TECH NEWS

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY • CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

VOL. IX No. 2 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1958 By Student Fees

HAMILTON GRANGE MOVING IS STALLED

Hamilton grange, an old historic landmark, located at 142nd Street and Convent Avenue, may soon have a new location. Plans are in the process which will pave the way for this new site to be located at the South-East corner of South Campus. Presently, plans are being held up due to several important problems. (The original deadline was for sometime in September.) The committee in charge of appropriations has been having difficulty in digging up the necessary funds. These funds are to be used to cover the costs of moving and caring for the structure after it has been relocated. The school must also receive definite permission from the Board of Education for the use of the necessary area of ground. Once these problems have been ironed out, the school will announce a starting date.

RULES ENFORCEMENT SHOW EFFECTS LATEST FIGURES INDICATE "DROPS"

by David Katz, Math '60

The new ruling requiring engineering upperclassmen to maintain an average of C in their major field has begun to make its effects felt.

The figures in the table (below) illustrate to an extent the effect of the enforcement of these rulings. The columns headed "Re-registering students" refer to those students in the School of Technology in the spring term of the respective years who have enrolled in the School of Technology the following fall term; the column headed "denied re-registration" refers to those students dropped for scholastic reasons.

See story on page 5

The figures pertaining to transfers from the School of Technology to the School of Liberal Arts and Science or Business Administration are the result of two factors: voluntarily transferring students, and those who, because of scholastic factors, withdraw from a Tech course and enroll in another division of the College. Since it is impossible to obtain a breakdown of the figures into these two categories, the meaning of those figures is a bit dubious. It is interesting to note that the trend in re-registering students for the School of Liberal Arts and Science is opposite to that of the School of Technology, Liberal Arts showing a rise from 71.2% in September 1957 to 76.8% in September 1958.

Responsible for a small but significant percentage of the Tech enrollment decline, the ruling, in two parts, reads as follows:

"The Committee on Course and Standing shall have the authority in its discretion to require students who do not have a combined average grade of C or better in the Chemistry, Drafting, Mathematics, and Physics courses prescribed for degrees in the school of Technology to withdraw from the School after the completion of forty-five (45) credits.

The Committee will make regular checks of each student's scholarship with respect to a C average cumulative grade in courses in his major field of study. It shall have the authority to require the student to withdraw if he does not maintain at least this average."

(continued on page 6)

SENIORS HEAR ORIENTATION

by Audrie Sherman, ChE '62

On Tuesday, September 30, Mr. Schnaeble, the school's placement director, and Mr. Lockum, the assistant placement director, held the first of a series of job orientation lectures for graduating seniors. Towsend Harris Auditorium was filled by approximately 130 students.

The purpose of the lecture was to prepare graduates for interviews, job hunting, and to outline the role of the placement office.

Mr. Schnaeble said that its was the aim of the placement office to prepare the graduating student so that he may properly attend an interview, now or at a future date. He went on to say that even though the employment situation is not as bright as it was only a few years ago, Students should not hasten the job hunting process at the expense of closing their minds to available opportunities. Because of the present situation it is now, more than ever, important that the prospective employee make a favorable impression on the interviewer. It has secured a list as large as last year's, but not as big as two years ago. They have done their best, it is now up to the student.

The placement office charges no fees for its many services, but just requests all seniors to first notify it about all job commitments, and second, once a commitment is made to honor it.

After the lecture, forms were passed out by Mr. Lockum. These forms are to be used in advising for and arranging interviews.

It is vital that all graduating seniors fill out these forms if they have not already done so, and to watch the placement office bulletin board.

