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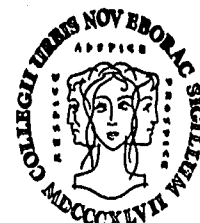
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TECH NEWS

THE CITY COLLEGE

VOL. XXVII — NO. 4

FRIDAY — 15 MARCH 1968

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cafeteria Serves Love Food



The student above is savoring some of the free food given out last Thursday in the South Campus Cafeteria during the Feast-In. The Feast-In was held to protest Cafeteria Manager Larry Bee's threat to raise the price of food in order to pay for repainting the walls of the Cafeteria after a student Spray-In the week before. The Spray-In resulted in a virtual redecoration of the Cafeteria in love motif (see wall behind student). Below, students help themselves to the free turkey and hot food prepared for the occasion.



Engineers Expected to Retain Essential Commodity Status

By OTTO HAMMER

Occupational deferments for engineers working in defense related industries have remained unchanged despite new draft directives.

These findings were reported in an interview with the office of John Alden, Director of Manpower Resources and Development of the Engineers' Joint Council (E.J.C.). Under the pres-

ent law, the determination of whether or not an individual is granted a deferment is made by each of the 4,000 local draft boards. The local board decides on each case by information supplied by the employer; no national guidelines exist. The occupational deferment, a 2-A classification in the past, was chosen from an "advisory list" of essential industries issued by the National Advisory Commission. An occupational deferment may be revoked at any time by a local board to fill a manpower quota.

However, legislation proposed on February 29, by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would change the present law. The bill would revoke occupational deferments except upon a Presidential finding that a particular occupation warranted a deferment on a national basis.

Other provisions of the new bill would institute a national lottery of all available men, selectively draft nineteen year-olds first, and continue the termination of all graduate de-

(Continued on Page 2)

College Sends Letter to Local Boards Advising On Five Year Study Programs

Many senior engineering and architecture students who still have another year of study to complete have been notified by Local Draft Boards that their 2-S student deferments will expire this June. The following letter was sent to the Local Boards.

A student enrolled in the School of Engineering and Architecture of the City College is required to complete 145 credits of course work in order to meet the requirements of the College to obtain the Bachelors of Engineering degree. The School of Engineering and Architecture recommends that a student attend school full-time for ten semesters, or five (5) years, when he is preparing for an engineering specialization; on occasion some students complete their degree requirements in nine semesters, or four and one-half (4½) years.

Because of internal procedures the City College when determining class groupings places all students, regardless of degree objective, together. Thus a student working towards an engineering baccalaureate may be classed in one class division for two, sometimes three, semesters. This usually occurs in his senior, or fourth, year of study after completion of 94 credits. It is common for an engineering candidate to be classed as a senior, second semester for three successive semester.

The City College hopes that the Selective Service System and the Local Boards will take this into consideration when considering its engineering students for the undergraduate student deferment.

Experimental College Opens Class 'Where Is the Men's Room?'

By JANE TILLMAN IRVING

Most of us have settled into the term's work by now, and are firmly established in our various grooves, but 500 members of the campus community are about to begin a new series of courses in the Experimental College. This week the Experimental College opens its classes in such subjects as Psychodrama, Film Art & Technique, and Beatie Philosophy.

The program has grown from a small nucleus of students to the large number of students and faculty members now taking part. During this term's registration, a room was designated in Shepard where the students could sign up for existing courses, or suggest new ones. As of now, 34 courses are offered, and 17 additional ones are planned, including one on draft alternatives.

"The College is ready for change," said Dee Alpert, Chairman of the Experimental College's Administrative Committee. She seems most enthusiastic about the response of faculty members to the program. Last week, handbooks were mailed to professors, explaining the objectives of the Experimental College, and asking if they wished to participate. The accent is on participate, not teach. The groups will individually decide upon the format of their meetings, but, as Miss Alpert says, "Sometimes people know a lot about a thing, so they'll

naturally become the leaders." About 50 faculty members are thus far registered.

The Experimental College is now an affiliate of House Plan Association, with Mr. Jerome Gold (Dept. of Student Personnel Services) as "unofficial advisor." Since a lot of HPA people were involved in the Experimental College at its inception, House Plan has lent the use of some of its office space in 327A Finley.

This experimental approach to learning has led to some sup-

Apply Now For Financial Aid

Students wishing to apply for national defense loans, educational opportunity grants, college work-study positions, and other financial aid programs for the academic year 1968-1969 must file applications, including college scholarship service forms, no later than May 1, 1968.

This filing deadline applies also to those who wish work-study placement for the summer 1968, beginning July 1st, including openings under the New York City Urban Corps program.

Applications received after the May 1, 1968 deadline can only be considered if funds remain available. Applications for all financial aid programs can be obtained at the Financial Aid Office, Shepard Hall, Room 116.

port from the College administration. Miss Alpert's committee is working toward the possibility of next year's courses carrying credit. In any case, some Administrative personnel have expressed interest in attending courses; Dean of Students Willard Blaesser particularly favors Psychodrama.

For the first meeting of each course, some member of the Experimental College Administrative Committee will be present; after that, the groups are free to design their classes as they see fit. This allows as much leeway for experimentation as possible. Some classes, such as "Group Grope," will of necessity be more amorphous than the more structured "Music Through Experimentation in Composition." Other courses never made it off the ground ("We don't know what happened to Abortionology. They just seemed to lose interest").

But this is the focus of the Experimental College: to explore various ways of learning in a relaxed, uncharted atmosphere. The final product is important, but more so is the experience. Since "learning is a two-way street," faculty and students can meet on common ground, a rare occurrence in this age of multiversity. If history, math and English are getting us down, in 327A groups are groping toward a new and exciting adventure.



One of these doors leads to the men's room in the basement of Wagner Hall. The trouble is that there is no marking on that door to signify that it's a men's room. Nor are there markings on many bathroom doors on the campus. This, and other inadequacies, are among the many problems facing students using the College's bathrooms. A complete and critical survey of every bathroom on campus was made by the Tech News staff, and student complaints were recorded. The findings, some rather shocking, appear on page three of this issue.

Engineers Now Offered Bio-Medical Courses

This spring, as a result of a referendum taken in the School of Engineering last year, courses are being given in the field of Bio-Medical Engineering. All engineering students will be given the option to drop sixteen (16) of their normal credits and begin to take courses leading into the field of Bio-medical engineering.

The engineering students electing the Biomedical Engineering Option will substitute

General Biology 3	4 credits	Feb. 1968
Organic Chemistry 151	3 credits	Feb. 1968
Physiology & Anatomy 35	4 credits	Sept. 1968
Bionics (new course)	4 credits	Sept. 1968
Biomedical Eng. Sem'r (new)	1 credit	Feb. 1969
<hr/>		
16 credits		

for the following courses totalling the same number of credits in their specialized fields:

Civil Engineering		
CE 201 — Advanced Surveying	3 cr.	
CE 205 — Summer Surveying Camp	3 cr.	
CE 261 — Transportation	4 cr.	
Geol 113 — Geology	3 cr.	
ME 111 — Thermodynamics	3 cr.	
<hr/>		
16 cr.		

