

Moratorium vote tonight McGovern optimistic in talk describing American crises

The General Assembly will vote tonight on a resolution supporting the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium amid a rising tide of support for that movement on this and other campuses.

At MIT, it is known that many top administrators favor major MIT participation in the Moratorium. At the faculty meeting last week, President Howard Johnson stated his "tentative" reaction that, "That day could be an important day of conscience for this Institute." He added that classes could be officially cancelled only by vote of the faculty, but urged that the faculty not attempt to hold a regular business meeting on that day.

Within the MIT faculty, a broadly-based *ad hoc* group met late yesterday afternoon to plan a faculty response to the Moratorium call. The action finally chosen by this group will depend to some extent upon the action taken by the General Assembly in its meeting tonight, at 8 pm in the Sala.

On Friday the Columbia University Senate passed a resolution denouncing current war policy and recommending immediate withdrawal of US forces. The vote was 51 in favor, 25 against, and three abstentions. The Senate is a joint student-faculty-administration body which is the highest organ of governance at Columbia. It was set up by a group which restructured the university in the wake of widespread discontent with the old structure.

At the University of Michigan, President Robben Fleming, stating his personal views before a university audience, on September 19, endorsed massive troop withdrawals along the lines proposed by Clark Clifford and McGeorge Bundy. He also promised university facilities to those seeking to have the university "show its posture on the war," and pledged that if those concerned about the war could fill the 15,000 capacity Events Building, he would "carry their message to Washington."

In Congress, Sen. Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.) has introduced a resolution forbidding the use

of US troops in Vietnam after December 1, 1970. In addition Sen. Fred Harris, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called a meeting of liberal and moderate Democratic Congressman last Friday. The group plans to "take the gloves off" on the issue of Vietnam. The group considered the possibility of closing down the Senate on October 15 in support of the Moratorium by keeping enough Senators away from the chamber to prevent a quorum.

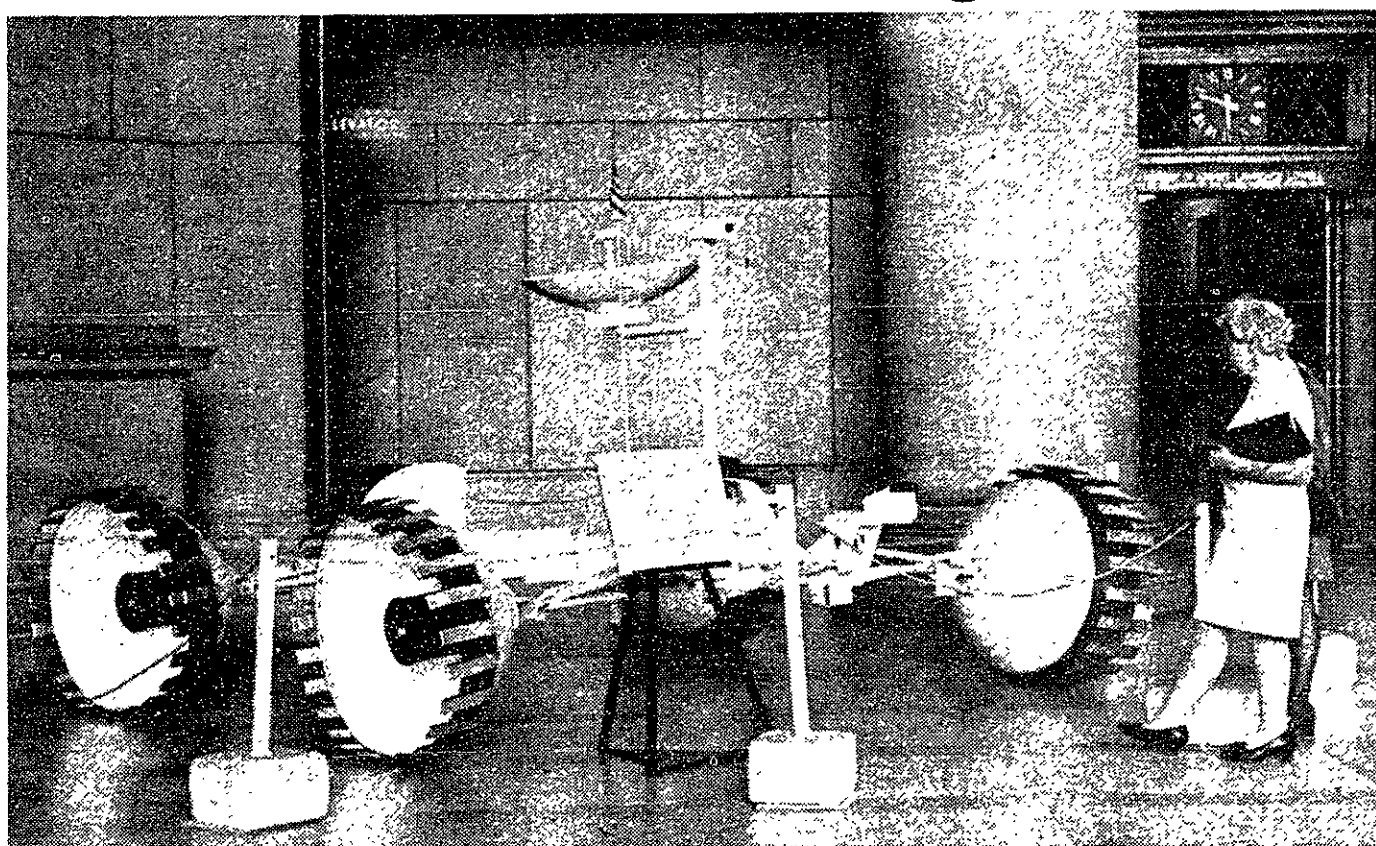
The Moratorium began independently with two groups, the National Student Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam and the Political Action for Peace organization in Massachusetts. Members of both groups have

