TECH NEWS

THE CITY COLLEGE

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VIET NAM REPORT

This is the first article from Viet Nam in a continuing weekly series on the war in that country. They are being supplied to us by PHOENIX, the student newspaper of Queens College of the City University, Flushing. The reporters for this series are two members of the staff of PHOENIX, Lee Dembart and Ralph Paladino.

PHOENIX is financing the two reporters' stay in Viet Nam, as well as their travel. The students and faculty of Queens College contributed much of the $4,000 expense being incurred by PHOENIX. Student newspapers throughout the country who have been authorized to publish Mr. Dembart's and Mr. Paladino's articles as a syndicate make payments to do so.

The idea of PHOENIX, in sending two reporters to Viet Nam, is to obtain the impressions of a pro-war writer and an anti-war writer. This establishes a balanced opinion in the dispatches. Mr. Dembart is the 'dove' in this instance; Mr. Paladino is the 'hawk.'

The Managing Board of TECH NEWS feels that these reports will be of inestimable value, both journalistically and intellectually. We hereby commence printing the first of them.

By LEE DEMBART

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SAIGON — 4 February 1968.

We had thought that we would see some action during our three months in Vietnam. We didn't expect we would see it so quickly. The Viet Cong gave us a noisy, if not altogether receptive welcome less than 15 hours after our arrival here, as they began an all-out offensive in Saigon that included an at-

Lee Dembart, student reporter in Viet Nam

tack on the Presidential Palace 100 yards from our hotel window.

Saigon is a sprawling city that shows both its French heritage and its rampant poverty. Well manicured parks and lawns offer a serene backdrop. Beggars, street urchins, and families living on cots in the middle of the sidewalk show that this is a destitute country. Barbed wire blockades show that it is a country at war.

The sun was hot and the air was dry as we stepped out of the plane at Tan Son Nhut International Airport. Less than 24 hours later, the field would be under constant mortar, artillery, and small arms fire, and hundreds of soldiers would lose their lives in the battle for the air base. But all was quiet as we walked to the terminal and

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By RALPH PALADINO

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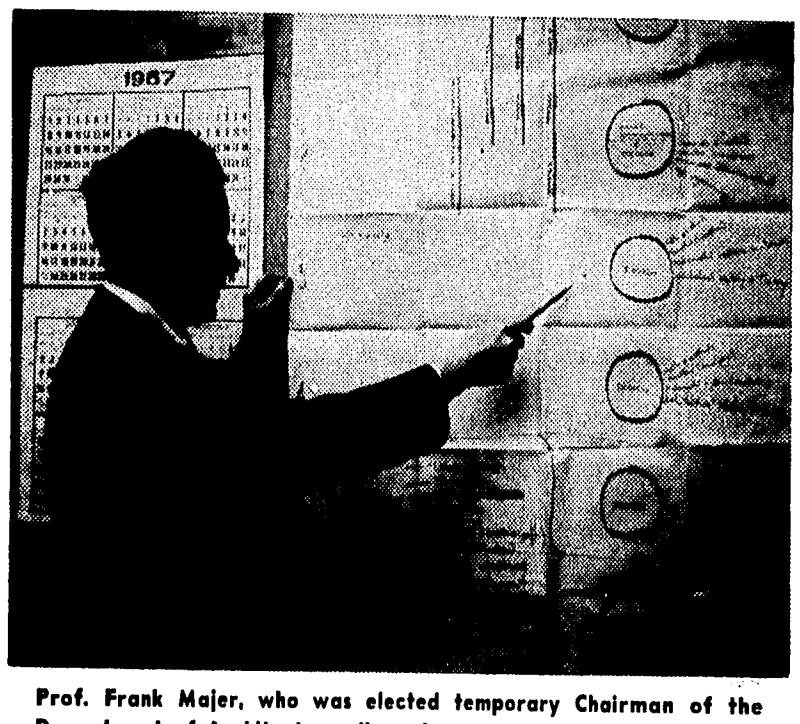
SAIGON, 4 February, 1968 — The Communist attack on the capital of South Vietnam began on the second day of the Chinese New Year. Simultaneously, dozens of major government and American installations in and around Saigon were attacked by small bands of well-armed Viet Cong with orders to capture and hold until relieved. The relief never came. Within 72 hours, two-thirds of the attackers were dead or captured, the rest routed.

Within seconds of one-another, troops attacking the Presidential Palace were spotted by Korean guards in front of the nearby Ambassador's home, a powerful explosion damaged the Philippine Embassy, a 19-man suicide squad breached the outer wall of the American Embassy and was able to capture a portion of the building, the Vietnamese radio station was destroyed, numerous police stations were attacked, and Tan Son Nuht Airbase, a few miles outside the city, was fired upon. Throughout the entire South, similar attacks were in progress with varying degres of success.

It seems clear that there were three purposes in carrying out this concerted attack on most of the major population centers of the country: to score enough

(Continued on Page 7)

Architecture School To Move; Will Offer New 6 Year Degree



Prof. Frank Majer, who was elected temporary Chairman of the Department of Architecture, discussing curriculum changes. A huge chart depicting radically changed course sequences hangs on his office wall.

Curriculum Is Overhauled

By ROBERT KALISH

The School of Architecture will offer a six-year degree starting this September under a radical curriculum change now being prepared. The School will, furthermore, adopt the 'design core' system of instruction. This system will consolidate all of the non-design architecture and engineering courses with the basic design program. Thus, a student will register for one 8 to 12 credit course in architecture per term; this one course would apply construction, city planning, architectural theory, civil engineering, art history, site planning, cost control, graphics, and drawing to his specific design work. The non-design courses would effectively be abolished as independent entities.

These changes, the most radical in the Architecture Department's 7-year history, were revealed by Prof. Frank Majer in an interview last week. Prof. Majer was elected acting Chairman of the Department in January, replacing Prof. Gilbert Bischoff. Majer will serve as chairman until a Dean of the newly-established School of Architecture is named by Dr. Buell Gallagher. Agreement is reported near on the naming of the Dean.

Majer said that the revised curriculum might lead to a Master of Architecture degree instead of the present five year Bachelor of Architecture degree. He also said that, pending consultation with the new Dean, the new School might be named the School of Environmental Design, reflecting the architecture curriculum's widened scope.

