

Lowenstein rallies students to new campaigns, causes

By Reid Ashe

Allard K. Lowenstein received an enthusiastic welcome Wednesday night as he spoke before 1100 people at Memorial Hall at Harvard. Lashing out at candidates Nixon and Humphrey, Lowenstein gave his impressions of how the peace candidates are faring and what to expect in the elections.

Lowenstein was one of the earliest organizers of the dump Johnson movement last fall, and he played an important part in the McCarthy campaign. He is presently running for congressman from New York's 5th District, a heavily Republican suburban area. Although he is a Democrat, he does not support Humphrey.

Lowenstein has been making a limited number of appearances at colleges with the intention of recruiting the old student McCarthy workers for his campaign. He said that there is considerable support for Mayor Daley in his district, and that he needs an extensive student canvass to change his constituents' opinions. His opponent is a member of the Conservative Party who has Republican endorsement, and who is running on what might be called a reactionary platform.

After being introduced, Lowenstein went up to the microphone and blew loudly into it, making a hellish racket. Looking slightly ashamed, he apologized: "After Chicago I always..."

Lowenstein began his lecture by recounting his experiences at the Chicago convention. First he explained his belief that the confrontation which took place there was brought on not by the demonstrators, but by the city and national party authorities.

He then gave an eyewitness account of the police action in the Hilton Hotel, telling of the police pulling people out of their beds and beating them on the pretext that they had been throwing objects out of their windows. Some of the rooms which were savagely raided, he said, did not even face on the street. He said that "this must not be forgotten..." that there existed in this country a situation in which armed men savagely persecuted people for the sole reason that they were of a different political persuasion.

Dean Wetherall sets graduate draft at 30%

By Don D'Amico

"On the whole, it is not a very promising situation." With these words Dean Robert Weatherall capsulized the graduate draft situation. In a forum Tuesday in Kresge Auditorium MIT's leading draft advisors explained the current draft situation and the school's view of it. The general opinion coincided with Dean Weatherall's statement.

The forum restated the fact that graduate students are no longer eligible for deferment on the basis of either their studies or under the critical occupation clause. The only people for which deferment will be secured are those who are maintaining a full-time teaching load. "These teachers," Dean of the Graduate School Irwin Sizer states, "are extremely vital to the Institute and cannot be replaced." Virtually all other graduate students are draft material.

Grad students treated equally.

Those grad students teaching part time are considered students first and teachers second, under the new Selective Service System legislation. Graduate students with fellowships or other scholarships will also be in line for the draft. This is the result of a faculty vote to treat all graduate students equally.

It was stated in the forum that many fellowships may go unused this year, because even the governmental departments that bestow them cannot promise draft immunity. MIT's procedure in such a case will be to write a letter, at the student's request, explaining his position and plans. This letter will then be sent to an appeal board. However, the forum made it clear that the initiative rests with the student, and that the final decision is in the hands of the appeal board.

30% may be taken

Statistically, the forum made an estimate that 30% of the first and second year graduate students will be taken. The SSS may issue notices to about 50% to insure the necessary number of men. MIT will continue its policy of readmitting any student who returns within five years. The estimates given may increase dramatically, it was said, because the quotas at this time are unusually low.

Thus far, only 3 of the 3,340 grad students have been called up. Those on Co-op programs have always been deferred in the past, but the situation is constantly changing. Although the SSS is cooperative on the whole, these changes represent a serious problem to the MIT community.



Malcolm Kispert, Amy Metcalfe, and Dean Irwin Sizer explain the current draft situation

Collins calls for city programs financed by states, businesses

By Greg Bernhardt

Professor John F. Collins declared Wednesday that the greatest crisis facing the nation is the deterioration of the cities. Speaking on "The Cities: An Overview," the former Boston Mayor assessed the problems facing the urban environments and the progress in developing technology to meet these problems.

Professor Collins spoke at the second of a series of seminars sponsored by the Urban Systems Laboratory. In addition to his work at the Institute, Professor Collins also serves on the Urban Coalition, a private group headed by Prof. John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Professor Collins is chairman of a task force working on the relationships between local government and technological change.

Inadequate job

Although there is "no simple or single answer" to the urban problems, Professor Collins charged "the public sector has not done an adequate job." He further asserted that "There is no simple subsidy program of any kind that effectively reaches the people we want to reach."

Professor Collins explained that up until about three

years ago the problems of the cities were considered the problems of the mayor. Most cities are primarily dependent on property taxes that were never originally intended to deal with education or welfare. As the large amounts of fiscal resources migrated to Washington because of the graduated income tax, the "states, generally speaking, defaulted." And so the problems have fallen to Washington.

Piecemeal subsidies

On the national level, Professor Collins pointed out that liberals had tried to solve the problems by introducing subsidies that would cover only specific funds for specific purposes. The result is 416 categorical grant programs. This, he explained, has caused the cities to rely on "the technology of the past."

As an example, Professor Collins pointed out that the federal government has not encouraged research on coupling modern technology with mass transit systems. Another case is need for low-and middle-income housing. He termed construction as the "most poorly organized business" in America, "building as of 1935, not 1968."

(Please turn to page 3)



Vol. 88, Number 33

Friday, October 4, 1968

Five Cents

Inscomm abolishes SW

By Tom Pipal

Inscomm held its first regular meeting of the new term Tuesday, and among other things, decided that Spring Weekend was to be abolished as an Inscomm sponsored function. In a report given by Dick Moen, FinBoard chairman, it was revealed that last year's Spring Weekend had lost a total of some \$8,273.00. Although no formal declaration was made, the implications from the discussion were that IFC-Dormcon would be allowed to fill the date with their weekend, thereby combining Winter and Spring Weekends. This action proceeded from the fact that IFC-Dormcon was the only group financially strong enough to support such an undertaking.

In reference to the reasons given for the action, it was pointed out that MIT seemed incapable of supporting three major weekends of the scale of JP, Spring, and Winter Weekends. The sentiments were most adequately summed up by a statement made by Carl Weisse '69, "You simply can't get the girl to come down a third time." The final decision as to the fate of Spring Weekend will be made at the next Inscomm meeting, October 17.

Other issues that came up at the meeting were Field Day and the reorganization of Inscomm. With the death of class honoraries, the question of who was to run Field Day fell to the Institute Committee. The decision reached was that while the Executive Committee would handle the actual arrangements for Field Day, Inscomm as a whole would have to be consulted before any major policy changes could be made. One change that went through on a white ballot was the

of any competition which would require more than two days preparation. The feeling here was that a handful of people were made to work for months with little or no return in class unity. The other major proposal for change, the elimination of the Glove Fight, met with decidedly mixed reactions. Although the committee which studied Field Day over the summer voted 4 to 1 to eliminate Glove Fight, Inscomm itself was much more evenly split on the issue. Since no conclusion was reached, the issue was tabled until the next meeting with the possibility of a student referendum on the subject.

The final issue of note, was that of the continuing proposals to reorganize Inscomm. Three proposals of different possible structures were presented. The first was basically to keep Inscomm as it is, adding voting members as the need arises (e.g. McGregor). The second was to form a group of committees with each committee representing a different interest group. The chairman of each committee would act as a delegate to a general governing body headed by the UAP. The third proposal was for a council on the order of Freshman Council with a total membership of about 75.

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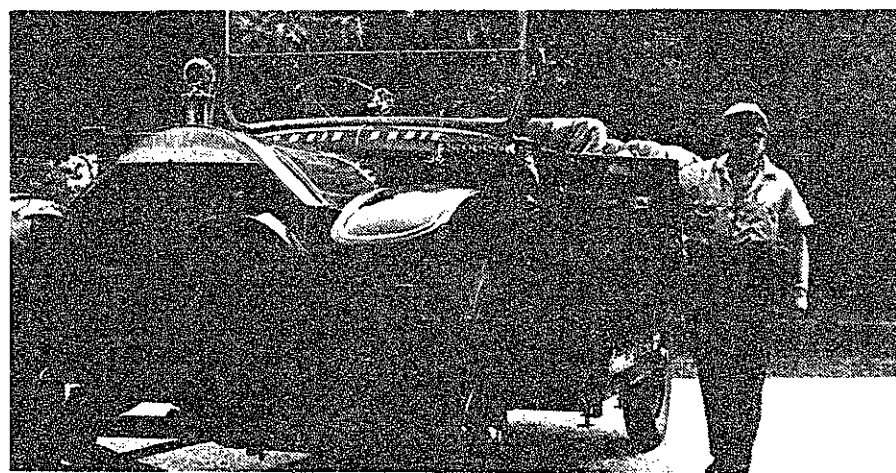
By Steve Carhart

Electronic technology lost Wednesday as a 1912 Pierce-Arrow rumbled into Cambridge and onto the MIT campus after a cross-country trip which defeated the Caltech electric car record by thirteen minutes. The driver of the car, Jim Sullivan, 65, of Oceanside California, is an antique car enthusiast who made the trip both to challenge the electric cars and to take a vacation. Travelling with Sullivan were Stan Mason of radio station KUDE in Oceanside and Pete Eiden, a reporter for the San Diego Union.