TECH NEWS

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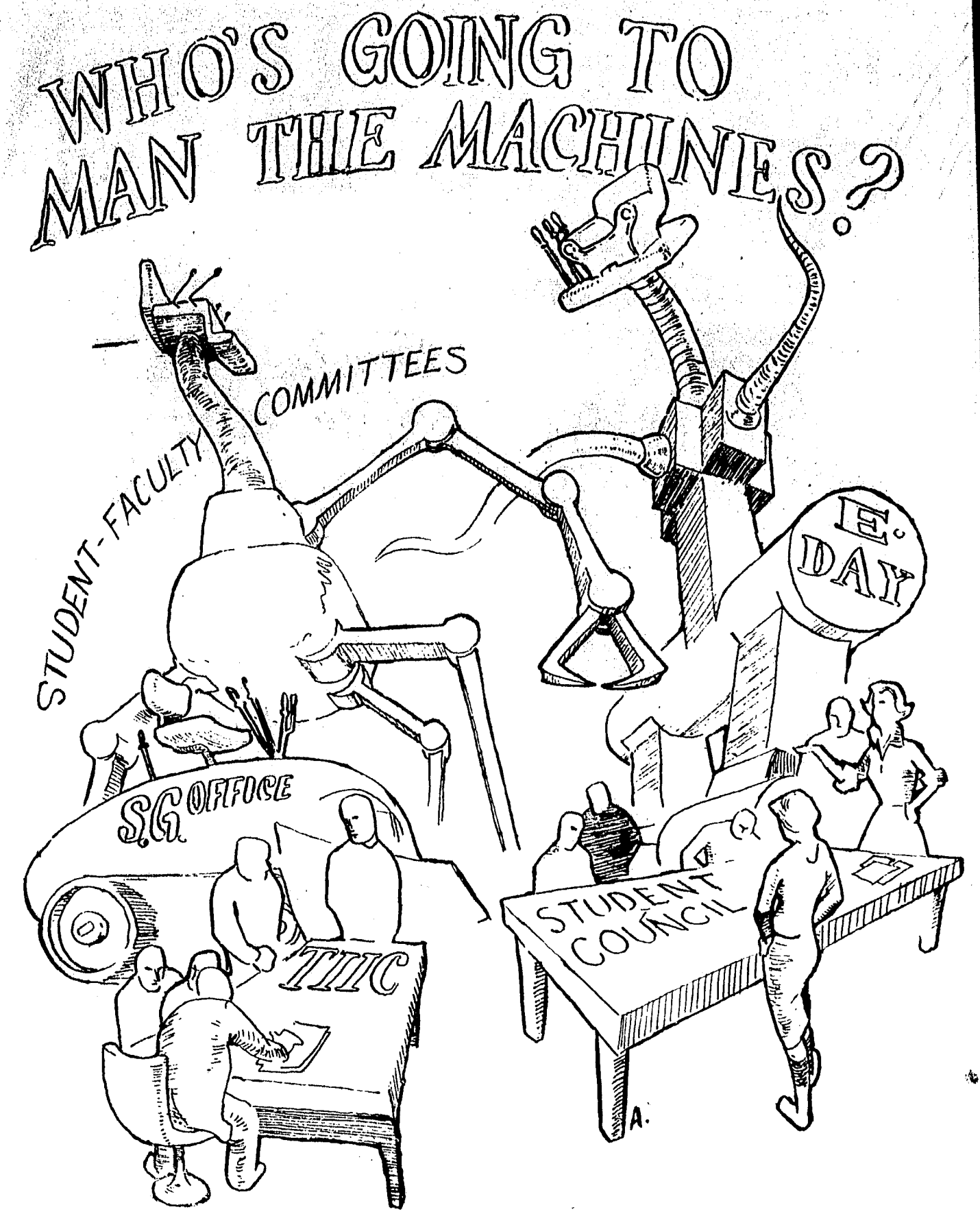

THE GREATEST OF ALL FRATERNITIES

The opening of school five weeks ago heralded the end of the "Long Hot Summer", and with it brought together the members of the "Greatest of all Fraternities".

Most of its members had made vows in August, upon receiving their transcripts, to absolve themselves from its ranks, but alas the allure was too great.

The Fraternity meetings are quite informal, in fact Robert's Rules of parliamentary procedure are never mentioned. The fraternity is steeped in tradition; it has many cheers and sayings which are as old as the school itself. The favorite of these is, **boy those teachers are tough, I have no time for anything.** Another of the favorite saying is, **this is a subway college, a factory, no real college atmosphere.**

The odd thing about the Fraternity is that it has no dues, no special events, in fact the only time it get its members together is during breaks in the school day. it does, however, have one requirement for membership. A prospective member must be able to boast that he is bleary eyed because he had to stay up till two in the morning with his homework. Less stalwart members meet this requirement by watching the Late Late Show and then signing their name to a copied lab report. Its meeting place is the North Campus cafeteria, not that it hasn't a branch in the South Campus Snatch Bar.

During the twelve to two break on Thursdays its members gather enmass. In fact it is often hard to get a seat in the meeting hall. During this time they hold what is known as a buffet Luncheon and Sympathy Hour, in which each member takes a turn telling why his lot in school is the worst; the best story gets sympathy.

What is sad about this whole affair is that this fraternity is non discriminatory, it accepts even the lowliest freshman who knows nothing but the propaganda fed him by his fellow members.

So here is the truth in black and white. Add up the hours that are spent grumbling about the school and do something to improve it. Join the various organizations on campus. All of them will gladly accept membership. It may be only for the twelve to two break on Thursdays, but it will give you a new sense of belonging, of being part of the school. The time spent in making this change will not detract from your school work since most of the time spent in these activities is during those breaks in the day which are usually wasted.

To put it plainly, if you still want to join the "Greatest of all Fraternities" take up smoking, if you don't already, preferably a pipe; the smoke screen it makes may help to hide the truth from you.

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TECH LIFE

This box has been donated in sympathy for those juniors who are just discovering that they don't like engineering.

At the October 2 meeting of ASCE, Prof. Charles Cunningham, faculty advisor, welcomed the new members, and after the necessary business had been transacted, a film was shown called "The Builders."

