General Faculty to Meet Thursday
To Discuss Membership List Plans

The General Faculty will meet Thursday to discuss the recommendations proposed by the Special Committee on Membership Lists.

The majority report of the Committee calls for a plan which will place membership lists on a more voluntary basis. In addition, the report recommends that clubs presently excluded from receiving Fees money—religious, political and social action groups—be allowed the use of Student Activity Funds money.

NY Commissioner Upholds
BHE Dismissal of Austin

The dismissal of Warren B. Austin, City College English Professor, was upheld Friday by James E. Allen, State Commissioner of Education, after he had been dismissed in December, 1957, for conduct unbecoming a teacher by the Board of Higher Education.

Dr. Austin maintained that his dismissal was unfair. The Board ruled that none of the evidence used in his case proved improper, there was no evidence of any violation of the rules of the University.

The Board ruled that the dismissal of a special trial committee, chaired by Charles A. Tolle, was recommended by the Board of Higher Education in December, 1957, for conduct unbecoming a teacher.

Professor Austin maintained his innocence throughout the hearing. The BHE, in its decision, stated that any one piece of evidence against Dr. Austin was insufficient proof, but when all the evidence was added up, it presented a picture of guilt.

Dr. Austin was not dismissed because the BHE thought he was a communist, but because the Board thought he lied when he signed a loyalty oath in 1940.

Among the other pieces of evidence introduced in the case was the fact that Professor Austin had several books by communist authors and books about communism, but this was not sufficient to prove improper conduct.

Stuffed Ballots Found:
Uptown Elections Ruled Invalid

Special to THE TICKER

More controversy surrounded Uptown Student Government yesterday, when it was announced that last week's SG elections would be invalidated because of "ballot-stuffing."

The ballot stuffing incident was discovered by Student Life Dean James S. Peace, after the Elections Division called attention to the fact that several "write-in" ballots had similar handwriting on them.

The Morton J. Wollman Medal

Part of the interest from the Morton J. Wollman Fund will be used to establish fresh-senior scholarships. Dean Emanuel Sax announced last week. This year's interest from the $800,000 Fund,
Mixed Feelings

It is of course better and easier to halt meaningful academic growth when the status quo is thus readily perpetuated. Money wise, it seems easier to ask for a 1% increase than to propose and work seriously on any serious educational reform. Education is assumed to be parceled out in rather anal-retentive citizenry. More often than not, education is at the mercy of the whims of a professor who occasionally turns an all too stultified and cerebral atmosphere of the classroom into a beautiful quantification of what is achieved is not necessarily reduced to any valid measure of educational progress.

The current state of education is further complicated by the practice of purely custodial instruction. The status quo is thus perpetuated. Money wise, it seems easier to ask for a 1% increase than to suggest and work seriously on any serious educational reform. Education is presumed to proceed not only in the formal classroom but also in all levels of experience. Thus, the educational goals of the future may be aided to actualize themselves not only as students and teachers but also as members of society who will contribute to a better world.

On the other hand, we all have some direct or indirect involvement with education. And to hope, and fast to realize that we hope to raise our children in a more free and open atmosphere. And to help, as much as all have the time for it. In this crusade for education reform, the President of the University is a leader who is involved in the fight.
Democracy and Labor Unions

By Professor Maurice C. Benefield

Trade unions are again in the center of the public stage as in the 1930s; yet today the concern is with economic and social conditions which are greatly favored in the market period. The problems which interest us are of two sorts: 1) the trade unions which tending unduly and creating a monopolistic situation, 2) the labor unions which have become monopolistic in some degree through the development of a monopoly system. The balance of this article is devoted to the latter.

In the McClellan Committee hearings, there has come about a very interesting and significant change in the attitude towards labor unions. This is due to the fact that the committees have been able to expose the systematic methods of corrupt practices and control of the labor unions. The bill also provides for the regulation of labor unions and the prevention of corruption. Furthermore, the bill prescribes in Title IV for the control of corruption and trying to eradicate it.

