The Tech
Bundy discusses possibilities for implementing end to war

By Cheryl Mathis
McGeorge Bundy ran head on into the formidable Nexus Council during a discussion of our Viet Nam policy in February and March of 1968. The clash between two radically different approaches to the problem of the war was striking in its clarity. Though Bundy had now modified his views toward the advocacy of a swift decision, he was still, of course, on the panel with Professor Hyman, head of the Department of Political Science, who had been a defender of administration policy, and Professor Eric Hauser of the Department of Economics, who had been a defender of the concept of "slow down" of our decision which was to be raised by several of the students present.

Rand was immediately in the majority of the students present. He noted that the Institute had been reluctant to recruit a disproportionate share of black students. In an effort to correct this, the students are pressing the administration to invite all black students who come from New York City to the summer program. Rand stated that this would be the fairest way of handling the situation, and that many black students who are rejected, are not able to find another program that is consistent with the Institute's policy of admissions. Rand noted that the admissions program is discriminatory and that the Institute is not fulfilling its obligation to include all qualified black students.

Several members of the Union, however, noted that the Institute had been reluctant to recruit a disproportionate share of black students. In an effort to correct this, the students are pressing the administration to invite all black students who come from New York City to the summer program. Rand stated that this would be the fairest way of handling the situation, and that many black students who are rejected, are not able to find another program that is consistent with the Institute's policy of admissions. Rand noted that the admissions program is discriminatory and that the Institute is not fulfilling its obligation to include all qualified black students.

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"IBM is so involved in the electronics field, I'd always assumed they weren't particularly interested in M.E.'s," says Andy Simon.

Andy got his M.E. degree in 1987. He's now a packaging engineer in memory development at IBM.

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That's only part of Andy's job. After his team designs, develops, and produces a prototype memory unit, he has to work closely with manufacturing engineers, advising them on machines and processes to mass-produce the unit.

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Chomsky challenges Bundy proposal

Professor Eric Hansen, Assistant Professor of Political Science and an expert on international relations, expressed the view that Bundy's was not a complete solution to the problem since there would still be fighting going on; that is, the solution was quantitative and not qualitative. Professor Hansen then suggested that the present state of decision making is foreign affairs consisted of a set of inverse isolationists. He said that an isolationist totally avoids any involvement and therefore does what is not in his best interest. This implies a lack of discrimination between what is good and what is bad and entails total rejection. In the opinion of Professors Hansen the opposite is taking place now. The United States is involving itself everywhere and not always in its best interest, with some lack of discrimination which made the isolationist refuse to act in his best interest. Since the Bundy solution includes no determination of the worth of involvement it too does not discriminate between what is in the best interest of the United States. It is in this sense only a partial solution and still lacks direction.

The fourth point of view was presented by Professor Henry Pool of the Department of Political Science. Professor Pool noted that we must find solutions which solve without destroying, such as Mr. Bundy's proposal. Professor Pool pointed out that the difficulties in the implementation of idea that Mr. Bundy discussed had prevented the accomplishment of plans for elections in Vietnam on the district level and a number of similar proposals since these were never dramatic or simple enough to attract public support. The process of taking expert opinions and translating them into action is, according to Professor Pool, made more difficult by the tendency for the Executive to close itself into tighter and higher groups as a crisis worsens, thus effectively shutting off all effective communication. After each of the participants had presented his views a panel discussion was begun during which the velocity of not only ideas but evidence on all sides was challenged.

The trend and effect of opinion in the world, Vietnam and the United States was also discussed and it was pointed out that a large segment of world opinion favors a direct and immediate pullout of Vietmen. Bundy noted that since it is possible to predict a military victory correctly or not, it is very difficult to convince the public that we are not on the verge of winning and hence it would be wasteful to pull out now.

The discussion was then thrown open to questions from the audience and after twenty minutes of questions the panel adjourned to the Student Center for coffee.