On the 9th ASCE presented a couple of films on earth moving and dry dock construction. If you think that was a mobile soils lab between Harris and Goethals last Thursday, you're right.

Two weeks ago, Dr. Walter May of Esso Research and Engineering addressed AICHE on fluidized solids. (I realize it sounds hairy, but that's what the release said.) This is a process whereby a solid is finely divided in order to obtain intimate contact with a gas, as in the case of a catalyst and petroleum in a catalytic cracker; as a result, the solid displays many of the properties of a fluid.

Every Friday from 3 to 5 P.M. a coffee hour, with free refreshments, is held by the Newman Club at the Catholic Center, 469 West 142nd Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues. Tomorrow Father Mulloy (C.C.N.Y. Chaplain) will take part, and next week Prof. Trend will speak on Chaucer. Tomorrow evening a benefit dance will be held at the Catholic Center.

Glad to hear that Alpha Mu Epsilon had such a fine turnout for its smoker a couple of weeks back.

Larry Hauben, president of ASME, dropped this department a note, which articulated the position of too many student leaders. Speaking of those who have always felt that member apathy was C.C.N.Y.'s middle name: "I have never taken to do battle with these ignorant people, but have always vowed I would until this past meeting of the ASME, SAE and ASTE * * * * * Out of a possible attendance of 300, only 50 students showed up and these were upper termers." There's little to add except perhaps, 'and another bit the dust.'

On to happier things. Next Thursday, ASME's early-bird film will be the G.M. "Firebird II", and during the regular meeting a film called "The Stylist" portraying Ford dream-car design will be shown. So what goes, Chrysler doesn't dream? Let's be fair fellows — do you want to be investigated?

A week from tomorrow, October 24, ASME's student-faculty tea will take place in the Buttenweiser Lounge of Finley Student Center. And that ASME display case in Lincoln corridor isn't merely filling space — it's part of a membership drive presently in progress. All ASME meetings this term are in S126.

Vector must be equipped with an ink-hound. Perhaps it only seems that way, but I can't recall any printed matter of more than one page being published so far this term on campus that hasn't mentioned the engineering magazine.

And so . . . . . *Vector* would particularly like to have some technical articles for future issues. If you have an idea along this line, stop in at the Vector office, F331, and speak with Dick Pauliger or Steve Murray.

The AIEE-IRE held its introductory meeting on Sept. 25. Faculty members, Professors Hanstein, Hunt, Taub and Wolf were present and spoke to the students concerning the desirability of becoming a member of the organization. Paul Kopel, IRE President, welcomed the new members and presented the aims and program of AIEE-IRE for the coming semester.

Next Thursday a group of electrical engineers, C.C.N.Y. Alumni, will lead a discussion on the relationship between school and jobs.

I suppose it will disappoint quite a large group of students if the conclusion reached is that there is none.

The Society of Women Engineers held its semi-annual tea on October 8, in order to introduce the eleven entering female tech students to some of the faculty.

And now we come to TIIC. (If you don't know what it stands for, see its bulletin board at Tech Crossroads; I haven't the room to print it in full.) Phil Seidenberg, this year's Engineer's-Day Chairman, would like to hear from anyone who has a fresh idea for an E-Day exhibit. Just leave him your phone number on the TIIC board at the Crossroads.

TIIC is planning a *pool party* this term (no, not co-ed billiards! a swimming party). Details should be available in the near future.

There was quite a lively debate a couple of meetings back concerning the advisability and extent of possible industry participation in E-Day. The problem was in defining its purposes and scope. So far it has been decided that some sort of cooperation with industry will be attempted, but what this means has not yet been clarified.

STAN GROSSEL

CHEM LABS MODERNIZED

Two chemistry laboratories have been rebuilt and put into student use this fall as the first step in a one million dollar program to reconstruct and expand the facilities of City College's chemistry department.

A total of 20 laboratories will be rebuilt and additional laboratories will be constructed to give the chemistry department approximately twice as many laboratories as are presently available, according to Professor Nathan Birnbaum, chairman of the department of chemistry.

It is the first major reconstruction program to take place in Baskerville Hall, which houses the chemistry department, since 1907 when the building was erected.

The two laboratories that have been completed are for use by students taking the first year general chemistry classes. New equipment was installed, additional lighting was added, old wooden floors were resurfaced, and modern laboratory workbenches were put in. As a result, student work space has been increased by 50 per cent. Professor Birnbaum estimates that it will take another five years for the entire rebuilding program to be completed.

City College laboratories are in daily use from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. for students in the day and evening sessions of the college. The department of chemistry has one of the largest undergraduate enrollments in the country, with more than 4500 students taking chemistry courses each year, and it graduates more chemistry majors than any other institution in the United States.

In a recent study made by the National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, the college was ranked first in the nation in the number of its graduates who went on to obtain the doctorate in chemistry from 1946 to 1950.

