

Rostow defends policies in Kresge confrontation

Viet Nam policy advisor shouted down as organized students disrupt speech



Harvard photo by Gary DeBardi

By Alex Makowski and Duff McRoberts
Walter Rostow, former Professor of Economics, returned yesterday to MIT to be confronted by the student Left.

Showdown

The confrontation occurred at Kresge, where more than 300 concerned people came to hear Rostow's views and see what action the Resistance would take. The suspense didn't last long, as Rostow was greeted with the catcalls of the radicals in the audience and the applause of most of the others in attendance. He was introduced to the gathering by Professor Robert Bishop, Dean of the school of Humanities and Social Sciences, who outlined the format of the meeting and requested reasonable behavior. Yelled a voice in response from the audience,

"Reason fails in the face of bombs!"

This general tactic of interruption through repetition continued as Rostow began speaking. His words were constantly seized and thrown back by the morally-outraged Resistance. Through it all, Rostow remained calm, never losing control of his temper.

Tries to answer

Between outbursts, Rostow was able to offer some of his opinions. He has refrained from speaking publicly, claiming to be "out of touch with current information" and unwilling to add to the burden of the policy-makers. Rather than delivering a prepared statement, Rostow offered to answer questions from the floor.

He had the chance to answer two. Amid a flood of queries from the floor following his announcement, the challenge "Are you an objective social scientist?" provoked response. Under the aggravation of frequent interruption, Rostow patiently emphasized that technical rules can never guarantee objectivity. A scientist, he explained, can only be explicit about his analyses.

Accordingly, Rostow was then asked to be explicit about the pre-suppositions of "Plan Six" which apparently concerns a decision made in the early sixties involving American troops in Vietnam. Only brief snatches of Rostow's answer were audible, so vocal were his critics. One student did call for silence from the audience so the response could be heard—a request greeted with much applause. But Rostow was still interrupted.

Film shown

Through the confusion, Owen Franken could be seen signalling to the

projection booth. In the middle of one of Rostow's sentences, the lights suddenly dimmed and a French movie on life in North Vietnam began. Criticism of Rostow dropped off, as the audience's attention was drawn to the screen.

The pro-Hanoi film concentrated on the "heroic resistance" of the Democratic Republic to American bombing. Resistance members cheered the scenes of Vietnamese working in their fields, training with their rifles, and shooting down an American plane.

At the conclusion of the film, Rostow once again attempted to air his views. He asked the audience to remember, as they watched such films, that there are other Asians in the area besides the North Vietnamese—other Asians who want a chance to develop their own countries. He cited the case of North Vietnam and Pathet Lao military intervention in neutral Laos.

Nebulous results

Rostow's call for freedom for Asian countries brought prolonged applause from the Resistance, who saw it as the rebuttal of the government's position in Southeast Asia. Rostow countered by maintaining that we have commitments in the area—promises that must be honored.

And that was it. Bishop, deciding there was no point in continuing the lecture, ended the meeting. Rostow left with some of his former colleagues, and four or five campus police. The audience broke up into small knots of students forming to discuss the Resistance tactics.

What actually resulted from the morning's activities is hard to pin down

(Please turn to page 8)

Police bust Harvard protest

By John Jurewicz

MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL, Cambridge, Thursday April 10—More than 400 policemen raided the sit-in at Harvard University's University Hall between 4:30 and 5 am this morning.

Between 250 and 300 people were arrested and taken in police busses and wagons to the district courts in Cambridge. Nearly 75 students were injured in the raid.

The police charged the Hall in riot helmets, gas masks, and riot shields. Students were clubbed, thrown down the stairs and maced by advancing columns of policemen.

Police from Cambridge, Boston, Somerville, Newton, Arlington, Watertown, the Metropolitan District Commission, and the Massachusetts State police participated in the raid on the occupied building.

At the courthouse 82 people were placed in one 18 by 24 foot room. Many were later moved to a 6 by 24 foot room which eventually held 41 before they were arraigned. Most were held on charges of trespass and bail was set at twenty dollars. Several arrested were charged with assault and battery. Bail was set at \$1,000. Harvard students were released upon surrender of their bursar's cards.

Harvard President Nathan Pusey said this morning that the decision to raid had been made the night before in a meeting with the other Harvard Deans.

This afternoon a small band of students from MIT left on a protest march to Harvard after a meeting in the Little Theater.

Shortly after noon Wednesday approximately 150 Harvard students entered University Hall, the school administration building, and removed the deans from their offices in an SDS-sponsored takeover of the building.

The organizers presented the Administration with the following list of points they demanded be met by the University before the building was returned to the authorities:

- 1) ROTC at Harvard must be abolished immediately.
- 2) All scholarships denied students as a result of participation in the previous Paine Hall demonstrations must be returned.
- 3) All Harvard ROTC scholarships must be replaced with equivalent Harvard scholarships.
- 4) All rising rents in Harvard-owned apartments must be reduced to their levels of Jan. 1, 1968.
- 5) There must be no demolition of University Road apartments to make way for the forthcoming Kennedy School complex.

Plans to provide room for Harvard Medical School expansion by razing 182 black workers' homes in Roxbury must be dropped.

All but one of the building's entrances were chained shut as the demonstrators adopted the ornate second floor faculty meeting room as their headquarters. It was decided that in the event of a police raid those present would attempt to resist capture of the hall while remaining non-violent.

A crowd of about 1500-2000 people assembled in the area of University Hall in midafternoon as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences Franklin L. Ford issued an ultimatum: if the building were not evacuated by 4:30, Harvard Yard would be sealed and all those inside University Hall would be held liable to arrest and prosecution on grounds of criminal trespass.

With the aid of a key ring found inside the building, most of the offices were "liberated". A small amount of damage was caused by curiosity seekers roaming through the building; SDS was quick to apologize for any damage, explaining that "this is not the purpose of the demonstration." A small number of people formed counterdemonstrations in front of the occupied building. Many asserted their sympathy for the issues at hand but denied the right of a small minority of the student body to occupy the administration building, both on moral grounds and on the

(Please turn to page 6)

At-large seating heads Assembly issues

By Alex Makowski

The stolid, formal atmosphere of former Incomm meetings has passed from MIT. Tuesday's General Assembly meeting, charged with individual passions and fervent discussion, marked the long-awaited arrival of a relevant student government.

UAP Mike Albert opened the meeting with some remarks on the possibilities he visualized for the new body. Expecting that his words would "alleviate some fear, or perhaps create a few new ones," he hoped to see the government here develop into a "non-authoritarian political movement. There's nothing in politics that says you have to have bosses, have to be authoritarian. We should seek to build up consciousness and awareness."

Speaking to another issue, Albert emphasized that it is necessary for students to have a say in the formation of policies when they are expected to implement them: "we have no say in the honor codes we're so groovy about enforcing." Specifically, he sees no point in having students on faculty committees unless they have a real voice in determining policy. But Albert implied that this issue would be decided in the Assembly.

UAVP Dick Prather and Secretary General Karen Wattel followed with brief statements. Prather foresaw "a frank and honest government." Although only a freshman, he emphasized that he and Albert would work together as equals. He closed with a call for "cooperation from the government and participation from the student body." Miss Wattel detailed some

of the projects that are already underway, including Frosh orientation this fall and the placement of students on faculty committees.

Execomm elections

Attention then centered on the election of three more members of the Executive committee. An initial slate of fifteen or more candidates was reduced, by a show-of-hands vote, to five: Steve Ehrmann, Owen Franken, Stan Pomerantz, Dale Geiger, and Hannah Kaltmann. When the second vote

was taken, Ehrmann and Pomerantz won easily, but Franken and Geiger tied. A runoff resulted in a one-vote margin for Geiger, but several delegates demanded a roll call vote. A 45-43 rally put Franken on top.

At-large delegates

During the discussion before the second ballot the issue of at-large delegates was repeatedly injected. Previously, Albert had asked that these 27 members not vote, as he had not yet reached a decision on how they would

be seated. But many delegates had come armed with copies of the new constitution. Citing various sections and articles, some insisted that all assemblymen vote, and Albert yielded to their arguments.

This brought on a storm of protest from the liberal contingent. They charged that two dozen of the at-large delegates owed their status to Geiger, alleged to have helped students from the fraternities obtain the needed 150 signatures. Geiger defended himself by pointing out the legality of his efforts, insisting that they followed the letter and the spirit of the constitution.

Next, the agenda called for a similar election of a nominations committee. Weary of the previous balloting, Albert asked that all of the fifteen-odd candidates be seated.

Committee reports

Committee reports rounded out old business. Gary Gut announced the start of a SCEP review of the overall Institute grading policy and studies of ROTC and the academic calendar. Dick Evans, chairman of SCE, related efforts to place students in the planning office. Harold Federow discussed, among other student center business, progress on the amusements' room. Plans for a spring equivalent of Thing '68, Kaleidoscope, were presented by Bob MacGregor. Charlied Mann ended with a report on the College Studies Program.

As this was the first meeting, the presentation of new business was somewhat disorganized. Jim Smith asked approval of a resolution calling on the

(Please turn to page 6)



Photo by Tim Finin

Michael Albert addresses the first meeting of the General Assembly Tuesday evening. Standing are members of the nominations committee who were selected at the meeting. The meeting lasted over three hours.

Mr. Doan:

WHAT'S RIGHT ABOUT BUSINESS?



Stan Chess, Cornell

Dear Mr. Doan:

Just once and for all—will business admit that it *does* make mistakes? Over and over again we see the major corporations stamping out criticism as they cover up flaws. Somehow the "ethics" always seem to get lost in the rhetoric.

Several notable cases come to mind, the most recent being the much-publicized affair of the General Motors Goliath versus Ralph Nader. Here Big Business exposed itself as being oversensitive to constructive criticism—as well as callous in its ignominious attack on its critic. Surely, while we don't expect Big Business to change its ways overnight, we can expect a rational reconsideration—and not merely a cover-up job.

Yet the Nader episode is not unique. One recalls a similar overreaction—and this time by the chemical industry—to Rachel Carson's exposé on indiscriminate uses of insecticides. The Big Business response to Jessica Mitford's eye-opening portrayal of the realities of the funeral business was equally bitter—not so much against her arguments in "The American Way of Death" but against the author herself. In none of these instances did business admit its imperfections on its own accord. Only public pressure—and the fear of continued negative publicity—was able to draw out the truth about auto hazards, bug sprays and casket costs.

It's instances like these that prove business is responsible for the myth that it sees only the facts it wants to see. It's instances like these that reinforce the image of business justifying any means that maximize the ends—the ends being monetary profit. It's as if Mammon himself had updated the business code of ethics.

Twentieth Century Big Business appears to be nothing more than a reincarnation of the Nineteenth Century stereotype, the Robber Barons. Jay Gould's stock-market rigging has its 1961 counterpart in G.E. and Westinghouse price-fixing. We have our Billie Sol Estes and our Bobby Bakers. Today's business covertly sanctions such noble practices as bribes, kickbacks, company callgirls and tacit collusion. The "ethics" of Big Business have created a business unto itself—industrial espionage. Here anything goes—from duplicated office keys to parabolic microphones. And even packaging frauds are becoming more and more blatant in today's age of the 10-ounce giant economy size.

Thus, when college youth are asked, "What's wrong with Big Business?", we answer most simply, "What's right with Big Business?" Very little, it seems.

Sincerely,

Stan Chess
Journalism, Cornell

Dear Mr. Chess:

Big Business does not hold itself out as a sacred cow whose actions or ethics are not subject to scrutiny or valid criticism.

But in making value judgments of the "rightness" or "wrongness" of business, I question whether isolated instances are definitive criteria.

Critical judgments should be made in perspective with the phenomenal growth of our national economy since the end of World War II; a period during which our gross national product more than tripled from \$208.5-billion to approximately \$740-billion last year.

This growth has resulted from a continuous effort on the part of the business community to respond both to society's demands, and its needs. On the one hand, the constant demand for product improvement leads to better design and greater performance through advances in technology. Similarly, society's needs prompt extensive research for the development of completely new products—which create the additional profit-making opportunities essential for the nation's economic growth—while satisfying a social purpose.

The measles vaccine developed at Dow is an example. The benefits to society from planned inoculation programs multiply in astounding geometric proportions. Not only can the total incidence of measles be cut substantially, but also a far lesser number will suffer the crippling mental defects which before destined many to a life of perpetual care in institutions. Human lives are being saved, their useful purposefulness unimpaired, while millions of dollars are freed for reallocation to other uses.

The focus on profit-making products to serve definable social needs reflects the times just as the community's mores always affect standards of ethics. In this less-than-perfect society in which we live, the ranks of business, and government, and education, and virtually every other segment of the community, unfortunately harbor those who cheat and scheme to gain their personal ends. It's probably rather remarkable that our times have not produced more Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Bakers. But usually they are found out in short order. Neither I, nor any other responsible businessman, condone their actions. Certainly their conduct cannot be regarded as typifying business any more than the activities of the S.D.S. on various campuses speak for the majority segment of the student body.

Equally, an inquiry into press-sensationalized episodes of bribery, collusion, kickbacks and callgirls probably will reveal involvement of the same kinds of cheaters and schemers looking for a fast dollar. No company that I know condones this conduct. It simply does not represent the ethics of business, any more than does industrial espionage. Frankly, I think its significance has been quite exaggerated.

What it all adds up to is that most business enterprises, under the strict discipline of our competitive profit-making system, constantly are providing improved products and better service. In doing so they mirror the community—of which they are an integral part—both in the advances made, and in their standards of performance. In the course of this, mistakes, as distinguished from unethical practices, occur. I suppose that those who make them are no less reluctant to admit their mistakes, or to sustain public criticism, than people in other walks of life.

I am not acquainted with all the facts surrounding General Motors' issue with Ralph Nader, but it is a matter of record that James Roche, then President of GM, made a public apology on this matter before the Senate's Investigating Committee.

As regards Rachel Carson and insecticides, I will say that my own company had done research on the toxicology of insecticides long before the Food & Drug Administration voiced any concern in this subject. Research was not forced by Miss Carson's work. The chemical control of agricultural pests certainly has a direct bearing on the very critical question of world food supply. Such control measures, coupled with applied research by agronomists improving crop yields, constantly are increasing food supplies to meet expanding population needs.

I feel, therefore, that while your question as to "What's Right About Big Business" focuses on its conduct, rather than its accomplishments, real objectivity requires that both be weighed in balance. On this broad scale, then, business is pace setting the times in accordance with the community's needs and the ground rules of its environment.

Cordially,

H. D. Doan
President, The Dow Chemical Company

WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION? BUSINESSMEN DO.

Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, Stan Chess, a Journalism senior at Cornell, is exploring issues with Mr. Doan. With experience as a working reporter on the Long Island Press, and as Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Daily Sun, Mr. Chess is pointing toward a career as a newspaperman.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. Doan; as will Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, and David G. Clark, Political Science MA candidate at Stanford, with Mr. DeYoung; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at

Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

These Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

Phone codes revamped - more extensions needed

By Olen Reid Ashe, Jr.
All MIT's tie-line codes were changed and tie-line restrictions were removed from all telephones at the beginning of Spring Vacation.

Morton Berlan, MIT's Telecommunications Officer, explained that tie changes were instituted in order to liberate more numbers for tie-line access codes and for new extension numbers.