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**THE TECH OCTOBER 18, 1968 PAGE 3**
Good Show, Tricky Dick

Perhaps a better title might begin with Good No-Show, for it is now widely known that Richard Nixon has cancelled his scheduled visit to Boston, covering up with the immaculate excuse of heavy campaign commitments, with the real reason being that he no longer needs the public trust, and that after he no longer needs the public trust, millions of Nixon's "forgotten Americans" will now be deprived of his attention. Nixon behavior after he no longer needs the public trust, is more than a two-faced smile and glib references to New Left protest rallies, which, if anything, tends to make the average American question the validity of such a campaign machine can be tolerated. But we have never been so disturbed by Nixon's political astuteness. In fact, Tricky Dick is by far the most polished of all politicians on the national scene, perhaps because he has been so constantly in the news, and has been so frequently in the news, as Nixon has been, in order to face the American people with anything more than a two-faced smile and glib references to emotion-sating rhetoric. For as Tricky Dick now bows, even m

Black Demands

The demands of the Black Student Union presented today on the campus represent a good outline of what MIT ought to do as its part in being a moral and ethical community, in the spirit of President Agran's statement that he has become President of the United States now. For as Tricky Dick now knows, even in favor can there be victory. But even of a more fundamental concern, it is almost incongruous that a man asking the people of the United States to elect him President should feel that he is unable to face the American people, when he is President with all the power of the office afforded and implied. When known, after Tricky Dick, historians might readily refer to LBJ as humble.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

There is a tendency for the organizations that frame clubs, to make club organization the focal point of the organization. Many PT
groups, view student government as similarly a clique. They attempt to give only one type of personality to students, and fail to understand that the Tech, student government is a min....
Working for UN
Millikan planning for development

By Larry Klein

Professor Max Millikan, Director of MIT's Center for International Studies, is currently serving as an advisor to the United Nations Economic Council as one of the members of the body's specialty appointed Committee on Development Planning. A committee of fifteen to eighteen international experts (of which Professor Millikan is the only American member), this group was set up to advise the U.S. on Development Decades I and II. All of the members of the committee were appointed to serve as individuals, rather than as representatives of their nations.

The two Development Decades were first utilized by President John F. Kennedy as he sought to suggest that the Americas should and could be one of significant economic-social development for the underdeveloped portions of the world. The United Nations, impressed with this idea, took it up by setting as a target goal for this "Development Decade" an average five percent per year growth in the Gross National Product of the underdeveloped world. However, this goal was never met. As a result, the Committee on Development Planning was established to discover the causes of this failure. Later on, the committee was also given the responsibility of drawing up plans for proposing "Development Decade II" to take place in the 1970's.

The committee quickly recognized that the sixties saw little positive commitment from the developed countries. Rather, it was only an era of good will. Consequently, the group is now formulating methods to get the developed countries to commit themselves to active support on behalf of the underdeveloped countries. At the same time, these nations are to undertake various self-help measures, such as population control and better export performances.

The committee has been meeting in various parts of the world in which it has been working with economic experts. These conferences have resulted in specific plans being laid and estimates on the capital requirements for these plans being calculated. This year, the committee will then convene in Bangkok at which time it intends to finalize its proposals. These proposals are to be submitted to the United Nations Council during the summer and then to the General Assembly during its 1970 session.

When questioned, Professor Millikan expressed optimism for the success of this second development decade, with one important reservation. This reservation involved the probability of the developed countries' ability to contribute their share of the necessary financial resources for the programs proposed by the committee. If this financial support is notforth, Professor Millikan believes the proposed five percent goal can be met or possibly even exceeded. At the present time, the underdeveloped world could far reach an average GNP increase of four and one-half percent per year, and this has been done with only limited financial resources.

The key to the success of Development Decade II appears to be the United States. The Committee on Development Planning is currently requesting contributions from the developed nations of one percent of their Gross National Product in the form of direct financial aid, loans, and private investments. At the present time, the United States is utilizing approximately six-tenths of one percent of its GNP per year in the underdeveloped countries. The committee hopes to use the prestige of world opinion to mandate the U.S. raise its commitment to the level of one percent per year. However, the group realizes that the strategy being effective is unknown.