The car left Pasadena, starting point of the Caltech electric car, on September 23. Sullivan reported that the party experienced no major trouble, though about twenty-three hours were lost due to difficulties such as overheating and tire problems. The three men stopped every night except Monday; that night Sullivan drove straight through and did not stop until the next evening when New Jersey state police stopped the car because they considered the vehicle's acetylene lamps inadequate for night driving.

The car, which can reach sixty-five mph, and cruises at forty-five, is powered by an unusual six-cylinder engine. Although the cylinders share a common crankcase, the upper portion of the engine "block" actually consists of three "pots," each of which contains two cylinders.

Sullivan bought the car in 1951 for \$650; since that time he has spent large sums of time and money restoring his vehicle to like-new condition. He has turned down an offer of \$30,000 for the restored vehicle.



The Democratic dissidents plan for Chicago, and afterwards

By Tony Lima

(Tony Lima '69 spent some time prior to the Democratic convention working for a group known as the Coalition for an Open Convention. This is the first in a series of articles on his analyses of the past, present and future activities of this group of dissident Democrats.)

One evening last June, I received a call from Janet Berenson of the National Student Association, who invited me to Chicago for the weekend. Being of sound mind and body, I promptly accepted. Subsequently, however, I discovered that this meeting was to be one of Democrats who had only two things in common: they opposed the Vietnam war, and opposed Hubert Humphrey. I received little more information than this, beyond the fact that the trip would be partially financed by the NSA.

This basic disorganization was undoubtedly the first weakness of the Coalition. Upon arrival in Chicago, I ran into another fellow headed toward the Sherman House, and discovered that he was a Wisconsin delegate to the Democratic Convention, but had little more idea than I did about what was going on. It developed that the whole idea had been conceived of and brought off in about ten days before the weekend of the meeting, which is incredible. However, the turnout of roughly 1,000 adults and 250 students will testify to the fact that there were many people concerned enough to drop whatever else they had scheduled for that time slot to travel to Chicago.

On arrival in Chicago, an agenda was distributed for Saturday (June 29, for the record). The contents were briefly as follows: a press conference; a plenary session (featured speaker was Allard Loewenstein); three concurrent workshops on Pre-Convention Strategy, Convention Strategy, and the Future of the Coalition; two concurrent workshops on War and Peace and Race and Poverty; another plenary session; and regional and state caucuses.

This was all OK. However, it soon developed that the main force of the convention was to emerge not from any of the scheduled events, but from the caucuses. The most prominent ones were the Black Caucus and the Student Caucus. Naturally, the meetings of the latter group were the ones that I was primarily concerned with.

At this point, it probably is appropriate to quote Bernie Grofman, who was acting chairman of the Student Caucus, and who is parliamentarian for the NSA. Late Saturday afternoon, after one particularly heated exchange over a proposed resolution, Bernie, in answer to a question, stated, "The chair is unable to answer the question of what this convention is or is not supposed to do." This fairly well summarizes exactly the problem that faced most of the delegates — they were trapped in a virtually unstructured group situation, and made the best of it.

At the afternoon meeting of the student caucus, the following two resolutions were finally passed, after about six hours of debate and amending:

"In 1964, the candidates of the Democratic Party promised to seek peace in Vietnam and to direct our nation toward the building of a Great Society at home.

In 1964, the people of the United States elected these candidates by the largest popular majority in American electoral history.

In 1965, we were betrayed by these same candidates.

In 1968, in New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, California, and New York the people again voted and the mandate is clear: an overwhelming majority of Democratic voters cast their ballots for what Robert Kennedy called a new direction in American leadership, one which would turn away from disastrous policies abroad and offer reconciliation and social justice at home.

If, in the face of this mandate, the Democratic Party again betrays the American people, we, the youth of America, declare unequivocally that we will not support Hubert Horatio Humphrey in November, irrespective of the nominee of any other party.

We further declare that we shall work for the election — if necessary, through the formation of a new political party or organization responsive to the proven will of the people — of a candidate who: clearly rejects the errors of the past; is unequivocally committed to ending the Vietnam war and to redirecting the energies and resources of this nation to the problems of poverty; and realizes that his nomination would be the vindication of a free and representative

democracy and a repudiation of the closed backroom politics of the past."

The second resolution, somewhat shorter, read as follows:

"If the Democratic Party nominated a candidate for President on the basis of delegate votes chosen in an undemocratic manner and unrepresentative of the proven will of the people, then the election and government derived will not be democratic or representative. This body, representing those students who worked from New Hampshire to California for political candidates in the belief that the Democratic process could bring about the change that is so drastically needed, recognizes that millions of young people in this country will feel no obligation to the laws and policies effected by such a government and system regarding the military draft, the war in Vietnam, and the social and economic repression of the poor and disenfranchised people in the United States.

We shall organize, aid, and abet such acts of nonviolent disobedience taken to correct the policies of an undemocratic government."

These two resolutions express the mood of most of the students there fairly well. Whether this mood was a mirror of the national feeling at that time is a point open to question. However, the final paragraph of the second resolution bears special examination, for four members of a group known as the Boston Five were convicted for doing no more than that at the Pentagon last October.

After the passage of those resolutions, the meeting split into six

groups, which were concerned with topics such as writing congressmen, racism and poverty, a fourth party, delegate petitioning, resources and plans, and last (but certainly not least), demonstrations.

The latter group has, of course, had the most immediate effect. It is my considered opinion that the city of Chicago was extremely lucky. At this meeting, there was talk of this organization alone mobilizing over 100,000 students. That plan fell apart when Senator McCarthy asked his people not to come to Chicago, considerably dampening everyone's enthusiasm. However, once again, the group set up to keep in touch with plans failed completely. The communications were snarled, and, therefore, the organization was defunct before it started.

Meanwhile, the elder segment of the delegate population had not been idle. The primary report was generated by the Committee on Pre-Convention Strategy. They had composed a list of 18 strategies, any of which were in evidence prior to the convention. Notable efforts included the series of full-page advertisements run in the New York Times. However, criticism of this effort is pure and simple — they were trying to go in too many directions at once. A list of five strategies could have been carried out all the way down to the local level; 18 was entirely too many to expect.

The Committee on Convention Strategy generated much of the action evident in the platform and credentials committees at the convention. This group was one of the few which knew how to work with limited resources, and did not try to challenge everyone in the field. Rather, they concentrated their fire on a selected few delegations, and met with much more success than the pre-convention group.

However, despite all this, a large number of delegates emerged from the weekend totally immersed in ideals, but without a candidate. For reasons which have been hashed over too many times to go into again, the Kennedy supporters could not bring themselves, at that time, to come over the McCarthy. A few McCarthy supporters were rather blatantly intolerant of this — fortunately, however, it was only a few.

Why did the coalition fail on a national scale, then? Largely, it was because the leadership was trying to satisfy every splinter group within it — the Women's Strike for Peace and the California Grape Pickers are two examples. As a spokesman for the latter group stated, "I didn't come here to tell you who to vote for; I only came here to tell you not to buy California grapes." Unfortunately, there were too many people there who were not interested in a candidate, but only their own self-interest.

Johnson appoints committee to study black employment

President Howard Johnson has announced the appointment of a task force to study MIT's performance in providing "career employment opportunities for members of the black community and other individuals of disadvantaged background." Admitting that the number of blacks that MIT now employs is not as great as it should be, President Johnson commissioned the panel to "develop in the next few months a set of specific and achievable short-range goals for the next one to five years." Chairing the committee will be Professor Jack P. Ruina of the Electrical Engineering Department.

Mr. James C. Allison Jr. has been appointed to the new position of Opportunity Development Officer, which person will coordinate and monitor employment practices, assist personnel officers and supervisors in recruiting, hiring, and counseling new personnel; and formulate proposals in the field of vocational and pre-vocational training for the hard-core unemployed, as well as his experience as liaison with business leaders and extensive visits to junior colleges and technical and vocational colleges, makes him eminently well-qualified to assume his new duties. He will be quartered in Rm. 4-144 x4941.

