

FBI agents remove Kroll from sanctuary

Vigil for soldier ends

By Dean Roller

Pfc. Raymond Kroll, AWOL the US Army, was removed by Federal agents Saturday morning from his sanctuary at Boston University Marsh Chapel. Approximately 100 federal agents, followed by another 50 Boston police, converged on the Chapel at 5:30 am and removed Kroll without resorting to overt violence.

This action climaxed a week of anxiety for Kroll and hundreds of students from MIT, BU, Harvard, and Radcliffe, who had kept an around the clock vigil at the Chapel since sanctuary was granted to Private Kroll October 1. Discussion had been going on at the Chapel since Thursday afternoon centering primarily on what tactics were to be used in the event of Kroll's apprehension by the proper authorities. "Nonviolent obstruction" was eventually adopted as the method of best assisting Kroll.

Tenseness and joy

Throughout Thursday and days that followed, the prevalent mood in the Chapel seemed to be a juxtaposition of tenseness and anticipation over the events to come, and one of joy over the size and effectiveness of the demonstration. An open microphone was kept on the floor of the Chapel a good deal of the time to allow for open discussion of several matters of dispute. Musical groups appeared infrequently.

The demonstration within the Chapel was well organized. Phone numbers were posted above the lectern informing students where to call in the event of arrest. MIT students were advised to call the Campus Patrol, whose standard practice is to provide bail for any MIT student who is arrested. Campus Patrol, however, stated that because of the political overtones inherent in the action at hand, all such matters would first have to be cleared through the office of Dean Holden, Associate Dean of Student Affairs. Demonstrators were also told to call the New England Resistance in the event of arrest. The latter group guaranteed free legal assistance but could not promise bail fees.

Zinn speaks

Friday, the group at Marsh was joined by students from the MIT demonstration. They were greeted enthusiastically and a discussion followed narrated by B.U. Professor of History, Howard Zinn. Friday evening several films shown, including one showing student-police encounters at the Arlington Street Church where sanctuary had been granted to a previous draft protestor. In addition a film "Columbia Revolt" was shown; however, this time the crowd was deeply disturbed.

Feds arrive

At 5:30 am Sunday morning several dozen federal agents came out of cars with government plate parked across from the Chapel and entered en masse. They appeared to be extremely well organized as they fell into formation immediately upon their entrance. Over their local public address system a call was heard: "This is the F.B.I. - you have 15 seconds to clear the aisle or be removed." This awoke most of the congregation and many members who were blocking the entrance to the stairs leading to Private Kroll's location. A member of the Resistance assumed the microphone at the lectern advising demonstrators of what was happening and told them to avoid panic, sit or lie passively and remove all jewelry, glasses, and ties.

No brutality

Brutality was not noted although several people complained of injuries sustained because of use of violent measures by the agents. The federal authorities seemed to be well-informed of Kroll's whereabouts as they proceeded upstairs to the choir loft. One door of the Chapel was axed after they failed to succeed in beating it down by hand. Kroll was hustled out quite quickly, remaining limp and silent all the way. Agents lined both sides of the aisles, preventing members of the congregation from lending aid. Boston police afterwards entered quickly, urging the crowd to avoid trouble and disband quietly. Flags in and around the Chapel were promptly lowered to half mast, windows were draped in black, and black streamers were hung from various points around the Chapel.

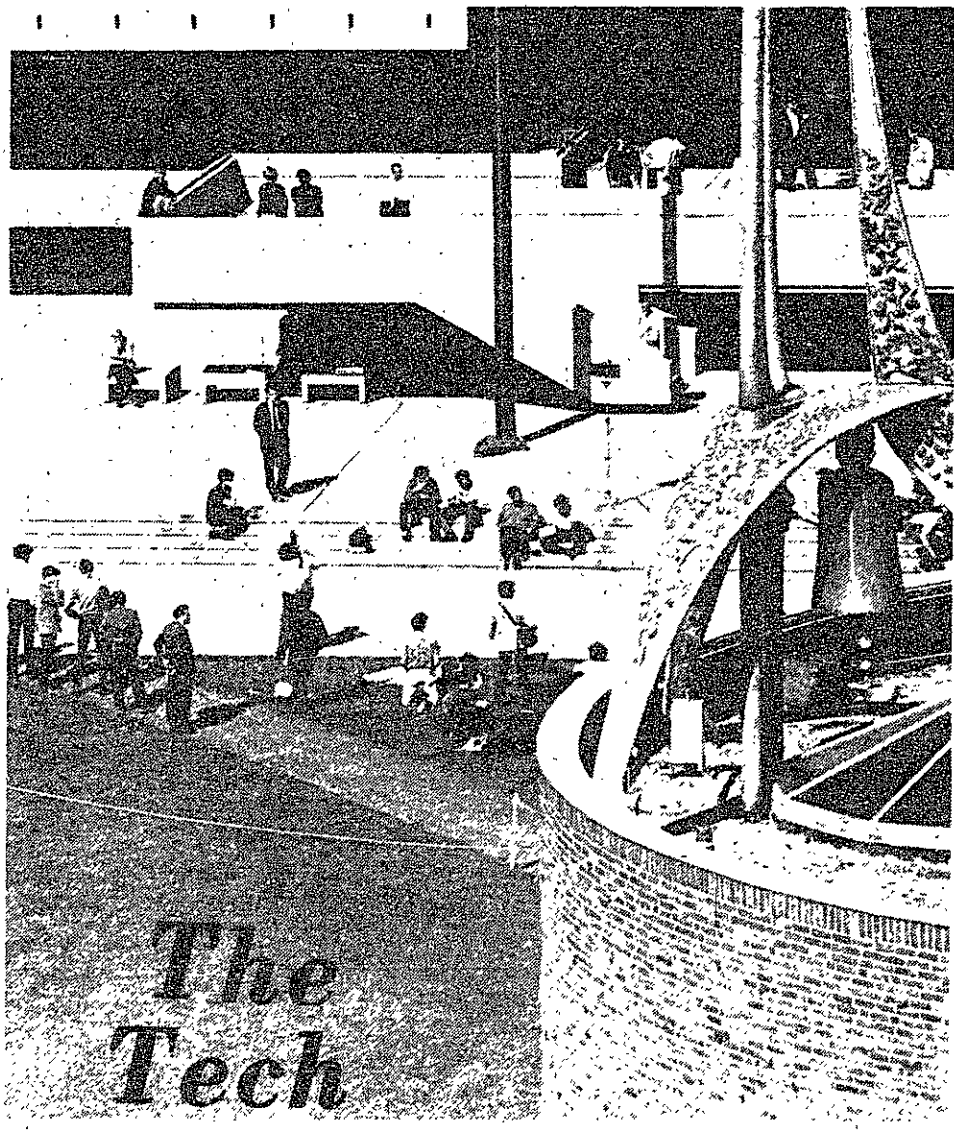
Supporters rally and march to BU

A hastily planned, sparsely attended rally in front of the Student Center today attempted to demonstrate support for AWOL Pfc. Ray Kroll in BU's Marsh Chapel.

The student group who planned the rally said that their main objective was to get people here thinking about the sanctuary. They said that they were certain that a situation like that at Marsh was bound to happen at other campuses in the Boston area.

Chomsky speaks
An audience averaging about 100 persons listened to the various speakers from noon until about 12:40. The rally had been planned to begin at 11:30, but was postponed until noon in order to attract people from the "noon rally." The principal speaker was Prof. Noam Chomsky of the Department of Linguistics and Languages.

The organizers of the rally spoke spontaneously until 12:15 when Professor Chomsky finally arrived. He spoke of the formation of a "community spirit" which might in the end make the necessity for isolated individuals to make solitary stands against oppressive authority. Such a sense of community, he said, was being destroyed. (Please turn to page 12)



Vol. 88, Number 34 Tuesday, October 8, 1968 Five Cents

News analysis

Johnson's speech: Look to future

Text of speech on Page 2

By Tony Lima

President Howard Johnson's report to the corporation Friday had many implications. Perhaps the most interesting one was that the speech was directed toward the issues of the day, rather than merely a sop, which it could easily have been.

In closing the report, the President focused on two issues which could have an immediate effect on MIT. One is the recent cuts in Federal funding for research and the draft. In actively coming out against the present selective service law, he has given his voice to the multitudes who have been clamoring for a change. The voice of the President of the corporation's largest technical institution certainly not hurt the efforts for change in this vital area.

Appropriately enough, this point was also the one at which President Johnson chose to condemn the recent cuts. In the area of reordering national priorities, this would seem to be one of the more important.

Earlier in his address he made an

important contingency for all this progress. Quoting from the text, "... that reason will prevail in ending the war, and that effective progress will finally be made in ending the deep schisms and the disparity of opportunity that exist between the races." The realization that, before the money can be spent elsewhere, it must be taken from the hole down which it is now being poured makes the effects of the speech somewhat broader than a report to the corporation.

This report was actually, however, only the second half of the report to the corporation. The first half was delivered to a closed meeting of that group just before the luncheon. In addition to corporation members, there were present at the luncheon members of the faculty and student government. Neither of the latter two groups seemed sure of why they had been invited, but all were pleased at the prospect of a free meal. One member of the faculty commented that there had probably been an element of "riot control" in the planning. Given President Johnson's address, this would not be too surprising.

In conclusion, one final comment appears to be in order on the address.

Again a direct quotation is in order: "Ours must remain a community where, above all, learning is the outcome of experience. It is important, too, that we extend this climate to all in our community, to include faculty, staff, and employees, as well as students. I believe that an attitude of adaptability and a continuing, persistent, and pressing concern for student involvement in the affairs of MIT will foster this learning climate. I would sooner see the Institute err on overachievement in these matters than on underachievement."

Taught at MIT

Professor David Hoeh of Dartmouth College, who taught 17.22, Structure of Urban Life, at the Institute last year, will be running for Congress from New Hampshire this fall. Professor Hoeh, one of the earliest backers of Senator Eugene McCarthy, was in charge of McCarthy's New Hampshire primary campaign and was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

Professor Hoeh became the center of national attention at the Democratic Convention when he inserted his Dartmouth College identification card into the electronic credential checking machines and lit the green "approval" light. He thus demonstrated to other

Hoeh seeks House seat

delegates that the electronic gadgetry was apparently installed for its intimidation value only. Immediately arrested by several police, he was detained several hours. Professor Hoeh's detention caused Jess Unruh, chairman of the California delegation, to take his group off the floor and call a press conference in which he expressed his concern over the apparently excessive use of force. The police later accused the professor of biting one of the officers who arrested him.