Professor Millikan sees great importance to the United States in the success of Development Decade II. Although the United States will probably receive few benefits from these efforts to raise the economic-social health of the underdeveloped world, it does stand to benefit from the increased goodwill which will come from this, of course, the markeds to be opened up to American manufacturers. However, the group realized that the American benefit is a combination of social and political factors. Professor Millikan sees the probability of the world's improvement evolving in the direction we want significantly more probable if this development decade achieves its goals. If it does not, a world in which two-thirds of its inhabitants suffer from poverty does not appear to offer us as much opportunity.

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October 28, 29

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COOP NOMINATIONS

The Clerk of the Harvard Cooperative Society announces receipt of a communication from Mr. Wesley Profit enclosing papers for nominations:

Officers
To Hold Office For One Year
President — [No Nomination]
Vice President and General Counsel — [No Nomination]
Vice President — Rev. James E. Thomas
Secretary — [No Nomination]
Treasurer — [No Nomination]

Other Directors
From the Officers or Alumni of Harvard

Thomas Cottle
Barry O’Connell
David Karp

From the Officers or Alumni of M.I.T.
Wayne O’Neill (to replace Donald P. Severance).

From the Graduate Schools of Harvard
Philip Whitten
Chester Finn

From the Graduate Schools of M.I.T. — [No Nomination]

From Harvard — Class of 1969 — Wesley Profit
From Harvard — Class of 1969 — Joel Kramer
From Harvard — Class of 1970 — Leslie Griffin
From Radcliffe — Class of 1969 — Barbara Tucker
From M.I.T. — Class of 1969 — Peter Georgi
From M.I.T. — Class of 1970 — Laurie Niccoff

These nominations were made by the following members:

David W. Smith
Elizabeth Lindsey
Alan S. Geimstein, Jr.
W. N. Peterson
Barry H. Gordon
Robert N. Eccles
Robert S. Maturi
George T. Mercer
Stephen C. Neal
James C. Swank
James L. Gadden
Wm. Peiffer
John B. Brady
John C. Ritz
A. Paul Phillips

Linda Walker
Ann M. Munafo
Jonathan Seidman
Thomas H. Ebert
Susan A. Kotler
Thomas McGill
Elizabeth J. Cohen
James T. Kilberth III
Jon Hatt
Anthony A. Koyen
Steven Paul Rose
Michael A. Bundy
Norman Epstein

By Mark Wilson

Attending a Charles Lloyd concert is more than just an evening listening to four excellent musicians play jazz. Everywhere he goes Lloyd manages to project his audience and to take them through a wild adventure in jazz, rock, and what can only be called Charles Lloyd Quartet music.

Lloyd’s formula for spinning a musical web around the audience certainly worked this last weekend at Boston University. By the end of the night an almost capacity crowd at Hayden Hall was on their feet in a standing ovation that carried them on a second impromptu set.

Lloyd has had a long-standing policy of only giving concerts opposite rock groups. He was one of the first jazzmen to work in the Fillmore. For his Boston appearance two local groups, “Far Cry” and “The Quill,” were on the bill.

A young group, “Far Cry,” looks promising. Their leader and sax man is addition to the usual instrumentation.

“The Quill,” after much patience, has begun to receive due recognition. They have developed a unique personality, typically expressed through creative arrangements. They have mastered rhythms and mood changes that give their performances a theatrical effect. A versatile lead singer and nonconventional electric piano player keep the group moving together in a groove.

It was ten o’clock before the Lloyd Quartet could get on stage. Most of the audience seemed unprepared for what was to follow. Lloyd, on tenor, moved from a straight statement on the first nody directly into a marathon saxo-blowing exercise in free-form jazz. Keith Jarrett on piano picked up the broken thematic pieces, presenting his own ideas in a rather blurred solo. Lloyd came back with an extremely gentle closing theme. Though not a completely eloquent musical statement, this first piece already had the audience leaning on the edges of their seats.

