

Political system dissected at third Compton Seminar

By Bob Dennis

Some varying views of the future of the New Politics, as well as some lively interchange concerning the present images of the two major parties, highlighted the Compton seminar entitled 'Politics: 1968-72' Wednesday night.

Before an audience of about 700 in Kresge Auditorium, MIT Provost and former Kennedy science adviser Jerome Wiesner introduced Professor John Saloma of the Political Science Department to deliver the opening remarks. Saloma, a founder of the Ripon Society and a Rockefeller supporter earlier this year, began by asserting that his major impression of this year's election was the 'continuity' of the two-party system and its resistance to the New Politics. He attributed the final result partly to the decline in the Democratic Party organization during the Johnson years.

Republican base

Prof. Saloma declared that the biggest change resulting from the election was that the strength of the Republican Party is now definitely based to the right of center as the moderate Republican 'stars' such as Rockefeller, Romney, and Scranton have dimmed, perhaps permanently. He believed that Nixon would be a one-term President if he has not ended the Vietnam war by 1970, but indicated that he would likely be re-elected if he did succeed in ending the war. He said that the biggest task for the Democrats during the coming years is to unite their party and to

mobilize their young supporters. Robert Healy, political columnist of the Boston Globe, then offered that the most significant new trends he has seen are the competition for the student vote and the increasing activity of such groups as the League of Women Voters. As for the New Politics, he said that the most important observation is that McCarthy's ideas, not just politics, brought down the Johnson regime.

Richard Goodwin, former adviser to and organizer for the Kennedy brothers and Eugene McCarthy, began on a humorous note. In response to some gentle chastisement concerning his wavering loyalties during the past campaign, he remarked that he had supported two candidates but one policy while a friend of his who was a Humphrey backer had supported one man but many policies. The strongest advocate of the New Politics, Goodwin said that the nation's grave problems are real and will not soon disappear, thus paving the way for continued bipartisan dissent from the present system. He related that he told Senator McCarthy late in June that he could win the Presidency if he began then on organizing a fourth party. He asserted that either McCarthy or Kennedy could have defeated Nixon. He declared that the nation lost its 'sense of purpose' under the current leadership.

Phillips worried

Reverend Channing Phillips of Washington DC, who this summer became the first Negro to be placed in nomination for the Presidency, agreed with Professor Saloma's remark that

(Please turn to page 9)



Photo by Terry Bone

Congressman Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois and Robert Healy of the Boston Globe were two of the guests at the Compton Seminar on 'Politics: 1968-1972.'

Johnson ends faculty meeting sit-in

By Steve Carhart

A group of about 20 students who attempted to gain admission to the faculty meeting held Wednesday were denied that privilege. Although they entered the meeting in 10-250, well in advance of the meeting time and seated themselves in an attempt to gain admission to remain, they left without incident when asked to do so by President Howard W. Johnson. Rumors had been circulating that the students had attempted to stay unless forcibly removed, but leaders of the group stated to *The Tech* that they never had any intention of staying if asked to leave. Although no representatives of *The Tech* were permitted to enter the

meeting, most reports from individuals who were present agreed that President Johnson began the meeting, and then noted that students were present in violation of the rules of the faculty. He then cited various examples of ways in which the Institute is attempting to bring about change within the framework of the established systems of operation, such as the forum on open and closed meetings to be held today.

President Johnson then read a printed statement outlining the rules of the faculty concerning the eligibility to attend faculty meetings and asked all who were not members of the faculty who were present to leave. He also mentioned the possibility of disciplinary action. Mike Albert '69,

the spokesman for the students present, then asked to make a statement concerning the purposes of the students who were present.

President Johnson replied that he considered it inappropriate to Albert to make a statement at that time, as it would be contrary to the rules of the faculty. Albert said that in that case he would leave, and he and the other students left.

Informal meeting

When the meeting ended around 5:30 pm, about half of the faculty members who attended the meeting remained in 10-250 to hear Albert's statement. Provost Jerome B. Wiesner presided over the informal group. He turned the microphone over to Albert, who then read the statement which appears as a guest editorial on page 4.

Provost Wiesner stated that many members of the faculty felt that it would be inappropriate for Albert to speak because he does not represent many students who have strong views on the subject at hand. Although the student group that sat in the meeting did not represent any particular organization, many of its members were also members of the MIT Resistance or the groups that drafted the TANG (Toward a New Government) proposal to reorganize Inscomm.

Provost Wiesner added that confrontation tactics should be used only when it is completely impossible (Please turn to page 11)



Photos by George Flynn

Members of the TANG group leave 10-250 after being asked to by President Johnson Wednesday.

The Faculty Meeting was unusually crowded last Wednesday.

DB, SCC act

Activities areas studied

By Bob Dennis

The Student Center Committee is presently investigating the need for the feasibility of new locations on campus to meet the social, recreational, intellectual needs of MIT students. The idea has come out of the recent meetings of the Student Activities Development Board, which is the student-faculty committee which recommends and discusses the plans for expenditures given by the Institute for the Student Center. The committee's budget is \$80,000, exclusive of athletics, music, and student government. Professor Patrick Hurley of the Geology Department is chairman of the committee, which includes UAP members Maria Kivisild '69, and Pinboard member Dick Moen '69.

of some sort of cocktail lounge has been raised.

Two types of new rooms are being discussed. The first is an informal social and recreation area which might include jukeboxes, pinball machines, and food. An experimental room of this type, with a coffeehouse format, will be offered tonight on the second floor of the Student Center. The second type, which is more definitely envisioned than the first, would be a permanent extension of the sanctuary, a place where classes could be held and where all types of relevant periodicals could be perused. The East Lounge is the most likely site for this

'Hacking area'

As Professor Hurley explained, the ADB has been airing the possibility for a 'hacking area', a room where MIT and Wellesley students could gather for social purposes. A place with a coffeehouse atmosphere might be desirable. The committee originally felt that the Student Center in its present form would be 'too formal, hard, cold, and too well-lighted' for such an idea. Maria raised the possibility of a room in the Building 10 vicinity but felt that it would take too long for a suitable type room to become a reality.

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Black recruiting planned

By Greg Bernhardt

Initial progress has been made on the twelve proposals submitted to the administration by the Black Student Union last October.

In an interview with *The Tech* Assistant Provost Paul Gray outlined the results of the efforts of a task force appointed by President Howard Johnson to work on the proposals. The task force consisted of interested faculty members, deans, administrative personnel, and members of the Black Student Union.

The task force has not had enough time to consider all the proposals submitted. The ones that have received the most consideration have dealt with the Institute's policies towards admissions and financial aid. Gray explained that the most substantial progress had been made in developing a program for the active recruitment of Black students.

BSU to recruit

In an effort to interest more Black students in MIT, the Institute plans to support about 12 members of the Black Student Union for a recruitment drive at predominantly Black communities. The students plan to spend about a week apiece visiting the schools. Gray explained that many Negroes feel "science and engineering, as careers, have not looked as attractive as other professions," and because of that, the recruiters will be "working against a bias at large in the community."

Gray pointed out that the administration had been working with the students on recruitment since September, before the proposals were formally submitted. The backing for the project will come from funds used by the Admissions Office in its normal recruitment drive each year. A general recruitment program that reaches over 500 high schools every year has been in operation for 15 years.

Financial aid

One of the original proposals requested that, "The financial needs of Black MIT undergraduates should be met with full scholarship." On this subject, the task force has worked out a recommendation with the Faculty Committee on

Undergraduate Admissions and Student Aid that, in effect, represents a compromise solution. The recommendations would have to be accepted by the Academic Council before being implemented.

Gray explained that it is the intention of the Institute to "recognize the different family situations" when granting financial aid. He added that the present system of analysis doesn't necessarily reflect the lower income family needs in allocating aid.

Loans unacceptable

The other form of aid, the loan, may be unacceptable to underprivileged Black students. Gray explained that the loan represents a difficult burden to a student who is at the time not really sure he will complete his education at MIT. In addition, the student is likely to have financial obligations to his family once he does graduate—a situation not normally faced by the usual student from a middle-class background.

The task force, after considering such aspects of financing underprivileged students, drew up a three-point recommendation. The first point is a request that the Financial Aid Office reevaluate its procedures for determining the basic need of students in order to assure that the program is responsive to different economic levels.

Two year grant

The second point recommends that the Institute offer Black students full scholarship up to need for the first two years. After that point, the student should be certain as to whether he will complete his education and the aid will then be based on the normal scholarship-loan plan offered to the undergraduate body.

The final recommendation involved the setting up of a review board which would have the duty to look at loan obligations of Black students after they have graduated. The board would adjust repayment arrangements for graduates taking low paying jobs of service to the Black community or graduates with family obligations.

(Please turn to page 8)

Today: Forum on 'closed meetings'

- Noon
- Mezzanine Lounge
- Student Center

MR. DeYOUNG:

JOB SECURITY FORCES PERSONAL COMPROMISE

Dear Mr. DeYoung:

"Is Business Bluffing Ethical?" is a recent article which appears in the *Harvard Business Review* (January-February 1968). In that article the author, Albert Z. Carr, raises some difficult questions about the nature of competition among business organizations and about the relationship of a person's ethical and moral standards to the conduct of daily business. Several examples of conflicts between ethics and "business sense" were cited. Let's consider a concrete example.

Tom was a sales executive with a Southern firm. He told of an instance when he had lunch with one of his most important customers, a Mr. Colby. At the time of their meeting, the state was having a very heated political campaign over which Tom and Colby were of different persuasions. Colby mentioned that he was treasurer of the citizens' committee supporting the candidate Tom opposed. Before the two men got down to business, Colby asked if he could count on Tom for a \$100 contribution to the Lang campaign fund. Tom's reaction was the following: "Well, there I was. I was opposed to Lang, but I knew Colby. If he withdrew his business I could be in a bad spot. So I just smiled and wrote the check then and there."

Upon discussing the matter with his wife, Tom found that she was bitterly disillusioned with the business world because it could put such pressures on a person to go against his own values. Tom's perception of the incident was that "it was an either/or situation. I had to do it or risk losing the business."

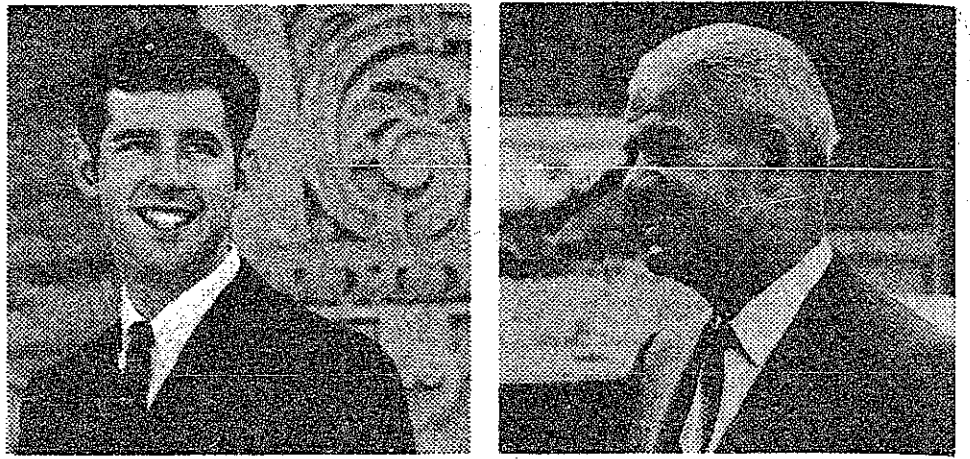
Mr. Carr suggests that such situations are part of the "game" which governs the business world. He goes on to compare ethical standards of business organizations today with the ground rules of a poker game. "That most businessmen are not indifferent to ethics in their private lives, everyone will agree. My point is that in their office lives they cease to be private citizens; they become game players who must be guided by a somewhat different set of ethical standards."

Finally, Carr cites a Midwestern executive as saying "So long as a businessman complies with the laws of the land and avoids telling malicious lies, he's ethical. There is no obligation on him to stop and consider who is going to be hurt. If the law says he can do it, that's all the justification he needs. There is nothing unethical about that. It's just plain business sense."

