



Occasionally, Early Birds in the South Campus Cafeteria are treated to the sight of others working or listening to a tall, dark-haired woman. She is Doctor Cosman, an instructor in the English Department. This week she has brought at least two classes to the Cafeteria for coffee and discussion. Doctor Cosman, according to students who have had her in the past, does this sort of thing periodically.

## Baruch Paper Meets Crisis

By MARK KRAMER

The Ticker, the Baruch School's student newspaper, was in turmoil last week over 'editorial responsibility'.

Editor-in-chief Larry Levitas denied the issue arose over censorship. However, large areas of print were lifted and blank spaces spanned page one and the editorial column. A copy of the paper appeared tacked to a bulletin board in the 23rd Street school with the word "Censored" lettered in the white spaces.

A meeting was held Thursday evening. The Managing Board of Ticker, the Student Council, Assistant Dean of Students David Newton, and Professor Morris Winokur, former Chairman of the Ticker Association, were present. Out of this meeting came the decision to have an all-student Ticker Association (the T.A. serves as "publisher" for the newspaper, selecting the editor-in-chief and business manager, handling financial matters and having the power of recall over the managing board). Professor Winokur had announced his resignation for "health reasons" in the last issue of the paper.

The Ticker Association is composed of six students and a faculty chairman. The students are elected by the students, and student governing organizations. The faculty member on the association had a vote only in case of a tie, a power which, according to a managing board member, Professor Winokur was reluctant to use.

After the meeting, Levitas stated censorship was never an issue. "The Ticker has never had censorship. The author of

the column has asked us not to run it." Why was the editorial also lifted? "It was about the column. It made no sense without the column."

Levitas refused to state who wrote the column and what its subject was; Dean Newton was just as reluctant to comment on the Ticker situation.

No plans were announced for the selection of a new chairman of the Ticker Association.

## New Aerospace Curriculum Proposed

By OTTO HAMMER

A completely revised curriculum proposed by the Department of Mechanical Engineering will allow students to elect a program of study in their particular field of interest leading to either a Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Engineering degree.

The programs of study which will be chosen from are:

- Aerospace; including courses in fluid dynamics, heat transfer, and propulsion or,
- Engineering Systems: offering courses in operations research, engineering decision theory, and systems analysis or,
- Machine Design: consisting of practical courses in manufacturing processes, production engineering, and machine dynamics.

Also suggested in the new curriculum is the abolition of the required humanities and social studies courses now taught only to engineers. Instead students would either elect fifteen credits of liberal arts subjects

## Rally for Arrested Students Held; \$625 Already Collected

A rally in support of those students arrested or murdered in Orangeburg, South Carolina was held on Friday, Feb. 16, at 2:00 P.M. in Bittenweiser Lounge with some 350 students attending.

The rally, coordinated by Terry Ardrey and Tom Shick, was addressed by Jim Futransky, a worker in Orangeburg, Mark Beallor, from the DuBois Club, by Terry Ardrey SNCC representative to The College and others.

The Onyx Society, which has manned tables opposite Knittle Lounge and Room 152 Finley, has collected \$625 in two days.

Onyx Society President, Edwin Fabre, stated that the leaflet had not been cleared with the society, and that "the demand that Dr. Gallagher condemn the use of the police on campus in Orangeburg 'in the name of the faculty' and the demand that no more police be used on this campus only clouds a crucial issue."

The rally was organized by the Onyx Society, The DuBois Club, Observation Post, The Resistance, Students for a Democratic Society, Youth Against War and Fascism, and The Young Socialist Alliance. In a leaflet distributed on Thursday, these organizations demanded:

"(1) That (President) Gallagher condemn the use of cops on campus in Orangeburg and the wanton murder of the 3 Black students; individually, in the name of the faculty, and in the name of the school.

"(2) That Student Government

also condemn these actions and do all in its power to raise money for the Orangeburg Defense Fund.

"(3) In view of what happened at Orangeburg, we demand NO MORE COPS on OUR campus.

"(4) South Carolina officials free Cleve Sellers."

When confronted with the leaflet, Dr. Gallagher stated, "There is no parallel here of any kind," and had no further comment on the situation in The City College campus.

Dr. Gallagher Replies

Commenting on the Orangeburg incident in general, Dr. Gallagher sees the killing as similar to "Bull Connor in Mississippi. Here again we have the deliberate use of dogs and National Guard to defend the institution of segregation."

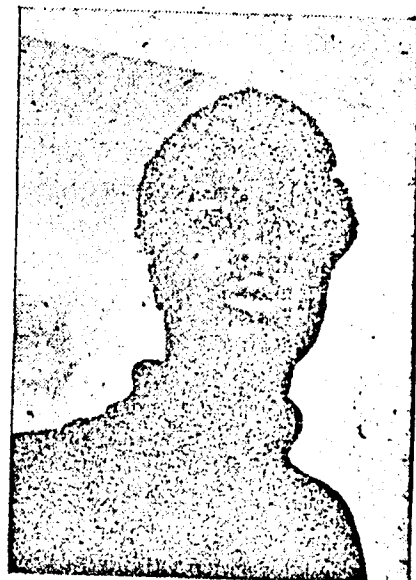
From what he knew of the incident, someone fired a shot into the air during a demonstration and the National Guard returned the fire by shooting into the crowd. When the crowd fell to the ground, he said, the National Guard kept on shooting.

Orangeburg Explained

(The following appeared in a fact sheet printed by SNCC and distributed by the Onyx Society)

Monday, February 5

Student leaders from South Carolina State College attempted to desegregate the all-white bowling alley owned by Harry F. Ford. The operator of the bowling establishment, the All-Star Bowling Alley, refused to admit the black students.



Terry Ardrey organized the rally and is conducting the fund-raising campaign.

Tuesday, February 6

Students again attempted to desegregate the bowling alley and were again turned away. Twenty students were arrested. Later, after word had been circulated on campus, 600 students from the college went down to the shopping center where the bowling alley is located, demanding that those arrested be released. Approximately 150 law enforcement officials were on the scene and some of them, attempting to disperse the crowd, began to beat the students. Several girls were clubbed to the ground. 20 persons were injured and were treated at the college infirmary. One unit of the National Guard was called in and additional units

(Continued on Page 2)



Prof. Steinhauser, Chairman of the M.E. Department, considers major revision of courses to include more modern technologies.

of a B.S. in Engineering. An additional 15 credits could be elected in engineering for a total of 145 to earn a B.E. degree. Tuition, similar to that paid by architectural students after the completion of 134 credits, might possibly be charged for the extra credits leading to the B.E. degree.