The bulk of the concert failed to display Lloyd in his inspired state. The complex though sometimes irrelevant

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Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

The October 11th coverage (Page 2, Column 1) of an MIT Political Action Committee meeting contained several inaccuracies and occasional editorializations.

The total number of inaccuracies is so large that it is impossible to estimate how many of these errors are based on the words of the reader, but let the record be balanced so that you readers may judge for yourselves the efficacy of MIT PAC.

The PAC is an MIT community organization started soon after the Democratic National Convention from an amalgamation of McCarthy and Kennedy campaign workers. Its purpose is to build a local framework for increased participation in the liberal democratic process. We will offer the capabilities of the MIT community in pre-election analysis, petition papers, and canvassing to prospective liberal candidates and liberal legislators. Further, the group will organize to mobilize rapidly for specific issues.

In particular, the PAC will actively support the candidacy of Chandler N. Stevens, an MIT graduate, running as a strong independent in the Third Massachusetts Congressional District.

I call on the various parties involved to present their case so that it might be determined where the scheduling process malfunctioned. Crises of this nature could easily be avoided if responsible people devoted a little time and thought to other organizations in existence on this campus that do their presentations.

As for myself, I face the unpleasant task of having to take the Law School Admission Test on the morning and afternoon of Saturday, November 9, 1968.

Jim Smith
(continued from page 4)

The genuine leadership credibility, which is certainly lacking in America. In a television speech delivered after the recent student disruptions of last spring, General De Gaulle took the highly American step of recognizing the existence of a problem and expressing his sympathy with the actions and demands of the students. He promised to take action.

This contrasts with the standard American (i.e. Lyndon Johnson) approach of calling for tranquility (Johnson is a lover of peace) and promising that “violence will not be rewarded.” Of course, Johnson could not afford to seek the educational and social disruptions, but America’s academic lords shared his approach.

Faure shares De Gaulle’s sensitivity to the legitimacy of student unrest. In a speech before the French Assembly he asserted that the student disruption in May could be explained “neither by the energy of a handful of instigators, nor by nihilism, nor by the taste for violence . . . The demand for evolution requires a democratization of education from the nursery to the university.” Faure plans to live up to that promise as well. He is currently preparing another reform program in France’s primary and secondary schools.

It would be useful, perhaps, not to recognize some of the positive actions which have been taken following campus disruptions in America. Columbia’s faculty has disproved more than one radical up there with the wind he has taken from the S.D.S. sash, but it is indeed refreshing to read of a country where simple attention to democratic demands is not taken as some kind of agreement to “those who would overthrow traditional, proven values.”

Benchwarmer . . . (continued from page 11)

find a qualified instructor at this time of year and more important, the ten members themselves be allowed to find and test the applicants, leaving the privilege of interview and final choice to the Director.

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Why not line up an interview now? And you line up just the job you want on Wednesday, October 30.
Computer aids social scientist

By Don D'Amico

It is apparent that politics and campaigning are becoming increasingly scientific in their execution. Madison Avenue has led the consumer down predetermined and profitable paths as a result of just such an approach. This approach involves, however, utilizing many unmeasurable factors such as emotion, bias, etc. One would therefore be drawn to the time-honored condition that any situation involving any of these human factors would be, by definition, unpredictable.

However, this is not the case. While it is true that human reactions can never be forecast with unerring accuracy, certain preferences and responses can be approximated. The more advanced the method for such approximations is, the more accurate the results will be. The most advanced method to date is the computer.

Professor Thad D. Pool, Head of the Department of Political Science, a member of a corporation known as Simulmatics, "The aim of the corporation," as Professor Pool describes it, "is to produce useful information to aid in the evaluation and solution of any problem that seems to be amenable to a social scientist." The work of the corporation that has generated the most interest to the layman is the work concerning the prediction of the outcome of political campaigns.

Simulmatics is a scientific corporation. It has grown tremendously since its founding in 1960 as an experiment to incorporate the various data needed by pollsters, political scientists, for any given social or political situation. This corporation has done quite well in its predictions on the outcome of the current political campaigns. Yet the company is far from inactive. The number of possible uses for such a system demands its utilization. The computer, example, the company has in the past simulated such conditions as vegetarian economy and other socio-economic situations.