The access codes beginning with an "8" were changed by the addition of a "1" between the first and second digits. The access code for the Instrumentation Laboratory was changed from "1" to "821" and the code for dialing collect long distance calls was changed from "20" to "820".

The emergency number, "10", remains unchanged, as does the information number, "30".

Berlan said that considerable confusion had resulted in the cases of Instrumentation Laboratory and Lincoln Laboratory personnel whose listings in the MIT directory gave their numbers with access codes included. A person reading in the directory that someone's extension number was, for example, 1184, would not realize that the new number to be dialed is "821184." (In this case the number referred to is IL extension 184.)

Before the change, most telephones in student offices and living groups did not have access to tie-lines to distant points. Berlan said it was felt that there was no good reason for this prohibition, and that the restriction was thus removed.

By switching to three-digit access codes, new tie-lines are now pending: one to Wellesley College (pending

approval by Wellesley officials), one to Woods Hole (on which work is now in progress), and one to the Middleton linear accelerator (which is itself under construction).

Furthermore, there was a shortage of four-digit numbers for Institute extensions. By eliminating the access codes "1" (Instrumentation Laboratory) and "20" (Long Distance), 1100 new numbers have become available for use.

Berlan said that MIT extension numbers beginning with "1" will begin being placed in service May 1.

Centrex

By the fall of 1972, the present Institute extension system is scheduled to be replaced by a new "Centrex" system. The Centrex system will afford all the features of the present system, plus direct dialing of Institute exten-

sions from outside the system. Centrex is expected to add about \$60,000 to the Institute's \$1.3 million annual telephone bill.

The Centrex system will be built with entirely new electronic switching equipment which will replace the presently-used electromechanical stepping equipment. The exchange will be located in a new building which the telephone company will build for the purpose in an off-campus location.

The new electronic switching equipment will be able to accommodate either the new tone-dialing equipment or the standard pulse equipment.

Berlan explained that a major advantage of the Centrex system will be the need for fewer operators, since calls from outside the system can be dialed directly. MIT now employs 34 operators, and expects to have about 40 by 1972. With Centrex, only about 25 operators will be needed, depending on how long distance calls will be handled.

With Centrex, the function of operators will be only for information (when the calling party does not know the extension he wishes), and for long distance billing.

Berlan said that there will not be a need for firing operators when Centrex is installed, since many of the operators will be ready for retirement by that time.

Although "several people in the administration" want long distance to be handled through an operator "to keep a bit of control over long distance calls," Berlan has been investigating an automatic system which would virtually eliminate the need for Institute long distance operators. Under Berlan's proposed system, a long distance user would dial an access code which would connect him with a computer. He would give the computer his account number by dialing it on his telephone, and the computer would then connect him to an outside line.

Feasibility verified

Berlan said a computer manufacturer had verified the feasibility of the system, as had the Institute accountants. Only the telephone company's approval is pending. Berlan explained that the telephone company

is slow to approve a system such as this which has not been tried before. A few years ago, before the tariffs were changed to permit the connection of customer-owned equipment to telephone lines, the system would not have been possible.

Another point of negotiation with the telephone company concerns Institute extensions in dormitory rooms. It is planned that Institute extension telephones with access to outside calls will be available in all dorm rooms at the students' expense.

The telephone company says it can offer only the unlimited metropolitan service to these dormitory Centrex lines. Berlan said he hopes to persuade the company to offer a cheaper option to the students, such as unlimited contiguous service. If only metropolitan service is offered, Berlan said, it would be significantly cheaper for a student to get his own outside line with more limited service.

"Touch-tone"

Since the new switching equipment will be able to accommodate tone-dialing equipment, Berlan is investigating the possibility of making "Touch-tone" available for Institute extension telephones. At the present time, the telephone company is prepared to offer these telephones only at a flat rate of \$1.50 extra per month per telephone.

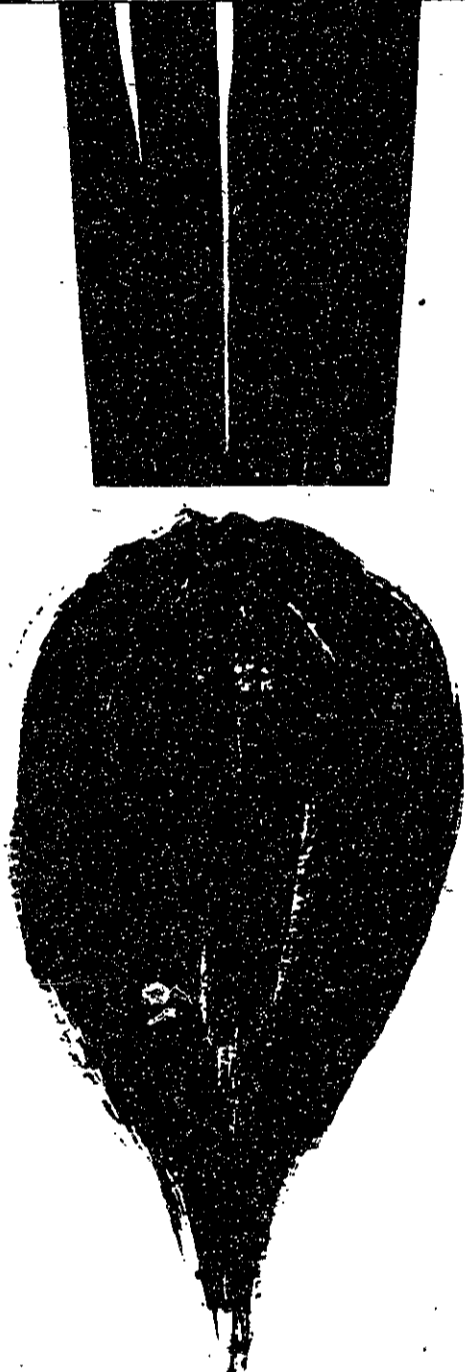
Berlan hopes to work out an agreement such as a one-time fee of the difference in manufacturing cost between tone and pulse dialing units. Touch-tone would be particularly helpful if the automatic long distance accounting goes into effect, in which case a user might have to dial 20 digits to make a call. A three-digit access code, a six-digit account number, a "1" or "0", an area code, and the number called.

Berlan expects that all available Institute extension numbers will have been used by 1972, so there will be a conversion to five-digit numbers when Centrex is installed. Access codes should continue to be three-digit affairs.

Dormline connection

A more immediate improvement is now pending telephone company approval for implementation next fall. Berlan hopes to be able to connect incoming calls directly into the dormline system, so that students can receive them in their rooms.

Under the present system, an incoming call for a student is connected with the dormitory desk, which calls the student on the dormline. When the student answers the dormline, he is informed that he has a call, and told to call the Institute operator on the hall extension. The Institute operator then connects him with his call on the hall extension.



April Art IV

You're invited to the fourth annual spring show of the Cambridge Art Association at the Coop. A highlight of the Association's 25th anniversary, the show features original water colors, collages and various print media.

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Letters to The Tech

Pro-pinballs

To the Editor:
In reply to Steve Loeb's letter of March 27:

It seems to me that the Student Center was intended to be a building devoted to the social and recreational activities of students. If this is so, then the building is woefully inadequate. Aside from the all-night library, which is an excellent idea, the Student Center is merely a place of business. One goes to the Coop, or the pool room, or the Grille Room, or some activity office, does his business, and leaves promptly. The austere, sterile lounges are used infrequently for studying or by secluded, intimate couples.

I am well aware of the space needs of activities. But I feel that the needs of the student body as a whole should not be subordinated to that minority in the expanding activities. If it were now feasible, activities offices should

be moved out of the Student Center entirely.

All of this boils down to the original design of the Student Center. Very little can be done about it now, but I think a complaint should be registered here. The basement is filled with useful services, but there is not enough available space. The Coop occupies the entire first floor. That ridiculous staircase which connects with nothing eats up a large portion of the floor space on the second and third floors. The Sala de Puerto Rico which, to the best of my knowledge, is used only for mixers and occasional folk dancing, takes up another hunk. Instead of one sociable, reasonably-priced eating place, we have both Lobdell and the Grille Room. What precious little space remains goes to the lounges described earlier. Finally, the fourth floor is occupied by student activities and government, and there's the fifth floor library. All this indicates a systematic disregard for the social and recreational functions.

The use of the Mezzanine Game Room for pinball machines can only add to the social atmosphere of the Student Center. Their addition could move the building in the direction of becoming a gathering place for students, which seems a more worthy social objective than the location of another activity catering to the interests of a few.

Rich Rosen '70

(Please turn to Page 6)

The Institute is certainly to be highly commended for the initiative and community concern it exhibited in the housing program that was announced Wednesday. The 1600 units (up to 750 of which would be subsidized units for the poor and elderly) planned for five Cambridge sites represent a commitment of far greater magnitude than any plan the city has seen in recent years. The on-campus program, aimed at eventually housing up to 850 more students, is another well-intentioned effort to ease the critical housing shortage in the city.

The emotion-charged issues of the Cambridge housing crisis, which has been in the forefront of community news since the city-wide housing convention last September, have become matters of increasing interest and concern for many students. One of the interesting features of MIT's program will be the possible opportunities (yet to be defined) for student involvement in such crucial areas as winning neighborhood support for the plan.

Yet, Wednesday's announcement represents only the beginning of a long and arduous road that must be traversed before the complex program reaches fruition. As Dr. Killian noted, "MIT has secured the sites and can provide technical assistance, but this program cannot succeed unless all elements join together in a unified effort."

Perhaps the ultimate significance of the program will be its role as a major testing ground to determine whether Cambridge, with its seemingly indifferent City Council, its plethora of city agencies that function without a visible sense of coordination, and its proliferation of diverse, often misguided, citizen groups, can be motivated to truly unite in a concerted effort to bring about more housing for its needy citizens.

Among the several reasons why City Council has seemed to be an unimaginative, unconcerned, "Tower of Babel" during the heated confrontations of recent months, probably the most fundamental is the concise and objective analysis offered by Councilman Daniel Hayes: "Everyone wants low-cost housing, but not in their own backyards."

Due, partly, to Cambridge's proportional representation method of government, some of the councillors have tended to subordinate the welfare of the city as a whole in favor of the cries of the people in particular neighborhoods who fear the consequences of any sort of public housing—or urban renewal in general—in their area. Neighborhood approval will be a critical factor in the ultimate fate of the Institute's plans.

Back in October, the Institute's official policy was that it was willing to work under the leadership of the city government to cope with the housing situation. Yet, with the possible exception of the new City Manager and his recently formed housing task force, it has been apparent that the city government lacks anyone who would place the welfare of the city above political considerations, and be the prime mover in a determined effort to seek new housing. Recognizing this fact, the community can indeed be thankful that the Institute was willing to assume a sizeable financial outlay in order to undertake this act of major initiative.

In addition to city-wide coordination and cooperation, another major factor in the program's chances for success will be the availability of federal and state assistance. Federal housing programs have offered extravagant promises, but have too often been inadequately funded. Thus, the program will hinge, to a large degree, on the decisions of the men in Washington who are charged with setting our national priorities.

In a very real sense, the question of national priorities is reflected in the roots of the present crisis here in Cambridge. The poor and elderly see themselves being cruelly victimized, in the form of a brutal rent spiral which has reached unbearable proportions in the past year, by university expansion, the NASA Center, and the rumored imminent arrival of additional defense-oriented industries. Many of the needy see themselves as being driven out of the city by these high-income interests that are transforming Cambridge into "the Pentagon of New England."

In the face of indignant incriminations from citizen groups, the MIT administration last fall pledged that the Institute was truly interested in maintaining a "well-balanced" community. This week, the Institute took a huge step towards demonstrating that this pledge was not just one of idle talk.

In our belief that economic discrimination is just as unjust as racial discrimination, and that universities can and should seek to play a major role in transforming our cities into communities of harmony rather than discord, we strongly endorse MIT's housing program. Since it would certainly be beneficial for the city to see this program as offered not by the administration alone, but by the entire MIT community, we hope that students and faculty alike will seek to support and actively assist this worthy and admirable venture.

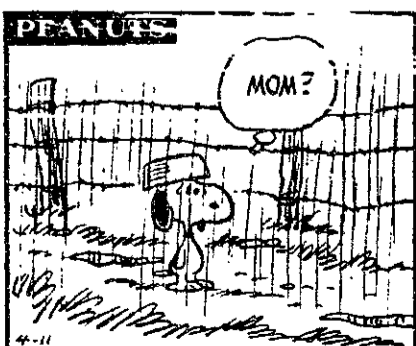
A Promising Start

Tuesday night's General Assembly meeting proved to be a very good start for the new government. Those who suggest that it was disorganized or ineffective should compare its activities with those of the late, unlamented Inscomm.

A point that can be made is that the rules of the constitution were violated. In the sense that there are more than ten people on the nominations committee (for example), they certainly were. Yet the rules are only there to protect the rights of the Assembly members and the student body, if members of these groups do not feel that their rights are being infringed upon, or that they are not being fairly represented, why not let more than ten people share the work?

There will probably come a time when it will not be possible for the Assembly to operate by the "consensus" procedures it used Tuesday. In that instance, it may have to fall back on mechanical procedures in order to reach decisions. Toward this end, it would be wise to settle the question of at-large membership as soon as possible.

We feel that it is unreasonable to expect the Assembly to operate perfectly the first time around, and we anticipate it becoming more effective as time goes on. The spirit of frank dialogue and respect for everyone's opinion which prevailed Tuesday night leads us to believe that this will be the case.



ABM: Ajax to safeguard with the M.I. complex

By Harvey Baker, Jacob Schuster,
Kirk Nelson, Bob Anderson

(Ed. note: This is the first of two articles exploring the history and issues of the current ABM debate.)

The furor over construction of a US anti-ballistic missile system (ABM) was agitated by Nixon's March 14 decision to proceed with ABM deployment at a cost of 6-7 billion dollars.

In light of the controversy it is worthwhile to give a history of the ABM in America. In addition, in the coming article, the wisdom of the current plan will be questioned and other reasons besides those official reasons Mr. Nixon gave at his news conference, will be proposed for why the President wants construction of this ABM system.

The ABM dates back to the 1955 conception of the Nike-Ajax anti-aircraft missile. At that time the only working method of delivering a nuclear attack was via airplane. Ground-launched ICBM had not been developed. The Nike-Ajax soon gave way to the Nike-Hercules. The Hercules existed only as a working test model; the system never went into operation.

In 1957-1959, the US anti-missile defense was modified to meet the threat of the Soviet Union's ICBM. In 1959 the Joint Chiefs of Staff endorsed the Nike-Zeus Anti-ABM system and pressed for Presidential implementation.

Despite considerable pro Nike-Zeus pressure, the late President Eisenhower rejected the system as inadequately tested and unnecessary for national

defense. Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, provost of MIT and science advisor to the late President John Kennedy, suggests that the bitter warnings against the power of the military-industrial complex in Eisenhower's farewell speech were a result of the pro Nike-Zeus pressures which the military industrial complex exerted on Eisenhower.

The specifications of the Nike-Zeus were either never made fully public or became hazy in the controversy over the missile. Nike-Zeus employed much of the same qualities as its predecessors and was deployed around the cities to shoot down incoming ICBM's. The radar of the Nike-Zeus tracked the incoming offensive missile, calculated the trajectory and sent the Nike-Zeus up to intercept it. The specifications were such that assuming 100% performance, it would take one Nike-Zeus to shoot down one ICBM, i.e. the danger of the system being overwhelmed at any one point was always present.