co-operated in planning activities at MIT and in the Boston area. At present, plans call for community-directed activities such as leafletting in the morning, and a massive rally on the Boston Common at 3:30 pm.

At present, a regional group with representatives from all Boston area institutions is co-ordinating area activities, including the Common rally. Various possible march tactics are being considered to move groups of students from their respective campuses to the Common.

The *ad hoc* group which is planning activities for the MIT student body will meet tomorrow evening in the East Lounge of the Student Center at 7:30 pm.

Lunar rock testing begins



The Grumman Lunar Roving Vehicle is an unlikely addition to the scenery of building 7.

By Lee Giguere

Within a few weeks scientists from MIT will join the other scholars around the world attempting to pry the secrets of lunar geology from the moon rocks brought back by Apollo XI.

Professor Gene Simmons will head a group including Professors Dae-Hyun Chung, Ki-Ita Horai, William Brace and David Wones. They will concentrate on those physical properties pertinent to the analysis of seismic data.

Professor Patrick Hurley, also of the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, will be conducting independent tests to measure the isotopes in the sample. His results should be useful in determining the age of the moon.

Professor Klaus Biemann of the department will be continuing tests begun in Houston to determine if there are any native organic compounds in the lunar material.

The first segment of a total allotment of several hundred grams of lunar material was brought to MIT by Simmons last week. The samples consist of shaped blocks of lunar soil, several rocks, and a selection of rock slices. There is a possibility that some of these samples will be exchanged with other investigators in order to examine a greater variety of specimens.

The samples are being kept in the campus security office; they will be removed during the day for testing. Because of the nature of the experiments, contamination of the samples by earth dust is not a serious threat and there are no unusual handling problems.

Simmons' group will be studying the thermal properties

of the rocks. Such constants as seismic velocities, both in the compression and shear modes, thermal expansion, thermal diffusivity and the attenuation of seismic waves will be determined. Tests will also be conducted to seek evidence for the presence of hydrous mineral.

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Justin Gray to join faculty; leaves City Manager's office

By Bob Dennis

MIT's growing role in the urban field leapt forward last week when the Institute announced that Mr. Justin Gray will join the Department of Urban Studies and Planning in January.

Gray will leave his present position at Cambridge City Hall where he is Assistant to the City Manager for Community Development. In addition to assuming his duties on the MIT faculty, Gray and three staff members from the Community Development Office will start a consulting firm to assist city, state, federal and private agencies.

Developing curriculum

Gray is working part-time at the Institute this term, assisting in the development of the new 11.10A course and devising a new field curriculum for the spring term. He defines his major purpose at MIT as making the Department more relevant to the "real world".

