4 Student Textbook Agents
Are Dealt Pencil Probation

The Technology Textbook Agents—Dunk Pearson '63, Gene Salama '63, William Schmid '63 and Kevin Strauss '63—have been placed on "pencil probation" by the Institute Committee Judicial Committee. The quartet pleaded guilty to three charges and was found guilty of a fourth charge stemming from its advertised plans to sell "printed editions" of American textbooks at MIT.

The Judicial Committee, which acted on the recommen-
dation of Inscomm's Executive Committee, reached its decision after two weeks. The issue of "pencil probation" is explained in the official Inscomm statement appearing below.

The controversy surrounding the TA's operations started soon after the group's April 7 advertising flyers announced TA's intentions of selling tests at less than one-half the American retail price. The release, termed as "gianted editions," were to be photo-offset copies of existing American books, printed in countries (Formosa, the main site of which do not subtitute to the International Copyright Agreement.

The legality of importing such books with the intent in the United States is questionable. Apparently it is at least legal to bring the books into the U.S. for personal use, a fact which has for a long time irritated American publishers.

TIA withdrew its advertising flyers out of Inscomm bulletin boards soon after the controversy erupted. At the Executive Com-
mittee meeting, the group admitted it was completely aban-
doning plans for importation of American materials. However, the group has since affirmed that it is still considering selling MIT humanities

The legality of importing such books is the subject of inscomm decision, based solely on violations of MIT-based instructions. Also not con-
dered by Inscomm was the legality of TA's operations. TIA had indicated it would pay royalties to the authors whose works it

nexted.

Statement of
The Inscomm Judicial Committee

As a result of the hearing of the

on April 11, Dore D. Pearson, Don E. Salamin, and Kevin Strauss and

are placed on "pencil probation" for the duration of their under-

graduate stay at MIT. It is con-
duced by any Judicial Com-
mittee or the Dean's Office, that

have been found guilty of

attempts to the MIT community.

The four persons named, opera-

ers of the Technology Textbook

agents, will represent the undergraduates to the MIT

Committee and the Dean's Office, that

have been found guilty of

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ers of the Technology Textbook

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1) asserting that they had the

right to sell these books,

2) using the Undergraduate As-

sociation bulletin boards without permission and

3) using the Undergraduate As-

sociation bulletin boards without permission and

4) failing to follow the advice of

(Please turn to page 9)

Bargh Appears On River As Realtor Floats The MDC

Eyesore Barge Appears On River As Realtor Floats The MDC

By Carl Wunich

The local real estate developers who threatened to

build a barge in front of the Charles River Yacht

Club on Memorial Drive has removed it for "fur-
dness.

John Briston Sullivan, who a year ago announce

d plans to build an apartment house on stilts on

the same site, claims that he owns the land on

which the yacht club is situated. He has used the

barge to dramatize his case before the Metropolitan

Construction Committee, claiming that he has the

right to build on the land. Sullivan threatened to

sink a barge in front of the Charles River Yacht

Club on Memorial Drive, according to the real estate

developer who obtained the rights to the land

from Joseph White, who had obtained them from

the Charles River Dam many years ago. According to

the real estate developer, he purchased the rights

to the site of the Old Ghost House, which Sullivan

said he is paying taxes on the sub-

merged land, but that while the MDC had the

right to build on the land, they had no other rights

pertaining to it.

According to the real estate dealer, he pur-

chased the right to the site of the Old Ghost House

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pertaining to it.
By Jason Fane

Prof. Everett E. Hagen said the theory that social overhead capital is the prerequisite to economic growth in underdeveloped areas is mostly a myth.

In a lecture April 17, he said human initiative and small creative entrepreneurs are more important factors in fostering growth than social overhead capital.

Social overhead capital refers to "basic" facilities: railroads, power plants, steel, etc. The term was coined in the 1940s by Dr. Paul Rosenstein-Rodan of the MIT economics department.

According to the social overhead theory, railroads and power plants be built on a large scale in order to be efficient. If a nation cannot get enough capital to build a large plant it faces a roadblock.

Actually, Prof. Hagen says, a small power plant may produce power just as well. Although the cost per kilowatt hour may be slightly higher than with large stations, it will still be low enough for the plants to help the economy. The same is true for roads, railroads, and other basic facilities.

To prove his point, Prof. Hagen cited 19th Century England as a nation that had large scale economic growth without any railroads, power plants, steel, etc. Without the benefit of any technology developed in other lands, England had the first Industrial Revolution.

To illustrate his contention that small facilities are adequate to do the job of initiating growth he showed slides of a small railway locomotive used on Colombia's first railroad. The locomotive is smaller than a modern automobile, and was carried over the mountains by teams of men serving as beasts of burden.

Dr. Hagen is a professor in the MIT economics department, and has studied intensively the factors that promote economic growth in underdeveloped areas and traditional societies. From 1951 to 1953 he was a consultant on economic growth to the government of Burma.

The lecture was sponsored by the Inter-American Program of the Civil Engineering Department. It was part of a series of weekly lectures given in 3-133 Tuesdays at 4:00.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Typed, prepaid classified ads may be submitted to The Tech, Walter Memorial. Rates: 20 cents per 30 character line.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER—Furnished apartment, 3rd, Dr. In., H & N 8 B, parking for large car, walking distance Tech. $1150 per month, call CO 2-1016.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT: Camper counselor at small boy's camp in Maine. Must be 21 or older. Phone David Websier, WA 6-0600.

1964 ALFA ROMEO SPORTS 1750COUPé. Custom built aluminum body by GHIA. First reasonable offer. AT 9-0107 or AT 4-5073.

It's time you tried a KAYWOODIE PIPE

Campus $5.95
Standard $6.95
White Briar $6.95
White Coral $6.95
Super Grain $7.95
Relief Grain $8.95
Carburetor $8.95
Silhouette $10.00
Frame Grain $12.50
Connoisseur $17.50

TECH COOP
Four Students Attend Yale Colloquium, Hear Boulding, Fulton Lewis

By Don Goldstein

Four politically conscious Techmen attended an interdisciplinary colloquium entitled "The Challenge of the Crisis State," held by Yale University April 13 through 15. Gerald Gauthier, '64, Richard Fiske, '63, Ronald Eichler, '61, and Don Goldstein, '65, represented MIT at the colloquium sponsored by a Yale group called "Challenge," devoted mainly to the study of economics, social, political, and moral effects of the cold war upon the United States.

Although they garnered the consensus that America's response to the Cold War has impaired her democracy, the four scientists and engineers in the nation are being divided by the defense effort.

Lewis' reply said, essentially, that America had not yet made a response to the cold war. Like American football teams with a losing streak, he called for a "new coach" and a "new league," specifically the elevation of the nation from totalitarianism, if not necessarily from communism.

Professor Huntington, who called the colloquium a "broadening experience," characterized his talk and his questions to "being friendly, nothing more." The next event was a debate between Norman Thomas and Julian Lewis, III, on the topic: America's response to the Cold War: Has it Impaired Her Democracy?

The speakers. Terming the speakers "extreme" in their views, the audience was divided. The issues: militarily or intellectually, is the USA better prepared for the crisis state? Is the cold war upon the USA? Can the USA fulfill the role of the "militarily or intellectually" prepared nation?

Response to the Cold War has irked the speakers. Terming the system of values central to our nation as "militarily obsesse," Boulding showed why this nation was not afraid to face disarmament, mainly because "we are not a military state, but a market state." He favored a "new coach" and a "new league.

The results of the election are: Max Lerner also favorably impressed the audience. His talk centered about democratic participation in the nation as "forward." The challenge of the Crisis State was true by means of a theoretical system of values central to our nation.

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L. Peatures Staff. Thomas F. Arnold '64, open lounges, a bowling alley, an open amount of space which will be devoted to the East Campus area as a center for un-

Theodore T. White '64

athletic program with other extra-cur-

William F. Cook '64

ricular activities and especially of undergraduate activities

[...]

Student union planning has hit a snag in increased foundation costs, leaving the future of the center in doubt. We do not feel that the amount of money allotted for the construction of the proposed new theater on the academic student center is commensurate with its announced goals. If however, the Institute should be unwilling to back more funds and must limit its pres-

...Jordan Evans '65

...Robert P. Streat '62

...Robert F. Streat '66

...Lee Taff '65

...Leo Taff '65

...David E. Trevett '65

...Victor B. Schneider '66

...Arthur Sindaris '66

...Alan Schwartz '65

...Richard Trilling '63

...Ann Katan '64

...Robert Cooley '66

...Leon Harris '65

...E. Levinger '63

...Max Munn '65

...Bill Morris '64

...Dennis Rankin '65

...Robert Cooley, '65, Leon Harris '65, left, Levinger '63, Max Munn '65, Bill Morris '64, Dennis Rankin '65, Arthur Sindaris '66, Alan Schwartz '65, Richard Trilling '63, Ann Katan '64.

[...]

The Casino

An era is coming to an end in Boston. Burlesque is going to die. The Galaxy, the Park, and the Globe are long dead. The corpse of the Od Howard has been cleaned. And now the Casino's remains are about to be crushed. On Good Friday, April 20, May-

...At the end of the row, East ducked the first heart and... West... (Please turn to page 5)

Clearer retains, a finesse on his... The first concern is to revoke the Casino's license. "Take off!" rather than "Take your lead and is in turn cap-

[...]

Letters to The Tech

Peavids Wanted

Friends Wanted

To the Editors:

I have started an international pen-pal correspondence and have many Australians on my mailing list, who I would like to correspond with... There are wonderful opportuni-

[...]

Kibitzer

By Steve Levy '63

Letters

North South

J 5 4 3 2

AQ 9 7

J 5 A 2 7

Q 9 8 7

A K J 9 3

J 6

A Contract: 6 Spades

Heart King of Clubs

The Bank for this week comes from a unique book on the play of the hand, Spotlight on Club Play by Davies & Lucas. By a combination of playing the hand as it would be read by the cleverest experts of several hands.

[...]

Book Review

My Life In Court

By Mary C. Meuser

Perhaps the most surprising thing about "My Life In Court" is the revelation that real-life court trials are as... the client's life can be saved.

[...]

Puzzler

West 1 NT

North NT by South

[...]

(please turn to page 5)
It was only a week ago yesterday that the revolutionary new stewed the Ivy League. A 26-year-old college was on the threshold of taking the final step. A special faculty committee at Yale recommended the eventual admission of women undergraduate students. "Most of them are women," said one member of the committee. "The report is now under consideration by the Yale Corporation, the university's governing board of trustees. Presently only the professional and medical schools of Yale are open to women.

Even more revolutionary is the University of California. Because the University of California is already coeducational, it must look ahead to new horizons for the expansion of its admission policies. UCI (at least according to the Daily Californian) is consequently now admitting a new type of female student—coeds from Venus.

Theorists Thurlow, the Venusian coed, in an interview with a reporter of the Daily Californian, stated that there are now 500 Venusians in the United States. "Most of them are women," she said. "We have a shortage of men on Venus. I'm thinking of taking a few back when I leave on Earth." Theorists first got the idea of going to college on this planet from watching a Venusian television program about life on Earth. When asked her opinion about life on Earth, she replied, "You earth people are very interesting. We've done centuries ahead of you, but for a backward race you do rather well."

The interview was part of a publicity promotion for a major social event on campus.

New Policy in Ohio

Admission policy changes are being made in Ohio, too—especially with regard to entrance requirements. Now, it seems, a person can get into Ohio State University by obtaining a proper police recommendation. Cleveland resident, for example, had previously been recommended on grounds of housebreaking. His application had apparently been accepted, but he was informed, "You are hereby ordered to lose a year, much as a state school." Detectives Apologize

Seemingly satisfied to leave "students" to the police, the detective agency decided to concentrate on professors. In fact, it sent out letters to six college professors in Texas, offering to spy on "controversial professors." The letters explained that "a number of other schools are already using the system and find it very beneficial and informative." They continued: "The agency does not specify who the controversial professors are, but assures the president that almost every department of a college has a teacher that meets the controversial description and could stand watching." Most college officials felt that such service were interested in learning of anti-segregation and pro-Socialist activities among their faculty, according to the letters.

In addition, the agency offered to keep an eye on kitchen help and janitors by placing their men in these departments and reporting any signs of trouble to the school presidents.

Professors would be watched by having detectives enrolled in, and attending classes like average students and then turning it over to the agency office.

This entire plan of action was very strenuously objected to by the America Association of University Professors, who wrote to the agency and demanded an apology. The AAUP termed the offer "entirely inconsistent with every concept of academic freedom and academic due process."

At first, the detective agency refused to either confirm or deny that campus investigations were being conducted. Later, however, the agency apologized to the AAUP and explained the original letter as "a case of misunderstanding." The Detectives Apologize to get new business.

Yawn... Sleep

Detective agency men sleep, but students (contrary to the hopes of professors) continue to do. The Bachelor University (of Delaware) recently took a poll to determine just how much they were being driven to slumber by the dreaded disease, drowsiness.

When questioned about the amount of time spent sleeping, Bachelors admitted dozing off from five to fourteen times a day. A typical night for an adult might consist of 3 hours 22 minutes per day (or about 5% more than MIT men). Among other questions was the following: "Do you sleep with a body pillow?" This received three unqualified affirmative answers and 40 responses, among which was: "Yes. The pillow gives me something to hold on to." Still other questions included about length of afternoon naps (average 1 1/2 hours), reading position (favorite on stomach, second favorite on back, worst on side), and preferred type of pillow (best liked: Down feathers). Are You Sleeping?

How many of you were awake when you read the last sentence of this article? Did you notice that one of the classified ads wanted a buyer for a 1954 car?
Continuing our series of pre-final exam cram courses, today we take up bathyscaph—which is a submarine, and only two people can get into it. And small wonder. In the whole world there is only one bathyscaph, and it is the Pacific, which was discovered by Balboa, a Spaniard of the sixteenth century. This, of course, was the origin of the name "balloon." And a perfect smoke-Marlboro!

"Tu" Continuing our series of pre-final exam cram courses, today we take up bathyscaph—which is a submarine, and only two people can get into it. And small wonder. In the whole world there is only one bathyscaph, and it is the Pacific, which was discovered by Balboa, a Spaniard of the sixteenth century. This, of course, was the origin of the name "balloon." And a perfect smoke-Marlboro!