In addition the Nike-Zeus was not equipped with any sophisticated equipment to discriminate between real missiles and decoys. The Nike never hit the ICBM; rather when it got close to the offensive missile, its nuclear warhead exploded, releasing a flux of neutrons which heated and melted the nuclear weapon on the ICBM.

If deployed, the Nike-Zeus ABM would have cost the nation 14 billion dollars.

Kennedy and Nike-Zeus

This, however, was not to be the end of the project. A new president John F. Kennedy had taken office, and the military-industrial complex began to work on him, also. In the words of Dr. Wiesner, "He (Pres. Kennedy) began to get a flood of mail, from friends, from Congress, from people in industry. He began to get pointed questions from the press about his plans to deploy the Nike-Zeus system.

He began to get pointed questions from the press about his plans to deploy the Nike-Zeus system. He began to see full pages in popular magazines like *Life* and *The Saturday Evening Post* advertising the Nike-Zeus, how it would defend America, and listing the towns whose industry was going to profit from contracts for Nike-Zeus." Ultimately, President Kennedy too, decided against deployment. The Kennedy-Johnson administration committed itself to an anti-ABM stance.

kill the city's population with fallout pollution. Lastly, its neutron heating method of destruction was found to be ineffective over a very great distance, and hence would be difficult to use with efficiency.

Army fathers Nike-X

One would suppose that this array of hang-ups would keep the Army busy for a millenium but in 1966, the word came down again: we were ready. In 1967 the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended to the Johnson administration

'Unbelievably naive assumptions ...' needed to justify ABM - Wiesner

Through 1961, the Nike-Zeus system was exposed for the farce it would have been. It would have taken five or six years to deploy, by which time it would have been utterly obsolete. Dr. John S. Foster, Director of Defense Research and Engineering said before a Senate committee of the 90th Congress that the system had "fatal defects." Cyrus Vance, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, now negotiating for the US at the Paris "peace talks," stated that if the system had been deployed, it would have had to be torn out and replaced almost before it became operational." Secretary of Defense McNamara admitted that it would have been a very bad mistake to have deployed the Nike-Zeus. The roll of the opposition goes on and on ...

Nike-Zeus defects

After this, the hubbub about ABM's died down for quite awhile. The defects of the Nike-Zeus were so numerous that they would take years to remedy. As a result the Army set to work on some of the following problems of defense missilery. The Nike-Zeus could not discriminate between the real missile and decoys, making it very easily fooled and overwhelmed. The intercept would have to come at a much lower height so that the decoys would burn up in the atmosphere, and the ABM could hit the real thing. Secondly, the number of missiles it could deal with was too small; at a one-to-one kill ratio, the enemy could send a number of ICBM's at one target alone, leaving the few missiles guarding it incapable of a successful defense. A whole new method of meeting incoming missiles would have to be developed so that an isolated target would not have to defend itself alone. Thirdly, Nike-Zeus was vulnerable as are all ABM's even today to the phenomenon of radar blackout after a nuclear explosion. This will be discussed further in the next article.

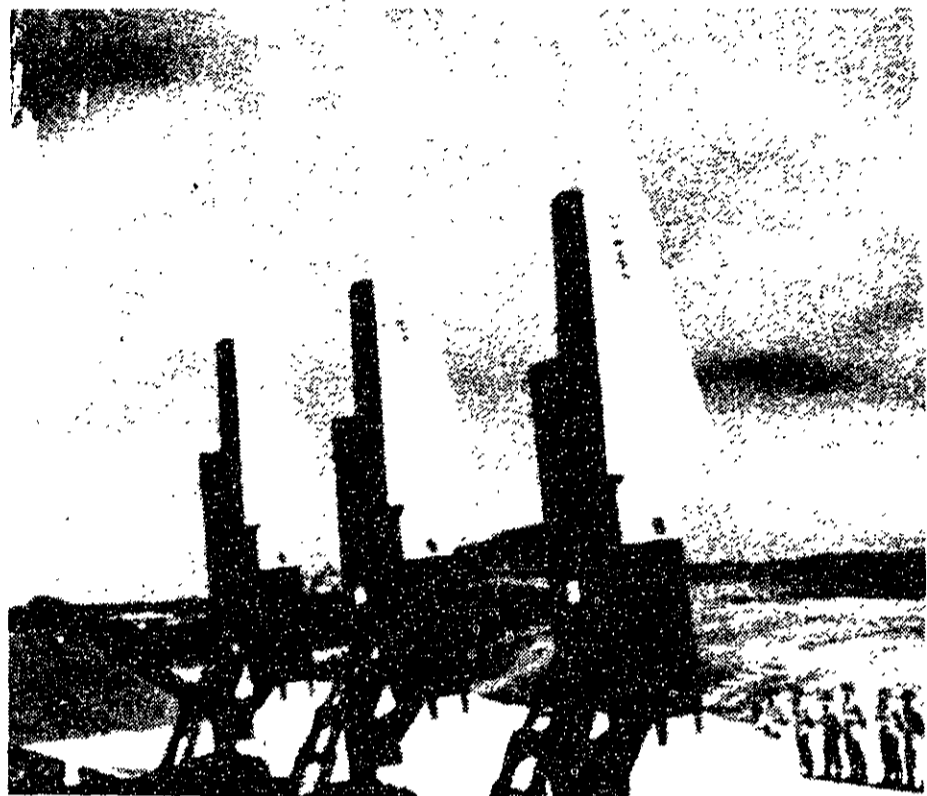
Fourth, there was the interesting danger that when the Nike-Zeus set off its nuclear explosion it would damage itself, rendering its capacity to deliver destructive power useless. Next, because it would have a limited range and be posted only near cities, all an enemy would have to do would be to land its ICBM in the countryside and

that we deploy a new anti-ballistic missile system, this one to be called Nike-X, a warmed over version of Nike-Zeus, with theoretically all (or most) of the bugs mentioned above taken out of it. Again, this system like all other ABM's could never really be tested, but the Army pushed for deployment anyway. This time, though, the Administration was given a choice of ABM's to deploy - the "thin" system affording no protection against the Soviet Union, the only other nation in the world with ICBM's, which would cost about 5 billion dollars, or the deployment the Joint Chiefs favored, the "thick" system costing about 40 billions, which would cut casualties in a war against the Russians from "120 millions to 40 million" as Secretary McNamara artfully termed it.

The specifications of Nike-X again are somewhat difficult to describe exactly, but are roughly as follows. To solve the single point saturation problem, the kill-ratio, and the problem of simply letting fall-out kill the city, Nike-X was devised as a dual system. To provide "an area defense" it uses a 2-stage long-range missile called "Spartan," which intercepts incoming ICBM's hundreds of miles out to sea or over Canada as the case may be, thereby preventing the United States from harm. The intercept is made "well beyond the earth's atmosphere." The second part of the system is the "point" or localized defense provided by a high-acceleration short-range missile named "Sprint." It intercepts the incoming ICBM at distances of as little as 6 miles above the target city, by which time the decoys have burned up in the atmosphere. In theory "Sprint" will destroy those missiles which manage to elude Spartan. The overall name of this is the "Sentinal" system.

Sentinal system born

In "Technology Week" on March 20, 1967 it was reported that it will be necessary for both Spartan and Sprint to carry nuclear warheads because they will miss their targets by distances so great that conventional weapons would be useless. Finally, the kill-method of Sentinal uses X-Rays rather than neutron heating. As a result, it is effective



U.S. Army Photo

THE URBAN CALENDAR

At MIT:

A.J. Haagen-Smit, Professor of Biochemistry at California Institute of Technology, will speak on "The Chemistry and Physiology of Air Pollution" at a seminar sponsored by the Mechanical Engineering Department to be held April 11 at 3 pm in Room 3-270.

The Urban Systems Laboratory is sponsoring a series of Computer Systems Group Seminars to be held in the fifth floor conference room in Building 9 at 3 pm. The first is scheduled for Monday, April 14: Betsy Schumaker and Tim Johnson will speak on "Applications of the ARDS Display on a Time-shared S/360."

Robert C. Wood, former secretary of Housing and Urban Development, will speak on "The Politics of Urban Development" at an East Campus seminar to be held Monday, April 14 at 8 pm in Talbot Lounge.

"Urban Ills" will be the topic of the Thursday evening Karl Taylor Compton Seminar. Panel members include Hubert Humphrey, Provost Jerome Wiesner, Willard Johnson, Jerome Lettvin, John Collins and Leonard Fein. The seminar will be held April 17 at 8 pm in Kresge Auditorium.

At Harvard:

Peter Eisenman, Director of the Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies, will speak at a lecture sponsored by the Joint Center for Urban Studies at 8 pm on April 15 at Harvard in Hunt A.

Sponsored by the Urban Systems Laboratory



U.S. Army Photo

Harvard raided at 5 am; 250 arrested, 75 injured

(continued from page 1)

basis of the anticipated danger to sympathizers and other students arising from the authorities' reaction to the radical reputation of the Students for a Democratic Society.

Meanwhile, those trying to use telephones inside University Hall discovered that all outside lines had been disconnected, as well as eventually all but one of the University extensions. WHRB, Harvard's official radio station, ran remote broadcast lines through the underground steam tunnels and set up shop for an extended period of continuous coverage of the events in the occupied building.

In an attempt to avoid disruption of the demonstration the group voted to bar all non-Harvard people from the building, as *The Tech* went incognito. As the night wore on, preparations were made to set up sleeping quarters in Harvard Yard freshman dormitories for those wishing to sleep elsewhere than University Hall without leaving the University-cordoned area, as police lines received instructions to bar all but Harvard freshmen from entering the Yard. A number of freshman bursar's cards were solicited for the use of SDS personnel who had taken up collections for food and refreshments; a spokesman for the group said that the first collection netted nearly \$200 and subsequent donations provided enough money to feed the entire gathering for some time to come.

At 5:15 am the fears arising from massed police of at least seven communities were realized as approximately 250 State Police smashed down the doors to University Hall and many of the demonstrators within. An estimated 300 students were arrested and delivered to Middlesex Jail, including this reporter. Due to the difficulty of getting information out of jail, more details may be found in other articles and the next issue of *The Tech*.



Photos by Gary DeBardi

Pi Kappa Alpha plans for colonization, rush starts Tuesday at Student Center

The Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity announced plans to recruit members for its new chapter at MIT. The membership drive is being conducted by members of the Fraternity who are graduate students at MIT, together with Boston area alumni, national representatives, and undergraduate members from the chapters at University of New Hampshire and

Trinity College. The goal of the drive is to recruit the membership necessary to colonize the chapter. After the organization is formed, the local chapter will be able to define its goals and its future. Irving Englander, director of the drive, announced that the organizers are particularly looking for independent students who feel they would like the

freedom to organize a fraternity with no predetermined ideas and goals.

Rushing will begin this Tuesday with an open house for interested students in the West Lounge of the Student Center at 7:30 pm. At that time, the students will have the opportunity to meet the local Pi Kappa Alpha people and each other. The Fraternity emphasized that upperclassmen would be welcome in the new group.

The following day, dormitory rush will be conducted. Invitations will be extended on Thursday night. The new group will hold its first meeting the following Monday.

formed us that new restrictions lowered on the area include no playing of musical instruments, no sitting or walking on the grass, no singing or loitering, and no playing with frisbees. We look forward, however, to seeing more of these "illegal" activities on campus, especially during Kaleidoscope, a weekend scheduled for May on the order of last semester's Thing '68.

A short note of thanks is due the string quartet which travelled up and down in one of the Student Center elevators one day before vacation. The unidentified musicians played to appreciative audiences gathered on each of the floors, who pressed the hold buttons to hear the pleasant and unexpected spring concert.

Letters to The Tech

(continued from page 4)

Resistance

To the editor:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE RESISTANCE:

After reading the MIT Resistance Statement at the March 15th Meeting and after hearing the debate on this paper, I think that it is time for MIT Resisters (members and participants) to be reminded of the origin and goals of the MIT Resistance. When it was first formed its publicly stated goal was to resist the draft and unjustified US militarism in Viet Nam and other potential trouble spots - hence the name *Resistance*. It was a "non-political" group in that it did not advocate any overall political program such as Socialism, and it was open to people of any political view as long as they were opposed to the draft and/or war.

People within the Resistance and even ones outside it said that one of its major strong points was that it was realistically oriented toward a specific set of problems which could be overcome by a long range concerted effort, unlike some other radical groups that did not have goals which were defined or obtainable. Another strong point was that by being non-political it had a broad appeal and it acted as a catalyst at MIT unlike anything else in recent years. Its views were respected even by the opposition because they could not be called the rantings and ravings of a few crackpots or a Communist-Socialist front.

But what has happened???

Like other Resistance groups, MIT's has issued statements, promoted demonstrations, and it has even held a Sanctuary; but the net effect of Resistance efforts throughout the US

has not been overwhelming! Except where". Some progress has been made perhaps for President Johnson's recently to improve the value of a W-W sticker. For instance, two winters ago, Physical Plant finally conceded and broke a long-standing stalemate, where-

by it refused to plow the lot until all the car were removed, and the car owners desponded to shovel out their cars a full 100 yards to the street, only to be denied admission to any other Institute lot. Physical Plant even paved 15 per cent of the lot. Still, W-W is far from a desirable place to park.

THE DRAFT CONTINUES! THE WR CONTINUES! There are signs that a continued *Resistance* effort will lead to a realization of the goals of *Resistance*, but instead of pursuing these goals when the going is tough (now), we are dabbling in other endeavors.

THE MIT RESISTANCE HAS RETREATED!

It is no longer non-political. It has very definitely and persistently crept leftward under the leadership of some of its members. The March 15th Statement, especially the first part which was contested only by a few people at the March 15th Meeting, shows that the MIT "Resistance" is in fact an anti-capitalist and perhaps revolutionary, Socialist or even Communist organization. It is very definitely not totally dedicated to ending the draft and war, but it has poorly defined leftist goals.

I feel that it is time for the MIT Resistance to get back on the track of *Resistance*! By changing its nature as it seems to be doing, it is alienating non-leftist (i.e. Capitalists, etc.). It is dissipating its efforts when they need to be focused on the original goals. And it is discrediting its previous efforts in the eyes of the public by turning the Resistance into just another radical, leftwing group. If many people in the Resistance want a leftist group, let them form an MIT Anti-Capitalist Association, but let's retain the Resistance for Resistance only!

If the Resistance fails to do this, in all honesty it must either change its name (say into the ACA, Anti-Capitalist Association) or it must publicize on a large scale that the goals of the "resistance" are no longer primarily to end the draft and war, but rather to abolish Capitalism and establish some sort of Socialist/Communist State, the name "resistance" being retained for historical reasons only.

T. Gary Semanison '69

Hansen

To the Editor:

I am deeply disturbed by the comment attributed to Professor Hansen in the March 27 issue of *The Tech* that quoted, "Undergraduate teaching is probably the last priority of (MIT's political science) department."

I support the department's apparent goal of becoming one of this country's leading political science departments, and I accept the department's strategy as probably being the proper one for pursuing this objective. However, I am distressed by the prospect that the pursuit of this goal requires that undergraduate teaching in political science must suffer.