Mr. DeYoung, the student whom business wants for its management ranks is not interested in playing games where he must maintain two identities and two sets of ethical values—one as a private citizen and one as a businessman. I would be interested to know how you personally reconcile the conflicts between your ethical beliefs and your "business sense."

Sincerely yours,

David G. Clark
Graduate Studies, Stanford



Dear Mr. Clark:

Indeed there are some men of the calibre you cite in business; probably in greater number than most responsible executives know.

I suspect also that there are many instances where a man like your sales executive, Tom, compromises his personal "ethics" to make a sale. But wasn't he trapped by his own supposition? Didn't he write-off his own company's integrity, along with the history of the customer's satisfaction with their product line and service backup, when he wrote the check?

It strikes me that a little intestinal fortitude, and a tactful remark about his own political convictions, would have brought the issue to a proper test: business based on quality products and service versus "bought" business.

If the man won't make the test, then he ought not to make business a whipping boy because he chose to compromise his own standards. If his employer won't stand the test, then his choice is obvious: quit, and join a company whose standards measure up to his own. In the long run he will have done himself a favor because an ethical man, who is competent, always is in high demand. A posture aligned with high standards will gain more respect of significance than any setbacks sustained through loss of a few sales.

As for the Midwestern executive who equates business' ethical standards simply to compliance with the law—it being implied that this falls short of what society would expect—I question both his awareness of the law's comprehensiveness, and his insight into most businessmen's motivations.

Responsible executives don't make decisions on the basis of legal permissiveness; of seeing what they can get away with at the risk of courting punitive actions at law, or the public's displeasure. Those are negative yardsticks, and the thrust of business thinking that involves moral judgments is affirmative.

Check product specifications, for example, and see how many exceed standards established by regulation. *Results:* a better

quality product, greater performance, longer life expectancy.

Take re-training and re-assignment of employees to better-paying jobs requiring greater skills when automation phases out various work slots. *Results:* more highly-skilled employees, better-earning potential, greater job security.

Consider the direct personal involvement of more executives, and the application of their company resources, in efforts to deal effectively with such urban crises as ghetto unemployment. *Results:* more local employment, a step toward self-help, a broadening base for stability.

None of these actions are compelled by law . . . they are taken voluntarily by businessmen acting under the compulsion of their personal ethics. It is the beliefs underlying such actions that I regard as the criteria for responsible businessmen's ethics. Critics may question this criteria as self-interest. I'll buy that. It is. But it is enlightened self-interest which is simply good "business sense," and reflects the ethical standards that broadly prevail in our free society.

The point is that in business, ethical standards encompass not only questions of personal conduct and integrity, but the whole range of business' activities with the public as a whole. Yet in the final analysis it is always the individual who must make the decision; a decision that will reflect the influences of one's family life, religion, principles gleaned from education, the views of others, and one's own inherent traits of character. It is these factors that show up in a man's business decisions, not the other way around. The man, therefore, who maintains his own convictions and sense of moral values will be a better businessman, and will find that there really is little problem in developing a business career without fear of compromise.

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung, Chairman,
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION? BUSINESSMEN DO.



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

Here, David G. Clark, a Liberal Arts graduate student at Stanford, is exploring a question with Mr. DeYoung. Administrative activities in Greece and Austria, along with broadening experience

in university administration, already have claimed Mr. Clark's attention and auger well a career in international affairs.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. DeYoung; as will David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, and Stan Chess, Journalism, Cornell, with Mr. Doan; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

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

Community Forum hits lack of identity

By Charles Mann

A forum, convened to discuss the purpose, feelings, and problems of the MIT Community, started with a strong challenge to the statement that there is no MIT Community. The forum, held Monday in Kresge, was planned in anticipation of a large turnout but had a disappointingly small one. Professor Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the MIT Community, was thus prompted to begin discussion with the question "How do you get people to discuss their problems if their problem is apathy?" The idea was expressed in one form or

another by each of the four co-chairmen of the forum: Professor Rosenblith, Professor Jerome Weisner, Provost; Maria Kivisild, U.A.P.; and John Harkness, Chairman of the Graduate Student Council.

The forum was basically a session of criticism of MIT as a community and its position in the large communities of Cambridge and the academic world. The criticism of MIT as a community, or rather a statement of the reasons why MIT fails to be a community was begun by a student who left MIT for the University of Wisconsin and

returned a short time ago. He pointed out that MIT suffers from a lack of women since it is entirely unnatural to expect men to live in an all male community.

Therefore everyone leaves on weekends to find girls and no sense of social community develops. The second reason advanced was that since MIT is a technical school, at least in terms of admissions it tends to attract people who are more comfortable with machines than with other people. The third reason produced was that MIT students typically suffer from an inferiority complex about being at a technical school. Since they are so often accused of being narrow and anti-humanist, they are not eager to identify with MIT.

It was then suggested that one of the reasons for all these things was the lack of a gathering place to which people could come to sample the atmosphere. It was pointed out that most social events here are of a transient nature and the sanctuary was so successful because one could come and go and still participate. Later during the discussion numerous suggestions for meeting places were put forward including a beerhall



Photo by Gary Debaradi

Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the faculty, reacts to a comment from the audience during the Forum on "The MIT Community as we see it" Monday.

concession, and a coffeehouse. Additional arguments were put forward to establish the existence of a physical fragmentation of the community: there is no meeting place, living groups are small and tend to be mutually exclusive circles of friends, people categorize

themselves into departments, and graduates or undergraduates.

At this point it was suggested that MIT students do not feel a sense of community because they are in such competition with each other. The indoctrination most freshmen get in the "Tech is Hell" attitude also may play a part in the reluctance to get involved extensively in the activities undertaken to develop MIT as a whole. The honor system now in use at Caltech was pointed out as an example of indoctrination which brings people into the community. The upperclassmen at Caltech tell the entering students about the honor system and for their help in maintaining it.

The next question to be asked was what was MIT's excellence for? This led to a discussion of the basic aims and priorities of MIT. One person noted that the fact that this question is nowhere answered clearly gets people into the rut of doing just the work given them without questioning its purpose or value. A coed suggested that many people do not even look around them to see what was important but just work hard at what was set in front of them. I.I. Rabi agreed with this analysis and noted that the competition was fierce but was very often not directed toward meaningful goals.

The forum ended with the suggestion that any attempt to form an MIT Community will have to have as its beginning an attack on a concrete problem.

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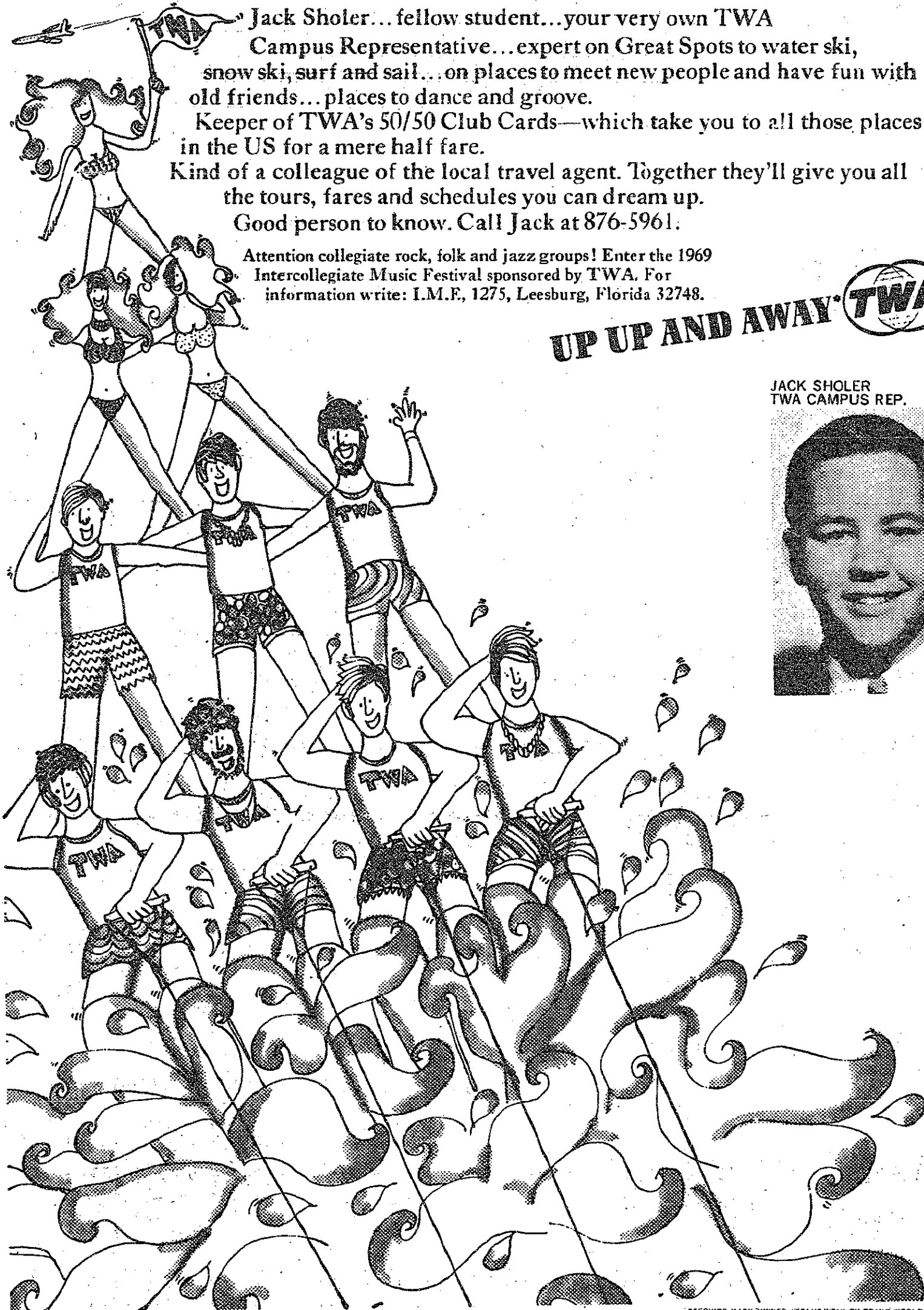
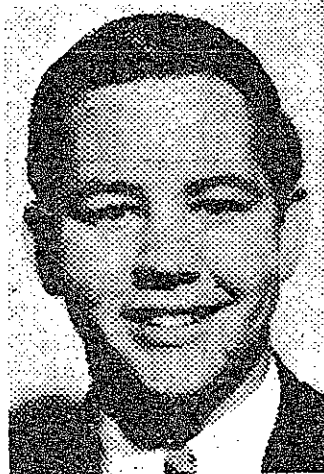
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Guest editorial

Student pressure

At 3:15 Wednesday afternoon President Howard Johnson convened the faculty meeting for the month of November. Attendance was unusually high among the faculty and, as was eminently clear to all present, uniquely high among non-faculty. For the first time in my knowledge, there were students present. The meeting President Johnson called to order has often been called impotent, boring, and even irrelevant. These adjectives are misplaced, the meeting itself suffers only from passivity. Its past inaction is only indicative of various misconceptions we all hold about its power.

The students present came for various reasons. Most immediately, we wished to convey our feelings about the existence of closed meetings at our university. On another level, however, we were saying that all decisions relevant to us are our concern. We were saying that it is a perversion to believe that objective and rational decisions can be made about students by a body which denies access to those same students.

In his initial presentation President Johnson suggested that the students present were engaging in inappropriate behavior; that they were unnecessarily

coercing the faculty by their presence. The obvious question for all who were present to ask is how can the presence of students, at a meeting of their teachers, within the confines of their university, be coercive? The "normal" state of affairs is indeed constantly coercive, but where and when was the coercion initiated?

That the possibility of disciplinary action was suggested came as an affront to many present. That the idea exists that such threats are either necessary or relevant is at the least disconcerting. Any conception that the students present wanted to disrupt for the sake of disruption was certainly not due to the words or actions of those students involved.