Prof. Updegrave expressed deep concern over the effects of

the new B.S. degree on the students' draft status. With the continuation of the war in Viet Nam, students would be liable for induction after the completion of 130 credits instead of the present 145. He hoped that the Administration could convince the Selective Service to allow students to finish until the B.E. level. [Pres. Buell Gallagher has been trying to convince everyone in Washington but with no apparent success.]

The Department decided to institute the revisions after a significant number of undergraduate inquiries about the establishment of an aerospace program, and a study that showed over one-third of the graduating seniors obtained employment or pursued graduate work in that field.

New appointments in the present faculty have the "background, interests and reputation" to start such a program, according to a report by a study committee. These new professors are affectionately referred to as "fly boys."

[illegible]

# Ardrey Warns the Students of Rising Racism

(Continued from Page 1)  
were placed on standby alert. Wednesday, February 7. Students met all day and night discussing the violence and police brutality directed toward them the previous night and also protesting the failure of the South Carolina State Legislature to approve the budget or to allocate funds for the college, although funds had been appropriated for the all-white University of South Carolina. Thursday, February 8

Whites drove through campus, shooting at students and into buildings. A campus guard was shot and wounded. Student leaders who had submitted a list of seven grievances to the Orangeburg City Council, staged a "prayer-in" during the early evening and later held a meeting in a ball park near the campus. Students, continuing protest demonstrations, lit a bonfire on campus. National Guardsmen, claiming that they were fired upon, charged into

the crowd, firing at random. The students, seeking cover, fell to the ground. The Guardsmen continued firing. Practically all students were lying on the ground, face down, and were shot in the back.

The aftermath:

30 students in jail

10 students in the hospital

3 dead (Sam Hammon, Delano

Middleton, Henry Smith)

SNCC staff member Cleveland Sellers is in a South Carolina penitentiary on \$50,000 bond,

charged with inciting to riot, arson, assault with intent to kill, and damaging property. Students who had been shot had to travel to nearby towns for medical attention after being refused treatment at the local Orangeburg hospital.

Friday, February 9

Gov. McNair declared a state of emergency and called for a 5:00 P.M. curfew. Both South Carolina State and Claflin Colleges, which adjoin, have been closed indefinitely. Students had to pay their own way home. They either had to get out of town by 5 P.M. or stay on campus.

Historical Note:

In 1960, SNCC's second chairman, Chuck McDew, led major student demonstrations in Orangeburg dealing with public accommodations. That winter all student demonstrators were held in a compound outside the city jail and hosed.

"If we must die, let it not be like hogs, hunted and penned in an inglorious spot while 'round us bark the mad and hungry dogs. . . ." was the beginning of a speech given by Terry Ardrey, coordinator of the Orangeburg Defense and Bail Fund ally. He continued by saying, "The assault on Texas Southern, Central State, and now South Carolina State College in Orangeburg point to the increase in the military-industrial complex's program of racial genocide. We see that America is not playing with us and we must not play with America." Ardrey went on to say that the critical time in which we live demand that there be no middle ground of safety; that "... when the shit hits the fan, there ain't gonna be no fence."

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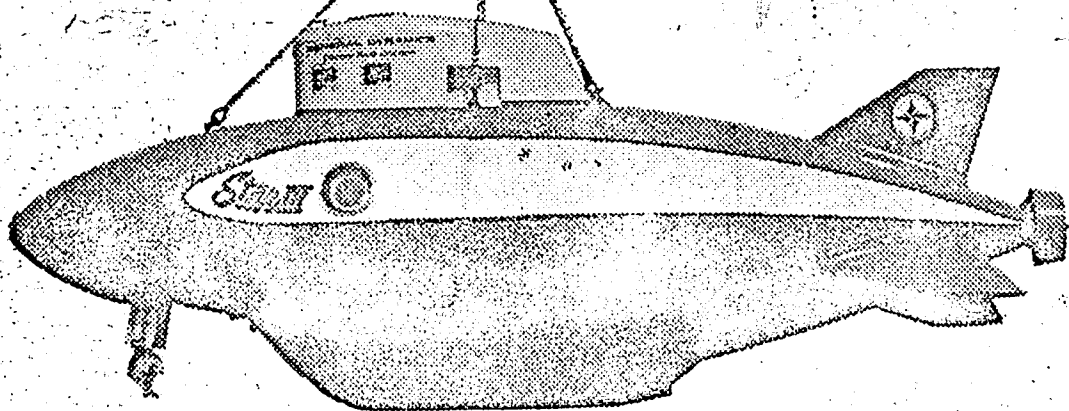
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## Computer Course Added

A new course in computer science has been added to the E 90- E 100 sequence instituted last year. The new course, E 110, offered for the first time this term, will provide a deeper look into the science of computers than either of the other two. The E 90, 100, 110 (soon to be called CS 90, 100, 110) sequence will form the basis for an enlarged computer curriculum at the College.

E 100 is concerned with the operation of the computer in a rather superficial way. It covers the use of the MAD language and the setting up of programs to be fed into the computer for execution. E 110 carries this one step further by considering what the machines do with the program once it is fed into them. The course concerns itself with the step by step way in which a machine carries out its instructions. This includes the vehicles of logic and block diagrams and flow charts to represent the various machine functions. E 110 will not cover any of the hardware aspects of digital equipment such as the design of logic and memory circuitry since these topics are included in several of the courses offered by the electrical engineering department.

E 90 is related to the other two computer science courses, according to Dean D. Eitzer (E&A, Administration), in the

same way that Art 1 is to Art 10, that is, E 90 is a survey course not concerned with the detailed actualities of the subject. It can be considered a "computer appreciation" or "computer in society" course.

Professor Hamming of Bell Laboratories is teaching the E90 course, and Professor M. L. Pei (Chmn. CE) is teaching E 110. Hamming is well known for his work in the computer field.

The College is expanding its use of the computer in other ways. It recently acquired an IBM S/360 machine to replace the model 7040 system it has had until now. With both machines operating all computing work can be carried out much faster and more efficiently. This makes computation facilities much more readily available to any student or faculty member requiring them. Eventually there will be as many as fifty or more remote units at various places at the College, all sharing time on the S/360 equipment.

With all of these new computer applications at the College, computer registration is still a long way off because of the enormous difficulty involved in combining three thousand sections with thirty thousand students. According to Dean Eitzer even the combination of the 7040 with the S/360 may not be up to the task.

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# The Battlefield Comes to Saigon and its People; Beggars, Rats, Refugees, & Corruption Flourish

## Rooftop Gambling

By LEE DEMBART

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SAIGON, 13 February — Care make an extra buck during the war?

Ingenuous Americans, never at loss for ways to kill time and make money, have added a little interest to the mighty war-watching activities atop the city's hotels.