A 1952 recipient of a Masters degree from MIT's Department

of City Planning, Gray began his career with the consulting firm of Howard, Adams and Greeley. He had been involved with a public administration agency in New York City before assuming his position in Cambridge in 1967.

Although there had been indication of some friction between his office and City Manager James L. Sullivan (particularly over the issue of rent control, Gray emphasizes that his resignation was entirely due to his long-standing belief that he would hold his City Hall job for not more than two and a half years.

Stressing the bad effects of becoming too attached to a job, he maintains that the nature of his job was ideally one of short duration: "You can't make the hard decisions if you're attached to the job."

Gray relates that the past few years have been an "exciting experience" for him. He asserts that the various city depart-

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cities are erupting in disorder."

Urban remedies

However, he insisted there are "large numbers of sensitive, thoughtful people" ready to work for solutions. He offered the possibility of new relationships between local communities and the federal government to "decentralize the decision-making process."

Recalling his own experience with Los Angeles smog, the Senator continued with a discussion of pollution. There is hope, he claims, that this unhealthy impact of our modern technology will be reversed.

As for violence, McGovern bemoaned the loss of such statesmen as John Kennedy to the assassin's bullet and the riots which have disrupted our cities. Yet he draws strength from the knowledge that our society has and will produce men with the courage and idealism needed to meet these crises.

Foreign policy

Concluding with the "transcendent" issue of the Vietnam war, "the most tragic mistake in our history," McGovern insisted that a newly awakened citizenry would subject our foreign policy to the closest scrutiny. "Never again shall we send American forces abroad to save a regime that does not have the respect of its own people."

Now then, the Senator asked, how will we live in these muddled times? He dismissed those who would "paper over" the problems of our society in an attempt to maintain the status quo, while rejecting those radicals who would tear the system down in the mistaken belief that anything is an improvement over what we have.

Liberal reforms

Rather, McGovern asked for "thoughtful, orderly reform. We must open up the political processes to the ordinary citizen," re-examine budgetary allocations, speak with a new candor. And we need "a foreign policy that would hold out the hope of peace and prosperity both for ourselves and the people all over this troubled world."

New system adopted for scholarship allocation

By Steve Carhart

Grades will no longer be used to determine the ratio of grant to loan in students' financial aid packages, Associate Director of Student Aid Leonard Gallagher said Friday.

Noting that "It is the faculty's responsibility to encourage excellence," Gallagher stated that financial aid will be used "neither as a club nor as an incentive" under the new plan.

The chief goal of the new plan is to make more equal the amount of debt which different students must bear at graduation. This approach, which is already used at numerous institutions, expects a student receiving aid to take all aid up to a certain amount in the form of loan or job earnings. Only if a student's need exceeds a certain ceiling does he receive any money in the form of an outright grant.

The first class to which this policy will be applied will be the class of 1974, which will enter next fall. Elements of this approach will be applied selectively to classes already enrolled when next year's grants are figured. However, Gallagher stressed that the Institute will honor scholarship commitments it has already made, such as those made to National Scholars that their aid will be all grant.

New Sources

While it has been revising its aid policy, the Student Aid Center has also been lining up new aid sources to keep pace with inflation, rising tuition, and the depletion of old sources of help. Gallagher pointed out, however, that aid at most schools has included jobs, and that MIT had been very fortunate not to have to require aid recipients to work in the past.

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And Crimson blushes...

By Robert Elkin

Two relatively new weekly newspapers, the *Independent* and the *University Gazette*, are making their debut at Harvard this fall.

Published to provide another student voice on campus, the *Independent* will spotlight an overview of the news and entertainment features. News analysis will be emphasized, replacing the standard superficial coverage of current events normally associated with a daily newspaper.

The *Independent* will have a definite editorial policy, but the editors will encourage other opinions and will attempt to present both sides of an issue on the editorial page. Student contributions will provide the majority of articles.

According to Jim Sullivan,

news analysis editor, the advantage of the *Independent* will lie in its weekly format, as opposed to the daily publication of the *Crimson*. This will provide time for a deeper, more intensive analysis of news events and the treatment of subjects that the *Crimson*, for want of time, cannot cover.

The editors expect the first issue to appear on October 9. However, a dispute over editorial policy recently resulted in the resignation of three of the original members of the newspaper's staff. Sullivan still feels the paper is intact and will be published on schedule.