Electrical Engineering

Physics 120 — Elec. & Mag. Prop.	3 cr.
EE 108 — Elec. Eng.	3 cr.
EE 158 — Electromech. Energy	3 cr.
EE 159 — Elect. Power Lab.	1 cr.
EE 163 — Physical Electronics	3 cr.
ME 111 — Thermodynamics II	3 cr.
<hr/>	
16 cr.	

Mechanical Engineering

CE 114 — Mat's Laboratory	1 cr.
+ 15 cr. in existing elective program.	

Chemical Engineering

ChE 161 — Chem. Technology	2 cr.
ChE 191 — Chem. Eng. Des. I	2 cr.
ChE 192 — Chem. Eng. Des. II	2 cr.
ChE 260 — Unit Operations Lab.	2 cr.
ChE 261 — Factory Trips	1 cr.
ChE 262 — Unit Operations Lab. II	2 cr.
Chem. 152 — Org. Chem. II	3 cr.
<hr/>	
14 cr.	

Chem. Engineers already take Org. Chem. 151 (3 cr.) and will therefore be dropping one additional credit.

According to Professor Olsen, of the department of Civil Engineering and Chairman of the Biomedical Engineering Committee, the plans for opening two courses, General Biology and Organic Chemistry have been made, and once the option is put into effect, it will be an ongoing facet of the School of Engineering.

In an interview last week, Prof. Olsen stated, "Many engineers graduate and enter this field without any background in the biomedical area. As a result of a referendum held in the School of Engineering in the week of March 27, 1967, we decided that the option of taking 16 credits in the field of Bio-medical Engineering."

In defining Biomedical Engineering, Prof. Olsen explained, "Biomedical Engineering is the science that incorporates both biology and medicine with engineering. There are many medical problems that call for the application of engineering and without the engineers to help the physicians, we will get no progress. This program, as it is now set up, requires two years of engineering work before taking the option."

Prof. Olsen and the other members of the Biomedical Engineering Committee, Profs. A. Baldo (ME), D. Cooper (Biology), I. Meth (EE), S. Ostrow (Phy Ed.), M. K. Patell (Ch. Eng.), and D. Perlman (Chem.), urge any students interested in this Biomedical Engineering to contact Dean White immediately.

Status...

(Continued from Page 1)
ferments except for medical students, who would be subject to a separate doctor's draft.

The effect on engineering graduate schools by the present policy has not yet been determined by the E.J.C.

In a related incident, Mr. Alden reported in the New York Times on Feb. 18, the status of engineering manpower in the country today. Over 70,000 engineering graduates will be needed each year. Only 25,000 will be available. In the next decade the total supply will lag behind the demand by 300,000 engineers.

"College students are less and less interested in starting the study of engineering and fewer and fewer finish the courses," observed Mr. Alden on the current shortage.

A study by the United States Office of Education showed that the percentage of college freshmen enrolling in engineering has been cut in half in the last decade. While in the past 1/3 of the high school graduates went on to study fields of engineering only 1/6 are now.

The shortage has been credited to the increased complexity of engineering studies as observed in a National Science Foundation report on the goals of engineering that recommended all colleges give a five year program leading to a Masters Degree to meet the increased demand.

"Engineering is obviously a harder course of study than most others," commented Mr. Alden. "Half of an engineer's technical knowledge becomes obsolete in 10 years."

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MARCH 18

CREATING NEW DIRECTIONS IN ELECTRONICS



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College's Bathrooms Lack Everything But Water

By ROBERT KALISH
and POLLY FLONDER

"Bathrooms? I didn't know there were any on this campus!" This comment reflects one of the major inadequacies of the men's and ladies' rooms at the College, namely that they're impossible to find.

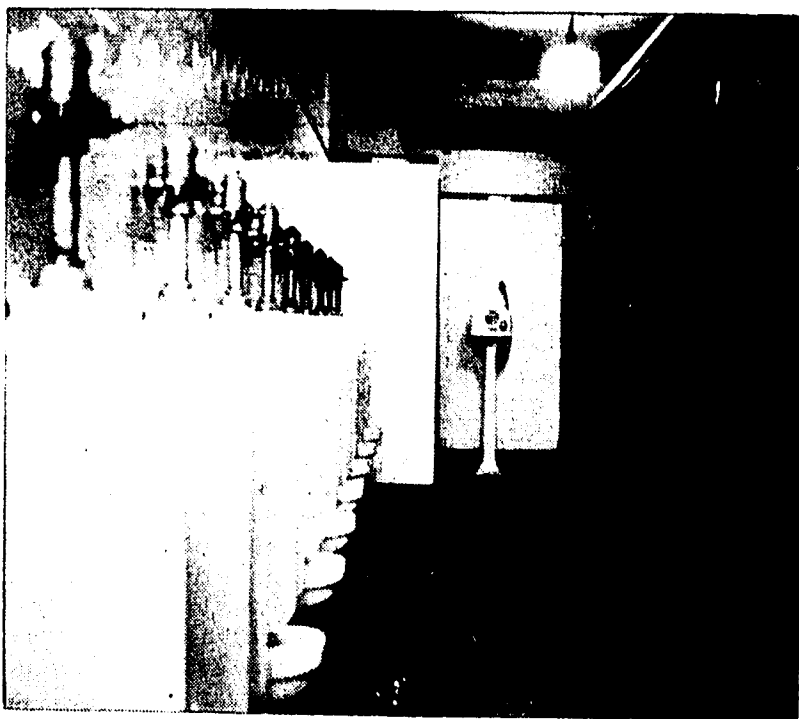
This problem and insufficient and deficient bathroom facilities were found in every building on campus by a TECH NEWS surveying team. Complaints were numerous among students queried, and criticism was just as strong on the newer bathrooms as the older ones.

The location and identification of bathrooms is the major problem. At best, their placement is haphazard and inconvenient. A men's room on the first floor of Compton Hall is around a corner in a blind corridor off the main hallway; it is invisible and only 35% of those students who have classes on that very floor even knew that there was a bathroom there.

The End-All

In Steiglitz Hall, the only men's room is virtually inaccessible to the large lecture hall in the building; you either have to go outdoors or up 1½ flights of steps and down another to get to it.

In Harris Hall, three consecutive floors have no men's rooms; three floors have no women's room. Likewise, only half the floors in Wagner have bathrooms. Eisner Hall has only one bathroom for each sex. Finley Student Center lacks facilities on every floor; present ones are



WHERE DO YOU DRY YOUR HANDS?

At that dryer there at the end of the bathroom.

The men's room in the basement of Harris Hall has 18 urinals, 18 toilets, 7 sinks, and 2 hand dryers (no towels). One of the hand dryers blows only cold air most of the time.

recalls the time he first came to register for courses at the College. He searched through the Administration Building, Shepard Hall, Cohen Library, Wagner Hall, and Finley Student Center . . . he searched for 45 minutes . . . he could not find a single men's room. Happy ending: he went into Music and Art High School and found one.

There are no markings indicating the presence of men's and ladies' rooms on many of their doors on campus, thus accounting for our editor's trials.

Wagner Hall, Finley Center, Harris Hall, and Baskerville Hall have three marked bathrooms among them. In general, where there is no sign indicating such, a thoughtful student scrawls "men" or "women" on the doors in pencil; this usually rubs off. In Finley, sm. 1 stenciled letters read "men" or "woman" (sic) on the doors; but the doors are dark brown and the lettering is black and one inch high, doing little good.