While it is true that undergraduate teaching is given a low priority in many of the Institute's departments, I feel that the undergraduate political science courses at MIT have a very special role to play. A school whose undergraduates are frequently destined to become our nation's leading scientists and technologists has an obligation to see to it that its undergraduates have an understanding of the work they will be doing. Such a school can ill afford to slight its undergraduate political science courses. I sincerely hope that this is not the case at MIT.

Herbert Weinblatt (VI-G)

Parking problem

To the Editor:

Westgate West (W-W) is one of the few remaining Institute open air parking lots. In fact, there are about 15 minutes of open air between the lot (closest corner) and the Main Lobby.

So far is this spot (reserved primarily for commuting I-Lab and graduate students) from the Institute, that most members of the MIT community afford it the same geographic recognition that 19th century New Englanders afforded the Rocky Mountains, "out West some-

Footnotes*

By Karen Wattel

Many students who stayed at MIT for the last vacation complained that when they finally had some free time, there were no movies being shown by LSC. Two of these students went so far as to write LSC about it—and received a reply saying, "I am so glad that you enjoyed our Easter series." The letter went on to refresh their memories of the fictitious films, with a list including such noble titles as "Lion in Winter" and "War and Peace." Our only regret is that we, too, didn't see them.

MIT coeds were a feature story in the magazine section of the *Sunday Herald Traveler* of March 30th. The three-page spread was a long, disappointing string of trite statements.

Returning from a trip to the Boston Common last Sunday, a student in-

Assembly discusses New Left

(continued from page 1)

faculty to establish a new degree - Bachelor of Arts. Describing the proposal as a compromise measure aimed at retaining the requirements for science and engineering students while giving more flexibility to the Humanities Department, he added that Professor John Graves was initiating a study with the goal of presenting the measure before the faculty. A vote was postponed so the delegates could canvas their living groups.

There followed some general discussion of several flaws in the constitution. Several amendments were proposed, but they were deferred pending a more detailed study. Aaron Tovish asked that a permanent committee on community affairs be established, but once again action was put off until the May meeting.

The Assembly was never formally adjourned. Albert asked that those delegates who had the time remain to hear and discuss a magazine article he

had written in order that he might clarify his views. A review of the role of the New Left, the article opened by describing the "tension" between the radicals and sympathetic students. Albert depicted a struggle between the authoritarian and non-authoritarian left, between the "elitist vanguard" and advocates of "spontaneity." He felt that student government must remain non-authoritarian, "must avoid being led into accepting authority."

Discussion afterwards reflected student concern over radical action. Albert used the transfer of furniture from the Mens Room in the Student Center to the lobby of building ten to illustrate some general principles. Since no students were adversely affected, he felt the action was justified. But where other students would be affected, say in the removal of the Great Sail, he favors a larger survey of student opinion.

Three significant issues still urgently demand resolution. Several flaws

and vagaries in the constitution must be settled to everyone's satisfaction. Steve Ehrmann formed a committee, composed of himself, Dick Prather, and Alex Makowski, to accept criticisms and suggestions, and present specific amendments to the assembly next month. Ehrmann emphasized that the committee's recommendations will in no sense be final, and proposals from all factions will be presented.

Tied in with the problem of constitutional revision is the question of at-large delegates. Should all such representatives be seated, or is some restriction called for? Albert emphasized that any decision must not upset the fair representation of the body.

Finally, there is a crying need for strong communication between the assembly and the student body. Various suggestions, including a newsletter, wall posters, and a permanent blackboard, were offered. It seems likely, though, that the main responsibility will rest

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Faculty nominees announced; Housing program to alleviate five partially blighted areas

William T. Martin, Professor of Mathematics (and co-author of the 18,034 text) has been named by the Committee on Nominations as its nominee for Chairman of the Faculty to succeed Walter Rosenblith.

Prof. E. Neal Hartley (XXI) and Assoc. Prof. Prescott A. Smith (II) were renominated for Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Faculty, respectively.

These names, along with any others put forward at this month's faculty meeting, will be presented to the May meeting, at which time the faculty will vote to fill these offices as well as vacancies on faculty committees.

The following faculty members were nominated for positions on committees:

Academic Performance: Ernest G. Cravalho (II), W. Gilbert Strang (XVIII);

Curricula: Richard L. deNeufville (I), Peter Elias (VI);

Discipline: Elias P. Gyftopoulos (XXII), Thomas B. Sheridan (II);

Educational Policy: Frederick W. Frey (XVII), Kent F. Hansen (XXII), Marcus Karel (XX);

Industrial Liaison: Donald C. Carroll (XV), Nicholas P. Negroponte (IV);

Libraries, Executive Board: C. Gardner Swain (V);

Outside Professional Activities: Thomas M. Hill (XV), Robley D. Evans (VIII);

Staff-Administration: Robert Kolenkow (VIII), Shiela E. Widnall (XVI);

Undergraduate Admissions and Student Aid: Leon Trilling (XVI), Arthur E. Kaledin (XXII);

Corporation Joint Advisory Committee on Institute-wide affairs: Chairman of the Faculty, *ex officio*, Hayward R. Alker (XVII), Jay W. Forrester (XV), Hermann A. Haus (VI), Donlyn Lyndon (IV), and Steven Weinberg (VIII).

The following faculty member were nominated to the Committee on Graduate School Policy: James Austin (XIX), Judson Baron (XVI), Glen Burchard (V), Richard Cartwright (XXI), Philip de Bruyn (III), Aaron Fleischer (XI), Morris Halle (XXIII), Francis Hildebrand (XVIII), George Koster (VIII), Salvador Luria (VII), Paul MacAvoy (XV), Theodor Madden (XII), John Myer (IV), Lucian Pye (XVII), Norman Rasmussen (XXII), Whitman Richards (IX), Warren Rohsenow (II), Campbell Searle (VI), Glenn Williams (X), and Gerald Wogan (XX).

Nominated to the Committee on the Libraries, Advisory Board, were Michael Bever (III), William Bottiglia (XXIII), Herbert Bridge (VIII), Franklyn Clikeman (XXII), Albert Dietz (IV), Evsey Domar (XIV), Lawrence Evans (X), Robert Fogelson (XXI), Eugene Goodheart (XXI), Raymond Grenier, Sigurdur Helgason (XVIII), Daliel Holland (XV), Norman Jones (XIII), Robert Logcher (I), Harold McEachern (NS), Norman Phillips (XIX), William Pinson, Jr. (XII), Leland Prentice (MS), Ronald Probstein (II), Harold Wachman (XVI), Wayne Wickelgren (IX), George Wolf (XX).



If the proposed housing plan for Cambridge is implemented, sites such as these will be replaced by 1600 new dwelling units. Slated for the low-income and elderly are 750 units, with another 850 for Cambridge residents and MIT personnel at the lowest feasible market rates.

Pictured above is the site on Portland Street in East Cambridge where construction of up to 800 dwelling units, of which 200 would be for the elderly, has been proposed. The program will involve the close cooperation of the Redevelopment Authority, at least three citizen's groups, and the MIT planners.

To the right is a site on Massachusetts Avenue where 250 dwelling units have been proposed. This would serve faculty, students, and staff at market rents because land costs in this area are too high to permit rent subsidies. Commercial facilities are also contemplated for this site.

To the left is the now vacant Beckwith-Arden factory in North Cambridge. This is the proposed site of 150 low-rent dwelling units. Financing



will come from federal funds, with risk capital provided by MIT. Institute funds and staff time will also defray the project cost of \$3,000,000-plus. This project was originally announced in September.

Another part of the housing plan will be the construction of new accommodations for about 800 students on campus. This is the largest program ever undertaken by the Institute, and will reduce pressure on existing housing in Cambridge and surrounding communities. The program includes the completion of MacGregor, and renovation of Burton-Conner, which will decrease its capacity by 195.

Contingent upon the availability of funding, two additional projects are being planned and would be started within the next few years. A second Westgate tower, to be located near the present one, will house up to 400 single, and possibly married, graduate students. A second new undergraduate house will be built alongside the new MacGregor dormitory and will also house 325 undergraduates. Bexley Hall and Random Hall will also be renovated and converted to graduate apartments over the next few summers.

Burtonite protests commons; started fast Sunday night

By Mike Federow

A protest fast against the compulsory Commons system is being staged by David Jodrey '69, in Burton House.

His campaign has three main objectives: (1) to emphasize the benefits of volunteer commons; (2) to protest the "authoritarian nature of the commons system"; and (3) to arouse the now dormant supporters of voluntary commons. His long-range goals are voluntary commons and amnesty for the present commons boycotters.

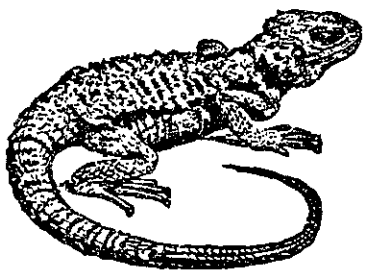
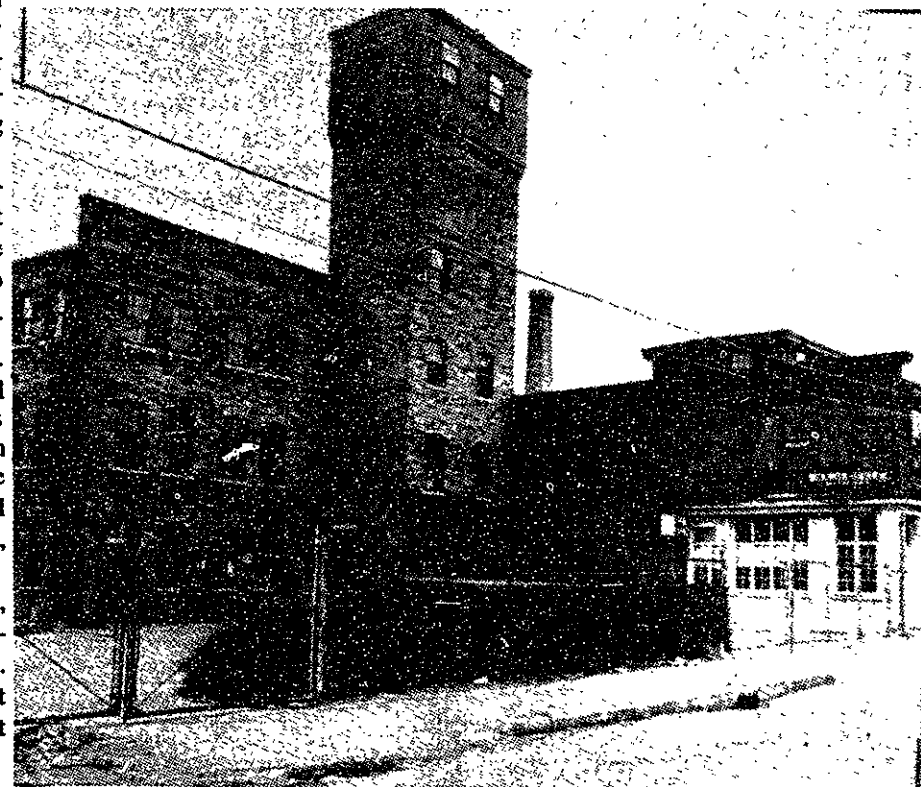
In an interview, Jodrey stated that the boycotters were being threatened with expulsion from the dormitory system. Because the Institute regards the boycotters as owing money for

commons, there is the additional threat of withheld roll cards and diplomas or of ineligibility for registration next term.

David also mentioned that he, along with "dozens" of others, are planning a Starve-In Monday night at the Burton House Dining Hall. At 5:00, they intend to drink one glass of water for dinner in protest of the system. Afterwards, at 5:30, there will be a meeting in the 420 Lounge to organize a committee to end compulsory commons. The meeting was originally set for Thursday night as reported in the Burton House Watrus, which was also distributed in Baker and McCormick.

Jodrey has been fasting since midnight Sunday night, April 6. He said that, although his worst night was Tuesday night, he was feeling fine when interviewed Wednesday afternoon. He has maintained his usual activities. All he is consuming is water, orange juice, and vitamin pills.

He went on to say that all people, whether on Commons or off, are invited to the Monday night activities. Since he is a senior, he said he might not receive any benefits personally, but he felt that it was right.



Every father's daughter is a virgin

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BRATTLE SQ TR 6-4225

Eisenstein's "TIME IN THE SUN" and Joris Ivens' "THE SPANISH EARTH"

Starting Sunday: Eisenstein's "TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" AND "BEHZIN MEADOW" 5:10, 7:30, 9:45 Sunday Matinee 2:50

Army, critics exchange shots

(continued from page 5)

over a much greater distance. It should be added, however, that even now in 1969, the Army says it already thinks that it has a defense for its ICBM's should the Russian ABM system when completed use X-Ray destruction techniques.

Ultimately the Sentinal system was billed as an anti-China system. The Administration and the Joint Chiefs conceded that we would probably never be able to build any system that could successfully defend against a Russian attack, and so a new reason to deploy the ABM was needed, with China being supplied as the answer. By the mid-1970's Communist China will have a few ICBM's and if we had no ABM, they might be able to successfully attack us.

At present the United States defense rests largely in its deterrent, its offensive ICBM's. This deterrent is at present so powerful, consisting of over 1700 land and sea-based missiles armed with nuclear warheads, that as Senators Fullbright and Gore have stated, "only a maniac would attack... it would be madness." Yet apparently, the Army, the Joint Chiefs, Secretary McNamara, and President Johnson did not think this sufficient for on Sept. 18, 1967 in a news conference, Secretary of Defense McNamara announced that the US was going to proceed in the construction of a 5 billion dollar anti-China ABM system, consisting of both Spartan and Sprint missiles, with a few hundred of each to be deployed. The decision, Mr. McNamara said, had been a difficult one.

Sentinal attacked

The rationale behind the building of the Sentinal ABM was questioned by scientists and politicians alike and resulted in anti-ABM activity by such organizations as SANE, based in New York, and the Council for a Livable World, based in Washington, D.C. Both of these groups published pamphlets and advertisements, and sent speakers around the country in an attempt at discredit the Sentinal. Nevertheless, the decision to construct the anti-China ABM was made, and with the Senate's blessing, the first contracts were awarded, including for example, one for 475 million dollars to Western Electric to begin the defense of Boston by constructing radars in the Reading-Lynnfield area.

The argument for the Sentinal system was as follows. The Soviet Union can, in all probability, penetrate any defense we can build, if for no other reason than that it takes about 6 years to build one, and in that time, offensive capability can be adjusted and improved to circumvent the defense, making it virtually obsolete upon completion. Red China, however, is years behind us and we can put up a defense against it that should workable through the mid-1970's. The policy rationale is that while the Russians have "mellowed with time," the Chinese are still, in the words of Sen. Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, "a mad dog among nations," and hence we can take nothing for granted in dealing with them.

Chinese capabilities

It was expected that through the mid-1970's the Chinese would be incapable of launching an ICBM attack of greater than about 25-50 missiles and that with the Sentinal system as proposed, the probability of a successful defense would be about 80%. This assumed, said the Pentagon, that the Chinese would launch only a "simple attack", meaning with no penetration aids or decoys and with no more than the anticipated number of missiles. In

addition, the Chinese would have to launch an attack with only high-altitude delivery systems, the only attack against which Nike-X Spartans can be successful.