Seeks support

Professor Hoeh is attempting to cast his campaign in the McCarthy mold. He hopes to generate the same sort of enthusiasm and support among

students which was so vital in the McCarthy effort and plans to recruit large numbers of student volunteers. Backers of Professor Hoeh will be seeking support in the lobby of building 10 this week. The group's current plans call for similar efforts at Weelesley, Harvard and other Boston area schools, followed by joint efforts in New Hampshire.

Freshmen vote, choose officers

Sunday evening the Freshman Council elected the officers of their organization. Those gaining positions were: Dave Slesinger of Baker House, President; Chip Lawrence of SAE, Vice-President; and Josie Pian of McCormick, Secretary-Treasurer.

Election night lasted three hours and was preceded by a two hour self-nomination sessions Thursday evening. The extreme lengthiness of these meetings was the result of the representatives' inability to agree on technical procedures, numerous absences among the representatives attending the meeting, and the large number of candidates running for the offices of president and vice-president. The presidential contest needed two tie-breaking votes to decide it and the secretary-treasurer's position was won unopposed.

Dave Slesinger won the election of president on a platform of organization. Stating that he felt the job of president required an organization man rather than an "idea man," he favorably impressed the representatives with the work he had already carried out in investigating the specifics behind various projects available to Freshman Council.

Bundy to speak on war as Compton Lecturer

George Bundy former Special Assistant to the President for National Security and one of the prime architects of this nation's Vietnam policy, will be featured speaker at the October Karl Taylor Compton lecture. The formal session, which will feature a panel representing the MIT community which includes Professor Noam Chomsky as well as Bundy, will begin at 7:30 pm on Wednesday, October 16, in Kresge. An informal coffee hour following the Kresge seminar is also planned.

The seminar will concern itself with US foreign policy in general and Vietnam in particular. Bundy will express his views concerning the distinctions in the policy stances taken by the major presidential candidates and will go on to give his opinions regarding the probably results of the various candidates' policies. He will also answer criticisms and questions from the other members of the panel and from the audience.

Although Bundy is best known for his role in the Kennedy-Johnson administrations, he has long been involved with the problems of state. During 1947 and 1949 he served as a political analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1949 he moved to Harvard, where he was a visiting lecturer until 1954, when he became an associate professor of government. He became a full professor in 1954, and served as the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1961, when he left to enter the Kennedy administration. Since leaving the government in 1966, Bundy has been the president of the Ford Foundation.

Due to the intense interest which this program is expected to generate, admission to Kresge will be limited to members of the MIT community. MIT identification must be presented at the door.

This seminar is the second in the Karl Taylor Compton series, which was organized last spring to consolidate a number of independent lecture programs. The series will present a program each month which features prominent speakers discussing one or more of the major issues facing the nation.

New product advertised

By Gary DeBardi

A rather unusual advertising display was shown on one of the neon signs overlooking West Campus. The sale ended after running for about a week.

Report of the President 1968....

(Ed. note: The following is the text of President Howard W. Johnson's report to the MIT Corporation, delivered Friday. It is entitled "An MIT Education for our Times.")

No one can say that the year just past was a dull one. As the annual reports of our schools and departments bear out, it was a lively one at MIT. It has also been a year of proud achievement—as measured by all the ordinary standards.

But the year just past was not an ordinary year. Major symptoms of changing views, strong reactions, and growing concerns have shown up in nearly every aspect of our society. It is not surprising that this ferment should especially be felt on the college campuses across the country, and indeed, across the world. It may be interesting to speculate why such massive changes in the ordering of relationships should occur once or twice in a century. It is vital that we all recognize that they are occurring now. All institutions in times like these are bound to have difficulty in responding wisely to new questions and new pressures. It is vital that the universities, the proving ground of our youth, should respond with understanding, with creative imagination, and with a strong sense of responsibility toward their own constituents—students, faculty, and alumni—and toward society as a whole.

Dynamics of our times

Some of the more vocal of the country's critics would have us believe that no human endeavor is so firmly anchored to the past as higher education. The charge may be more deeply rooted in feelings than in analysis; but the feelings are strong and are more widely held than many believe. In any case, it behooves us all in the colleges and universities to understand the dynamics of our times as we seek a navigable passage to the future. And it seems especially fitting that MIT, which has long been engaged in continuous change, should help to find the way in times such as these.

In my last report I sought to list the priorities that undergird intellectual effort at the Institute. The measure of our progress in these fields is properly reported in the separate accounts of the Schools and Centers. I hope the reader will be conscious, as I am, of the many places in which the evidence accumulates—of our interest and accomplishment and, perhaps more important, our expectations in these fields.

As part of my report this year, I want to examine both the basis and the direction of the changes that we have experienced in the past as well as those that are molding the future.

The problems that bedevil society today, that tear at its heart, and that reflect and magnify themselves on the campuses, relate to the basic

One the one hand, we know that these are times when the most basic problems of our living arrangements can only be solved by the application of large technical systems; while, on the other hand, we feel a deep yearning for individual participation and expression and for the small-scale, person-sized contribution.

On one hand there is an obvious need for interdependence and close communication among people, organizations, cities, and nations. Yet on the other hand, there is a profound wish for independence and privacy on the part of individuals and groups in all human institutions.

Youth resists system

Over the years, subtle checks and balances in our political and economic life have developed into complex controls whose operation has become automatic and self-generating. Many of our youth today resist these "systems" in ways that often appear to be self-centered flights for personal freedom and individuality. There is an inexorable tendency toward centralization while many seek decentralization in decision and action and responsibility. Paradoxically, large concentrations of power in nations and organizations seem curiously powerless and vulnerable in their dealings with strong-willed minorities in their constituencies.

Coupled with these dilemmas between massive interrelations, from which there can be no escape, and the need for individuality, there is still another problem related to the effectiveness of large-scale technological effort. This is a deep criticism that what has produced and continues to produce so well for so many people has produced so little for a sizeable group in this country or for an even larger group in the world as a whole.

There is, finally, a gnawing doubt expressed by those who question whether a large-scale technically-based economy such as ours, could function well without the goad of war, and whether peace can generate the demand necessary to sustain a healthy society.

World priority

In some ways, all of these dilemmas, which disturb people in every walk of life, seem especially violent in their philosophical impact on the campus. They lead us to ask, once again, whether we need a moral equivalent of war in our society; whether a singular objective, and a process in which every person has a part—a process that produces a commonweal that motivates each man to do his best—is in fact the prime priority of a crowded world.

We do not know if these paradoxes can be resolved, but I am hopeful that we are making progress toward their solution. I see the new awareness on

combination of increased involvement and opportunity—by the faculty and the students of the Institute—emphasizes for me the meaning of an education in the broadest liberal and scientific sense; an education in which learning with a purpose and a professional approach is accompanied by an abiding concern for the condition of man.

I find, therefore, in the revitalized efforts of our academic community to understand, to seek a deeper and more meaningful education and to propose new approaches a positive and hopeful evidence of new ground gained.

It hardly seems necessary to add that in the searchings of our students and faculty, we welcome new approaches, barring only those which tend to degrade members of the community, or that damage in irreparable ways the delicate fabric that is the university. But I, for one, continue to expect no such distortions at M.I.T.

Let me now turn to those ways that make sense in encouraging the thoughtful responses of our community to what I have described as the vexing dilemmas of our time. I believe that it is in these responses of the M.I.T. students that we shall find the real meaning of an M.I.T. education for the present and for the future. To put it simply: M.I.T. is, and should continue to be, a student-centered institution of learning.

time that an adequate scale of effort can be mounted within our present structure of disciplines, departments and centers. In the urban, as in other interdepartmental and inter-school fields, the Institute must seek new ways to enable academic work to flourish in close cooperation with practice.

As we look for a better organization of our urban effort, I see us inventing ways that will be useful in other areas and to other areas and to other institutions. It is wholly within our tradition to innovate in method as well as in substance and, once again, we are called to the test.

Faculty concerns

I turn, thirdly, to the concerns of the faculty, the bone structure of the Institute. Here is the core of the quality of MIT—its continuity, its willingness to stay young, its reach to the future. In these times of intellectual and moral ferment, the faculty is eager to press forward, to experiment, to dedicate itself. It goes without saying that we shall see strong advances in the fields in which MIT has prominence and reputation second to none. Whether in science and engineering, in architecture and the humanities, or in management and the social sciences, MIT men work at the frontier of discovery and their purpose is always to extend the horizon of knowledge. That, I suppose, is now

individuals form a disad- background to our regular programs and to create special and opportunities for those pre- overlooked.

Largely on the initiative of individual members of the community, new ideas have developed relating to the use of resources to aid in the education of disadvantaged neighbors. The record of these programs, plans and proposals cannot be here, but I have briefly described sampling of them in a recent report of our alumni officers. Clearly one task now is to look carefully at a range of opportunities before to respond with wider institutional commitment of time and resources those which best meet the public service and learning.

I have said here that the times, as reflected on our campuses, should be seen as opportunities to make substantial progress on the solution of problems. I have said that, in judgment, we at MIT will be prepared to take the wind now if we make sure that we give students all the opportunity they and all the responsibility they carry. We must open the way to constructive effort by demonstrating our willingness to assign resources as well as attention to the larger pro-

'above all, learning is the outcome of experience'

We expect the student here to work extremely hard at his own education. We want him to pursue his studies in a mature manner and in his own personal style. We seek an ever higher standard by which to measure his performance as a potential contributor to a better society. We ask a lot of him. In return, we must be prepared to give him a wide opportunity to formulate his plans, to have full access to the resources of M.I.T., and to write his own educational ticket, to the extent that this makes sense. I believe, therefore, that our goals in the classroom, in the laboratory, and in the decision-making process of the Institute, should be to increase the latitude of choice and to broaden those opportunities through which the students develop, improve and individualize the basic learning environment.

Ours must remain a community where, above all, learning is the outcome of experience. It is important, too, that we extend this climate to all in our community, to include faculty, staff, and employees, as well as students. I believe that an attitude of adaptability and a continuing, persistent and pressing concern for student involvement in the affairs of M.I.T. will foster this learning climate.

Prefer overachievement

I would sooner see the Institute err on overachievement in these matters than on underachievement.