A New Location

The new Chairman is hopeful that the School will open in September in the Curry Garage Building, 133rd Street and Broadway. The garage is being renovated by its owner and will be leased to the city for five years to serve as a temporary home for the School. Prof. John Deans is leading a group of architecture instructors in designing the spaces in the building. Majer bases his optimism for the September opening on the owner's desire to start collecting rent from the city as soon as possible. "If the building isn't ready in September, we won't be able to move in until January. He'll lose four months' rent."

Meanwhile, Dean Eugene Avallone (Campus Planning) reported that the city's Building Department would move soon to approve the new type of oc-

(Continued on Page 2)

Technical Conferences Planned for 50th Year

Two major technical conferences are in the planning stage for the next academic year to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the School of Engineering and Architecture.

The first conference, entitled Urban Revival, will be held some time in November 1968. Its purpose is an interdisciplinary study of the problems facing all metropolitan areas, including water and air polution, mass transit, and urban environments.

"Frontiers in Biomedical Engineering," the topic of the second conference, is planned for March 1969. It will be concerned with the relatively new field of biomedical engineering that relates engineering technology with medical practices.

A total of $50,000 is expected to be spent on both conferences, which will meet in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. President Gallagher has agreed to underwrite the cost with additional funds coming from the Engineering Alumni Association and the Engineers' Joint Council (E.J.C.).

The content of the program is under the direction of Dean William Allan, Dean of the School of Engineering and Architecture, and Herbert Suskind, Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee. Dean Allan has appointed Professors Richard Coulter (C.E.) to assist in the urban conference and Professor Gerner Olsen, who is credited with instituting the biomedical option in the school, to assist in planning the second conference. Coulter was coordinator of the three-state conference on Air Resource Management.

Other activities for the celebration will include the publication of an Anniversary Journal listing all the engineering alumni, a Research Brochure listing the research projects conducted at the College, and a special supplement in The New York Times on the School of Engineering and Architecture.

Special issues of TECH NEWS and **Vector**, the engineering magazine, will also be published during that year.

All four engineering departments are planning smaller technical conferences in their related fields. These conferences will be held at the College with the cooperation of the engineering societies.

Social functions will include an Alumni Dinner and, in conjunction with Engineers' and Architects' Day, a dance highlighted by the crowning of an E&A Queen.

Tech News' New Flag

Beginning with this issue, TECH NEWS has adopted a new front page flag and mast-head. The change is the first since this newspaper adopted its present tabloid format in 1959. Before that time the newspaper was photo offset.

On the front page, the paper's name now appears in 72 point Helvetica Medium type with the College's name in 24 point Deberny and Peignot Univers 57 type. On the editorial page, the paper's name appears in 42 point Helvetica Light type.

The type was selected by, and the mast-head and flag designed by Robert Kalish, a fifth year student in the School of Architecture. Mr. Kalish is the current News Editor of TECH NEWS.

Helvetica type, considered one of the finest and clearest types in the world, was designed in Switzerland. The fonts for TECH NEWS' new flag and mast-head came from Great Britain.

Wide Curriculum Revisions Due In Architecture

(Continued from Page 1)
cupancy for the building. This was one of the major obstacles in beginning the renovation.

The Department of Architecture expects no trouble in getting the new curriculum approved and started. The faculty, which has aided in planning the new program, supports it as a great stride forward. President Gallagher, who urged such a revision last year, reportedly supports the changes. Gallagher, furthermore, expects Board of Higher Education approval.

Course of Studies

The new system of instruction being adopted will affect every new student at all levels of design. The first two years of study at The City College would consist of an expanded Liberal Arts program, and a reduction in the number of math and science courses.

The student's architectural studies would start in his third year. Each term, he would take one large course with design as its center and all the other disciplines of architecture, art, civil engineering, and sociology injected as the student works on design and advances through the four year design sequence.

The sixth year of study would be entirely devoted to one thesis problem with accelerated injections of non-design courses. The thesis student would also select a specialty of study and take courses in his specialty. Majer predicted that these choices would include advanced urban sociology, real estate, landscape architecture, city planning, structures, construction, and architectural engineering.

Most schools which give architectural degrees offer a six year program. A few schools, among them Pratt Institute, have adopted the design core system. Both of these ideas are supported by the American Institute of Architects.

Prof. Frank Majer, temporary Chairman of the Department of Architecture, has taught here since 1941.

In keeping with the recommended size for schools of this nature, enrollment would be limited to 350 students of architecture. No way of circumventing the current open enrollment policy has been devised yet, but a new School of Architecture at the State University at Stony Brook, Long Island, is expected to siphon off some metropolitan area students. It will open in September.

Architecture students will continue to pay for studies beyond the fourth year. They will receive more than one grade for the multi-credit design core courses.

The New Chairman

Prof. Frank Majer has been teaching at The City College since 1941, when he taught graphics in the evening for the old Department of Graphics. He taught a full schedule in 1948-49 and then went back to his practice, which is on Long Island.. He returned to City in 1952 and became a full professor in 1965. At present, he teaches courses in Cost Control, Materials and Methods of Construction, Professional Practice, and Environmental Control.

His office, which turned out very modern architecture in the 1950s, is felt by some students to have fallen behind the aesthetic times. Majer stresses perfection in construction, functionalism, and plan. His buildings are generally considered infallible in these respects.

Among his works are Martin's Department Store in Garden City (published in the Architectural Record in 1953) and Schwartz's Department Store in Garden City. He has designed two branches of the Hempstead Bank, the New Hyde Park Shopping Center, and the Nunley Amusement Area in Bethpage. His Sorge Printing Building in Jericho (1960) had the largest vault ceiling when it opened. Two A.M.F. office buildings in Jericho are also his.

Majer has designed numerous churches, of which St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Brooklyn and Temple Beth Emet in Hewlett are under construction. He designed and planned the Mobil Car Diagnostic Service building in East Meadows.

As for the quality of architecture on Long Island, Majer considers Stony Brook University "horrible" and the typical quality of motels "junk." He finds hope in the plans for Mitchell Field and likes the new building complex at Hofstra University.

Majer, long a leader of the Long Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was its president in 1965-66. He is now its Education Consultant.

On Campus Interviews

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Dembart Says U.S. Won't Lose War...Or Win It

(Continued from Page 1)

stood in line to clear immigration and customs.

It was Tet, the Oriental New Year, and flags, signs, and banners welcomed it. Firecrackers, sounding unnervingly like rifles, exploded around us as we walked through the downtown area to the U.S. and Vietnamese press offices.