The expansion program was undertaken, according to Professor Birnbaum, to enable the chemistry department to meet the expected increased enrollment of students taking science courses.

The college has already announced plans for the construction of a new eight million dollar School of Technology building at 140th Street and Convent Avenue, on the college's North Campus. When that building is completed, says Professor Birnbaum, the chemistry department will be able to take over the laboratory facilities presently used by the chemical engineering department in Baskerville Hall.

THE GREAT BOOKS PROGRAM
AN ANALYSIS AND CRITICISM

by Professor Geoffrey Wagner

Since there is no comparable program of General Education at the British universities, only at what are known there as Technical Colleges, it would be rash for a "limey" to be in any way prescriptive in America, especially when our own officers spend so much time and trouble on the subject. But as far as it works at City College, as supplemental to other disciplines, I'd note that the Great Books program is insecure in idiom. There are roughly two philosophies impelling these courses:

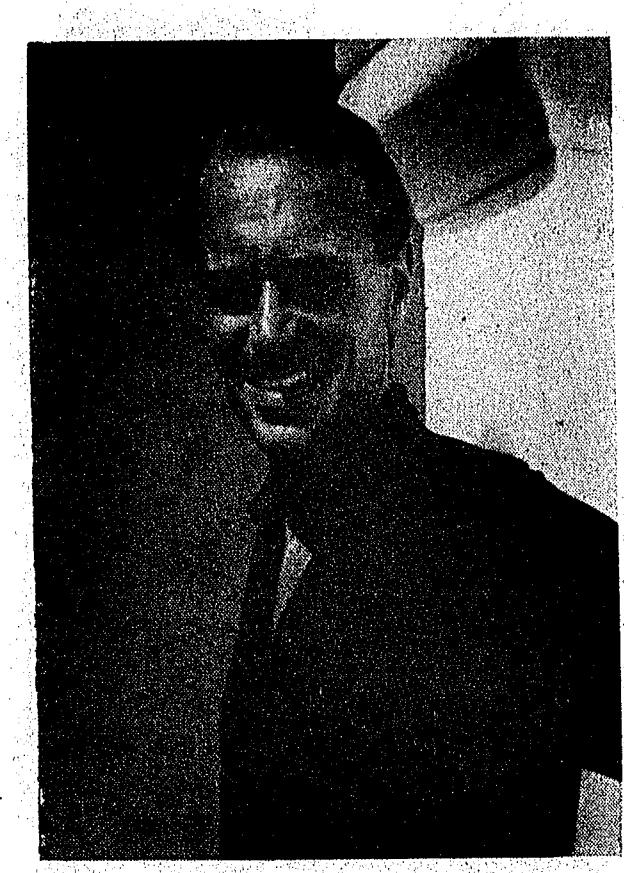
1. The student is going to read Hemingway and Huxley later in life, so make him buckle down to Homer instead in order to provide him with cultural criteria for use later in life. (When I was at Oxford, as recently as after the last war, no lectures were given in French literature post-1830; my English Honours Final included only one optional question after this date.)
2. Backs-to-the-wall. Get the student interested in literature somehow, anyhow, even if it has to be with relative trash like Hemingway. Slip a modern novel in your survey course, and if he likes it you've won a battle.

Where I have taught the program elsewhere, the first philosophy has by and large operated; here, as witness our almost pathologically generous contemporary offerings (after all, technology is committed *per se* to "Modernity"), our audio-visual aids, and so forth, the emphasis is closer to the second approach.

It is so, I suggest, not only because in the Humanities courses it has to be — we are dealing with a *tabula rasa* so far as any cultural background goe s— but because the American civic university is an extension of the educational franchise upwards. Methodologically, this seems to me operative. In Britain, and here in the older resident university, the life of the academy is as old as or older than that of the nation. The very sharp psychological break a British boy makes between school and university is least paralleled in our Municipal colleges, whose weakness is — and the students know it — too close a reproduction of the techniques of the High School (the forced assignment, the constant tests, that deathly bell, the quickstep to the subway after class).

Scientific subjects may well be amenable to this kind of treatment. But in any general education the rote of assignments and tests only ensures that your students are going to loathe literature, in virtually their first conscious meeting with it. Being forced into it, they will see it as an experience separate from their lives and a knowledge different only in degree, not kind, from the technical information they are mesmerically engulfed with every day. Yet the idea of literature as a repository of moral values has been a patrimony of the West. Great Scott! when I think of all the nutty ideas I chased down in Oxford libraries for no examination whatsoever — while our students here are driven to the library only by teachers, never by ideas! If a student does feel that joy of pure curiosity he will be penalized by the system! I have had several tell me that individual inquiry of their own simply means falling behind in their assignments for courses, doing badly in tests, spoiling their A average, and all the rest of the bunkum. In this way we teachers substitute a symbol (a grade) for the thing symbolized (education).