It was supposed that the Chinese will have no ability to launch missiles from submarines, surface vessels, or sea planes launched from surface vessels. In addition, this supposes they do not have remote control detonation devices by which a nuclear weapon could be brought near the US underwater and detonated remotely. Most of all this supposes the Chinese will not be deterred by our offensive retaliatory force.

In short you have to suppose what Dr. Wiesner has called "some unbelievably naive assumptions about the Chinese... that they do not have access to our newspapers, or to our journals, or that they are not thinking people."



Quite simply, once the specifications of the system were known, the Chinese would have six years to direct their efforts toward circumventing it, that is, during the construction time. Many such methods have already been outlined above. One more thing this supposes is that the Chinese do not have access to tin foil to confuse our radars.

To estimate with accuracy what the Chinese missile capacity will be in 1975 already is a nearly impossible task, yet the Sentinal proposed to defend us against just such a 1975 deployment. In addition, it assumed the Spartan could not be overwhelmed, despite the statement to the contrary by Dr. John Foster that a "sophisticated opponent" can confuse the defense and make the firepower demands on Spartan too high." It assumed our offensive array will not frighten the Chinese out of an attack. It assumed the Chinese will not develop an attack method to circumvent the Sentinel. In short, as the Council for a Livable World said in their publication "ABM - Point of No Return?" it assumes "that in the early or mid-1970's China will launch a pathetic handful of ICBM's at the United States in the full knowledge that moments later it will sustain a devastating retaliatory barrage from America's vast nuclear arsenal, destroying cities, populations, and industry..."

College World

By Pete Lindner

In "Walden II," B.F. Skinner made a point of how competitive sports should be eliminated, ostensibly because one's triumph is predicated on the other's defeat. At Utah University, some tests indicate that competitive games can also lead to aggressive, violent behavior in children.

Pairs of children, aged 5 and 6, watched college students "aggress" a 4 foot inflated plastic clown with a club. Shortly after the children took part in miniature bowling and "strength meter" games in which the winners were predetermined. After this the children were observed in a free play session. To a large extent, those who failed, "imitated with vigour the older students' aggression on the clown," while a greater number of winners played with "non-aggressive" toys.

Norwich University, a well respected military school in Vermont, gets the credit for the quote of the week: "A hippie is a jack who looks like a Jill and smells like a John."

Dr. Linton Freeman, professor of sociology at the University of Pittsburgh, has some ideas on a quantitative measure of segregation. In a lecture to Lehigh University (as recorded by William George), the noted

sociologist defined what maximum, minimum and no segregation are. Using the family as his fundamental unit, Freeman said that maximum segregation is the situation with the greatest number of minority families within the smallest perimeter. Minimum segregation, or "systematic integration," was defined as the minimum amount of minority families in a large perimeter, and no segregation was given to be what would be considered a mathematical random sampling of families.

Dividing the area into a checkerboard, Freeman labels each family unit into M or non-M (minority or non-minority). He then defined a "join" as a pair of squares that have a common side. An "M-join" is a set of two M-squares that are adjacent. A "figure" is a set of squares that does not form an "M-join."

The determination of segregation, Freeman said, was from the comparison of the perimeter of M-squares with the perimeter of M-squares of a random sample.

Wednesday night meeting formed Resistance plans



About 300 people came to Kresge Auditorium yesterday afternoon to hear former Economics Professor Walter Rostow. He was unable to speak because of repeated interruptions from left-wing students in the audience.

(continued from page 1)

precisely. Originally, Rostow's trip to MIT was to be a closed seminar for certain members of the faculty. He was asked to speak at Kresge, however, so that students would have the opportunity to both hear and question him. They got neither.

Resistance plans had been determined Wednesday night, when discussion about tactics to be employed the next morning revealed the disagreement within the group over basic objectives. Original plans for a panel that had been arranged to form the Kresge meeting were dismissed in favor of the decision to show a film of North Vietnamese defense activities, followed by a slide show and further discussion. Plans for a guerrilla theater were also dropped, due to continued doubts about its effectiveness.

Several Resistance members offered justifications for their rude conduct. Some argued that Rostow did not deserve the dignity of a reasoned discussion: "He has a lot of blood on his hands." "I would argue that nobody has the right to listen to him," commented Mike Albert, while adding

that such an attitude was tactically unwise. Other leftist students contacted after the talk maintained that Rostow had been speaking for eight years already, "and that was long enough."



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Advisory system seeks avenues for change

By Robert Dennis

(Editorial Note: This is the second of two articles dealing with faculty and administration attitudes toward the advisory system.)

In its guide for its advisors, the FAC officers outline some of the qualities that are all too often lacking in the advisory system as a whole. Some crucial excerpts: "See each of your advisees more than twice each term. If you only see a student at registration time, you may consider yourself a failure as a freshman advisor. Establish regular office hours at the beginning of each term...Your own knowledge—or the lack of it—of a student's performance at MIT may well be a determining factor in the student's future... By the remarkably simple device of being intelligently interested in him, the counselor can help the student discover the courage to think, rather than merely to 'learn', and to run the risk of reasoning, even at the cost of being wrong. It is the quality rather than the quantity of the relationship between Counselor and student that counts."

result, it is apparent that there are many advisors in the FAC who fail to meet the above guidelines.

Among the imaginative new concepts they have conceived are programs aimed at combining teaching with advising. One program that is already underway and will likely be expanded in the fall is a seminar presentation of physics and calculus which Mr. Buttner hopes will provide "the appropriate type of classroom contact for the less well-prepared students we're taking in." Such seminars are underway this term under Professor Earle Loman (VIII) and Professor George B. Thomas (XVIII), and the FAC has proposed an expansion of the program to about 150 students in the fall. The seminars (with about 8 students in each) would be a departmental responsibility and the instructors would hopefully also serve as advisors.

In another major effort, the direc-

present one), the FAC is working toward incorporating faculty and student inputs to request specific people from each department "who are genuinely interested in getting to know and work with individual freshmen in the capacity of counselor and friend."

The FAC, along with the rest of the advisory system, must face the problem of the lack of a systematic mechanism for evaluating advisors. A typical problem arises when Mr. Buttner speaks to one of the freshman advisors, and is convinced that the advisor is concerned about his role—but when he talks to the advisor's students, he receives an unfavorable report. Mr. Buttner believes that an extensive feedback system between freshmen and his office concerning the effectiveness of the advisors would "turn off" many advisors who would then see the FAC as their "grader." (There has been a 40 percent turnover in the freshman advis-

Mr. Buttner reflects that it is a truly difficult task to find the ideal advisor. For instance, how would one choose between Provost Jerome Wiesner, who knows all there is to know about the curriculum and is also interested in the students—and an Admissions Office member, who probably lacks the scope of Dr. Wiesner's knowledge, but is likely to be more available for frequent consultation?

Suggestions

There have been several proposals in recent months from various sources who hope to improve the system. Concerning the possibility of a formal system of multiple advisors for students in each department, a poll of department chairmen indicated unanimous disagreement with this concept. A typical comment was: "Much confusion may result for the student. In any

ords will be kept in a single office, which will check on each student's status as regards meeting degree requirements and other formalities, and notify the student of any deficiencies. Each student will be given a list of possible faculty advisors with their fields of interest indicated. The student can choose an advisor, or ask that the department suggest one for him. Since the advisor will not be mainly concerned with the details of the student's formal status, it is hoped that advising will become "more informal, spontaneous, and relevant."

A question of values

The above is certainly an imaginative and well-conceived concept, but along what lines will the ultimate improvement of the entire system follow? Dean Wadleigh concludes that the Institute has swung too far in one direction, giving much higher precedence to academic and research capacity in its staff members than to personal qualities. In his view, the fundamental first step in changing this trend will be giving the younger members of the faculty the proper value system.

'If you only see a student at registration time, consider yourself a failure as freshman advisor'

In describing the problems of the 96-member FAC (15 of whom were volunteers), Professor Rota and Mr. Buttner note the same serious problems that effect the overall advisory system. The major roadblock toward progress is in recruitment through the departments, since some department heads are conscientious in their selection, while others are not. Advisors receive no credit toward tenure and no reduction in their teaching loads. As a

result, the FAC hope to achieve a less random selection of advisors for the FAC. Mr. Buttner vows that "We will no longer be passive in seeking advisors from the departments." In the past, the FAC has recommended the quality of persons they desired from the departments, but some of those they received "obviously don't measure up." In the process of recruiting next year's advisory staff (which will hopefully be larger in number than the

ors over the past year—a rate somewhat above normal.)

Mr. Buttner relates that, in attempting to meet with all the freshman advisors this term, he has encountered the same problem which many students must face. So far, he has been able to meet with only about half of the advisors; the others have been unavailable or do not seem to answer their phone.

The FAC also hopes to possibly improve freshman advising by reworking the literature that freshmen receive. They hope to prepare a new booklet which will be more of a counseling tool than previous works. The booklet's description of the freshman experience would include suggestions on how to get along with the advisors.

case, let's recognize that two half jobs done by two advisors do not constitute a satisfactory job done for the student."

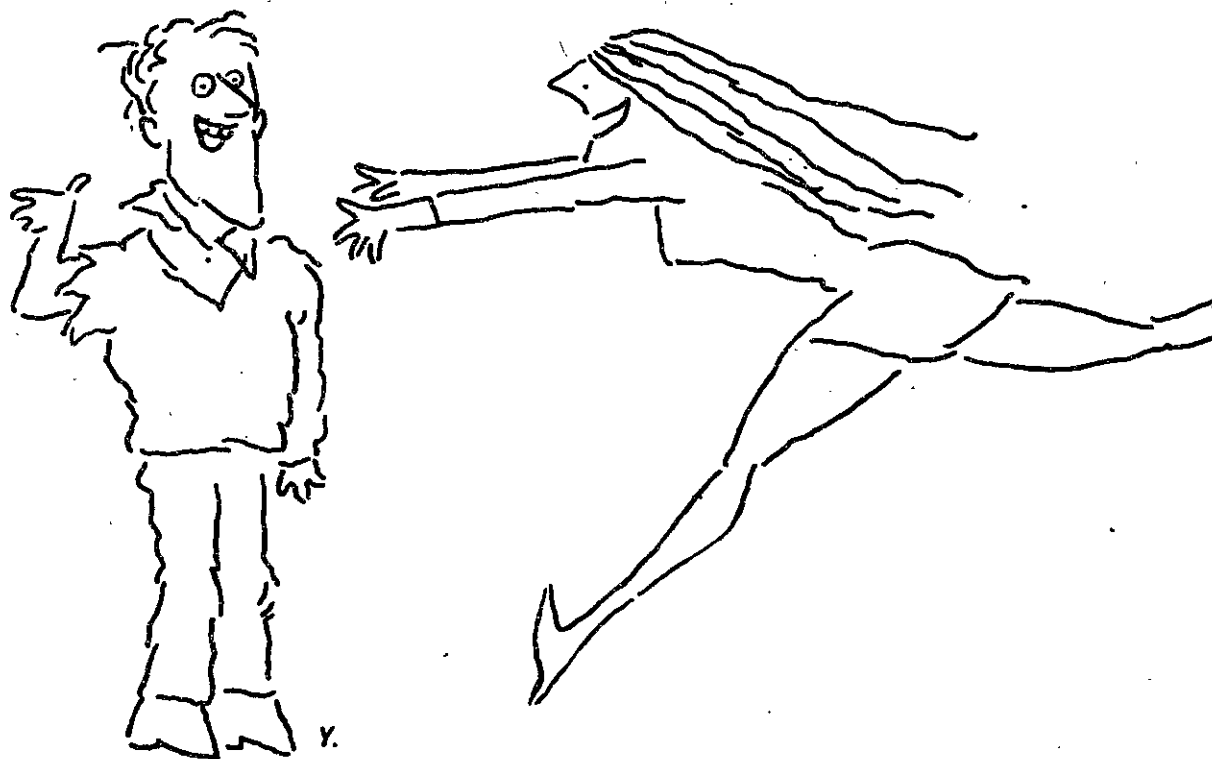
Another proposal, one with the enthusiastic support of UAP Mike Albert, is the use of upperclassmen and/or graduate students as advisors. The department heads were definitely more receptive to this idea, and several indicated that students have already begun to be worked into their department's advisory system. Some mentioned the advisory capacity of students in course societies.

Professor Nyhart shares this view, insisting that tenure and promotion policies as well as the "reward system" must be revised to take account of a person's capacity for counseling and getting along with students in a sincere and personal manner. From his viewpoint as Chairman of CAP, Professor Nyhart also favors the establishment of a forum for continuing interchange of policy, viewpoint, and experience—both among the different counselors in the various departments, and between the departments and the CAP.

Clearly, there is much to be gained from an enlightened advisory system. In the words of Dean Speer, "Students might, at the very least, change their imagery of education at MIT from that of warfare to that of peaceful coexistence." Some of the ideas mentioned above will be helpful in augmenting the present system. Nevertheless, it seems clear that a true and lasting improvement in the overall system will come not merely from such supplementary suggestions but from a more fundamental change—one which Dean Speer simply, yet concisely indicates, "It is not a question of the system, but one of values."

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movie...

Welles, Bunuel make absorbing pair

By Robert Fourer

The Orson Welles Cinema (formerly the Esquire) opened in Cambridge last week with a pair of short films by two of the world's better-known directors: Luis Bunuel's *Simon of the Desert*, and (appropriately) Orson Welles' *The Immortal Story*. Though radically different in form and style, they fit together quite nicely—each is less than an hour long; and neither tries to suggest more than the slightest sense of reality, keeping the mood of the evening fixed.

Simon of the Desert, certainly the more important of the two, is one of Bunuel's many comments on the absurdity of common religious belief; since it is not belabored by any plot or character development, it comes across one of his sharpest. The hero, a mock of the saint Simon Stylites, has confined himself to the top of a lonely pillar in the desert, from which he

performs miracles and blesses those who come to him. Supposedly, he is revered as the most pious man in the town. But, somehow, things are never quite the way they should be—even the clergy quickly become bored with his deeds or peeved at his habits, even himself he can't remember prayers or figure out what his asceticism is for. Even worse, he is taunted and tempted by a many-formed devil, who finally arbitrarily ends the film by carrying him away.