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MIT DRAMASHOP

"AMEDEE OR, HOW TO GET RID OF IT"
A Bizarre Comedy by Eugene Ionesco
Directed by Joseph D. Everingham
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25 - SATURDAY, APRIL 28
LITTLE THEATRE, KRESGE AUDITORIUM
Admission $1.50
Ticket Reservations—End 2940

BULLETIN No. 14
SPRING 1962

FACULTY, PERSONNEL AND STUDENTS OF MIT
MAY PURCHASE TIRES

(at the same prices we sell to our dealers)

FREE TIRE MOUNTING

exclusive distributor in New England for
DELTA PREMIUM NYLON TIRES

GENUINE GOODYEAR AND FIRESTONE

Member
BOSTON BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

CAMBRIDGE TIRE COMPANY

Member
CAMBRIDGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

750 Albany St., Cambridge 9, Mass.

WEIGH OFF MA., NOVEMBER 6, 1957

Nearby Half a Century of Service Since 1915
HOURS: 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Saturday: 7:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.
BUY and SAVE on GAS and OIL for YOUR CAR
AUTHORIZED COOP GAS STATION
NELSON'S MOBIL GAS STATION
218 Main Street
Near Kendall Square Rotary
Patronage Refund
also paid on greasing charges and on purchase of tires and batteries
TechCoop

Top Secret Envelope
Techman Chosen For Priority Mission

Ever want to be a CIA agent? David Trevvett '65 was recently given the opportunity—well, sort of. When he returned to his room Monday night, there was a letter sitting on his desk, rather conspicuously stamped "TOP SECRET" (in blue ink, of course). Continuously opening the envelope, he discovered (supposedly) an Eastern Air Lines "air shuttle" ticket to New York and the following letter:
Central Intelligence Agency
Letter No. 122—Copy No. 1
Dear Mr. Trevvett,
The contents of this letter must be kept strictly confidential. In the course of our activities we frequently encounter problems and situations requiring agents of varying backgrounds, who also possess great natural talent. At the moment we are faced with a certain situation in which we feel that your aid would be of the greatest assistance. Of course details of this mission cannot be revealed until you decide to cooperate fully. If you would be willing to help your country, instructions for your future actions follow.
Please come to New York City immediately. That means tomorrow, April 24. You will be fully reimbursed for all expenses encountered upon the mission. Upon arrival in New York report immediately to the lobby of the Plaza Hotel. At 1:00 P.M. a man wearing a turban suit will enter through the West 64th Street entrance. He will make contact with this man. Say, "Hey, do you think the Yankees will finish seventh this year?" After this, do whatever the man says.
If you decide to refuse to aid your country burn this letter and forget that you ever saw it.

If you decide to come along with us, remember that we will be able to officially acknowledge your valiant efforts in the cold war. Let us promise you that it might be interesting to make it well worth your while. At his own risk, the CIA head of the conspirators were waiting in the victim's room, passing as innocent bystanders. They gave appropriate responses as Dave read them the "obvious facts," naturally withholding personal experience such as "serenades at the location of the Plaza Hotel, which isn't really on 64th Street."
The "fun-loving Techmen" played on the facts that their victim wasn't familiar with New York and that, several hours after the supposed phone call, he wouldn't know a plane ticket if he saw one. The letter's chief author, Madis Slag '63, was very helpful in finding people and verifying the authenticity of whatever "ticket" was only actually a ticket receipt.
"The thing that really surprised us," commented Madis, "was that the ticket went so far. If it had, Trevvett wouldn't be the only one who was fooled; one person who wasn't even in on the plot positively identified it as genuine!"
Dave called Eastern Airlines, but this action also failed to expose the hoax, as the ticket agent and only confused by the description of the "ticket."
"At this point," explained Dave, "I really believed the ticket to be real, and was almost ready to take off for New York. I figured that if anyone was willing to buy a thirteen-dollar ticket just for a joke, then there might be a man in a turban suit in the lobby."
Through a (real) friend, Dave was able to identify the possessor of the "TOP SECRET" envelope, and they just collected the "ticket" and mailed it to Madis. By this time the so-called "ticket" was only tossed aside for what it was. The affair ended in general laughter, with threats of lawsuits being thrown back and forth.

The culprits divulged the following: through a friend they had obtained possession of the "TOP SECRET" envelope, and they just had to do something with it. After Dave's roommate discovered that he was the intended recipient of a letter informing him of a lottery winning, they just realized that if anyone was willing to pay a high price for a win, it might be interesting to make it well worth their while.

Shuttle Ticket Included

IT WOULD BE NICE TO LEAVE
and let Jack and Nikita play Handbalm alone if it were not for CESUM 137, STRONTIUM 90, and CARBON 14 who keep on nagging along!
DON'T LET THE NUCLEAR CLUB knock you out!
Unbridled National Sovereignty offers Death!
Constitutional International Law offers Life!
Write World Constitution
2310 No. 15th Ave., Phoenix 7, Arizona

Tareyton delivers the flavor... DUAL FILTER DOES IT!

"Tareyton's Dual Filter in duas partes divisa est!"
says Sextus (Crazy Legs) Cato, Bacchus Club winner.
"There are lots of filter cigarettes around," says Crazy Legs, "but a plural filter smothe out—Dual Filter Tareyton. For the best taste of the best tobaccos, try Tareyton—one filter cigarette that really delivers de gustibus!"

Tareyton
Pocket of The American unions Company—There is no wider name

"Indeedly," said Madis, "we all had written 'dark blue suit,' but that seemed too corny; we needed some color which would spell with nine letters, so we finally hit on turquoise."

WTBS Program Schedule

FRIDAY, APRIL 27-7:05 p.m.: A special "Music of the Week" presented by the PLUS "Living Quarter" at 7 p.m., plus plus plus more on WTBS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 28-12:30 a.m.: Donald Crouch, Haylith Pond, and Louis Strong, "Wee Latin Lovers." Preceded by "How to Make a Peaceful" by the Dual Filter Tareyton.
SATURDAY, APRIL 28-7:05 p.m.: A special "Music of the Week" presented by the PLUS "Living Quarter" at 7 p.m., plus plus plus more on WTBS.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29-8:00 p.m.: "Music of the Week" presented by the PLUS "Living Quarter" at 8 p.m., plus plus plus more on WTBS.

"But what do I tell my friends?" asked Madis, "They'll think I'm nuts when I tell them you sent me a dress!
Library Book Sale Next Friday
A second-hand book sale will be held Friday, May 4, in 14-042 from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Room 14-042 is located directly below the Hayden Exhibition Gallery. The entrance to this area will be from the north wing. Reference books, textbooks, journals, novels, plays, and biographies will be on sale at 30 cents a copy.

T-Club To Sponsor Spring Weekend Lunch
T-Club will be sponsoring a noon of Spring Weekend. The lu-chenue at Briggs Athletic Field, lunch will consist of hot dogs, between the float parade and the cold drinks and potato salad for athletic contests Saturday afternoon. All seats for the play are $1.50, and reservations may be made by phoning the Kresge boxoffice. Ext. 2910. Tickets will also be available at the door.

Frank talk about your hair: Vitalis with V-7 keeps your hair neat all day without grease. Naturally. V-7 is the greaseless grooming discovery. Vitalis® keeps your hair neat all day without grease. Frank talk about T-Club will be sponsoring a T-ub To Sponsor Spring Weekend Lunch

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Section plan of the proposed Student Union.

By James Fane

The Student Union Building is to be located on Massachusetts Avenue between Bowdoin Hall and DuPont Athletic Center. $1.4 million from the Second Century Fund has been budgeted for student facilities in the building. In addition, over a million dollars will be spent to provide commercial facilities. According to Mr. J. Ly. M. Marden of the Planning Office, these facilities will pay for themselves.

The commercial facilities will be on the ground floor. Some of the stores will extend to the basement which will also include eight bowling alleys.

The main floor, which has a distinct college entrance, and the monitors will be devoted to social activities and will include:

1) A large multipurpose room that can be used as a lounge, student musical theater, movie house, auditorium, banquet room, dance floor. It will hold about 500 people.
2) Several private lounges for students who also be used as small dining rooms for sixty people, suitable for breakfast, small group meetings, and dances.
3) Exhibition spaces and lounges to be used for writing areas, exhibits, and specialized shows of science.
4) A large room, becoming library, first aid center, telephones, rest rooms, and an information booth combined with the Technology Community Association ticket office.
5) The entire roof will be devoted to student organizations. It will also include several meeting sites for groups, such as 100 people, an art studio with space for drawing, painting, metal works, silk screen printing, etc.
6) There will also be dark rooms for photography, and several music practice rooms. The design provides additional floor space to house future student activities.

Expansion Planned

The Student Center is designed so that an additional floor may be added to extend the building. This expansion will not affect the appearance of the building.

The entire present building will be expanded with additional floors to accommodate the increased student population. This expansion will include the main dining rooms, and several smaller rooms.

The student services will include:

1) A 300-seat cafeteria for student dining, and administrative personnel.
2) A 160-seat restaurant serving higher priced food.
3) A 70-seat sandwich shop.
4) An 80-seat dining room with each with 24 seats. These can be used as additional meeting rooms.
5) The Institute is studying a proposal to connect the basement level to the building 7, via a tunnel under Massachusetts Avenue.

Dick Stein Reports On Air Force Academy

By Dick Stein

(Ed. Note: Mr. Stein was the New England correspondent for the Annual Air Force Academy Assembly, April 15th, following the close of the conference and its decisions.)

Can there be a meaningful international arms control which has been frustrated with emotional overtones of paranoia and or complex technically as arms control? Can the editors be well-enough informed to exert a positive influence on our government and military departments? These questions, so vital in the containment of our democratic institutions, were raised by many student delegates as they convened in Colorado Springs, for the Fourth Annual Air Force Academy Assembly. They were sponsored by the American Assembly.

The political views of the students, delegates varied from staunch supporters of the communist, to liberal proponents of world government and unilateral initiatives. The background of the students in the field of arms control was also diverse, each of them had at least read the American Assembly’s pamphlet, “Arms Control.”

In addition to round-table discussions, student representatives were involved in a group of distinguished speakers. The opening speaker was Prof. Fred Zinneman, Air Force Control Project at MIT, who predicted that the pressure for conventional arms control by the U.S. will be increased, that the Soviet Union will increase its conventional capabilities, and that the U.S. will have to point out that increased pressure on Russia is also real and possible. He pointed out that no scheme for fullfledged disarmament can be tabled discussions, tactics or formal, to give us experience and a background in making the world a safer place in which to live and work.

The keynote speech of the conference was delivered by Harold Kolb, special assistant to the President Eisenhower on disarmament. He said that we must keep firmly in mind that the “idea of national security is too limited and outdated. He went on to point out that increased pressure on Russia is also real and necessary. He explained that the real heart of the conference and its primary value lay in the experience of which about 18 students, led by Mr. Kolb and four additional presenters were reasserted.

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We all-encompassing their own personal views when discussing on the issue of arms control.

1. They all support control efforts directed toward the utmost security of all mankind.
2. They are all in favor of a disarmament proceeding in a meaningful manner, that is, a) A non-nuclear weapons arms control agreement, b) Unlimited inspection, and c) A total worldwide area.

5 All-Tech Sing Groups Will Entertain Saturday

Following Dr. Stratton’s address to the parents on Saturday at 5 p.m. in Hunger Auditorium, five singing groups from the All-Tech will entertain for the remaining part of the program. The groups are Theta Delta Chi, Dartmouth House, Sigma Chi, the Associated Students of the Student Body, and Phi Kappa Theta.

Tentative plans for the Student Union Building Committee to be reformed and committed to the Institute Building Committee by the architect, Prof. E. E. Campion of the Architecture Department.

The four story building will include space for student, social, and commercial activities.

Final plans and details for the building will be discussed when President Stratton and the Institute Building Committee meet with three student representatives next week. Final cost estimates will be ready by that time.

The Building Committee includes several vice-presidents and other officials.

The student representatives at the meeting will be Woody Bowman ‘74, Undergraduate Association President, Steve Warner ‘73, Chairman of Activities Council, and Allen Worsen ‘73, Editor of The Tech.

O. Robert Simha, Institute Planning Officer, told The Tech Monday that the meeting probably be delayed because of lack of funds. He explained that most of the money donated to the Second Century Fund is earmarked for specific projects as the Earth Sciences Building and the Women’s Dorm.

So far alumni and other donors have shown very little interest in contributing to the Student Union Building.

The Student Union Building is to be completed by the end of this year.

1. Several private lounges for students may also be used as small dining rooms or sixty people, suitable for breakfast, small group meetings, and dances.
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0 Measurements to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to other nations, including both members of the Communist bloc and NATO countries.

1 Limitations or complete moratorium on production of fissionable materials and weapons delivery systems, aimed at eliminating nuclear war risks.

The report goes on to discuss the principles we should use in framing arms control proposals, the role of inspection, the role of international bodies, the short-comeness of arms control proposals, and the limitations of taking unilateral action. A large majority voted for a statement indicating that acceptance of a unilateral inspection, as reflected in demands for taking unilateral action. A large majority voted for a statement indicating that acceptance of a unilateral inspection, as reflected in demands for taking unilateral action.

**Summer Project**
American amateur radio operators will attempt to bounce signals off a communications satellite this summer, in an effort to substantially increase the reliable communications range of certain types of "hams" equipment.

Operators with special equipment will attempt to relay signals via the Echo A-12 communications satellite, a 15-foot reflecting sphere to be placed in orbit later this year for structural testing and for independent communications experiments.

The radio operators expect that new techniques, if successful, may eventually double the range of amateur radio communications in the very-high-frequency region of the radio spectrum. At present, the reliable range is approximately 1500 miles.

Radio amateurs working with OSSC on the Echo A-12 project will track the satellite by means of radio beacons attached to it and by orbital data sent out by the federal agencies. Although Echo A-12 will offer...
To the parents:

**Numerology At MIT**

MIT is number oriented. Buildings are numbered. Departments are numbered. Subjects are rarely, if ever, referred to by their names. Students prefer to call them by their number. Numbers are a standard part of the shorthand-language of MIT. In fact, students themselves are known by number as part of MIT's program of processing records by computer.

To help you look at the departments in the same way your son does, course numbers have been inserted into the descriptions of department activities.

The departments are:

- **Aeronautics and Astronautics** 16
- **Archaeology** 4
- **Biological Science** 7
- **Chemical Engineering** 10
- **Chemistry** 6
- **Civil Engineering** 3
- **Economics and Social Science** 14
- **Electrical Engineering** 6
- **Industrial Management** 12
- **Mathematics** 21
- **Mechanical Engineering** 2
- **Metallurgy** 3
- **Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering** 13
- **Pre-arranged meeting with Freshman

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**Aeronautics To Display Missiles**

The Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics will begin its Parents' Weekend program on Friday, April 27, with brief talks by two or three faculty members (tentatively including Dr. Charles S. Draper, Head of the Department) in the DuPont Room (33-393). Some models of aircraft or missiles will be on display. Following the discussion, students will leave from the DuPont Room, going first to Room 33-304 for a brief demonstration, explanation, and exhibit of inertial guidance and air-craft instruments.

The tour will then move to the adjoining rooms to view several student projects in progress. It is hoped that a demonstration of an analog computer can be arranged in this area.

The tour will then visit the 50-foot wind tunnel in the Aerospace and Structure Lab (33-132) to view any project of interest set up there. The tour will continue to the Experimental Projects Lab (33-319) where student projects will be in progress and will be explained by the students. Other projects will be viewed in 33-204 and at the return leg of the low-speed wind tunnel.

Leaving Building 33, the tour will go to Building 76, where the Supersonic Tunnel can be observed and explained; and then to Building 77 where the Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel and its history will be explained and, if possible, demonstrated. Also, experimental apparatus (force balances, manometer boxes, pilot tubes, etc.) will be on display.

The departmental tour will end at this point. Anyone desiring to see the drafting room or the library will be taken there. Since these areas are of little general interest, however, they will be omitted from the main tour.

**Theoretical departmental plans for Parents' Weekend included the showing of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration movie of the John Glenn Orbit Flight. Final arrangements for the showing of the film have not yet been completed.**
There have been a number of recent developments over the past decade in MIT. The field of computing, for example, has seen significant growth. MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) has been a leader in this area. Other areas, such as robotics and biotechnology, have also seen substantial advances. These developments have been driven by a combination of government funding, private-sector investment, and the ingenuity of MIT's faculty and students.

The world's most powerful room-sized wind tunnel, in the wind tunnel laboratory at MIT, is being used for investigating the field of animal response. The tunnel explores its environment by a sense of touch. With the touch it forms possibly the first artificial finger of any kind which can deal with the scale world and have a limited understanding of it. The system can find a black block, determine its size, pick it up and place it on top of another block. It can continue and make a pile of boxes, explore and determine that it is a box, then find blocks and put them in the box. Although blocks are a good toy for the hand, it can handle any object.