It seems to me that, hopelessly overworked as they are, and in a manner that cruelly duplicates the competitive adult world they will have to enter all too soon, City College students cannot get humanely educated, they can only dash from one assignment to another. It seems to me amazing that they survive, let alone turn into the genial and mature citizens so many of them are in their last year here.



Professor Wagner

LAWYERS' MEETING DRAWS SCIENTISTS

Leading scientists, lawyers and government officials were invited to discuss the various aspects of outer space problems at a symposium arranged by the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Thursday, Oct. 9.

The aim of the conference, to which the public was welcome, was to lay the groundwork for an international agreement on the control and use of outer space.

William A. Hyman, an internationally prominent lawyer, chairman of the Committee on Aeronautics of the Federal Bar Association, who presided at the meeting, said, "Because of the complicated nature of the new age of space and its problems, it is necessary that we have coordinated teamwork on the part of the scientist, the lawyer and the politician."

The Aeronautics Committee of the Federal Bar Association sponsored the symposium. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Jr. is president and Theodore R. Kupferman is chairman of the board of the organization.

Panel participants announced to date were Dr. Serge A. Korff, professor of physics at New York University and United States delegate to the International Geophysical Year meetings, who was for five years senior scientific advisor of the Atomic Energy Division of the United Nations; George J. Feldman, director and chief counsel of the Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration of the House of Representatives, and Andrew G. Haley, who was recently re-elected president of the International Astronautical Federation at their meeting at The Hague. Mr. Haley also is general counsel of the American Rocket Society.

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THE YEAR OF RECESSION

A *Summary of the Placement Office Report for Fall 1958*

For the first time in months, there are full pages of engineering want ads in the *Times*, and job conscious seniors can feel a bit more secure. During the past year of recession, the technical labor market had completely changed. 1957 was the greatest year ever for graduates: starting salaries increased 11%, everyone knew a job was waiting. In 1958 while starting salaries increased slightly, students were more willing to accept any position they were offered.

Nothing offers a better image of the success of January, June and August graduates than the annual College Placement Office report on engineering employment. This year's report, based on questionnaires voluntarily returned by 62% of the graduates can be accepted as the most reliable indicator of employment potential for CCNY students.

The report should be used by students as a gauge of starting salaries and of employment potential in various parts of the country. It is well known that out of town firms offer more money and other benefits than local companies because of the unwillingness of graduates to leave New York.

The most noticeable trend of the past year was the increased willingness of grads to enter civil service employment; four times as many alumni accepted lesser salaried government jobs as compared to last year. Even so, those who were able to find work in private firms received salaries which were slightly higher than those of last year's. Private industry as a whole paid 4% more than in 1957. Chemical Engineers enjoyed an increase of 5%, Civil Engineers 2%, Electrical Engineers 3%, and Mechanical Engineers 4%. However, because of the large number of alumni in civil service, who accepted salaries which were about fifty dollars below the private scale, the tabulation of salary distribution shows an overall drop of a percent from the 1957 averages.

A correlation between class standing and success in obtaining employment and salary is obvious when one considers that of those alumni reporting acceptance in private industry 78 were from the first quarter scholastically, 55 in the second quarter, 44 in the third, and 35 in the fourth. Civil service acceptances numbered 10 graduates in the first quarter, 28 in the second quarter, 27 in the third, and 25 in the fourth quarter.

Graduates, in general, were satisfied with their positions. Reasons most often given for choice of job were "type of work I wanted," "location," "pay," "chance for advancement," and "opportunity to go to graduate school." Some, however, had to accept what they considered to be unsuitable positions because of the lack of offers.

The results of last term's graduates should not cause any pessimism on the part of this year's seniors for as Mr. Schnaeble said in his meeting with seniors last Tuesday, "The recession is bottoming out into a slow climb."

ARTHUR APPEL

EXCAVATION WORK HALTED

Between 140th and 141st Streets, sits a square block of sub-level scenery; completely bare, save for an unmoved deposit of rock and a seemingly invulnerable concrete block assuming the dimensions of a pyre-like structure. This excavation is the proposed site of the new Tech building.

It seems that the contract calling for the demolition of the library and Drill Hall made no provision for the removal of the concrete block and surrounding rock deposits. The concrete block, which is not solid, but a structure of concrete slabs and rock deposits, will have to be blasted out before construction of the Tech Building. Bidding for the Tech Building contract is still going on. Work, which will include the removal of all the aforementioned obstructions, will commence no sooner than January 1, 1959.

—G. Nussbaum

TABLE I: CHANGE IN STARTING SALARY*

	1956		1957		1958	
DEGREE	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
CHEME	409	+ 9%	453	+11%	457	+1%
CE	386	+11%	422	+ 9%	413	—2%
EE	426	+13%	475	+12%	469	—1%
ME	429	+13%	465	+ 8%	458	—2%
ALL	417	+12%	461	+11%	457	—1%

* Includes private and civil employment.