Administration journal

The *University Gazette* represents the Harvard administration's attempt to enter the news-

paper field. Aimed primarily at the faculty and staff, the *Gazette* is actually an expanded and revised version of a former weekly bulletin of current events called by the same name.

The paper will cover general news as well as calendar and other official information. As stated in its first issue, the *Gazette* intends to serve as a "regular factual source of information on the people of the University, its Schools and Departments, and their accomplishments and their activities."

Laura Nyro

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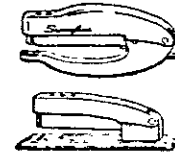
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Gray joins urban group; looks back on city job

Aid Office seeks US funds

(continued from page 1)

ments have been strengthened during his tenure—a fact which should have implications when the City Manager decides what will be the new structure and purpose of the Office of Community Development.

Leaving with the hope that he has left a solid base for his successor, Gray declares that his commitment has always been to the goal of citizen participation in the affairs that involve them. "Without large-scale citizen involvement, community development is nothing."

Gray promises that he and his

colleagues will work closely with the City Manager over the next three months in determining the future of the Community Development Office.

During the past few years, Gray's office had been in the forefront of Cambridge's fight to avoid the construction of the Inner Belt highway through residential sections of the city. With his usually flamboyant manner and his image as one who is sincerely involved with the problems of the citizens, Gray became one of the most popular and respected officials in the city government.

Part of the current squeeze in aid funds results from the fact that the Technology Loan Fund, long the source of low interest student loans, is completely lent. This means that the only funds available from this source will come from repayments by students who have already graduated. In addition, Congress has cut the funds requested by universities and colleges for student aid under the National Defense Education Act by 40%.

New Programs

To offset these losses, the Student Aid Office is looking to two other federal programs, the

College Work-Study program and the Guaranteed Loan Program. Under Work-Study, the federal government will pay 80% of a student's wages in a variety of jobs. This will make it possible for many organizations to hire students which previously could not afford to do so. It is intended that these jobs will be of intrinsic interest to students; thus, students working under this program might work in laboratories or in tutoring programs.

Under the Guaranteed Loan Program, the federal government guarantees the repayment of

loans which students take from private lending institutions. Recently, interest rates have become so high that lending institutions have refused to lend to students even at the statutory maximum set for the GLP program. Accordingly, Congress recently agreed to provide a premium for lenders who participate in the program, so more aid should be forthcoming from this source.

Federal control?

Since these are federal programs, there is a possibility that riders relating to student disorders may be attached, thus opening MIT to additional federal control. When asked about this possibility, Gallagher said that he "expects that there will be a good deal of discussion about riders," and that any that are finally passed "may be more severe than last year's." He noted that thus far, Congress has left decisions concerning fund cutoffs in the hands of the institutions, although some hard-liners in Congress would prefer to require institutions by law to withdraw funds from students under certain circumstances. Gallagher concluded that the nature of any riders man depend upon the state of campuses at the time that the various programs are considered by Congress.

