Club will hold its first meeting this term Thursday at 12:30 in 1204. All students are invited to attend.

All students are invited to attend Hillel Day, Thursday, September 26, at 12:00. You will have an opportunity to meet your committee chairman and learn about the study groups. Hillel is located at 144 East 24 Street.

Inter-Fraternity Council announces that all member fraternities' houses will be open to freshmen this week.

### The CAROLAN GUARD

INVITES ALL  
**ROTC CADETS**  
FOR ORIENTATION MEETING ON THE  
PROPER WEARING OF THE UNIFORM  
ROOM 523 — MAIN BUILDING  
12:00-1:00 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

when most dollar pens are out of ink

the Scripto Wordmaster\*refill has enough left for a term paper

...and a couple of lab reports

Just about the time you figure your Wordmaster should be running out of ink, unscrew the cap. The new see-thru refill says in no uncertain terms that you've got enough ink left to go on writing for quite a while. You shouldn't be surprised. For even though Wordmaster is slim and streamlined, it has a much larger ink capacity than ordinary dollar pens. And that makes it just about the most inexpensive dollar pen around.

By the way... you can get a handsome matching pencil to go along with your Wordmaster. And that's only a dollar, too.

### Klauber...

(Continued from Page 12)

attitude of my professors," he said.

"The students in my years at the College were the children of immigrants. Many were first generation Americans. Some were immigrants themselves. If it had not been for City College, the great majority of us would have been deprived of a college education. The professors understood our problems and offered us friendship," Klauber added.

"Most of my class had to work for a school and during the summers to earn money so that they could continue their education. No loans or grants were available. But I was lucky," he recalled. "Since I had to work only during the summers."

Klauber was a counselor at Sunrise Lake Camp, where many East Side kids spent their summers. As a youth Klauber had been a camper there. "I was paid \$75. As captain of the City College basketball team I was offered as

## Student Council Seats Open

Petitions will be Available  
in 104 S.C.  
**WEDNESDAY**  
**Due Thursday, Oct. 3**

## WELCOME TO CITY COLLEGE

Next Door to the  

# ALADIN

**BUY and SAVE — SELL and SAVE — BUY and SAVE**  
**USED TEXTBOOKS**  
**BARNES & NOBLE**  
23rd Street—Opp. City College  
**SELL and SAVE — BUY and SAVE — SELL and SAVE**

much as \$350 to be a counselor at other camps. But I refused because I wanted to help kids like me," he said.

It was as a basketball player that Klauber achieved his greatest undergraduate recognition. Klauber, called "Red" because of his redish-blond hair, was a star when the "small man" dominated play. Only 5-9 and weighing 145 lbs., Klauber was named to the all-Eastern team. During his two years with the team the Beavers compiled a 22-3 record, and were Eastern champions for those years. National rankings were a thing to come, but City was considered one of the best teams in the country.

Klauber first saw a City College game as a student at Stuyvesant High School. He reminisced how he was impressed by the fine lighting and large floor space of the now antiquated Wingate Gym.

"It was considered a privilege to play for City College. We had pride in the College. We played not so much for ourselves but for the College," he recalled.

The students were proud of their team. Not only were the games well attended but the practices as well. Klauber said, "When we would practice on Thursdays between twelve and two our classmates would pack the running track around the gym to watch us work out. Faculty members also took an avid interest."

"Coaches from other colleges and their players would watch us practice. We would scrimmage teams which are now Metropolitan powers, but were too weak to play us then," he said.

Pictures of Klauber's teams adorn the walls of his New York law office. He leaned back in his chair and pointed to one of the pictures in which his coach, Max Holman, now in his middle sixties, looks almost as young as his players.

"Holman was a great coach. We had a fifteen man squad and at least half of us never played in high school. He achieved greater fame with his N.I.T. and N.C.A.A. champs, but this was Holman at his best. He made us into winners," Klauber said.

Special treats were offered—and readily accepted—by the basketball team. After the games the players were allowed to bring their dates to the City College Club for refreshments. But the main feature was the annual dinner where the Club feted the team. Klauber remembered that "not only was it an honor, but it was a real good meal for East Side boys."

Two games are of special interest to Klauber. They were victories over Princeton in his senior year. "Princeton was the champion of what is now the Ivy League and

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### Can You Make It?

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With or without experience, all would-be reporters, photographers, typists and businessmen desiring to work on THE TICKER are invited to attend the Candidates' Meeting Thursday, September 26, at 4:15 in 410 S.C. We hope you can make it!

### Ah-Henry

Tickets are available in 104 S.C. for the matinee performance of "Henry V" at the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre at Stratford, Connecticut, for Saturday. The cost of \$2.00 per ticket includes bus fare.

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### CANDEE '66

congratulates its sister  
**Sherry Belferman**  
on her pinning to  
**Jules Feldman**



## Karlin Assesses Soccermen: 'Stronger Than Last Season'

Although more than half of the 1962 C.C.N.Y. soccer team is not returning, Coach Harry Karlin optimistically says that "We'll be stronger than last season."