Every evening a crowd gathers on the roofs to take in the unfolding action. One pulls up a soft chair, orders a drink from a roof-top bar, and settles back to watch the air strikes, explosions, tracers, and artillery fire on the horizon.

Since there's no baseball or football, and the VC has taken over the race track, one group at the Embassy Hotel makes a bet on what time the first flare will be dropped, signalling the official opening of the hunting season.

For a quarter the sporting man can pick any time, with the minutes just before 7:30 p.m. offering the best hope of winning the pot. One man chooses 7:22, another 7:24, a third 7:26, while side bets add excitement for those who have not joined the pool.

As each time approaches, eyes are in the darkening sky. "I just saw two flashes," one contestant shouts. "Two flashes equals one

shot a chance," respond the gamblers, as they mount chairs to get a better view of the heavens. And then come the flare bursts. "Oh, God of Flares, drop the VC now. Let's start burning the enemy's money. Look how dark it's getting. The VC will be infiltrating the area." All this is accompanied by breast beating and hopping on one foot. "It didn't work for the Indians either."

## No Home

The aftermath of the battle can be more horrifying than the battle itself.

At least those who take up arms to fight know what they are letting themselves in for. The innocent civilians who emerge homeless and propertyless are not given the choice. They do not go to the battlefield; the battlefield comes to them.

There are now nearly 350,000 people in this country who have become refugees as a result of the week-long Viet Cong assault. Almost one-third of them are in Saigon.

The government, through its Ministry of Health, has been trying to meet the problem. Twenty-three refugee stations are now operating here; for the most part, they testify to the misery rather than assuage it. Saigon health teams are trying to improve the situation. They circulate among the centers, assist in providing sanitary quarters, supply potable water, and inoculate the refugees against cholera and plague. Their efforts are more well-intentioned than effective. A family lives in a home all

of its life, and often for several generations. It is a small place, containing little furniture, primitive cooking apparatus, woven sleeping mats, and a Buddhist altar in memory of the ancestors. Here, as in all of Asia, the family is the key social institution.

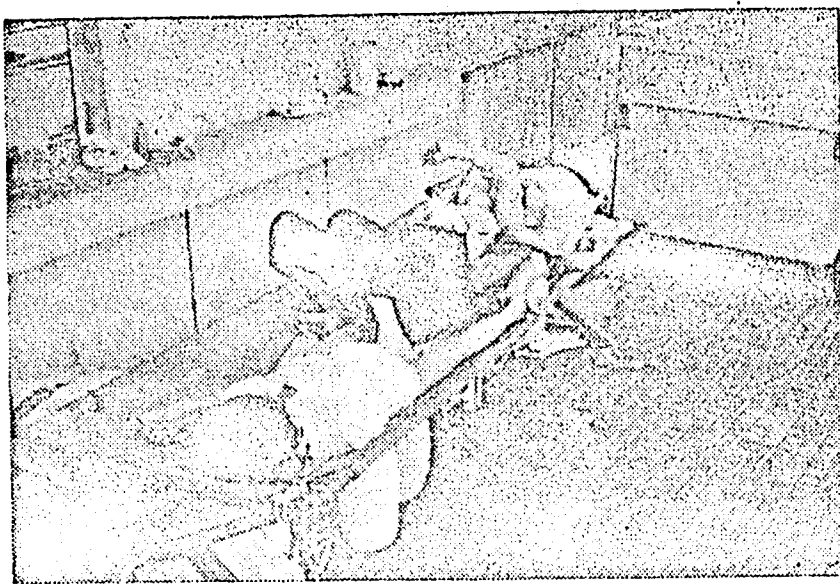
War puts an end to it. Block upon block here has been burned to the ground. Many areas were reduced to little more than rubble. People sift through the ashes, hunting for objects they can identify as their own.

Children are separated from parents, parents from children, husbands from wives. In the

city. There the rice was sold at the pre-Tet price of 22 piastres a kilo (about \$.18). In the refugee centers, it was distributed free along with milk, canned fish, and meat.

The people in the centers take their meals, talk quietly among themselves, and think of what they have lost and how they will rebuild. There is nothing else for them to do. This is a war which they didn't make and which, for the most part, they don't understand. It doesn't make much difference to them which side wins.

The United States Agency for International Development



A Saigon hospital, Dembart reported, showed the horrendous lack of health facilities. Here, a mother shares a cot with her two small children. All are casualties of last week's fighting in the capital. The situation is not improving because the Vietnamese government has not given high priority to these reforms.

centers, refugees pester visitors for news of their families. None is available.

Outside, a curfew has been imposed. Vietnamese are not allowed on the streets after 2 p.m.; Americans after 7 p.m. By 1:30 p.m., roads and sidewalks are nearly deserted. One walks through them as through a Hollywood set. Leaflets, dropped from American planes, blow across the street. Rats rummage for food through piles of garbage collecting on the sidewalks.

An American is approached by a beggar on every block; frequently more often. Old women, carrying naked children in their arms, hold out their hands and point to their mouths. However often it happens, no one ever becomes calloused. Human misery never manages to become matter of fact. The intensity of its effect never diminishes.

One block is completely lined with groups of people living on cots in the street. Huge flies swarm above them and settle on sleeping babies. There are no men around.

## Save the Nation

Two blocks away a convoy of tanks and personnel carriers makes its way southward out of the city. They are off to fight the battles that will save the nation. The government has appealed to countries throughout the world to send food to meet the current emergency. It doesn't have enough money to buy its own.

On a single day last week, 506 tons of rice were delivered to 28 distribution points throughout

works with the Vietnamese government in trying to alleviate the suffering of the refugees. Its doctors and health experts make periodic trips to the largest of the refugee centers. But no one has yet made any long-range plans for these people, or else they're just not talking about them.

There is ample evidence that the government and AID will be able to care for them for a good while longer. Emergency shipments of food are beginning to arrive in the country. But hospitals and school buildings cannot be used indefinitely to house people whose homes and possessions have been destroyed. If the fighting continues in heavily populated areas, the

## VIET NAM REPORT

number of refugees will soar, thereby putting a tremendous strain on public facilities.

As yet, whatever plans officials may have to deal with the problem have not been made public. But even if adequate housing can be found and food supplies hold out, some effort must be made to revitalize these people who have become innocent victims of the war.

It is often said here and in the United States that there can be no purely military solution to the Vietnam problem. For those who want to attempt political or economic solutions, the refugees offer a place to begin.

## Stinking Country

By RALPH PALADINO

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SAIGON — 13 February

There is no dearth of opinion concerning the Vietnamese people here in American-dominated Saigon. Most of that opinion is critical, and much of it disdainful. An MP on patrol in the city stated it succinctly: "I wouldn't give you a wooden piastre for the whole stinking country." A captain beginning his second year in Vietnam suggested that "We oughta plow the place under and go home." A major acting as liaison officer between the U.S. Army and the Vietnamese Army referred to the Vietnamese in the course of a conversation as "totally useless."