It has long been tacitly assumed that the interests of faculty and students are so intertwined as to be indiscernable—if this is true, why not intertwine our thoughts and feelings—if not, we insist on the right to present and defend our interests and views.

PEACE,

Mike Albert '69

Member, MIT Resistance

Johnson's statement

(Ed. Note: The following is the text of President Howard Johnson's statement at the beginning of Wednesday's faculty meeting.)

I am always glad to see a good turnout at the Faculty Meeting. As you know, there are present in the Hall today a number of students. Many students are interested in change — as all of us are and should be. The purpose of everyone here is to strengthen this university and change is both necessary and desirable. Students know — should know — that opportunities now exist for encouraging and producing change. There are, I note, these several committees of the faculty in which students now serve. Since last year, some 45 students have been appointed to 15 committees. There are, additionally, the open hearings of faculty committees, and I strongly encourage such opportunities. There are, of course, the regular student committees.

We should all be interested in making student views known and, more importantly, their influence felt. The faculty will want to discuss this and find further ways to achieve better interchange with the students. I am strongly for this. I intend to ask today, the informal Committee of Committee Chairmen, with the Chairman of the Faculty as Chairman, to seek views and make recommendations to the faculty at the next Faculty Meeting — for ways of increasing student-faculty

interaction, including consideration within the format of the faculty meeting and extensions thereof, and I ask for an interim report to the Faculty by the next meeting. I would hope that the meeting of the Institute Forum next Friday at 12:00 pm to discuss closed and open meetings would be a first opportunity for this committee to begin its study. And I urge all members of the faculty to attend.

In short, I believe we should be prepared to examine every policy, every view, every practice in which MIT is engaged.

But this should be done in a rational manner. This is an Institute that proceeds by discussion — where the good ideas that serve all in this community survive. It is not a place where action should take place by one group coercing another. This is not reasonable. And it is not reasonable that, unilaterally and without consultation, there should be pressure exerted here now on the Faculty. I understand your interest, but I believe you are hurting your purpose and that of many students working in other ways. The students present have this statement signed by the Secretary of the Faculty. Let me read it:

"As you know, the issue of closed meetings at MIT has recently been the subject of some renewed discussion. Accordingly, a special open forum has been scheduled to discuss the issues involved, in our

continuing efforts to find additional channels of student-faculty interchange. This special meeting will take place at the Student Center on Friday, November 22, from 12:00 to 2:00 pm. Students and faculty members are invited to attend this meeting.

It has been both the practice and the rule of the Faculty to make use of the scheduled monthly meeting as a means of conducting faculty business. Room 10-250 has been assigned to members of the Faculty for their exclusive use for a regular meeting beginning at 3:15 pm, Wednesday, November 20, and continuing until such time as the Faculty votes to adjourn the meeting. Only members of the Faculty are eligible to attend."

I ask those who are not members of the Faculty now to leave. I might remind you that we have no Sergeant at Arms, and we have no closed doors, and I hope that we never do. That, too, would be inappropriate in an academic community. We rely on the sense of individual responsibilities in these matters as in others. Let me simply repeat. I would request those here who are not faculty member to leave. I regard this as a serious matter. And much as I, personally, dislike doing so, I am also obliged to say that disciplinary action could and may be initiated in situations like this one. I am saddened to have to say this.

Howard W. Johnson
November 20, 1968

Open vs. closed meetings: the situation off campus By Jim Smith

Washington—The matter of faculty secrecy, unpopular tenure decisions and general student powerlessness arises periodically at MIT, but progress always seems to be slow. Such, however, is not the case elsewhere.

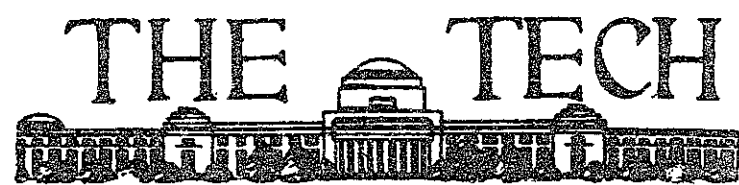
Isolated newspaper articles give the immediate impressions that across the country the Columbia disorder has elicited genuine reforms by college officials. Columbia itself, of course, has reassessed many policies regarding student and faculty power that would have gone untouched if pressure had not been brought to bear on the administration. Other colleges, although free of such disruption, nevertheless learned from Columbia and have acted to forestall similar criticisms and similar disruptions.

From newspaper research and inquiries to the different national associations here, I was able to gauge the depth of the current movement toward sharing authority with students at American universities.

Billy Graham likes to remind

Americans of the 1000 college presidencies that are open. Seven colleges have assigned the selection process to committees which include students. These include the University of Oregon (at Eugene), Rice University, Georgetown University and Swarthmore. These committees interview candidates and make recommendations, with the Board of Trustees retaining a veto.

At MIT there are occasional outbursts about closed faculty meetings. Some colleges have gone further, opening even the meetings to the Board of Trustees to students. Colgate (another college with student-faculty committee looking a president), the Board of Trustees holds a yearly open meeting and makes the minutes of other meetings available at once to any interested student. one spokesman for the University said "We just decided, 'Why not?'" The Board of Trustees at Colgate has decided to seat students on all standing committees.
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Front page picture of unattended Forum by Gary DeBardi.

Letters to The Tech

To The Editor:

Comments on the T.A.N.G. proposal.

1. Let me set up two quite different definitions of the term democracy. I shall call them democracy (1) and democracy (2) because although many people are adherents of one in opposition to the other, it seems to me that each by tradition has been called democracy.

Democracy (1) is a form of government in which all decisions on government action are made through a majority vote of those governed.

Democracy (2) is a form of government in which all but the very most important decisions — and perhaps not even those — are made by officials attain and retain office by

"bidding" for the votes of the electorate through promises and records of previous action in office. (See Schumpeter's Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy (New York, 1942) for the best discussion I know of this).

Democracy (1) is what has come to be known as "participatory" democracy, the declared ultimate goal of SDS' efforts. Democracy (2) is roughly what has existed in virtually every society that has ever called itself democratic, outside of trifle situations, ancient Athens, and experiments of as little consequence as that of Concord's "town meeting."

MIT's "Toward A New Government" movement seems to me to be an effort to move from a prior kind of student government structured along principles of democracy (2)

toward a student government structured along principles of democracy (1).

Let me briefly summarize the chiefest advantages and disadvantages of each kind of democracy. Democracy (1) dearly comes closest to the democratic ideal in which the people govern themselves. However, democracy (1) demands a high level of involvement on the part of each member of the body politic, and furthermore, if this involvement is to be responsible, each member must accept the willingness 1) to be as informed as possible; 2) to hold fairly in his intelligence any opposing viewpoint 3) to abide the final decision of the electorate. Democracy (2) demands only that each member of the electorate be broadly informed, that only those who seek and hold office be

as informed as possible — and these only to the extent of the scope of their office. Democracy (2), however, undeniably removes "the will of the majority of the people" from the actions of the government by at least one degree; and the likelihood of individuals in office, by their greater knowledge and by the special means available to their office, entrenching their power is very great.

In discussing T.A.N.G. we should keep these ideological considerations very much in mind. 2. The preamble of the T.A.N.G. proposal demands that "students have control of the decisions which effect (sic) them." Three points:

1. Students do not comprise the only interest group at MIT.

2. The fundamental assumption involved in the establishment of an educational institution is that members

of an "older" generation have a certain amount of knowledge and experience to transmit to a younger generation. This implies that the "older" generation — the faculty and, to debatable extent, the administration has the right and/or responsibility to determine in large measure the conditions under which the transmission of information should take place. For example: If a teacher requires a blackboard, he has the right to override a student decision by majority to hold the class where there is no blackboard. This is a trivial example, but the principle is important.

3. We had better decide quickly whether MIT is a purely educational institution — i.e., whether MIT should contract to outside interests with no direct relevance to student activities. A purely educational institution has no function other than to educate, and clearly MIT has always done more than educate. There is no logical reason for delimiting the quantity of activities in which MIT engages; the activity of education is only one in which MIT engages. Students are affected by MIT insofar as it is an educational institution.
(Please turn to page 5)



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THE URBAN CALENDAR

November 22 through December 5

MIT:

Professor Charles L. Miller, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, will lecture on "Computers and Urban Research" at a seminar sponsored by Project MAC. The seminar will be held at 3:30 pm on Tuesday, November 26, on floor 8 of 545 Technology Square.

The Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies will conduct two seminars from their fall series:

Anthony Downs of the Real Estate Research Corporation will speak on November 26 in Room 9-150.

Saul Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation, will speak on December 3 in the Sala de Puerto Rico Room of the Student Center at 8:00 pm.

The Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering will sponsor a seminar on "Can the Ocean Industry Answer Our Urban Problems?" given by Dr. Henry M. Morgan, an MIT alumnus and former president of KLM, who is now manager of the Human Relations Division of Polaroid. The seminar will be held on Tuesday, November 26, in Room 3-270 at 4:00 pm. Refreshments will be served at 3:30 pm in Room 1-214.

Brandeis University:

Whitney M. Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League and Presidential appointee on the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, will speak on "The Racial Crisis: Community or Chaos." The lecture, part of the 1968 Helmsley Lecture Series, will be held in Schwartz Auditorium at 8:15 pm on Tuesday, November 26.

Tufts University:

Joseph Knox, of Camp, Dresser, and McKee, will speak on "Recent Developments in Water Pollution Laws and Policies," in an Environmental Health Engineering Seminar. The seminar will be held on Tuesday, November 26, at 12:10 pm in Anderson 318.

Sponsored by the Urban Systems Laboratory

Letters to The Tech

(Continued from page 4)

A very significant part of any new student government constitution should carefully define the extent of that government's power in light of these three points. The student government should not become a tyranny over the Institute.

3. The General Assembly described by T.A.N.G. requires the presence of all its members at its regular and emergency meetings. This is not stated explicitly, but clearly an absent individual cannot vote.

General Assembly meetings are likely to be long, often dull affairs. For many much of what transpires at the General Assembly meetings will not seem directly relevant, and many will not attend the meetings. This is, of course, the well-known phenomenon described as "student apathy."

Under the previous democracy (2) — type system decisions were made by interested students, who were willing to bear the sacrifices in time and effort essentially because they did not regard them as sacrifices — they enjoyed what they were doing. I think that most MIT students do not feel this way. I, for one, would rather spend a sunny Sunday afternoon on the banks of the Charles River, or even do some schoolwork, than sit around debating among a very large number of people. I hate politics, and when it concerns me only marginally or occasionally I am just as inclined to care only marginally or occasionally about my own government.

Democracy (2), at the cost of permitting the "career politician" — and, yes, worse — to come into existence, has served to allow the typical member of the body politic to make certain decisions about his government, without burdening him unduly with an understanding of and participation in, political activities. Democracy (2), especially when it has employed such devices as recall, referendum, and so on, has often preserved much leeway for majority will and personal freedom.

How will T.A.N.G. protect the rights of the apathetic — for I'm sure I'm not the only one? As far as I can tell T.A.N.G. incorporates no mechanism for this purpose. In fact on the contrary, this is very much a student government "of the interested, by the interested, and for the interested." (In all fairness, I don't see a conspiracy of "the interested;" I think the authors of T.A.N.G. simply believed that everyone would become interested. I doubt this very, very strongly).

If many people absent themselves from the General Assembly, we face the prospect of

a) a minority of the student body actually making a decision by virtue of being a majority in the General Assembly. Is this worse than an individual official or a committee making the decision? The answer is, obviously, not generalizable. We may argue, on the one hand, that at least in the General Assembly — assuming adequate agenda publicity — those interested will be present and voting — with the exception of those who fail to realize that they are interested, or those who could not spare the time, and this exception must not be assumed away. An individual official or committee, we may argue on the other hand, is presumably better informed, and at least has a majority or plurality election somewhere behind it.

b) filibusters. no closure rule exists anywhere in the T.A.N.G. proposal.

c) organized political parties. Before a General Assembly one can picture quasi-party machinery, with quasi-leadership, organizing with the aim of bringing a majority to the General Assembly. Groups already exist on this campus prepared to do this, and if the "apathetic" are unable or unwilling to counter-organize — particularly within the short time between announcement of and occurrence of an emergency session they may well find something rammed down their throats. Again it might be argued that an elected official or committee might do the same — but at least it will have been an elected official or committee, and faced with the threat of impeachment or recall.