Last year was the poorest for City since 1949 as the team compiled a 2-6-2 overall record. In Metropolitan Conference play the Beavers finished in a tie for sixth place with a 2-4-2 mark. This is considerably off the 1961 pace which saw the booters tie for the league crown.

Karlin is smiling even though his entire front line is either ineligible or has been graduated. Leading scorer Jim Martino, who tallied five of the team's twelve goals, is among the missing.

The coach feels that players form the freshman club and several newcomers will be able to provide the goal getting power, which C.C.N.Y. lacked last year.

The backs will be the strongest spots. Only halfback Wolfgang Scherer and fullback Noe Arcas are missing. Leading the veterans are Tom Sieberg and Neville Parker. Both were named to the all-league starting team and were given honorable mention on the all-New York State team.

Other returning starters are Mike Pesce and Erwin Fox. Karlin can use these versatile performers at either forward or halfback.

Leading candidate for a starting forward spot is Tony Negovetti, who collected six goals for the 1961 team. He was ineligible last year.

Karlin will have four possibilities for goaltender. Only one, last year's freshman goalie, does not have varsity experience. The three veterans are Adolf Putre, Nick Patru-

no, and Joe Pargement. Putre saw in recent seasons. Furthermore, the most action last season, with many league teams will be improved.

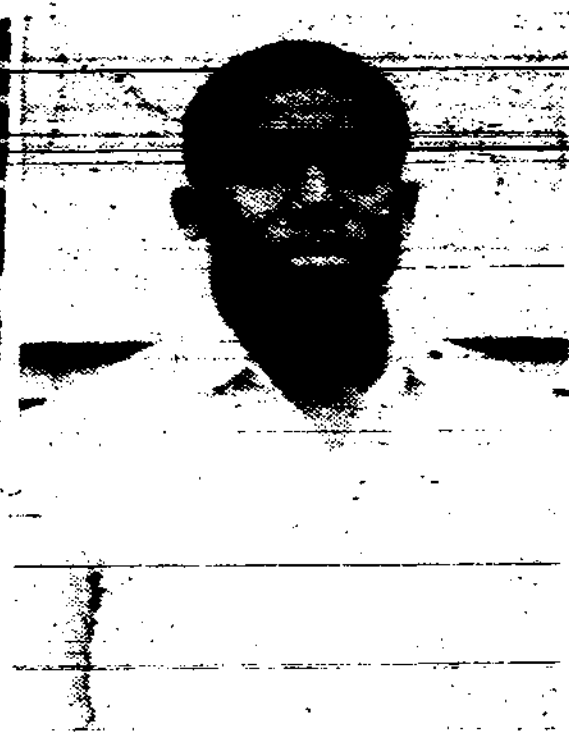
The ten game schedule is basically the same as last season's. C. W. Post, the only newcomer, replaces Hunter, which will not field a team this campaign. Karlin feels that the schedule includes some of the toughest teams in the area. Bridgeport and N.Y.U., non-league foes, have made the N.C.A.A. playoffs.

The campaign begins October 5 with a non-league affair at C.W. Post. The home opener is October 12 against Brooklyn in a league tilt.

The other teams C.C.N.Y. meet are Adelphi, Kings Point, Queens, Pratt, New York State Maritime and Long Island University.



Tom Sieberg



Neville Parker

Leading Veterans



**GREAT DEBATE:** Coach Harry Karlin (left) discusses strategy with Mike Pesce during a recent practice.

## Didyk, Zane Will Pace City College Harriers

Mike Didyk and Lenny Zane will set the pace for Coach Francisco Castro's harriers on opening day October 5 when the cross country team meets Adelphi at Van Cortlandt Park.

The return of such proven veterans as Didyk and Zane foster the Beavers' hopes of an even better record than last season's 10-1. The only loss was to Fairleigh Dickinson. The five mile mark was topped by Didyk (27:19) in the Collegiate Track Conference championships. The four mile record was also set by Mike (21:48) in the Junior Met Championship.

John Bourne, an outstanding junior, is Castro's number three man. The coach has great faith in Bourne. "He is an outstanding man with much potential," Castro said. "He has a good chance of breaking the track record."

Number four and five men are the Casey brothers, Bill and Bob. There is about a forty second difference in time between the third and fourth men.

### TRYOUTS

**Cross Country:** Freshman and varsity candidates should see Coach Francisco Castro at Lewisohn Stadium (Uptown) Tuesday and Thursday between 4-6.

**Soccer:** Varsity prospects should see Coach Harry Karlin at Lewisohn Stadium (Uptown) weekday between 3-5. Freshmen should see Coach Les Solney.

## Coach Mishkin Not Optimistic About Fall Baseball Season

According to baseball mentor Sol Mishkin two things might combine to hamper City's chances of a successful season. They are the team's relative inexperience and the loss of many veterans.

"It doesn't look very good this fall, although there are a few new boys who could help. There wasn't even one high school letterman on last year's freshman team," the coach lamented.