Full-scale battles had erupted throughout the country except in the capital. Every major city from north to south was under attack. Signs in military installations warned that Charley was infiltrating Saigon, and that all personnel should take extreme caution. But on the streets it was Tet, and no one seemed concerned about an imminent onslaught.

At precisely 3 o'clock in the morning the celebration of Tet ended in Saigon. There were still fireworks, but now they were coming from grenades, rockets, bazookas, automatic weapons, and high-powered rifles. A tremendous explosion rocked the courtyard outside the hotel. Two more blasts and accompanying flashes brought us quickly from sleep to full consciousness.

The sharp cracks of rifles were answered by machine guns. Another explosion, closer to the hotel, and then quiet. But only long enough for us to think the worst. They were surely coming into the hotel, coming to blast down the doors, coming to machine-gun us all.

And then more shooting outside. Mortar explosions. More automatic fire. Another brief pause.

For an hour the exchanges were broken only by the even more frightening quiet. Helicopters began dropping flares, casting an eerie glow over the scene, but not illuminating any of what was going on outside. Occasionally a close mortar explosion would cast dirt and debris against our fourth-floor window panes. Two of them would be broken by the gun battle the following day.

I tried sleeping. The firing continued outside. So did the explosions.

Daylight always has the advantage of making things seem more manageable. With the sun up, we had almost convinced ourselves that all the noise the night before had been nothing more than big firecrackers. We were still unaware of the extent of the fighting going on throughout the city. But the desk clerk warned us. "Be careful, sir," he said as we walked out. "There's shooting outside."

Only later in the day did we discover that the Viet Cong had attacked eight major areas in the city, including the American Embassy, and had taken over the Cholon section to the south. They were still firmly entrenched in the partially completed apartment building next to the hotel, having sought cover there when their attempt to storm the Palace met resistance during the night.

Four Viet Cong bodies lay in the street and were to remain there 36 hours until they began to rot in the heat. The apartment building was surrounded by Korean and ARVN troops who periodically exchanged machine gun fire with the Viet Cong fortress.

Reporters and amateur photographers swarmed over the area, taking cover behind walls and parked cars whenever the shooting resumed. Less courageous spectators took up positions on the roof and balconies of the hotel, occasionally peering over the barriers to see what was going on. Everyone took a periodic time-out to sit in the hotel bar, eat lunch, sip a beer, and discuss the progress outside.

Among the civilians on the scene, there was almost a picnic atmosphere, disrupted only by the necessity of walking past the corpses and the bombed out American jeep whose tires were still smoldering 12 hours after the vehicle had been hit by a Viet Cong grenade from the building. The driver had been killed instantly. The others escaped.

At nightfall, fighting continued heavy throughout the city, and martial law and a 24-hour curfew had been imposed. The streets were completely deserted. And the Viet Cong still held the building despite the mortar and bazooka pounding it had sustained throughout the day.

Returning to our room with a view, we drew the curtains and prepared for a long night. Fortunately the heavy activity did not begin in earnest until 6 o'clock the following morning when the shelling and mortar attacks resumed. One fellow occupant of the hotel reported two bullets ricocheting into his room, but we escaped with two shattered windows.

Prices in the hotel restaurant began to soar with each meal. At lunch steak cost 300 piastres ($2.50). By dinner the price had climbed to 350 piastres ($3.00). Beer was now 90 piastres a can ($.75). A warm bottle of Coke was 50 piastres ($.40).

Reports from around the country said that the Viet Cong attack was being beaten back in all but a few northern cities. Enemy casualties were first held at 5,000 killed, later updated to 7,000, and finally put at near 13,000, "subject to adjustment when administrative reports are received."

Sniper fire was being felt throughout Saigon, so the curfew remained in effect. The few people whose jobs were considered essential received armed escorts to their offices. Everyone else stayed in or near their quarters, or risked being stopped by military or Saigon police. Rumors abounded, and the armed forces radio gave little or no concrete information beyond reminding everyone to stay inside and exercise caution.

By afternoon the last of the Viet Cong holding the neighboring apartment building had been killed, and civilians strolled casually through the area, taking pictures of the mangled corpses, inspecting the destroyed vehicles, and commenting among themselves about the daring or stupidity of soldiers willing to go into the place and try to hold it, knowing that they could not possibly get out.

Occasionally conversation focused on the Embassy attack. The Viet Cong had held the building for six hours before being killed, but had managed little significant damage. How important was it that they got in? Why weren't there more guards? Who was responsible? Are more troops needed? In the absence of facts, the answers were almost invariably based on what one already believed.

If the attack on Saigon had any purpose other than propaganda, it failed. If the Viet Cong hoped or expected a massive civilian uprising on their behalf, they were sorely disappointed. The fact that they flagrantly violated their own declared Tet cease fire to launch the campaign has hardened sentiment against them. Several acts of sheer terrorism were reported in the city. I saw pictures of one.

On the other hand, the publicity value of the strength and scope of the attacks will undoubtedly have widespread repurcussions. People are already talking about a greater commitment of U.S. troops in order to prevent such a campaign from being mounted in the future.

If these last few days were in fact the Big Effort by the Viet Cong, where they were willing to gamble everything in the hopes of another Dien Bien Phu, and there has been some talk that this was the case, then they have been defeated.

Military people here are predicting that the biggest blow is yet to come, and that it will come in the DMZ area in the not distant future.

If the casualty figures for the Viet Cong are anything near correct, and if they sustain similar losses in any "bigger" action yet to come, it would seem certain that they would have a difficult time rebuilding their forces, if in fact they could do it at all.

The U.S. command says it was taken by surprise by the intensity of this Viet Cong effort. But it responded quickly to the attack, and has been able thus far to push back the offensive. Militarily, the U.S. is not about to lose the war. From the looks of things, though, it seems that they're not about to win it either.

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CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

placement office on

MARCH 4, 1968

Those who for any reason are unable to schedule interviews may write to The Director (Code 1818), Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. 20390.

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Miracle on 133rd Street

The proposed changes in the architectural curriculum are, in our opinion, miraculous. Such progressive thinking and planning has rarely been seen at this College. These changes will, if implemented, help the architectural and planning school of "The Proletarian's Harvard" become one of the leading institutions of its kind in this country.