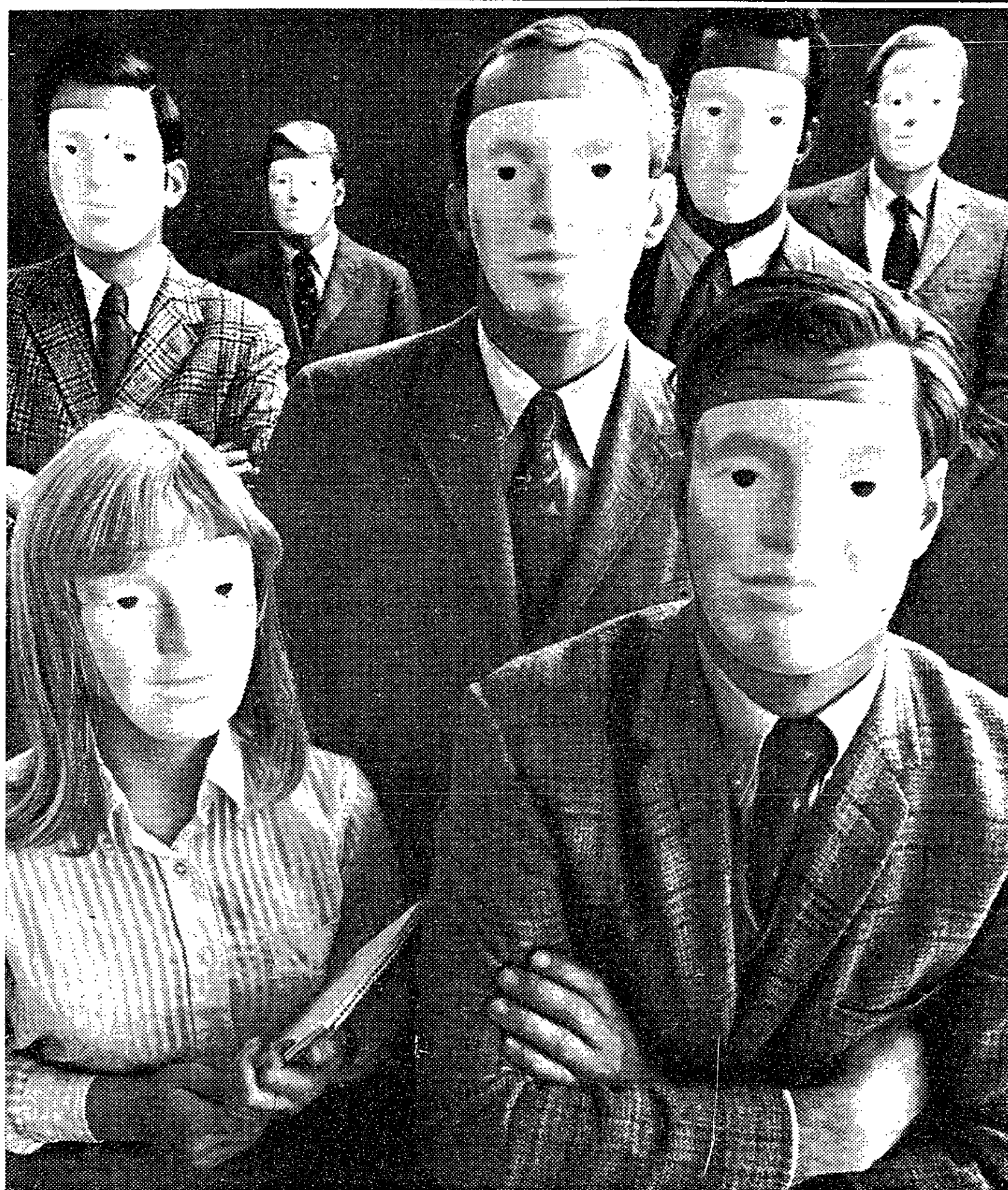
3 HERE WILL TEST LUNAR SPECIMENS

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While there are probably no hydrous minerals in the surface samples, their presence at greater depths in the moon could make difficult the interpretation of seismic records received from the moon. In fact, most of the information that the MIT group will collect is expected to be useful in the study of these records.

The experiments themselves range in complexity from microscopic examination for hydrous minerals to the measurement of the thermal expansion of individual atoms by means of X-ray diffraction. The thermal conductivity of the rocks will be determined by attaching a pair of copper plates to the sample and measuring the energy required to maintain a constant temperature gradient across the sample. A dilatometer will be used to measure the expansion and contraction of the rocks as they are heated and cooled. Seismic velocities will be measured with transducers to determine the time required for the transmission of seismic waves through the samples. Since the velocity depends only on the frequency of the waves and the nature of the material that they are passing through, this information will be of great use in the study of lunar seismographs.

Hurley will be working on experiments aimed at producing more accurate age estimates of the lunar material. Primarily he will be studying the amounts of radioactive rubidium and strontium 87 in order to make age estimates based on their respective proportions in the samples.



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Three steps forward

Every now and then we like to pause and distribute kudos to those members of the community who are actually doing something to address the problems we face. No action ever seems to quite satisfy everyone's hopes, but credit should be given where it is due.

We salute the decision by the Executive Committee of the Corporation that MIT will not take on any new contracts for weapons system development. There are enough agencies willing to do this sort of work that MIT's expertise is no longer indispensable in this field. At the same time, there is a dearth of expertise in the fields of urban systems, pollution control, and related areas. We feel that it is a greater service to the country to do that which needs to be done which no one else can undertake than to do that which many agencies can and will do.