I believe that before the T.A.N.G. proposal is implemented provision must be made to protect against these sorts of possibilities. In particular, there should be

a) rules against raising issues again and again from meeting to meeting (this would be done in the hope that the opposition would simply give up the fight).

b) rules against filibusters.

c) a proxy system to allow those unwilling or unable to attend to protect their interests.

4. Some miscellaneous points.

a) Why is T.A.N.G. so hung up on the notion that an act of censure is a useful thing to do? An act of censure itself, if it carries with it no means of changing something, is either totally futile or a very good way of

(Please turn to page 11)

Jim Smith...

(Continued from page 4)

committees of the board except the executive committee.

According to the National Student Association, Ball State University has students on 30 to 40 committees, Ohio State has students on several important committees, and at Valparaiso the Student Government elects faculty members to powerful faculty committees.

In another controversial area, tenure decisions, students have also made strong gains around the country. Oregon has given students a vote on the tenure committee, and at Queens College in New York, the individual department head has the freedom to use whatever input he chooses in making recommendations for tenure, but this seldom includes student consultation, hence the argument for more formal recommendation machinery involving student evaluation.

Yale's President, Kingman Brewster Jr., made news in mid-October when his annual report to the alumni strongly encouraged student and faculty influence on his own decision-making. It was notable, however, that he feared to make this statement outright, without belaboring the qualification that he would listen "only to the extent that they are primarily motivated by a concern for the quality and integrity of the university." One would expect such

qualification; the fact that Brewster belabored it suggests a curious lack of full confidence in his students — and professors.

The University of Chicago has introduced the post of student ombudsman to the American University. This post, filled currently by a senior in Political Science, is a part-time salaried job which involves mediation and investigation of student grievances, although no ultimate authority. The ombudsman is given an office and staff to assist him. Newly inaugurated President Edward H. Levi introduced the position in October while he was still Provost.

For all this activity, however, American universities are by no means in the forefront of world student power. France's decision to place students and faculty in equal control of French universities was described in an earlier column. Berlin University has now followed suit, despite less student violence, and is beginning a two-semester experiment under a new charter which places the Institute under the control of a student-faculty council. The council then elects the administration.

In Britain, the National Union of Students (to which most college students belong) has won a more general agreement calling for student representation on the governing bodies of that country's universities.

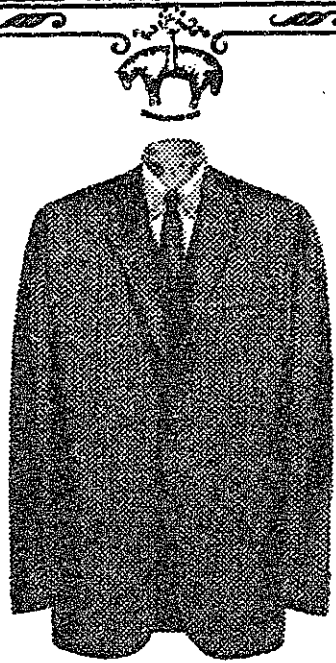
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G & S...

'Pinafore' is given a fine production

By Barry Mitnick

The Gilbert and Sullivan Society's fall production, 'H.M.S. Pinafore,' impressed as a sturdy and durable ship with here and there a brass fixture tarnished or a piece of woodwork scratched, but the whole shining incandescently in a fine show. Prefix that 'fine' with Captain Corcoran's 'big, big D.'

In Gilbert and Sullivan, actors must stay within the story; they may have the glitter of insanity in their eyes, but they mustn't wink at the audience. Richard Barnes' Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., for the most part remained true to this formula. He delivered the classic 'When I Was a Lad' with delightful snobbery; his dusting, darting handkerchief was a wonder of foppery. Yet he seemed every now and then to slip into a caricature of himself, overdoing the elaborate gestures, overacting for the sake of laughs.

Leslie Luxemburg as Josephine displayed a sweet and pretty voice, though she could not manage the necessary volume in such songs as 'Refrain, Audacious Tar.' But she moved gracefully and acted convincingly, and was altogether a charming Captain's daughter.

Barbara Sacks' Little Buttercup was



Photo by George Flynn
Josephine looks away as her true love Ralph Rackstraw expresses his love.



Photo by George Flynn
Dick Deadeye and the crew of the 'H.M.S. Pinafore' during their fine performance last weekend.

a joyful success. She avoided the mire of overenthusiasm, yet carried off her songs with spirit and feeling.

R. Dan Witschey, Jr., played Captain Corcoran with an excess of boyish eagerness; his hopping up and down seemed a little much. The whole 'if you please' routine depends on a certain dignity and reserve having been developed by the captain, and if he is not consistent in his role he loses credibility as a man with a social position below only Sir Joseph's. But Mr. Witschey sung well and contributed in a large measure to the exuberance and quality of this production.

Jeffrey Weisenfreund was an earnest and competent Ralph Rackstraw. Unfortunately, songs at the top of his range, such as 'A Maiden Fair To See', seemed too much for him.

Villainous Dick Deadeye, in the hands of Stephen Barr, drew hisses, the finest of compliments. Mr. Barr's gruff voice, however, occasionally obscured his lines.

Nobody stole the show but the director. Constance Miller has fashioned a 'Pinafore' in which characters and chorus are always doing something: gesturing, acting out and reacting to songs, flirting, stumbling, bungling. The danger of giving everyone something distinctive to do is, of course, that a piece of business may upstage the central characters or become merely distracting or annoying as one tries to follow the story or song. A couple of times this may have

happened, and a couple of times may have played more to the audience than to each other, but the meticulous attention to detail made the impact of crowd scenes stunning. The hilarity of the 'A British Tar Soaring Soul' and 'Never Mind Why And Wherefore' were showstopping.

Michael Raskob's vertical setting cabin and quarterdeck allowed large - and excellent - choruses spread in a full three dimensions rather than two. Pamela Grodzicki's candy-striped costumes for six cousins, and aunts were mixed skirts, aprons, and whatnot, relative of Sir Joseph seeming to have something in common with Elizabeth Chase, was, as always, adequately performing ensemble.

The 60th production of the Tenth Muse Show will be performed March 6, 14, and 15, 1969 in Kravitz Auditorium. Mike Merritt has been selected as the director of the show which will be written by Ken Marston and Steve Baxter. Bill Grossman, one of the composers of last year's Tenth Muse Show, 'I Wed Three Wives', will write the score. Professor A. R. Gurney, and Jeffrey Meldman will serve as advisers. The production is under the charge of General Manager M. Ginzberg.

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Talking Rock

Linear vs. point-oriented rock myths exploded

By Steve Grant

A letter to the editor of The Tech from Glenn Holm '71, published in Tuesday's paper, raised some points which merit serious contemplation when applied to rock 'n' roll. In his letter, in which he questioned the validity of a linear, fragmented approach to the film "You Are What You Eat" (which wasn't at all the intended approach), Glenn brought to mind a malady which runs rampant in rock. Why must a critic evaluate a song or album sequentially? It is rather missing the point to acclaim a song like, say, the Left Banke's "Pretty Ballerina" as "a brilliant use of the periodic diminished fifth suspended against a descending tonic scalar mode," which I wouldn't be the least bit surprised to see in print from somebody or other. Music is only music, meant to be enjoyed - nothing more - and not to be subjected to the fragmented analysis which loses sight of the experience of the music in favor of a sterile, pedantic view. Music, as Jules Feiffer once wrote about comic books (the analogy is admittedly rather stretched), is like the drunk at the wedding. It can't be disgraced - if it's doing its job, it's already as down-to-earth as it can get.

'Critical expertise'

While a member of the Byrds, David Crosby said, "This is one field in which you absolutely cannot intellectualize." (That wasn't supposed to be ironic.) How right he was! This had the result that the Byrds avoided college concerts until recently. There are too many people who evaluate rock on a prissy-polite basis, concerning themselves with purely academic aspects of the music. Consider New England Scene's published account of how several people heard "Cheap Thrills" and remarked, "Well, it's just

an imitation of Big Mama Thornton, you know." The article went on to say, "None of them ever heard a Big Mama Thornton recording... All of them are victims of the pervasive... critical expertise which oppresses the music scene." If you still don't believe it, consider another example of public information - how many people evaluate the weekly wire-service college football ratings, or the year-end All-American lists without knowing anything about the teams/players involved?

'Sgt. Pepper's'

Hype is one reason. When "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" came out, it was immediately deluged with fulsome comments about what magnificent artists the Beatles were. Listeners weren't even in a position to judge the record for themselves - they could either like it or feel uncomfortably un-intellectual. So millions of people like it because they thought they had to. Now "Sgt. Pepper's" may actually be a great album, but it isn't great just because some mealy-mouthed critic babbles "Brilliant, really brilliant," blissfully unaware that the Beatles themselves may have been completely freaked out by what they were doing. (For another example, read the last few paragraphs of Rolling Stone's recent interview with Peter Townshend.)

It's the Newsweek approach all over again. Look at what happened to the so-called San Francisco and Boston "sounds." In San Francisco there was a genuine scene of people like the

Airplane and the Dead, friends who lived together, played together, smoked together. So Newsweek got wind of this incredible situation, and immediately people started thinking, no doubt unconsciously, "My, how hip San Francisco music is. I'll like it and be hip too." These people, full of their public information, no more understand what was going on in San Francisco than they understood their own moral codes. ("If you can complete this list of entrance requirements, you'll go to heaven." Fifty easy rules for spiritual grace. Now really.) How many people really go to a concert to hear the music anyway? They just want to hear the records duplicated.

Next, Newsweek told us that "groovy things are happening in Boston." The deception inherent in this publicity is amazing. People thought they were grooving to something they didn't even know was a fiction. What fools we were.

Literary figures

At some time or another every MIT student reads Andrew Marvell's "The Garden" in a humanities class. Some poor soul raves about the spiritual beauty of the poem, or how incredibly at peace with the world the subject must be. Why not? We've been educated to know that that's what poems are about. Marvell is no doubt still laughing from his grave. (Robert Frost, asked to analyze one of his own poems, replied, "What do you want me to do, say it over in worse English?" A.E. Housman wrote, "A poem should not mean but be." Get the point?)

If you want to read Joyce or McLuhan to help, yourself along, fine - they're about the two best aids you'll find - but don't pretend, don't play games just to be in with the in crowd. Don't rave on an intellectual level what a brilliant album "Surrealistic Pillow" is when songs like "It's No Secret," "Let's Get Together," and "If You Feel" articulate all this much better than I'm doing. And forget Vanilla Fudge, Iron Butterfly, and all the rest when there are old Yardbirds and Spencer Davis albums to

groove to. And don't be fazed by pretentious music.

To get started on the road away from fragmentizing and leading into the experiential view, a listener can pick up on a few distinctive records.

But any list, by nature must be public, and so are their ideas. It's up to you to make them private.

Like the Bear says, "You just got to relax and do your boogie."