Only by experience does one know, and even after four years here many students still don't know, that there is a men's room in the sub-basements of Shepard and Harris Halls, that there is a men's room on the third floor of Finley, a women's room on the fourth floor of Harris, bathrooms in the basement of Finley or a women's room anywhere in Eisner.

The Hand Dryers

It might come as a surprise to many, but there is not one single paper towel on all of North Campus! Not even Steinman Hall affords this necessity. And it is this lack that evoked the bitterest response in our queries:

"How do I dry my bloody knee on a hand dryer?"

"I don't stand around for five minutes while that damn machine dries my hands. I leave them wet."

"How am I going to hold a wet (drafting) triangle under a drying machine?"

"Those things are always out of order."

Twelve were out of order on campus when we surveyed; in one case an out of order machine was the only one in that particular bathroom.

Time-wise, the dryer will effectively dry a hand in about 45

seconds. But when students are late for classes or have other things to do, this gets to be a nuisance. It is also a nuisance when there's only one hand dryer but five students with wet hands in a bathroom.

In the men's room, in the sub-basement of Harris Hall, there are 18 urinals, 18 toilets, 7 sinks, and 2 dryers; no towels. After gym classes and between classes, upwards of 15 people use this bathroom. Few get near the hand dryer.

It was found, in addition, that none of the hand dryers on campus have provision for recycling when the button is pressed. A student arriving at a dryer already blowing has to wait until it shuts off before he can turn it on again.

More Sore Points

Another sore point among students is the lack of surfaces to place books on and a lack of coat hooks. Books are plopped on the floor along with jackets when their owner has to use a bathroom. Windowsills, sink-moulding, urinal tops, and radiators are made good use of.

Many students complain, and our surveyors found that soap dispensers were not kept filled, were often empty, and were not replenished on any schedule whatsoever. Harris Hall, Steinman Hall, and Cohen Library had the worst records in this respect. Girls complained that

there was never soap in their bathrooms in Cohen.

Toilet paper is another sore point among frequenters of bathrooms. Aside from the cheap quality of it, the paper rolls are placed on inane rollers which, through a spring device, allow them to spin only once before stopping the unrolling. A student winds up with a 5" x 5" square of flimsy, rough paper unless he does the following:

"I force the whole roll of paper off the roller and just use it."

"I take a fresh roll from the janitor's closet so I can unwind as much as I want."

"... use tissues."

"... bring your own."

While the problem never arose in men's rooms, a girl surveyor found two bathrooms without any toilet paper.

Sad Physical Shape

Mirrors were generally numerous throughout the campus . . . except for those bathrooms which didn't have any — there were four. In Wagner Hall, a girl complained that "there are two small mirrors for about twenty girls." And you know that mirrors are of inestimable value for girls.

Our survey showed that the bathrooms were cleaned very regularly; but considering the overall state of many of them, it doesn't help too much. The older bathrooms, in Finley, Mott, Wagner, Shepard, Harris, et. al., are in sad physical shape . . . and very dreary and uninviting. In the newer ones, in Cohen and Steinman, there is inadequate lighting.

"The stalls in Steinman Hall are dark when you close the door."

Miscellaneous inadequacies are that none of the 18 toilet stalls in the sub-basement men's room in Harris Hall have doors — a gross omission. Many other stalls on campus have broken latches and don't stay closed. There are no places to sit (other than toilets) in bathrooms except for the "very nice" couches in Finley. "They always close the second floor (women's) bathroom in Cohen for cleaning between 12:00 and 2:00, just when the most students are in the building."

Intelligent Graffiti

Security has proven a problem in the Steinman Hall bathrooms. There have been a few hold-ups in them. As a security

measure, only the second floor woman's room in Steinman Hall is kept open. But one girl interviewed felt insecure even there. She pointed out that "at N.Y.U.'s Library in the Bronx, there are buttons in each stall and on the walls which are labeled 'security' and which summon campus police."

Graffiti is a problem only to the Buildings and Grounds Department which, once every few



WHERE DO YOU PUT YOUR GRAFFITI?

On the walls of the partitions. Here, an enterprising art student's handiwork in a bathroom in Eisner Hall.

months, eradicates it all to the annoyance of much of the student body. "C.C.N.Y. has the most intelligent graffiti," claimed one professor.

Praise was found for the matron in the second floor ladies' room in Finley and for that same bathroom's "feminine pink walls."

The Engineer

by Andy Stillman

The engineer woke up
And went to work.

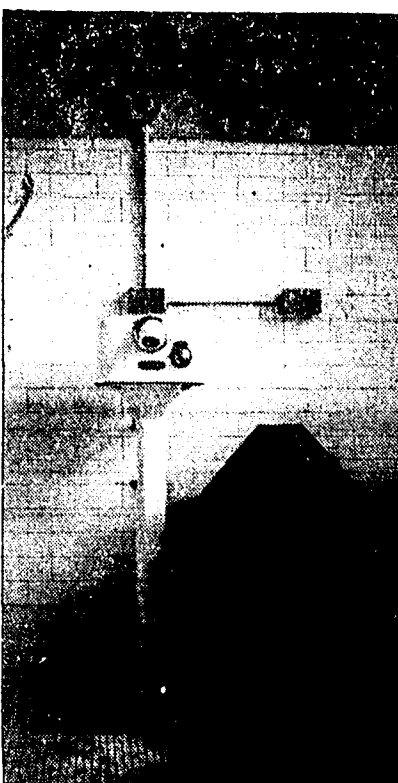
He worked and worked
And finally designed
A new Process.

On his way home he met
A friend
And began arguing about
The War.

He was very much against
The War
And couldn't understand
Why
Engineers were always called
"Reactionary war mongers".

He knew that wasn't
True about him.

That night
His new Process
Was used
To destroy
The world.



WHAT'S THE GARBAGE CAN FOR?

We don't know. There are no paper towels in any bathroom on north campus, just hand dryers.

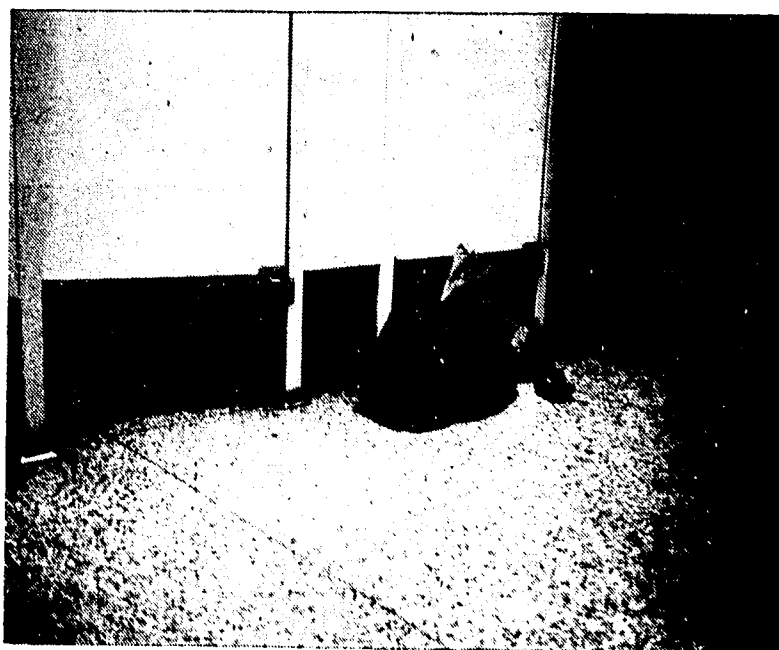
very overcrowded and sparsely placed. Shepard Hall has poor facilities and only in the center of the vast building, on more or less a skip-floor basis.