TABLE II: TABULATION OF SALARY SCALE

DEGREES	TOTAL GRADS (approx.)	ACCEPTANCES IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY	RANGE	AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY FOR CIVIL SERVICE	OTHER *
CHEME	65	480	425-567	410	6
CE	89	445	400-520	402	1
EE	254	491	350-607	383	8
ME	146	478	390-567	393	8
ALL	554	484	350-607	394	23

* Includes those who reported intention of doing full time graduate work, teaching, military service, or of accepting fellowships.

TABLE III: ACCEPTANCES BY LOCATION

LOCATIONS	CHEME	CE	EE	ME	TOTAL
New York City	7	36	83	27	153
New York State (excl. N.Y.C. & L.I.	5	7	3	8	23
California	2	1	12	14	29
New Jersey	4	0	17	2	23
Long Island	0	2	10	7	19
Pennsylvania	2	0	10	4	16
Connecticut	1	0	2	6	9
New England	2	0	10	6	18
Far West	2	1	15	19	37
South	4	0	4	2	10

NEED A SCHOLARSHIP?

The David B. Steinman Awards were established to provide financial aid to the needy and deserving students in the School of Technology. These are loan grants to undergraduates who need financial assistance to complete their engineering studies and to graduating seniors who need financial assistance to pursue full time graduate work in engineering.

Awards are made on the basis of character, scholarship, range of knowledge and interests, well rounded performance, and leadership potentiality.

Although the grants range from one hundred to five hundred dollars, the degree of financial need and the candidate's potential earning power will be primary considerations in determining the amount of the grant.

Applications for an award should be submitted as soon as possible to Prof. Frank A. Rappolt, Executive Secretary, David B. Steinman Award, The City College of New York, New York 31, New York. Each qualified applicant upon filing of his application will be asked to appear for an interview.

It is anticipated that recipients of the grant will earnestly wish to replenish the fund when in a position to do so, thereby making it possible for future students to be assisted. To this end, grants should be considered as non-interest bearing loans and voluntary debts of honor.

Applications forms may be secured in room 201 or 208 Goethals Hall.

"One of our Editors is a Brother"

'Tis a shame some lower-classman missed the Sigma Beta Phi Smoker last Friday night; everyone had a grand time. Sigma Beta Phi is one fraternity where the individual counts. Non-hazing and non-sectarian, this fraternity is composed of Tech and non-Tech members who aid each other in all around social and intellectual development.

STAINLESS STEEL FOR . . . MAIL ORDER SKYSCRAPERS

Watch the next modern building going up in your town. Whether it's a skyscraper or a low-slung schoolhouse, it will probably be gleaming metal and glass and it will rise and shine mighty fast.

Good looks and speed of construction are part of the newest trend in architecture — the "curtain wall."

The curtain wall is just what you'd imagine: a thin, lightweight sheet of stainless steel or some other metal and glass, hung up like a drapery on steel girders and tacked down with more steel. Usually less than a quarter-inch thick (two to five inches counting insulation), the average curtain wall weighs less than ten pounds per square foot. Each panel supports only its own weight; roof and floors are sustained by the structural steel framework. The curtain wall is actually a glass and metal skin.

Thin stainless steel skins for our buildings instead of bulky walls? Far from being an eccentric experiment, the curtain wall is a well-established convenience. As early as 1885, the progressive Home Life Insurance Company built itself a skyscraper whose curtain walls hung from steel girders. Almost standard equipment in skyscrapers of today, the non-supporting curtain wall supports a $100 million-a-year industry — one likely to triple by 1965.

Walk down the main street of America's average small town and you will find curtain wall designs going up as hotels, schoolhouses, store fronts, small office buildings, and warehouses — all clothed in metal and glass.

Why the boom? Beauty is certainly one consideration, but there are other solid reasons and they all spell good news:

INSULATION: Four inches of insulation within a curtain wall skin will do a better job than 16 inches of brick. Result: lower heating and air conditioning bills, greater comfort.

SPEED OF ERECTION: One stainless panel — prefabricated, pre-insulated, pre-finished — quickly bolted in place, can do the same job as hundreds of bricks laid one at a time by hand. Many curtain walls are installed from the inside of the building, thus eliminating the need for outside scaffolding or old-fashioned dependence on weather.

MORE RENTING SPACE: Since curtain walls take less space, and supporting girders are thinner because there's less to support — more floor area is available. And the extra windows generally used with curtain walls add to apparent spaciousness, and provide more light than masonry designs.

MAINTENANCE: Cost is down sharply, since stainless steel washes

(continued on page 8)

. . . NEW RULING

(continued from page 1)

The first section of the rule has been in existence for several years and refers to lowerclassmen taking pre-engineering courses. The newer second section, added in 1956-1957, refers to upperclassmen. "Students should not be misled by the words 'Major Field' in the second paragraph," warned Dean Lawrence Hem. "By Major Field is meant not only the courses given by the department in which the student is registered, but also the other courses required for the degree, usually totalling 76 credits, as listed in the catalogue."