It is in many cases the basic style of life that come under particular criticism. "It takes three of them to stand around and do nothing, and even then they'll do it backwards," says a civilian construction engineer. "We could bring over Americans to do the whole job, and in the long run it would be cheaper than having the Vietnamese work on it."

"What do you think of the Vietnamese troops?" "They do their job, sir," one MP answered.

Yet it is the charge of cowardice that comes up most often in discussion of the Vietnamese military. Singled out in particular are the Saigon police (affectionately known to Americans as "white mice") who have the responsibility for defending Saigon against attack. "They're all cowards" says a naval lieutenant whose hotel is next to a police station that recently came under attack. "As soon as the VC started shooting, they disappeared." A marine who arrived at the Embassy minutes after it came under attack told me that the police were nowhere to be seen. "There are supposed to be five guards at the Embassy, and the police station is right around the corner. I didn't see one policeman all night."

A marine captain who spent a year as an adviser to an

ing that dealing with any Vietnamese entails can be a frustrating experience for a man in a hurry. Even using the phones where circuits have to be broken by hand can mean ten or 15 wasted minutes between calls.

This nonchalant attitude towards life and the war is particularly infuriating to the military. As much as 50 per cent of some units were home on Tet leave when the VC struck. Yet the attack had been expected for many days. American billets even had notices posted on their bulletin boards 24 hours before the onslaught. There is a general feeling among the military that this unpreparedness cost the lives of American soldiers, and is bitterly resented.

## The Black Market

The young men are the students, the privileged class in Vietnam; as in the United States, the class that knows it will stay alive no matter what the outcome. A man of draft age can register for a university and never attend classes and still continue his enrollment. And if that's too much trouble, a Certificate of Attendance can be bought for almost nothing — about \$25 on the black market.

None of the correspondents I spoke to could give me a concrete example of corruption in government. Most people seem to assume that the president and vice-president both have their planes fueled and their Swiss bank accounts bursting.

The black market is the most flourishing business in all of Saigon. On any block in the business district of the city there will be three or four small stands containing five or six cartons of cigarettes, some assorted tobacco, chewing gum, sunglasses, and whatever else was in this week's shipment to the PX. I am told that often when the PX has run out of something, it will appear on the stands a day or two before the exchange stocks it on its shelves.

The Vietnamese attitude towards Americans is more difficult to discern. They are a polite people and answer only with polite phrases if they are asked what they think of Americans. Frequent editorials in the Saigon Daily News and Saigon Post, English language newspapers, criticize the Americans regularly for conducting themselves like an "occupation army." While no Vietnamese I spoke to would give a candid answer to a question concerning American behavior in the city, one has only to watch an American jeep speeding through traffic without regard to police or signals to understand this criticism.

One illustrative incident occurred when an Army truck and a Vietnamese truck loaded with sacks of grain passed in a narrow street, with contact between them knocking some of the sacks onto the street. An American Army private got out to check his own cargo, got into his truck, and drove off. American impatience often becomes rudeness, and in this country it is easy to become impatient.

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## Careful Consideration

We feel that the Onyx Society has made definite strides forward with its position on the Orangeburg incident, and we fully support any venture to secure funds from the College or the Community. We would, however, warn the Onyx Society to be much more selective in accepting help from various on-campus organization which will attempt to scramble and cloud any issue to suit their own purposes. A clear example of this deliberate clouding is the leaflet that one of the other sponsoring organization of the Orangeburg Defense Rally distributed. To demand that President Gallagher not admit police on campus as a result of the Orangeburg massacre is absurd — a total non-sequitur. But is more absurd that the Onyx Society permits its name on the bottom of such a leaflet.

One promising note is that Ed Fabre stated that the leaflet was not officially cleared by the organization and he is in total disagreement with the demand. As long as the Onyx Society keeps the welfare of Black people in mind, we shall continue to support it in almost any endeavor.

## Curriculum Change

The completely revised curriculum presently under consideration by the Mechanical Engineering Department contains many sound ideas for the improvement of undergraduate education. The need for these revisions is evident by the fact that major changes in course offerings have not taken place for a considerable length of time.

Some points of the new curriculum should be examined carefully before final adoption. Under present consideration theoretical aspects of engineering are taking precedence over the practical side. In order to maintain the high quality of engineering education at the School, both the theoretical and practical aspects should be retained in any revised curriculum. While it should be mentioned that the graduate program in engineering has beneficially effected the proposed curriculum, we do not feel that the undergraduate courses should be geared to produce prospective students for the graduate school. The need for professionals acquainted with the practical side of engineering is still heavily evident in industry. We also recommend that the proposed charge of tuition payments in excess of 130 credits be discounted and the present policy of free tuition to 145 credits be maintained.

The innovations proposed by the M.E. Department are the result of the vigorous leadership of its chairman, Professor Anton Steinhauser. Despite the heavy workload imposed on all department chairmen we suggest that Prof. Steinhauser concentrate his efforts to impliment these changes before more time passes and new technologies are created, demanding another set of changes and create more obsolescence in the department.

## Could Be Censorship

The Ticker's Managing Board is under great pressure to remain silent about their last abortive issue. They are not free to discuss why much of the paper was deleted just prior to press time. They are not free, it seems, to be an independent voice in the affairs of the Baruch School.

Baruch is now going through a critical stage of its life. It is considering separating from the City College. It is considering moving its plant to the Long Island University Brooklyn site. The students' opinion as expressed by the weekly newspaper, we feel, should be at least heard, if not heeded.

The Ticker Association, formerly headed by a faculty member, is now to be composed of students only. This is a step forward. However, the control of the editorial board of the newspaper must be within the staff, not in the Student Government or the faculty or the administration. The complete financial control of the paper plus the right to select and recall the editors leaves the journalists in a precarious position.

Even if direct censorship is not exercised, as the editor, Mr. Levitas states (possible under unseen threats) true freedom is absent.

## The Roamin' Forum

By ALAN SCHOENFELD

**QUESTION:** Why didn't you vote in the last Student Government election?

**Natalie Cohen, Senior, Writing and Literature.** A number of good reasons and rationalizations. I didn't really know who these people were, and the newspapers were not especially helpful in giving a clear explanation of who they were or what they stood for. Perhaps, if open speeches and debates had been held between candidates, some of the (deliberate?) journalistic ambiguity could have been alleviated and a clearer picture of the people and issues might have emerged.