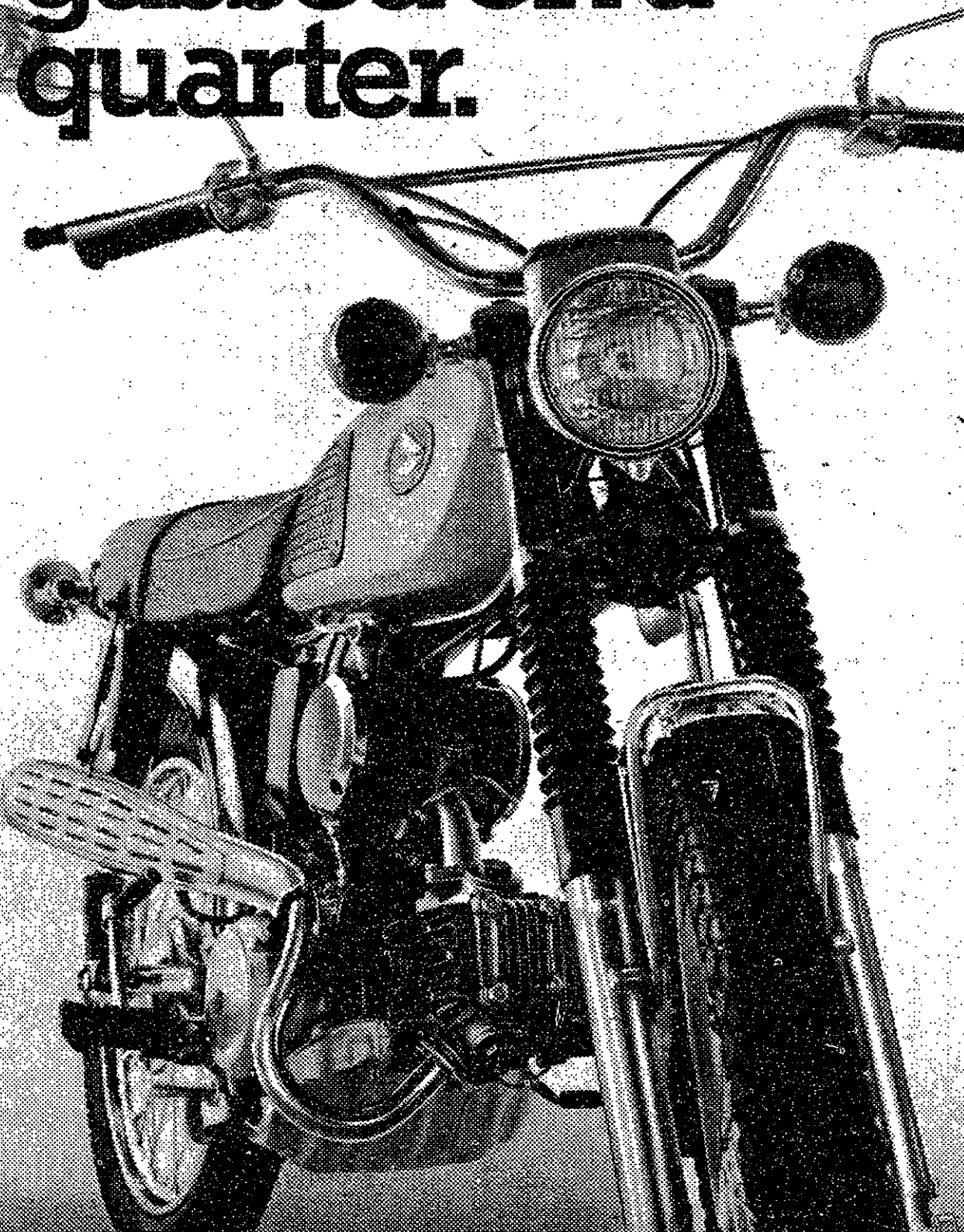
The point of the whole thing is absurdity—and it's told in a simple, undramatic sequence of surrealist scenes. Bunuel has made full-length dramatic films with the same general theme, but here he's trying something smaller and more to the point. Most of the time, he succeeds—and while few will find it shocking, surely they'll find it funny.

The Immortal Story is an ancient

sailor's fable that an old merchant (played by Welles) decides to make actually happen. The plot, despite a twist at the end, is again hardly of much interest—it is Welles' superb filmmaking style that leaves the impression. The shooting is done with such precision and intensity, the pace is so slow and careful, that the film seems more a placid dream than an emotional drama. While this would, in most works, be undesirable, Welles plies his craft so well that the dream becomes quite welcome, if a bit tiresome in some specifics. The remaining members of the cast, Roger Coggio, Norman Ashley, and especially Jeanne Moreau, have also caught the director's purpose, and play their parts to perfection.

Altogether, though this may not be an exciting program, it's a certainly fascinating one. If you're in the mood for it, it's one of the few best in the city today.

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movie...

'A Journey to Jerusalem' features Bernstein, Stern

By Robert McCall

Three weeks after the capture of the old city of Jerusalem by the Israelis, Lenard Bernstein and Isaac Stern with the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra performed a concert atop Mt. Scopus in a quiet moment of rejoicing. "A Journey to Jerusalem" is a filmed account of this concert showing the production and the rehearsals, and the inspiration for the concert—the newly captured city.

The film begins along the road leading to Jerusalem lined with armored trucks destroyed in the Arab-Israeli War of 1956, and proceeds into the city to the "Wailing Wall." During this part and in later views of the city, both Bernstein and Stern show that, as foreigners and non-militarists, they do not truly understand the events taking place around them. Yet, as Jews, they can intuitively experience the joy which they have been called upon to express in music. Throughout the film, the presence of armed men indicate the ever-existent threat of violence.

The concert consisted of Mendelssohn's Second Violin Concerto and Mahler's "Resurrection" Symphony—both of which have become beloved by the Israelis as symbols of the rebirth of their nation. The concerto could easily have become a rote exercise for Stern, as it was in scenes of the rehearsal, but Stern was seemingly caught up in the prevailing mood and performed brilliantly. Mahler was exceptional, portraying the poignant meaning of the city and the joy of returning to it. Yet, as the symphony was played, scenes of soldier's graves, of injured civilians, and of refugees crossing the Jordan River expressed the sorrow and tragedy of war for any cause.

Perhaps the film is biased, but it does portray honestly a people too weary of war to gloat over victory and eager to forget all past troubles—but defiant of all who would seize them from their home. The music of two sympathetic, soulful "outsiders" attempts to create this mood, and succeeds.

Announcements.

- * Tickets for the Karl Taylor Compton Seminars featuring Hubert Humphrey will be distributed Monday, April 14 at 9 am in the Lobby of Building 10. Only one ticket will be given to anyone with an MIT ID. The lectures will be held Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8 pm in Kresge Auditorium.
- * There will be a special meeting on Sunday, April 13 at 8:30 in the East Lounge to discuss the proposed MIT Cambridge Housing Plan, and possible student involvement in the planning and implementation of the program. All students and faculty interested in the Cambridge housing crisis are urged to attend. If you are interested but cannot be at the meeting, please leave your name at the Urban Action office, Room 437, Student Center, X 2894.
- * Applications are now being accepted for positions as resident graduate tutors in undergraduate Institute Houses and fraternities. Tutor's responsibilities are of an informal nature—generally to provide teaching and counseling assistance to undergraduates. Remuneration is free room and board. Interested graduate students should write to Dean Kenneth R. Wadleigh, 7-133, giving (i) the names of two MIT faculty who can serve as references (ii) approval of thesis advisor or registration officer to undertake tutorial responsibility. For further information, contact Miss Seelinger, 7-133 x 6776.
- * There will be a meeting on Monday, April 14 in the third floor Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center for those interested in working with the Educational Studies Program this summer. For more information call X 4882 pr drop by the office in TCA.
- * Interviews for Finance Board members will be held Tuesday, April 15 beginning at 7:00 pm in the Finance Board office, W20-401. Students interested in running for a position on Finance Board should sign up with the student government secretary in Room W20-401 or call X 2696. Any questions may be directed to Robert McGregor, FinBoard Chairman at X 3214, 247-8029, or 262-4026.
- * Ruth Rubin, well-known concert recitalist and ethnomusicologist, will perform at the first Loew Arts Program on Sunday evening, April 13, at 8:00 pm in Kresge Auditorium at MIT. Her program will be "The Story of Yiddish Folksong." The program is sponsored by B'nai D'rith Hillel and is open to the community.
- * The MIT class of '69 will operate a Hotel Information Clearing House for accommodations for parents during Commencement week. At this time we have reserved 75 rooms at a Boston hotel. For further information, contact Shelley Fleet at X 7766.
- * The Peter J. Eioranta Summer Research Fellowships will provide 3 MIT undergraduates with support for summer research-study at the school or laboratory of their choice. Written proposals outlining the applicant's plans for a summer research project should be submitted to Mr. Leonard V. Gallagher, Associate Director of Student Aid, Room 5-119. The Deadline is today.
- * MIT Urban Action needs old comic books to help kids who have an aversion to reading become interested in reading something, old parts of radios, motors, etc. so that boys can begin to learn how to put them together, through Tutoring Plus. Items can be dropped off at Room W20-437 in the Student Center. For more information call Jules Schroeder, X 2894 or 547-4681.
- * Pot Luck Coffeehouse will feature Mickey Freeman tonight. It will start at 8:15 pm in the Mezzanine Lounge. During intermission, some W.C. Fields movies will be shown.
- * All persons interested in serving on the Student Center Committee should leave their names with Mrs. Webster in the Student Center Office by next Wednesday.
- * WTBS (88.1 MHz FM, 640 KHx to MIT) will broadcast the Karl Taylor Compton Seminars Wednesday and Thursday at 8 pm.

rock... BS&T, Berry entertaining despite Unicorn bungling

by Jeff Gale

It took rousing performances by Chuck Berry and Blood, Sweat and Tears to overcome the many difficulties at the third installment of the Unicorn Coffee House's Boston Pop Festival last Friday night.

The Unicorn people caused many problems through their lack of foresight. Originally scheduled on the bill were both Procul Harum and Charles Lloyd. However, these acts cancelled leaving only four remaining for the concert. Tickets were priced extremely high and it is doubtful whether the average concertgoer would pay through the nose for a four act concert. The evening was scheduled to start at 7 pm but none of the equipment was set up and the entertainment did not start until almost 8 pm. Then, equipment was changed between each act (forty minutes between Berry and BS&T) leaving more dead time than concert time.

As for the entertainment itself, some improvement would have been welcome. The evening opened with a three-man noise-making unit known as the Mandrake Memorial. (Poor Mandrake. I wonder what he did to deserve that as a memorial?) The most notable part of the group was the amazing size of the drum set—two bass drums, seven snares, and about six cymbals. The less said the better but don't have them for a mixer indoors.

The next act was a six man blues band. King Biscuit, as they called themselves, were a good solid blues band but not spectacular. With some new material, they could cause a small wave on the local scene. They played some original stuff and flashes of talent shown through the wall of sounds. They do, however, put on a good show live and will probably be seen on a regular basis in this area.

Several of the members of King Biscuit reappeared on stage when Chuck Berry came on to finally get the crowd jumping. After a short time, the realization came that these were David and the Giants who had graced the last beer blast at JP. As for Chuck, he sang the familiar songs, both clean and not-so-clean. Without a Michelob or a Bud, it's just not the same.

After waiting forty minutes while enough electronic equipment to guide a rocket was set up, the audience once more came to life as BS&T displayed their jazz-rock talents. Trumpeter Lou Soloff came close to piercing the ears of about two-thirds of the crowd with several well placed high notes. The group did their regular routine with singer David Clayton-Thomas doing the honors. One trouble became apparent, especially during "You Made Me So Very Happy"; the band is bored with doing the same songs night after night. Luckily, most of the numbers have long solo choruses so that the improvisation keeps the boredom to a minimum.

The evening was a success despite the many mistakes made by the Unicorn. Perhaps they have learned their lesson the hard way—the concert broke even at best.

rock... Predictably, Jools & Auge get it on

By Steve Grant

Imagine a top-flight rock band composed of thoroughly professional musicians and an outasight girl singer who doubles as a fashion model for *Vogue*.

The old Big Brother and the Holding Company? Don't be ridiculous. The Jefferson Airplane? Still not right. Would you believe Julie Driscoll/Brian Auger and the Trinity?

This group was at the Tea Party last Thursday night (in addition to the weekend dates) and they knocked the audience out. Little wonder—these people know what they're doing. Auger, bassist David Ambrose, and drummer Clive Thacker can hold their own with any instrumentalists in rock today. And if you haven't been living on Mars for the last six months, you know about Jools.

The first set was, amazingly enough, something of a disappointment—nobody could really get off the ground. Auger had a reasonable workout on organ (Steve Winwood can take a back seat to this man) on "Tropic of Capricorn" and some other solid jazz-oriented numbers, but things just didn't move. Jools came out to sing a pretty bland "Light My Fire", and the first set was just about killed (she could hardly be heard). The band closed with an anemic "Season of the Witch" which was no match for the recorded version on *Open*, the group's first album. Kind of

blah.

SRC, the second band, came back out to bore the audience, as Auger walked away muttering about the lousy first set. Avoid SRC whenever possible. They stink.

Then the Trinity reappeared with a hint of good things to come. "A Day in the Life" sounded surprisingly well suited to the Trinity's style, and a Don Ellis tune (didn't catch the name) and "Get Some" (is that the right title?) picked things up noticeably. Then Jools returned—and all hell broke loose.

"This Wheel's on Fire" blew up right in our faces. Talk about cutting loose—Jools tore the place apart with some wild wailing; she didn't hold back a thing. (I hate to bad-mouth the Byrds, but the Trinity's version wins, hands-down.) "Tramp" fell a little short of the recorded version; but then again, most groups don't play their standard cuts that well in concert. Boredom often gives rise to sloppiness and half-hearted playing. This is a forgivable peccadillo, though. (For further confirmation of this tendency to horse around with overly familiar songs, listen to "Somebody to Love" and the other oldies on the Jefferson Airplane's *Bless Its Pointed Little Head*.)

"Indian Road Marriage" (a Richie Havens' song—again, the title is shaky), a Laura Nyro song, and "Let the Sun

Shine In" (from Hair) were other rousing numbers. And then, the stage was set for Jools' Nina Simone workout.

"When I Was a Young Girl" ran about five minutes. So did the applause after it. There are little, tame, twitch-type orgasms, and then there are the blockbusters. Make no mistake—this was the real thing.

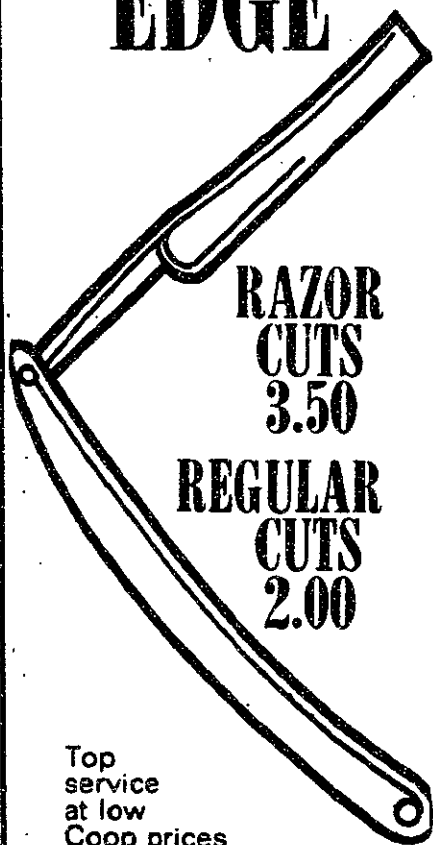
As they left the stage, the Trinity received one of the finest, most enthusiastic ovations I've heard a Tea Party audience give. The skinny girl with the impossibly big voice had made herself some lasting fans—and friends. Far be it from me to tell you to buy *Open*, *Definitely What!*, and the soon-to-be-released third album.

Jools really does model for *Vogue*. She's had her own 8-page section in each of the last two issues. Now, I don't make a habit of buying *Vogue*, but Jools is interesting, to say the least. If you're listening to one of the above three albums with a date, you could show her the pretty pictures.