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Finboard budget up 5%; starts year with deficit

By Larry Klein

Large financial losses incurred by Spring Weekend last term causes Finance Board (FinBoard) to begin this academic-financial year with a deficit of \$1,731. The original FinBoard Budget contained no appropriation for Spring Weekend, assuming this activity would be financially sound. However, Finboard instead had to pay out \$8,283 in order to make the ends of this project meet. Without this unexpected expenditure, FinBoard would have finished the year with a surplus as had done the previous year.

The FinBoard operating budget for this year (68-69) is \$89,300. This represents a five percent increase over the 67-68 budget. FinBoard originally requested some \$103,000 from the Institute for this year, but as the Institute decided to grant funds directly to certain activities instead of through FinBoard, a budget of less magnitude was granted.

What is FinBoard?

The Finance Board is the permanent subcommittee of the Undergraduate Association which concerns itself with the finances of the Undergraduate Association and of student activities - with the exception of athletics. It is composed of a chairman (presently Richard Moen) elected by the Institute committee, six other student members elected in a manner determined by its chairman, and the treasurer of the Activities Council. The body is overseen by the Institute Accountant, Mr. H. A. Humphrey.

FinBoard finances

Each Spring, Fin Board receives proposed budgets from Incomm committees and financially-dependent student activities. The Board analyzes these requests on the basis of the activities' past performances and future goals, and then draws up its own proposed operating budget. This budget is submitted to the Activities Development Board which generally approves the requested budget routinely, and then is presented to an Institute committee which determines its actual grant. Receiving its funds, FinBoard then has considerable latitude in how it administers this money to its financially-dependent activities.

Other functions

The Finance Board is responsible not only for granting money to activities and institute subcommittees, but to oversee the finances of all student activities (except athletics). This includes activities financially independent of FinBoard's grants. Periodically, activities must bring in their books for examination by FinBoard and the Institute Accountant.

In addition to its watchdog and financial-support functions, FinBoard also maintains an Invested Reserve Fund into which activities with financial surpluses may deposit money. These invested funds earn a non-taxable five percent interest.

AWOL from Army

GI seeks BU sanctuary

By John Dulcey

With the students in the pews speaking out, and guarded by his own security force, Pfc. Raymond Kroll rested quietly on a mattress in the sanctuary of the Marsh Chapel of Boston University. Kroll, who is AWOL from the U.S. Army, in an interview with the Tech, reinforced his pacifist principles and opposition to serving as a clerk in the Army.

"I don't believe in killing," Kroll stated, "and I would still support their ax if I was their clerk. Backing up is as important as killing. I'm not about to be a part of that."

Pfc. Kroll was brought into the Marsh Chapel by a group of students from the BU School of Theology on Tuesday morning. THEO, as the committee of five calls itself, organized the resistance and is in charge of the security measures. The scheme outlined by a George Collis, a spokesman for the group, was to keep as many students present on the chapel as possible in the hope that the FBI and other legal authorities would refrain from coming for Kroll. Collis feels that the possibility of violence is a risk that the authorities could not afford.

Security measures

If a "bust" should come, the students are to use standard pacifist measures to resist the removal of Kroll.

Computer will aid city housing study

(Continued from page 1)

Professor Collins then elaborated on efforts being made to understand the problem of housing. He pointed out that the academic and business communities are just beginning to come to grips with the problem. One of the Urban Coalition task forces is working with IBM Corporation on developing computer technology for analyzing public housing. He explained that with the present piecemeal housing programs, there is no knowledge on how to best allocate the available resources to produce the 600,000 units of new housing needed each year.

In order to achieve any meaningful progress in solving the urban crisis, Professor Collins declared that both the public and private sectors must reorganize. The public sector must include people who can comprehend science and technology and use them to the best advantage at all levels of government. And the private sector must give the urban crisis the priority it deserves as well as the cooperation that the local government needs.

In a move to begin such changes, he pointed out that MIT will begin to give a new course on urban management next January to administrators and executives from the cities. He hoped that such programs would encourage dialogue and help universities to understand that urban problems aren't able to be bent or shaped to fit a discipline.

The regular guard of forty to fifty students lying in the aisles will crowd and block them as much as possible. In the sanctuary itself, a group of seven or eight students were prepared to form a ring facing outward and holding hands. Nonviolence was stressed continually in all the preparations. If the police did get through the lines the hundreds of students in the pews would all rise and exit by pre-assigned doors and form a crowd outside the chapel where they would again resist the police trying to leave.

Earlier today Marine Pfc. Thomas Pratt, Vietnam veteran and a supporter of Kroll who joined him on Tuesday, left to answer to Naval authorities from whom he had received communication.

BU tacitly approves

While the University has made no statement of support for the Kroll case, it has not had the students removed. To remove the students at this stage would be difficult since the students, and the theology students in particular, feel that the chapel is their own and that activities in it are their responsibility alone.

The Resistance has supported the move and, as was announced over the elaborate speaker system set up both inside and outside the chapel, would post bail for any students arrested should a bust come. MIT students present were advised to call an institute number if arrested. Although not openly condoning the act, the SDS and other student groups were "trying to keep their own humanity by protecting one individual," according to one

representative of the Resistance. Last Tuesday night at 10:00 Dean Hamill of the Theology Department spoke to the group. At one of the many prayer services that night, he supported the stand of the students against the Vietnam War but did not specifically endorse the Kroll move. BU's Dean Mueller, it was also reported, said he understands the student viewpoints and although the University cannot openly support the move, it would not call the police to remove the students.

As to motives for his protest, Kroll gave the following story:

Just before he turned eighteen, Kroll was picked up for possession of alcoholic beverages by local authorities in WallaWalla, Wash. He was sent to spend the night in the local jail. The following day he was led before the army recruiter and without hearing or trial was given the choice of joining the army or being sent to penal institution. Kroll, without fully realizing his legal rights, agreed to enlist in the Army. His parents agreed to sign the papers for his enlistment solely on the basis of Kroll's own judgement. "They said it was a moral issue," stated George Collis, "and he could make up his own mind."

"When I got inside [the Army], I saw I was not the killing type of a man." The rest of the story is still going on.

The crowd of students showed no signs of thinning at this time. Shouting "Peace now" and "Black and White, we shall overcome," students carrying a streamer bearing "Peace-Pax-Shalom" moved about the main floor and up into the choir loft.

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Lowenstein sees last year as beginning of new age

(Continued from page 1)

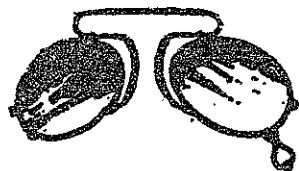
Party. Even though he believes the GOP will sweep the elections, Lowenstein feels that the Republicans are out of contact with the Negroes, the poor, and the young people in America. Characterizing the party as

"moribund," he stated that they forfeited the chance to become a worthwhile party with the selection of Nixon.

In closing, Lowenstein said that you (the students) have accomplished a great deal over the last year, that the year's work had by no means been wasted. He said that the work had been begun and that "we have won in every way that it was possible to win (in this campaign) in the future victory will be ours." He emphasized that the work must be continued, and he cautioned against divisive tactical arguments which would impede the overall effort.

In an interview after the lecture, Lowenstein said that a great impediment to peace candidates like himself is that they are working within the Democratic party, the party which he feels will lose the election in November. "It is very hard to get people to split a ticket." Nevertheless, he said that in the long run, it will be more profitable for his movement to work within the Democratic party.

He also reiterated the fact that although he freely attacks the Republican Party and Richard Nixon, he strictly refuses to endorse Humphrey, even if only to defeat Nixon. Asked if an endorsement by McCarthy might help Humphrey, he said that "the only person who can help Humphrey is Humphrey himself ... he must completely disassociate himself from the policies of Johnson."



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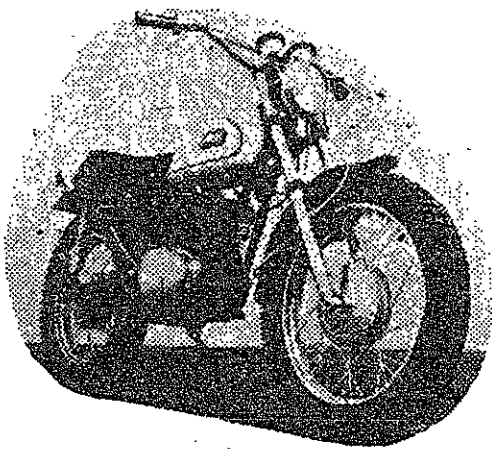
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Slanted journalism

Mr. Tim Heyman's letter below points up a problem that is being faced by more publications than just ours this year. That is, where should the line be drawn between what is called "responsible journalism" and a blatant slanting of the news. We are, ourselves, very often accused of biasing certain stories one way or the other, and, no doubt, this is somewhat true.