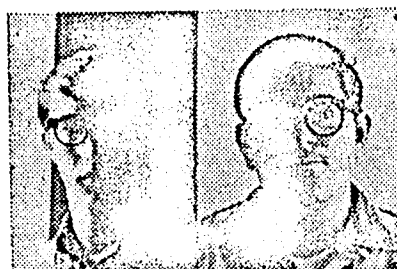


Cohen

Barone

**Nick Barone, Junior, Mathematics.** Student government is only a vehicle for the ambitions of future politicians and a mode of self-expression for those who need an interesting, "activist" past to show when they go into their chosen careers later. Therefore, I chose not to vote for insincere people talking non-existent issues.

**Jeff Goodfriend, Sophomore, Pre-Med.** Election? December? December is a tangential classification, the reality of which is negotiated by sense impressions since relegating past activity to an inferior, dialectical myth. Having proven that the election didn't take place, using the thought of Kant and Chairman Mao, it becomes a pretty ridiculous question. Question?



Goodfriend

Schwartz

**David Schwartz, Freshman, Biology.** I did vote in the December election, but not in the election for Councilman in November. My reason for not voting was not apathy, but ignorance of technique and issues. I didn't even know there was an election until the last day of balloting and then I didn't have by Bursar's receipt with me. I believe there would be a much larger turnout if the electorate were just informed adequately of the election and were given time to research the candidates, and the issues and platforms they espouse. Voting is a right, not a privilege, and I'm sure the students in this College recognize the importance of their franchise. A saturation technique, such as is used in Presidential campaigns, would bring the best results. Look at Rockefeller's 1966 Gubernatorial results for the proof. Both students and candidates would benefit from increased publicity.

**Sharin Granick, Junior, Biology.** Looking back at the past three years that I've been at

(Continued on Page 5)



## Gross Sayings

BY JEFF GROSSMAN

**White House (RIP)** — The word has been traveling through the Washington grapevine that the President and the First Lady are expecting another blessed event. (Ed, note — That's the polite way of saying that Lady Bird's pregnant again.)

From the President's office came this comment: "We will neither confirm nor deny the information. We are, however, shocked that statements such as these are being bandied about so loosely. These rumors often led to extremely ugly developments."

**Grenoble (UP)** — In a surprise upset, the United States snowman building team defeated the Soviet Union contingent in the 10th Winter Olympics here today.

The Soviets moved into an early lead by forming a snow-girl in the shape of Nina Khrushchev. The Yanks retaliated with a sculpture of Margaret Truman. The contest saw-sawed back and forth until the American team came up with one of Anita Ekberg, but the judges ruled that it was illegal to use a tripod to support it.

The French team, whose work was titled, "Snow Job," was disqualified when the judges found that the main part of their exhibit was a tape transcript of Charles De Gaulle's last three speeches.

The United States came roaring back into the lead in the final minutes. The sculpture, entitled, "Tribute to the Glassboro Conference," won top honors, giving the U.S. its gold medal. The beauty of the work was its simplicity. As one judge described it, "Well, it was just one big pile."

**New York (IP)** — An emergency call has been sent out by the City College Burns Guards to contact Lieutenant Philip Gerard. It seems that some of the 46 "bad boys" who were suspended from classes for part of this term have been showing up on campus.

There have been reports from the undercover agents that these fugitives have been seen both in class and out. Of course, the first idea that popped into the neads of those grey-shirted, black-gunned, and always smiling security guards was to get hold of the ace fugitive hunter and all-around bimmy, Gerard.

As you well recall, Gerard is called into the case whenever the fugitive runs rings around the local peace officers, sweeps the police chief's daughter off her feet, saves a whole town from a devastating attack of potato famine, and at the same time is living in the stable behind the police station.

Can the forces of goodness, purity, quality ("the three ring sign") overcome those of evil? Tune in next week etc., etc., etc.

**Saigon (PU)** — General Wm. Westmoreland has sent out 200 sympathy cards to families of those South Vietnamese people who were killed in the last accident.

A statement from the General's office read: "We regret this unfortunate circumstance. However, most of our pilots are trained to shoot first and ask later. In this rat-race it's either kill or be killed. Also most of them can't tell the difference between a citizen and a Charley. We hope the expression of our condolence (i.e. the cards) will ease the grief."

**Jerusalem (NU)** — A rare find has been made in this holy city tonight. A crumbling scroll found by an itinerant cobbler sheds much light on the ancient legend of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The ancient document describes in detail the personal relationships of the important citizens of the town. Many eyebrows were raised as the scandalous details were brought to light. A debate between scholars is seen to be rising, for the manuscript gives a different spelling to the name of the town. As opposed to the spelling which has been used for the last 2000 years, the new form is Pei-tuhn Plaise.



# TECH NEWS

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# Tech Life

By JAY MICHLIN



By now, we are all established in our various ruts for the duration of the term, we are used to a given set of courses and teachers. A while back it occurred to me that teachers can be classed in three categories: good, mediocre, and poor. Of course, most fall in the middle category, but the few in the other two tend to stand out in one's memory more than most things; it is these few whom I wish to discuss.

A good teacher can be recognized by several characteristics. He really understands his subject and takes an interest in it. He is a good speaker, he can discuss a topic, no matter how complicated or how trivial, without putting half of the class to sleep. Perhaps most important, a good teacher can not only answer questions, but can actually decipher some of the abstruse queries put to him. An indirect way of measuring a teacher's relative ability is to see how fast his sections close out at registration. Although this method is not infallible, it is often useful.

As I think back over all of the teachers I have had in technical courses in the past two years or so, I reach the conclusion that not many of them stand out to any degree. Many of them were known for giving out final grades in the lower ranges, many for making up hard exams, but this has nothing to do with their ability to instruct. On the other side, some were known for easy tests and high marks, but this doesn't mean that they were any good.

But this term, I ran into a teacher in a control systems course who did something totally unheard of in a course with an E before its number. The first meeting of this class (EE 171) was strange in many ways. It did not include any of the actual subject matter of the course, nor did it include a homework assignment. What it did cover was a lecture on some examples of automatic control and automation in everyday life and their impact on society. The professor told us that society has become very much technologically oriented so that more than ever the engineer is in a position along with politicians and a few others to exert considerable influence on the course of civilization. He cited examples from the field of automation, the cause of both technological unemployment and technological employment. All of this

(Continued on Page 6)

## Notices

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## Roamin' Forum

(Continued from Page 4)

tending this school, I must admit I have not voted in every Student Government election. I can only blame this on the fact that I have been ignorant of many of the issues in question. Since City College has such a huge populace much is left to the discretion of each individual student. This sort of independence can also lead to an attitude of indifference, which I guess has happened in my case. The only solution I can come up with is a greater presentation of the issues — one that might be able to catch the eye of the student and perhaps induce some opinions.