The Administration Building is the end-all. There are no student bathrooms in the whole place. Here as in other buildings, staff bathrooms are kept locked.

In theory then, there are a few bathrooms for everyone in most buildings on campus. In practice this ain't the case. Finding where the bathroom theoretically is is hard.

Black On Brown

An editor on this newspaper



WHERE DO YOU HANG YOUR COAT AND PUT YOUR BOOKS?

Nowhere. There are no shelves or surfaces in most bathrooms. There are no hooks for clothing in most of them.

Here, the floor is the shelf and hook in Eisner Hall's only men's room.

TECH NEWS

ROOM 337 FINLEY STUDENT CENTER
THE CITY COLLEGE
NEW YORK 10031
ADirondack 4-6500



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A Disaster Prevented

Monday's demonstration outside Steinman Hall was a pleasant surprise for two reasons. The protestors, for the most part, did not attempt to prevent the Dow recruiters from holding their interviews; and students and faculty worked together for a single cause.

The vote of students and faculty members taken at registration in February endorsed open recruitment. This insured the right of Dow and all other companies to appear on campus. If the protestors, who are a minority, had caused so great a disturbance that Dow had fled, as happened at N.Y.U. last week, it would have been a violation of the rights of the College's students and faculty.

We do not know whether the marchers were restrained because of prior warnings from the administration, which seems unlikely, because of the presence of the police, or because of an understanding of the rights of the majority of the College community and of Dow itself. We hope it was for the last reason.

A very favorable phenomenon of the demonstration was the manner in which student and faculty power united. This union, one of the few beneficial offsprings of last fall's strike, is long overdue.

The faculty and students should be natural allies, not just against the Administration in times of crisis, but in the more continuous and vital business of setting the tone and policy of the College.

To Prevent A Disaster

Under New York State law, if you will be 21 years of age on or before the day of a General Election, you may vote in any Primary elections of that year regardless of whether you are 21 or not by Primary day.

This year, General elections will be held on November 7th. They will probably prove to be the most significant of this century. It is essential that opinions about the Viet Nam war be expressed in the most significant way possible — in the voting booth.

It is essential that a candidate who offers this nation a peaceful alternative to its present course of action in the war be the nominee of one of the major parties in this country. Perhaps, then, the Primary elections will be of more significance than the General election itself. For, if present "leading contenders" become the presidential nominees, voters will have the choice between "a disaster and a calamity" come November, as The New York Times has editorially observed.

Students who will be 21 on or before November 7th should, therefore, register immediately to vote in a party Primary contest. The registration deadline is May 15th. The Primaries will be held on June 18th. Again, we repeat: You don't have to be 21 by June 18th.

To register, merely appear in person at your borough's Board of Elections office. The registration takes no more than five minutes. There is no red tape.

The Boards are located as follows:

Manhattan — 80 Varick Street.

Queens — 150-14 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica.

The Bronx — 1780 The Grand Concourse.

Brooklyn — 345 Adams Street.

Staten Island — 30 Bay Street, St. George.

The Roamin' Forum

By **ALAN SCHOENFELD**

QUESTION: What policy should the administration pursue in the event of protests against on-campus job recruitment, in view of the fact that a majority of students voted, during registration week, in favor of open recruitment on campus?

Nelson David, Senior German

Although I don't believe in on-campus recruitment, I personally feel that the administration should go along with the majority decision of the student body on the issue. The question was put to a vote and the students of the school decided for on-campus recruitment.



David Nobles

Loretta Nobles, Sophomore, Sociology

It would seem to me that Dow or any establishment of this sort should be allowed to recruit on campus. If these companies were not permitted to do so, the few students who desire to become a part would be deprived. After all, this would obviously go against the student's freedom choice.

Carl Fass, Freshman, Theater

The whole question of whether there should be protests against recruiting on campus centers around censorship. Where does one draw the line between who is allowed to come to campus and who isn't?

There are many people who will be graduating in June and not going to graduate school. A job in a defense plant can prevent someone from going into the army. Even though I am against the war strongly, I feel it is everyone's right to be allowed to make a choice. When the peace movement acts as a censor, it defeats its purpose. Also a demonstration of this sort will more than likely lead to some sort of violence, which also defeats the purpose of the movement and will only alienate its members. If there are people who are opposed to what Dow Chemical represents, then they should possibly go down there and debate them or any potential recruit.



Fass Tordai

Ann Tordai, Sophomore, Undecided

C.C.N.Y. is a state-owned school and therefore, public property. Thus, when it or its operation is threatened or obstructed in any way, the administration has the right to call in the police.

(Continued on Page 5)

LETTERS To The Editor

Zuckerman Replies

8 March 1968

Editor, Tech News:

For several months I have been supporting an increase in the Student Government allocation to your newspaper on the grounds that you offer a type of news coverage that is sorely lacking in the other campus papers. For example, your publication of the Vietnam reports of Dembart and Paladino has been truly worthwhile. Your issue of March 5 indicates that you have now found a different type of journalism to add to your repertoire.

The first thing that I noticed about your front page "analysis" of Fee Commission was that it possessed the trademark of a political smear — anonymity of authorship. That is not to say that I blame the author or authors of that article for having failed to sign their names to it. If I had written that dribble I would not have wanted to admit it either.

That "analysis" also contained another typical sign of the smear — the utilization of lies. You could have easily avoided those lies if you had even sent a reporter to see me once to question me about your various allegations. But alas, to have done so would have been to exhibit responsible journalism on your part, and that apparently is not your policy.

As an example of your lies I cite the following, taken verbatim from your article: "There were no hearings held by Fee Commission in determining this term's budget. No regular hours for such hearings were arranged." The fact of the matter is that I sent to every chartered organization a letter specifying the hours when they could come to the Student Government office to submit their requests to Fee Commission. There were about six hours per day for a full week, more than any previous Treasurer had ever provided. In addition, each club received my phone number so that if for any reason they could not come during the indicated hours I would arrange a special meeting at their convenience.

You further charge that, "Jeff Zuckerman was the only person who heard the arguments made by the clubs." This is almost true. Actually Barry Helprin, a member of Fee Commission, also heard some of them. The other members of Fee Commission simply failed to show up, although notified of the hours a week in advance. In fact, I ended up cutting most of my classes that week just to make sure that there was at least one person in the S.G. office during all the hours I had promised.

(Continued on Page 8)

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.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR FOR PRESIDENT

**A SCRATCHY CHIN
LIKE BRIGHT PINK SOCKS
PUTS ANY ROMANCE
ON THE ROCKS
Burma Shave**

Don't believe the underground press. Lyndon Johnson has been in Paris since January negotiating an honorable peace.

Don't believe anything. Lyndon Johnson doesn't exist.

Is it true that Eugene Avallone's two cases of Day-Glo disappeared from his office last Wednesday?

Tech News, Main Events — WHAT FOR?

LENNY — happy birthday — love judi

Is that guy still in the White House?