Grades for upperclassmen are checked once per term to ascertain whether or not the requirements are being met. The relatively large number of students dropped or suspended over the past summer, as compared with those dropped or suspended at the beginning of the Spring terms resulted from the fact that more time is available during the summer for checking of records, while only a cursary inspection is made during the Fall-Spring intersession. It should be emphasized, however, that anytime an engineering student dips be-

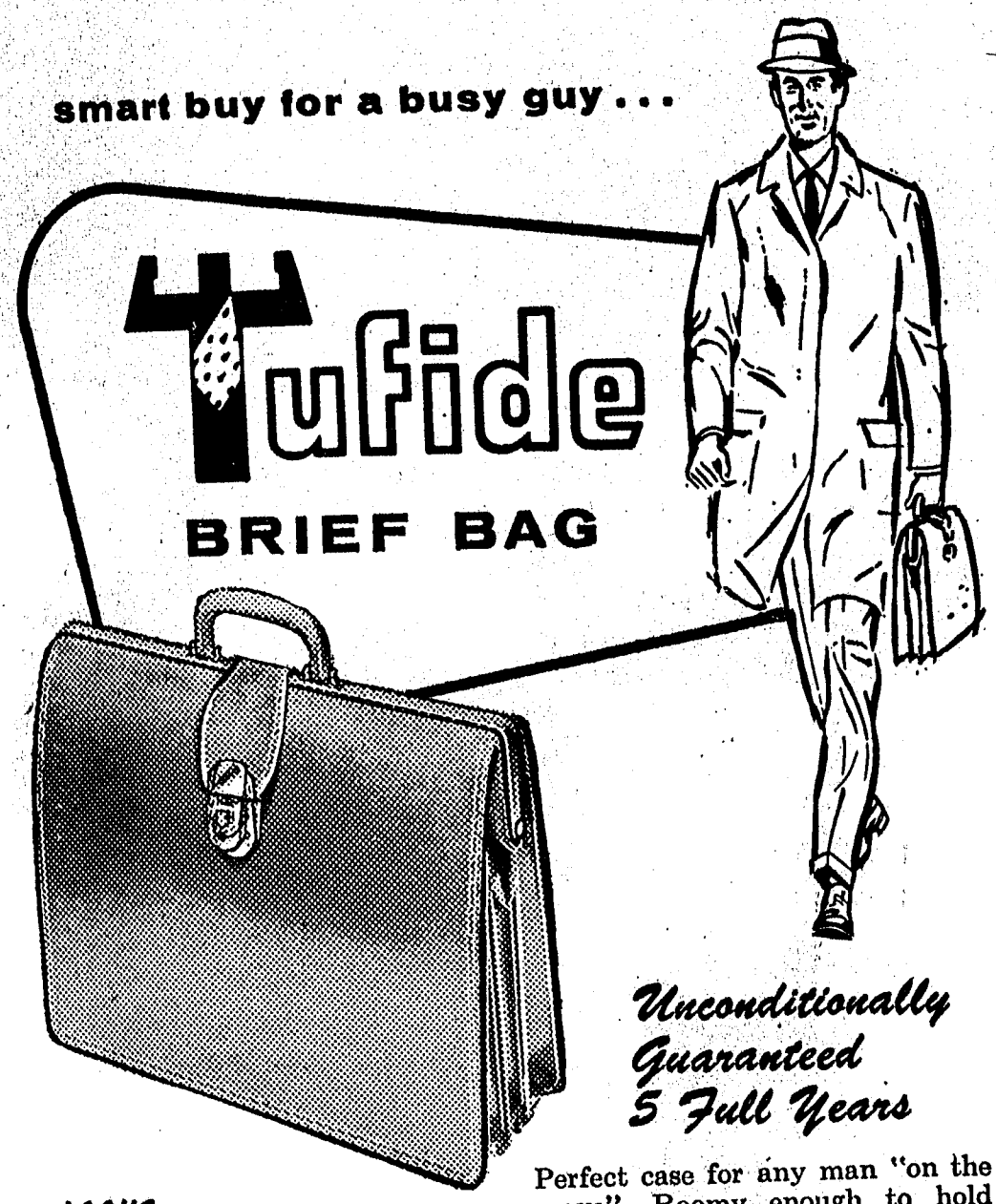
(continued on page 8)

Category Year	Re-registering Students	Denied Re-registration	Transfers
Fall (Sept.) 1957	76.5%	3.3%	5%
Fall (Sept.) 1958	71.7%	3.8%	9.6%

TRADE-IN BRIEF CASE SALE

Bring in any Bag or Binder with a zipper — no matter how torn it is — Trade-In Value $1.00 toward purchase of a NEW Brief Bag.
(ONLY ONE TRADE-IN PER PURCHASE)

smart buy for a busy guy . . .