Granick

Olsen

Reidar Olsen, Freshman, English. As a freshman, I was not particularly aware of what the elections were about and what they meant. I did try to vote but was told that without my Bursar's receipt, I could not vote. Since it did not matter that much to me, I never returned to the election booth. I feel that the significance of the elections was not made known very well, especially to freshmen.

## English Note Of the Week

The following two passages are from a sociology textbook by Scott Greer entitled "The Emerging City." We thought engineers were the only people who couldn't write!

"Differentiation is created new, by the ancient mechanisms of relative isolation and differential association among those in a given spatial area as compared with those scattered afar."

"The theory that is not delimited in the various images of the city has a tendency to be continually absorbing notions at every level of generality, leaving unanswered the major question of its own internal logic, and therefore the point at which it can be profitably related to other images from other disciplines."

## Diana

By RUTH SHANEN



The universities began, in the middle ages, as communities of learning. This was a time when a college degree had little value outside of the college community, but was of great personal value to both student and teacher. Learning was a shared process from which the professors gained as much as the students; they set the academic standards together.

A professor should be the leader of a learning process, sharing with his students the advantage of his greater intellectual experience and helping them to fit this new knowledge into their cultural experience. Ideally, a student, interacting with diverse instructors and delving into diverse subject matters, would gain a more universal education and be able to create a more universal culture. In this way the university would be fulfilling what Paul Goodman calls "the ideal of education, which is for animal and social youth to grow up into men and women practicing that (universal) culture."

Today college tends to be not so much a community of scholars as a community that happens to contain scholars. Sometimes it is not even a community. Often it is merely a factory designed to produce degree-holding workers in as large a quantity as possible. Quality, it seems, is a secondary consideration. It is not the responsibility of the college to provide students with a situation that will tend to further the student's intellectual maturity. He is, of course, given all the essential data in a most efficient, factory-like manner; but often nothing is done to help him learn to think and use information intelligently. There is no teaching machine that can teach you how to think, how to be creative. The only way to learn this is through something resembling an apprentice program, in which the student does not learn from the teacher, but with the teacher; where the professor interacts with his students on a personal level rather than belching forth facts from a podium in an overcrowded lecture hall.

Part of the problem with City College that hinders the development of a close relationship between teachers and students is size. There are approximately 11,000 undergraduates attending City College Day Session, with an appropriately large faculty. Classrooms are overcrowded, the reason why temporary huts are being built all over the campus. Lectures and recitation classes are large, making the relationship between teacher and student even more formal than it already is. Both teachers and students are encouraged to go straight home after classes by the lack of lounge and office space. Don't even bother thinking about dorm space. Some of the more enterprising and concerned members of the college community are trying to compensate for the shortsightedness of the administration by setting up their own programs; the Experimental College as an outstanding example.

The administration has tried to make a better college by expanding. More students, more faculty, more rooms, more classes, more, more, more. How about quality? Didn't Gallagher ever hear that good things come in small packages? There was a time when colleges expanded by splitting up into several small ones instead of just getting bigger about the waist (waste?). Why couldn't the City University build more colleges and keep them relatively small? Classes could be made smaller and more personal. A lot of the space that we have now could be used for non-class purposes. Possibly some of our space could be turned into on campus housing. It would be nice to be able to reach our professors some time other than the one or two inconvenient office hours per week. Having people living on campus would also make the area safer for people who would still have to travel to and from college but that's a side issue. The fact remains that the college community would be more of a community if it were on a more personal level. The community can only become more personal if it becomes smaller and closer both on a geographic and an intellectual level. More people should be going to college, but they should be going to more colleges instead of to larger ones. The college experience can occur at a college but it can occur only with very great difficulty at a multiversity factory.

## THE CLASSIFIED

Classified ads may be placed at the TECH NEWS office, Finley Student Center Room 337. The cost of such an ad is 25¢ per line.

There are still a lot of people who throw out their TAU BETA PI meeting notices before they get them.

Is there anyone out there who knows who Francis Orrery Ticknor was?

The New Lost City Ramblers are alive and well in 1932

"How will we save Viet Nam if we destroy it in the battle?"

— James Reston

March 1st / 8:00 PM  
Michael Cooney / Loeb Student Center  
Washington Square South

"What do you expect of a city if it's blocked from civilization by the ocean on one side and New Jersey on the other."

— O'Henry

### MEDICAL NOTE OF THE WEEK

In a recent issue, footings (th architectural newspaper) congratulates Prof. R. A. Cordingley "for his first appendectomy."

Let's hope it's his last.

Elmo Zeraser for President

Second Annual  
ANDY and DITA DAY  
Feb. 22, 1968

Thomas Jefferson never bowled a 300 game.

CADUCEUS is alive and well in Shepard cafeteria.

— Irving Klotzmeyer

The starlings at City Hall Park are ready to take over.

Otto still can't spell  
Did he really get a C in English

Send Russian parts to Israel

Legalize Grass for Cows

Send Steve to Rabbinical Gin School

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the business manager of The Campus for taking excellent notes in Music. Keep up the good work.  
— Bob & Zobie

To Jeff, What's the thought?

— A Beautiful girl

To the Shadow:

I am going to find out who you are.  
My net is closing in on you.

— Dr. Goode

Dear Dr. Goode:

So you've been trying to find out who I am; sorry you won't be able to. I hear you thought I was Ray Klein. You're wrong. I also hear you're about to accuse Paul Simms of being the Shadow — you are wasting your time. Like I've told you before, you'll never find out who I am. There is a picture of me in this paper and you still won't know. Happy Belated Valentines Day.  
The Shadow

Nobody sleeps or reads the TIMES in Bio 25 anymore.

T.S.

Oscar needs someone to flip coins with him.

Happy Birthday Roni

— P.S.

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## Tech Life

(Continued from Page 5)

ed up to the fact that the engineer must recognize the responsibility he carries when he is in this position.

This is the first time I have observed any teacher come out from behind the cloud of differential equations and industrial applications long enough to even mention what is perhaps the greatest problem facing the technical graduate, and the only problem in his work which he cannot solve from a handbook. I wonder if even the administration of the school of E & A realizes that technical courses do not prepare a person to face a world which may some day be his mercy. I wonder if anyone north of 135th street recognizes the true worth of a real liberal arts course to the engineering student.

The professor who started me thinking about all of this should not be classified as good, but rather as extraordinary. Of course, I can cite some examples of garden variety good educators such as my teacher in CE 120 last term. This man had the ability to somehow know exactly what might bother a student and how to best explain it. Altogether, one can probably count the number of times he will find a teacher of this calibre on the fingers of one hand.

I wanted to mention some of the terrible instructors we've had, but last term I had one who was so bad that the mere thought of his course blocks from my mind all of the garden variety bad teachers I've had.