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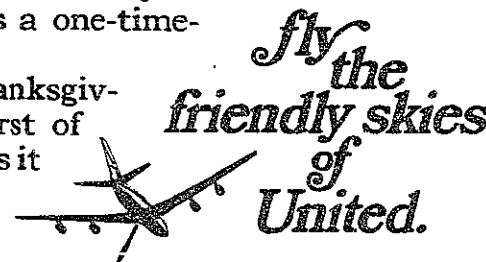


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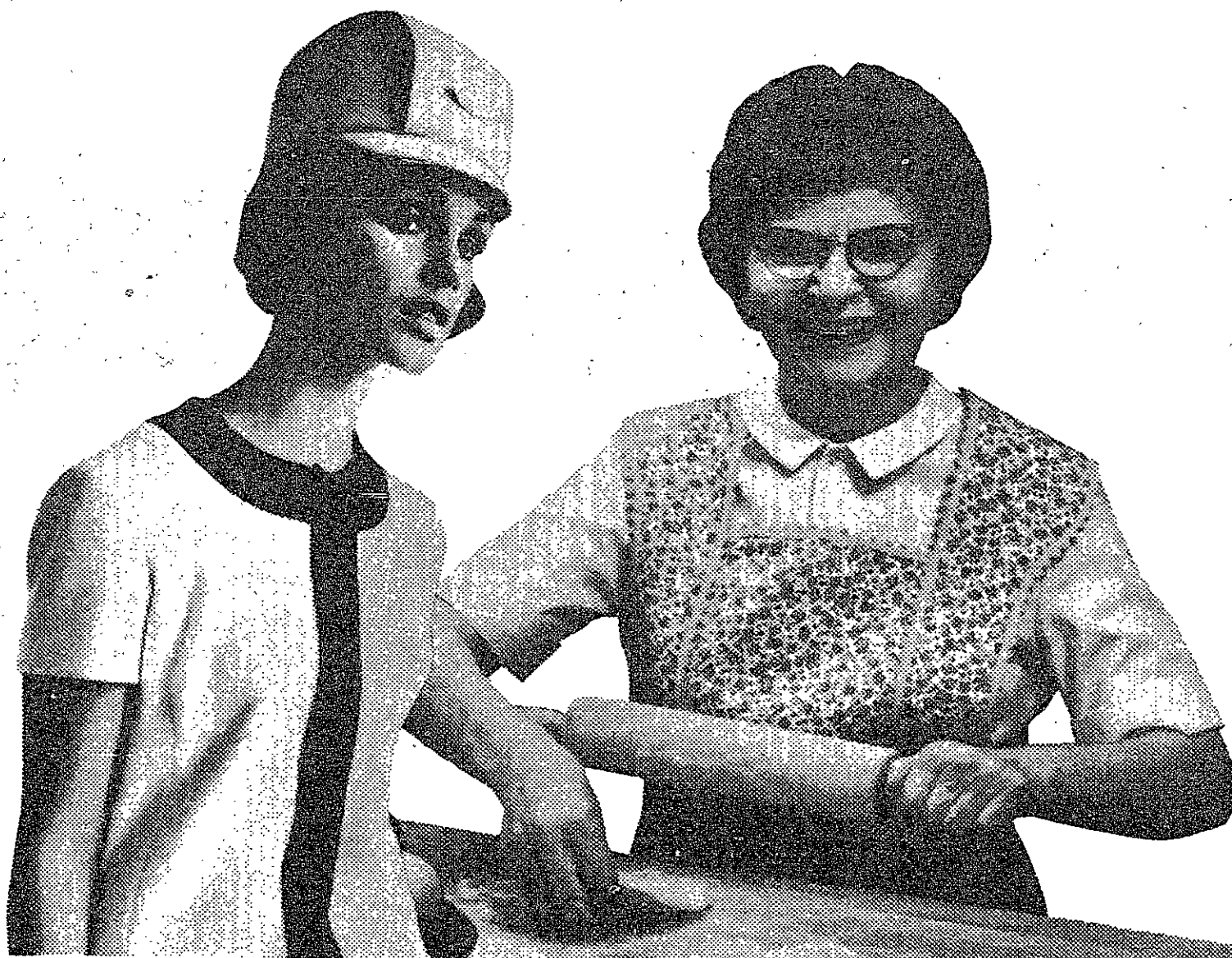
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Home for Thanksgiving is just the first of many great places it will take you.



"This cooking's good, too."

Two girls you should spend some time with this Thanksgiving.



Negro to join Admissions Office; to deal with Blacks

(Continued from page 1)

Two of the original proposals called for Black administrators in the Offices of Admissions and Financial Aid who would handle the applications, interviews, and administrative details of the Black student population. Gray emphasized that the Institute had "not bought the proposition that this person be only concerned with the admission of Black students."

However, the Institute has been attempting to hire such a person and expects a Negro to join the Admissions staff January 1. Gray explained that it is up to the Admissions Office to decide his duties but that he would certainly play a role in dealing with Black students in both admissions and financial aid. Gray also noted that he felt "there

should be someone in the Dean's office" as well as more Negroes on the faculty.

In submitting the proposals, the Black Student Union set a minimum figure of "100 Black freshmen (roughly 10%) entering each year beginning in the fall of 1969." Gray's response to that figure is that, "no one really expects that we could achieve that in the first year." While the Institute feels the number isn't unrealistic in the long run, Gray explained, the task is of such a nature that the number of freshmen will be built up.

Gray explained that in order to increase the number of Black freshmen, a similar increase in applicants must be made which implies an increase in those interested in attending, and such an interest does not exist. "We've got to start at the

level of basic inquiry about MIT," he added.

The final demand considered by the task force was the formation of "a summer program specifically designed for those entering students whose preparation, because of poor quality high schools, is not commensurate with that of other students entering MIT."

The problems implied by such a program are perhaps the thorniest encountered by the task force. While there is "clearly no intention for two standards," Gray explained, there is the need to be "bolder" in the admission of students.

MIT last summer tried an experimental summer program, Project Epsilon, which attempted to bring about a modest increase in such students while at the same time testing the normal assumptions about admission policies. The

program offered admission to eight Negroes and one American Indian. Six accepted. The students were characterized by being in the top 5% of their class with excellent recommendations but with College Board scores that indicated some question about their ability to achieve at MIT.

At the summer program, the students were given courses in math and English in an effort to boost their aptitude. They are presently freshmen. Gray likened such a program to "letting the clutch out slowly," explaining that "no one involved has suggested that we ought to admit students who cannot graduate in the normal way."

The task force has not yet reached any specific decisions about the summer program except that it should be non-obligatory for any student admitted.

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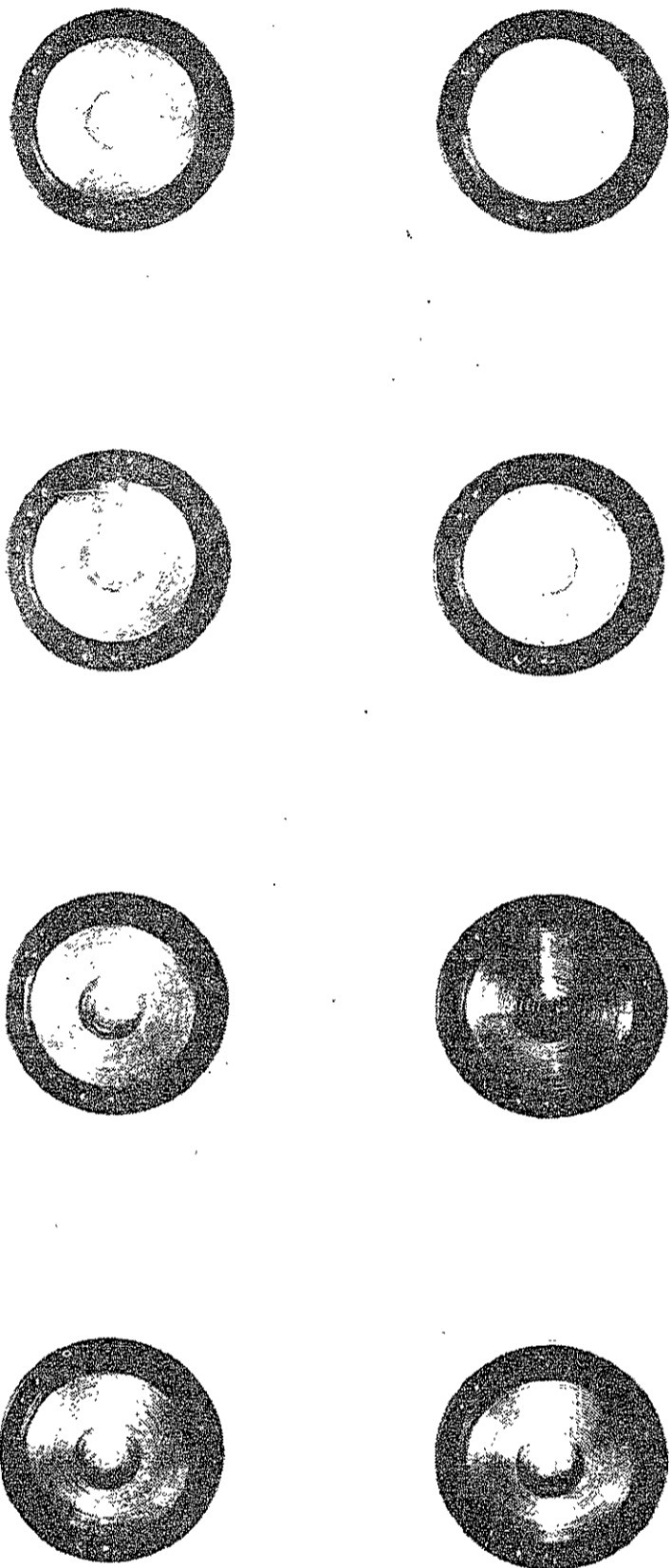
That there are no strings attached.

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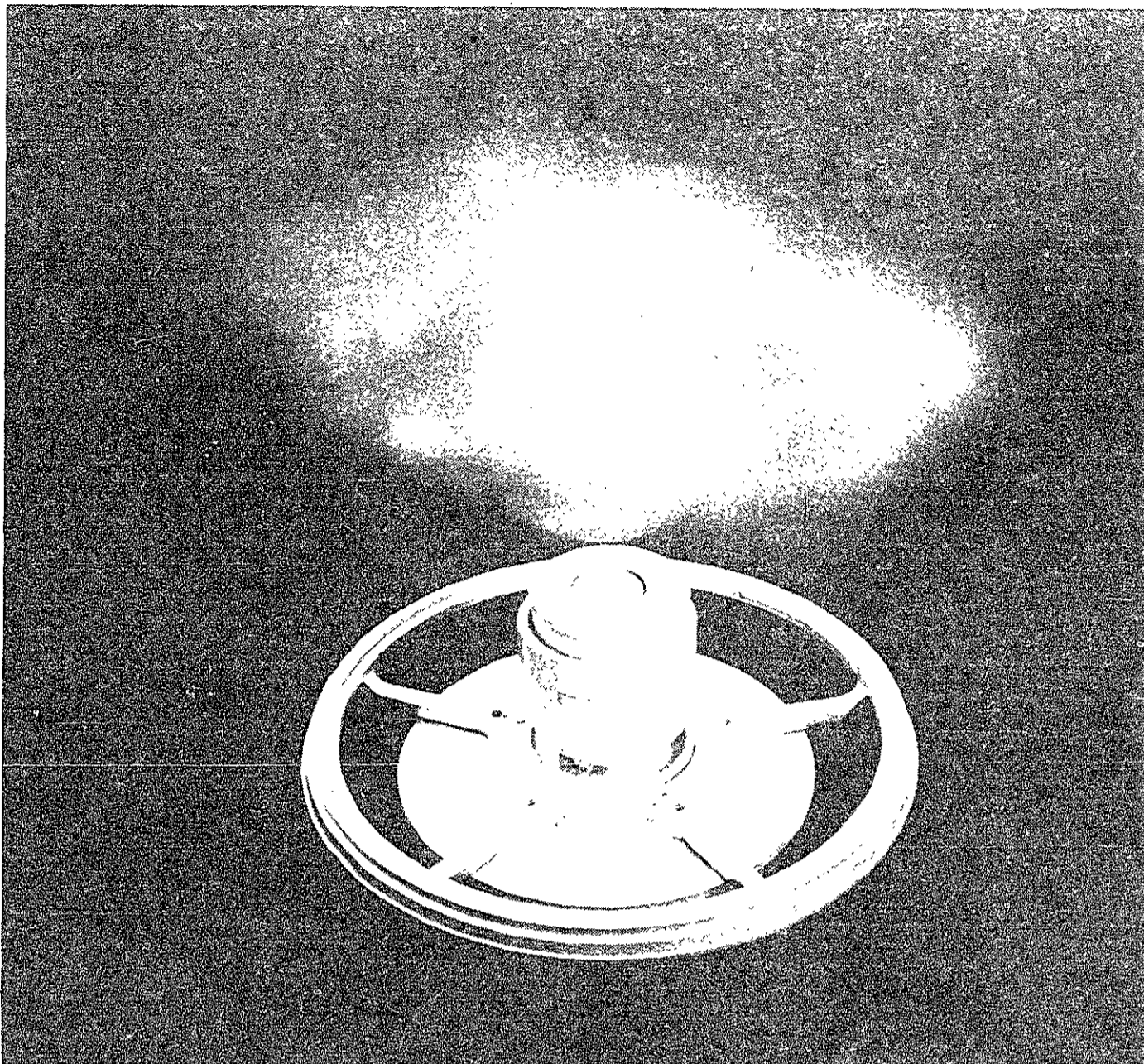
Takis, force sculptor, turns on gallery

*Takis... phenomenological sculptor...
reacher to the polarities of time...
scientist, worker with art as experimental...
sharer in discovery and creation, both
seeing and recognizing...*

Amber Light Panel



Magnetic disc



"...rejected it as art because it made use of energy rather than material."