Yet it is perhaps a more amazing company that it already exists. This is because the computer, working only on statistics and cards, is free and capable of dealing in the realm of what might be. Therefore, the social scientist is able to change any situation and get a good estimate of what the effect of such changes might be. The obvious advantage of this is that it is far easier under a certain system from experimental errors, some of them very crucial. Thus Simulmatics marks the creation of the experimental model for the human situation.

Professor Pool realizes that Simulmatics has done quite well in its outcomes, the more accurate the predictions. Simulmatics has grown tremendously from the original design. Initially, it was commissioned by the Kennedy Administration in 1960 as an experimental model for the human situation. The financial problems inherent to partial operation would be offset, he explains, and the computer, anyone in the world, can see the situation in the computer. Evaluations are then made, and a workable approximation of the outcome is produced. In the past, Simulmatics has done quite well in its predictions on the outcome of the current political campaigns. Yet the company is far from inactive. The number of possible uses for such a system demands its utilization. The computer, example, the company has in the past simulated such conditions as vegetarian economy and other socio-economic situations.

In addition, The Ryer Commission, composed of students, faculty members, and representatives from the office of the Dean, recommended that each house have its own dining hall so as to be self-sufficient. This was determined necessary that students eat together in a quiet, relaxed atmosphere. The report recommends that every dormitory in this manner would contribute to the idea of the community.
Batters top MBCC, 5-3 on two last inning runs

By Jay Zager

With their backs to the wall, the varsity baseball team scored two runs in the final inning to gain a 5-3 come-from-behind victory over Massachusetts Bay Community College last Monday on Briggs Field. The home team were able to close out the fall season with their first victory.

Sophomore Pat Montgomery relieved Mayforth in the sixth inning, and he retired the side without giving up a hit. As MIT came to bat, it became obvious that darkness was threatening to force an early ending to play. With one out, Bill Presser walked, and Dan Kelly stroked his second hit of the day, sending Presser to third. Pat Sedgwick '71 then hit the first pitch thrown to him for a single up the middle, scoring Presser and sending Kelly to second. A poor throw by the visitors third baseman gave Tech a needless insurance run as Montgomery threw a final no-hit inning.

It started out as another hard struggle as Tech starter, Herb Mayforth '70, gave up three runs in the first inning. But in the bottom half of the inning, Tech rallied for two runs of their own, cutting Montgomery's lead to one.

After Mayforth's shaky start, he settled down to pitch four innings of no-run, no-hit baseball, yielding only two walks while striking out six. In the bottom of the fourth, MIT was able to put together a run to tie the score at three all.

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The annual meeting of the membership of the Harvard Cooperative Society, in accordance with Article XIV of the By-Laws, will be held at Cambridge High & Latin Auditorium, 5pm, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1968.

Member who have joined since July 1, 1968, are participating members and are cordially invited to attend. Please bring Coop Card and Bursar Card for identification for admittance to Auditorium.

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By Don Arkin

The varsity tennis team earned two more victories this week, defeating Tufts 9-0 here Monday and Brandeis 7-2 on Wednesday. The team, which has already defeated the University of Rhode Island and placed fifth in the ECAC Championships, will finish up the fall season with the Brandeis Invitational Tournament this weekend.

The Tufts match provided little competition for the nettles. MIT took all nine matches with easy, straight-set victories.

Wednesday against Brandeis it looked much the same story. Brandeis's home court was asphalt as opposed to MIT's clay, and the Brandeis men had trouble keeping the ball in play. Tom Stewart '69 at number six and Manny Weiss '70 at number seven won three straight games, or thirty-two points against Brandeis. Joe Baron '70 had to fight for his victory. Joe Baron '70 had to fight for his victory.

Come in 1, 2, 3, 4

Harriers outrun BC

By John Wargo

Coach Art Farnham's harriers picked up their fifth win of the season Tuesday by romping over Boston College 9-0, in the first meeting ever between the two teams. Farnham's new shuffle proved successful as Boston College dropped its third straight match in as many weeks.