A second way we can make sure that the Institute holds its rightful place in resolving the dilemmas of our time is by pressing for a concerted attack on those problems that bridge across more than field and deal with the human purpose. I have in mind here the areas of urban affairs, international development, public policy issues in general, the interrelationship of medicine, engineering and science, and indeed, the problems of more effective learning itself.

Last year we made significant advances toward a new level of performance in urban affairs. We have new professorships, an interdepartmental laboratory, and a score of major studies and programs under way. Our faculty is involved in over 200 projects related to the urban field. Quite appropriately, our focus is the harnessing of modern technology to meet the human needs of the city. I believe that we will succeed; but I am less sure than I was last year at this

regarded as commonplace? It is to be expected and is reported fully in the reports of the deans. We expect it, but we dare not take it for granted; for, the impact of our type of education continues to set the standard, and guarantees that we shall attract to our community the most brilliant minds and the most creative talents.

Faculty thinking

In reviewing the past year, I should especially like to note two types of concerns that occupy a major portion of faculty thinking. The first relates to teaching, and more broadly to the shaping and reshaping of the content of our curriculum, and to the improvement of its methods of presentation. Under the aegis of a competent and especially energetic Committee on Educational Policy, the faculty is currently reviewing a range of issues, from admissions policy and reform of the undergraduate core requirements, to alternative means of evaluating student performance, to new experiments in counseling and the advisory system, and to what may be called an inventive "classroom technology" that would utilize our modern computation and communication techniques.

Last year saw major new impetus in all these areas. A great measure of energy and resources will be channeled into these efforts this year, and our expectations are high. There may well have been a flight from teaching in the American academic community, but it seems to me that the trend is now clearly changing. Perhaps before too long; there will be concern that the professor is not research-oriented enough. The two primary efforts of the professor—teaching and research—have a balance that is both dynamic and demanding. The balance at MIT is in a good state.

Black opportunities

A second area of faculty concern has been one of compelling interest on the part of many in our society. It is the concern for much needed improvement of the opportunities for the Negro; in our case, for educational opportunities in science and engineering especially, and for participation by members of the black community in all of the programs available for study at MIT. These concerns reflect a sense of urgency and priority that virtually all of the members of our community share. Our purpose is both to admit more

of society that we have adequately attacked before. Finally, should remember that at MIT the essential way of advancement of the Institute lies in the interests, expectations, and the performance of its faculty.

In its efforts to deal constructively with the urgencies that mark the times, the Institute has turned often to self-studies that have formed the basis for charting more effective directions as well as for changes in existing structure. In some of these analytical and philosophical investigations were formalized large-scale efforts. Two decades ago the Report of the Committee on Educational Survey, under the leadership of Professor Warren Lewis, gave foundation for a generation of effort and expansion in the humanities; and in the early 1960s the Report of the Committee on Curriculum Content Planning, under the leadership of Professor Jerrold R. Zacharias, set the structure of the undergraduate years. For the part, however, such investigations centered on the question of curriculum content. In the past year, we have pursued these patterns of self-study in several areas, and I find them constructive in their result. I hope we can continue these studies, large in scale, with the help of the participation of everyone at the Institute, including members of the Corporation, the faculty and the student body. It is an attitude of self-improvement and a willingness to recognize weaknesses that opens the door to real advance.

Introspection

Last year, as one aspect of introspection, we began a systematic attack on questions of management information systems, administrative decision models, more cohesive approaches to institutional planning processes, by a newly created office of organization systems, we expect to sharpen our practices of self-studies, evaluations, and consulting for administrative operations. We are already tapping resources of expertise in our faculty and we look forward to a kind of improved efficiency that will permit us to do a more effective servicing and the direction of academic goals.

In the conduct of

'harnessing of modern technology to meet human needs of the city'

arrangements for living in a modern world. It is necessary but insufficient thinking, I believe, to relate them wholly to crises in the international situation—the war—or to crises in the domestic situation—what has been aptly called the white problem. Transcendent as these crises are, there is at least the hope, and in my judgment the expectation, that reason will prevail in ending the war, and that effective progress will finally be made in ending the deep schisms and the disparity of opportunity that exists between the races.

There are, however, even more basic dilemmas that plague our sense of will-being, our belief in ourselves, and our ability to cope with the new forms of crisis that will emerge in every year of every man's life. And these dilemmas go to the heart of the uneasiness and the sense of outrage that we see on the campuses all over the world. I would state some of these dilemmas as follows:

the campus among students and faculty, again reflecting the whole American society, as a cause for optimism. The awakened interest in the answer to age-old problems of inequity among men? the renewed concern about the quality of life—these, if directed into positive action, could finally create the moral equivalents that man has long been seeking. It seems to me that the new ethos of concern for one's fellow men is the first necessary step.

More involvement

This first step is especially significant in a science-based university; for I strongly believe that, if we are to succeed in factoring the dilemmas of today's world, science and its applications—modern engineering, if you will—must be more powerfully involved, not less so. I believe too, that within the science-based learning environment, we can develop a more effective laboratory for leadership than has so far been possible. This

'An Education for our Times'

studies and evaluations, and generally in the whole process of improvement of the educational process and of the opportunities for participation in it, the university makes of the experimental approach. As Louis Stevenson once said that truth is wholly experimental." In a science-based university, this is especially so, and understanding this goes a long way to explaining the nature of MIT.

People outside the university must comprehend and accept this fact. And members of the academic community must always recognize that MIT is such a franchise and such a privilege given to us by the wider society with the expectation that we proceed responsibly to invent the future.

It should like to diverge here from the pattern of this report to include a comment on two special problems which threaten to hurt the Institute more broadly, the educational standards and the national efforts for the maintenance of the standards of excellence in our universities.

As everyone knows, 1968 and 1969 fiscal years marked by large and massive cuts in Federal financial support for research, especially in science and engineering. The year 1970 is no better and could, in fact, be worse. These cuts now begin to affect activities in a serious way, and it is our duty to warn of the dangers that surely result if the country does not act promptly to reorder priorities. In critical fields of the Institute's terms we see before us sizeable reductions in levels of support for research. I would not say that all cuts are inappropriate or unhealthy. Sometimes they force a necessary re-evaluation, so long as strong and new growth is encouraged. But indiscriminate and general reductions have the net effect of lessening forward

momentum in science and engineering and damaging seriously the education of scientists and engineers in this country. In the long run, if continued, the price of the slow down in support will have serious effects at MIT and, over a period of time, will have serious effects on the progress of this nation.

Part of the blame for this deeply worrisome situation must be laid at the doors of the universities themselves. Over the years, we have been either not interested or not effective enough in persuading the country that forward progress depends on ideas, and ideas depend on people and the facilities to test them. This is a task we must take on without delay.

In a larger frame the necessity of support both governmentally and privately based, seems even more urgent, if the country's great resources of education are to proceed at reasonable speed. We have had a good year judged by the way that our private sources of support - individuals, corporations, and foundations - have responded to our needs. Without that support, the outlook would be bleak indeed. The Federal sources, understandable, but no less significantly in terms of the consequences, have not been responsive to our needs. There is much to be concerned about, and much to be done. But I see no quick solutions or quick returns to a wiser course.

Uninterested, ineffective

A different kind of problem related to the national purpose and effort is the draft problem. I have commented on this in other contexts. I simply repeat here that what concerns us most is the effect of the present law on young people. It is not a wise law. There is inequity, there is unpredictability, and there is an

inflexibility in its present form. These characteristics result in distortions in the use of national resources and in the uneasiness and frustration among young people that make them look evasive in their response to the country's need. The country's colleges and its students have long responded to national need and will continue, of course, to do so. But I must list myself with those who feel that urgent action to rectify the present situation is overdue.

MIT has been an achieving

This year is further marked by the retirement of two of our colleagues from administrative posts, but not, fortunately, from full and active membership in the faculty. Professor William T. Martin, after 17 years of consistent and constructive leadership as head of the Department of Mathematics, has asked to be relieved of his administrative duties to return to the full-time interests of a professor. Dean Gordon S. Brown, after 20 years of brilliant contribution to engineering administration, education and research,

and our enduring appreciation for all that these two remarkable men of MIT have done for the Institute.

This year has been a full one - a good one, as I have said, by ordinary measures, and one of extraordinary insight for all of us at MIT. It is only fitting to note, in closing, that our undergraduates' own characterization of this year, in their choice of the theme for a most unusual and original issue of the yearbook, was a dedication to the "awakening university." Throughout its history, MIT has experienced a continuous awakening, sparked by purpose and concerned with the education of leaders who combine enlightened competence with a deep sense of concern for the quality of human life.

These are times of awakened caring, searching concern and far-reaching expectation. MIT is a vigorous, effective and proud community, sure of its competence, unwilling to stand on its achievements, always insistent on moving ahead. The support of wider community gives us all - faculty, students, staff and administration - a full confidence as we look to the next year and beyond.

HOWARD W. JOHNSON
October 4, 1968

Our purpose is to admit more from disadvantaged backgrounds

institution for its students and for the society because of the intense competence and concern of its faculty. Once again, the record of the Institute's year would be incomplete were we not to list the names of those men who now retire as professors and whose contributions to generations of students and to their fields have been outstanding. They are: Herbert L. Beckwith, Professor of Architecture; Martin J. Buerger, Institute Professor and Professor of Mineralogy and Crystallography; Harold E. Edgerton, Institute Professor and Professor of Electrical Measurements; F. Leroy Foster, Director of the Division of Sponsored Research; Nathaniel H. Frank, Professor of Physics; Hoyt C. Hottel, Carbon P. Dubbs Professor of Chemical Engineering; Egon Orowan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Edward S. Taylor, Professor of Flight Propulsion; Walter F. Urbach, Associate Professor of Literature; Hurd C. Willett, Professor of Meteorology; and John Wulff, Class of 1922 Professor of Metallurgy.

the last ten as Dean of the School of Engineering, has asked, understandably, to be relieved of the pressurized regime of a dean. I will continue to rely on Dean Brown, who becomes Dugald C. Jackson Professor of Engineering, for a variety of advice and counsel. The MIT community and I, in any case, have difficulty in adequately expressing our gratitude

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Last times today!
Jean-Luc Godard's "LA CHINOISE"
3:25, 6:25, 9:35
plus Dudley Moore in "30 Is A Dangerous Age, Cynthia"
2:00, 5:00, 8:05
Wednesday
D. H. Lawrence's "THE FOX"

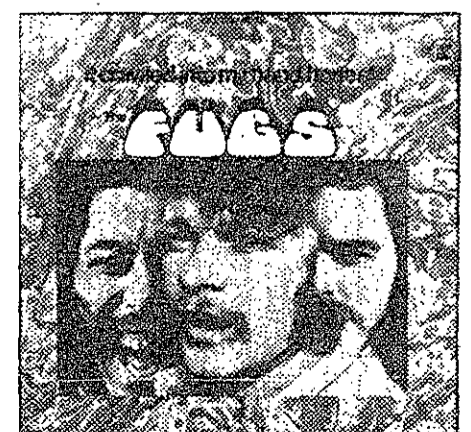
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The impatient generation

Radicals on college campuses are often accused of the crime of impatience. This charge, while it is undoubtedly to a large extent true, may in fact have some logical basis for its existence. We are going to make some attempt to analyze this phenomenon and perhaps put it in the perspective it deserves.