However, where should the line be drawn? Newspapers are, on the one hand, accused of slanting the news, and on the other are accused of irresponsible journalism. It is appropriate at this time to state where we will draw this line; this does not necessarily mean that this is where we feel other publications than ours should make the distinction.

The advertisement in question (supporting Mr.

George Wallace's candidacy) came under fire before it was run. The decision to proceed with the placement of it was based on a bit of soul searching. It was the considered opinion of those concerned that, if the ad were not run, we would be guilty of something far more serious than irresponsibility; we would have to stand accused of suppression of an idea. This is, after all, the issue. No matter how repulsive the ideas Wallace is preaching are to one, the fact remains that they exist, and, as such, should not be ignored.

In a day when news media are being accused or slanted coverage by people from the Mayor of Chicago down to the average man on the street, it seems strange to be criticized for attempting to be as objective and fair as possible.

This would also, of course, solve the second problem. Much of the publicity planning has been for large-scale displays, which simply do not communicate with the individual student. We feel that the above solution would also take care of this.

Now, for those who have gotten this far, we would like to highly recommend THING '68 as an event to go to, either with or without a date. Basic information: Friday, October 11, McDermott Court (next to the Great Sail), 5-12 pm.

The Thing

For those of you who have not been totally saturated by this time, this is intended as a reminder that THING'68 is coming. From what we have seen of the plans, it looks like a good all-around time. However, there is one area which is lacking, and could prove to be fatal. This is publicity.

As of this writing, the publicity efforts seem to us to suffer from two defects: lack of coordination, and a lack of what might be called the personal touch.

The first of these is by far the most serious. The main idea of all the publicity efforts we have seen to date appears to be spreading the three-page sheets which have a full description of all the events. We would like to offer a suggestion, taking as given the idea that the vast majority of students will not get beyond the front page of the aforementioned publication. What is needed is a one-page, easy to read, sheet containing date, time, place, and major events. Enough of these should be produced to stuff the mailbox of every student living in either a dormitory or fraternity.

New weekend

Perhaps the most interesting fact to come to light at Tuesday's Inscomm meeting was the deficit run up by Spring Weekend '68. The final loss figure of \$8273.00 amounts to a sizeable portion of the total undergraduate association budget, and makes this year's Inscomm operations subject to serious curtailment.

It is our considered opinion that last year's Winter Weekend was the best of the three offered. Therefore, it would only seem logical for the IFC and Dormcon to step into the vacancy left by Spring Weekend. We encourage them to do this, and hope they will give it their sincere consideration.

How to stall trend to Wallace

By Jim Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 - There is a grim uneasiness down here about the Wallace bandwagon. The fact that the third party candidate is now being heckled is a small symbol of the new seriousness which the Wallace bid is now being given. Before, people had not bothered to heckle Wallace.

Now, however, there is an unspoken fear down here that Wallace might - at the current, phenomenal rate - not only be kingmaker in 1968 but perhaps more than that.

The Humphrey broadcast about Vietnam earlier this week testified to the continuing inability of the Vice President, for legitimate reasons, to divorce himself fully from the President.

Uncertainty

Humphrey sees that a break with LBJ on Vietnam will do little good: if Vietnam itself is not an issue in the campaign; if it opens Humphrey to justifiable attacks from Nixon about impairing a Paris settlement this year; and, most importantly, if it does nothing (as it wouldn't) to reduce the one factor of Vietnam which is bringing Wallace his votes. That major factor is the uncertainty and fear of continued, present hostilities.

The only way Humphrey can make a major inroad into the election scene at this point is to attack the person who is grabbing blue collar "swing votes" from him: Wallace. It happens that Wallace is

also more easily attacked on his record. Humphrey (and Nixon) could serve greatly to stall the lower-class trend to Wallace by pointing to Wallace's record as governor of Alabama. William Bradford Huie, writing in True Magazine, July 1968, provides the examples to scare the lower-income people from a Wallace presidency.

6% sales tax

"As governor," says Huie, "Wallace raised the sales tax on food to 6 per cent ... He further punished his poor whites, as well as poor Negroes, by boosting the beer tax and the tobacco tax, by doubling the cost of driver's licenses and tripling the cost of auto tags. He prevented any increase in property or person income taxes. He rammed through a law which provides that corporate income taxes in Alabama can be raised only by constitutional amendment. He killed all proposals for a minimum wage law ... and made sure that Alabama's workman's compensation law remains the most unfavorable to labor in the United States. Alabama now has the highest sales tax and the lowest property tax of any state ..."

In a time when voters are flocking to a candidate on the basis of fear and uncertainty, contrary to their own material interests, the only counter is to revive those interest. And citing the Humphrey record won't work the way citing the Wallace record will.

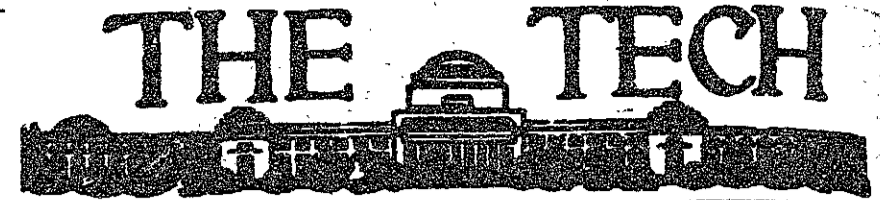
Wallace-Powell

Adam Clayton Powell suggested yesterday, tongue in cheek, that a Wallace-Powell ticket would be "the best racially balanced ticket. But when you've got a good thing going, as they say, you best not consider improvements.

Humor has always been a successful part of American electioneering, and it is certainly in short supply now when it is needed to stop Wallace. The parallels being drawn between Wallace and Hitler are growing more numerous and more unsettling.

Author Michael Harrington attempted yesterday to refute the parallel in his syndicated column, saying: "The American crisis is not yet as severe as the one in Europe after the first war; democratic institutions, though strained, are still intact; and the nation is not in a mood for either revolution or counter-revolution ... Wallace is thus far only a racist demagogue, not a Fuehrer."

The ease with which one can refute each of these qualifications is unsettling: for America, the crisis is severe; after Miami and Chicago, citizens are asking "what democratic institutions?" and the Harris organization tells us that "popular belief that Wallace is a 'racist' is declining" under the headline "Wallace Seen Gaining 'Respectability'."



VOL. LXXXVIII, NO. 33

OCT. 4, 1968

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Front page picture of Dean Wadleigh by George Flynn.

Letters to The Tech

Editorial

To the Editor:

It was interesting to see the Tech being used today as a vehicle for Governor Wallace's recruiting campaign.

I appreciate that there is an ideal of free speech that might justify the inclusion of such an advertisement. There may also have been compelling economic reasons.

But there are certain principles of editorial selection (both of articles and advertisements) that might have led to the exclusion of this advertisement. I am sure that the readers of The Tech would be grateful for a clear and unequivocal statement of its editorial principles in this matter.

Tim Heyman

(Ed. Note: The space in question was a paid advertisement placed in The Tech by the group in question. At that time, there was some discussion of omitting it.

This was not done for the reason that it would be suppression of free speech - no more, and no less. In the words of a man more noted than we ever aspire to be: "I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

Facts

To the Editor:

Your editorial of September 24th certainly demonstrates that you at least are out of touch with the feeling of "the faculty" (who are hardly a monolithic group in any event), as well as deficient in the elementary journalistic responsibility to check your facts. The resolution on Clark Kerr was first proposed to the faculty some weeks after his removal had occurred - quite long enough so that most of the facts in the case were readily available. However, may of us felt that the resolution as originally presented was very badly phrased. Considering the time which had elapsed, it was embarrassingly naive and emotional. A revised resolution (as you noted in your correction on September 27th) was presented to a later meeting and passed by a substantial majority.

On the IDA issue, there was certainly no attempt of which I am aware to "suppress" or keep "secret" the idea that a faculty committee on this problem was being considered. (It has still not been constituted). Moreover, unlike you, I suspect this committee will have very little effect on MIT's future. (Please turn to page 8)



Student petitions circulated seeking pass-pass grading

Petition

A student movement seeking to make major changes in the educational structure of the Institute has arisen out of 21,791, the seminar on Social Responsibility. The first step in their efforts to create an academic atmosphere in which each student can accomplish what he deems most important without unnecessary pressure came Thursday, as representatives of the seminar presented administration with a petition requesting that their course be graded on a pass-pass basis. Under the pass-pass system, all students who register for the course receive credit for the course and a grade of "pass."