Wayne V. Anderson

"Takis' signals want to stay lit when they are lit, and unlit when they are unlit..."

Wayne V. Anderson

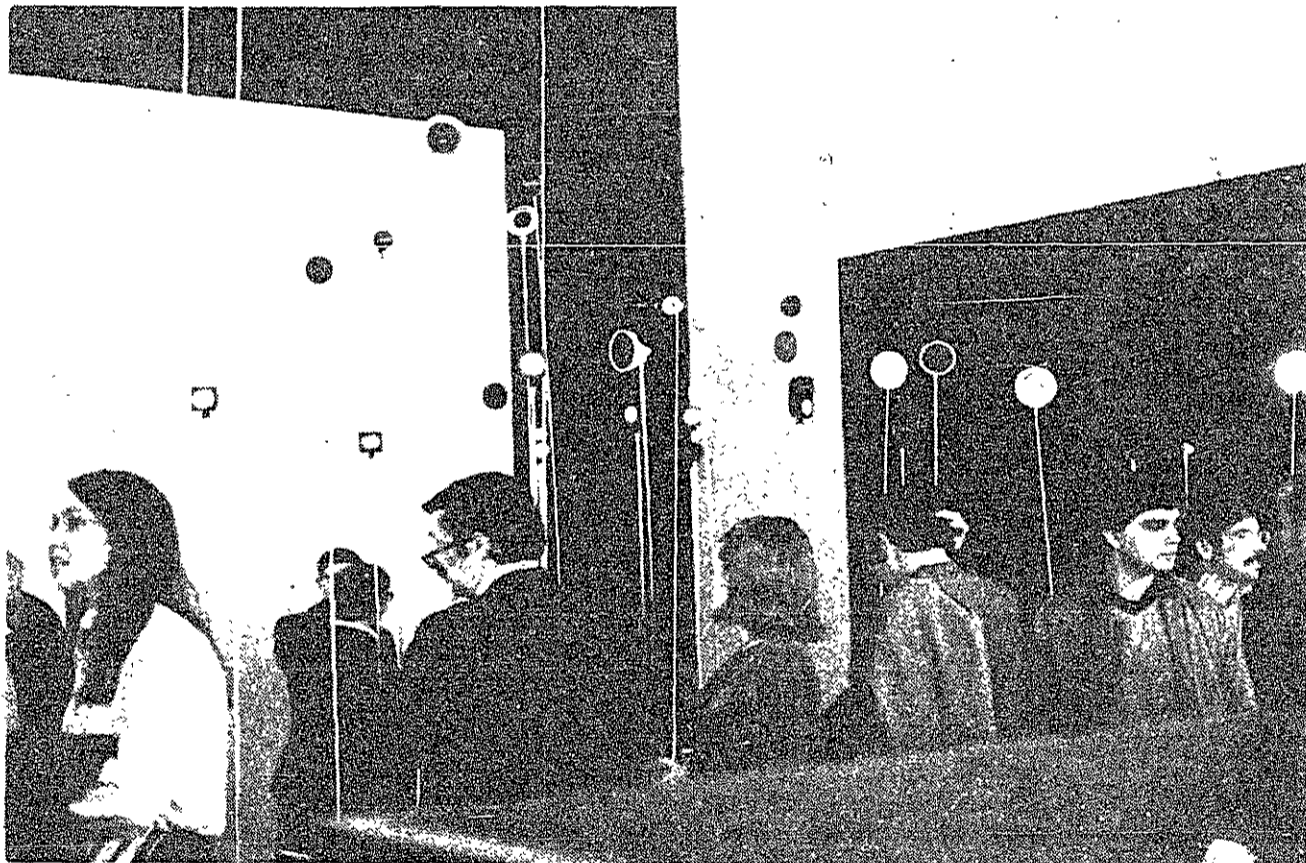


Photo by Dick Koolish, courtesy of Technique

"Our world is given to us in an endless stream of signals..."
Gyorgy Kepes

Takis' works are currently being exhibited at MIT's Hayden Gallery. Takis, himself, is presently a Fellow at MIT's Center for Advanced Visual Studies.

Rumsfeld's statements enliven third Compton Seminar

(Continued from page 1)

two-party system showed much greater strength than expected. He expressed fear that Nixon would seek to become a consensus President like Johnson rather than attempt any imaginative moves. He said that the President should seek to end the war at home before the war in Vietnam. As for the New Politics, he expects a clearer definition of the movement during the coming years. He expects Edward Kennedy to assume leadership of the Democratic Party. Congressman Donald Rumsfeld turned out to be the most controversial speaker of the evening. The Republican representative from Illinois repeatedly received derision from the audience for his distinctly partisan, and often naive, remarks. He took issue with Prof. [unclear]'s comment that Nixon's victory

would be a roadblock for the GOP moderates by declaring that 'things couldn't be harder than they are now' under the Democratic committee chairmen in Congress. He charged the Democratic leadership with failing to follow up on the Kerner Report, which they virtually ignored. He asserted that the Democrats are badly split ideologically and the only thing that unites them is their pursuit of power. He said that the Democrats are not only 'incapable of governing,' but are a 'goofy group' with an 'unwillingness to change'. He declared that Nixon would be easier to work with and that his presidency would see the advent of new programs.

At this point, moderator Wiesner interjected, with a cynical smile toward Mr. Goodwin, that it was un-

fortunate that there was no one on the panel to defend the traditional policies of the Democratic party.

Who's to blame?

The panel then turned to a lively debate on which party was responsible for blocking progressive legislation and the general image of the Republican Party as being behind the times. Mr. Goodwin began by charging that the Republicans have often blocked reform. In an analysis of the present parties, he said that the Democrats are hampered by weakness in several key states and the increasing irrelevance of the New Deal philosophy while the Republican image suffers from lack of imagination and an apparent unwillingness to commit funds to domestic problems.

After Rep. Rumsfeld charged that

the Democrats' promises have been unkept, challenged the thesis that they are the party 'of the people', and attacked their methods of leadership in Congress. Rev. Phillips won the largest applause of the night when he declared that 'inefficient management in the right direction is better than efficient management in the wrong direction' and challenged the Congressman to name a distinct piece of social legislation initiated by the Republicans. Somewhat shaken, Rep. Rumsfeld main retort was that there had been no civil rights legislation at all until the 1957 act under Eisenhower. He then blamed the GOP's bad image on the Democrats' blocking most of their proposals (such as Senator Percy's Housing Act in 1967) and cited the fact that the Republicans have controlled both houses of Congress in

only 2 of the past 38 years.

In other comments of interest, Rev. Phillips predicted that dissent will continue under Nixon and that there would probably be more confrontations similar to that in Chicago. He expressed doubts concerning Nixon's economic plans for the ghettos, declaring that businessmen will assist the situation only where there is something concrete to be gained by them.

Mr. Goodwin commented on Nixon's sharp decline during the final days of the campaign by attributing it to the voters' awareness that the change he was offering was a 'directionless change.' He added that Nixon won 'by a few days'. As for the prospects under the new administration, he asserted: 'There is no way to soothe discontent - one can either meet it or suppress it.'

Social room may use Vassar St. warehouse

(Continued from page 1)

The question of using a room on the first floor of the Institute-owned Metropolitan Storage Warehouse on Vassar Street was raised. The group agreed that this building would be more likely to provide a suitable informal atmosphere than would the Student Center. Donald Whiston, Associate Director of Physical Plant, said he would look into the possibility.

Serious doubts were raised, however, concerning possible use of the Warehouse. The basic question was the Institute's liability in the event of unfortunate occurrences or scandals that might occur. According to Professor Hurley, the group considered the possible effects of an 'invasion by outsiders' because of the essentially 'off-campus' (relative to the Student Center) nature of the Warehouse.

Professor Hurley said that certain of the 'high-ranking' students on the board shared this cautious view and were wary of such things as a possible pot scandal in such a location. Other questions of liability raised were those concerning injuries, machine failures,

and debts incurred by the room. Professor Hurley raised the possibility of one separate activity which would run the room since he sees the basic question of such a site being 'who's going to push it?'

At their most recent meeting on Monday of this week, the ADB concluded that they would allow the investigation into the need for and feasibility of such rooms to be completed by the Student Center Committee since the SCC is already involved in such plans. The SCC will report back to the ADB in a few weeks. Chairman Anderson suggested that the sanctuary-type room discussed above might be ready by Christmas.

UAP Maria Kivisild stressed that the Institute has not yet made any definite commitment of funds for such proposed rooms, but said that the important thing for the present time is to find out 'what's needed' and to look into the possibilities. While the Storage Warehouse has not been definitely ruled out, she believes that the SCC will focus its efforts on the second and third floors of the Student Center.

First in 7 years

Pi Kappa Alpha colonization set

By Alan Baumgardner

The possibility of a 29th fraternity has been raised by the formation of the Boston chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha Alumni Club. The move was announced Monday night at a meeting of MIT administration, the IFC, and alumni of Pi Kappa Alpha living in the Boston area. George Katsiaticas '70, chairman of the IFC Building and Expansion Committee, said that one prerequisite for admitting any fraternities is they must have a strong local alumni group. PKA's move removes one of the last stumbling blocks to their admission.

"There is a good possibility of their starting a colony next term," Katsiaticas commented. And although

the IFC has not taken any definite action yet, he expects to see either Pi Kappa Alpha or Delta Chi, another of the nationals seeking acceptance at MIT, to be rushing next fall.

Sorenson pleased

Dean Richard A. Sorenson was pleased at the hopes of expansion. He said that except for the recolonization of Zeta Beta Tau in 1961, there has been no expansion since 1952, although interest on the part of fraternities has always been high. Asked why, Dean Sorenson noted, 'It's a heck of a good fraternity system.' He said that high standards were expected of any national desiring a place at MIT. Nationals are not allowed to base admissions on race, creed, or

color, and they are not allowed place too many restrictions on locals, for example.

The present expansion move started last June by George Katsiaticas who wrote letters to various nationals asking them if they were interested colonizing at MIT. Of the 5 that replied, 2 have shown major interest. The interest in PKA was spawned by Irv Englander, a graduate student at MIT who belonged to PKA as an undergraduate at Case Institute of Technology.

The final decision rests with the IFC, the administration, and the nationals themselves. Although an official decision has been arrived at, the fate of the 1968 expansion move should be known the first of next year.