The mechanism was developed by Dr. Heinrich A. Ernst, a student from Switzerland, as part of a basic study in artificial intelligence. Although such computer-operated hands might have practical applications in industry, Dr. Ernst believes their likelihood use may be as robots for space exploration.

The hand, equipped with sensors and combined with a computer mechanism that permits a new approach in artificial intelligence research. Dr. Ernst said, "We wanted to study the cognitive, or thinking, processes in connection with the everyday actions of humans and animals-such functions are grasping objects, lifting them, collecting and piling them. Hardly anything about the mental processes controlling these actions is known."

Perhaps the most important aspect of the hand-computer system is its ability to deal with the unexpected, Dr. Ernst said. If a board is placed to bar the path of the reaching hand, the hand by its own initiative will feel its way around the board. "In other words, the system is capable of understanding its environment, even though in a limited fashion, because it is capable of correlating its program with the computer-with the environment." Much of our learning is exactly that, too-series procedures are taught us, but it is up to us to apply it."

With this system, a draft of any book or document can be typed on a paper tape printer and read into a computer which produces typesetting pages and at the same time punches the text in code on a paper tape. The typewritten draft can then be proofread and edited by eye-all in simple English terms—typed out and a typesetting tape produced. In this way typing files, which are usually in the hands of secretaries, can be reduced to a very simple operation of feeding in the tape data andaming the output type.
Wind, Fuel Cells, Blood Shown By Chem Eng

At 1:45 p.m. in the central corridor of Building 12, the Department of Chemical Engineering will begin a general tour of the laboratories in Building 12. The tours will feature various exhibits of student research. At the conclusion of the tours, there will be a coffee hour, from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m., for faculty and parents in the Lewis Conference Room. Highlights of the planned demonstrations will include work being done on the rheology of blood, fuel cell demonstrations, wind tunnel studies, and a visit to the instrumentation room.

XIII To Create Waves And Cavitation

In connection with Parents' Weekend, the Department of Naval Architecture is offering tours and demonstrations of various of its facilities. From 2:45 p.m. to 2:45 the department’s Towing Tank in Building 8, at the corner of Albany and Main Streets, will be opened. The tank is used for fundamental research in ship motions and is part of an overall program aimed at enabling theoretical predictions of the motions of an arbitrary ship in any sea. The tour will include a demonstration of the behavior of a hydrofoil boat in waves of various amplitudes. At 2:45, the department will show its Nautical Museum in Building 5. At 3:30, the tour will continue to the Propeller Testing Tunnel where the effects of cavitation will be demonstrated.

Lab Kits, Radio Signals

The Electrical Engineering Department will start its program of tours and demonstrations at 1:45 p.m., in the Bush Room (10-131). The program will conclude with a coffee hour with the faculty from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.

The tours will include such things as demonstrations of E.E. home laboratory kits in room 3-482, radio signal detection and do-it-yourself communication receiver in room 4-100, high-speed photography in room 4-100, and a demonstration of MIT's TX-O computer.

Coffee Hour Planned By Biology

Student demonstrations in biology will be held in 16-325 beginning at 2 p.m. Saturday. These demonstrations are under the supervision of Robert W. Morris '63 and will last until 3:30. Then the Biology Department will hold an informal coffee hour with the faculty in Lowbouche Lounge, 16-311, from 3:30 until 4:30.

Physics Features Talks And Labs

The Department of Physics will begin its informal talks and tours at 2:45 in room 4-100. The tours will be highlighted with a series of demonstrations and experiments performed by students in the undergraduate physics laboratories. After concluding the tours about 4:00, there will be a coffee break for the parents and faculty in the Kowler Room (26-412).

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Famous MIT Auditorium
Kresge Dome 'Breathes' With Weather

The most unusual feature of MIT's Kresge Auditorium is its domed roof, or shell—a curved slab of concrete, triangular in shape. If you should eat a three-inch-moved piece from an orange, representing one-eighth of the total surface, it would have the proportions and shape of the dome.

The dome is not structurally joined to the rest of the building. The top of interior walls are separated from the dome by as much as four inches, the space being filled by rubber gaskets. Steel window frames are joined to the dome by metal slip joints which permit slight movement between them.

This movement is necessary because there are varying rates of expansion in the dome and in the different parts of the dome, depending on the weather and in the season of the sun. The dome "breathes."

The concrete shell is only 1 ½ inches thick—thinner in proportion to its area than the shell of an ox. On top of the concrete, however, is a two-inch layer of lighter concrete—a felt membrane, two inches of glass wool and an asphalt fabric.

These layers will total about eight inches in thickness at the top of the dome. The various layers not only serve to insulate the interior from cold and heat but also from outside noises, such as the sound of airplanes. The dome's total live load of 1,500 tons is borne by its three corners, each of which stands on a massive concrete buttress sunk into the ground.

'Bridge' Problems Met

Engineering problems in building the domes were more like those encountered in building a bridge than in erecting a conventional building. The structural engineers, Ananoff & Whitney of New York, are a sealing firm in concrete and bridge construction.

The auditorium seats 1,250 people. Backs of the seats, in three shades of green, two of blue and one of orchid, give an unusual chromatic effect.

The huge stage has room for 250 musicians. At the left is a choir loft with space for 75 singers. At the right is an organ loft, which houses the Holdaum Organ given by former governor Alvan T. Fuller. The organ was designed especially to suit the size, shape, and acoustical properties of the building.

Since the domed ceiling would tend to focus sound and a part of the interior of the auditorium, various acoustical devices were employed so that every member of the audience might hear well. Most important of these devices are "clouds," rectangular baffles suspended from the dome to diffuse sound. Extensive testing of acoustics has been conducted. The layman's cliche, "you can hear a pin drop," actually applies. A pin dropped at any point on the stage can be heard throughout the auditorium—providing the audience is quiet enough.

The clouds also serve to mask ventilating, lighting and sound-control equipment. The top of the clouds, and a "window" for high and low frequency sounds and can be used for radio, recorded music and sound movies.

Built For TV

At the rear of the auditorium is a maturely engineered, prefabricated projection booth, with lighting and sound controls and a motion picture projector. There is a sound-proof booth for an announcer and there are two optical glass plates for television cameras. The needs of television were carefully taken into consideration in the planning, and the auditorium is one of the few buildings today with an abundance of "built-in" television facilities. As many as six TV cameras can be used at the same time for the recording of television performances. There is television wiring within the walls of the auditorium, which will enable cameras to be "plugged-in" at various points. Television control tracks from other stations can be parted at the rear of the auditorium, with easy plug-ins connections with cameras inside.

Below the main auditorium is a small theater, seating 214, for chamber music, conferences and intimate dramatic productions. It also has facilities for television broadcasting.

There are two large rehearsal rooms in the basement for band and orchestra, both designed to meet high acoustical standards. They can also be used for radio and television studios.

Hidden below the ground level are three vast, air-conditioned, air-tight laboratories, in winter used also for making ice and keeping the famous skating rink, which was built shortly before the Auditorium.

Construction of the auditorium was made possible by a gift of $1,500,000 from the Kresge Foundation. The chief architect was the late Eero Saarinen.

Parents' Weekend
X-Rays, Closed Circuit TV

On Saturday, at 2:00 p.m., the Department of Metal-ling will begin its program for Parents' Weekend with a brief meeting in Room 8-309. Following this, there will be a closed circuit television demonstration in which a few members of the Senior Class will describe the metallic phase transformation, as seen through the microscope.

At 2:45, the visitors can then go to various laboratories, where various MIT undergraduates will be present to explain the work carried out in each. One of these that will be open are: the Materials Science Lab, used in the demonstration of the structures and types of metals, the electron microscopy room, the Heat and Fluid Flow Lab and the X-ray lab. Each of these laboratories might be considered as an explanation of X-ray diffraction.

There will then be a Funday demonstration in Room 25-419, where students will explain the procedure involved in casting metal. Finally, at 4:45, a coffee hour will be held at which parents will have the opportunity to talk with various faculty members.

Mathematics Sponsors Tea
For Parents and Students

The Mathematics Department is sponsoring an informal discussion and tea for parents, students, and faculty from 2:00 to 3:30 in Room 2-290.

MITRE is an independent, nonprofit corporation working with — not in competition with — industry. Formed under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MITRE serves as Technical Advisor to the Air Force Electronic Systems Division, and is chartered to work for such other Government agencies as FAA.
The MIT Chapel:

Irregularly Shaped Arches Topped By Bell And Spire

A windowless cylindrical chapel that has been called one of the most extraordinary religious buildings of our time was dedicated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology May 8, 1955.

Designed by Eero Saarinen to meet the needs of all faiths, the chapel is one of the low in the country to be used for regular services by Catholics, Protestants and Jews alike.

A solid brick cylinder, the chapel stands in a water-filled moat. Structurally, there is complete separation of interior from exterior. The building amounts to a platform for the congregation and altar which is surrounded by a separate covering.

Cut into the bottom of the chapel cylinder are irregularly shaped and irregularly spaced arches. Light is reflected from the water of the moat into the interior of the chapel through these arches. Additional soft light may be provided by pin-hole ceiling lights.

Within the chapel, the principal permanent feature is a solid marble pedestal, rectangular in shape and about three feet high. The special religious objects required by the different faiths will be placed on this pedestal as they are needed.

Separate vestment and storage rooms are provided in the basement of the chapel below the pedestal and changes at the pedestal will be facilitated by elevator service between the basement and the main chapel floor.

The pedestal receives its own special light from a circular glass ceiling port called a lantern. The lantern also provides artificial light for nighttime use. Both the daylight and artificial light from the lantern enter the chapel from behind a honeycomb grill.

The altar light presents a striking contrast to the dimmer light reflected from the moat. This contrast is further accentuated by a metal screen that hangs from ceiling to floor behind the altar.

Designed by the noted sculptor Harry Bertoia, the screen is not a solid partition but an open fret with a metal screen that hangs in front. It is an ornamental separator which serves to heighten the effect of the lantern above the altar.

The walls of the chapel are brick inside and out and the irregularly shaped arches of the exterior represent an outstanding piece of masonry. Here each individual brick had to be cut to shape and about three feet high.

The building amounts to a platform for the congregation and altar which is surrounded by a separate covering.

The outer brick cylinder of the chapel is about 50 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, topped by an aluminum spire taller than the cylinder itself. The spire is the creation of Theodore Roetsch, the sculptor, who also designed the bell which hangs at the base of the spire.

The MIT chapel has been planned as a quiet retreat. Its isolation is effected in part by the device of the most and by the solid windowless cylinder of the chapel building.

The approach from the main campus is through a grove of trees beside a screening wall of brick. The light dimly in the stained glass entryway of the narthex is the organ built by Walter Holtkamp, internationally known organ maker.

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More than a hundred nuclear reactors have been built in various parts of the world since the first sustained atomic chain reaction was achieved at the University of Chicago in 1942. They are of a number of different types and sizes and were built for various purposes. Some are research reactors, such as the MIT Reactor. Some are very large reactors for the production of fissionable material, such as those at Hanford, Wash. Some were designed for the production of electric power.

The MIT Reactor is small compared to reactors for the production of power or of fissionable material, but it is in the forefront of the world's scientific research reactors. It is similar in type to the CP-5 at Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago and to the CCP-1 and PLUTO, operated by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority at Harwell, England, in that all of these employ coolants and are moderated by heavy water.

**NSF Grants**

Research capabilities of the nuclear reactor have been augmented under a National Science Foundation grant of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The grant of $255,340 has permitted MIT to expand basic research in such areas as refinements in the theory of nuclear reactors and the extension of man's knowledge about the atom's invariable but extraordinary structure. The NRC, a Federal agency established by Congress, provides financial support for worthy scientific purposes.

**The MIT Research Reactor (MITR)** is a facility of the Department of Nuclear Engineering. It is the heart of a $250,000 research installation located on the MIT campus. Cambridge, a few minutes drive from the MIT campus. The reactor originally "went critical" (achieved sustained atomic chain reaction) on July 31, 1961. In July, 1965, following a year-long series of operating tests and low power experiments, the reactor went onto a 24-hour schedule from Monday through Friday.

Operation since July, 1965 has been at the one megawatt power level. Additional instrumentation and heat exchangers are needed to raise the power. An increase to two megawatts was scheduled for early 1967. By adding another cooling tower or by utilizing a water line which is to be installed in the MIT Magnet Laboratory on the MIT campus, the designed capacity of five megawatts will be attained, possibly in 1968.

The research staff of 30 scientists, engineers, technicians, maintenance and administrative personnel is headed by Dr. T. J. Thompson, professor of nuclear engineering. Dr. Thompson designed the MITR and supervised its installation, which was started in 1956.

**Students Active in Research**

In addition to the regular staff, many students from M.I.T. and outside agencies are using the facility. Approximately 30 graduate students from the Departments of Nuclear Engineering, Physics, and others also train and work at the facility each semester. Most students are engaged in the design, installation and operation of the mechanical and electrical equipment used for various projects, and in the interpretation of experimental results.

**Uses of Reactor**

In addition to being devoted to the training of students, to scientific research and to medical therapy, the MIT Reactor has a number of uses. Among them:

- Experiments in the sterilization of foods and medical supplies.
- Studies of mechanical wear, piston rings, for example, can be made radioactive and the rate at which they wear is an engine can be measured with precision. Such studies can lead to improved alloys, better design and better lubrication.
- Research in improving materials. Plastics, concrete, rubber and more heat resistant by bombardment with slow neutrons.
- Speeding of chemical reactions by radiations.
- Modifying the properties of transistors.
- Studies of biological mutations. It is believed that the gene structure of plants and animals can be increased by the development of new strains through the use of radiation.
- Testing the effect of radiation on metals and other materials for possible use in reactor construction.
- Studying the changes which take place in reactor fuels while they are being consumed in a reactor.
IM Table Tennis In Final Matches

Istrumatic Table Tennis reaches its climax this week with the round robin playoff rounds between the top six teams. Matches will continue through tomorrow evening, and begin each night at 7:30 in the Armory.

An all-dueility playoff was assured when undefeated league winners Baker B, C, and D, Burton A, and Burton Dining Staff were joined by second-place playoff victor East Campus A. Favored to win top honors is Baker D, who features last year's New England Intercolligiate champion Alan Bell. Close matchings of the other teams should provide close contests for runner-up spots.

Schedule of Events For IM Track Meet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Jump, Shot Put, Broad Jump</td>
<td>1:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dash Trials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 yd, 100 yd, 120 Low Hurdles, 80 High Hurdles</td>
<td>2:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Mile</td>
<td>2:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440 Relay</td>
<td>2:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880 Relay</td>
<td>3:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 Finals</td>
<td>3:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 yd Finals</td>
<td>3:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 Finals</td>
<td>3:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 Low Hurdle Finals</td>
<td>4:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tune: April 29, 1962, 1:30 P.M.
Place: Briggs Field, MIT
The Intramural Golf activity is the only winter intramural sport to have completed its season. In preparation for next year's IM activities, the Intramural Council recently elected managers for the winter sports.

Varsity Schedule Heavy

But this flurry of Intramural activity cannot continue indefinitely. Some regular intercollegiate varsity schedules will begin in the next few weeks, and many more are destined to top the list this year. Intramural baseball action will also continue into its fourth round this weekend. With over four thousand Techmen taking the field in seventeen separate events, a number of league positions should be firmly decided.