To aid the miracle, the architectural program will come under the direction of its own dean in its own school, unencumbered by the regressive thinking that prevails in Steinman Hall, the engineers' bastion. Appointment of a highly qualified dean is reported imminent.

For this brightened future for architecture and planning at City, thanks must be given to President Buell Gallagher for his decision to establish a School of Architecture and expand its scope. He also made the decision, a wise one, to consult with the architecture faculty on the appointment of a new dean.

Two chairmen, Prof. Gilbert Bischoff and Prof. Frank Majer, are leading the creation of a radically changed curriculum. They are being aided by the entire faculty of architecture who have pioneered the proposed program into the late hours of the night. Prof. John Deans is grabbing aesthetic control of the remodelled Curry Garage.

Things look bright indeed. Let us hope that nothing goes wrong somewhere in the bureaucratic machine. Let us hope that Dr. Gallagher continues to realize the extreme importance of architecture and city planning in today's society. Let us hope that the tuition fees for this program will eventually be dropped. Let us hope, when their five year stay at the Curry Garage is over, that the students of architecture and city planning will move into their own building, with its own identity, character, and architectural excellence.

Debacle on 141st Street

The office of the Dean of Campus Planning and Development has seen fit to lock the entrance to Steinman Hall at 141st Street. This move forces students to walk around the block to the St. Nicholas Terrace entrance when they approach the school from under the cliffs.

The action is a security measure, designed to curtail entry of outsiders, some of whom have caused problems in the past. As such it is one of the most simple-minded security measures we can think of. The Dean of Campus Planning and Development should investigate installing emergency telephones connected to campus police (a measure successfully employed by Tufts' University in Dedham, Massachusetts) or closed circuit television at the 141st Street entrance which could be monitored by the guard at the Terrace Entrance, (a device employed by most department stores).

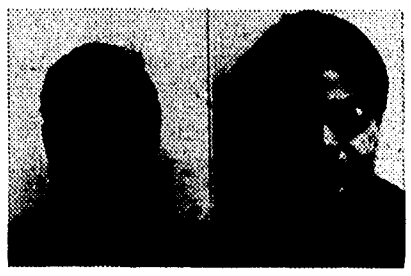
If the idea of the entrance closing is to inconvenience students and induce frostbite, it succeeds. If security is at stake, there are better ways of approaching the problem.

The Roamin' Forum

By ALAN SCHOENFELD

QUESTION: Should the system of letter grades be abolished in all courses and be replaced by a pass-fail system?

Dennis Nella, Upper Freshman, Mathematics — It would be a poor idea to bring this system into all courses. This would lead the student into doing mediocre work. His objective would be only to pass and not to do any outstanding work. It is a good idea to let the student choose this system for a course which he considers difficult, and bears receiving a poor mark in.



Nella Guzman

Juanita Guzman, Sophomore, Biology. I agree that we should have grades for our courses because it gives the student a goal to attain, plus it is much easier on the teacher to determine the grades.

Alan Joseph Stein, Senior, English. No. All letter grades should not be abolished. A student should be rewarded for his efforts. Under the pass-fail system no distinctions would be made between a mediocre student fudging through with a D- and a student meriting an A. There would be no incentive for the good student to exert himself, and the effect of the system would be to midwife a standardized mind.

Stein Dworkin

Lise Dworkin, Sophomore, French. Too often, the student is caught up in a race for marks that sometimes distracts from his real learning. A pass-fail system would encourage the student to relax and would perhaps motivate him to pursue outside the classroom that part of the subject which interests him. While marks help the student see his degree of accomplishment and the amount of succes he has achieved in the eyes of the professor, I would like to see short conferences with the professor instead, which would satisfy this aspect. Of course, this is sometimes impossible in lecture classes.

Standar Bermanzohn

Sandra Standar, Senior, Art History. Such a system would have to begin on a much more elementary level of education. Since at the college stage the

(Continued on Page 5)

LETTERS To The Editor

Freedom vs. Freedom

9 February 1968

Editor, Tech News:

Having given our names and accepted summonses, we, the "Dow Protestors," were faced with the difficult decision of whether we should allow ourselves to be judged by the very mechanism whose persistence in living in a world of phony issues had precipitated the crisis. Obviously, if the administration could not intelligently evaluate such a clearly defined conflict before the sit-in, they could not be expected to do so afterwards. Yet, the very clearness of the principles involved persuaded us to take the easy way out, and submit ourselves to the administration's disciplinary process. There were those who counseled against this, but they were overruled, probably due to the immature need of most of us, including myself, to show them that we weren't just headstrong, "bad," boys and girls.

The administration has said that our freedom to dissent cannot be allowed to interfere with the freedoms of other students on the campus. This is not the issue. The administration knows damned well this is not the issue. There is no "issue." The **fact** is, men, women, and children, in Vietnam and elsewhere, have a right not to be burned to death. The **fact** is, this right quite clearly transcends the right of C.C.N.Y. engineers to be interviewed at their convenience. It even transcends the right of the Dow Chemical Corporation to make a profit.

The administration's discipline committee, like most professional parents, suffers from cross-eyed shortsightedness and an inability to tell discipline from punishment. Discipline consists of a mental attitude among the members of a society necessary for smooth and equitable functioning, and the measures necessary to maintain this functioning. These measures are preventative maintenance of the system. Since the system is not perfect, this also means changing the system. The administration seems unable to detect the needs for subtle changes, and so cannot perform preventative maintenance, but only breakdown maintenance, i.e. punishment.

Therefore I think it would be a mistake for any group in a position similar to ours to play charades with the administration. The next time I am invited to do so I shall refuse.

Yours truly,
Melvin G. Allen

Human Relations Weekend

9 February 1968

Editor, Tech News:

First, let me congratulate you gentlemen on your improved newspaper. For the past year, I have been reading TECH NEWS almost every week (except when you decide not to publish) and I have found that you have been steadily improving — in fact, I would venture to say that you have created a newspaper equal to, if not surpassing, any other newspaper on campus.

The reason I am writing you this letter is because I feel you have overlooked a very important event that occurs every term. House Plan's Human Relations Weekend is an experience that every college student should, at one time or another, participate. I, having just returned from the last weekend, found that I was relating to people and seeing them in a completely different light. And believe me, it's an eerie experience to be in a room full of crying students! As a newsworthy item, I feel you have overlooked HPA's sensitivity training weekend through oversight and I am compelled to write you this letter.