By HELEN COHEN

"Winter Kept Us Warm" is a new production by David Sector, a former student of the University of Toronto. With an all-student cast, he produced an 80-minute film which premiered at the Commonwealth Film Festival in Canada, and won a special prize at the Montreal Film Festival.

I try not to prejudge things, but when I realized that I was going to a "42nd Street" movie, I was planning to see a no-word, no-plot, no-depth, no-acting, no-nothing movie. When I saw the display pictures outside the theater, I was convinced. They portrayed outside, however, the lowest five seconds of the movie to represent a really deeply felt creation. These presumptions were just as paradoxical as the theme of "Winter Kept Us Warm."

When the "Big Man Senior" on campus, Doug, decides to encourage a frightened, shy, awkward, and incoming freshman,



Two college students in "Winter Kept Us Warm," experiment with homosexuality.

Peter, to be more self-confident and aggressive, Doug becomes involved with Peter both emotionally and physically. Peter, becomes more independent and assured, joining a drama club and becoming attached to a fel-

low actress. As if switching roles, Doug keeps clinging more to Peter and detaches himself from his devoted girl-friend, Bev. Doug was wanted by many girls, but rejected by Peter, the only one he cared about.

The title of the movie comes from T. S. Eliot's poem, "The Waste Land," where he says: "Winter kept us warm, covering the earth in forgetful snow." Doug held up his image of a secure, dynamic Senior, kept going by the wrong kind of warmth, that of Peter.

## Crime Rises In Steinman; Lock Doors

Crime is on the rise in Steinman and Goethals Halls, as reported in isolated events.

According to Professor George Guerdon (M.E.) a couple of "neighborhood kids" entered another professor's classroom during the evening last week. The kids disrupted the class and refused to leave until they were forcibly evicted by two of the stronger members of the class. The Burns Guard on duty during that hour was unaware the event had even occurred.

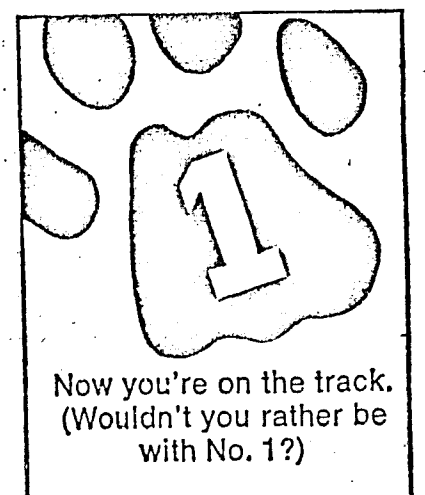
In another incident, bathroom fixtures in Goethals Hall were stolen causing water damage to the room. Parts of urinal fixtures in both buildings seem to be the object of continual thefts, apparently for their resale value.

More serious crimes concerned two reported hold-ups of students in the bathrooms of Steinman Hall. The victims were unaware of the presence of the robbers, who hid inside the bathroom stalls, when they entered the room. Subsequently, they were surprised by the criminals and forced to surrender their money.

An unconfirmed report says that a woman was attacked in the fifth floor ladies room in Steinman. One cleaning woman has already refused to work during the late hour when students are scarce.

Prof. Guerdon has been heard to say, "This is not a safe place any more. We are back in the Middle Ages."

As a result of this wave of crime, the office of the Dean of Campus Planning and Development has locked the entrance to Steinman Hall at 141st Street. The only other entrance to the building, on St. Nicholas Terrace, is permanently guarded by a Burns Guard.

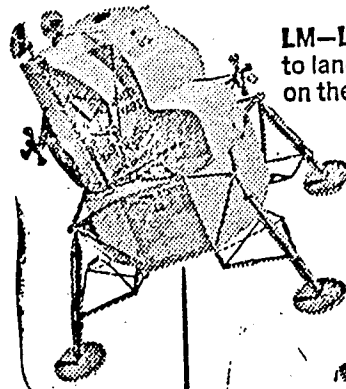


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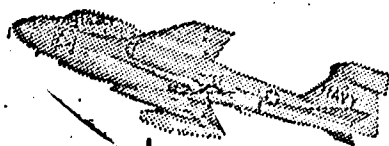
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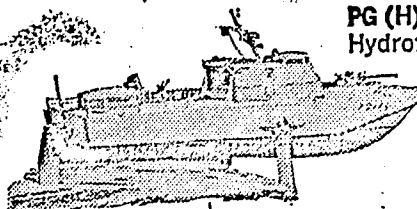
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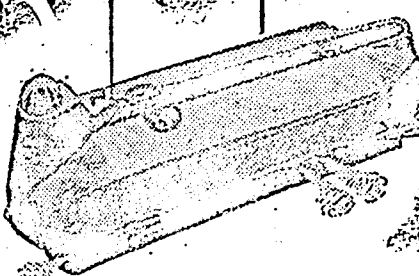


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By STU SCHARF

The Journal of the Social Sciences usually presents approximately half a dozen articles, submitted to it by both faculty and students, as the main section. The second part of the Journal consists of several reviews of recent books, usually one by the student staff, although anyone (teachers and other students) can review a book. The Spring '68 edition has attempted a more organized approach in its selection and scope of articles than earlier volumes of the Journal. Previously, the topics of the articles were completely unrelated: articles were requested, submitted, and accepted on the basis of quality and available space.

This term, however, potential contributors were asked to address themselves to the question of the Welfare State. The historical, economic, sociological and political disciplines are represented respectively by Professors James Watts, Jr., David Major, Charles Winick, and Harold Lazar, in this "colloquium." The content of the specific articles is not always on the topic of the Welfare State, however. Prof. Lazar's article is titled "Socialism, Democracy, and the Welfare State in Great Britain." Obviously, it does not discuss the Welfare State in the United States; nor is there an attempt to relate the situation in Britain to the United States' treatment of the Welfare question. Indeed, Prof. Lazar only addresses himself to the problems of the Labor Party, that party's internal philosophical struggles, and its attempts to determine if it is, or should be, socialist-oriented.

Prof. Major seems to visualize a Welfare State as one wherein all the citizens are faced with an increasingly growing range of "choices" in determining public policy. He emphasizes the social role of the individual in a social (welfare) state, as compared with an individual's role in a less socially-oriented system. He does not address himself to an economic review of the economic circumstances of a Welfare State, but unfortunately dwells upon the vague philosophical question of a citizen's obligation to the state.

Prof. Winick, accepting that we are now in a Welfare State, reviews what he calls the "neutering of sex-roles" in post-World War II America. By "neutering," Prof. Winick means the drift towards masculinity by women, and the likewise drift towards femininity by men. A good example of this is the Noxema Shave Cream commercial. A "fierce-looking Valkyrie" here is urging a man to "take it off" (i.e. shave off his beard), to the background music of David Rose's "The Stripper." The woman here is taking a very masculine role, while the man obligingly fulfills the female role of "taking it off." The article is very often interesting and amusing, and it raises several points worthy of serious consideration. It is left to the reader to presume that such a trend is characteristic of the Welfare State in America.