The final regatta is scheduled to begin on Monday, with the winning team taking the Biglin Cup. The season will end in mid-May, and the winning team will be determined by the end of the month. The varsity sailing team will also be in action this weekend, with the regular intercollegiate varsity schedule in full swing.

Phi Gams Hold 7 Point IM Sailing Lead

The first regatta of the Intramural sailing season was held on Saturday evening, April 27 with over ten teams returning from the MIT competition. At the end of the competition, the winning team was:

1. Phi Gamma Delta
2. Delta Chi
3. Sigma Alpha Epsilon
4. Lambda Chi
5. Delta Chi
6. Phi Alpha
7. Phi Delta Theta

With six first places, Phi Gamma Delta captured a second place in a triangular meet with MIT and Tufts. Durham, N. H. was the site of the meet, with 63 points, Tech had 48, and UNH finished at 38. The season showed surprising all-around strength and was leading the field with only five events left.

Tom Goddard, '63, was an easy winner in the mile and came back later in the afternoon to place second in the half with a fine time of 2:02.5. Harry Dusenberg, '63, won an early lead and ran away from the field to win the 400 yard dash in 54.5. The other Tech first in the running events was a fine showing by Forrest Green, '63, in the 220 low hurdles.

In the freshman meet, Bill Hughes, '64, cleared six feet to secure first place for Tech. Dick Sutton, '62, placed second, and Dick McMillin showed great improvement. He placed fifth with 4:48.

The varsity meet will be held at home on Monday, with the winning team taking the Biglin Cup. The season will end in mid-May, and the winning team will be determined by the end of the month. The varsity sailing team will also be in action this weekend, with the regular intercollegiate varsity schedule in full swing.

On Deck

Tennis: Saturday, April 28 - Baseball: Home, 2:00 p.m.; Away, 3:00 p.m.

Baseball: Home, 2:00 p.m.; Away, 3:00 p.m.

Tennis: Home, 2:00 p.m.; Away, 3:00 p.m.

How They Did

Lacrosse
1. MIT
2. Holy Cross
3. UNH
4. Tufts

Tennis
1. Wheaton
2. Tufts
3. MIT
4. Coast Guard

Baseball
1. MIT
2. Wheaton
3. Tufts
4. Tufts
Tennis Team Edges Wesleyan 5-4 For 3rd Win In Row

Tech Lacrosse Squad Tops Holy Cross, Loses To UNH

By Jay Salmon

MIT's Varsity Lacrosse Team scored their 12th victory last week by dropping Holy Cross, 12-11, Wednesday afternoon, and falling before Wesleyan, 14-13, Saturday.

Tech String Tops 4 Hits

Tech Nine Drops Fray, 5-2

Bates College dealt MIT its sixth varsity baseball loss Saturday, May 2, by dropping the Engineers, 2-1.

Bates Scores On 6 Hits

Deke's, Baker House Post 3-0 Records As IM Squash Teams Enter Final Rounds

With better than half of the IM squash season completed, a number of teams have emerged as definite leaders. In a few weeks the top four teams from each of the three division leagues will compete in the finals.

Deke's, Baker House Post 3-0 Records

In League I action, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Baker House have won every one of their respective matches (3-0) and are sweeping all opposition.

East Campus 'A' and Zeta Beta Tau seem to be emerging as leaders in League II, with four losses each.

Due to a number of unreported scores, the standings in league II are uncertain. However, Theta Chi Chi, seasoned from last year's campaign should not have too much trouble in adding to their point total.

Engineers Fall To UNH

The tables were turned Saturday as UNH jumped off to a 1-0 lead at the half before the Engineers could hit their stride. The visitors, who held the third position as Robinson assisted Brown on one goal and took a Mattson feed for another to cut the deficit to 4-7. With less than four minutes remaining, the Crusaders fired in four goals over a forty second span to drop Tech's lead to one. The engineers, however, held on for the victory by keeping Holy Cross scoreless in the last three minutes.

The game was for the most part a defensive showcase of the year for Tech with Matson displaying his tremendous ability. Four goals, Robinson scored two, while Persson, Greg Brown, Don Talbot and Dan Boone, '63, all contributed single tallies.

The first half was a must to decide which team would have the better of the two for the rest of the season. The Engineers did not play as well as expected, while the Crusaders played with great verve.

The 2-0 lead was the largest the Engineers could muster on four goals after Tech's lead to one. The Crusaders' defense was virtually impenetrable and was able to hold the Engineers to 1-0 goals after the half.

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reflecting sunlight onto a wall, show an image of a design or inscription hidden in the polished surface.

Mr. Maryon will also explain the decorative technique used on Etruscan gold jewelry, known as "granulation," in which innumerable spheres of gold were invisibly soldered onto the surface in patterns designed to catch light.

Above: Parents get a slight taste of what we go through every registration day. 1400 parents of MIT students signed in for a weekend of touring and sightseeing of the campus. The Freshman Co-ordinating Committee of Institute Committee sponsored the event.

Right: As part of the Parents' Weekend schedule of lectures, Professor Harold E. Edgerton, of the Department of Electrical Engineering, demonstrates a sonar transducer on which he has been working recently.

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Photos by Conrad Grunehoer
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As IM Squash Teams Enter Final Rounds

With better than half of the IM squash season completed, a num-
ber of teams have emerged as definite leaders. In a few weeks the
two top squads from each of the three six-team leagues will compete
in the finals.

Debes, Baker Lead

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East Campus 'A' and Zeta Beta Tau seem to be emerging as
League II leaders over the stubborn resistance of Alpha Epsilon Pi.

Due to a number of unreported games, the standings in league
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The game was far the best offensive show of the year for
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six goals. Robinson scored two, while Prussing, Greg Brown,'63, Tom Dine-
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The third speaker will be Robert Sternhold. Director of the Office of Development Planning and Program of the Agency for International Development (AID).
Recognition of Red China?

by C. S. Iha
India's Ambassador to the United Nations

RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA? Robert F. Newman
(Macmillian. $1.95)

This book provides a refreshing change from the ready-made and ex cathedra opinions in the press and elsewhere on the subject of the recognition of 'Red China' and its representation in the United Nations. Mr. Newman has attempted a careful and judicious analysis of the pros and cons, and in his final chapter, come to the conclusion that "The United States should extend diplomatic recognition to the Communist Government of China with or without the guarantee of reciprocity, with or without agreement on Peking's part to renounce all claims to sovereignty over Taiwan. I see no other possible conclusion."

Few dispassionate and objective students of contemporary history will dispute the correctness of his conclusion. Mr. Newman has adopted the rather unique method of converting himself into both an advocate for the prosecution and for the defense, and finally the judge between them. Emotionally and intellectually it is not an easy task, but he seems to have accomplished it with fairness and courage. The fact that he has proceeded from a presumption in favor of non-recognition and placed the burden of proof on the advocates of recognition invests his conclusion with conviction.

The fact that Mr. Newman has had to write a dissertation of 288 pages, clearly packed with facts, arguments, and counter-arguments, is evidence of the complexity with which the question of recognition of 'Red China' has been cloaked in the United States.

Each passing year has added to the prevailing confusion and controversy, and has led to a hardening of attitudes. Today, those opposed to recognition appear so firmly entrenched that there seems less chance of a rational and unemotional approach to the question than ever before.

Mr. Newman's book brings out in clear relief the strength of the moral and political objections in the United States to the recognition of 'Communist China.' He has devoted considerable space to an examination of what he calls the concept of merit, or, in other words, "Does the Communist Government deserve recognition?" Throughout the book, he rightly displays disapproving awareness of the highly charged and emotional viewpoints prevailing in the United States, which has held onto the presumption that it is morally wrong to recognize 'Communist China'.

Mr. Newman urges that arguments based on the merit or morality of the People's Republic of China are not regarded by most political scientists as worthy of serious consideration. Most of the moralist arguments put forward do not stand scrutiny and the author has convincingly demolished them.

For example, he says at one place, "Americans are foolish in their concentration on Korea as proof positive of China's aggression when the record does not support such a charge. It is primarily on the Indian border that available evidence points to the aggressive nature of the People's Republic." At another time he recognizes "Had China developed the strength and efficiency achieved by the Communists and built a mainland regime as powerful as that built by his rivals, he too would have provoked Chinese borders and looked longingly at the fertile and under-populated lands in the south."

Nevertheless, in his final tally, he says "the issue of merit, if it is accurate, is relevant to support continued recognition of the Nationalist and non-recognition of the Communist; but it cannot alone be decisive." In my view, any present comparison between 'Red China' and the Nationalist regime is illogical and perhaps meaningless, since they are separate entities, representing different political values and realities. Cynically, one might say that the present Nationalist Government of China is toothless and incapable of doing much wrong.

In actual practice, governments have a pragmatic approach to recognition, applying principles that were laid down for the United States by Jefferson, namely, that a de facto government of any country should be recognized, so long as it actually controls the country and sufficiently expresses the will of the nation to have reasonable prospects of permanency.

There was never any question of the People's Republic of China being the de facto government of the Chinese mainland since 1949, actually controlling the territory and having all the attributes of permanency. The emergence and increasing strength of that government is in fact the most eventful and Fascist threat to the survival of our generation. Public or parliamentary discussion on recognition of a new government is usually avoided since there is danger, as seems to have happened in the United States, of what is or ought to be essentially a sovereign executive act of an external nature being transformed into a playing of domestic politics. As Mr. Newman points out, it would have been much easier (and indeed there seemed to be some possibility) for the United States to have recognized the People's Government of China prior to 1951. Thereafter, with the involvement of the Chinese question in the sphere of controversial domestic politics, the rise of McCarthyism and the Korean War, there came about a hardening of attitudes in the United States, and the possibility of recognizing the People's Republic of China became more and more remote.

Whether one approves of any particular aspect of Chinese international behavior or its internal organization, the impact of what has happened and what is happening in China is one that cannot be ignored by any single nation or by the international community. Mr. Newman mentions the importance of this recognition to the future of disarmament negotiations, the need for bringing China within the sphere of international relations and exerting upon her whatever powers of diplomacy are available, and the promotion of trade with China. I take issue with him in that I give greater weight to these arguments, and regard them as strongly favoring recognition, appearing to me as only "moderately favoring" recognition.

On the contrary, in a world of interdependent nations and international cooperation, the importance of bringing the People's Government of China within the range of discussion, persuasion, argument and compromise, and into the mainstream of world trade and economy, cannot be overestimated.

China may or may not prove too truculent in any future arms talks, but if disarmament is the problem of problems on which the survival of the human race depends, and if China must be a party to any effective disarmament scheme, then the recognition and admission of China as a participant in disarmament negotiations cannot be a matter of secondary importance. Indeed, no disarmament treaty providing for global inspection and control can be effective without China's signature; and the chances of agreement by China to any treaty must necessarily be reduced if it is not associated in the negotiations from the very beginning.

As IM Squash Teams Enter Final Rounds

With better than half of the IM squash season completed, a number of teams have emerged as definite leaders. In the top two squads from each of the three six-team leagues will compete in the finals.

Delos, Baker Lead

In League I action, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Baker House have won every one of their respective matches (34) and are assuring all competition.

Campbell's N' and Zeta Beta Psi seem to be emerging as League II leaders over the stodgy rectangular of Epsilon Pi. Due to a number of unreported scores, the standings in league III are uncertain. However, Theta Delta Chi, assassinated from last year's campaign should not have too much trouble in subduing competition.

For the victory by keeping Holy Cross scoreless in the last three minutes.

The game was by far the best offensive show of the year for Techs with Mahtan displaying his tremendous potential by blasting six goals, Robinson scored four, while Presley, Greg Brown, '82, Sta. Lina, '94, and Den Yaman, '93, all contributed single tallies.

Engineers Fall To UNH

The tables were turned Saturday as UNH jumped off to a 3-0 lead at the half before the
Maryon, who has been working recently.

Mr. Maryon will also explain the decorative technique used on Etruscan gold jewelry, known as "gilding," in which immor-

tile spheres of gold were invisibly soldered onto the surface in patterns designed to catch light.

Above: Parents get a slight taste of what we go through every registration day, 1460 parents of MIT students signed in for a week-

end of the Freshman Co-ordinat-

or suppression of evidence.

Few more subjective books have been written than this, and certainly none which made such a parade of being objective and scientific.

And yet, in spite of the professional hostility which these books have aroused, Toynbee goes on being read. The reasons for this are manifold, but one is of great significance.

The majority of his readers go to him because the professional historians have failed in their social purpose, which should be explained to humanity the nature of its experiences from the beginning of time. Scarcely an historian of ability has attempted an outline of history that is meaningful to the world at large. Yet all people hunger to know where they stand in the complex and baffling history of man. At least Toynbee gives them answers; vague and absurd they may be, but at least they attempt to explain.

The tragedy is that Toynbee belongs to a dangerous and peculiar tradition of western culture which has lead him to ignore the one aspect of the human story which both makes sense of it and also gives ground for the hopes of man—that is, the material prog-

ress of mankind which has gone on from civilization to civilization, from society to society and from place to place, but so far has only passed and never ceased.

It is one of the ironies of history that the western world, which has made such great contributions to the happiness and well-being of millions of men, should treat material progress with such scant re-

pect, should despise its historical prophet, Macau-

lay, and take such pessimistic and inaccurate his-

torical illusionists, as Spencer and Toynbee, to its heart.

However, there is no better way of purging oneself of belief in Toynbee than by reading him.

"Few more subjective books have been written . . . and certainly none which made such a parade of being objective and scientific."

Esquimans, or the Polynesians, one finds a very modest handful of books or papers, selected, one feels, almost by the chance of what happened to be present in the library in which Toynbee hap-

tened to be working. All scholars who have con-

sidered what Toynbee has to say on their own fields have remarked not only on the paucity of his sources, his ignorance of recent research and his factual inaccuracies, but also on his willful interpre-

tation or suppression of evidence.

he had like so many scholars of his day a respect for science, particularly Darwinism, but education, however, was entirely classical and humanist, and his belief in scientific method was as much an act of faith as his religion.

Naturally concepts of growth and decay and of the mutability of human destiny appealed to his imagi-

nation. Equally naturally, he was convinced of the superiority of spiritual experience to material well-

being. (Once the latter is secure, preoccupation with it may be regarded as vulgar.) Toynbee came to judge civilizations according to the refinement and vigor of their religious experience rather than by their economic resilience or the stability of their social structures.

It was because the center of Toynbee's creed lies in his own particular interpretation of religion that he could dismiss the last four hundred years of the history of the western world as an uninterrupted disaster. Yet these are the centuries which saw the birth of science and industrial technology and their dissemination to the four quarters of the globe. This era witnessed the beginning of the end of poverty for the people of Europe and North America and the germination of a like hope in the rest of the world. Toynbee's panacea, however, is not more ma-

terial progress but a fresh conversion to Christianity. Otherwise, he feels the disintegration of western civ-

ilization will end in total decay. And to bolster up that prophecy, for Toynbee is a prophet rather than historian, is the purpose of A Study of History.

This huge work deals, in what Toynbee believes to be an empirical method, with the nature of civilizations, the reasons for their birth, the conditions of their growth, the prerequisites of their success or failure. The first three volumes deals with the genesis of civilizations (twenty-one of them according to Toynbee) and they contain the famous thesis that civilizations (twenty-one of them according to Toynbee) and they contain the famous thesis that his own peculiar interpretation of religion that he

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Today's writing: Art or séance?

by Alan Levy

Last Election Eve — his first as a private citizen since 1946 — Richard M. Nixon was forced out of his rented home by flames that blazed through the Hollywood Hills. The former Vice-President of the United States climbed to his roof and fought the fire with a hose until firemen ordered him off. While the fire was still out of control, Nixon made one more dramatic gesture: he re-entered the house to retrieve the manuscript of the book he was writing, Six Crises.