In the men's division, Tufts easily handled the Eagles 8-1. Tufts had an early advantage late in the first set, but the Eagles drew even in the second set and took the match by only a two-game margin. The first set was won 7-5, and the second by 6-4.

In the women's division, Tufts won by a score of 7-2. Tufts had the edge in both singles and doubles.

The Tufts women's tennis team is ranked 20th in the nation and has a record of 4-1 for the season. The men's team is ranked 15th and has a record of 3-2.

The Tufts men's tennis team will face Brandeis on Thursday at 4 p.m. in the last home match of the season. The women's team will face Brandeis on Friday at 1 p.m.

The harriers are currently ranked 20th in the nation and have a record of 9-1 for the season. They will face Brandeis on Saturday at 1 p.m.

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Announcements

* Members of the Class of 1970 have been invited to join with students of Wellesley College in a Washington Summer Internship Program. The ten-week program is designed to give students from all departments, backgrounds and interests an opportunity to deepen their understanding of the political process through work in the offices of major government agencies, members of Congress and the major political parties. The program also includes regular seminars to bring all the participants and their parts together for discussion of mutual experiences and interests. It is expected that the programs for summer, 1969, will include approximately fifteen Wellesley students and six to eight MIT participants. Although chosen primarily from applicants from the junior class, in exceptional cases sophomores of unusually good background will be considered for selection. Further information and application forms, which are due by 5:00 p.m. on October 25, can be picked up at Room 31-409.

* Alan Eizen, Foreign Minister of Israel, will speak on Tuesday, at 8 p.m. in Kenex. Ticket distribution will be Friday, 10 a.m. in the lobby of Building 10.

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BSU to recruit blacks (continued from page 1)

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BSU to recruit blacks (continued from page 1)

Admissions office hopes to start soon.

The attitude of the Black Student Union towards help from outside groups is one of separation. A member explained that the organization is seeking "the help of faculty and administration" and is not solicitating support from other groups. If white students really want to help, the Union members explained, then they should communicate on what that can do to help change the attitudes of their fellow white students. Miss Jackson added that it "takes more courage to help fellow white students. Miss Jackson explained that the organization is "addressing itself solely to the student who can't lose out. The orientation would be a social event for Black students. It would be a place for Black Students to meet and exchange ideas. There should be a section in the humanities library with references relating specifically to Black history and African studies, etc. There should be a Black Student Union. It would be a place for Black Students to meet and where examples of Black culture would be on display. The MIT Black Student Union should be founded for the sponsorship of a Black Student Union. It would be a program of education for Black Students and the greater MIT community."

Another proposal called for the funding of an orientation program for incoming black students each fall. Such a program was carried out this fall, in an interview, several members explained that such an orientation program would put a link between MIT and the greater black community.

Equity in hiring, admissions (continued from page 1)

One of the proposals on curriculum may be the first to be implemented. Professor Douglas confirmed that new courses dealing with the problems of black Americans are in the offering but that, "We intend to work with them" (members of the Union) before we announce any more courses." Members of the Union expressed hope that the courses will be taught by black professors because "no white can ever understand a black student." The attitude of the Black Student Union towards help from outside groups is one of separation. A member explained that the organization is seeking "the help of faculty and administration" and is not soliciting support from other groups. If white students really want to help, the Union members explained, then they should communicate on what that can do to help change the attitudes of their fellow white students. Miss Jackson added that it "takes more courage to help fellow white students. Miss Jackson explained that the organization is "addressing itself solely to the student who can't lose out. The orientation would be a social event for Black students. It would be a place for Black Students to meet and exchange ideas. There should be a section in the humanities library with references relating specifically to Black history and African studies, etc. There should be a Black Student Union. It would be a place for Black Students to meet and where examples of Black culture would be on display. The MIT Black Student Union should be founded for the sponsorship of a Black Student Union. It would be a program of education for Black Students and the greater MIT community."

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