When the radicals make their demands, these are very often totally unreasonable. In fact, many of them will privately admit to this. However, they will all hasten to add that the primary reason for this is that if the demands were not unreasonable, then they would very likely never be met within their time spent as undergraduates. This is despite the fact that General Lewis Hershey and the Selective Service system have extended this span to five, and in extreme cases, six years.

Obituary

A small bit of freedom died Sunday morning at Marsh Chapel at Boston University. At 5:30 am, FBI agents stormed into the church and forcibly removed Ray Kroll, an AWOL soldier. We stopped by the chapel on Thursday night to see how the protest was progressing and look into things we had heard about the goings-on there.

There was a church service, along with a rock band (for the record, it was the Universa Underpass, working the scene for absolutely nothing.) The service was one of the most honest we've ever seen, as were the people we found there.

However, even more important than the surroundings or the audience (if it can be called that) was the atmosphere. It was one of total dedication to a cause. By this time, a lot of the people had been sleeping in at the chapel since Tuesday night; there was very little to eat, and by Thursday, most of them were probably living on love. However, they had their strategy clearly mapped. The key was simple: non-violence at any cost. The protesters were prepared for an inevitable bust — this was mentioned several times in the short span that I was there. They also had clear instructions on what to do if arrested, an event which seemed extremely likely. It appeared that all present were willing to face their probably fate with a reasonable degree of equanimity.

Even more surprising was the attendance. The chapel was literally overflowing. Every seat, all the spaces in the aisle, the balcony, and the pulpit were jammed with people. This will, no doubt, go down in history as one of the largest church services ever — in terms of both attendance and duration.

However, Ray has served the cause of freedom — both his and ours. Our prayers go with him, and we sincerely hope his effort was not in vain.

This is the key to the impatience of which New Left members are often accused. It is not enough to merely get results; the results must be observable while they are still around to perceive them. As a moderate example of this, consider how a few members of the class of 1968 must have felt when the faculty approved the freshman year pass-fail experiment. Consider also the feelings that would have been raised if this program had been passed in the same manner a year later. (This assumes, of course, that the graduates would hear of the event when it took place.) There appears to be little doubt that much more satisfaction would result from seeing the results while one was still an undergraduate.

A direct analogy can be drawn between this and the case of delaying rewards for a job well-done. It has been proven many times that rewarding an action immediately upon its completion results in much greater satisfaction than a delayed recompense. The similarities between this and the previous discussion are obvious.

In light of this, it appears that student demands for reforms will probably become more extreme in the near future, rather than remain static. This fact in itself should make the coming year interesting, to say the least.

footnotes*

by Greg Bernhardt

34. The explanation for the gastro-intestinal disorders which struck over 200 Baker residents last Reading Period is a viral infection according to the MIT Medical Department. However, the State Department of Health explained that whenever an excess of 100 people become ill within a few hours, the food and water supplies are suspect. A viral infection takes several days to run its course while bacterial contamination of food is more likely to cause mass infection in a short time. Even so, bacterial contamination is very difficult to confirm and the Institute was probably trying to "put its best foot forward," according to the health department. Too bad the state records are strictly confidential...

35. Those modern mechanical wonders, the Student Center elevators, have scored another first. It seems that they can be slowed down even further by simply spreading the outside doors slightly as the elevator comes to a stop at that floor. The thing will just set there until some effort is made to start it again. Usually a good kick will do.

36. Then there was the fellow the other day who was sitting out in the Great Court in a yoga position, ignoring everyone and everything except for the transistor radio in front of him.

37. The Institute bureaucracy has

once more struck hard. Someone somewhere decided that the locks on the doors to The Tech offices had to be changed. Of course, no one had any keys to fit the mechanism, including the Physical Plant Department. Under the Institute explained that the change was only temporary and that the tumbler would be changed once more. They were and now the old keys are again open the doors. Now the question is whether someone is busy making a new batch of keys for the "new" combination on the door.

38. It looked like someone had "Boston Skyline" Hans Haacke brought into the Institute the other day. But only turned out to be an ingenious bunch of students who floated the propaganda handouts down the hall by use of helium filled balloons.

39. We actually got a reply to one of our classifieds asking for Clark Kent now that we have a closet. Reiterating statement he made on June 26, 1968, the Man of Steel pleaded, "Leave me alone! Stop sending copies of ACC Comics to autograph, marriage certificates disguised as music development courses and other ridiculous things which flood my social hideaway." Not surprisingly, the letterhead was that of that obscure journal of opinion-Innisfree.



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OCT. 8, 1968

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Front page photo of Kroll rally by Terry Bone.

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Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

"Lady-driver?" No LOST DRIVER!

Diagnosed, this was the cause of the crash at the junction of Which and What Streets, in our town. No, it wasn't foggy, nor at dusk, nor were the drivers drunk, old, or disabled. But they were baffled.

Impatiently, car number 2 followed car number 1, in which the head of the driver could be seen to turn, to peer first to the left, then painfully to the right. Edging across his seat, the driver searched for some indication of Where he Was. Edging out of his traffic lane, he made a dive for a street, then finding he was mistaken, he dove back in again. Car number 2 piled up on his rear. A whiplash shock blacked-out driver number 1. And from there on the ambulance took over.

Is it notable in Massachusetts that money is saved on street signs? Was it Puritan economy? Was it the assumption that all proper citizens must know their neighborhood well enough not to need to know they are on famous streets like Main, Common, Mr. Auburn, Brattle? It certainly cannot be laziness on the part of the local towns, or can it? Perhaps it hasn't been thought of? True, one can see signs for the streets onto which one wishes to turn. But it is thwarting not to know off which streets one wishes to turn, namely the one you are on. Labeled at its beginning a respectable street usually carries a name. But to save money or effort, the sign is placed at the end, the beginning or the middle. But few main streets are burdened with signs for that insignificant intersection

where you came in. You should just know.

In small residential streets the danger is chiefly in wheeling into a parked tricycle as you crane to see a sign. Lucky you are if no child is on it. But on main streets this uncertainty is suicidal. How can you stop and look? You must glimpse quickly as you drive. You must keep on, and on, until you land in the Charles River.

Last year, this writer appealed to the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Boston. A courteous reply said: "Your observations are well-founded... This is of course outside our jurisdiction. Some communities do an excellent job... others are woefully indifferent. Their financial plight is critical, and street-signing has been allocated a low priority in community planning or budgetary provision."

Whose job is it, then, to tackle this basic issue in public safety? Everyone knows that more hospitals and schools are needed. Everyone responds. But why not eliminate one cause of accidents, and make consistent classroom teaching to the young, about street safety? Is economy the reason for delay? Then let's begin with the ounce of prevention to save the pounds of costly cure! Let's make our town the leader and set the style of clarity and welcome, to the thousands who drive our streets for the first time, even the second and third. Are we a community that "knows where it's going?" Then let us first "know where we are!"

Urgently yours,
Sarah D. Schear, a teacher

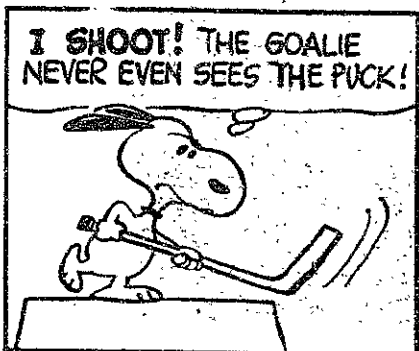
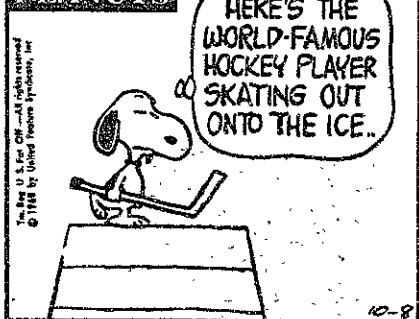
The following items were discussed at the last meeting of the Incomm executive committee.

People who are interested in working on the Open House and Alumni-Student Weekend should stop by in Incomm office (W20-401) any Sunday night at 7 pm to speak to the Executive Committee about their ideas, time, and experience. Candidates for chairman of these two events are especially invited.

Field Day will take place this year on Sunday, November 10. For the first time, the executive committee will be sponsoring and running this event, which upperclassmen are invited to watch.

THING '68 will be held in McDermott Court (next to the Great Sail) on Friday from 5 to 11 pm. All members of the Institute Community are invited to attend.

PEANUTS



College World

By Greg Bernhardt

Princeton University should admit coeds, 1000 of them, according to a study conducted for the University's board of trustees. The report stated that failure to become co-educational would mean that "within a decade, if not sooner, Princeton's competitive position for students, for faculty, and for financial support, would be less strong than it is now. The issue then, is crucial to Princeton's future." Meanwhile, four other all-male institutions have announced plans to admit coeds: Franklin and Marshall College, Kenyon College, the University of the South, and the College of Arts and Sciences at Georgetown U.

"In loco parentis"

Always looking out for the welfare of

the students, the Lehigh University Handbook included this choice tidbit: "The society of which Lehigh is a part generally disapproves of premarital intercourse and this is a fact to which the University cannot be indifferent. For these reasons, the University does not condone sexual intercourse in its living units (including off-campus living groups), and there is no basis at Lehigh for the presumption that privacy accords individual license without regard for the interests of others." Brown and White, the student newspaper, summed the situation up by commenting, "If it were meant as a joke it should not have appeared in the Handbook. If it were serious, well, that's also a joke."