Having left my bed bored, I am no longer responsible for any debts incurred by one Karen.

— Steve Freidstern

The Masked Marble endorses J.M. for Miss T.

Rapid Transit FORUM is coming.

Sign in North Campus bathrooms above electric hand dryers reads: Press button below for FREE MESSAGE from our Mayor, JOHN V. LINDSAY.

A FOR DAYS COUPLE SEEKS OTHER FOR DAYS KINGS AND QUEENS TO FORM VERY PRIVATE VERY FOR DAYS ORGANIZATION. If interested, please phone Dave — 823-0379 Mon.-Thurs. 10-11 p.m. only.

Save the Third Avenue 'El'. — CCNY/CBRT

raggedy — ann — love — dave

Congratulations Seth/ — J.S.

Andi, I do not hate you.

— Larry Scott B.

Is Prof. Ortman P. T. Barnum?

IMPEACH DAVE GERACI

TRANE LIVES

Why does Prof. Ortman turn out the lights during the midterm?

Leon — She's still in there screaming.

— Downer '71

Dean '71: Play chest, not chess!

— Downer '71

Happy Birthday Mommy.

— Geri, Jeff, Daddy

It cannot be said often enough: Andy loves Dita

S. Fwaid: You Blew It! — BRICK

MCTA:

You are doomed to a project outdated before it's begun if you don't expand the Second Avenue subway to four tracks. Remember the Lowy Island Expressway.

— CCNY/CBRT

Best wishes and heartiest congratulations to HARVEY ROSENZWEIG on the occasion of his briss.

— L.B.

It's a good thing nobody reads TECH LIFE or I'd be insulted.

The Masked Marble

Congratulations to Lenny Hirsch on his upcoming affair. Hope its catered.

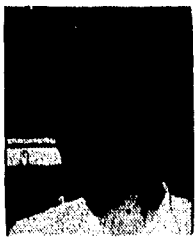
Keep Bingham in Congress.

Congratulations to June Wyman of 'the campus' for 3 bylines — Try four next time!!

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Tech Life

By JAY MICHLIN



At least three of the four engineering departments here at The College have a policy which is extremely distasteful to me. I refer to the policy of collecting homework. To put it bluntly, this is perhaps the greatest insult to both students and teachers since Chemistry 1.

Is it not logical that if a student has reached the level at which he can take advanced technical courses, he must have devised some way to get by, whether that be by doing homework or otherwise?

If homework is collected, I find that cheating is encouraged. What I mean is that most students will normally do the work in a course so that they can learn the subject matter. This usually means that they do not get all of the problems right nor do they even do all of these problems. Instead, they extract what knowledge or experience they can and leave it at that. When these problems are collected, perhaps even graded, a student feels that he must submit a high quality product. If copying is the only way to achieve this quality, then so be it. Or, if neatness counts more than the amount of learning extracted from an assignment, then that's the way it has to be.

It is even an insult to the professor who must sit there and correct homework. This problem is often circumvented by assigning a student aide to examine it, so evidently many faculty members agree that this nonsense is a waste of their time.

But the most appalling part of the whole thing is that this policy is carried over to the graduate school. Is it possible that even graduate students are felt to need this harassment?

College should include a general education in the acceptance and handling of responsibility and self discipline. A mandatory crutch like homework collection cannot but subvert this aim. When a person graduates college and goes out to make his fortune in the real world, he no longer has the luxury of such crutches. If he has become accustomed to relying upon them, he cannot but flounder around for a very long time.

Speaking of stupidity, engineering lab courses fall into the same category. Take ME 111, for example. Here one gets to play with all sorts of marvelous machinery and learn absolutely nothing in the process. There is a lab technician to turn the equipment on and make all of the adjustments so the student need only turn one knob to change one parameter so that he can read two or three meters. The course is excellent for those interested in meter reading. Or take EE 132 (or 124, 126, 134, etc.) as another example. Here the problem is that at least once per experiment the equipment fails. This often befuddles even the teacher. But this is to be expected, since a good deal of the equipment is ancient and most of the experiments are equally so. The oscilloscopes are not up to the waveforms measured and the wiring schemes used are ridiculous. It seems that someone sold the EE department on snap leads to hold things together. At DC this is bad. At high frequencies it is disastrous.

And then there are the lab reports and the preliminaries to the reports. Here the problem is the same as that of homework collection. After all, what student, knowing that he must do the lab work by himself, will come in unprepared? I have found that when a teacher is occasionally courageous enough to dispense with the preliminary and report requirement in favor of a notebook in which results are recorded, the overall level of class preparation rises.

Also, what about some work on original experiments instead of final exams in lab courses? The experiments need not be of earthshaking importance for them to give the student a valuable insight into the actualities behind the equations he manipulates.

WHO IS MISS T???? No one knows yet but the cause seems worthwhile. And the prize is nice (a weekend at the Concord and a \$25 bond). The Miss Technology idea has been running around Tech Council for a long time but it never actually reached the doing stage until this year when Gene Schlossman became Vice President. Schlossman heard the idea and immediately recognized its potential (not that kind. He's happily married).

Notices

DOCTORS

The **Caduceus Society** presents Dr. Perera, Chairman of the admissions committee of Columbia Medical College, speaking on "Medical Education for a Nuclear Age," Thursday, March 14th at 12:30 in Shepard 315.

WEATHER

The **American Meteorological Society** will hold a meeting on March 14 at 12:30 for the election of all major officers and the ratification of the new constitution. All students are urged to attend.

MONEY

A scholarship and a financial prize are available to the students in the School of Engineering and Architecture, Professor Frank A. Rappolt, chairman of the Committee on Awards announced this week.

The Benjamin Lubetsky Memorial Scholarship is awarded annually to a full time engineering student in need of financial aid.

The Eliza Ford Prize, the income from a principal sum of \$5,000, is awarded each year to the student in the School of Engineering and Architecture who is the most deserving and has done the best work during the two years prior to the award. "Best work" is interpreted by the Committee to include both scholarship and extra-curricular activities.

Students may obtain applications from Miss Brown in Room T112 Steinman. The deadline for the Ford Prize applications is March 19, and for the Lubetsky Scholarship, April 10.

CHRISTIANS

Inter-varsity Christian Fellowship will meet this Thursday, March 14, at 12 P.M., room 118 Wagner, and leave directly by car for Queens College to hear Professor Hermann Eckelmann, of Cornell Center for Space Research and Radio Physics. He will speak on Genesis and the origins of the solar system.

Roamin' Forum

(Continued from Page 4)

Judy Wald, Freshman, Art

I feel the student body has the right to protest on campus recruitment in an orderly manner. But I myself am in favor of the on-campus recruitment policy. If a graduate wishes to have an interview with a company, he has the right, no matter who objects or what the companies' policies are.

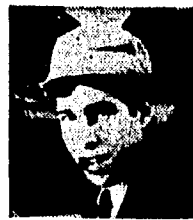


Wald

Loffredo

M. Loffredo, Freshman, Engineer

I believe on-campus job recruiting should be allowed. I also believe, however, that students have a right to protest as long as they remain orderly.



Gross Sayings

BY JEFF GROSSMAN

ON BEING LAZY

(From a speech delivered on numerous occasions to assemblages of parents, teachers, co-workers, college advisors, and every so often, my own conscience.)