Keep up the good work.
H. Gerson Jones

Credit Where Credit Is Due

9 February 1968

Editor, Tech News:

An article written by June Wyman and printed in The Campus (Undergraduate Newspaper of The City College Since 1907) of February 9, 1968 fails to mention that it was the Architecture students who originally thought up the idea of allowing the students to paint the Stran-Steel Temporary Structures that now adorn the two campi of The City College (Uptown).

With all due respect for The Campus (Undergraduate Newspaper of City College Since 1907) and June Wyman, I would like to see credit given where it is deserved.

Elmo Zeraser
Arch. '70

Credit should also be given to two TECH NEWS staff members who obtained permission from Pres. Gallagher to paint the huts this spring.—Ed.

TECH NEWS NEEDS MONEY FOR THE VIETNAMESE REPORTERS

We need donations to pay for the expense of sending Lee Dembart and Ralph Paladino to Vietnam in order to send back the facts.

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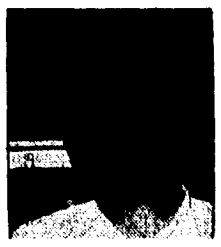
Tech Life



By JAY MICHLIN

It is ten years from now, 1978. It is a sub-zero February morning, the time is midnight. Scene one: our hero, a City College student, jumps out of bed, dresses, and runs out to his car. He knows that if he gets into school any later than one AM, he will not be able to park for his eight AM class. Scene two: it is six AM the next day. Our hero repeats his action of the previous morning. Today he must be in by seven AM if he is to park for an eleven AM class.

This may not win any literary awards, but it makes an important point. It dramatizes the fact that for a student, parking a car at the college makes the proverbial rat race look like nursery school. And it's getting worse each term. I remember the time three years or so ago when I could drive in at twenty to eight in the morning and have little trouble parking. Now Convent Avenue is filled by six-fifteen. All North Campus is usually filled by six thirty, and parking spaces on South Campus are gone a few minute later. Those who come in around half past must take spots on the Terrace, a dangerous practice considering the fact that it is not even safe to walk there, never mind leave a car. And this term it is particularly bad since President Gallagher appropriated the lion's share of spaces on North Campus for faculty parking only.

This problem has been ignored by the administration for quite a while now. Perhaps the feeling is that no student needs a car, even if it does make his trip into school two hours shorter each way. Some who live closer (as I do) drive in for a different reason. These people often stay in school until late at night, perhaps to get a newspaper out, perhaps to complete a project (many architects, for example, do this), and they do not relish the thought of coming in early in the morning then taking a subway home at midnight. And then there is the last reason for driving to school, money. If the trip takes two transfers each way at twenty cents a shot, that's $1.20 a day or $6.00 a week which is

(Continued on Page 6)

Notices

ORGANIZE

The Ayn Rand Society and **Radicals For Capitalism** will hold an organizational meeting and an open discussion in Mott 312, Thursday, February 15th. All are welcome.

REGENERATE

The Biology Society will present Dr. Robert Goode, of The City College Department of Biology, speaking on "Regeneration of Limbs in Frogs," with slides, on Thursday, February 15th, at 12:30, in Shepard 306. All are welcome.

DISMEMBER

The City College Karate Club, under the supervision of Chung Koo Kim, 6th Degree Black Belt, will meet on Thursdays, from 12-2, in the Goethals Gymnasium.

Roamin' Forum

(Continued from Page 4)

impetus to learning is not the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake but for the maintenance of high grades which serve to display our success to industry.

Paul Bermanzohn, Jr. No. Going to a school where anonymity reigns like cats and dogs creates great tensions and insecurities. One of the greatest healers of this feeling of drifting about is the grading system. Everyone knows what a satisfying feeling it is to receive letters and for me, getting a letter from my friendly faculty member always serves as a deterrent to the gloom of the multiversity.

Gross Sayings

BY JEFF GROSSMAN

A FABLE FOR OUR TIMES

Once upon a time there was a young mail room clerk named Benjamin Anastasapoulous. Benjamin, although he was called "Nick the Greek" by his friends, was an average American boy — concerned about the war, money hungry, and extremely girl-conscious. However, as a lowly mail clerk, he found he did not make much money, most girls were unconscious of him (except, of course, Big Hilda, who had been chasing him since High School, and whose only socially redeeming quality was that she could cook), and above all, he was 1-A.

One day Benjamin noticed a letter addressed to a Mister B. L. Zebub, lying open on the table. Being possessed of a scientifically oriented, and therefore, inquisitive mind, he decided to examine its contents. The letter was short and to the point. The writer was expressing intentions of paying back some kind of debt to Mr. Zebub. Although he couldn't figure out what the collateral had been, Benjjamin guessed that the recipient had been given much money, fame, and glory.

"Hot damn," said Benjamin, "I wish I could get a deal like that."

No sooner were the words out of his mouth, then an acrid odor assailed his nostrils and Benjamin saw before him a tall, gaunt man, attired all in black, with beady but piercing black eyes, and a wicked leer on his face.

"This," thought Benjamin to himself, "must be General Hershey."

And, as though the stranger had read his mind, he introduced himself to Benjamin.

"I am B. L. Zebub. I've come for my mail, but as long as I'm here, I understand that you, too, would like to make some kind of arrangement with me."

"Groovy," said Benjamin, and went on to explain that he would really like three things in life — a constant supply of drachmas (shekels, to you), a deferment from the service (2-S, to you), and a steady supply of enticing, bawdy, loving, sexy, uninhibited, intelligent, sensitive chicks (snack bar co-eds, to you).

"No sweat," replied B. L., mopping his brow in the air-conditioned room.

Not losing his cool, Benjamin asked what he would have to do to uphold his end of the bargain. He was surprised, but happy, when the stranger told him that all he would have to do to reap all of these benefits was to grow a beard.

This, figured Benjamin Anastasapoulous, was out of sight. But he was not so simple as he did not ask for some proof of the stranger's power to grant these wishes.

With a wave of his bony hand, the big man transformed the mimeo machine into a carriage, the ink-bottles into horses, and Benjamin into Cinde . . . but then that's another story.

Anyhoo, Benjamin was convinced and was ready to agree to the bargain. But the stranger hesitated, telling Benjamin that there would be a severe penalty imposed if Benjamin did not keep his word. If, he said, Benjamin shaved his beard at any time, it would mean the end of everything. With a sly chuckle, B. L. said that he thought a fitting punishment would be to turn Benjamin into a Greek urn.