Assault and satire

On the protest scene a suburban

judge in Washington found two short-haired teenagers guilty of assaulting two long-haired youths. The guilty were sentenced to carrying picket signs saying, "I will respect the rights of others. Otherwise I will go to jail."

Meanwhile, protesters at the University of Kentucky turned the tables on George Wallace. Some 35 scrawny bearded, sandled, long-haired hippies demonstrated for nearly two hours in favor of the former Alabama governor. Shouting "Sock it to us, George," and "We're for Po-leece Power," the group bewildered Wallace somewhat when he thought at first they were demonstrating against him. Later that day, however, Wallace was true to his political form saying "If they're really for me, I'd be glad to have them."

Announcements

The Undergraduate Computer Society will hold its first meeting Thursday in room 419 of the Student Center, at 8 pm. Any questions should be referred to Fox, X 4133, dl 9632. Refreshments will be served.

Light 7, a contemporary exhibition of photography is now showing in the gallery. The selection of 85 works by 75 photographers will be there through November 10.

Dr. Malcom Parlett, associate research psychologist with the Education Research Center, and Dr. John G. King, Professor of Physics, will report on an experiment in teaching the material of a one-semester course in one month of time study on Thursday. This program, the second in a series of colloquia on experiments in education, will be held in 26-100 at 12 noon.

Any student interested in working on the Public Relations Committee may apply applications Tuesday through Friday at the Incomm office, 4th floor, Student Center.

movies...

Happiness is 'Two of Us'

By Gary Bjerke

"The Two of Us" is one of those very few film experiences that can be called truly forceful, trite as that word is. One is rather stunned by the impact and depth of the film, after growing accustomed to a skimpy diet of two-dimensional ticky-tacky flicks with "mass-consumption" plots.

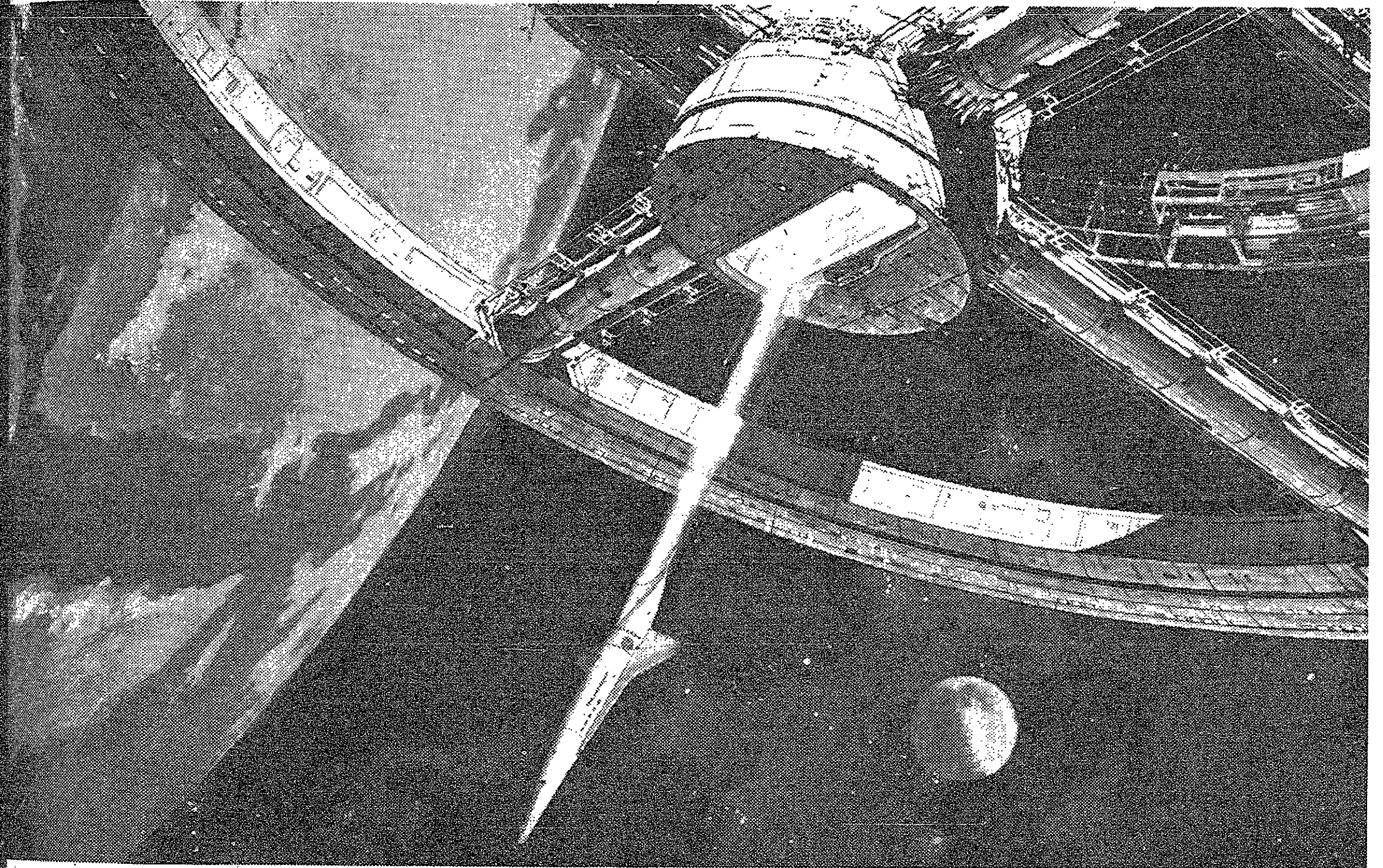
"The Two of Us" is also a comedy, but the difference between it and the majority of films labeled as comedies is that its humor very closely approximates that of life. Life is neither sad nor humorous, at least not for very long; it contains no absolutes. "The Two of Us" may be described as a "sad" comedy.

Claude (Alain Cohen) is a mischievous eight-year-old boy whose parents think he was "born to torment" them. He plays with other children, shares in their small pranks and cruelties, and in general behaves in a normal way. The only problem is that Claude is Jewish, and the setting is Nazi-occupied France in 1944. Claude's sent to the country, to live with Catholic friend Gramp (Michel Simon) believes that all the banes of France can be attributed to the Jews, the English, the Freemasons, and the Bolsheviks. Claude's

name is changed from Langmann to Longuet on his ration card, and he is taught the Lord's Prayer, in order to play the good Catholic boy in front of Gramp.

After the initial adjustments to Gramp's anti-Semitism and the cruel treatment he receives from the other boys at school, he grows very close to Gramp. Their relationship is almost idyllic, set against the fairy tale farm countryside of France; each learns lessons from the other, lessons that impartial life may never otherwise have offered them.

Claude Berri, the director, has in this one film managed to coax more human emotion from a set of actors than it is possible to record on film. The dialogue, although in French, is more than adequately translated into English, for the subtitles remain perfectly consistent with the spirit of the film. Simon's portrayal of Gramp is so delicate that one feels that the changing of just one detail of the movie would be enough to shatter the image that Simon created. Alain Cohen, as Claude, is absolutely brilliant. He gives the impression of a wise imp imprisoned in the body of a child. "The Two of Us", at the Exeter Street Theater, is not recommended for anyone who hates children, life, or happiness.



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Depending on the size of the project, Don works individually or in a small team. He’s now working with three other engineers on part of an air traffic control system that will process radar information by computer. Says Don: “There are only general guidelines. The assignment is simply to come up with the optimum system.”

Set your own pace

Recently he wrote a simulation program that enables an IBM computer to predict the performance of a data processing system that will track satellites. He handled that project himself. “Nobody stands over my shoulder,” Don says. “I pretty much set my own pace.”

Don’s informal working environment is typical of Engineering and Science at IBM. No matter how large the project, we break it down into units small enough to be handled by one person or a few people.

Don sees a lot of possibilities for the future. He says, “My job requires that I keep up to date with all the latest IBM equipment and systems programs. With that broad an outlook, I can move into almost any technical area at IBM—development, manufacturing, product test, space and defense projects, programming or marketing.”

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movie...

Talking Rock

'Producers' a failure

By Roy Furman

Mel Brooks, in making his film debut in the dual capacities of writer and director of 'The Producers' now at the Paris Cinema, has failed to imbue the film with the sustained comic wit he is capable of as evidenced by his career as one of Sid Caesar's chief writers and as co-creator with Carl Reiner of the "2000 Year Old Man." Even the laudable accomplishments of the star, Zero Mostel, (Broadway hits "Fiddler on the Roof" and 'A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum'), cannot bolster a sinking ship.

The vehicle for this comedy is obviously ready for dry dock, by its bromidic infusions of mass culture's cliches. Centering around Max Bialystock (Zero Mostel), a one-time mogul of Broadway, who must now seduce sweet little old ladies to finance his plays, the plot easily extrapolates to foregone conclusions when a security-blanket coddling accountant (Gene Wilder) and Bialystock scheme to produce the world's greatest flop and become rich from profits derived through overfinancing. Everything looks perfect. The playwright (Kenneth Mars) of "Springtime for Hitler" is an unreformed devout disciple of Adolph trying feignably to cleanse his leader's name of infamy. The director (Christopher Hewitt) is a transvestite tendered by a demonic-looking male secretary. The starring lead of the show belongs to a Lorenzo St. DuBois (Dick Shawn), a paroled hippie known affectionately to his friends by his acronym, LSD. All exigencies have been prepared for, but, as is always the case, the scheme fails while "Springtime for Hitler" is an immense success.

It appears that Brooks never conceived of the film with a flowing continuity, for each scene is a juxtaposed sketch that only bears relationship to the next in terms of the retroactive contextual development of plot. It may be that this choppiness is a manifestation of poor editing that does not delineate properly the time element between scenes. Overlooking this the film suffers from varying between one-line jokes and slapstick action. However, the film tends toward the more static one-line jokes and insinuations. An elderly lady backer says to Bialystock, "The next we meet we can re-enact 'The Rape of Lucretia'." "Yes," retorts Bialystock, "you be Lucretia and I'll be the rape." Possibly such lines can be compensated by a television actor's improvisation, but in a film an overdose of such comes across insipidly unfunny.

Though "The Producers" seems to have all the pluses on its side, the able talents of those involved do not mesh to provide either sheer inane comic lunacy or pungent, sophisticated humor.