It may be that this decision will not take us as far out of the weapons business as we might like; it will be interesting to see how "weapons system" is defined in practice. Nonetheless, it is a step in the right direction.

For some time we have written about the failures of the Institute's advisory system. The

senior class's associate advisor program and the series of conferences and workshops dealing with the matter show that something is being done. It is difficult to arrange effective communication and interest in other people, but these efforts should make these more possible.

Undergraduate Policy Seminars

This program, organized through the Provost's office and co-ordinated by Professor Carroll Wilson makes it possible for students to deal with such issues as arms control, transportation policy, and similar matters in the context of the regular curriculum at the undergraduate level. This program should also be able to help students judge more accurately the relevance (or lack thereof) in some of their other courses. Another small step, but certainly one taken in the right direction.

Notable quote: "If some day you say: 'President Thieu, if you do not accept coalition with the Communists, we will abandon you,' then I will say 'Thank you, we will continue the fight until victory.'" - President Nguyen Van Thieu. Are you listening, Washington?

Student power at Caltech

By Carson Agnew

Amid all the talk about undergraduate research here at MIT, it might be instructive to look at what's been happening at our chief rival across the country - Cal Tech.

For over two years the Cal Tech student government has been sponsoring research programs which involve students at "Tech" and from other schools around the country. The idea for the program came originally from Joe Rhodes, President of ASCIT (Associated Students of the California Institute of Technology).

He organized the ASCIT Research Project (ARP) during the summer of 1968, to study Los Angeles smog-and managed to fund it, without much help from Cal Tech, through the National Institutes of Health. The summer program brought together over 50 people, only about one-third of whom were Cal Tech students. Other participants in the program came from colleges scattered across the country.

The participation of these girls was one of the valuable side-effects envisioned by Rhodes in setting up the program. ARP members formed the first coed dorm on all-male on the Cal Tech campus (The only girls enrolled are there as graduate students), and their presence during the summer was credited by Rhodes in the interview published in *The Tech* (Vol 88, Number 54) with providing enough impetus within the Cal Tech community to cause the school's trustees to announce last year that Cal Tech would go coed (Probably in 1971) and would provide accommodations for the girls within the existing house system.

But even more interesting was the fact that the sight of undergraduates doing productive research impressed the Cal Tech faculty. Rhodes and the ARP group found that, at a school where research, not undergraduate teaching, is king students who did research somehow increased the stature of undergraduates in the eyes of the faculty.

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Letters to the The Tech

Coop

To the editor:
I am disappointed. On the evening of September 17, a meeting was held between members of the Coop Board of Directors and representatives of the student press, including a member of the staff of the Tech. At that meeting, an extensive discussion was conducted regarding changes to the By-Laws which will be presented to the Coop membership for approval shortly. These changes represent the result of a great amount of effort on behalf of some members of the board, and are an attempt to make the management of the Coop directly responsible to its membership.

The results of this discussion appeared in the September 22 issue of the Tech in the form of a short article on page 11 devoting less than 10 inches to the proposed changes (and including no discussion) and a long column starting on page 4 by the same author. Unfortunately, the column contains no discussion of the proposed By-Law changes, but rather proposes a change in the Coop's pricing policy. If it is intended as a radical position, it certainly fails to accomplish radical objectives. Instead of discussing means by which the Coop membership, it represents a single member's suggestion of how a single aspect of the Coop's operation might be changed.

This suggests to me that the Tech should be more careful in its selection of columns. It also suggests that the Tech should ask someone else to examine the relationship between the Coop management and membership, which is the important issue being confronted by the proposed changes to the By-Laws.

Dean H. Vanderbilt
Graduate Student
Director
Harvard Cooperative Society

Chicago eight

To the editor:
(The following is an open letter to President Richard M. Nixon, Attorney General John Mitchell, and Judge Julius Hoffman.)

We the undersigned wish you to know that we fully support the eight men on trial in Chicago on the trumped-up charge of conspiracy: Dave Dellinger, Rennie Davis, Tom Hayden, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Bobby Seale, Lee Weiner, and John Froines. We denounce the judicial unfairness of this trial. We proudly inform you that we helped organize and conduct the

demonstrations against the Johnson war policy at Chicago in August 1968 or similar actions last year and we are now organizing against the war and racist policies of the Nixon administration. We are also working against your joint efforts to repress and imprison our friends and brothers - Dave, Rennie, Tom Abbie, Jerry, Bobby, Lee, and John. Moreover we will continue The Fall Offensive against the war machine, the death machine and the repressive institutions that you, Nixon, Daley, Johnson, Humphrey, and the other deathmakers represent. WE INTEND TO SHOW OUR OPPOSITION TO YOUR SYSTEM BY COMING TO WASHINGTON AND SAN FRANCISCO NOVEMBER 13 15 TO PROTEST YOUR POLICIES.