Michael Albert '69, a spokesman for the group, stated that many students understood the handbills which the group was distributing Wednesday evening. The petition which appeared on the handouts was not of support for the 21,791 group, but rather a form which the organizers hope will be used by students in all subjects—technical offerings included—to petition for pass-pass in their subject. Albert expressed confidence that the Institute will change its system when it becomes convinced that a majority of the students support pass-pass. He is also confident that once students examine this alternative to the current structure, they will be enthusiastic in its support. The only reason students accept the current structure, Albert contends, is that they have never been exposed to an alternative. The fact that many educators feel that the current structure hinders learning, and details concerning the many reforms in education which have been proposed seldom seep down to the level of the student. The group sees pass-pass as the beginning of a re-evaluation of education which includes elimination of required courses (if a student needs a certain course to accomplish what he wants to, he should take it voluntarily); a re-evaluation of the organization; a better advisory system; and more reliance on self-motivation.

New evaluation techniques

The proponents of reform admit that graduate schools and industry will have to undertake more testing and evaluation of applicants than is now needed under the current system of graded courses. However, they view this as a minor difficulty which can be overcome by the graduate schools and industry with the help of more emphasis on personal recommendations from those under whom the student has worked.

The group cites Professor Lettvin's 21.97, Biological Bases of Perception and Knowledge, as a course in which an extremely lenient grading system has not resulted in students ignoring their work in the course. They also cite the experience of a professor at Princeton who dropped grades in his undergraduate seminar on American Radicalism.

Reactions from students at Princeton were universally favorable. They expressed appreciation for being "treated as if we wanted to learn." A problem developed, however, because not all courses in the university were ungraded. The natural tendency, when work began to pile up, was to neglect ungraded work in favor of graded departmental subjects upon which graduate school depended. In the view of the petitioners, this is a major reason that all courses should be offered on a pass-pass basis.

English student views us

By Sandy Cairncross

(Ed. note: Sandy Cairncross, 20 year old student at Cambridge, England, came to see America this summer, having spent past summers in his own England, Asia, Africa, and on the continent.

He worked for two months in the computer center of The Brookings Institution in Washington D. C., with a dozen American college kids programming the American tax system. During his last month here he traveled across country, hitting the South, Chicago during the convention, a 50 foot yacht on the west coast, and finishing up in Boston where we stopped him to write some of his impressions for THE TECH.

Every summer, several thousand British students disembark from charter planes at various American airports to spend their vacation in the States. They spend from two to three months here, working for the first part of their stay so as to get around the 50 exchange control restriction, and to supplement their limited means. Then they tour the country in the last few weeks, using the 99 Greyhound ticket which gives free bus travel for a month. They have come for an adventurous holiday, looking for open spaces, fun, money, drugs, action, Truth, and/or a host of other things. This year, some of them came expecting to be the fascinated witnesses of the disintegration (or salvation) of American society.

The American system

And what did they think of what they saw this summer? I was one of this year's batch, so contributing my own doubtless superficial impressions, I may be able to give you an idea of what America looks like to an outsider. To attempt to write a comprehensive critique of your country would be a task of which I am neither worthy nor capable. But you may find it illuminating to read of the first impressions of a newcomer. I think I can best describe my view of the country this summer by writing of the things which surprised me; if you think me naive for not having expected these things, it is a measure of your taking for granted a system which might be otherwise, and which in certain respects is better in Europe.

Rich culture

My first surprise, and a pleasant one, was to discover a rich culture among Americans, particularly the young. To many foreigners, America

looks like a vast machine observing a terrible impersonality in its dealings with a mass of sheep-like citizens. So it was a relief to find that a society is never any less human than its members, and that no nation's culture is poorer than the number of its libraries. Or record shops, or theaters, or baseball stadiums. Even in each small area of



Sandy Cairncross at the Brookings Institution computer center.

this country, the cultural heritage of the people is immensely rich, and geographical mobility and mass media are further contributing to the wealth of experience accessible to all. Young people, in particular, are the heirs to more than any previous generation. Much of the appeal of Simon and Garfunkel, for instance, is in the quality of the poetry in the words of their songs. And yet, when I went to hear them sing at a huge amphitheatre near Washington, D.C., it was packed to overflowing. And when, the next night, I went to hear Jimi Hendrix perform, I was struck by a similarity between his style and that of Varese, a man listened to by only the most intellectual minority in our parents' day. American society, like almost any other, is conformist, but it is a society to which many foreigners would be glad to conform.

Values rejected

My second surprise was to see the vast scale on which the rejection by the young of the values of their parents is taking place, and yet to find that this is often not quite so deep-rooted as it might appear. However vehemently American students may express their contempt for "The System", most of them find themselves slowly but inexorably being drawn into it. Among the East Coast upper class especially, being "against" the Establishment does not preclude one from membership of it: I met a student who was working for Ralph Nader, for instance, but he was at Harvard, his uncle was a Senator, and he was proud to have shares in General Motors. Even for the others, the transition from student through young husband and conscientious parent to affluent professional man is only too easily followed.

Sees resentment

But I don't want to sound too pessimistic on this point: the enormous forcible awakening of political consciousness which has occurred over the last two years has meant that young people in America have had to take a political stand very quickly and relatively young, and it is remarkable that so few of them have, by default, sided with their parents. The parents' attitude may help to explain this: they seem almost to feel a resentment that their children never had to suffer what they did in the thirties, and that young

people spend so much of their time making use of the affluence these same parents worked hard to provide for them. Never was this resentment more forcibly expressed than by the Chicago police last month. In one of the quieter moments of the Chicago riots, I met a young suburbanite office-worker who had just participated in his first demonstration. He had seen a little girl beaten by the police, and was vowing that he would never again work for any government department, or for any arm of the Establishment. And so another radical was born.

Lack of respect

The third unexpected phenomenon was the contempt in which many Americans hold their government, and the laws it passes. Reports of various vast conspiracies are circulated everywhere, and believed by many both Birchite and radical. Whether or not these stories are true will not affect the future behavior of the government, which will just continue to do as it has done. What is far more significant is that they are believed, and that citizens buy arms in quantities sufficient for a major war, to protect themselves against these conspiracies, or against the expected chaos at their downfall. People of all ages take pride in flouting the law, to a degree only equalled in Eastern Europe; older people throw litter and break the speed limit, and the young smoke pot and boo policemen. The under-educated police, the legacies of prohibition and the frontier, and the Federal legal system which makes absurd local laws easily passed and easily evaded, may explain this in part; but whatever the cause, this lack of respect for the authorities could prove very dangerous in time of crisis.

Poverty and corruption

Rural poverty, even to the level of starvation, petty corruption in politics, and the appallingly early age of marriage with the accompanying high divorce rate, were other things which surprised me, and shocked me. While there is little hope of an improvement in the latter, there is a chance that in ten or twenty years, when and if the "New Politics" arrives, the poverty and corruption might be corrected. I was surprised, also, to find to what extent the Civil Rights movement has been superseded by one of awakening a cultural and political self-awareness among black Americans. But I met so few militant leaders, and the matter has been so copiously documented by native Americans, that I am not really qualified to discuss it.

Long view hopeful

America is not yet disintegrating, as some foreign journalists claimed last summer, and as commentators have been forecasting since the last century, though she certainly has some huge problems ahead; some of these may, I fear, be aggravated by the forthcoming Republican administration. But the hope I see for the country is a long-term one, and I look for it among liberal middle class Americans under thirty. These are the people who worked for McCarthy this year, and whom I joined on the streets of Chicago last month. Many of them, if they had lived in England a few generations ago, would have "dropped out" of the British political system, and emigrated to America. Now there is nowhere else to go. It is desperately important, in my view, that these people retain some confidence in the democratic process, until they can take their places in judges' chairs, congressional seats, and throughout the government, to work for their noble ideal.

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concert...

Boston Symphony opens season as Leinsdorf conducts Wagner

By Steven Shladover

This weekend, Erich Leinsdorf opened his last season as Music Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra with a pair of concerts at Symphony Hall featuring a well-balanced program of works by Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner. The program opened with Mozart's Symphony No. 39. Leinsdorf and the orchestra turned in a glowing performance of this work, playing it with beautiful tone and impeccable ensemble. The interpretation was appropriately congenial and could not be faulted, except for an unusually fast opening in the andante con moto second movement.