It's not easy to be **really** lazy, for laziness is an art, and as such, must be cultivated. Laziness, well executed, can be beautiful. Think for a moment, and in your mind's eye picture the fellow who doesn't do his homework at night because he got home too late from school because he sat around Finley Center until he found someone who was driving past his house on Riverside Drive. The important thing to remember here is that there are no guilt feelings connected with any of these acts.

Now, as in any logical dissertation, we must clearly define our terms. There is a world of difference between laziness and procrastination. There is often much confusion among the naive, resulting in the belief that laziness and procrastination are very much the same. This confusion arises out of the fact that lazy people (almost by definition) procrastinate, but the converse is not as true: many procrastinators are far from lazy. And it is exactly this last point that pro-procrastinators harp on, as they conclude that it is **much** harder to put things off if one is indeed **not** lazy. Personally, I think procrastination is a perversion, if not a prostitution of laziness, and as such, have no time to deal with such people.

(At this juncture I think it important to mention that there is an organization for procrastinators. They follow a scheme which upholds their philosophy — i.e., they hold meetings and celebrations weeks and months late, etc. I should like to point out that there is no organization for lazy people, with the possible exception of the Cohen Library staff.)

Being lazy is both a state of mind and of body. It is a philosophy that must be put into action (?) to be effective. The greatest exponent of this life-style was "Lightnin'," who took such excellent care of the Mystic Knights of the Sea Lodge Hall.

I now feel it incumbent on me to pass down some of the techniques on cultivating this great art. Some of these have been learned at the feet of great masters, others are of my own humble design. As will be seen, there are quite a few different approaches to being lazy, and this is an advantage over mere procrastination. As a procrastinator, one's only defense against work (retch) is, "I'll do it later," or a slight variation on the same. Therefore, procrastinators tend to be typecast. If, however, one is really lazy, (and at the same time creative), one can avoid this unseemly situation.

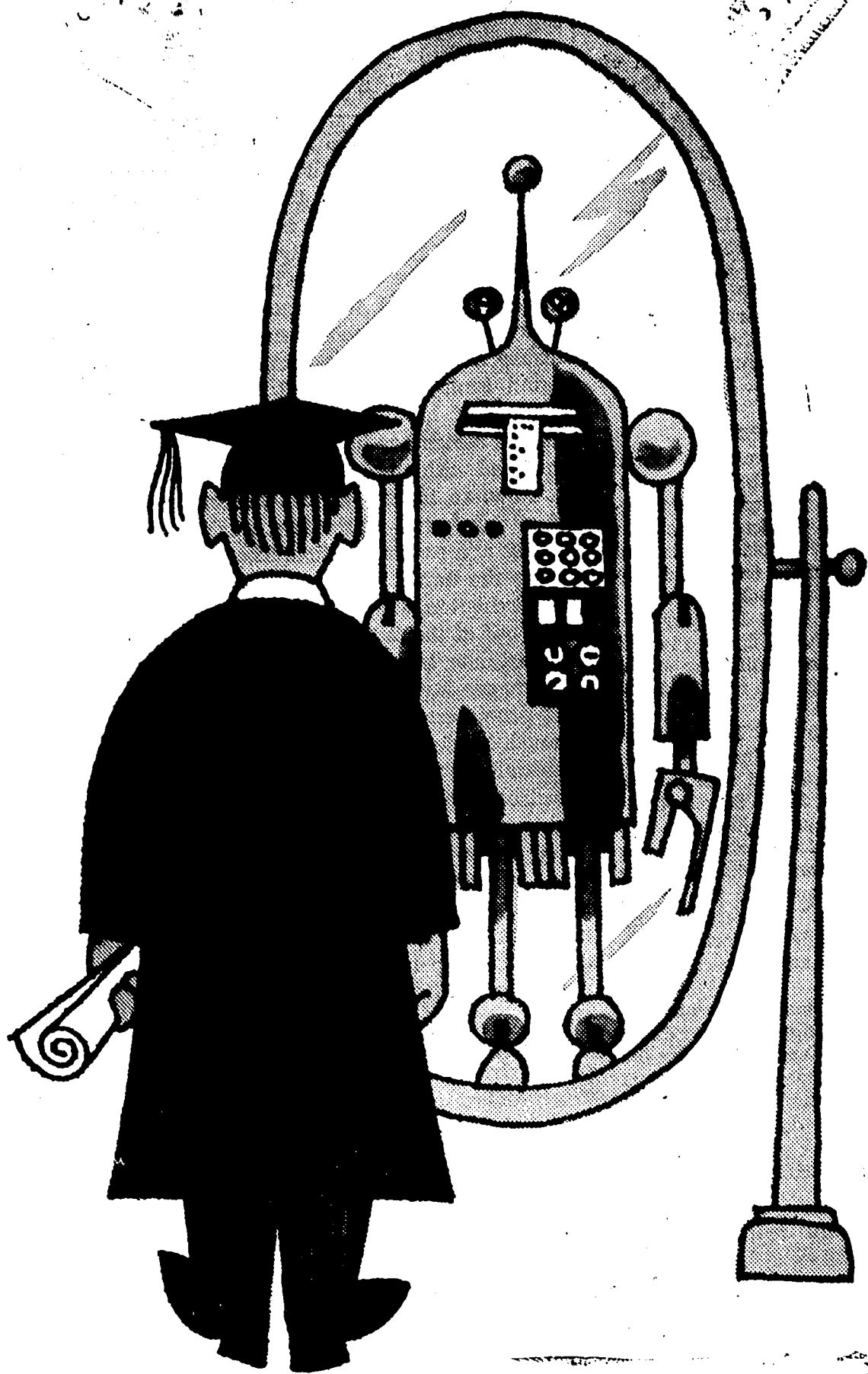
For example, passing the buck is one of the best methods of getting out of doing something (where do you think artificial insemination came from?). Feigning illness or ineptitude can do it, as can homosexuality (at least for the draft).

At the subtler level (for the really advanced laze-artist) are such maneuvers as "questioning." "But **why** should I have to make my bed when I'm only going to sleep in it tonight?" or "Why should I shave on Friday morning for school when I have to shave for a Saturday night date?" The rationalization method, when done right, is beautiful to watch. "If I sleep in my clothes, I can sleep fifteen minutes longer in the morning."

Therefore, no one ever says about me, "Boy, he's always putting things off!", but rather, "Man, is he lazy." And, if you have followed so far, I am justifiably proud of this. I have worked hard (yecch!) to get where I am today. A hint to those who would aspire to such heights: Don't try too hard!! And above all, a maxim that I learned from my father, "It's just as easy to marry a rich girl as a poor one."

And if I wasn't so lazy, I'd wish my mother a Happy Birthday.





**If you don't agree that
business destroys individuality,
maybe it's because you're an
individual.**

There's certain campus talk that claims individuality is dead in the business world. That big business is a big brother destroying initiative.

But freedom of thought and action, when backed with reason and conviction's courage, will keep and nurture individuality whatever the scene: in the arts, the sciences, and in business.

Scoffers to the contrary, the red corpuscles of individuality pay off. No mistake.

Encouraging individuality rather than suppressing it is policy in a business like Western Electric—where we make and pro-

vide things Bell telephone companies need. Because communications are changing fast, these needs are great and diverse.