By Steve Grant

A definite Rock 'n' roll revival has been going on for a while now. Ever since "Rock Around the Clock" hit the top twenty in Britain last spring, there has been a trend back to the "roots" of rock, the down-home, nitty-gritty of "telling it like it is." This approach is showing itself most clearly in the current reworkings of songs and styles made famous by the old masters and in the return to "the good ole days" by the groups which for a while made a near-fetish of far-out production techniques. (Listeners of AM rock stations are also being increasingly deluged with more and more moldy oldies.)

Reworkings of classics

The best example of a redone standard is Cream's version Skip James' "I'm So Glad." This is definitely a song to be heard with your three best friends at three in the morning when a beautiful divorcee has just moved in next door or maybe whine you've gotten a new car from your father.

Other reworkings of classics include Creedence Clearwater Revival's tour de force of Screaming Jay Hawkins' old songs (especially noteworthy is the best version of "Suzie Q" ever recorded, surpassing even the Stones); and the Byrds' "My Back Pages." As Crawdaddy' has pointed out, the overly freaky "Mind Gardens" is just a pigeon

for the next song, Dylan's "My Back Pages." Also of interest is the Byrds' stone country album "Sweetheart of the Rodeo" — can this be the same group that did 'Eight Miles High'?

Forerunners

Although the Beatles generally get credit for introducing sophisticated production techniques to rock (beginning with "Strawberry Fields Forever") and for this revival craze ("Lady Madonna"), both songs had obvious precedents from the Beach Boys — "Good Vibrations" (perhaps the best production job ever) and "Wild Honey" (one of the worst, but nevertheless a genuine starting point of revival rock.) We could go back even farther and call the Jefferson Airplane's "It's No Secret" the origin of "love-and-friendship" rock, the forerunner of revival rock. After all, their slogan is "Jefferson Airplane Loves You," and there can be no doubt but that it's true.

Marty Balin and Brian Wilson, almost alone, have this ability to put their feeling and compassion into music. If you read the printed lyrics to their songs, they come off as dumb, at best. This is why Simon and Garfunkel are failures — they have no understanding of the modality of the musical medium. (McLuhan students, are you listening?) But that's a story

for another column in the near future.

The Who

The Who also belong in a class with the Beach Boys. Peter Townshend and Keith Moon are the clown princes of rock. Can you really keep a straight face listening to any of the last three Who albums? Lovers of musical humor are strongly urged to pick up on this group, which has done songs about a girl with B.O., a school bus, a Galapagos turtle, a spider, and an alcoholic with hallucinations. Their masterpiece is the well-known nine-minute mini-opera "A Quick One White He's Away," which was the inspiration for Mark Wirtz and Keith West's "A Teenage Opera (Grocer Jack)."

Also prominent in the revival are the two leaders—the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. "Lady Madonna" must have been a real letdown for the people who swallowed the fulsome hype surrounding 'Sgt. Pepper's,' but at least it doesn't try to be something it isn't. "Hey Jude" is going the other way again, but "Revolution" is good ole Beatles again, just like the instrumental sound on "Yesterday and Today."

The Stones, of course, usually kick around the Beatles' ideas for three months and then come out with a much better record. "Jumping Jack Flash" and "Street Fighting Man" are pretty solid assurance that another "Their Satanic Majesties Request" will be a long time coming. Meanwhile, their banned "Beggar's Banquet" album is tied up in red tape over the cover, an immensely funny (and gross) shot of a filthy bathroom replete with graffiti.

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First he worked in the project group that developed a 1,400 shaft horsepower version of the T-53 gas turbine engine. Then he was a Fan Jet Engine Performance Engineer. Right now he's wrapped up in Constant Speed Drives and Ground Support Equipment. And to give you some idea of Ed's dedication to propulsion systems, he spends his evenings at home developing a free-piston engine. There'll be no stopping him from here on, because Ed's working for the world's largest producer of gas turbine engines.

It's a fresh and exciting field—really just beginning and growing fast. Ed's growing with it.

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The course starts early in July with four weeks of orientation at our home offices in Bethlehem, Pa. Loopers attend lectures on every phase of the corporation's activities, and make almost daily visits to a steel plant.

Steel Plant Loopers, who comprise a majority of the average loop class of 150 to 200 graduates, proceed to various plants where they go through a brief orientation program before beginning their on-the-job training assignments. Within a short time after joining the course, most loopers are ready for assignments aimed toward higher levels of management.

How about other loopers? Our Sales Department loopers (30 or so) remain at the home office for about a year of training. Most are then assigned to district offices where they take over established accounts.

Fabricated Steel Construction loopers are trained in a drafting room, on a field erection project, in a fabricating shop, and in an engineering office. A looper's first work assignment is based on interests and aptitudes disclosed during this program.

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music...

Colwell-Winfield Band much more than blues

By Randy Hawthorne

The Colwell-Winfield Blues Band. A nice enough, nondescript name for what would seem to be a nice enough nondescript white blues band, a somewhat fashionable commodity these days. But here is where the listener is suddenly surprised, for, as was evidenced at the Supermarket this weekend, the band comes alive with a pair of saxophone players.

Until the group gets warmed up to the prospect of playing as a group they manage to maintain the audience's interest with a succession of very well done sax solos, done in the jazz vein. The combination of an electric rock-blues band and a pair of jazz saxophonists is extremely well-blended, creating a feeling not of a rock group attempting a jazz piece, but the impression that these guys really were jazz musicians disappointed with the undefined ramblings of the 'new Jazz' musicians and searching for a new outlet, in rock. The influence upon them is obviously Coltrane and Coleman, yet there is occasionally soft and gentle Desmond influence for balance. It's very gratifying to know that there is a group that is associated with the rock legions that uses a saxophone for what it is, not a member of the 'sock-it-to-me' rhythm section, but a solo lead instrument.

As a blues band, Colwell-Winfield is a fine representation of the musical works of B.B. King, Muddy Waters, Skip James et al. both in presentation and style, but this is not enough. The problem involved with being a good blues band is one of identity. Too many good blues bands exist today, not enough groups have something else. For this reason (their ability to combine horns with a basic heavy blues background) Colwell-Winfield should be heard. Easily the most impressive number of the night was their overwhelming handling of "Dead End Street," a sometimes slow, sometimes rapid creative structure of sounds. Starting as another of their saxophone based jazz-influenced numbers the song proceeded to catch everyone up in its magnitude. In much the same manner that the Cream has been known to play, i.e. a desire by each individual to outdo the next, the song soared through guitar solos, sax solos, electric piano phrasings, electric bass riffs, and drum breaks in continuing excellence. And amazingly enough they accomplished it all while remaining together as a unified whole. To the delight of the audience, which finished the twenty minute outburst on its feet applauding and cheering, the group seemed unable or, more likely, unwilling to quit.

This group should make it very big, very soon. If you can't hear them live (by far the best way) get their 'Cold Wind' album. It is a better than average studio production of an often times inspiring group... why couldn't this have been the 'Boston Sound'?

theatre...

Two plays succeed at Atma

By Robert Fourer

Edward Albee's "Zoo Story" and Leroi Jones' "Dutchman", the two one-act plays currently being presented at the Atma, are remarkably alike. Each has two characters, one a middle-class type, the other a tenement dweller. The first, alone at the beginning, is imposed upon by the second, and cannot escape until he has been destroyed. However, similar plots do not lead to similar results.

"Zoo Story" is the longer and better of the two. The middle class character, a publishing executive, is spending a Sunday afternoon reading on a bench in Central Park. He is interrupted by a bum who persists in asking questions and talking about himself. His pointed questions reveal the family problems one might expect; but it is the executive's mentality that Albee wants to show, and only gradually do his reactions show it. He persists in treating the bum as someone like himself, and wants to ignore his problems like he ignores his own. But his naive responses only get him deeper into the story. The intruder lists his possessions, and he is puzzled most by two empty picture frames. Why, he asks, doesn't he have pictures of his parents, or a girl? He receives a disgusting and very embarrassing description of the man's family and sex life, and tries in vain to forget his problems.

The visitor has one final long monolog. It concerns his landlady's vicious dog, which had prevented him from reaching his room. First, he says, he tried to kill it with kindness; when that didn't work, he just tried to kill it. When the dog recovered, they had reached an understanding; by alternating love and hate, he had made contact. It was only with a dog, but he considers any sort of contact significant; and it soon becomes apparent that, throughout the play, he has been preparing to try the same thing on a man. In a way, he does make contact, though not as one would expect; at the same time, he destroys for good his "victim's" imposed peace of mind.

There is little action in the play; it depends solely upon the words of the characters, and the tension between them. Albee's impeccable construction makes this tension possible; it is left to the actors to make it real. They succeed completely. Al Tchekmautin, as the executive, makes his reaction clear even when he isn't speaking; and Sam Shamshack (also producer of both plays) manages to hold the audience as captive as his companion on stage.

Leroi Jones' "Dutchman" is another story entirely. A white girl accosts a well-dressed suburban Negro on a New York subway. She teases him about his origins and beliefs till he

works himself into a rage of absolute confusion; then, as he suddenly calms down, she stabs him, laughs, and walks off. The characters here are much more caricatures, and no attempt is made to show anything more than the stupidity of the middle class Negro. It is shown well enough. There is more reliance on action than in "The Zoo Story", and less on construction; but the play still depends on fine acting—this time from Curtis Jones and Cathy Robinson—to bring it off.

Kickers lose to Trinity

By Ron Cline

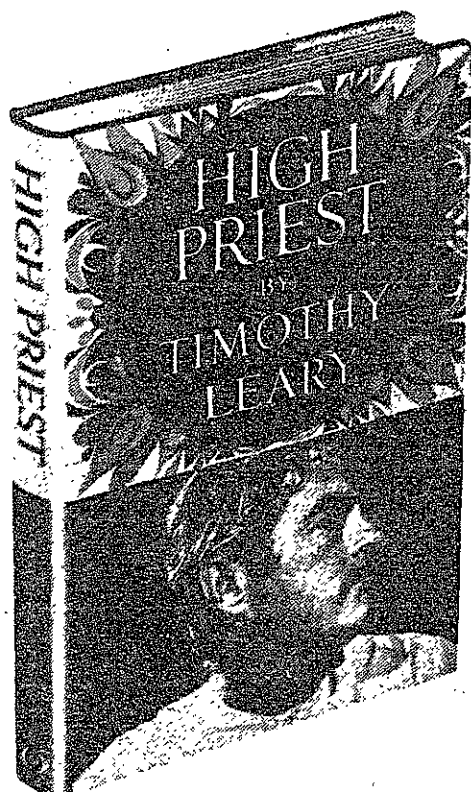
The varsity kickers journeyed to Trinity Saturday to face another of the best college teams in New England. In a mild repeat of last Wednesday's Harvard game, the engineers lost to hard driving Trinity, 8-1.