The Mozart was followed by Beethoven's concert aria, "Ah! Perfido", with Marilyn Horne the soprano soloist. Miss Horne demonstrated a large, easily-produced voice of unusually wide range. She is usually classified as a mezzo-coloratura, a rare breed, and in this case the darker color of her mezzo voice leant weight to the higher passages in the aria. Her interpretation was well thought out, and she conveyed the appropriate emotions well, without lapsing into melodrama. The technical demands of this piece are considerable, as it is sometimes necessary for the soloist to sing against, rather than with, the orchestra, and there are heavily ornamented passages to deal with. The arpeggios were not always clearly delineated, which is surprising considering Miss Horne's unassailable bel canto credentials. There were also a few instances in which she and the orchestra were not together, but overall it was a fine performance, and was warmly received by the audience.

Leinsdorf's Wagner

After the intermission, the program concluded with a performance of selections from Wagner's "Die Goetterdaemmerung." This could best be described as sublime. Maestro Leinsdorf confirmed the impression he had made as a consummate Wagner conductor at Tanglewood this summer when he conducted Act I of "Die Walkure." He is also fortunate to have an orchestra which can cope with the

demanding Wagnerian score, especially the excellent brass section. The unreliability of brass instruments, especially the French horn, usually assures numerous brass fluffs in the course of an evening, but in this performance there were precious few. In fact, some of the horn and trumpet passages were of a truly extraordinary and almost unreal silken beauty. The rest of the orchestra, somewhat augmented for this part of the program, performed in a similarly sterling manner, leading to a memorable performance. Maestro Leinsdorf did wonders with the score by placing all of the parts of the orchestra in their proper perspective and emphasizing the remarkably complete and subtle tone-painting of the score. Details of orchestration which are usually not heard came through almost as a revelation.

Immolation scene

Logically enough, the "Goetterdaemmerung" selections concluded with the Immolation Scene, the final twenty minutes of Wagner's fifteen-hour Ring Cycle, again with Marilyn Horne as soprano soloist. Miss Horne is apparently trying to become a master-of-all-trades of the female vocal reperotory, adding the heavy Wagnerian dramatic soprano capacity to her already unique mezzo and coloratura facility. In this case, she was ill advised to take on the Immolation Scene, the most strenuous test for the most powerful of dramatic sopranos. Although she sang quite forcefully and with excellent expression, the darker color of her voice caused it to become rather lost in the thick orchestration. The starting conditions made this almost inevitable, considering Leinsdorf's wonderfully spirited reading of the orchestral passages and the fact that the orchestra was on the stage, rather than in the pit, where it would be in an opera house.

movie...

Confusion clouds Bunuel's 'Belle'

By Robert Fourer

Luis Bunuel ranks as one of modern cinema's more important directors, with works in Spanish and French going back over 25 years. His latest film, "Belle de Jour," now at the West End Cinema, has been condemned as obscene, ridiculous, and part of a homosexual conspiracy. However, while it is certainly confusing, the director's reputation makes one feel obliged to look for something of merit.

Bizarre fantasies

One point is generally agreed upon: the film begins with a dream. But, for several minutes, the audience has no hint of this, and searches in vain for some motive in the bizarre actions taking place; till suddenly the audio portion of the film cuts to a conversation with her husband, followed several seconds later by the corresponding visual cut. The dreams and fantasies of the wife (well-played by Catherine Deneuve) comprise much, if not all, of the story; and it is here that the complications arise.

For, as things turn out, the rest of the film is just as bizarre as the opening dream. In particular, the main character, beautiful, young, and recently married, decides for no obvious reason to work in a brothel. The brothel scenes are not dreams, however: they have too much internal


consistency. They resemble more some giant fantasy, especially since, for most of the film, they have no direct connection with the scenes between husband and wife. For instance, she is never found traveling to her work; she is always seen (or imagined) after she arrives. One might thus try to divide the movie into three different states: the three or four dreams, in all of which the wife is in some way degraded; the brothel scenes, where in her fantasy she degrades herself; and the reality, showing the motivation for the other two states.

All of this, however, is a gross simplification. To begin with, there are numerous other matters to be taken into account - recurrent symbolism, supporting characters, a deluge of painstaking detail. Furthermore, the distinction between fantasy and reality is not at all clear at any point, and it has been argued that one or the other is not present at all. The confusion becomes especially great toward the end, at which point the characteristics of all three states are found together. As a result, the end is one of the most interesting aspects of the film; it is also a complete surprise, and forces one to consider again all that has gone before.

Finally, while the reasoning behind the scenes might be interesting, their immediate effect is another matter entirely. The lucid direction and

photography makes the brothel scenes often seem quite real; and, unless one's capacity for weird erotic episodes is fairly high, they tend to become disgusting completely out of proportion to their importance. Thus the film often appears more ridiculous or outrageous than just obscene. However, for anyone who can maintain his interest to the end, and is willing to devote some thought to what he has seen, Bunuel's intriguing climax makes "Belle de Jour" at least worth consideration.

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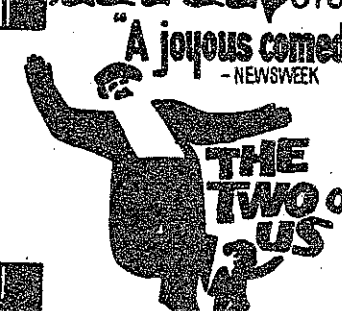
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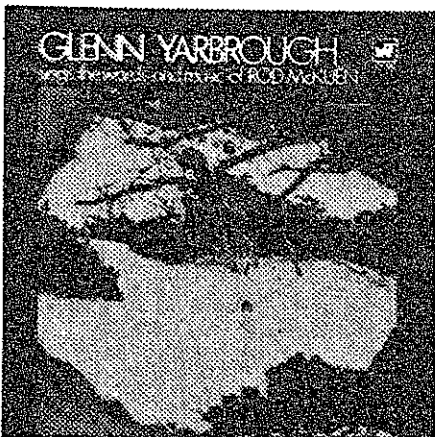
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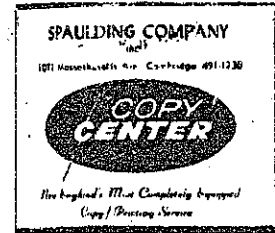
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- (V) 9, Rhode Island 0
- Baseball
- 7, MIT (V) 6
- Soccer
- ard 10, MIT (V) 0



Netmen sweep URI, 9-0; travel to Princeton today

By Al Morgan

The MIT varsity tennis team opened its fall season Tuesday with a resounding victory over the University of Rhode Island. Showing all-round strength, all nine matches were relatively easy wins for Tech. The singles players swept through without being extended beyond two sets, while the doubles matches were much closer, but the results were the same. Top man Bob McKinley '70 won 6-0, 6-4; and Captain Bob Metcalfe '69 took his by 6-1, 6-2. The next four singles, Skip Brookfield '69, Manny Weiss '70, Joe Baron and Scudder Smith, '69 also scored straight-set wins. The doubles combinations of McKinley-Weiss, Metcalfe-Smith, and Brookfield and Steve Cross '71 finished the day with drawn-out victories.

This weekend the team will journey to Princeton for the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Fall Championships. All six singles men are expected to do well, as they will be playing only players in their individual categories. The finals will be played on Sunday afternoon. Later this fall the team will clash with Brandeis before leaving the outdoor courts for the squash courts in the off-season.

Singles
 Bob McKinley (M) def.
 Tad Connerton (URI) 6-0, 6-4
 Bob Metcalfe (M) def.
 Andy Yosinoff (URI) 6-1, 6-2

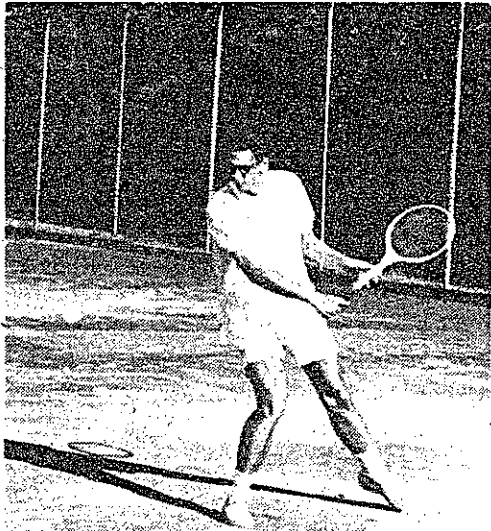


Photo by George Flynn

Bob McKinley '70, shows tennis form.
 Skip Brookfield (M) def.
 Irwin Shorr (URI) 6-1, 6-0.
 Manny Weiss (M) def.
 Peter Rapelye (URI) 6-3, 6-2.
 Joe Baron (M) def.
 Fred Brown (URI) 8-5, 6-4.
 Scudder Smith (M) def.
 Peter Barlow (URI) 6-0, 6-0.