Three-thousand miles to the east, the Publishers' Row reaction ranged from "a great publicity coup!" to an occasional "What's the matter? Didn't his ghost writer keep a copy?" But the usual cynicism surrounding the birth pangs of political memoirs had already been met frankly by Doubleday and Company. In its very first announcement of the book, Doubleday had said that Nixon would write it himself with the aid of a researcher and an interviewer. Nixon's adversary in the 1960 Presidential election, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, had weathered similar gossip. Since, as after Khrushchev's Profiles in Courage was published, a rumor had it that his aide, Theodore Sorensen, had written the entire book. (According to more reliable accounts, Sorensen and columnist Arthur Krock and others had provided Kennedy with research and advice while he was recuperating from major surgery, but the book was his.) When Profiles in Courage won the Pulitzer Prize, Drew Pearson repeated the ghostly rumor on a television program and Kennedy threatened to take action. Pearson pored over manuscripts and drafts — and then backed down.

Two of 1964's Republican Presidential contenders have also been haunted by allegations of ghosts in their closets. On July 3, 1963, Cabell Phillips of the New York Times said point-blank that Stephen C. Shadegg — a Phoenix businessman, mystery writer and little-theatre impresario — was the real author of Senator Barry Goldwater's best-seller, The Conscience of a Conservative. Thirty-five days later, Shadegg penned a denial in which he told the Times that he was flattered "to be credited with the writing of such an excellent book," but he did not write it. And, in 1960, when Governor Nelson Rockefeller fired off a pre-convention blast at Nixon and the Eisenhower Administration, President Eisenhower remarked: "I see the fine hand of Emmet in this." Roosevelt Sorensen, had written the entire book. (According to many names and many titles — including, on occasion, "word mechanic," "literary liaison," "research associate," "information specialist," "administrative assistant," "shadegg-keeper," and "investigator." Pulitzer-winner Richard Manley "sided and abetted" Tallullah Bankhead's autobiography. Wedemeier Reports! by General Albert C. Wedemeyer, was written by "editorial advisers" John Chamberlain and Freda Utley. In Goodness Had Nothing To Do With It, authors Mace West thanked writer Stephen Longstreet for his "editorial assistance." While Harry S. Truman writes every word that appears under his name, it is no secret that a highly qualified professional writer flies from New York to Truman's side whenever the former President is ready to write a bylined article. Political commentator Dorothy Thompson once remarked that ghost-writing had become so common that "one can almost say our thoughts are guided by ghosts." Today, ghosting is considered a profession by some, an industry by others. It is certainly an ethical twilight zone whose geographic center is Washington, D.C. — America's leading ghost town. Washington's corps of ghosts has been described as an array of "boobs, geniuses, published novelists, part-time newsmen, magazine correspondents and some old poets." A full-time Congressional ghost can make $50,000 a year if he builds up a good clientele of Northern liberals and Southern conservatives who will hurl his words at each other day after day.

Even when they are exposed, few ghosted "authors" have any apologies. "If I actually wrote everything that's put under my name, I wouldn't have any time to perform my duties," said one legislator.

Ray Brennan — who assisted in the writing of The Stolen Years by Roger Touhy and Chronicle of a Crime by Eleanor Dabrohuba — remarked that "(ghosting) is a form of art. There are many people who have excellent stories to tell, but lacking the mechanical ability to put the stuff on paper, the know-how to establish a story line, the experience to establish continuity." Another prosperous ghost added: "A ghost writer serves as a screen. Sometimes, the 'author' is too close to the story he wants to tell. And almost always, two heads are better than one; in fact, they often produce a third dimension." Freelance writer Eugene D. Fleming once told a ghostwriting conference in Cosmopolitan: "At best, he performs a legitimate, valuable function. At worst, he tones down the rancontes of celebrated egomaniacs for consumption by a loving public, or culrs comments from mores and turns them into bright bon mots."

One apologist for ghost writing made this analogy: "If a manufacturer is going to put out a product, how can he be poisonous. Quiz fixing eventually reached the point where an attorney is alleged to have as a defendant: "If you tell the truth and every else lies, then you'll be the one who commits a crime." Similarly, ghostwriting can be rationally explained from "It's O.K. for the President to have writers" and "I'd like to own a ghost writer, but I wouldn't expect her to be able to express a readable all by herself" to a moral climate in which fraud becomes the rule, not the exception. The cynical reactions to Richard Nixon's literary venture are typical of today's outlook.

The prevalence of ghosts may no longer be shocking to those in the know, but it is distressing to academic scholars and ordinary readers. "I read statements made by Konrad Adenauer," one reader affirms, "I think it's important that I know if they were written for him by an ex-Nazi." The historian has to know exactly how much of Henry L. Stimson On Active Service in Peace and War was actually written by General Al-"ward inaccurate historymaking. The ghost, he claims, is the one who commits. As Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster emeritus of the Darrow School in Andover, once pointed out: "Ghost writers help keep discretion and unassuming. Away their responsibility, they have constantly on minds the disasters that a few careless words cause. Naturally, they tend to weaken adjective tone down extravagances. In pondering over syllable, they dilute spontaneity." On the other hand, editor Jane Rosenberg pointed out that ghostwriters also creates a new area of irresponsibility. "If there is inaccuracy," she remarked, "the 'author's' attribute it to the ghost, while the ghost won't because his name isn't on the book anyway."

Writing in Commonweal, John P. Sisk confesses that ghostwriting possesses a built-in tendency toward inaccurate historymaking. "The ghost," Sisk, is often called in because someone who knows all the truth of the matter thinks that is and that he simply lacks the time or profession to write their speeches, and in many instances even to write their books?"

"Knowingly or unknowingly you are studying — and perhaps drawing inspiration from ghosted documents"
In the twentieth century, President Calvin Coolidge was a man of few words — but those that he spoke were his own. The only notable exception came when he was called upon to deliver Aeolian Hall for Boston music lovers. A member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra helped Coolidge prepare this specialized talk. Years later, however, when a collection of Coolidge's speeches was being compiled, he told his publisher: "That Aeolian Hall talk is pretty good, but it isn't mine. Keep it out!"

Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Brain Trust" included, at one time or another, some of modern history's most distinguished ghosts. Among those who drafted Roosevelt's speeches were Samuel I. Rosenman, Rexford G. Tugwell, Harry Hopkins, Raymond Moley, playwright Robert E. Sherwood, Stanley High, and Adolf A. Berle. While F.D.R. put the finishing touches on their product and often translated it into his own eloquent terms, the Brain Trusters take credit for such memorable Rooseveltian phrases as "rendezvous with destiny," "horse-and-buggy age" and "Martin, Barton and Fish." Thus, knowingly or unknowingly, today's college student is studying — and perhaps drawing inspiration from — ghosted documents.

Ghostwriting is by definition a cynical trade. One well-known writer ghosted a book and then wrote a laudatory preface for it under his own name. For Christmas, one embittered ghost sent his "author" an autographed copy of their book.

Literary ghosts are paid in various ways. Some get a flat fee that can amount to as much as $30,000 for a summer's work. Some charge ten cents a word. Some get paid by the week—$250 is a minimum; $500 is more common. Other ghosts fight for shares of their books' royalties. The publisher of a relatively undistinguished comedian recently offered a ghost a $5,000 advance plus a third of all royalties up to $90,000.

Ghostwriting in sports figures is one of the most lucrative tasks, but it must be done well. "The sports public is fairly sophisticated," a newspaper syndicate executive remarked. "It won't accept an unpolished ghosted book by Alexander Hamilton, James and John Jay. The most generous historian of George Washington had no more than ten pages of his immortal speech. As an ex-President, Madison is also known to have written Jackson's Nullification Proclamation. George A. C. Cameron, a famous historian, wrote President An-

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THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES. Kathleen Nott. (Indiana University Press, $1.75).

T. S. ELLIOT: A COLLECTION OF CRITICAL ESSAYS. Hugh Kenner. (Spectrum, $1.95).

The Emperor's Clothes is the most important book about Eliot yet written, and will probably remain so. (It is about Eliot, despite a few border campaigns against other literary-religious revivalists such as C. S. Lewis, Dorothy Sayers, Graham Greene, and T. E. Hulme.) It is the only book which pulls Eliot up by the roots and shows us what the reading public never sees: the medieval tangle of religious fanaticism, scholastic dogma, rulership politics, and Culture. It is a cold and lethal document.

Hugh Kenner, on the other hand, has put together an Eliot prayerbook for the faithful. The nineteen oldish essays in the collection blend like a professional choir. Each essayist, of course, occupies his little niche in the cathedral porch, though one or two (S. Musgrove and Donald Davie) are apt to behave like little devils, even in the presence of the Master. Reading the two books together, one sees all over again the frightening abyss between natural or humanistic art and High Art, between science and religion, democracy and totalitarianism, logic and mysticism, freedom and authority.

Kathleen Nott, in attacking dogma itself, fells Eliot like a tree:

All dogma, in fact, including, and especially the dogma of Original Sin, divorces us from real and natural morality, which can only be taught us by personal and individual love, generally experienced early and unconsciously. If we cannot learn our morality from that reality, we shall learn it from another: hate.

To Eliot and his followers Christianity has meant the religion of Sin, not the religion of Love. In consequence, his life-long literary endeavor has been to acculturate modern man to his conception of religion and its wide range of fears and hates.

Henry Miller speaks of "the scholar's hatred for humanity" — a necessary exaggeration. Eliot's devotees are scholars in this sense, the deadwood of society trying by every method, no matter how septic or antiquated, to preserve their cultural power under the sanctions of religious dogma. Hugh Kenner actually quotes this in his introduction: "Deadness," wrote Wyndham Lewis in 1914 in a book Eliot admired, "is the first condition of art...."

Let me briefly annotate some of the essays in the Kenner book:

Arthur Mizener: unadulterated adulation of the method by which Eliot transmitted his "personal and private agonies" into the impersonal.

Wyndham Lewis: slightly amusing anecdotes.

Elizabeth Sewell: the only penetrating essay in the book, although it piously avoids its implications. Miss Sewell describes Eliot as a Nonsense writer like Lewis Carroll, in this way explaining Eliot's asceticism, infidelity, and addiction to parody.

S. Musgrove: one of the best detectives in the field, uncovers a surprising similarity between Eliot and Tennyson.


R. P. Blackmur: further apologies for Eliot's "Notes" on the箫is.

Wyndham Lewis: slightly amusing anecdotes.

THE CONFIDENTIAL CLERK. T. E. Hulme. (New Directions, $1.50.)

It is the only book which pulls Eliot up by the roots and shows us what the reading public never sees.
How shall we criticize the language, sometimes nonsensical, sometimes seemingly flat, abrupt, jerky, inadequate, so much so that Beckett often resorts to movement to express what words themselves cannot express? And what about the four-letter words, the general "sordid" atmosphere that seems to envelop the plays, the seemingly barren settings of Endgame and Happy Days, or, on the other hand, the gorgeous brothel evoked by Genet in The Balcony? And as for characterization . . .

But if we judge these plays by conventional standards we are confused and irritated; we must, therefore, look further afield, and proceed to the premise upon which the plays are constructed.

The premise deals with the predicament of contemporary man: man in a universe where nothing is certain, man in a world without meaning. Man has lost his bearing, his purpose, his God. In such a world, man is alone; the old standards no longer suffice; the old answers, no longer sufficient; what seemed reality now seems illusion and man is left in a state of anxiety and despair.

It is just this predicament that Beckett and Genet are exploring; consequently, the familiar "real" world of the stage, as we have known it, no longer is of use, in the same way that the familiar world of certainty, of answers to our problems, no longer exists.

The plays, then, are no longer clear-cut expositions of an idea through psychologically motivated characters, making use of a conventional and "real" language, which has lost much of its former meaning in today's world; the plays do not posit a problem and then provide a solution, because there is none; they rather ask us, through their presentation of the human predicament of all men, to examine ourselves, to become aware of ourselves and our condition, to ask, ask and, finally, to face our own reality.

And so, if we accept the premise upon which the plays are founded, we have a chance of understanding and perhaps of appreciating and valuing the plays of Beckett and Genet, as well as those of other playwrights working in the same vein. Not that Beckett and Genet are alike—a reading of or participation in the plays will at once disclose differences. Nevertheless both writers deal in the complexities of life in a way that sometimes demands exact analysis; it is often difficult to pin down the precise meaning of the play. But this is where the spectator comes into his own; he is literally forced to take part in the poet's experience: to work and to use to the fullest whatever creative powers, intellectual, emotional, or spiritual he possesses; and he may find, to his surprise, that he possesses more than he had surmised.

The question remains, of course, of how valid is the premise upon which these and so many of our so-called avant-garde plays are based. How true is it? Is the world we live in one without meaning, or is this idea only a personal view of the writer's, which he is trying to impose upon all of us? Is man really unable to find answers to the questions he asks? Is the human condition, which is the exploration ground of all great artists, as wide as it seems? Are the people of Beckett's and Genet's plays, who stand for and are man, touched with any of that divinity, magnificence, or nobility which we look for and sometimes find in people?

Whether one says "yes" or "no" to these questions, whether one denies or affirms the truth of the basic premise, one must, I think, acknowledge the excitement and provocation which the plays of Beckett and Genet have brought to the theatre and to all of us who look to it for something beside entertainment.

**RECOMMENDED READING**

**ON BECKETT**

**AND GENET**

*By Samuel Beckett*

*all in Evergreen Books:*

Endgame. ($1.25)

Happy Days. ($1.45)

Krapp's Last Tape. ($1.95)

Waiting for Godot. ($1.45)

*By Jean Genet*

all in Evergreen Books:

The Balcony. ($1.95)

The Blacks: A Clown Show. Tr. by Bernard Frechtmann. ($1.75)

The Maids and Deathwatch. Tr. by Bernard Frechtmann. ($1.95)

**Books about Beckett and Genet:**

MODERN FRENCH THEATRE FROM GIRARDOUX TO BECKETT. Jacques Guichardaud. (Yale, $1.45)

THEatre of the ABSURD. Martin Esslin. (Anchor, $1.45)
There is a Tavern in the Town, and there the Clancys did sit down. The rest—praise be—it is recorded history. Three sons of a pub-keeping family from Eire, and a teetotalling ex-crooner from County Armagh in the North of Ireland, have combined to create a vivid extension of the Irish Renaissance, and they'd just as soon you came along for the ride. It's entirely possible that they'll convert the entire world to their cheerfully irresistible brand of chauvinism, excepting just as soon you came along for the ride. It's entirely possible that they'll convert the entire world to their cheerfully irresistible brand of chauvinism, excepting perhaps the English, whom they glibly lambast at the slightest provocation ... or none. It is, after all, their national privilege.

For a fact, Paddy Clancy was a practicing member of the IRA (the Irish guerilla militia that has vowed not to restless until all of Ireland is joined together again) who traded his trench coat for a suit of RAF blue during World War II, because he believed that Hitler was somewhat worse than the Sassenachs. Coming to New York after the war, he joined his brother Tom, a well established actor hereabouts, and while trying his own hand at the acting trade, Pat founded and plaudit and dismissed. Tom Clancy parlayed a rousing baritone from a manly chest, with a face that is the original map of his homeland. He specializes in leading the way on the stir-em-up numbers, yet he can be very moving in simple lament for the myriad of Ireland's shattered causes.