Being involved with a system that helps keep people in touch, lets doctors send cardiograms across country for quick analysis, helps transmit news instantly, is demanding. Demanding of individuals.

If your ambition is strong and your abilities commensurate, you'll never be truly happy with the status quo. You'll seek ways to change it and—wonderful feeling!—some of them will work.

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Pacification Program Falls Apart In Most Areas But Allied Good Will Is High With Montagnards

From This Mess

By LEE DEMBART

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CAN THO, South Vietnam — In Vietnam, as in the United States, butter has been replaced by guns.

While American officials speak glowingly of a program called Revolutionary Development, the latest in a long series of pacification projects, the workers in the program have become immobilized. To that extent, the Vietcong Tet offensive was successful.

"You picked a helluva time to come down here and talk about pacification," a reporter was told by one of the top civilian advisers here in the Mekong Delta. "We're trying to dig ourselves out from this mess so we can get back to pacification."

U. S. Government spokesmen say it will be just a matter of a few weeks before normal operations can be resumed. Other observers, some in the government, think months or years would be a more realistic estimate.

What is perhaps most important is that regular U.S. combat troops are about to be assigned to the Delta for the first time. Until now, military personnel in this region have truly been advisers to Vietnamese counter-attacks.

But informed sources say that it will be a very short time before a full company of U.S. troops, and perhaps more, will be assigned to this 4th Corps region, extending into every one of the 16 provinces.

Scores of Vietnamese pacification teams have been called in from their towns and hamlets. Can Tho, largest city in the Delta and headquarters of the regional U.S. command. Some of the hamlets have been completely destroyed; others are no longer considered secure enough for civilian workers.

Under the Revolutionary Development program, 59-member Vietnamese units go into a hamlet, provide security, assist in the solution of local problems, set up administrative services, and establish a direct link to higher government authorities. That's the way it works on paper.

Binds of Draft

But according to one U.S. aide, the local teams spend more time grenading fish, loitering in town and antagonizing the local population, than they do setting up a government. "You really can't blame these kids," the source said. "They're all caught in the binds of the draft and the American suzerainty, and really have little idea of what is expected of them or of how to go about doing it. They have to turn to their American advisers for everything, and the situation undermines what little commitment they might have started out with."

Many of the RD cadres, who wear black pajamas to make them look like the villagers they work with, are now wandering the streets of Can Tho and other provincial capitals, passing time until they can get back to their assignments.

With a new group of teams graduating their 3-month training course every few weeks, there is a growing surplus of workers with nothing to do and no place to go.

American officials, who are advising the RD program through an agency called Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS), are now faced with the choice of going back into the 1967 hamlets in an effort to rebuild them or of plowing ahead into the 1968 program. Until that decision is made and until a considerable amount of security is restored to the areas, none of the cadres will be moving back into the field.

VIET NAM REPORT

Complicating matters, say some observers, is the fact that many Vietnamese province officials may be using their influence to keep the RD teams in the provincial capitals and away from their hamlets. Because the pacification cadres receive para-military training, the Vietnamese leaders hope the teams can bolster sagging ARVN defenses in the event of another Vietcong attack.

Wiped Off Map

But, as American sources point out, the cadres are helpless against an all-out Vietcong effort. "Whenever the VC want to, they can take a hamlet in spite of any defense put up by a Revolutionary Development team," says one American official.

Last November, eight RD workers were killed and 15 others wounded as the Vietcong overran their hamlet. And the local people are well aware that the presence of RD workers makes their hamlet a better target for Vietcong attack.

It has become almost a standing joke here to say that this is a war for the hearts and minds of the people. One pundit refers to this "other war" as WHAM, turning the government's penchant for alphabet soup back on itself. But at least there is acknowledgement by all but the staunchest military people that this war cannot be won on the battlefield.

For pacification to proceed, the area must be secure. Says one American official: "The policy now is that any hamlet that has known VC units will be

wiped off the face of the map. How can you have an RD program in the midst of such a policy?

"Security is the prime thing. And while pacification teams are supposed to give their hamlets security, most of them withdraw for the night to the district towns and return the next morning."

Official spokesmen in Saigon deny that this practice is widespread, but a reporter going through the Delta hears of it everywhere.

False Reports

The Saigon spokesmen also say that Revolutionary Development is in essence different from all the pacification programs that preceded it. "We know all the programs didn't

work," the sources say. "That was because all the government of Vietnam tried to do was establish its presence. Now the government is going to show the Vietnamese they have something to gain by supporting it."

But, say government workers in the field, most rural Vietnamese know little and care less about the government in Saigon. "You go five clicks (kilometers) out of town and the people have never even heard of Saigon," said one official in Ba Zuyen province. "The government has been out-administered by the NLF for 25 years, and it's very unlikely that it will ever establish administrative control over this country."

"This province was supposed to be 100 per cent pacified by June of 1968. Now the govern-

ment is holding on here by its teeth."

Nor, say other officials in the field, is there tremendous hope that the situation will improve. "Dean Rusk, Ellsworth Bunker, and Robert Komer (the chief of pacification at the U.S. Embassy) will never know what's going on out here," said one official. "There's tremendous pressure on everyone to write positive reports, and I can see my own staff get more and more optimistic as it moves up the ladder every month."

For the time being, though, not only will the pacification project not improve, it will not even continue. Inasmuch as every airfield in the Mekong Delta is being subjected to a nightly mortar attack, attention has shifted to providing security. And security and pacification don't mix.

The Noble Savage

By RALPH PALADINO

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PLEIKU PROVINCE —

If the Vietnamese war was being fought for the Montagnards, there would be no question of the righteousness of the United States' effort.

The Montagnards inhabit a Vietnam not familiar to readers of the American press. The Central highlands in winter are dry, dusty, and cool. Eucalyptus trees dot the land. Rice is grown dry, along with all types of green vegetables during the monsoons when the dust turns to mud and the brown land becomes green.

They are primitive people but not deprived ones, an almost idealistic picture of the noble savage all over again, proud and honest. But their reality is not so noble. Like all primitive people, the Montagnards suffer from every disease modern man has conquered. Malaria is rampant, leprosy common, pneumonia and cholera deadly.

The children have distended stomachs that bespeak of the dozen tapeworms which inhabit their intestines. Barefooted and almost naked, they are seriously threatened by the winter cold. Though the population doesn't suffer from a lack of food or shelter or even leisure, only the very strong live a half century.

Watered Down

There are 800,000 Montagnards in Vietnam, comprising 90 per cent of the population of the three highland provinces, Pleiku, Darlac, and Kontum. Belonging to four major tribal groups, and having their own

American Bureau of Indian Affairs has a reputation for watching vigilantly and aggressively over Montagnard rights. Official government policy towards these people has been generous. The problem lies in the lower echelons of the Vietnamese government and the army, where every type of thievery and incompetence waters down government efforts in the area.

Edap Enang is an experimental village in Pleiku. Edap Enang are two Surai (a major tribal grouping) words for "place" and "freedom," and the village is certainly peaceful. Six thousand of its original 8,000 inhabitants have left.

In an effort to provide free-fire zones near the Cambodian border, and in response to some village requests for protection from Viet Cong harassment, the Vietnamese government proposed to settle the area villagers into one easily defensible spot. It was a good plan. Each villager was to be provided with building materials, transportation, and food, along with a cash allowance. Under these conditions, the moves were voluntary.