Doubles
 Metcalfe & Smith (M) def.
 Shorr & Bentley (URI) 6-4, 4-6, 6-0.
 Brookfield & Cross (M) def.
 Yosinoff & Brown (URI) 10-8, 6-2.
 McKinley & Weiss (M) def.
 Connerton & Rapelye (URI) 7-5, 6-1.

BU triumphs - Batters fall, 8-6

By Johnny Powers

It was not so bleary last Tuesday afternoon when the engineer nine took on the Boston University baseball team. In fact, the scene was almost bright. Pitchers actually threw the ball over the plate, batters got hits, and errors, with the exception of a disaster in the 4th inning, were non-existent. Consequently, the batmen lost by only one run, 7-6.

Unlike Friday's game the first inning was not a holocaust. Starter Herman Mayfarth '70 had no control problems and was able to retire BU on only twelve pitches. In the bottom of the first John Compton '70 walked on four straight balls. A wild pitch enabled him to take second, and a wild throw by the shortstop on an easy grounder brought him across with the first run.

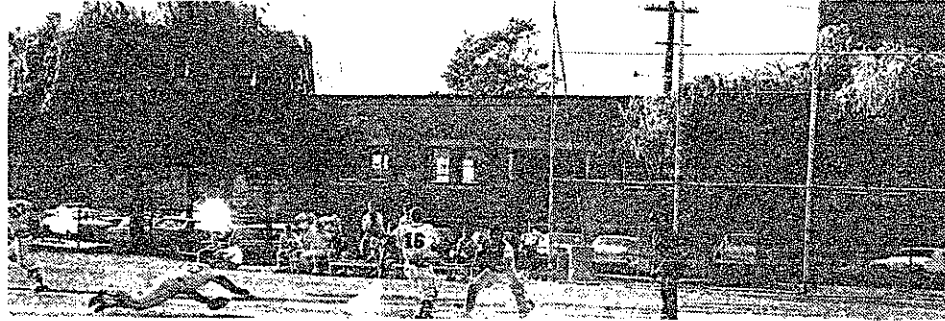
Down 2-1 in the second, the batmen came through with a series of hits to pull ahead. Third baseman Mark Scher '71 led off with a walk. After Dave DeWitte '69 grounded out, Bill Preece '71 singled. Danny Kelley '71 followed with a single scoring Scher with Preece taking third. Pitcher Mayfarth then hit into a fielder's choice, with Bill Preece being thrown out at home, and runners at second and third with two out. Compton then came to the plate and delivered a run scoring single (his first of three); and this was followed by Bob Dresser's double to left center, driving in a another run to make it 4-2.

Fluke play

With two out and a runner at first base in the fourth, a grounder was hit to Scher at third. Scher tossed to Kelley on second, hoping for the force out. However, Kelley dropped the ball. In the mean time the runner had rounded second thinking he was out. When he realized he wasn't, he ran for third. Kelley threw to Scher, who also dropped it. So runners were on first and third. The next batter hit a grounder to Kelley who erred allowing the run to score and the man on first to take third. But the man on third had rounded too far so Kelley once again threw to Scher. Scher threw wild home, and two super unearned runs had scored.

BU continued to fight back and in the bottom of the sixth the engineer's once again were behind, 5-4. With one out Scher and DeWitte drew base on balls. Al Dopfel '72 then came through with a single scoring Scher, and a throwing error by the second baseman allowed another run to score. Unfortunately, the lead dissolved quickly as BU's number four hitting Bonvic homered with a man on in the seventh to put BU ahead to stay 7-6.

This weekend the batmen will face BU again on Friday, and will travel to New York to play games on both Saturday and Sunday against City College of New York. Hopefully they will return with a few victories.

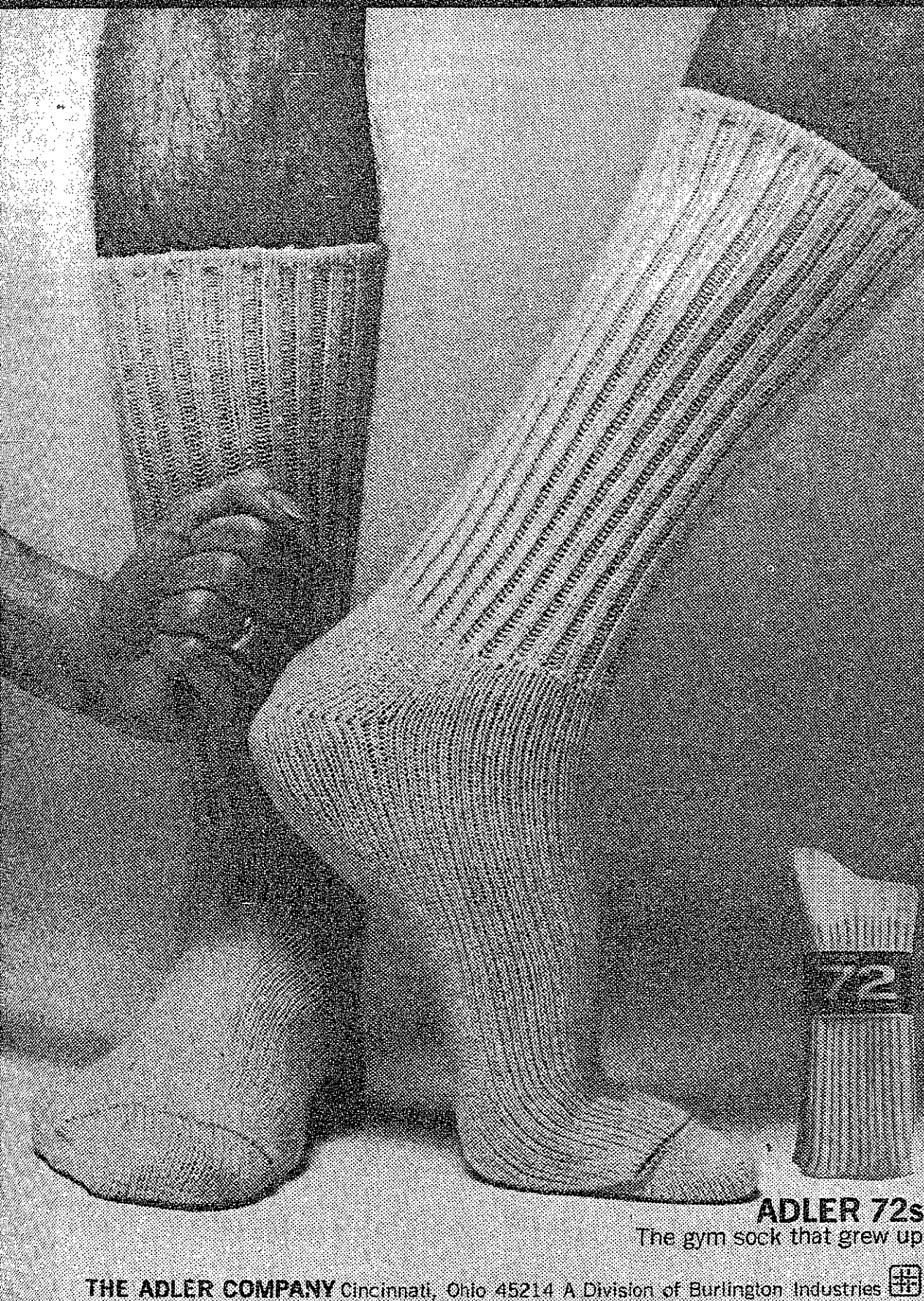


Bill Preece '71 heads for home after Herman Mayfarth '70 hit a bouncer to BU's pitcher. Preece was called out. BU won the Wednesday afternoon game, 7-6.