("What's a Greek urn?"

"Oh, about $1.50 an hour.")

Benjamin thought it over and decided it would be OK by him to remain bearded rather than to keep up his dull existence. The next thing he knew was that he was in a big penthouse apartment, with a Ferrari in his garage, a list of girls' numbers near the phone, a 4-F in his wallet, and a waist-length beard.

For the next few years, Benjamin lived the life of Rillopoulos (Reilly, to you). Never in need of money, never in need of female affection, the only thing that bothered him was his long beard. Not having heard from Mr. Zebub since that day back in the mail room, Benjamin figured that maybe after all these years he could get rid of the beard and then really have a groovy time.

That night when Ursula came to pick him up, all she found in the apartment was a razor on the bathroom floor, a few locks of hair, and a funny looking Greek urn standing near the bathroom sink.

MORAL: A Benny shaved is a Benny urned.

THE CLASSIFIED

"TECHNOLOGY . . . The knack of so arranging the world that we don't have to experience it."
— Max Frisch

JOHNSON vs. REAGAN
God Help Us

CULTURAL NOTE OF THE WEEK
"These Pickwick/33 records turn you off the high-priced record scare & onto saving that'll blow your mind. Pops your bag? Dig Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, The Seekers, Nat King Cole, Pat Boone, Jack Jones, Jackie Gleason. And a groovy bunch of others.
"We've got the best in classics, too, including: Sir Thomas Beecham, Nathan Milstein, William Steinberg, Rudolf Firkunsky, Byron Janis, Leonard Pennario, reissued for EMI. Groove down and buy us out."
— City College Store ad in Observation Post

Durgin-Park forever!

The New Lost City Ramblers are alive and well in 1931

"Liberty in New Jersey is the right of every man to own his own gas station."
— Anthony Bailey

JOHNSON vs. NIXON
God Help Us

So, the RAPID TRANSIT FORUM came out and is on sale for 35c on campus, huh?

Can it really be? Will Robert Moses be out of a job March 1st?

STOP THE CUTTING OF REDWOOD TREES ON LAND PROPOSED FOR NATIONAL PARK USE! Write to Mr. R. B. Pamplin/ President, GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORPORATION/421 S. W. Sixth Avenue/Portland, Oregon 97204 and tell him to halt the cutting of Redwood trees at McArthur-Elam Creek and Redwood Creek in California. Georgia-Pacific is destroying one of this nation's natural wonders.

Does the Rapid Transit Forum know how to spell 'copy'?

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.

McCARTHY FOR PRESIDENT

Does Prof. F. Schroder (Art) know how to spell?

GET WELL SOON
The students and staff of the School of Architecture wish Prof. Cordingley a speedy recovery. We won't tell the rest of the College from what.

Edward Durell Stone is a Kitschmonger.

Albany State University is a Kitschcatcher.

Engineers are so apathetic, I'll bet that none will even bother to defend thmselves from this blanket accusation. — A. H. T.

I'll bet that engineers don't know what a blanket is. — L. R. G.

"I am glad I shall never be young without wild country to be young in. Of what avail are forty freedoms without a blank spot on the map."
— Aldo Leopold

Does the spy ship Pueblo really exist?

Does President Johnson really exist?

If a monkey went down to the printers on Monday night and fooled around with galley proofs and paste, chances are that he'd come up with a better front page layout than The Campus (Undergraduate newspaper of The City College since 1907) did last week.

If a monkey went down to the White House, chances are that he'd make a better President.

CONGRATULATIONS to CON EDISON for dropping its "Public be Damned" attitude. Let's see, that leaves the Georgia-Pacific Company, Anaconda Copper, and A. T. & T.

CONGRATULATIONS to TECH NEWS on introducing a new masthead and front page flag.
— Tech News

Help stamp out belly button lint!

"We can't abolish billboards; where would the radar cop hide?"
— Roy Davis of the National Caves Ass.

"The highest devotion we can give is not to our country as it is but to a concept of what we would like it to be."
— J. William Fulbright

Today the telegraph
Tomorrow the World

Whatever happened to Pinky Lee?

MILLARD FILLMORE
FOR PRESIDENT

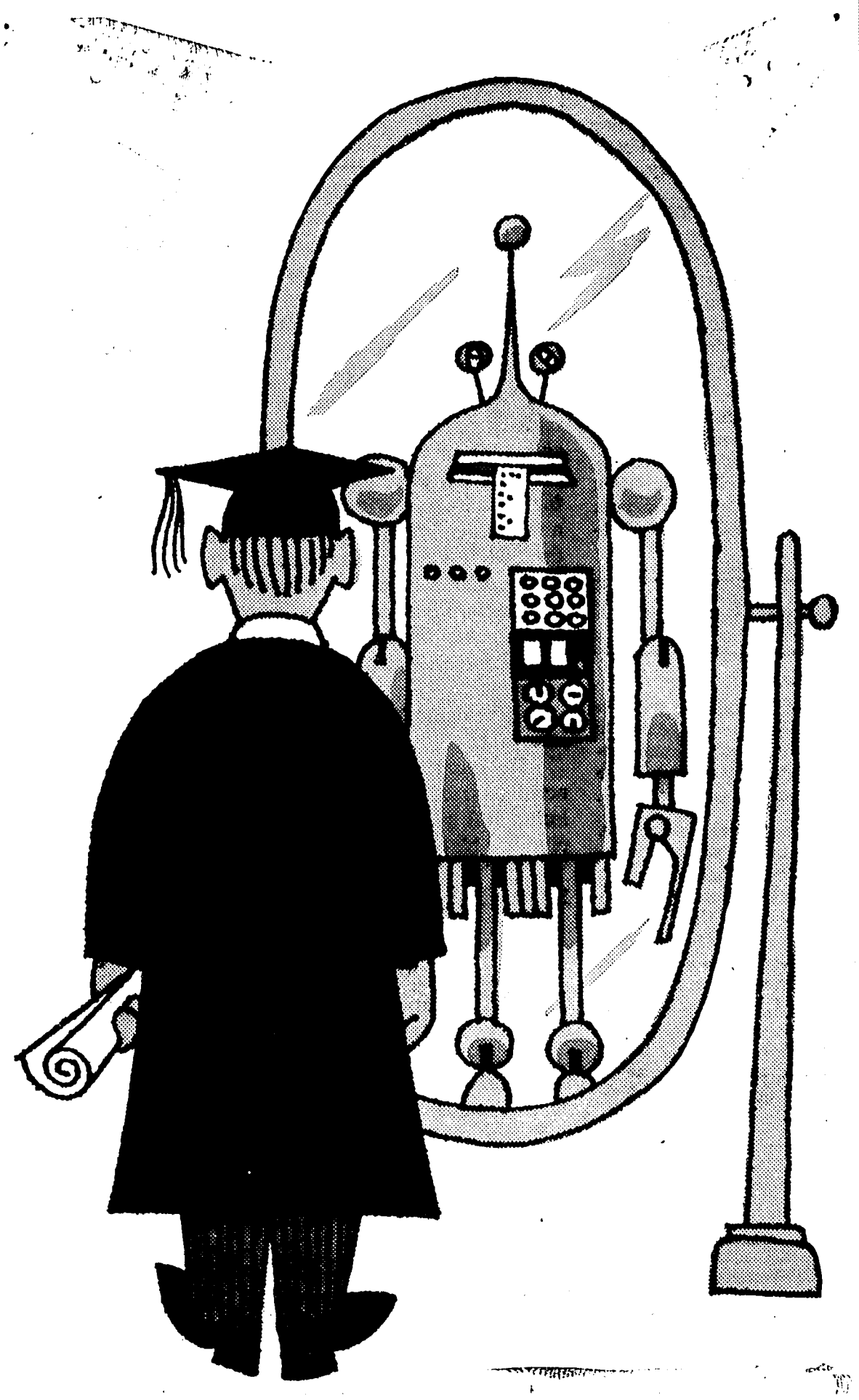
What does a suspended student do when he finds out he has a class in S802 — a hut?