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CITY COLLEGE STORE

SPORTS . . .

The season is just a few weeks old and already AIEE has established itself as the team to beat. The EE's have chalked up victories over AICHE and ASCE in convincing style.

In the season's opener, the EE's won over the Chem E's 49-42; AIEE led by 11 at the half, sparked by the Walter Cascell and Larry Seciniaz. AICHE rallied in the second half but could not catch the league leaders. Aaron Fierstein scored 10 of his 16 points in this half to win scoring honors for the game. Walt Cascell led the winners with 14 tallies.

The scheduled contest between ASCE and ASME could not be played as neither team was able to put 5 starters on the court.

In the second week of play, AIEE won its second straight to move into undisputed possession of first place. The EE's walloped ASCE 63-42; the victors started off with hot hands and led 32-20 at intermission. The second half was similar to the first as the EE's poured it on to win going away. Jack Stein dominated the boards and rang up 20 points for AIEE. Dave Marek contributed 14 points for the CE's in a losing game.

In the other game ASME handed winless AICHE their second loss in a row 51-39; dropping the Chem E's into the cellar. The losers were never in the game as the ME's built up a 28-12 halftime lead and coasted home easily to gain the victory. Al Chasen led ASME scorerers with 13 points. Aaron Fierstein registered 20 in the second half for the Chem E's in a brilliant individual performance. His game total of 28 markers maintained his position as high scorer in the league.

The schedule:

October 16	ASCE vs AICHE ASME vs AIEE
October 23	ASCE vs AIEE ASME vs AICHE

Aaron Burstein

. . . Stainless Steel

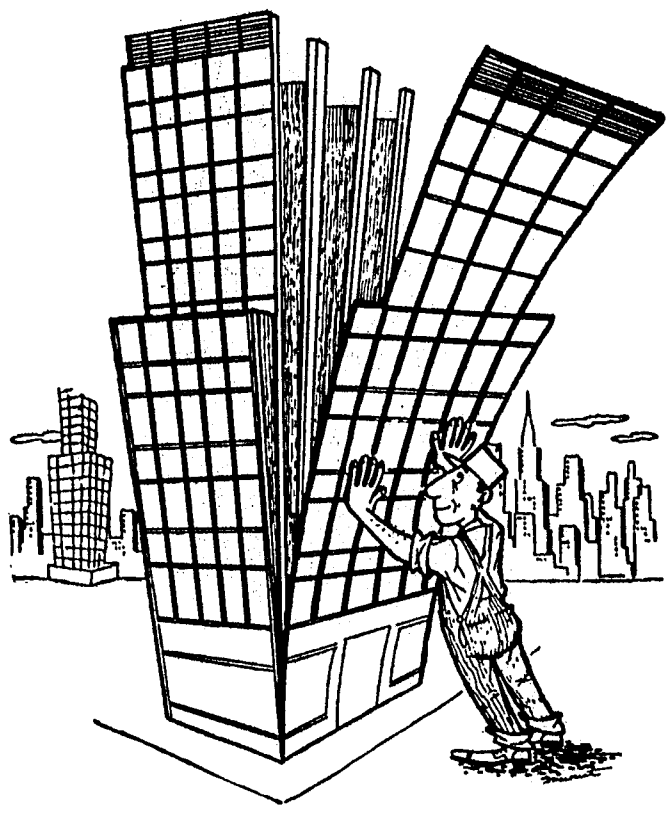
(continued from page 6)

clean in the rain and will never rust or corrode.

COST: As mass production of panels cuts costs still further, it will become more practical for communities to build those long-needed new school buildings, hospitals and other public structures. Store owners and private industry, of course, will also benefit.

Unlike many materials, solid stainless steel can't be worn away by the grit and dust particles continually blown against buildings.

Few municipal building codes still hew to the old fashioned line that a wall is a (stone or brick) wall and a window is a window. A few ancient codes — unchanged for decades—insist on masonry walls or specify that curtain walls must have expensive masonry backing. Many



Good looks and speed of construction are part of the newest trend in architecture.

a building inspector is a little nonplussed by the problem of how to classify a windowless metal wall or a windowless window panel.

These are part of growing pains, of course. But if we're to realize the advantages inherent in modern building materials and dynamic new building concepts, if we're to keep our main streets smart, our schools modern — old fashioned codes must be given a new look. They should permit and encourage the full enjoyment of modern technological developments. Only thus can these new building concepts become a part of our daily lives.

OH COME NOW

. . . NEW RULING

(continued from page 6)

low a total zero for his engineering courses, he is in danger of being dropped. Students may be placed on probation if their deficiency is small enough to warrant it, but this is a decision that must be made by the Committee on Course and Standing, since the procedure as set forth in the rules is to drop the deficient student.

Any student in doubt of his or her scholastic status with respect to the new rules is advised to consult the School of Technology Bulletin for 1958-1959 or visit the Office of Curricular Guidance, S 118.