Sidney Lens
Douglas Dowd

Stewart Meacham
Cora Weiss
Sidney Peck
Co-chairmen
New Mobilization Committee
to End the War in Vietnam

Vandalism

To the editor:

I object to defacing our school with paint and posters.

The red paint on the MIT Physics Building is a scandal. Whoever did this must be found and punished. I feel that it is a sin to deface the limestone walls of our school.

I propose that a set of rules be adopted by the MIT community about the use of the walls, both inside and outside - and that everyone be required to adhere to these rules for the benefit of all.

Harold Edgerton



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Significant absence

By Steve Kaiser

One of the most significant aspects of the September 24 faculty meeting centered on who was not there - a mass turnout of students. When the first part of the meeting was announced as closed to students, there was no uproar of protest; when the doors were opened, only a dozen students filed into 10-250. Faculty members filled over 3/4 of the hall, yet Mike Albert and his friends, who sought so actively last spring to "integrate" faculty meetings, were nowhere to be seen. Like many faculty members before them, students have come, listened, and been bored half to death. The faculty has held its ground, and an important communication link with disenchanted students may well have been severed, so soon after it was introduced.

President Johnson himself might not have been there, had he chosen to take a leave of absence for a few months to seek out new research funding alternatives for MIT. In effect,

Provost Jerome Wiesner would then have become acting President, but Johnson chose to stay on campus because of the numerous other responsibilities a college president must fulfill. MIT in the past has sought tactically to replace confrontation with discussion (the Dow Chemical protest, Agenda Days, etc.), but events over the past year, such as the Kresge catcalls during the Walt Rostow speech and the Alumni Day disruptions of June and September, have led the Administration to announce warnings against uncivil disobedience. President Johnson's letter to the MIT community was also read to the faculty and received a sustained 20-second applause. The content of the letter centered on general policies, emphasizing that internal judicial committees and procedures would be the backbone of the Administration's response. However, some tactics have changed, and radical splinter groups are favoring "hit-and-

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Heresy

The minority leader

by Harvey Baker

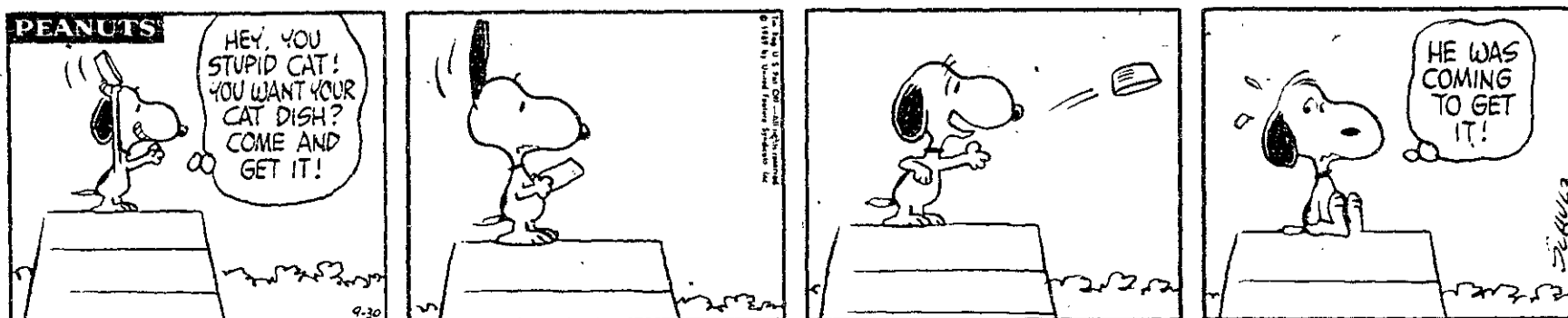
The sign outside the office of UAP Albert reads in part "Nixon: you are a criminally insane, money hungry, racist bandit." Be that as it may, it is true that the President has had everything pretty much his own way since he first assumed office eight months ago. Let us hope that with the election of Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania as Minority Leader of the Senate, this will change.