Last week, Dr. Ortman spent the first 20 minutes of his lecture hour reading from the City College catalogue and commenting on Dr. Masur's advisory suggestion: "All pre-med's and pre-dent's taking this course (Histology) should drop it and spend their time taking more valuable courses — even liberal arts courses!/!" Ah yes!! That's right!! Promote interest in the biological field. Good Show!
— The Shadow

The tall silent Englishman vs the mad Turk.
— T.S.

I also heard last week (and I really don't expect you to believe it but I think it's true anyway) that some actually read the NEW YORK TIMES during a Biology 25 lecture and someone else slept!
— The Shadow

Students and Faculty of the ME Dept. wish Professor Antonio Baldo a speedy recovery.



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 provide 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.

Could be at Western Electric.

Western Electric
MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

Tech Life

(Continued from Page 5)

more than a small car costs to run an equivalent distance.

For those who can't or won't arrange their programs so that they can find parking spaces, there is always the possibility of parking on the alternate side, the side not permitted. For the uninitiated, alternate side of the street parking rules were dreamed up by some inhuman sadist in order to torment the city dweller. These regulations prohibit parking on one entire side of the street during the hours of the day when the most cars are present, i.e. when that side is most needed. The reason given for them is the necessity of street cleaning, but for some abstruse reason, this hallowed cleaning rarely occurs. Further, when the faculty needed its chunk of North Campus without alternate parking, it got it without much difficulty. It is quite a sight to see these rules in force on one side of the street (the student side) while across the street parking is permitted all day seven days a week — for faculty only.

Parking illegally on the alternate side is almost always detected and punished by the neighborhood constabulary. It is interesting to watch policemen ticketing cars parked on the wrong side of the street south of 135th street from eight AM to eleven AM, then switching to the lands north of 135th where parking becomes illegal at eleven (until two PM), while double parked cars on Amsterdam Avenue are permitted to block traffic with impunity. But we must be thankful for small favors. At least the policemen are just doing the job ordered by their superiors, both in and out of the police department. At least those in power have not seen fit to sic upon us those ultra zealous public servants known as meter maids (who may now issue many types of parking tickets).

To compound the felony, we have large areas reserved for board of education cars, doctors' cars, clergymen's cars, busses, hearses, and garbage trucks, all of which leaves the poor college student with something of a task if he wants to park his car.

I have several suggestions which the administration will no doubt ignore. First, alternate parking rules should be eliminated on non-residential areas of Convent Avenue and St. Nicholas Terrace. These areas should be reserved for non teaching faculty and students with permits, the permits to be issued on the basis of need with upperclassmen getting preference. The policemen who now give out parking tickets in these areas should be kept to protect those who walk there and those who park their cars there. If necessary, parking permits could be sold each term with the proceeds going to whatever worthy causes found in the area, on and off campus.

Offhand, I see no reason why this system cannot be implemented immediately, except for the eternal reasons of bureaucracy and inertia. Perhaps if enough people apply enough pressure in favor of this system or some substitute, the administration will be forced to take heed. Please let us know your feelings on the subject.

WHO WANTS AN AVERAGE JOB?

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING
PROGRESS FOR INDUSTRY WORLDWIDE

Paladino Denies Saigon Was In Serious Danger

(*Continued from Page 1*)

significant military victories as possible to force a coalition government on the South, to demonstrate to the people of the large cities, who are losing their fear of the Communists, that the Viet Cong are still around and powerful enough to strike anywhere, and to score as many propaganda points as possible against the U.S. at home and the rest of the world. They had some failures and some sucesses.

There is little doubt that the Viet Cong failed to achieve any significant military victories. In Saigon, only the attacks on the radio station and the American Embassy were successful. Captured areas of the city were retaken almost immediately. Military and police installations beat off the attackers without exception. Snipers were only a scattered inconvenience. In the remainder of Vietnam, captured areas of the provincial capitals were regained within hours, air bases continued to operate, with only one field damaged seriously. Over 12,000 Viet Cong were killed and 3,000 captured, a ratio of 12 to one over allied killed. Militarily, in fact, it was a complete rout.

It had been over six months since any of the major cities of the South have come under Viet Cong attack. Since the last major offensive, the government has strengthened its hold on the provincial capitals and through them, the people. It has legitimatized its rule through elections, and instituted some badly needed reforms throughout the country.

While only a small step, the people in the cities are for the first time being approached by government agents other than tax collectors. Some of the remoteness and apathy is breaking down, and the cities are not secure places for the Viet Cong. Suspected VC are regularly informed upon in the large cities today, while a year ago this was unheard of. And most important, the Viet Cong have not been able to retaliate in force against the informers.