Coach Bill Morrison's booters started out with two particular scores fresh in their minds: the 10-0 blanking from the Crimson game, and last year's 6-0 Trinity loss. The mental thorn seemed to cut deeply as the engineers played practically even with the opposition through the first quarter. The Trinity kickers scored only one goal throughout that first 20 minutes, that one on a breakaway down the middle. The Tech offense could not get started, however, despite excellent play by Dave Peterson '71 and Jerry Maskiewicz '71. By the second quarter, the engineer resolve began to break down, and Trinity started adding points.

Plagued by small but disabling injuries, Coach Morrison began substituting early in the second half. Bill Walker '70 kicked in Tech's only score in the fourth quarter.

After two weeks of some of the toughest competition a college team could ask for, the varsity kickers will now face opponents closer to their own league. Tomorrow, the engineers travel to WPI, hoping to repeat last year's 4-3 victory. They'll also be on the road Saturday when they face RPI, this time to avenge last season's 1-4 loss.

League action does not start until a week from tomorrow, when Tech opens the Greater Boston Soccer League action at Tufts.



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that God and Sex are one, that God for a man is woman, that the direct path to God is through the divine union of male-female.

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Tech nine lose weekend doubleheader: 3-10, 5-6

By Johnny Powers

The varsity baseball team dropped two games 3-10, 5-6 over the weekend at the City College of New York. A seven-run inning in the first game and a eleventh-inning clutch run in the second characterized Saturday's and Sunday's games.

Seven run inning

CCNY's first game pitcher, Bob Sebor, proved to be a formidable man on the mound, as he held the engineers to one hit for the whole game. Tech bats were completely dead as their New York opponents worked their way through four MIT pitchers, all of whom pitched in a disastrous fifth inning. CCNY had garnered two runs off a multitude of engineer errors during the first four innings. John Montgomery '71, who had allowed three hits up to that point, started off the next inning by walking CCNY's Nunes. A big triple to right field by Paris followed, driving in Nunes. A long single by Favale scored Paris. Hara sent Favale to third, Wesonick lined to Lee Bristol '69 at shortstop for out number one. Pusz got

to second off a wild throw to first on his ground ball, and Sebor followed with a single to right field. Mazza then hit a double to left field, but Sebor was tagged out trying to make it to third. Hara and Pusz were driven home in the process. An outfielding error let Ambrosio get on, and Nunes suddenly found himself up again for the second

time in the inning. He promptly hit a single to drive in Ambrosio. Paris then flied out to center to finally end the long inning.

The engineers came back with three runs off of a lone single by Bob Dresser '71 in the eighth inning, but it was not enough to overtake the home team, who capped their lead with another run
(Please turn to page 12)

The Tech Sports

How They Did

- Tennis
 - MIT (V) - Fifth in ECAC tournament at Princeton
- Baseball
 - MIT (V) - Lost double header to CCNY 3-10, 5-6
- Soccer
 - Trinity 8 - MIT (V) 1
- Cross Country
 - MIT (V) - defeated RPI, WPI
- Sailing
 - MIT (V) - won Jack Wood Trophy, second in Undecagonal

Wilson wins

Harriers defeat RPI, WPI

By Joe Angland

Led by Ben Wilson '70, the Tech cross-country team proved victorious in their triangular meet with RPI and WPI at Franklin Park. The final score showed the engineers topping RPI 21-35 with WPI a distant third with 76 points. Wilson, considered by many the outstanding long distance runner in the history of MIT track, led runners from all three schools with a time of 23:08.5. Jim Yankaskas '69 placed third overall with a time of 24:30.

Yankaskas was just five seconds off the time of the second place finisher from RPI and almost gave MIT a sweep of the top two places. The third Tech finisher and fourth place finisher in the meet was Larry Petro '70. An RPI runner captured fifth place but MIT runners John Owens '70 and Geoffrey Hallock '60 placed sixth and seventh. Following Hallock to the finish line were Eric Darling '70, Horatio Daub '70 and Carl Reed '70.

The strong show against WPI and RPI re-encouraged the squad after last week's fiasco at Bates. The team is now looking forward to a very fine season. The squad's immediate concern is next week's triangular meet at Coast Guard Academy. In this meet, the harriers will compete against the host school and Wesleyan. All signs indicate that the

meet will be a tough one. The Coast Guard recently trounced RPI and promises to give the squad a run for its money. It seems likely that MIT will capture a couple of the vital places at the top of the list. The danger appears to be that a spread might occur in which several Coast Guard runners might finish in between the top and bottom MIT finishers. In the meet against WPI and RPI, there was a spacing of two minutes and 30 seconds between the first and last MIT point

scorer. If the harriers can close this gap somewhat, it would seem that the squad should race to its second victory in a row.

Past the Coast Guard Meet lies a series of triangular meets and finally the IC4A meet on November 18th. Optimism is running very high on the team now. If the harriers triumph again Saturday, it appears likely that they will compile a perfect record from that point on in triangular meets and fare quite well in the IC4A meet in November.

Netmen lose out in squeeze at Princeton ECAC tourney

A disappointed tennis team came back from the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Fall Tournament at Princeton Sunday. Although placing fifth out of a field of 14 is certainly nothing to scoff at, they had hoped for more.

Princeton dominated the tournament, winning 42 points to capture its first-place crown. Harvard followed with 35 for second. Third, fourth, and fifth places were bunched so tightly together, though, that even now it is hard to win clear conscience assign place winnings. Officially, Army was third with 28; Dartmouth followed by 1/2 point for fourth; and MIT followed by another 1/2 point at 24 for fifth. While 17 points separated first and third places, only one point separated third and fifth.

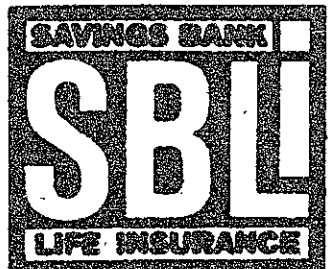
After a very good day Saturday, the engineers were hoping to take third; but Sunday turned out to be a very bad day for MIT tennis. Bob McKinley '70, seeded fourth by the ECAC, lost his semi-final round 6-4, 6-4 and ended up with exactly that placing. Joe Baron '69 lost his consolation singles round to Army. Scudder Smith '69 and Skip Brookfield '69 battled all the way to the finals in C doubles but lost out to Princeton; and McKinley and Manny Weiss '70 lost out to Dartmouth in the consolation A double.

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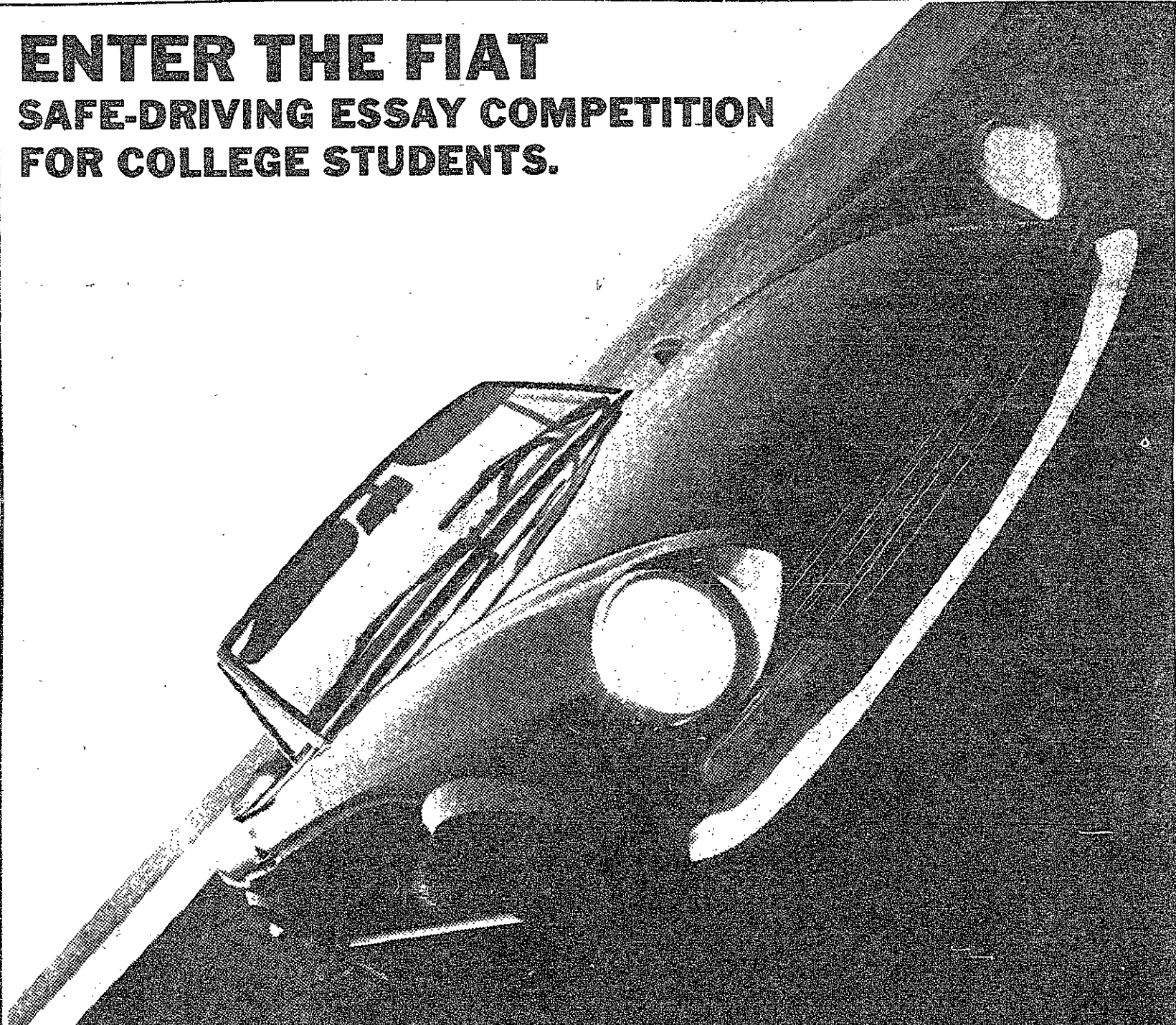