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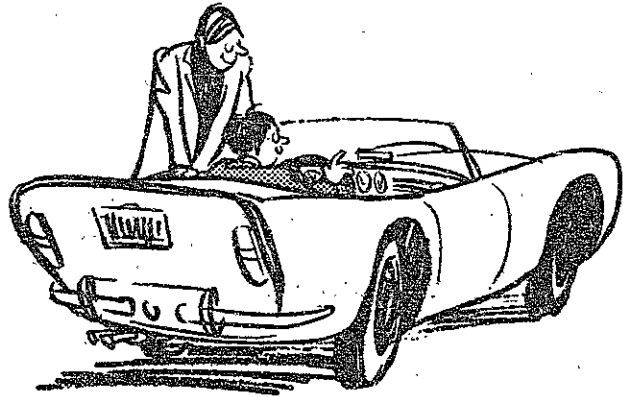
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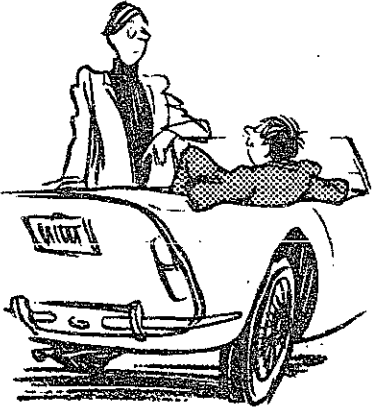
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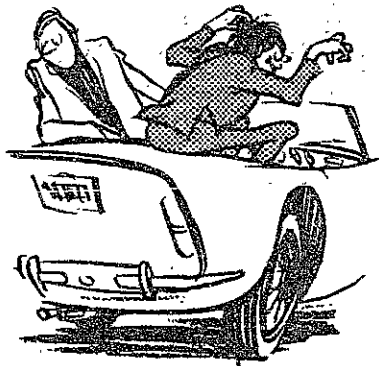
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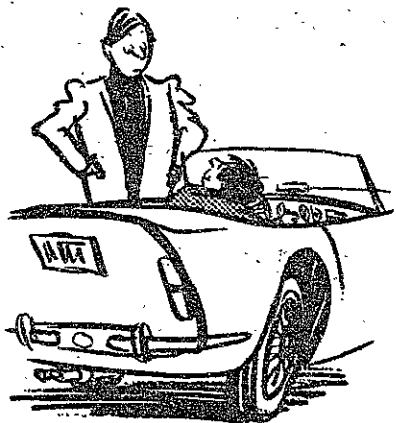
2. What happened to your Viper Mark IV?

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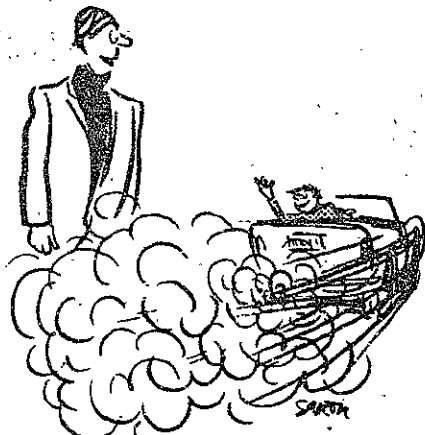
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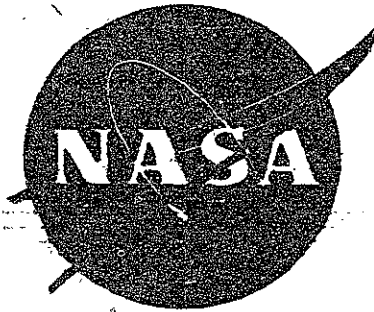
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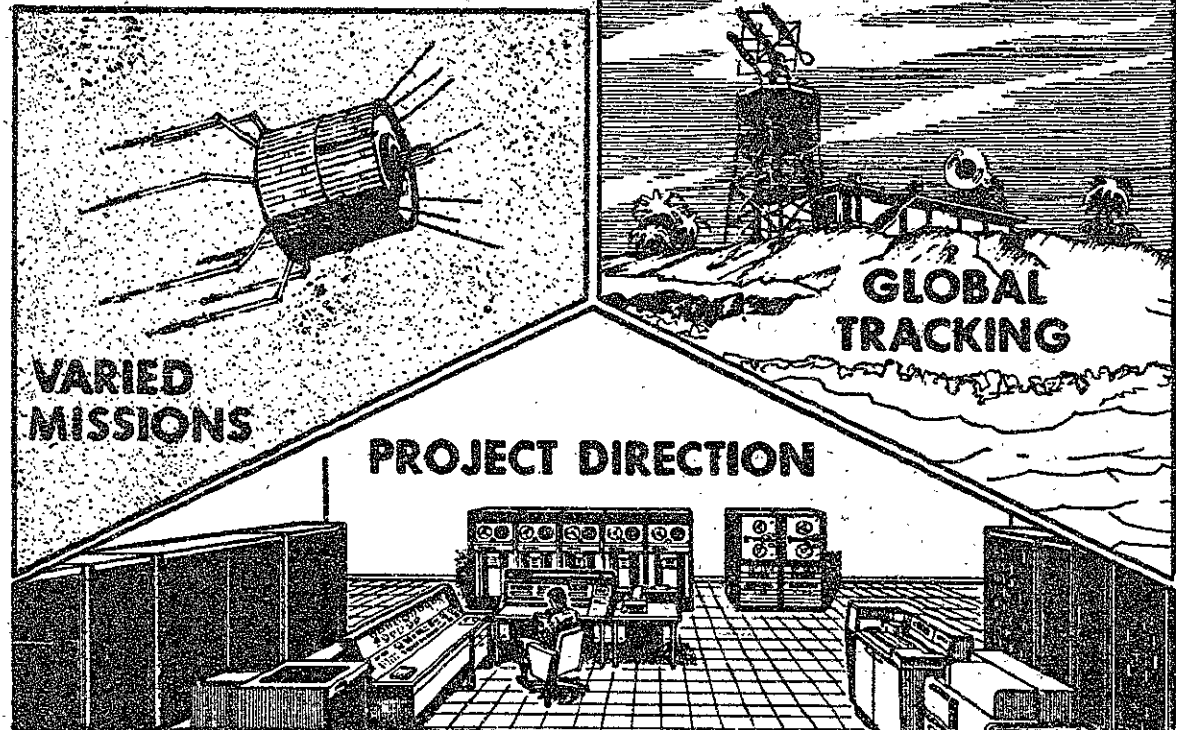


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Letters to The Tech

(Continued from page 5)
 bitter people. (See Article 11, Section IV, or Article VII, Section 11).
 b) The wisdom of the General Assembly's ability to intervene in "local" government affairs is at least questionable.
 Conclusion. I think we ought to move toward implementation of the T.A.N.G. proposals, but not until a definition of the powers of the new student government vis a vis the rest of the interest groups at MIT, and not until mechanisms for protecting the rights of minorities and the rights of the "pathetic" are fully developed.
 Paul Beckerman '69

Students claim right to participate

(Continued from page 1)
 to work within the established system. He then mentioned the Friday forum on closed and open meetings.
Administration response
 Following the informal meeting, Dean Kenneth Wadleigh told The Tech that he objected to the way in which the leaders of the student group had not communicated to the faculty either their desire to attend the meeting or their intention to leave if asked. The faculty must have had informal knowledge of the students' intentions of attending the meeting, however, because the Assistant Secretary of the Faculty handed a printed statement of faculty rules concerning attendance

at faculty meetings to each student in the room.
 Dean Wadleigh also stressed that President Johnson's comment concerning disciplinary action was not in the nature of a threat.
Students' statement
 A spokesman for the student group issued the following statement of their position after leaving the faculty meeting:
 "To clarify our position with regard to the attendance of faculty meetings, we had no intention of disrupting or in any way interfering with the meeting. No confrontation was desired or for that matter expected. We simply felt that students, instructors, and others

concerned with matters under faculty consideration have a clear right to observe such faculty meetings and to provide their viewpoints in matters relevant to them.
 "We ask for instance, of Professor Rosenblith, what has become of the eight pass-pass petitions submitted to him by classes months ago.
 "Faculty need not fear, we hope, the prospect of their viewpoints and actions being visible to the entire MIT community."
Outlook
 Prior to the meeting the possibility that a faculty member might move to admit students was discussed. An administration source expressed the

opinion that such a motion would be followed by a motion to adjourn, which would be carried.
 Concerning the possibility of action on this matter by the faculty, Dean Wadleigh said that the ad hoc committee of chairmen of faculty committees had been directed to consider the outcome of the forum held on Friday concerning faculty meetings and the TANG student government proposal and report at the next faculty meeting.

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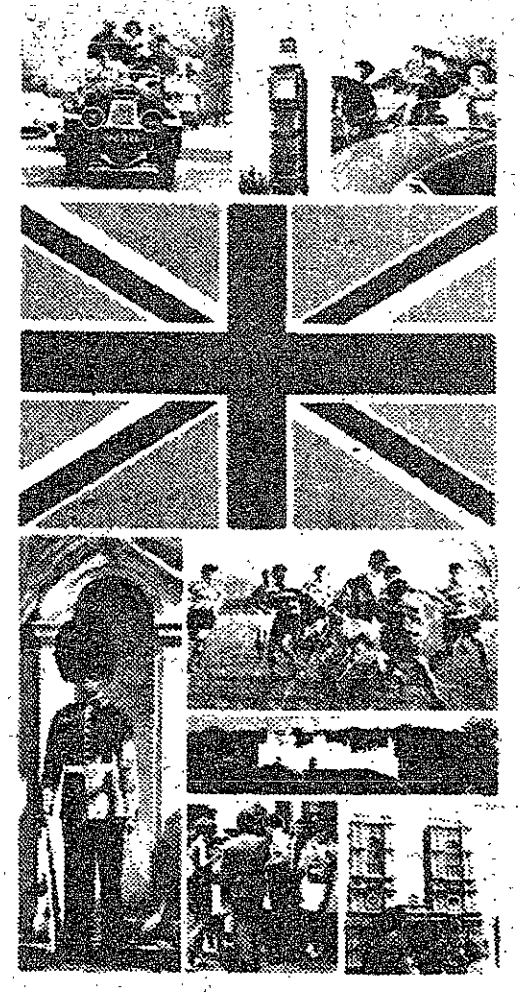


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- announcements**
- * The Pot-Luck Coffee House will open in the Student Center second floor lounge tonight. Free entertainment, everyone invited. Sponsored by the Student Center Committee and the Folk Singing Society.
 - * The Committee on Curricula will hold two open meetings, one this afternoon, and one next Tuesday. Both will meet at 3:30 pm in the auditorium of the Center for Advanced Engineering Studies, 9-150.
 - * Any undergraduate interested in being the representative to the Committee on Selective Service should sign up with Betty Hendricks in the Inscomm office for an interview, before Monday.
 - * Professor Zacherias will speak on the Sakharov Paper and the reactions to it at MIT and elsewhere before the Ethical Society of Boston, at 11 am Sunday, 5 Commonwealth Ave.
 - * The MIT Sanctuary Committee plans to produce a pictorial essay on the events of the MIT Sanctuary. Any photographers who wish to have their work included, contact Bill Saidel, 868-1363.
 - * MIT Hillel, in cooperation with the United Jewish Appeal, will present Michael Lotan, and Israeli sociologist, this evening at 8:30 in room 473 of the Student Center. His topic is "Is Israel's Security in conflict with its desire for peace?"

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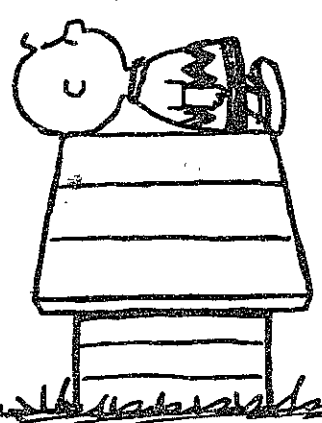
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Wilson second Harriers win IC4A crown

By Pete Peckarsky

In a sterling performance last Monday at Van Cortlandt Park in New York City, Coach Farnham's harriers ran away with the College Division Championship of the IC4A. The race climaxed the most successful weekend in the long history of the support of the sport at MIT.