Without meaning to sell the Trinity short, which would be a capital crime, it's hard not to give Jools most of the honors. But the Trinity are no slouches—they do their part, rather than just back up some cathartic broad (remember Big Brother). Jools is still tops.

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movie...

Welles, Bunuel make absorbing pair

By Robert Fourer

The Orson Welles Cinema (formerly the Esquire) opened in Cambridge last week with a pair of short films by two of the world's better-known directors: Luis Bunuel's *Simon of the Desert*, and (appropriately) Orson Welles' *The Immortal Story*. Though radically different in form and style, they fit together quite nicely—each is less than an hour long; and neither tries to suggest more than the slightest sense of reality, keeping the mood of the evening fixed.

Simon of the Desert, certainly the more important of the two, is one of Bunuel's many comments on the absurdity of common religious belief; since it is not belabored by any plot or character development, it comes across one of his sharpest. The hero, a mock of the saint Simon Stylites, has confined himself to the top of a lonely pillar in the desert, from which he

performs miracles and blesses those who come to him. Supposedly, he is revered as the most pious man in the town. But, somehow, things are never quite the way they should be—even the clergy quickly become bored with his deeds or peeved at his habits, even himself he can't remember prayers or figure out what his asceticism is for. Even worse, he is taunted and tempted by a many-formed devil, who finally arbitrarily ends the film by carrying him away.

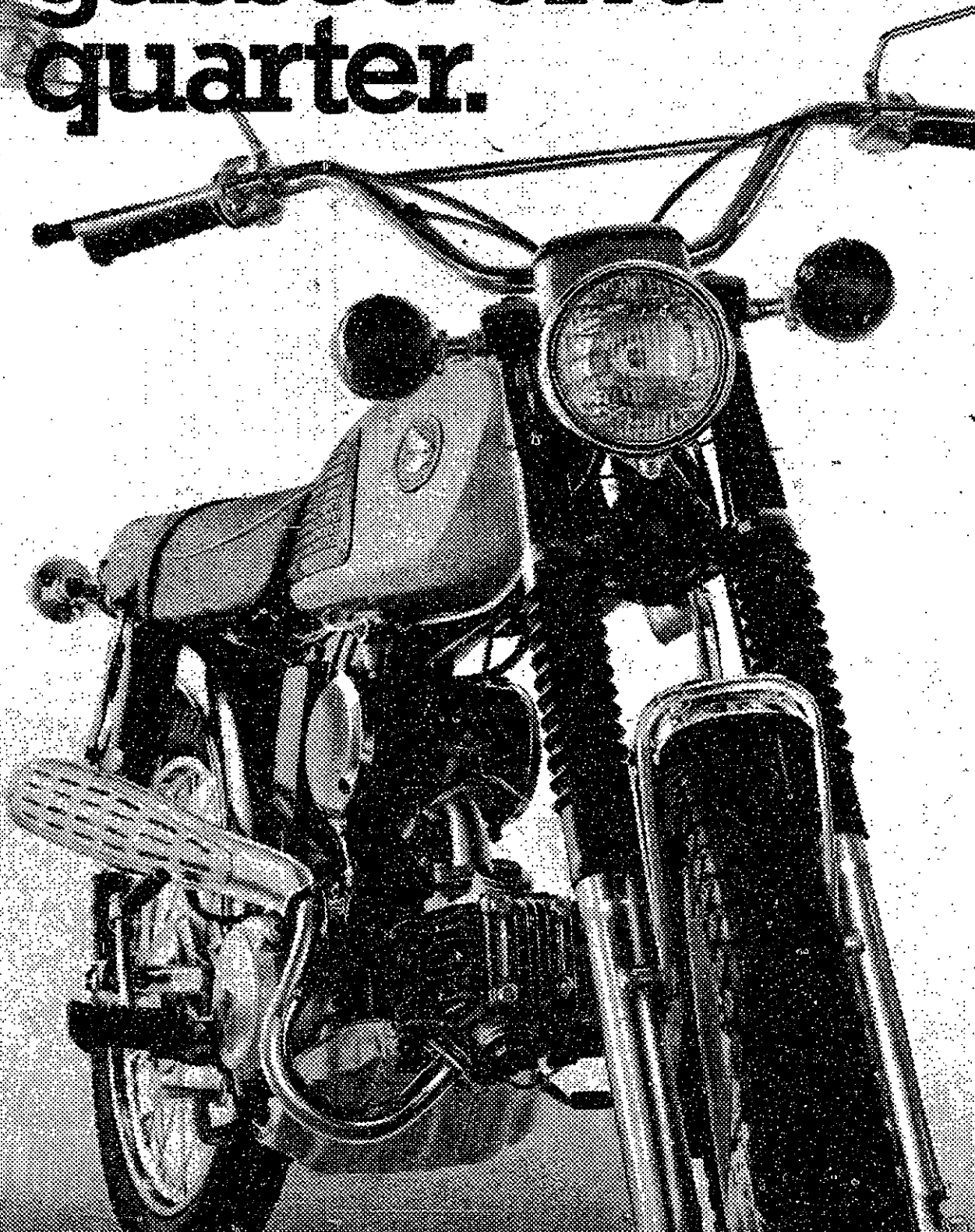
The point of the whole thing is absurdity—and it's told in a simple, undramatic sequence of surrealist scenes. Bunuel has made full-length dramatic films with the same general theme, but here he's trying something smaller and more to the point. Most of the time, he succeeds—and while few will find it shocking, surely they'll find it funny.

The Immortal Story is an ancient

sailor's fable that an old merchant (played by Welles) decides to make actually happen. The plot, despite a twist at the end, is again hardly of much interest—it is Welles' superb film-making style that leaves the impression. The shooting is done with such precision and intensity, the pace is so slow and careful, that the film seems more a placid dream than an emotional drama. While this would, in most works, be undesirable, Welles plies his craft so well that the dream becomes quite welcome, if a bit tiresome in some specifics. The remaining members of the cast, Roger Coggio, Norman Ashley, and especially Jeanne Moreau, have also caught the director's purpose, and play their parts to perfection.

Altogether, though this may not be an exciting program, it's a certainly fascinating one. If you're in the mood for it, it's one of the few best in the city today.

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movie...

'A Journey to Jerusalem' features Bernstein, Stern

By Robert McCall

Three weeks after the capture of the old city of Jerusalem by the Israelis, Lenard Bernstein and Issac Stern with the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra performed a concert atop Mt. Scopus in a quiet moment of rejoicing. "A Journey to Jerusalem" is a filmed account of this concert showing the production and the rehearsals, and the inspiration for the concert—the newly captured city.

The film begins along the road leading to Jerusalem lined with armored trucks destroyed in the Arab-Israeli War of 1956, and proceeds into the city to the "Wailing Wall." During this part and in later views of the city, both Bernstein and Stern show that, as foreigners and non-militarists, they do not truly understand the events taking place around them. Yet, as Jews, they can intuitively experience the joy which they have been called upon to express in music. Throughout the film, the presence of armed men indicate the ever-existent threat of violence.

The concert consisted of Mendelssohn's Second Violin Concerto and Mahler's "Resurrection" Symphony—both of which have become beloved by the Israelis as symbols of the rebirth of their nation. The concerto could easily have become a rote exercise for Stern, as it was in scenes of the rehearsal, but Stern was seemingly caught up in the prevailing mood and performed brilliantly. Mahler was exceptional, portraying the poignant meaning of the city and the joy of returning to it. Yet, as the symphony was played, scenes of soldier's graves, of injured civilians, and of refugees crossing the Jordan River expressed the sorrow and tragedy of war for any cause.

Perhaps the film is biased, but it does portray honestly a people too weary of war to gloat over victory and eager to forget all past troubles—but defiant of all who would seize them from their home. The music of two sympathetic, soulful "outsiders" attempts to create this mood, and succeeds.

Announcements.

* Tickets for the Karl Taylor Compton Seminars featuring Hubert Humphrey will be distributed Monday, April 14 at 9 am in the Lobby of Building 10. Only one ticket will be given to anyone with an MIT ID. The lectures will be held Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8 pm in Kresge Auditorium.

* There will be a special meeting on Sunday, April 13 at 8:30 in the East Lounge to discuss the proposed MIT Cambridge Housing Plan, and possible student involvement in the planning and implementation of the program. All students and faculty interested in the Cambridge housing crisis are urged to attend. If you are interested but cannot be at the meeting, please leave your name at the Urban Action office, Room 437, Student Center, X 2894.

* Applications are now being accepted for positions as resident graduate tutors in undergraduate Institute Houses and fraternities. Tutor's responsibilities are of an informal nature—generally to provide teaching and counseling assistance to undergraduates. Remuneration is free room and board. Interested graduate students should write to Dean Kenneth R. Wadleigh, 7-133, giving (i) the names of two MIT faculty who can serve as references (ii) approval of thesis advisor or registration officer to undertake tutorial responsibility. For further information, contact Miss Seelinger, 7-133 x 6776.

* There will be a meeting on Monday, April 14 in the third floor Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center for those interested in working with the Educational Studies Program this summer. For more information call X 4882 pr drop by the office in TCA.

* Interviews for Finance Board members will be held Tuesday, April 15 beginning at 7:00 pm in the Finance Board office, W20-401. Students interested in running for a position on Finance Board should sign up with the student government secretary in Room W20-401 or call X 2696. Any questions may be directed to Robert McGregor, FinBoard Chairman at X 3214, 247-8029, or 262-4026.

* Ruth Rubin, well-known concert recitalist and ethnomusicologist, will perform at the first Loew Arts Program on Sunday evening, April 13, at 8:00 pm in Kresge Auditorium at MIT. Her program will be "The Story of Yiddish Folksong." The program is sponsored by B'nai B'rith Hillel and is open to the community.

* The MIT class of '69 will operate a Hotel Information Clearing House for accommodations for parents during Commencement week. At this time we have reserved 75 rooms at a Boston hotel. For further information, contact Shelley Fleet at X 7766.

* The Peter J. Eloranta Summer Research Fellowships will provide 3 MIT undergraduates with support for summer research-study at the school or laboratory of their choice. Written proposals outlining the applicant's plans for a summer research project should be submitted to Mr. Leonard V. Gallagher, Associate Director of Student Aid, Room 5-119. The Deadline is today.

* MIT Urban Action needs old comic books to help kids who have an aversion to reading become interested in reading something, old parts of radios, motors, etc. so that boys can begin to learn how to put them together, through Tutoring Plus. Items can be dropped off at Room W20-437 in the Student Center. For more information call Jules Schroeder, X 2894 or 547-4681.

* Pot Luck Coffeehouse will feature Mickey Freeman tonight. It will start at 8:15 pm in the Mezzanine Lounge. During intermission, some W.C. Fields movies will be shown.

* All persons interested in serving on the Student Center Committee should leave their names with Mrs. Webster in the Student Center Office by next Wednesday.

* WTBS (88.1 MHz FM, 640 KHz to MIT) will broadcast the Karl Taylor Compton Seminars Wednesday and Thursday at 8 pm.

rock... BS&T, Berry entertaining despite Unicorn bungling

by Jeff Gale

It took rousing performances by Chuck Berry and Blood, Sweat and Tears to overcome the many difficulties at the third installment of the Unicorn Coffee House's Boston Pop Festival last Friday night.

The Unicorn people caused many problems through their lack of foresight. Originally scheduled on the bill were both Procul Harum and Charles Lloyd. However, these acts cancelled leaving only four remaining for the concert. Tickets were priced extremely high and it is doubtful whether the average concertgoer would pay through the nose for a four act concert. The evening was scheduled to start at 7 pm but none of the equipment was set up and the entertainment did not start until almost 8 pm. Then, equipment was changed between each act (forty minutes between Berry and BS&T) leaving more dead time than concert time.

As for the entertainment itself, some improvement would have been welcome. The evening opened with a three-man noise-making unit known as the Mandrake Memorial. (Poor Mandrake. I wonder what he did to deserve that as a memorial?) The most notable part of the group was the amazing size of the drum set—two bass drums, seven snares, and about six cymbals. The less said the better but don't have them for a mixer indoors.

The next act was a six man blues band. King Biscuit, as they called themselves, were a good solid blues band but not spectacular. With some new material, they could cause a small wave on the local scene. They played some original stuff and flashes of talent shown through the wall of sounds. They do, however, put on a good show live and will probably be seen on a regular basis in this area.

Several of the members of King Biscuit reappeared on stage when Chuck Berry came on to finally get the crowd jumping. After a short time, the realization came that these were David and the Giants who had graced the last beer blast at JP. As for Chuck, he sang the familiar songs, both clean and not-so-clean. Without a Michelob or a Bud, it's just not the same.

After waiting forty minutes while enough electronic equipment to guide a rocket was set up, the audience once more came to life as BS&T displayed their jazz-rock talents. Trumpeter Lou Soloff came close to piercing the ears of about two-thirds of the crowd with several well placed high notes. The group did their regular routine with singer David Clayton-Thomas doing the honors. One trouble became apparent, especially during "You Made Me So Very Happy"; the band is bored with doing the same songs night after night. Luckily, most of the numbers have long solo choruses so that the improvisation keeps the boredom to a minimum.

The evening was a success despite the many mistakes made by the Unicorn. Perhaps they have learned their lesson the hard way—the concert broke even at best.

rock... Predictably, Jools & Auger get it on

By Steve Grant

Imagine a top-flight rock band composed of thoroughly professional musicians and an outsize girl singer who doubles as a fashion model for *Vogue*.

The old Big Brother and the Holding Company? Don't be ridiculous. The Jefferson Airplane? Still not right. Would you believe Julie Driscoll/Brian Auger and the Trinity?

This group was at the Tea Party last Thursday night (in addition to the weekend dates) and they knocked the audience out. Little wonder—these people know what they're doing. Auger, bassist David Ambrose, and drummer Clive Thacker can hold their own with any instrumentalists in rock today. And if you haven't been living on Mars for the last six months, you know about Jools.

The first set was, amazingly enough, something of a disappointment—nobody could really get off the ground. Auger had a reasonable workout on organ (Steve Winwood can take a back seat to this man) on "Tropic of Capricorn" and some other solid jazz-oriented numbers, but things just didn't move. Jools came out to sing a pretty bland "Light My Fire", and the first set was just about killed (she could hardly be heard). The band closed with an anemic "Season of the Witch" which was no match for the recorded version on *Open*, the group's first album. Kind of

blah.

SRC, the second band, came back out to bore the audience, as Auger walked away muttering about the lousy first set. Avoid SRC whenever possible. They stink.

Then the Trinity reappeared with a hint of good things to come. "A Day in the Life" sounded surprisingly well suited to the Trinity's style, and a Don Ellis tune (didn't catch the name) and "Get Some" (is that the right title?) picked things up noticeably. Then Jools returned—and all hell broke loose.

"This Wheel's on Fire" blew up right in our faces. Talk about cutting loose—Jools tore the place apart with some wild wailing: she didn't hold back a thing. (I hate to bad-mouth the Byrds, but the Trinity's version wins, hands-down.) "Tramp" fell a little short of the recorded version; but then again, most groups don't play their standard cuts that well—in concert. Boredom often gives rise to sloppiness and half-hearted playing. This is a forgivable peccadillo, though. (For further confirmation of this tendency to horse around with overly familiar songs, listen to "Somebody to Love" and the other oldies on the Jefferson Airplane's *Bless Its Pointed Little Head*.)