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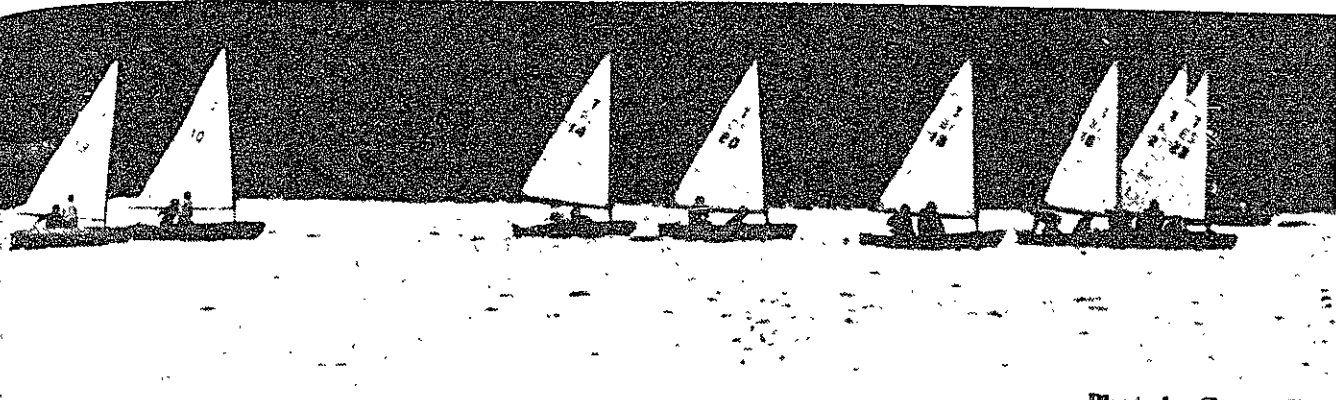
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Tech wins pentagonal



Tech skipper Chris Teitjen '71 leads pack in early race on Saturday. Dana Pettegill '71 was Tech's other skipper in the decagonal regatta. Chris took first in his division while leading Tech to a second place finish behind Tufts.

Photo by George Flynn

Sunday the MIT sailing team won the Jack Wood trophy on the Charles River. Each school was represented by two co-skipped boats; two in the varsity division (interclubs), one in the JV (Tech dinghy), and one in the freshman (dinghy). The winds were very shifty and varied from 0-15 mph. This caused constant shuffling among the boats every leg of every race. Tech's team as a whole sailed a consistently fine regatta which was marred only by three foulouts. In the varsity division Bob Berliner '70 and

Dave McComb '70 co-skipped one boat while Captain Dick Smith '69 and Steve Milligan '70 co-skipped the other. In the JV division, Bill Michels '70 and Pete Nesboda '71 were the co-skippers, while Tom Bergan '72 and Dave Krebbs '72 co-skipped in the frosh division.

MIT led off with a 1-6-2-1 and a five point lead after the first group of races. Even with a foulout in the start of Varsity division Tech broadened its lead to ten points by the end of the second races. In the next varsity race

(Please turn to page 12)

BC, Harvard win

Golfers take seventh in ECAC tourney

Tech golfers failed to qualify Saturday at the ECAC qualifying tournament. The engineers took seventh in the field of 26, at the Hanover Country Club. Captain Tom Thomas '69 and Mike Mahan '69 lead the Tech squad with 76's and were only one stroke from qualifying. John Light '70 was next with a score of 82. Don Anderson '70 and Ken Smolek '70 finished with scores of 83 and 85 respectively after doing much better on the practice round. The golfers were handicapped by the loss of Greg Kant '69 who was sick this weekend.

Boston College won the tournament with a team score of 298 and qualified along with Harvard (303) for the ECAC tourney.

This afternoon Tech golfers will host rival University of Rhode Island and New Haven. URI, current New England champions, have beaten the engineers for the past two years by 4-3 scores, and now boasts a 25 meet winning streak. Captain Thomas feels that Tech is in a perfect position to spoil URI's record and beat this team for the first time in several years.

IM sports

SAE, BTP score wins

By George Novosielski

SAE and BTP rolled to their second straight Trophy Division Victories on their way to their perennially predicted meeting for the IM football title. A number of sterling defensive plays provided the edge both teams needed as neither SAE nor BTP has as yet shown a sharp offensive game.

Rutherford '72 sparked SAE with a pair of first period interceptions which he ran in for touchdowns. LCA came back to narrow the gap to 13-6 on a 30 yard TD pass from Tom Tennison '67 to Rick Boettger '70. LCA's score was the first allowed by the SAE defense in the last two seasons. A touchdown reception by Jack Anderson '69 with less than two minutes left made the final score 20-6.

Steve Schroeder '67 and Bruce Davies '71 scored on

intercepted passes and Wendell Iveson '69 blocked a DTD punt in the end zone as the defense led BTP over the Delts 27-6. The offense chipped in on a Schroeder pass to Joel Hemmelstein '70. Burton House also scored its second win of the season, edging SAM 7-0. Ben Wilson '72 caught both the TD and extra point tosses which were set up by a blocked punt on the SAM 25 yard line.

Burton House next will challenge BTP in an important game Saturday. Theta Chi tipped PDT 12-6 in the remaining Trophy Division game. A pair of freshmen helped TC score twice in the second half to offset the single PDT touchdown after both teams struggled to a scoreless first half.

Other A league contests had PLP bombing AEPi 27-0 for its second lopsided victory of the season. PGD shutout SPE

(Please turn to page 12)

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Pfc. Kroll AWOL

Chomsky addresses rally for GI

(Continued from page 1)

formed at Marsh Chapel. He said that there is now a "bare possibility" that the kind of resistance expressed by Kroll and his supporters might become a political power useful in ending the Vietnam war. He felt that "this hope must not be allowed to die." Prof. Chomsky left immediately after he finished speaking. Abe Igelfeld '69 and others spoke briefly until 12:40.

Corporation listens

Shortly after Chomsky left, the MIT Corporation adjourned its meeting in the Kresge Little Theatre and moved to the Sala. Most of the members of the Corporation seemed to stop for at least a few minutes to listen to the speakers, perhaps to satisfy their curiosity or perhaps merely to decide how best to get through the crowd in front of them.

After the last speaker, many of those still present began a march to BU. The marchers numbered a few dozen and stayed on sidewalks, thus ensuring that their passage to the Marsh Chapel would be without incident. Upon reaching the chapel, the marchers blended into the crowd which was already there to support Kroll.

One amusing sidelight to the serious purpose of the rally came when the organizers attempted to arrange for a public address system. The organizers managed to get the system from Student Center management on only hours' notice—a neat trick indeed—but only after they identified themselves as the "Ad Hoc Committee for Ray Kroll to ease the Institute's reluctance to lend equipment to nameless organizations."



By Jonathan Borsch...

Students strike out on march to Boston University's Marsh Chapel after attending a rally on the Student Center steps. The featured speaker was Noam Chomsky.

Eleventh inning sacrifice decides second NY game

(Continued from page 10)

in the seventh to finish off the scoring.

Second game

The game Sunday was a little saner. Dave DeWitte '69 was starting pitcher for Tech, with CCNY's Collins doing the opposing chores. New York scored their first run in the bottom of the second when Ambrozio capitalized on his single, coming home on a subsequent error and a fielder's choice. The engineer's came back strongly

On Deck

Today
Golf (V) - URI, New Haven, home, 12:30 pm.

Tomorrow

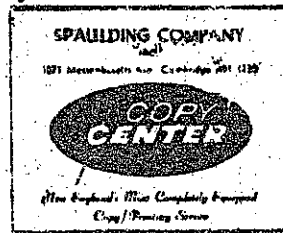
Soccer (V) - WPI, away, 3:30 pm.
Baseball (V) - Boston U (host), home, 4:00 pm.

Three SAE's suffer injuries

(Continued from page 11)
6-0 and DU beat Baker House 18-13 as QB Dave Hodges '71 figured in all the scoring with two runs and a pass.

Two injuries resulted from a tight SAE 'B', Kappa Sigma game won by SAE, 7-6. Chip Schroeder '70 and John Geith '70 both needed stitches to close head cuts suffered when they collided attempting to intercept a KS pass. A third SAE, Bill Corwin '71, who broke an ankle in the SAE-LCA game, was hurt the same day.

Burton 'A' topped PBE to become the first team to reach the IM Tennis semi-finals. Remaining teams in the quarter final round and their pairings are PGD-LCA, Baker-TC and Senior House-Burton C. All semifinalists will be known by Thursday with the semis and the consolation round starting Saturday.



in the top of the third. DeWitte got out first with a walk and went to second on John Compton's '70 sacrifice fly. Dresser grounded out to the pitcher for out number two, and it looked like another Tech scoring threat might grind to a halt. However, Lee Bristol then singled, driving DeWitte to third, and promptly stole second. Bob Gerber '70 singled DeWitte home with Bristol taking third. He also stole second as Paul Sedgwick '71 batted. Sedgwick hit a single, driving in Bristol. Bill Prescott '71 then singled in Gerber to give the engineers four runs for the inning. DeWitte scored another run in the fourth on Dresser's single, and Tech was ahead 5-1.

However CCNY added two runs in the bottom of that inning and two more runs in the sixth to tie up the game. The game went into extra innings, but it wasn't until the eleventh inning that CCNY produced the final, winning run.

Fresh skippers capture 1st, 2nd; JV takes first

(Continued from page 11)

Tech suffered a seventh DSQ and its lead shrunk to two by the end of the third races. However that was the last close moment for Tech as it opened up a large lead over the next four races. Even Tech's third DSQ in the fifth varsity race merely slowed the surge. MIT finished with a 2-2-3-2-1 stretch to widen its lead to twenty-one points by the end of the regatta.

Tech's scorers were led by freshmen. John Bergen (1-1-1) and Dave Krebbs (1-2-2) were one, two, in their division. Bob Berliner was the low-point skipper in the varsity division (2-1-2) and Dick Smith was third. Pete Nesbeda also had a first and two seconds to win the JV division.

TONIGHT

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