I've said elsewhere that Liam looks like the handsome, smiling devil of a lad who usually dies gallantly and beautifully in the next-to-last reel of the derring-do film, and whose proud and smiling face is superimposed on the clouds, as his pals in the regiment, to the tune of Garry Owen, march splendidly off the screen to Glory. His voice can caress like the lazy humming of a bee in the next garden ... but he can sting like a bee, as well, when he turns to consider the iniquities of Albion.

The singer of them all, however, is Tommy Makem who has the face of a Leprechaun to top his six feet of ordinariness. Even when he sings softly, his sonorous bass-baritone can shake the chair on which you sit, as well as the pit of your stomach, and it brings an actor's truth to every song, a projection of reality that is larger than life, yet pulses with it.

They are something apart, when it comes to the singing aspect of song. Only Pete Seeger has an equivalent magic for getting a room full of strangers to pour out songs they'd never heard before.

Today, the Clancys and the Makems are the living proof that you don't have to dirty your art in order to become professional and successful. At the present time they've become popular in some of the first rate night clubs in the country, as well as in the Folk Music rooms. They sing the same songs that they sang in the White Horse, with the same feeling and conviction, but a year of appearing before audiences of every kind has sharpened their presentation, and improved their singing to the point where they have become my favorite act, not only in the Folk World, but in all the worlds of entertainment.

Their development can be fascinatingly traced as Tradition recordings. Start with The Lark in the Morning in which both Liam and Tommy Makem can be heard before they left Ireland, along with Tommy's mother who, like the Clancy's mother, is a treasure trove of the old songs and the main source of the boys' repertoire. Then hear The Rising of the Moon; revolutionary songs recorded in the early White Horse days, followed by Come Fill Your Glass with Us, from the same milieu, and then Tommy Makem's solo record, and a group effort that just bears their names on the label, and reflects their development after months of singing to Folkniks in coffee shops in New York. Then get their magnum opus to date, a record that was made by Columbia at its New York studios with some two hundred of the Clancy faithful in riotous attendance. My friends tell me that there was a three-hour bash around the Jerebooms of Paddy's Irish Whiskey before a taxi was put on tape, and my heart is still sore that a near 3,000 miles separation made me miss the fun. I've got the record that came out of it, and most of the fun is there. Better still, Columbia tells me there's another one on its way. Sleante!

This is an effort to separate the Significant (often hard to find from the Inconsequential (usually available instantly) in terms of the music that is the most direct expression of the way people really think, feel and are. There are essences of culture and individual truth that words cannot convey, but what flourish in the yeasty soil of spontaneous song, and can be shared by the perceptive.

Consider the special magic of the Gaelic: from Ireland come the voice and harp of Mary O'Hara, more pure than the water of any brook, but with a brisk and brave spirit, and a grace and deep knowledge of her own and her music's dignity. Her best record is on a Tradition label, and is one of the most played and best loved of my own collection.

For those who like their Scots both ethnic and memorable don't miss the craggy art of Ewen MacColl by himself, or with A. L. Lloyd, or with the prettiest member of the ubiquitous Seeger family, Miss Peggy. MacColl is a universal genius whose uncompromising attack on Man's inhumanity to other men is enhanced by his ability to make the Scottish music come alive. He sings the songs of Robert Burns as if Rabinean Robbie himself were the singer. (Folkways, Riverside, Tradition, Vanguard Newport Festival 1960.)
The Anglo-Saxon and Celtic traditions endured a sea-change in their way to this land, and survived in modified form in our own Appalachian hills, as well as in the enclaves of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The entirely authentic Jean Ritchie (Elektar, Westminster, Folkways, and a song swapping old trip in Ireland), on Tradition), the besser. Ed McCurdy and Oscar Brand (each on Elektar, Vanguard, Pergamon, you-name-it), Richard Dyer-Bennet (on his own label), and Jacob Niles (Tradition), Andrew Rowan Summers (Folkways), Paul Clayton (Folkways) and the incredible Pete Seeger have enriched the catalogues with the songs of this tradition.

The darling of the current crop is most certainly Joan Baez, whose first two magical L.P.'s for Vanguard ran away with the critical polls in the folk field, and her arranging. For once, the most versatile of all the American distaff folk singers is Jo a March, whose recordings for Kapp are only a slight indication of her remarkable ability to sing almost everything, in very style of our folk, jazz, and pop, as well as anyone alive. More of her records should be forthcoming, soon.

Pete Seeger is a man who believes all men are his brothers, and all songs belong to all men. And Pete practices his preachments musically as well as offstage. The Folkways catalogue is full of gospel, and if her sheer variety would be staggering, even if the quality were not so high. Surely if any talent can be singled out as great in our folk world, Pete's must lead all the rest.

Don't neglect Burl Ives. His earliest recordings remain my worliest. Here is the most complete synthesis of the new and old world traditions in balladry. His singing has been the peer through which most of the pre-Kingston Trio folk fans ached into this field, and his latter-day success as an actor could never obscure his real place as a singer. Decora has most of his efforts, but there are some irrepealable things on his early Columbia discs, as well as on his first album (Blue Tail Fly, etc., on Stenson).

At this point I would strongly suggest you expose yourself to the giants of yesterday whose influence on other singers is permanent, and grows. Folkways has the most and the best of Woody Guthrie, the 20th Century Villon, and of Leadbelly, the elemental proponent of blues and work and chain gang songs and of happy songs for kids, out of the core of the Negro experience. Brownie McGhee and Sonny Terry on a batch of bels continue this fundamental expression, as well as the edition of Big Bill Broonzy, whose name understates his size. I am an interpreter of this country's brand of Weltchmjer (Columbia, Mercury, Verve, Folkways).

As chief exponents of the Guthrie mystique have been Jack Elliott, who shows a fair sampling of Woody's songs on Present (better on some EMI releases made in England), and the Cisco Houston, Pete Seeger has been bright, in all his honesty and warmth, by Vanguard of recent recordings, including an immense release of a session at New York's Folk City.

As weavers, of course, are the most beloved group of all. Too, too, the world of song, with a strong down-home and, whatever the group is the original, with Pete Seeger, the current one, with his replacement, Erik Darling, the herpetists, featuring the rich hurrah of folk music's most girl female voice, Ronnie Gilbert, as well as the aseptic bitcoin of folkdom's first accompanist and arranger, Fred Hellerman, and the profound bass and gentle satire of ex-teacher Lee Hays.

Erik's professional apprenticeship was spent with the Tarriers, respected by their peers as the hardest-swinging solid-singing bunch around. The original group can be heard on Glory records from their "Banana Boat Song" days (check their version of "Tom Dooley" on the same album, which preceded the Kingston Trio version by a few years). They were Erik Darling, Alan Arkin and the surviving member, handsome Bob Cary. Alas was replaced by Clarence Gey, a great singer - potentially, perhaps, the greatest of all in the American tradition. His ability to infuse truth and feeling into ballads, blues and spirituals lifts the Tarriers into an unapproached realm of artistry. Some idea of their second meta- morphosis can be heard on United Artists' "Hard Travelin'."

A highly quizzical eye is cocked at life at large, and the inevitable pretensions of Folk Song, by two delightfully civilized human beings, Gene and Francesca. Husband and wife, a beautiful and a man of accomplishments (the night, songsmith, parodist, architect and professor thereof at Columbia University), they bring a smiling, urban aspere to the fables of us all, and their own special lift to the prettier songs of a bunch of cultures. (Elektra)

"the solidist"

Gene Raskin's special material is part of the armament of the Limeliters, currently the number one draw in the commercial folk field. This group has the richest combined sound of any trio short of the operatic stage, getting its main coloration from the golden throat of tenor Glenn Yarbrough.

This chubbily handsome nature boy has the reputation of possessing the most beautiful male voice of all the folk, but (with the exception of an hour of live singing on my program a few years back) the sheer virile loveliness of his singing at parties or in coffee-shops (for the heck of it) has never been captured on record. Limeliter Alex Hassilev was an aspiring actor, who combines an emigre Russian heritage from his musical family (not speaking the language, he used to do a stirring "Two Guitars" in double-talk Russian, which absolutely scandalized his mother when she first heard him do it in a club) with a love for the Flamenco guitar and everybody's folk song. Alex brought these to the Limelite, a night club in Aspen, Colorado, which was being run at the time by Glenn. Then they got together with Lou Gottlieb, a Doctor of Music (University of California) whose mock professional style of introductory humor was a mainstay of the original Gateway Singers. This proved to be a highly entertaining combination, irresistible to those who prefer their folk music in a solidly professional package, and who don't insist on a maximum of conviction. Their sound, however, is the price of admission, anytime. (Vistor, Elektra)

Bud and Travis, who sing together no more, are another pair who combined solid musicianship in a neat and very funny act. (Liberty, Best disc: B & T in Concert.) Travis Edmonson's voice and hip-shooting wit were also a feature of the Gateway Singers. Teammed with Bud Dashiell (now with the Kingston Brothers who also discovered both tricks) and Travis could be as outrageously funny on stage as he could be around a table with friends, these two created their brand of satirical non sequiturs; also widely copied, with generally unfortunate results.

The Frank Sinatra of the folk world is Bob Gibson, the darling of the Gate of Horn in Chicago, of Aspen and, with his All- American boyish good looks and the devilish twinkle in his eye, the darling of susceptible females anywhere. This is such a husky throat, whose deceptive simplicity has a foundation of musicianship behind every note. He has been tremendously influential on those other singers who recognize the complete organization behind his seemingly casual gallantry.

Therein lies the true measure of this part of our recorded Cook's tour, and of the program itself. You can have any of these artists for company, at any time; and you don't have to wonder when they're going to ask for their hats, when the hour grows late, or your mood changes. Furthermore you get the best of these people, and the truth of them, at the drop of a needle; and Genghis Khan could not have commanded as much.

A further article by Skip Wehner covering other parts of the folk world will appear in a subsequent issue.
THE QUIXOTE ANTHOLOGY (Grosset's Universal Lib., $2.45) is interesting and amusing reading for anyone who has ever wanted to start a ‘little magazine’ (and this must include nearly everybody). Edited by a group of Americans living in Europe, Quixote flourished from 1954 to 1960, when, as all such magazines must, it faded away. This anthology of the best Quixote stories is interspersed with accounts of how the magazine was edited and produced. Aspiring writers will learn to their amusement or despair what happens to manuscripts before they return with a rejection slip. ** Graham Greene’s most recent novel, A BURNT-OUT CASE, is now paperback (Bantam, 60c). Greene’s recently published journals, written in a Congolese leper colony where he was gathering material for this book, show how the novel’s plan slowly formed in his mind. ** Three books by younger writers are in The Scribner’s First Edition series for April. Donald Windham’s stories are gathered in THE WARM COUNTRY ($1.65). Windham’s reminiscences of his Georgian boyhood have appeared at intervals in the New Yorker. Robert Creeley’s poems are collected in FOR LOVE: POEMS 1950-1960. Some of Creeley’s stories appeared in Short Story 3. Michael Rumaker’s stories have been in EVERGREEN REVIEW. His new book, THE BUTTERFLY ($1.65), is novel length, but he calls it “A Story in Nine Parts.”

If she didn’t live in South Africa, everyone would know about Nadine Gordimer. Quite a few people do anyway. The first paperback edition of her powerful and sensitive stories appears in April: THE SOFT VOICE OF THE SERPENT (Viking, $1.45). ** Alan Sillitoe has a new paperback, THE GENERAL (Signet, 50c), about a general who is ordered to shoot an entire symphony orchestra, captured accidentally in a total war. ** NEW POETS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA: A SECOND SELECTION (to be published in May) is the namesake and successor to NEW POETS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA (1957). Two of the original three editors (Donald Hall and Robert Pack) are still in charge. The new selection has all new poems from the first—and many new poets too. The editors of NEW POETS do not subscribe to what Dudley Fitts calls the Orphic Fallacy: i.e., “anything goes, if it is ‘felt’ and ‘true’: one has only to utter it, and there is a poem.” Protagonists of NEW POETS say this is the assumption of the ‘rival’ book, NEW AMERICAN POETRY, 1945-60, edited by Donald Allen (Evergreen, $2.95).

THE DIAL ANNUAL OF FICTION, out in March, has pieces by Warren Miller and James Baldwin (Apollo, $1.45). James Baldwin’s GIOVANNI’S ROOM ($1.75) about a young American in France involved with both a woman and a man is also an Apollo paperback. ** The stories in Peter Taylor’s HAPPY FAMILIES ARE ALL ALIKE (J. B. Lippincott, $1.95) have appeared in the New Yorker, THE KENYON REVIEW, and other magazines. ** THE PHENOMENAL BESTSELLER, TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD, by Harper Lee, becomes available in paperback this month (Popular Lib., 60c). ** EXECUTION (Crest, 50c) a war novel by Canadian writer Colin McDougall, won the Governor-General’s Award for Fiction (on a part with our Pulitzer Prize) in his own country, and has been compared by critics here to Hemingway’s THE NAKED AND THE DEAD, THE YOUNG LIONS, A FARCEWELL TO ARMS, and FROM HERE TO ETERNITY. ** NEW in the Scribner Library: HEMINGWAY’S GREEN HILLS OF AFRICA ($1.45) and IN OUR TIME ($1.25) an early collection of stories; also C. P. Snow’s tale of intrigue in the academic world, THE AFFAIR ($1.65). Why do books in this excellent series—with good paper and readable, well-spaced type—have such dreary covers?

The latest in the Yale Series of Younger Poets is VIEW OF JEOPARDY ($1.25) by Jack Gilbert. This is the series in which George Starbuck’s BONE THOUGHTS and Alan Dugan’s POEMS have been the most recent precursors. The Yale Series of Younger Poets is open to promising poets under forty—very promising—who have not previously published a book of verse. Read some of these volumes and then submit a manuscript to Yale University Press—if you dare. —Alison Knox
AVOIDING THE SHEEPISH FEELING

by Hermione Ontegoe

You don't want to do the Peace Corps bit, but are just sizing up an old-fashioned trip to Europe, watch out: you don't find yourself among those pathetic, groups of Americans that are the sorriest sight in Europe every summer. Sun-glossed, camera-bug-eyed, perspiring in their nylon shirts, they are led round cathedrals and museums by a guide who likely as not is chanting off words he hurriedly read in the guide book the night before.

It's not sunk a Jeep into a See-East-European-in-Six-Weeks tour, nor arranged by somebody else, or planned by yourself. You want to see Europe from the inside, on your own, not by Condoned bus, madly dashing from one 'sight' to another, staying home and look at the picture books. One or two countries is the most you should attempt in six or eight weeks. If you begin the right way, by really getting to know the people of a particular country, write to them, visit places, and meet young people from all over Europe. For instance, you've two years of a European language, and really want to know the people of that country, write to them. If you are just travelling around a country, avoid tourist traps like the plague. Take the local buses (or those yellow postal buses that somehow manage not to off precipitous curves) or trains. Trains are cheap, in most countries you can buy a pass for unlimited travel within a certain period. (Write to the National Tourist Offices of the countries in New York for information). Trains in Europe are heavenly places. You sit in apartments for eight people, on double bunks, in a much more companionable system than ours. As the time to try out your foreign language—to find out what people there are like, what they think about us, ourselves.