The weekend began with the NCAA College Division Championship Saturday morning in Wheaton, Illinois. The team was hoping to place in the top five and knew they couldn't win when it was learned that Nevada would be present. Due to their low male enrollment, Nevada was permitted to move three freshmen to the varsity. The three freshmen are all sub-four minute milers recruited from abroad.

The order of finish for Tech on Saturday was Ben Wilson '70, 17; Stan Kozubek '69, 25; co-captain Jim Yankaskas '69, 34; Larry Petro '70, 53; and John Owens '70, 65. Geoff Hallock '69 was 179th and Eric Darling '70 finished in 224th place out of a field of 359. Nevada placed first with 56, followed by Eastern Illinois (119), Mankato State (151), and MIT (156). Our harriers elation at finishing fourth in this race soon turned to frustration after noting the close margin by which they were edged out for third place.

The main problem in the NCAA's was with pace. Wilson burned himself out in the first mile, while Yankaskas was saving too much for the last mile, in which he managed to move from around 705th to 34th.

New York

A light drizzle Sunday night and a

driving rainstorm Monday turned picturesque Van Cortlandt Park, one of the finest courses in the country, into a treacherous slippery, suicidal monster. On a dry day, the steep downhill coupled with right angled turns at the bottom reward the skillful and penalize the imprudent (the penalty for not making the turn is flying off into space and landing about fifty feet straight down).

Our runners drew a starting assignment on the outside, which was a great aid in avoiding being trapped in the pack of 148 runners. After hustling through the harrowing hills, MIT emerged with Wilson a distant second after falling back to third for a considerable distance in the hills. Petro, in a pack of five runners, was in approximately tenth place, while Yankaskas was 15th, Owens 40th and Kozubek in 45th. At this juncture Kozubek and Owens realized that if they could pick up the pace slightly, the engineers stood a good chance of winning the meet. The two runners really moved for the next 1 1/2 miles and were running rather strongly in the twenties at the 3 1/2 mile mark. With a half mile to go, Wilson was in second, where he finished, while Larry Petro was in his final position at eleventh. Yankaskas was 17th where he scored, Kozubek was in 25th and moved up to 23rd, and Owens, who was about 35th, put on an amazing burst of speed to come in 28th.

It was all official some two hours later when the results showed Tech in first with 73 points (after corrections were made for runners competing as individuals) to Springfield's 103 and Colgate's 130.

IM sports

Schroeder, Cleveland lead All-Stars

By George Novosielski

BTP and SAE dominated the 1968 version of the IM football all-star team as was expected. The runner-up Betas placed six men on the squad, double the number of the first place SAEs.

Both teams had one player who was named to both the offensive and defensive teams. Steve Schroeder '67 of the Betas was all-star QB and defensive halfback, while Minot Cleveland '71 of the SAEs made the team as wingback and safety.

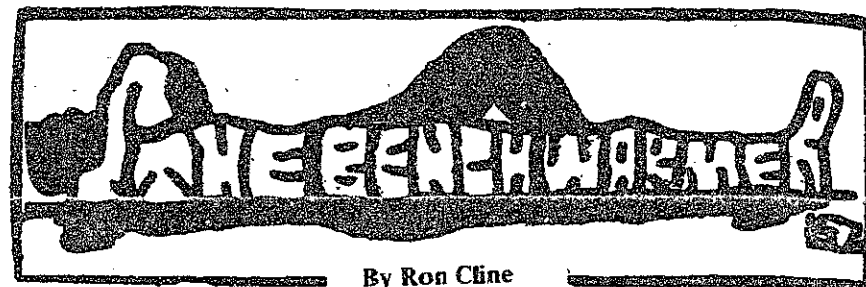
The sixth place Delts grabbed two spots, as LCA, DU and Theta Chi all placed one man on the squad. The all-star team was voted in by a new method this season. The top twelve teams were asked to submit their versions of the team with the stipulation that they could not vote for members of their own team.

Offense

Quarterback: Steve Schroeder '67 BTP
Blocking back: Jim Huffman '69 LCA
Center: Bruce Lautenschlager '70 BTP
Guards: Frank Ching '70, TC, Wendell Iverson '69 BTP
Wingback: Minot Cleveland '71 SAE
Flanker: Frank Taylor '71 DTD
End: Bill Pinkston '71 BTP

Defense

Center: Bruce Davies '71 BTP
Defensive Ends: Walt Suchon '69 DU,



By Ron Cline

A new and ambitious organization has come onto the Boston collegiate ski scene. The Eastern Collegiate Skiers Association, ECSA for short, is comprised of individual ski and outing clubs from almost all of the colleges and universities in the Boston area.

The prime function of the new organization is to arrange ski weekends and provide bus transportation. Other activities include weeknight and afternoon ski courses at the Blue Hills ski Area, ski patrol certification courses, week long trips to Aspen, ski movie nights and merchandise discounts.

ECSA was founded last spring. At that time a group of students representing college ski clubs in the Boston area, met to discuss the problems their clubs were experiencing. It was established very early during these meetings, that most of the club's problems stemmed from the fact that they all had less than a few hundred members each. Because of the relatively small number of skiers in each club, the clubs were unable to hold satisfactory functions, i.e. trips, especially with any degree of frequency. Also since many of the students were not familiar with New England ski areas, this resulted in poor and costly lodge selection. Other problems centered around each club's inability to procure quality ski movies for campus viewings; obtain merchandise discounts at retailers; and arrange for major ski trips to areas outside of New England.

It was agreed that a union of all the ski clubs, combined with an experienced staff to head the organization, would solve most of the problems which, individually the clubs had encountered in the past. Thus, the Eastern Collegiate Skiers Association was organized, with the individual college clubs becoming 'member-clubs' of ECSA. Gerry Milden, President of the Boston Ski Club was asked to accept a similar position with ECSA.

Members of ECSA pay \$3.00 per year dues. This money is used to pay for printing and mailing of a monthly newspaper. Members receive in addition to their newsletter, a year's subscription to the North East Skier, a bi-monthly skiing newspaper, and their membership card which among other things is good for a ten percent discount at many retailers in the Boston area.

ECSA already has more than a dozen member schools, including to name but a few MIT, Harvard, BU, Northeastern, Wellesley, and Brandeis. The organization has already scheduled three trips to Aspen. The first will be over intercession and the last two over spring vacation. The all-inclusive price for these Aspen trips is well below the price the individual would pay by going on his own.

Tech cagers face new season with lack of experience, height

By Jay Zager

Having posted a winning record for the previous eight years, the MIT varsity basketball team approaches the coming season with the task of fielding a relatively inexperienced team, with an unusually small average height of only 6'1". The only returnee from last year's 16-9 team will be junior guard Steve Chamberlain, who comined with Bruce Wheeler to form a potent scoring punch in last year's backcourt. Wheeler, also a junior, has dropped out of MIT for the year to continue his studies at Princeton, but he will be available for next year's campaign.

Joining Chamberlain in the backcourt will be Bob Listfield '69, Frank Taylor '71, and Dennis Flaherty '71. Listfield is the captain of the team, and during the previous two seasons, he has proven himself to be one of Tech's top spares. Taylor and Flaherty, though new to Coach John Barry's style of play, saw considerable action on last year's freshman team.

Lacking the big rebounder for the first time in a number of years, Tech is forced to start two relatively small men in the frontcourt. Coach Barry will choose his forwards from among Bob Vegler '70, John Bell '71 and Nick Mumford '70. All are 6'4", a comparatively small height for a college center. Vegler, who is one of the three returning letterman, along with Chamberlain and Lisfield, is probably the most experienced of the three.

With the graduation of Dave Jansson, Tech lacks a big scorer and thus will have to rely on a balanced scoring attack featured by the shuffling in of many more players. Other backcourt men who will see

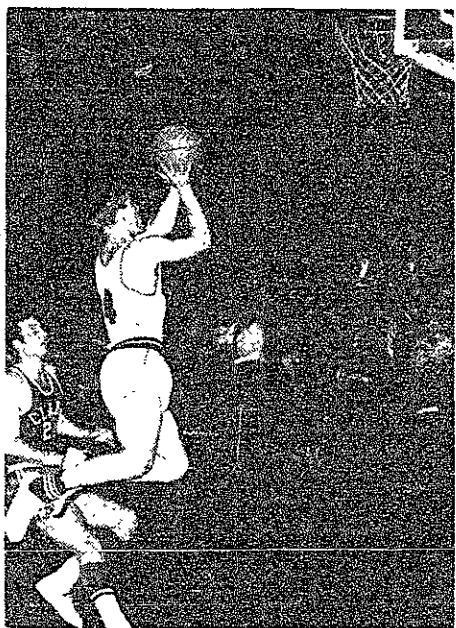


Photo by George Flynn

Steve Chamberlain '70 lets fly a jump shot in last year's game with Clark.

considerable action this season include Minot Cleveland '71, Rich Lefebvre '71, Gerry Loe '71 and Jimmy Shields '71.

Because this year's team will be shorter than almost every team it faces, Coach Barry has improvised a gambling defense which he hopes will help to compensate for the obvious physical deficiencies in the squad. Highlighting this style of play will be an aggressive hustling defense which will employ such tactics as ball hawking and a full court press to put pressure on the opposition. Since, as Coach Barry puts it, all the players on this year's team are "closely aligned as far as ability," he will be able to shuffle his players considerably more than in the past, so that a fresh team will always be on the court.



Photo by Gary DeBardi

Manny Weiss '70 hits a forehand return in a doubles match against LCA. Theta Delta Chi won the match to advance to the semi-finals of the badminton tourney.

George Hustak '69 DTD

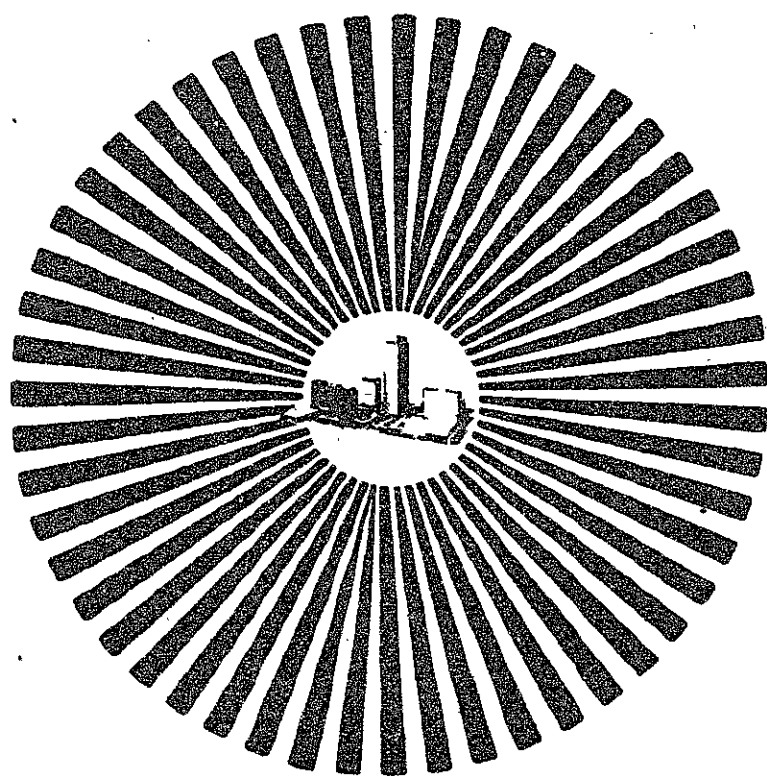
Linebacker: Don Rutherford '67 SAE
Safeties: Jack Anderson '69 SAE, Minot Cleveland '71 SAE
Defensive Halfback: Steve Schroeder '67 BTP, Tom Chen '68 BTP

Badminton

Favored Chinese Students, TDC, Baker House and SAE qualified for the semi-finals of the IM badminton tournament. The SAE team registered

the only upset to date by beating Burton House in the quarterfinals.

The two top teams from each of the six 'B' leagues, along with Chinese Students, TDC, Baker and Burton, qualified for the doubles elimination tournament which will continue through the weekend.



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