The article by Prof. Watts deserves a more critical, penetrating analysis than can be given here. To summarize briefly, Prof. Watts traces the growth of welfare measures in America

from the late 19th Century onwards. The main thesis is, however, that the basic American character, "Americanism" — the old self-reliance, rugged individualism, belief in folk heroes, such as J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, etc. — is working against the acceptance of the welfare state philosophy. Despite the Progressive movement of the early 20th Century, and the strong steps taken in the direction of a Welfare State by the New Deal, recipients still feel "enormous guilt over accepting what they had not 'earned' in the traditional fashion." Prof. Watts points out that any attempt at instituting welfare programs, such as the New Deal, were rejected with charges of "un-Americanism," and equating welfare measures with socialism and communism. He builds up a very strong critical argument

about the current welfare situation and current attempts to provide effective welfare programs. The point is that although we are moving towards a Welfare State manifestly, the moral reaction to the whole concept is rapidly becoming more widespread and bitter.

But Prof. Watts then appeals to the youth of America, college students like us, to drive out the "Americanism," to bring about rational and realistic thinking, to size up America's situation, not from the standpoint of an out-dated, narrow-minded philosophy, but from a rational, wide-awake, clear-minded, analytical, critical approach. It is this reviewer's opinion that the professor's great faith in American youth is greatly misplaced. This belief may very well be a function of my own cynicism, and hopefully, Prof. Watts is correct in

his judgment of our own generation.

Bob Marsel, the Journal's Editor-in-Chief, has a very good idea in this "colloquium" discussion of a given important concept in America today, viz.: the Welfare State. However, as hinted at above, there are several improvements that should be made. Obviously, the authors of the various articles should stick to their topics; only Professors Watts and Winick did so in this colloquium. Something that might be considered is a set of articles comparing the situations in two different countries. For example, a political review of the Welfare State in Britain, and then an article on the Welfare State in America, from the point of view of the same discipline, either by another professor of Political Science, or even by the same author.

In the preface, Mr. Marsel says that "City College is a microcosm of American urban society and, as such, is indicative of the basic ills that plague our nation." The implication is that the articles in the Journal will have a particular interest to the City College student, and will deal with specific problems immediately recognizable to the students as issues worthy of their thoughts and deliberations. Although a colloquium on the Welfare State would seemingly be the ideal topic, only Prof. Watts really directs his argument to the college student, and practically begs the student to take heed. When at least half of the articles stray from their potentially relevant topics, as is unfortunately the case, it is not a matter of the Journal being "misguided," but the failure of the specific articles to live up to a worthwhile colloquium.



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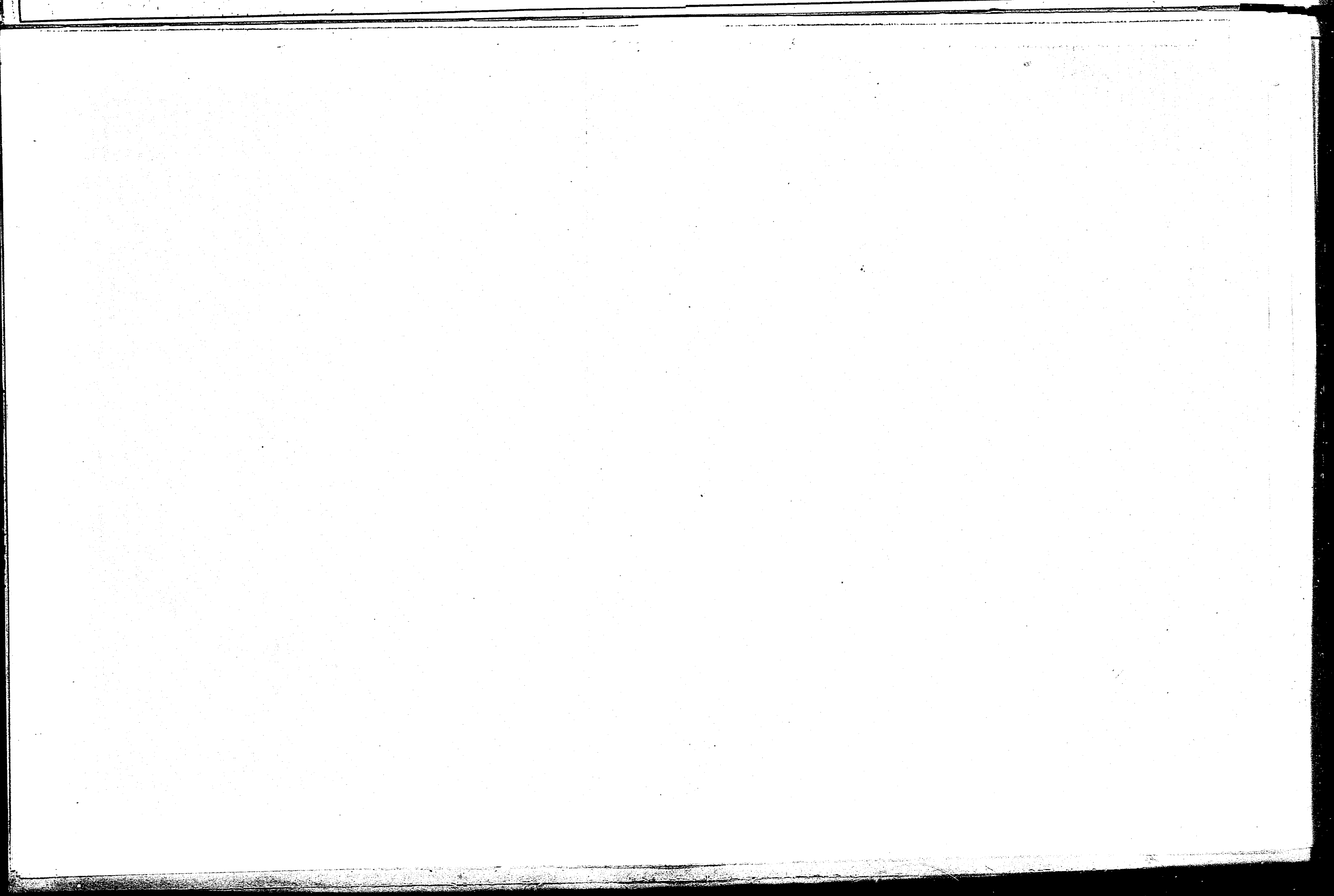
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