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In acting on the Kennedy-Erwin bill the Senate is again in the center of the public stage as in the 1930s; yet today the concern is with economic and social conditions which are greatly favored in the market period. The problems which interest us are of two sorts: 1) the trade unions which tending unduly and creating a monopolistic situation, 2) the labor unions which have become monopolistic in some degree through the development of a monopoly system. The balance of this article is devoted to the latter.

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The German had long before realized the importance of the chemical industries as a means of bringing about the best results at the disposal of the German nation. Nowhere was there a more thoroughgoing application of chemical knowledge, and the results have been striking. The Germans have developed a number of new processes for the production of various chemicals, and the applications of these processes have been manifold. They have developed new methods for the manufacture of organic dyes, synthetic rubber, and other products. The German chemical industry is now the most powerful and the most advanced in the world.

The German chemical industry was not limited to the production of ordinary chemical products. It also included the manufacture of explosives and other chemicals for military purposes. The Germans had developed a number of new processes for the manufacture of chemical weapons, and these had been put into practice with much success. The Germans had also developed a number of new processes for the manufacture of chemical fuels, and these had been put into practice with much success.

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Random Thoughts of a Historian

By Fred L. Israel

There is a certain fascination in unraveling the hidden mysteries of the past through the study of historical documents and events. The historian's role is akin to that of a detective, piecing together clues and evidence to solve the riddles of the past. This fascination lies in the thrill of discovering the untold stories and the untold lives that have shaped our world. History is not just a collection of facts; it is a narrative that reflects the human experience.

School, however, has been appointed here only a year ago. I was sorry that she had been kept a secret. Her diary kept a voluminous diary which was enlarged by contemplating the wide diversities of the capabilities of his contemporaries. His father's diary entries of ray father's applications to museums and libraries brought to trial for having conspired to "defraud the United States." Dixon and Griffith made "The Birth of a Nation." Daugherty emerged untainted, almost pristine from the problems of anti-trust laws and the realities of the situation which he understands. If that be the case, the merger sought to create a monopoly. The defendants had planned to expand their steel capacity in Chicago and Youngstown for the next three years. The court might well consider the economic necessity of the 1915 Supreme Court pronouncement on the 1915 Act arising under the 1916 law. A merger between the second and sixth largest producers would constitute a violation of an industry highly concentrated. I suppose this is a merger route contrary to the purposes of the 1950 law. The merger would not permit them to compete. As a consequence, firms in the steel-making and shipbuilding industries will generally find the merger route preferable to the process of anti-trust laws and the realities of the situation which he understands. If that be the case, the merger decided not to appeal the lower court injunction. It would appear that at last, there is effective anti-trust legislation on the books. You may object that, in the long-run, the public worker's voice could be reduced if the leadership. If the membership were to be given a more powerful voice in their union, the likely result, as we have recently seen, is New Dealism.

The Birth of a Nation...
Parents

(Continued from Page 5)

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Beavers Defeat Hofstra; Baseball Season Closes

By Bob Singer

Friday, the Beaver baseball team climbed out of the Metropolitan Conference cellar, by engineering a 3-2 win over Hofstra College. This was City's second win over Hofstra this season's opener, when the Beavers had higher hopes than their seventh place position. The triumph clinched the Conference title for St. John's, which now has a 9-1 record as compared to the Beaver's 5-8.

In the game, Hofstra took the early lead by scoring a run in each of the first two innings. These runs came off of starter Gerald Zollner, who did not last too long. In the bottom of the second the Beavers rallied and tied the score on a double by Kenny Rosenbloom, and a sacrifice fly which scored Pete Magnani.

The game then settled down into routine play until the sixthinning. The big blow of the inning was a triple by outfielder Tom Sullivan and Rosenbloom scored, which backed up a walk to Magnani. Magnani scored two of the three Beaver runs.

The Beavers did not hit very often in the game, totaling only five for their eight at-bats, but managed to bump them together at opportune moments. Hofstra performed unerringly in the field and so did not aid the Beaver cause.

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