Crops Rotted

The move occurred prior to the rice harvest, and most of the crops rotted in the fields. The Vietnamese army sold the home plot titles for the cash allowance; red tape held up distribution of titles to farm plots; rice never arrived at the village in sufficient quantities; the Vietnamese government planned the aid program on the basis of two-crop Vietnam, not the one crop per year highlands. In disgust, the villagers went home or settled elsewhere. While an effort is being made to correct the situation, it is unlikely that the villagers will return. Whole villages continue to disappear during the night, a village of 54 people vanished on the day of my first visit.

The greatest success the American forces have had are in the area of relations with the Montagnard. Protected by the French, the Montagnards were able to avoid Vietnamese interference. In a sense the Americans have had a similar role. The individual American soldier stationed in the Central highlands genuinely likes and respects the Montagnard tribesmen. A great deal of spontaneous effort has gone into improving their health and lives, and often the effort is long-range.

Clothes to Wear

The Fourth Division in Pleiku has one of the largest good will programs with the local villagers in the country. When the headquarters was first established, American doctors and medics took frequent trips into the nearby villages, always at the risk of their lives. The Montagnards readily accepted modern medicine and drugs, and soon

(Continued on Page 8)

Part Four

Montagnard Tribesmen Tech News' Viet Nam Report Drive Given Aid By Americans Given Aid By Students and Friends

(Continued from Page 7)

personnel was being released to work full time in the villages. Gradually the radius from the camp increased until now, five-man teams visit each of the 85 villages within twelve kilometers nearly every day.

Almost all the villages now have wells. One has over a dozen, with the construction of only the first one having been supervised by the American team. Most villages have dispensaries and a few have schools. A leprosarium was built, and is supported by donations from the camp. Agriculture has been improved, crops varied, and commerce between villages and the city begun. And during the cold winter, the villagers now have blankets and clothes to wear.

The Air Force in the Province buys at fixed prices all the souvenirs, crossbows, pipes, and traditional garb that local villagers can produce. It then resells them to souvenir hunters at a profit and puts the profit back into the villages. Sound trucks travel to the villages at night, showing films on hygiene, agriculture, and defense, followed by Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse cartoons. The villagers love it, or at least they all come out and laugh and discuss heartily after the films.

V.C. Has No Hold

Since the Montagnards are not drafted into the Vietnamese army, American and Vietnamese Special Forces have trained Regional and Popular forces on a volunteer basis. At Plei Djerling, 20 miles from the Cambodian border, 500 Montagnard troops, with twelve American advisers, defend a city of 8,000. Unlike the experiment at Edap Enang, the villages clustered together voluntarily to escape the Viet Cong recruiters and tax collectors.

A dependent village lies outside the compound, and the women spend the days and nights with their husbands or working in the fields. There is a school and a small hospital. Field medics treat the villagers, soldiers, and dependents indiscriminately.

At Do Co and Plei Me, only miles from Cambodia, similar camps operate with mixed Vietnamese and Montagnard forces. And unexpectedly, they are co-operating to a large degree, though friction is common.

The enemy has no hold with the population of the hill country. Whether this is because they are Vietnamese or Viet Cong is hard to determine, but enemy movements are regularly

reported to the Americans. Villages in the Fourth Division area of operation fly the Vietnamese flag. Each morning a helicopter sweeps the area, and if the flag is down, the chopper dispatches troops. During the Tet offensive, the Viet Cong were totally defeated in the highlands in a matter of hours because of advance warnings from local villages.

While visiting one village on the outskirts of the defensive circle around Fourth Division headquarters, the village chief complained to me that the VC had entered the village early this morning, threatening to shoot him if food was not ready for them when they returned the following night. A "reaction force" was dispatched when he contacted the Division headquarters, and the village went undisturbed.

Aid on Request

The Americans have not fallen into the trap of giveaway programs in the highlands. Aid is sent upon a request, and is on the self-help basis in practice as well as theory. Village chiefs in a given sector are transported to a central village weekly for a "bitch" session with the Vietnamese or Montagnard sector chief and an American representative. Needs are assessed, disagreements are ironed out, and the chiefs end the meeting with a warm glow of rice wine and American beer.

Rice wine is a rancid drink by American taste standards, but the entire team I was with braced itself and drank heartily. One does not offend a friend.

I selected villages to visit at random, and in every one, projects were going on, greetings were polite and friendly, a meeting of friends who know and trust each other. In one village, a celebration over the dead was taking place, which I was permitted to watch.

The Montagnard country is the best in Vietnam. Unlike the hot lowlands, it can grow nearly any vegetable or fruit, and cattle, pigs, and water buffalo abound on the lush forage. The potential for wealth for the Montagnards is there, but with a great many ifs; if the VC are defeated, if the Saigon government deals fairly with the tribesmen (anything else will mean war), if they are not cheated out of their land, and if the people are provided with the needed skill and technical knowledge, as well as fertilizers and power to enable them to utilize the potential that lies in the land.

TECH NEWS THANKS ALL STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE STUDENT REPORTERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM.

Mrs. R. Grossman
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Mimi Gebrowitz
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Marlene Alpert
Rochelle Alhowratz
Cal Podrid
Howard Brodman
Lois Adele Burke
In memory of the Vietnamese killed in the war
Greg, in memory of Soupy Sales
Judith Marks
In appreciation of Raquel Welch
Gina Bursztyn
Lillian Kean
Snoopy
Michael D. Stallman
Lynn Edelman
Monika Stowe
Henry Maurer
Sherry Stein
Melvin Schoenberg
Lynn Posmentier
In Memory of the Vietnamese People, North or South
Fran Bard
Joe Ruiz
Elliott Palevsky
Mr. Katz
Edith Frank
Jeffrey Klein
Dennis Hohisel
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Anonymous
Paul Chiger
Sheila Krilov
Sam Sandberg
Marc Beallor
Eliot Wagner
Larry Schmidt
In memory of the Vietnamese people killed in the war
In memory of President Johnson (hopefully)
In hopes that the war will be ended soon
C. B. Chen

Murray Ginsberg
Ray Pass
Anonymous
Rhonda Ayous
E. Elend
Steve Baum
Eugene Bagnozzi
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In memory of Samuel White
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Anonymous
Elias
Judy Segal
To darling Linda
Bonnie Krasner
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Allan Negin
Patrick Whitaker
Marty Silverman
Hope Raskin
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Sally Krusch
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New York State Dept. of Transportation / Bureau of Recruitment and Training / State Campus Building 5 / Albany, New York 12226.

Letters...

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Another allegation of yours is that, "When these three or four members (of Fee Commission) would show up, Zuckerman would not be there and no meeting would be held." In fact, only once one member of Fee Commission, Don Davis, came to a meeting only to find that there was none. I apologized to him then for having inconveni-

enced him, and I am quite willing to now apologize publicly.

I would continue in this vein, but I do not suppose that you can spare very much room for my letter. I am sure that you are much happier devoting your space to your anonymous writer's most recent hallucinations.

Jeffrey Ira Zuckerman
Treasurer

Student Government
The City College

We appreciate the kind things Mr. Zuckerman said about our past issues. We regret he feels the March 5 issue is below our standards. We hope that today's paper, in which he is not the topic of examination, is more to his liking.

— Ed.