The new radio and television nets that blanket Vietnam have played a large role in creating a sense of national identity — not as Vietnamese, but as South Vietnamese. For the first time, national heroes, actors and singers are creating some community in the South. The Viet Cong attack on the Saigon radio station and on a number of local radio stations in other parts of the country underline the fact that the Viet Cong realizes the threat the airwaves pose to them. American radio and TV, heard and watched by as many Vietnamese as Americans, are helping our national image and making more and more untenable the Viet Cong picture of Americans as imperialist oppressors.

Cholon in Saigon is populated by Vietnamese of Chinese extraction, and in an attempt to infiltrate successfully without fighting, the Viet Cong employed their members of similar ethnic background. Almost to a man they were identified by resident Chinese. When ARVN and American troops entered the city in force, the most fierce fighting in Saigon broke out. With the help of the local citizens, all the VC infiltraters were routed out and hundreds killed in battle. Hundreds more attempted to exfiltrate in sampans and barges. Snipers in Saigon were captured or killed with the help of the Vietnamese who pointed out escape routes and building entrances to the police. General Weyand, Commander of of III Corps, estimated that ARVN carried 70% of the fighting load throughout the South, and accounted for 700 of 1000 casualties.

The Viet Cong killed and wounded thousands of civilians in the three days of fighting. In Saigon there were two reported cases of Viet Cong using women and children as shields to make their escape out of the city. In Cholon they captured a children's hospital and used it as a stronghold. They overran a military compound outside of Saigon and executed the wives and children living in it. Snipers shot at civilians and soldiers alike.

Whatever else the Vietnamese feel about the Viet Cong, it is not fear. When the curfew was lifted for a few hours in the secure parts of the city, people and traffic cluttered the streets within minutes. While the Viet Cong may still be around, they seem to have lost their credibility. It is difficult to terrorize a people that simply does not take you seriously anymore.

Much has been made of the VC ability to attack and hold the American Embassy in Saigon, if only for a few hours. Banner headlines throughout the world press proclaim the lack of security that this indicates. Is it possible that with a half million troops in Vietnam, the United States cannot even protect its own Embassy from attack? The answer is that we did not try.

Only seven men guarded the Embassy on the night of the attack. The Viet Cong had no trouble approaching the grounds and blasting a hole in the wall surrounding the compound. The counterattack which occurred within minutes was slowed because of a lack of heavy weapons that might have destroyed valuable papers and buildings. But in a few hours, and without extensive damage (bullet holes in the walls and damage to the roof was the worst of it), the Embassy was recaptured and 19 enemy killed.

In the last six months American forces in Saigon have dropped from a high of 27,000 men to under 6,000, mostly administrative personnel. Protection of the city is almost entirely in the hands of municipal police. To protect Saigon totally from infiltration and attack would require an inordinate number of men, and even then could only be done by instituting police state methods of control. But if freedom is one of the issues of the war, then this is clearly not the solution. It is better to forego a degree of security. Security can only be attained by assuring the enemy that gains will be temporary and much too expensive.

Militarily, then, the attack on Saigon and the rest of the nation failed to meet its objective. The present government is still functioning and is in control as much as before the attack. What successes the Viet Cong did have were temporary and pyrric.

Ralph Paladino, student reporter in Viet Nam.

The people have been reminded that the VC are still around but the attack is more likely to harden their opposition to the VC, and by default, strengthen the citizens' allegiance to the government. The only victory will be in the world press.

It is difficult to conceive that the United States can possibly be winning a war in which it cannot even protect its own Embassy from enemy attack. But it must be conceived, if the engagements of last week are any indication, the United States is winning. It should be more difficult to accept than the fact that at the height of the battle, planes were still using Tan Son Nuht Airbase, Americans and Vietnamese were walking the streets, Vietnam Radio stayed on the air from auxiliary transmitters, and the battles were watched from rooftops and windows. Vietnam was attacked, but it was never under siege.

Berkeley Has Most PhD.s

The University of California at Berkeley, The City College of New York and the University of Illinois are the nation's three leading undergraduate sources of scholars who go on to earn doctoral degrees, according to a report just published by the National Academy of Sciences.

The report, based on a survey of all doctoral fields for the period 1960-66, showed that 1478 Ph.D. recipients had taken their baccalaureate work at Berkeley; 1432 at City College; and 1325 at the University of Illinois.

During the past decade, Berkeley and City College have alternated in first place as baccalaureate sources of doctoral recipients. In the last previous report, published in 1963, City College ranked first by a small margin, with Berkeley in second place. In 1960, Berkeley placed first, slightly ahead of City College.

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The Air Force moves pretty fast.

Think it over. A man's career can sometimes move pretty slow.

United States Air Force
Box A, Dept. SCP-82
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas 78148

NAME _____ AGE _____
PLEASE PRINT

COLLEGE _____ GRADUATE DATE _____

MAJOR SUBJECT _____

CAREER INTERESTS _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

"Want a company where you can really put your education to work? See IBM March 13th."

"Some of the engineers who graduated before me complained that their education didn't mean much in their jobs. That's not what I wanted," says IBM's Jim Carr. (Jim is a Manager of Mechanical Process Engineering.)

"At IBM I knew I'd be using what I learned. There's so much diversity here that you can usually work in the specific area you choose. In my own case, I majored in Mechanical Engineering and minored in Metallurgy. Today my ME degree means more than ever. And I often use my metallurgical background. For example, I'm now working on a process development program that requires a knowledge of machine design, metallurgy, heat transfer, and chemistry, all of which I studied in school.

"Another good thing about IBM's diversity is that it creates an interdisciplinary environment. You get a chance to work with and learn from people in many different fields. Since our industry is growing so fast, the people you talk to are likely to be working at state-of-the-art levels or beyond."

There's a lot more to the IBM story than Jim has mentioned. We'd like to tell you about it when we're on campus. We'll be interviewing for careers in Marketing, Computer Applications, Programming, Research and Development, Manufacturing, and Field Engineering.

Sign up for an interview at your placement office, even if you're headed for graduate school or military service. And if you can't make a campus interview, send an outline of your interests and educational background to P. J. Koslow, IBM Corporation, 425 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. We're an equal opportunity employer.

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