In travelling in a European country, go with a couple of friends. Nobody is going to talk to you if you are in group of ten or twenty Americans. But a couple of the same language, you may even be thinking in French, and the first time you do that is an exhilarating experience comparable only to falling in love.

other good way to stay put and see Europe is to enroll in one of the summer courses for foreign students at a European University. Sometimes you can get credit for courses at home, other courses on European civilization or art are for your own interest and good, but in the meanwhile you will have lived in a famous and ancient university city, perhaps Oxford, or Lausanne, or Perugia, and come to know your way around there. Write to the INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, 88 Second Avenue, New York, and tell them what country you are interested in. We are just travelling around a country, void tourist tours like the plague. Take the local buses (or those yellow postal buses that somehow manage not to off precipitous curves) or trains. Trains are cheap, in most countries you can buy a pass for unlimited travel within a certain period. (Write to the National Tourist Offices of the countries in New York for information). Trains in Europe are heavenly places. You sit in apartments for eight people, on double bunks, in a much more companionable system than ours. As the time to try out your foreign language—to find out what people there are like, what they think about us, ourselves.

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PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE. Stephen Toulmin. (Harper Torchbooks, $1.25).

SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION. R. B. Braithwaite. (Harper Torchbooks, $1.85).

Apart from superficial (and often as not misleading) accounts in the daily press and popular magazines of some spectacular “break through” in scientific research or technology, even the intelligent and otherwise educated layman is likely to know little of the systematic content of the various sciences, and still less of the highly complex logic of their “methods.” For that matter, scientists themselves aren’t always knowledgeable about sciences not immediately related to their own; and they too may lack a clear understanding of the underlying logic or philosophical rationale of their own theoretical methods. (For it is a fact, however peculiar, that within certain limits it is not unusual for the scientist to be self-conscious about his methods in order to employ them successfully.)

What is Science? is a collection of twelve essays on science and the scientific outlook written for the layman by experts in as many fields. The editor, James R. Newman, known for his previous successes in writing and editing scientific literature for the general public, has appended a short introduction, brief biographies of the contributors, and a small but well-chosen bibliography. The essays are unusual in that they are introduced written by distinguished experts. Sir Edmund Whittaker sketches the history and scope of mathematics and logic. Hermann Bondi writes on astronomy and cosmology, tracing the background of his own radical and currently much-debated theory of the “continual creation of matter.” Physics is presented by Edward Condon; chemistry by John Read; biochemistry by Ernest Baldwin; biology by Warder Clyde Allee; evolution and genetics by Julian Huxley; psychology by Edwin G. Boring; anthropology by Clyde Kluckhohn; and psychoanalysis by Erich Fromm. In addition, Bertrand Russell discusses the impact of science and technological developments on the situation of mankind, and deduces moral, social, and political implications. In a more ambitious and highly informative concluding essay entitled “Science as Foresight,” Jacob Bronowski introduces the reader to computers and logic machines, theory of games, information theory, cybernetics, and the logic of experiments. He explores the analogies between human thought and two types of “thinking machine.”

A common misconception about “scientific method” is that all scientific theories are universal and can be explained disregarding the particular subject matter. It is thought that insofar as they are “scientific” they must be “empirical” in the same simple and straightforward way that a generalization about particular observations is. There are theories of this sort in the sciences, to be sure. But the theoretical enterprise of the systematic sciences, physics, for example, is vastly more complex and subtle than this Baconian picture. Both Stephen Toulmin in The Philosophy of Science and R. B. Braithwaite in Scientific Explanation set out to show this.

As the sub-title “An Introduction” suggests, Toulmin’s discussion will be more comprehensive to the reader with little or no technical background. With virtually no use of mathematical formulation, he considers the relation of theory to observation, the character of scientific theories, the role of conceptual models, the intricacies of the different terms of the metaphorical and the logical problems of making generalization about all examples of a certain type from a necessarily limited number of observations.

The approach throughout is that of minimizing the subtle relation of the usage of science to theoretical conception on the one hand, and to observable phenomena on the other. For example, Toulmin discusses at length what he means to say that light “travels” “straight lines”, whether, say, this meant in the same sense in which a croquet ball travels in a straight line towards the wicket.

Professor Braithwaite’s book is for the more advanced student. His high-strung discussion of deductive and inductive methods and how they are employed in scientific theory, and of the mathematical meaning of statistical hypotheses, probability statements requires the reader to follow him over some difficult terrain.

Boy, sick. Girl, sick. by John Kingsland

BOY. GIRL. BOY. GIRL. Jules Feiffer. (Random House, $1.50).

A decade or so ago, a woman I know, exulting in her mental health, boasted to me, “If I had been as unhappy a year ago as I am now, I would have killed myself.” This may have been one of the first “sick” jokes of our time. It was a remark which might have been taken from any Feiffer cartoon. It’s one of his best.

Feiffer’s first book, Sick, Sick, Sick was, in fact, a collection of sick jokes, in the sense of Helen Keller dolls (which wind up and walk and talk and talk and talk), or of the “But apart from the unfortunate incident, Mrs. Lincoln, what did you think of the play?” genre. In Feiffer, it is the people who are sick, not the jokes . . . except that, there are not, strictly speaking, any jokes. Apparently we have come a full circle from the non-comic somberness of “Little Orphan Annie” to the un-funny funnies of Feiffer and others. A Feiffer cartoon is a satirical tableau which is best described by the subtitle to his first book, “A Guide to Non-Confident Living.”

Feiffer has said that “people can become so blase about their emotional miseries that relating symptoms can become an important part of social life.” This perfectly describes the activities of some of Feiffer’s stock characters, who are by now familiar figures in Boy, Girl, Boy, Girl. Forever worried about whether they are ‘in’, whether they are reading the right books or playing the appropriate sexual role, there is nothing they enjoy more than talking about their problems. There is Bernard, who never makes out with girls, and Huey, a tough character who always does (and who is not nearly so amusing as his weakening foil). Thus a particularly dejected looking Bernard tells us:

“I meet a girl. I tell her all of my most intimate personal secrets which she promises never to repeat to anybody. Then after a while we break up.”

The process is repeated through several girlfriends until he laments: “All over the city girls who no longer like me are casually walking around my life’s confessions . . . spreading me parties all over town. The world knows Bernard Mergendieier! And I’ve always been secretive.”

On the female side, there is the strong and weak. Fran, the tough-minded woman, is one of Feiffer’s best creations. It takes a woman to begin by apologizing for a mistake. She was not, in fact, “out” but well-chosen bibliography. The essays —— between human thought and two types of

The question now is, is he facing a data material? Is there only so much one can do emotional analyses? Certainly, Feiffer seems turning more and more to political satire.

And sometimes, certainly, he misses the point. Sometimes he never does make us laugh. He doesn’t make us chuckle or giggle either. Usually, Feiffer lost me completely. The punch line, “If President Kennedy was here now —I swear Marvin, there’d be no Schlesinger.” I’m not sure whether I was laughing (by being “in”) at the futile frustration of the obscure, or that (by being “in”) I only those who are “out” think Arthur Schlesinger is influential. Arthur Schlesinger recently reissued this book for a newspaper and it the issue entirely. But as Feiffer further fishes out: “The hallmark of a professional is a best knowledge of his market.”
TRAVEL
continued from /13
How to get there: If you have never been on an all-student boat to Europe, it's an experience you shouldn't miss. You may be crammed into a converted troopship which takes Sicilian immigrants to Australia. In the winter time, with cabins holding twenty people and a cafeteria four decks down that you can smell from the top—but there is nothing like a student ship for fun. Lots of people will have brought their guitars or banjos, and there will be old hands, personal students who go every summer, who can tell you more about where to go than any guidebook. The council on student travel, 179 Broadway, New York—they also charter flights.
Student ships, however, are a little uncomfortable, and if you need a rest after your exams, try other world of commercial liners. Don't consider going any class but Tourist (the others are for the Kivans Club), but you will doubtless succumb to every tourist passenger's trick of taking into the First Class lounge. Choose your boat carefully—Tourist Class varies tremendously from one ship to line to another, and prices do not. Generally, the newer boats have larger and more comfortable cabins, the French have superior food, service on American boats is terrible. On three class ships, Tourist is in the bow, low down, and with fairly confined deck space. But some commercial liners have a small First Class, and the rest tourist so you have run the ship. These are much the best.

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CHEERLEADER at University of Bridgeport, Kathy Normandy of Beacon, N.Y., was New England College Queen in 1961, a Dana scholar (highest honors), Dean's list, and Theta Epsilon Sorority.

PATRIOTIC student at Heidelberg University develops character by standing, is more concerned with nose than chest.

Making the College Scene

FRATERNAL grip between Kappa Alpha brothers at Davidson College, N. Carolina, unites U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Herschel Sims Jr. of Charleston, W. Va.

CEREBRAL John York, a Kansas State University junior, designs three-dimensional chess sets. Chessmen—“astronauts”—are manipulated from level to level by electro-magnets.

PATRIOTIC Robbie Sue Elder of University of Florida poses at Silver Springs for beautification of the State.

“Appearances Are Receiving”

THERE is an amazing story about Baron Rothschild and the financial wizard that inspired awareness of what you are. A man asked Rothschild for a loan. The Baron refused it but said, “I will do better than that. You may take my arm as we walk together across the floor of the Exchange.”

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No one claims that a good appearance necessarily gets you a job. But every hiring executive agrees that appearance is an important factor in judging job applicants, as well as in career progress thereafter.

Which brings to mind — Don’t fail to write to The Collegiate Digest for our Special Supplement on Careers. This contains specific advice on how to conduct yourself most effectively at job interviews, offered by a cross section of top executives in the country. In addition, the Supplement contains a list of commercial associations which will help you with your career programming. And the Supplement is free. Write us for one.

The Futures

Collegiate Digest April 1962

An official publication of the Associated Collegiate Press, Inc. 18, Journalism Bldg., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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Publisher: R. T. Jablonski

Editor: Jack Scanlon

Art Director: R. T. Jablonski

A survey of what they're wearing and where, from our special campus fashion panel.

Suits differ from one portion of this story to the other—in curriculum, tradition, and outlook. But there's an amazing uniform fashion. Informality is the keynote here, with dress-up occasions taken a bit seriously. Even geography doesn't make too much difference. For example, a report from Middlebury College, in Vermont: "We wear sports jackets and dress-up and sweaters and slacks for dances. There are very few 'dress-up' here, so sports clothes are the usual. Suits, button-down and tab-collars are popular. Usually white or grey socks and white shoes. For class, corduroy or blue popular, worn with a sweater or sport coat fast are very rarely worn. Special fad at Middlebury is ski parkas worn to class and athletic events." Ski parkas have echoes everywhere now, of course. The same report reaches Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: "Many of us do wear ski parkas, but this is because we like to ski, not because we want to." Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.; snakers in the Spring and Autumn, and ski jackets or ski apparel in the fall. One of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., same; also Mesa Junior College, Grand Colorado, and Gannon College, Erie, Pa.

Moving up to Montana State College, in Bozeman, the image is much the same, with Western kitter in thrown in at the last and dress-up: Men—Sport coat, sport shirt (no tie) or white shirt with dark socks and dark slacks. Ties are worn to class and leisure hours." The Midwest runs true to form, as MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill., tunes in: "The guys here prefer casual dress for dates. Wash pants, white or colored socks, sport shirts or sweaters. Some of the fellows prefer dress slacks. Dance call for shirt and tie. Sports coats are more popular than black or other dress suits except for really formal affairs. Sweaters are probably most popular for non-dance dates. Classrooms call for more casual dress. Still wash pants and shirts or sweaters. For dress, suits, blue jeans, and ivy league are all popular."

Out at California Western University, they say ditto on the general wear, with their own footwear fad a special touch: "Sports jackets, dark socks, white short-sleeved button down shirts, thin ties of a dark color, for dates. Chinos, bermudas, button down sport shirts, golf or crew-neck pullover sweaters, sneakers, and crew socks, for classes." Since California Western University is near to the Mexican-American border the influence shows itself in the form of Mexican huaraches (sandals) which the men often wear during class and leisure hours."

Sweaters—bulky, light-weight, assorted colors. Dresses—blue jeans, and ivy league are all popular."

For dress occasions the girls wear wool sheaths or pastel pleated skirts, skirts and blazers. Tennis shoes in all colors are worn with the outfit. Campus coats in corduroy or twill, often with a fur collar, are very popular. The boys wear sport shirts, sweaters, and slacks. Everyone, men and women, carries umbrellas and wear tennis shoes, because of the rain. This is ski country, therefore students often wear ski jackets with sport clothes. The most popular coats are either rain coats or all weather coats with fur linings and fur collars or beige coats made of heavy wool."

The Midwest runs true to form, as MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill., tunes in: "The guys here prefer casual dress for dates. Wash pants, white or colored socks, sport shirts or sweaters. Some of the fellows prefer dress slacks. Dance call for shirt and tie. Sports coats are more popular than black or other dress suits except for really formal affairs. Sweaters are probably most popular for non-dance dates. Classrooms call for more casual dress. Still wash pants and shirts or sweaters. A few jeans make an appearance but not in any sort of numbers. No sports coats here. Car coats or jackets for outdoors. (Ivy league type all weather coats are the thing for evening outerwear.)" Interesting point: At Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe Louisiana, it sounds like an Ivy campus: "Suits are popular for the majority of dates. Button down and tab shirts are both popular. White socks are gradually changing over to an assortment of colors—brown, green, gold, black. Ties are very popular—varied colors with silk ones becoming popular. Unusual for the south, topcoats are becoming widespread in popularity, although hats aren't as popular as last year. In Classroom: Sport shirts with button down collars—loud and varied designs. Sweaters—bulky, light-weight, assorted colors. Dresses—blue jeans, and ivy league are all popular."

As for fads, the umbrella, which started some years ago hitting Southern campuses, now seems to be ubiquitous. Says Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon: "Two fashion fads which are new to our campus this year are the use of the black umbrella and the wearing of knee-length olive-drab raincoats."

And in far-away Pennsylvania State College, at State College, Pennsylvania: "Raincoats and umbrellas (the slim black variety) are almost the uniform of the day in the spring."

Other fads by the way: At Austin State College, Clarksville, Tenn.—the narrow tie, "never over ½ in width." At Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.—"Russian-type winter hats."

And finally, a surprising fashion-stroke in the field of academic-psychology, from Bakersfield College, Bakersfield, Calif. "A fashion fad which seems to be unique here is that although women are permitted during final exams to discard the usual skirt and sweater in favor of slim st, many of the men dress 'up' for finals with tie and suit or sports coat. This is not by any means universal here, but it is quite prevalent, and those who do so say it gives them an extra bit of confidence which helps a great deal."
Even if you have the right clothes, it is possible to look wholly undistinguished in your appearance—just as there are many ways of looking up and looking better, simply by supplying the little extra touches that possibly the other fellow doesn’t know.

For example, in the matter of the color combinations shown below:— a lot of men buy their accessories—ties, shirts, socks—separately and with no thought to their suit wardrobe. They buy what they like and then let the color combo work out—except that it doesn’t always do that. Many a good tie is in basic clash-color with a man’s suit of the moment, and makes him look odd. Other men stick to all-blue or all-brown, which isn’t bad but pretty dull in the long run. If you experiment a bit with the ideas below, you’ll begin to develop character in your appearance.