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Harvard triumphs in 10-0 stampede

By Ron Cline

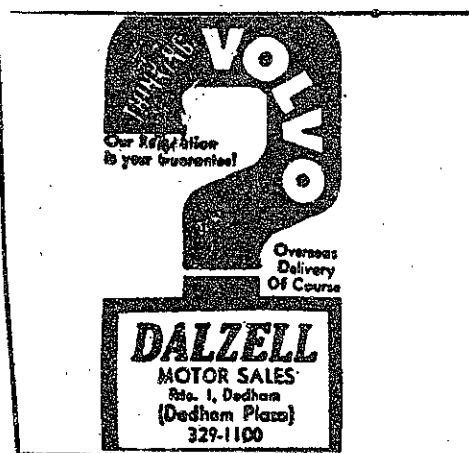
The varsity soccer team had yielded a tough game to a powerful and hard-running Air Force team a week ago, but the engineers were unprepared for what was to come Wednesday when they faced the Crimson at Briggs Field. Aggressive finesse on one team combined with poor playing on another adds up to a lop-sided score; and that's what happened, with Harvard the winner, 10-0.

The talent of the Crimson soccermen can not be denied. Underneath the disappointment of the home team rooters was an honest enjoyment in watching Solomon Gomez of Gambia impersonate Pele, if much too successfully from an engineer's point of view.

But something seemed to be missing from the Tech kickers. Except for a couple of the defensive veterans, there was a general lack of desire for ball control, evidenced by playing the man instead of going for the ball and passing in a manner conducive to theft.

This game, however, will have been of great value if the players use to good effect the lessons taught them. Hopefully, the Air Force and Harvard losses will be thorns in just the right places to prod the team to better performance.

Tomorrow they get a chance to start evening up the ledger when they journey to Trinity for another tough game.



Announcements

The Foreign Opportunities Committee will hold an introductory meeting for all students interested in working or studying abroad at 4pm Wednesday in Room 473 of the Student Center. Those interested who are unable to attend should contact Rolf Brauchler at x3784 or 262-3192.

The Graduate School Office has received notice of the continuation of two fellowship programs for PhD candidates interested in college teaching. The Woodrow Wilson program has a deadline for nominations of Oct. 20. Letters of nomination, coming from a member of the MIT faculty or Mr. M'S' Barun, Executive Officer of the Graduate School, should be sent to Prof. Thomas O. Wilkinson, Woodrow Wilson Fellowships, Box 491, Amherst, Mass. The Danforth Foundation program has a deadline of November 1. Those interested should see Thomas V. Harrington, x4733, EL 9-455.

Letters...

(Continued from page 4)

only because the effect of classified research, Lincoln Laboratory, IDA, etc. on MIT's present is really quite minimal. Indeed, as technically-trained citizens who are concerned and involved with our society, I believe we have at least some responsibility to do what we can to keep our military monster from making really dangerous technological mistakes. This is one of the main purposes of both Lincoln and IDA and requires, of course, a certain amount of getting in bed with the devil. Such efforts are no substitute for doing away with the monster all together, but while waiting (and working) for the millennium they may just possibly keep us alive. If such practical compromises merely confirm in

your eyes my membership in the over-30 club, so be it.

William M. Siebert
Professor of
Electrical Engineering

(Ed. Note: Prof. Siebert is indeed correct; we failed to check all our facts before writing the editorial in question. However, there are certain difficulties present in doing this. We will leave it at a simple question: What would happen, for instance, if a reporter from this newspaper were to walk into a faculty meeting, clearly marked as a student, and take a seat in the middle of the front row? Clearly, he would not be permitted to stay. It is equally difficult to obtain minutes of said meetings. Past experience has shown that relying on word of mouth and people's memories is not an accurate method of obtaining the facts as they are.)

Supreme Court to hear case testing punitive reclassification

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Next month the Supreme Court will hear a draft case that may affect hundreds of young men around the country, whose verdict will almost surely deal a blow to the Selective Service System and the procedures it has followed during recent months in reclassifying protesters.

In an unusual development for such a case, the defendant, a 24-year-old divinity student, and the prosecution, attorneys for the Justice Department, have both recommended the same holding — that the decision of a lower court to uphold his reclassification to 1-A and his subsequent induction because of his protest activity — be reversed.

The Justice Department, in recommending reversal, has collided with the Selective Service and its director, Lewis B. Hershey, who maintain that local boards have a right to reclassify "those who engage in illegal activity" as delinquents — an action that puts them at the head of the list of priority for induction.

Represented by ACLU

The American Civil Liberties Union, which represents Oestereich, is fighting the reclassification on several grounds and on several levels. It argues that:

1. The declaration of delinquency and reclassification is invalid because it is punitive and therefore cannot be undertaken without the due process safeguards to the registrant required by the Constitution (counsel, confrontation and cross-examination, and impartial tribunal and so on).

2. That the act of returning a draft card is speech protected by the First Amendment. Evidence here, among other things, is the fact that in the original Selective Service Act after World War I "failure to possess (have on one's person, as it is now interpreted) a Registration Certificate (draft card)" was not on its face illegal, but was merely evidence (to be

investigated) of failure to register, which was illegal.

The ACLU lawyers would like to see those sections of the draft laws that provide for violation for not having a draft card on one's person (rather than not having registered) and that provide for delinquency reclassification for persons who have failed to perform some step in the registration process declared unconstitutional, and they raise in their brief, filed with the Court last month, far-reaching questions about the consistency of draft provisions with Constitutional guarantees.

Justice Dept. admits inconsistencies

The Justice Department brief, filed last week, admits that inconsistencies existed between the provision for exemption (which, according to Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, is guaranteed by Congress and not subject to local board interference) and the provision for reclassification.

It suggests, however, that in such cases as this one, where individuals have permanent exemptions, those exemptions must take precedence over the board's right to reclassify. Thus, the case would not apply to students who have only deferments until they are out of school, not exemptions.

The Justice Department says, however, that serious question may be cast on the constitutionality of delinquency reclassification as a general procedure by such a finding in this particular case.

Such unconstitutionality is the ACLU's major contention, because of a third provision in the Selective Service Act which prohibits court review of draft disputes before induction. The lawyers say delinquency reclassification fits the definition of punishment set down in previous court cases (retribution and deterrence, among other things) and therefore is illegal since punishment cannot be meted out in this country without a trial and due process of law.

The prosecution never really deals with this question (other than saying it might come up), but recommends that the Court avoid having to decide that difficult legal question by merely saying the exemption of divinity students takes precedence in this case over a board's reclassification.

Easy way out?

That "easy way out" of a thorny case is probably exactly what the court will do when it hears the arguments and rules in October, since the practice of the court is to decide the case by the least controversial and upsetting route. But if the justices do it that way, the question will doubtless come up again — next time the defendant will be someone who doesn't have the exemption and can fight on the issue.

The Justice brief also puts much of the blame for the tricky legal situation on General Hershey. The Department has previously argued that his October 24 letter to local boards, recommending that they reclassify and induct protesters posthaste, was "a

statement of personal opinion and not mandatory or binding. In a case brought against Hershey last spring, the National Student Association, a court ruled that local boards were legally affected by that directive.

Now, however, the Justice Department, in a deviation from its spring position, agrees with opposition that Hershey's memorandum, for all its "informal" status, was indeed in effect "binding" local boards to use their reclassification powers in a punitive way — to get them to "get the bad guys." It is the court to take into account when it considers the case the fact that (as ACLU counts) at least 76 of the men who turned in draft cards in October are now involved in proceedings because they have been reclassified, and many others probably just went into the Army because they couldn't afford court costs — all of which goes to show that the letter had some effect on the boards, and it weren't "just acting randomly and individually" as was claimed last spring.

The Oestereich case is the first of these, perhaps the only one, to reach the "court of last resort," the Supreme Court. Its decision will affect hundreds of other cases now in court. If it decides on the narrow point of law recommended by the Justice Department, that will still affect perhaps 1000 cases, according to officials. If it should decide to tackle the whole problem of inconsistencies and illegalities in the Selective Service law in general terms, as advocated by the ACLU, its ruling will affect every reclassification instance now in process.

Hershey loses

Either way, General Hershey has lost his battle this time. Although the Justice Department gave him eight pages in its brief, explaining his side of the story and stating the Selective Service case for upholding the reclassification, it would not let him enter his own brief to the Court.

Both sides seem to concur that the memo last October was a blunder, both tactically and legally. And both concur that local boards have acted illegally in many cases.

The differences come in the support for the draft as it now exists. Most telling, perhaps, is the ACLU's continual references to reclassification as "punitive", and the Justice lawyer's contention that "induction is punishment" — inferring that young people should be happy to serve in the armed forces, not try to avoid it by any means possible.

The really broad issues — whether delinquency reclassification should be considered illegal not even if it forces compliance with the procedures of the draft system — whether it denies the right of free speech to registrants who must be afraid to dissent for fear of being reclassified — are only touched on in this case, but they, too, are hovering beneath the surface, ready to come up next time.

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Friday, October 4, 1968