"Indian Road Marriage" (a Richie Havens' song—again, the title is shaky) a Laura Nyro song, and "Let the Sun

Shine In" (from Hair) were other rousing numbers. And then, the stage was set for Jools' Nina Simone work-out.

"When I Was a Young Girl" ran about five minutes. So did the applause after it. There are little, tame, twitch-type orgasms, and then there are the blockbusters. Make no mistake—this was the real thing.

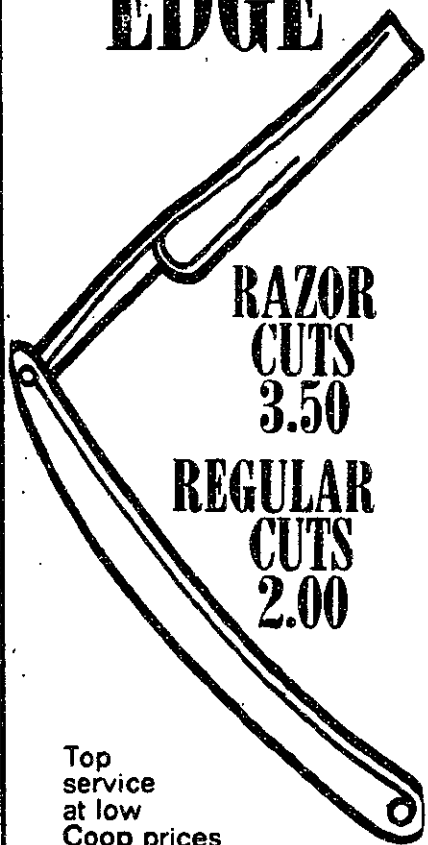
As they left the stage, the Trinity received one of the finest, most enthusiastic ovations I've heard a Tea Party audience give. The skinny girl with the impossibly big voice had made herself some lasting fans—and friends. Far be it from me to tell you to buy *Open*, *Definitely What!*, and the soon-to-be-released third album.

Jools really does model for *Vogue*. She's had her own 8-page section in each of the last two issues. Now, I don't make a habit of buying *Vogue*, but Jools is interesting, to say the least. If you're listening to one of the above three albums with a date, you could show her the pretty pictures.

Without meaning to sell the Trinity short, which would be a capital crime, it's hard not to give Jools most of the honors. But the Trinity are no slouches—they do their part, rather than just back up some cathartic broad (remember Big Brother). Jools is still tops.

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"Having had all this, I feel
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College Relations

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Racquetmen dropped 7-2 by Harvard in long, close meet

By Don Arkin

The MIT tennis team began their season with a hard fought loss to Harvard on Wednesday. The final score of 7-2 belied the level of the competition as four of the singles matches went to three sets before the Crimson prevailed.

The most exciting match of the meet was the number one singles matchup between Tech's Skip Brookfield '68 and the Crimson's John Levin. Levin is defending New England singles champion from last year. Their match turned into a three hour marathon as they traded the lead several times before Levin was able to wrap it up by a score of 9-7, 4-6, and 16-12.

Passing shot devastating

Skip's best weapon during the match was his superb passing shot as he consistently was able to smash a bullet past Levin, after the John's number one man had moved to the net. However, his usually very hard and effective serve proved troublesome in the strong wind as many were faults.

The other five singles players also lost, mostly by close scores. In fact, two hours after the match had started, there will still three singles matches

that could have gone either way. Unfortunately for Tech, they all went Harvard's way. Captain Bob Metcalfe '68, Tom Stewart '69, and Manny Weiss '70, were the other three engineers to take their opponents to three sets.

Two doubles teams win

The doubles teams did better, winning two out of three matches, thus preventing a shutout. The Crimson number one team beat Bob McKinley '70 and Weiss in another long match. The number two match was even closer, but this time Tech, represented by Metcalfe and Stewart, pulled out a 12-10 victory. Brookfield put in his second fine performance of the day as he and Scudder Smith '69 easily defeated their opponents in third position doubles. The score was 12-10.

Despite this opening league loss, prospects are good for another winning season as Harvard is traditionally one of the tougher teams Tech faces. In fact, their league record should exhibit a turn-around this Saturday when the racquetmen play host to Bowdoin. Tech's season's record including the unofficial road trip is now 5-2.

Batters split with BC, Lowell

By Jay Zager

The varsity baseball team opened the home season this week as they hosted Boston College in a Greater Boston League encounter. Tech, which had not beaten the Eagles in 23 previous attempts, kept its perfect record intact as they were turned back by a 6-0 margin. It was the closest BC-MIT game in recent years. The following day, the squad traveled out to Lowell Tech and came away with a hard fought 6-2 win, giving the team a 2-4 mark.

Sophomore Pat Montgomery was given the dubious distinction of trying to halt Boston College, and for a while, it looked as though he might be able to pull it off. Pat retired the sides in order in the first, and his two strikeouts in that inning offered promise that Tech's losing streak might be stopped. But in the second inning, a two-base error by Lee Bristol, followed by an error by Montgomery himself, gave the visitors a gift run. The Eagles continued to peck away, scoring two in the third, adding another in the fourth, and capping it off with a tremendous two-run homer by Mike Robertson in the sixth.

Oddly enough, BC managed only six hits off the combined pitching of Montgomery, Steve Rock '71, and Charlie Fogelson '71. The engineers, on the other hand, pounded out nine hits off BC pitcher John Salmon, who pitched effectively with men on base and was able to register the shutout. Minot Cleveland '71 and Bob Gerber '70 paced the Techmen with two hits apiece.

The game with Lowell Tech was sweet revenge for the Tech nine, as they soundly defeated the only team to shut them out last year. Senior Dave Dewitte went the route for the first time this year, and he scattered six hits while pitching most of the game with a split fingernail.

The engineers' latent batting power came to life with six runs on ten base hits. Leading the way for the engineers was first-baseman Bob Gerber who smacked four hits and drove in four runs. Bob, a junior from Freeport, Maine majoring in Civil Engineering, has taken over the slack left by Jim Reid and Bruce Wheeler, and he has been directly responsible for both victories. Gerber saw some action last year as a reserve catcher and part-time first baseman, but this year he has come into his own, clearly winning the

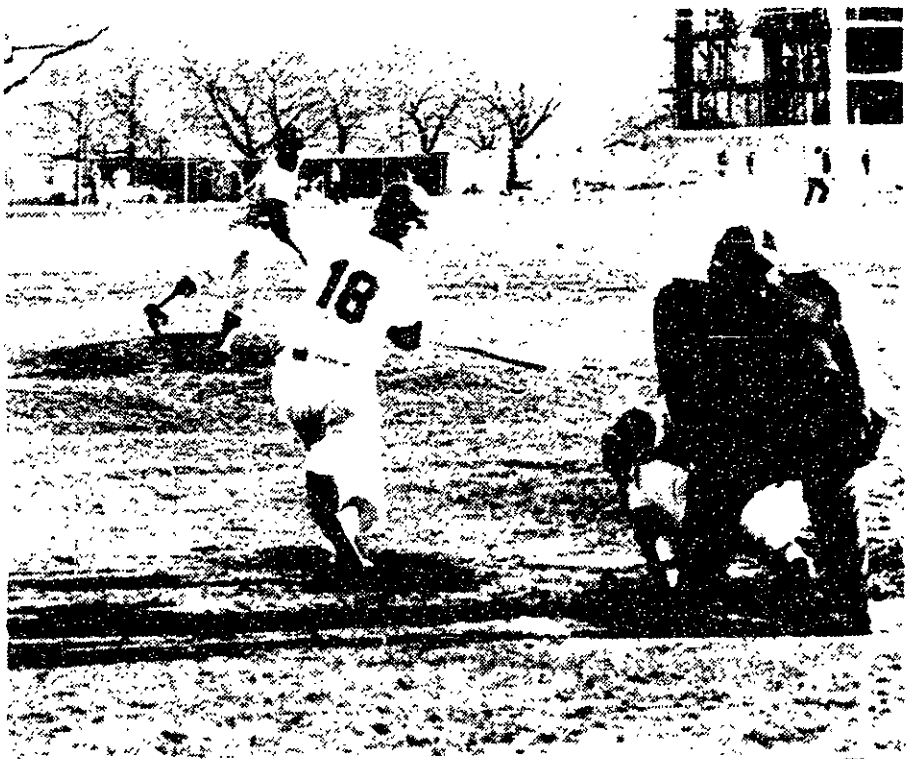


Photo by George Flynn

Tom Pipal '71 lashes into a pitch and collects a solid triple off of Boston College. BC blanked the engineers 6-0.

first-base job, and rapidly advancing to the cleanup spot in the lineup. Against Lowell Tech, he was helped by John Compton '70 who had two hits, and Bob Dresser, who added a triple.

But Wednesday's victory was also a tribute to Dewitte, who won his second game of the year against one loss. Dave kept MIT in the game all the way and was at his best when he came back after loading the bases with none out in the seventh to retire the side without giving up a run. It seems as though Dave is ready to claim hold to the role of ace of the staff. He appears well on his way to surpassing his four wins of last year.

Dave's continued strong pitching can only mean brighter days for the Tech nine, and a winning season is long overdue. With Dewitte, and sopho-

mores Pat Montgomery and Steve Rock, the engineers have a sound pitching rotation. If Gerber and Co. can continue to make contact, Coach Fran O'Brien may have a very pleasant first-year at Cambridge. Looking to extend its winning streak, MIT travels to Worcester, Mass. tomorrow to play a twinbill with WPI.

The Sailing Pavilion will be open every day 9:00 am to sunset until the beginning of November. Both free sailing and instruction are available all day to all members of the Nautical Association. Any member of the MIT community may join by buying a membership card at the Bursar's office (E19-215). Shore schools with lectures on rigging and how to sail, along with on-the-water instruction, are available every Monday and Thursday at 5:15.

Spring soccer installed as new sport by IM council

By George Novosielski

Soccer was installed as an IM sport on a trial basis at the last IM Council meeting. Jeff Lotspeich '71 was elected as manager for this spring. Competition will be on Briggs Field on Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday.

The eligibility rules, as they stand now, specify that anyone who is not out for a spring sport is eligible to play. This means that any varsity, JV or freshman soccer players are eligible.

There will be no trophy given for first place this year. Combined teams from any two living groups will be allowed, as not all living groups interested will be able to field the necessary nine-man teams. The games will consist of four 12 minute periods of running time.

Living groups who would like to compete will have to furnish at least one referee. It is not known at this time whether the refs will be paid or not.

In other proceedings, the Council elected a new Executive Committee. Scudder Smith '70 was re-elected, and

Rick Boettger '70 and Pat Szymanski '70 were elected for the first time. A motion to reinstate sailing as an IM sport was tabled and sent to the new Executive Committee where it will be reviewed. Also, athletic chairmen from the fraternities now have two votes on the Council.

On Deck

- Friday**
- Tennis(F)-Harvard, away, 3 pm
- Saturday**
- Baseball(V)-Brooklyn College, away, 1 pm
- Baseball(I)-Middlesex School, away, 3 pm
- Crew(Heavy)-Columbia, home
- Crew(Light)-Durand Cup at Yale
- Sailing(V)-NEISA eliminations at URI
- Sailing(V)-Dinghy Regatta at Tufts
- Sailing(V)-Owen Trophy at Kings Point
- Tennis(V)-Bowdoin, home, 2 pm
- Outdoor Track(V&F)-Williams, 2 pm
- Sunday**
- Sailing(V)-NEISA eliminations at Tufts
- Sailing(F)-Dinghy Regatta at Yale
- Monday**
- Outdoor Track-Bates, home, 3:30 pm

Rugby Club loses three but gains necessary experience

By Charlie Finn

The MIT Rugby Club, weakened by key injuries, lost three straight to powerful North Carolina teams on their just-completed vacation tour. Although original plans called for taking twenty-two players, only twelve Techmen boarded the bus last Saturday due to injuries and unavoidable previous commitments. The team had the good fortune to borrow two players from other New England clubs: Peter Droog from Amherst, and Rick Schwertfeger from Brown, to fill out the seriously depleted backfield. Many of the team had never played before as the only scheduled practice was moved outdoors onto the game field.

Using a player borrowed from North Carolina State to complete the team, the ruggers played a hard but disorganized game. The final score of 41-0 was due largely to the unaccustomed heat and the superior fitness of the State team.

The Wednesday game against UNC was a different story, as the team finally got itself organized. At the half, Tech was only down by a 5-0 score, with near-misses on kicks by Also Cella and Charlie Finn. Tech forwards Juris Apse, Larry Izzo, and Ed Riordan combined on several deep penetrations near the goal line, but they were stopped each time. But in the second half, the 80 degree weather began taking its toll on the northern team as Carolina scored several times for the 18-0 final score.

Friday at Duke, a powerhouse in the East for the last several seasons, the weather was cool and wet and the Tech team played very well in a losing effort. With an unfortunate interception stopping Cella from a certain

try, and forward movements breaking down on the try line, only bad luck kept Tech from scoring.

Captain Bill Stowell was quoted as saying, "The tour has succeeded in coalescing a tightly knit nucleus about which the club aspires to build a powerful New England team." With only one major injury on the tour (torn shoulder ligaments on scrum-half George Pastoulias late in the Duke game), prospects look good for the home opener against Hartford Rugby Club. Kickoff is Saturday at 1 pm.

Crimson topple stickmen, 12-11

By Steve Sondheimer

The Harvard lacrosse team journeyed down Mass. Avenue to battle the engineers, and the Crimson came away with a close and exciting 12-11 victory. The Tech stickmen rallied from a 7-1 deficit to tie the game with two minutes left only to be nipped in the waning seconds. Harvard's Cleland

Landolt broke into the clear in front of the engineer net and whipped in the game winner with twenty-four seconds left.

The Techmen's exciting comeback was highlighted by the play of Jack Anderson '69 who netted five goals and an assist. Playing attack instead of

his regular midfield position, he scored four times in a row to spark the drive.

Ken Schwartz '69 put in the first Tech goal at 1:41 of the opening stanza, and it looked as if that might be the only engineer score of the day. Not until 8:43 of second period did they score again. Chris Davis '69 positioned himself perfectly in front of the crease, gathered in a pass from Carl Brainard '69 who was weaving down field, pivoted, and rocketed the ball past the bewildered Crimson netminder.

Captain George Hustak '69 received a seldom seen defense assist as Walt Maling '69 made the score 7-3. Hustak rolled a long pass to Maling cutting across all alone in front of the Harvard goal. Maling picked it up and put it in.

The score was 8-4 at the half. The engineers started to roll in the second half. Goals by Schwartz and Anderson in the third quarter narrowed the margin to 10-8. John Vliet '70 pulled Tech to within one as Bob Vegeler '70 assisted on the play, but the Johns countered with a quick score.

The engineers capitalized on a man up advantage with Anderson's fifth goal. Then Davis and Brainard teamed up again to give the rampaging Techmen a tie, but Landolt's goal dashed the engineer hopes



Photo by Gary DeBardi

Harvard attackman snares a long pass despite the efforts of a swarm of Tech defenders in Wednesday's lacrosse match. Harvard took a close one, 12-11.

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