### 1962 Color Chart for Clothes Harmony

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUIT</th>
<th>SHIRT</th>
<th>TIE</th>
<th>HANDKERCHIEF</th>
<th>SOCKS</th>
<th>SHOES</th>
<th>TOPCOAT</th>
<th>HAT</th>
<th>SOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy Blue</td>
<td>Tan</td>
<td>Blue and Gold</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Blue-Gray</td>
<td>Red and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Gray</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Red and Blue</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Slate Gray</td>
<td>Light Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Black</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Blue and Silver</td>
<td>Red and Blue</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue-Grey</td>
<td>Slate Gray</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Olive</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Blue and Olive</td>
<td>Green and Blue</td>
<td>Dark Green</td>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
<td>Carmel Color</td>
<td>Olive Mixture</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-Olive</td>
<td>Off-White or Ivory</td>
<td>Green and Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Natural Gabardine or Covert</td>
<td>Olive or Tan-Olive</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Brown</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Brown and Black</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
<td>Cordovan</td>
<td>Medium Brown</td>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For pocket handkerchiefs:

As for pocket handkerchiefs:

As most fellows know, there are handkerchiefs for showin’ and there are handkerchiefs for blowin’. These are interchangeable as long as men use only the white squares. However, with the increasing popularity of colored shirts why not review a few of the simple rules that permit that extra dash of fashion obtainable by the use of colored pocket kerchiefs that either blend or contrast with the suit, shirt and tie?

First of all it should be understood that the very popular silk foulard pocket squares are perfectly correct. As with linen or cotton handkerchiefs, these can be had with plain borders and plain centers. Silk squares should never be worn neatly folded. They should be casually tucked into the breast-pocket in a manner that displays a bit of both the border and the center.

There are many well-dressed men who hold that the same rule applies to linen handkerchiefs. On the other hand, many fellows insist on the neatly folded points showing or the square-type “TV fold.” The casual tuck-in is the most sophisticated—but make your own choice.

The pocket kerchief should blend with or contrast nicely with your shirt and tie. It is presumed that the shirt and tie blends well with the suit. Although matching foulard tie and kerchief sets are available, the pattern of the kerchief need not match that of the tie. For instance, say that a blue tie is worn with a blue or blue-gray suit. The monotony of the color combinations can be relieved with a predominantly red or yellow pocket kerchief.

As formalwear, forget the silks and keep to simple unadorned whites—folded or not, as you prefer.

Now, as to:

**Sleeves.** Your jacket sleeves should be enough to permit a half-inch of shirt show.

**Trousers.** Your slacks are probably snug, your suit trousers should break slightly at the instep. Trouser width should be approximately that of the shoe.

**Short, stocky guys** should avoid loud or bold patterns, look for verticals such as chalk stripes and herringbone patterns. Avoid rough, bulky fabrics, stick to flannels, worsteds. Wear tapered trousers and cuffs.

**Too-tall guys** look for loose clothes, shoulders, double-breasted jackets (as in yachting jackets in blue flannel). Wear a breasted jacket, wear a bold-patterned or bulky fabrics. Shirts with spread collars. Wear pointed or slightly flared shoes. Hefty polo coat.

**Plan of action:**

- Rotate your clothes and shoes. They’re better that way, look better. Off of you up your clothes, put trees in your shoes.
- Dry clean clothes often—especially when you’re pressed for time yourself. If wet clothes and hang up immediately. If son’s end, have overcoats dry-cleaned and proofed, then store away.
- Have breaks or tears fixed immediately. Catch buttons while they’re loose, not after they’re gone.
- Back to shoes: have them shine immediately when new. Keep them shined, they’ll back by longer wear and better appearance.
- Have your ties dry-cleaned occasionally, they’re any good they’ll surprise you. Change virtually new and save replacement.
- Don’t forget: the best-dressed man in whose clothes are so inconspicuously will that you can’t remember afterwards details were—except that the overall effect is a success.
THE INS AND OUTS OF COLLECTING SWEATERS
(OR)
WHY SWEATERS THAT ARE VERY IN ARE VERY "ORLON"

VERY IN
- washing your sweaters in the nearest washing machine—(you can, if they're "Orion"* or "Orlon Sayelle"**)—

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- sending your sweaters home to Mother for fusssy handwashing or whatever.

- saving on cleaning bills with great sweaters of "Orion" and "Orlon Sayelle". They come clean—but quickly—in the wash.
- digging deep into fun funds for seasonal—and emergency sweater cleaning.

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- bulky good-looking knits that warm without weight—wash without worry.
- burdensome sweaters—too heavy in overheated classrooms, too dependent on demanding care.

- classics pure and simple—plus new fangled knits that know how to keep their shape with no assist from you.
- the old saggy-baggy's like Daddy used to wear—and Mommy has to fuss over!

- the newsy textures and tweedy tones of "Orion" acrylic, "Orlon Sayelle" bi-component acrylic.
- almost anything else, almost anything else! (So start collecting sweaters of "Orion" and "Orlon Sayelle" right now!)

*"Orlon" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its acrylic fiber.
**"Orlon Sayelle" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its bi-component acrylic fiber.
A survey of what college men are wearing in every section

NORTHEAST
College men in the Northeast cling to the unbuttoned three-button natural-shoulder suit and sport jacket. The matching vest is present in many of these suits. Plaid flannel jackets are augmented by some bold plaids. Navy blazers are a basic. Dark gray flannels still are the first choice of slacks, but many deep oranges are worn too. For campus wear, the double-breasted coat has made a strong comeback and are seen in great numbers. Tab collar shirts have increased in popularity and chino pants are classroom favorites. No surprises, few fads—-a traditional picture.

SOUTHEAST
Quite a few southeastern colleges have a far more rigorous standard of dress for their students than is found in many Ivy schools. The rules apply to classroom and campus wear, too. As a result, deep-orange outuits, such as the three-piece suit and the navy blue blazer worn with medium or dark gray flannels, are among the favorite items of attire. Outerwear in a wide range of styles, types, lengths and weights is very important in this area, as in all the others where Winter has a chill in store. Here, college men rate gabardine topcoats alongside of tweeds and chevrons.

SOUTH
The three-piece suit with matching vest has made quite a fashion impact on students in southern colleges. This style has been extended to the lightweight Dacron-wool blends. In the Deep South, sportcoats in plaids and stripes are very popular in both classroom and campus wear, too. As a result, every button-down shirt is being checked. Button-down Oxford shirts in white, colors and stripes are still classroom favorites. No surprises, few fads—-a traditional picture.

MIDWEST
College styles apparently still move from East to West. Here's for instance: Last year, students at the Eastern Ivy League schools adopted the tightly-furled umbrella and carried it on rainy days, as well as an accessory to their dress-up clothes. This year, the raincoat has made its way into the Midwest. Spring days find the campuses dotted with walk shorts. Tab collar shirts have been accepted wholesale, but the button-down Oxford shirt is still king. College men are wearing more colored and striped shirts here, too. Natural-shoulder suits and sports jackets are uniform.

SOUTHWEST
Dressy worsted flannel suits, some with matching vests, sleek mill-finished worsteds and casual corduroys mark the clothing preferences of students in the Southwest. The blue blazer is a campus "uniform," too. It is worn with medium-to-dark gray worsted flannel slacks for dress-up and with chinos or polished cottons for casual occasions. Suede chub and sweater sports jackets are other favorites. Climate calls for a good raincoat to keep out occasional wet and chill. The narrow-brimmed center-crease university hat, or the sporty tylene when dating.

WEST COAST
A more casual attitude toward clothes is reflected. At University of Southern California, T-shirts are worn alone with wash slacks or walk shorts after classes and around frat houses. Students should have some beachwear, too. The surf season lasts well into October and starts again in late April or early May. Sweat shirts, fly-front Hawaiian-length trunks and button-down sports shirts (worn with tails out) are part of beach gear. Students who are "in," frequently shop off the sleeves of their sweat shirts and wear crew socks (over knit-length hose) with walk shorts.
**South**

- **3 suits:** Select from mill-finished worsteds in herringbones, plaids and plaids. Also flannel herringbones and cardigans. Flannels in medium to dark grays or blues.
- **2 or 3 suits:** Most types of sweaters are "in," including muted tartans, checks, and solids. Also wools and wool blends at U. of Washington.
- **2 or 3 suits:** Medium-to-dark tones. Stripes "big" at Stanford; corduroy slacks; blacks, olives and corduroys at U.S.C. in Dacron-worsted blends—medium grays in washwears, herringbones and tweeds at U. of Washington.

**Southwest**

- **2 suits:** Dark gray or olive worsted flannels; also subdued herringbones and plaids in worsteds.
- **2 jackets:** Blue blazer or shetland or tweed in subdued pattern.
- **2 jackets:** Flannel blazers; muted plaids; Madras; madras-type suits. Solid shades in medium-to-light tones at U.S.C. Checks and stripes at U. of Washington.

**West Coast**

- **3 or 4 suits:** Dressy corduroys or blacks in plain-lee blucher or wing-tips; styles; moccasins; sneakers; desert boots.
- **3 or 4 suits:** Burly types; muted tartans; plaids, checks and solids.
- **2 hats:** Center-crease raw-edge felt; velour tyrolean; or rain hat.
- **2 or 4 sweaters:** Crew neck pullovers; hi-V-neck pullovers; cardigans. Also a few tabs at Stanford.
- **4 to 6 shirts:** White and colored button-down collar oxfords.
- **6 to 8 ties:** Reps; challis; wools, and foulards in 1/2, 3/4, and 5/8 widths.
- **2 or 3 suits:** Solid colors or Madras.
- **6 or 7 pairs:** Worsted flannels; washwears; chinos; polished cottons; cords. Dark grays, olives, antelope.
Sweaters are favorite items in college wardrobes. So sweater stylists perked up their ears when a conference of college men from Holy Cross, Yale, University of Georgia, Florida State University, Indiana University, Wayne State University, University of Oklahoma, University of Houston, Brigham Young University, and the University of California (varsity football, wrestling, and lacrosse represented as well as journalism, poli-sci, engineering and advertising) got together in Sun Valley, as guests of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., to pass on current styling.

Agreed: crew neck shetland in classic ombre shadings is the classic. Also: average number sweaters owned 7.5. $10 to $20 retail price spread about right. Most drycleaned sweaters even if washing possible. Endorsed V necks; high-button cardigans; critical of gimmicks such as side vents or side adjustments not serving practical purpose. Bulky look less important, but still popular. Conclusion: Well-knit gang.
FOUNDED in 1804 by two Bostonians, Ohio University in Athens, O., still holds onto its Boston tradition. Its New England architecture gives the campus a likeness to Harvard University's campus and for 15 years Dr. John C. Baker, a former Harvard man, has built the oldest university in the Northwest Territory from small university to large university status in physical size, enrollment and academic standards. This year the Boston tradition was continued with the naming of Dr. Vernon R. Alden, another Harvard man, as president to succeed Dr. Baker. For the first time in the history of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration one graduate followed another as president of a university. Thirty-eight-year-old Dr. Alden is the youngest university president in Ohio and Ohio University's youngest president since William Henry Scott was inaugurated at the age of 32 in 1872.

A view of Cutler Hall in the winter looking through the new Class Gateway completed a year ago.

The new Class Gateway to the Ohio University Campus Green is shown looking from the patio of the John C. Baker University Center, completed in 1954 and recently named in honor of retiring president Dr. Baker.

The Ohio University Campus Green in the spring.

Dr. Vernon R. Alden and his wife, Marion, look out over Ohio University's East Green dormitory area. Dr. Alden took over as president of Ohio University January 3, 1962.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, CLYDE?
WHAT A MASTERPIECE!
WHAT A DELINEATION OF FREEDOM OF THOUGHT!
WHAT A SHOUT OF PROTEST AGAINST TOGETHERNESS!
I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE SO PERCEPTIVE, VAN.

FUNNY, I WAS ONLY TRYING TO PAINT A FIELDER'S MITT!
In order to advance a personal campaign to make this "Be-Kind-To-Those-Whose-Are-Going-Insane-For-Lack-Of-Laughs" month, I'm compelled to divulge information about a unique little paperback. Even those of you who suffer from intense guilt feelings because you've put down that book of study and are searching for hilarity will find College Parodies satisfying compromise.

This collection of "spoofs" is edited by Will and Martin Lieberman and is published by Ballantine Books. It includes parodies on current well known magazines and newspapers taken from such collegiate publications as the Columbia Jester, the Cornell Widow, the Purdue Rivet, the Yale Record, and others. A humorous and snappy turn is given to comic strips, ads, feature articles, short stories, and non-fiction found in sports' and news' magazines, home journals, and entertainment periodicals which fill the newstand across the country.

Indulge yourself with a few hours of humor! Take that seventy-five cents you've been saving to buy your favorite magazine and pick up a copy of College Parodies at the bookstore.

While you're at the bookstore you might look for two paperbacks which are not in the humorous vein, but which I highly recommend. Shakespeare of London, written by Marchette Chute and published by Dutton Everyman Paperback (65c), is an excellent account of William Shakespeare and his works and the society in which he lived.

The other paperback is the essay On Liberty written by John Stuart Mill (A Gateway Edition, 65c). Although this work was first published in 1859, it has been a favorite for more than a century. I think you will find this essay on civil liberty particularly appealing in regard to current national and international policies.

LIZ PACE
Barnard '63

A choice of type styles is just one of the outstanding features of Olympia's handsome new SM7 Deluxe Portable. A breeze to operate, it's the one portable with true office machine action. Comes fully-equipped with the most advanced and worthwhile typing aids ... from convenient half-spacing (for ruled index cards, etc.) to a correcting space bar (for insertion of omitted letters). See, test and compare a precision-built Olympia before you decide on any other portable.

One you'll want by all means is The Folksingers of Washington Square" (CLP-4010 — Continental). Washington Square Park, as you may know, has been in the past a burial ground for New York City's paupers, a hanging ground for its sinners, and for the last 20-odd years, the locale of outdoor folksinging in Manhattan. There was quite a scramble over this recently. The law decided to put a stop to the singing, and proceeded to arrest any warblers for "minstrelcy." There were fights, sit-down strikes, committees, and more arrests before the Mayor interceded and gave the Square back to its singers as their own special platform. This record is the triumph results, and contains: "Lands"; "Big Ball in Nashville"; "The Sailor Boy And Water Boy"; "Hoe-Down Medley"; "Brooklyn John Henry"; "E-R-E Canal"; "I'm Sad And Lonely"; "Hard Times" and others.

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Girls-on-the-go

National College Queen Finalists model styles in the '62 look of studied simplicity and neatness

Patricia Weaver, "1961 National College Queen," of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., wears frosted wool and orlon dress in electric shades of pink, blue, or turquoise.

Ann Frandsen, "Western College Queen," from you-see-where in Ogden, Utah, models a dress belted with large patch-saddle pockets.

Patricia Weaver goes casual in this outfit, but retains a tone of neatness and charm.

Marsha Thompson, "Rocky Mountain College Queen," from Montana State College, in Bozeman, Montana, chooses simple, smart, and figure flattering lines.

Eunice Young, "Southern College Queen," from that college there in North Carolina, prefers the tailored look with jacket, pleated skirt.

and for those odd-about moments...

Casual and yet sophisticated cotton jacquard in snappy pullover. (Hey, you're missing the box!)

Quilting parties wear a fireside dress, left and right, square necked jumper in blue and green checks, bright brass buttons.

Wide-wale corduroy in slim tapered pants, and sleeveless box jacket.

Rodingotes will be big this spring. And dig the lace dolly on the lad on the left.

Campus favorite with a touch of extra dash, via over-skirt of bold stripes.
Salem refreshes your taste — "air-softens" every puff

Like all the softness of springtime is the taste of a Salem cigarette.
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Smoke refreshed—smoke Salem!

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