Mishkin continued, "The loss of Frazzitta, Lo Dolce, Marino, and Varjabedian won't help the cause. Frazzitta and Lo Dolce were the powerhouses of the team. Marino and Varjabedian were also good hitters."

Bart Frazzitta had a .344 batting average, twenty-two hits, and twelve runs scored. This was second only to Bob Lo Dolce who led the team in batting (.352), hits (twenty-five), stolen bases (three), and runs scored (eighteen).

The pitching staff is without the services of Vinny Calapietra who had a 1-0 record and a 1.50 earned run average. This was the lowest on the team. Also missing are Mike Grennan and Richie Stearn.

However, the team does have an ace reliever in Howie Smith, who had twenty-one strikeouts last season. Also returning to the mound is Ron Muller.

In the field the only outstanding veteran is Richie Sol. He had the third best batting average on the team (.321).

The Beavers will meet St. John's October 5, in a twin-bill. The following Saturday City meets Iona. On October 19 the Beavers travel to Manhattan for a double-header.

## Leo Klauber '23:

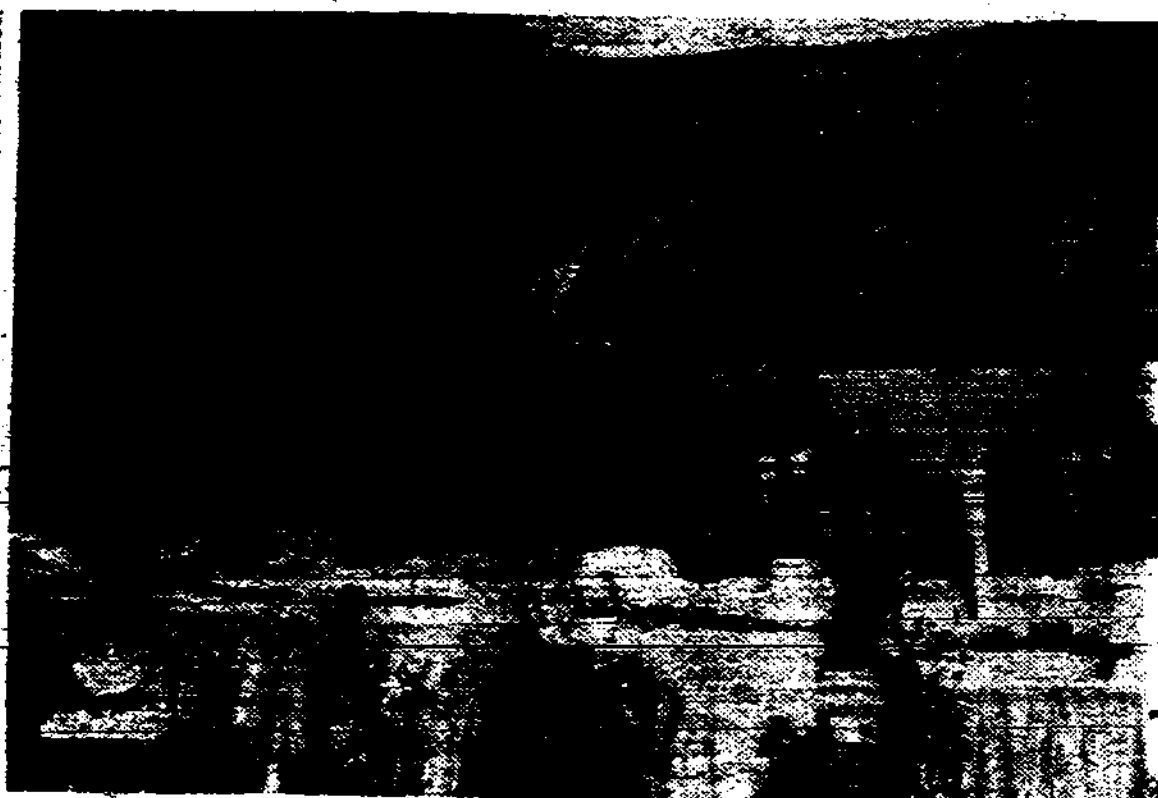
## Owes An Eternal Debt to CCNY

"I deserve little from City College, because I owe it so much." With this simple—yet meaningful—remark, Leo Klauber '23 accepted the Mark Asa Abbott Memorial Award as the alumni athlete who has most elevated the program of the Alumni Varsity Association. The presentation was made May 16 at All-Sports Night.

Klauber, now a lawyer, played varsity basketball from 1921 to 1923. He served as President of the Alumni Varsity Association from 1925 until 1953.

In an interview Thursday, Klauber reaffirmed his affection to Alma Mater. "I owe an eternal debt to City College. Here I learned my philosophy of life. It was not only from my textbooks, but from the

(Continued on Page 11)



**HONORED ALUMNUS:** Leo Klauber '23 address the gathering at All-Sports Night May 16, at the Prince George Hotel.