It is customary with most students to pay little attention to Establishment politics, choosing rather to write off any such competition within the system as a contest between Tweedledee and Tweedledum. Indeed however, in the case of the 68 year old Sen. Scott, a major precedent just might have been set, with his election and the election of another moderate-liberal to the post of Whip, Senator Robert Griffin.

Traditionally, in order to please all factions of the party, a conservative assumes one post (usually Leader) and a moderate or liberal the other. For the first time in many years however, this custom has been reversed. Both Scott and Griffin are liberal or moderate.

President Nixon officially made no endorsements in this matter, but it was tacitly assumed in most quarters that he would have preferred the more conservative Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, son-in-law of the late Everett Dirksen to have been elected. He abstained however, and in so doing may have signed his own death warrant as far as being an effective legislative President goes. Faced with a largely hostile Democratic Congress, he will need all the help he can get from his own Minority Leader.

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Interview...

Schwartz and Schey discuss USSP

By Greg Bernhardt

(Ed. note: Two new experimental programs in education are being offered to the freshmen this year. One, called the Unified Science Study Program, has been set up by the Education Research Center. The second, the Experimental Studies Group, is largely the result of work by Professor George Valley, Department of Physics. Both experiments involve a combined approach of personal initiative and close student-teacher contact.

The following is an edited transcript of an interview with Dr. Judah L. Schwartz and Dr. Harry M. Schey, both of the Education Research Center. The story has been left in interview form to try to capture the rationale of the program from two men who have been designing parts of the course and who will be working with the freshmen. At present, 27 freshmen have decided to become part of the experiment.

A feature on the Experimental Studies Group will appear in the next edition.

The Tech: What is the Unified Science Study Program?

Schwartz: We're starting a program for a collection of MIT freshmen which may range in number anywhere from 25 to 40. They will take their freshman year in a very different way; it will look not at all like the normal freshman year. There will not be lectures as such and there will not be recitations. There will be no exams. The students will ultimately end up seeing much of the same material and seeing it at a pace they have chosen and connected with problems they are interested in.

We view the program as having a deep commitment to the production of materials which can be used elsewhere. You may argue that not all students are at the same level and that's true so it may be that what we export is not so much material as an attitude and approach to the material and how you structure it and how you organize it.

The Tech: Who's sponsoring it and who's working on it and where's the money coming from?

Schwartz: OK, one at a time. It's being sponsored jointly by the Dean of the School of Science, Robert A. Albery, and the ERC. Who's working on it?—a collection of people both from the faculty and on the staff of the ERC. The money is coming from the Land fund. Support is being solicited from the government. Foundations will be approached. A fairly wide spectrum of offices in the government know about it.

The Tech: How will students be chosen?

Schwartz: The kid will come and think about it and look at it and he might figure out that this seems to be the way for him to spend his time.

Schey: Well, to begin with, a letter went out to all the freshmen early this summer saying that if they were interested, they could clip the coupon and send it back and we would send them further information. There have been about 80 responses.

Schwartz: Let me point out that we have deliberately not made a hard sell. You can imagine for yourself the consequences of making a hard sell on a program that offers 45 credits.

The Tech: How will the students receive credit?

Schwartz: The student registers for 45 credits and the way we set it up at the Registrar's Office is that that'll be the initial regis-



Professor Judah Schwartz

Photo by Gary DeBardi

tration, the final number of credits to be adjusted. And then you ask "what about the Institute requirements?" What the student does is petition to get his Institute requirements waived on the basis of what he's done in his course. For example, he may have spent his first semester working on math, so he has 45 credits, but he also petitions the Math Department and says "look, the stuff I've done is worth 18.0 and 18.02." He doesn't get extra credit for what he's done but he does get out of that Institute requirement.

On the other hand, he may get into the program and decide that he's all turned on by pulsars. That's fine, but that's not 8.01. But at some point he'll have to learn the stuff in 8.01 to learn enough about Newtonian mechanics to understand this nuttiness about rotating neutron stars. If he wants to do it by sitting in on 8.01 lectures, then he's welcome to it. If he wants to do it by taking Ben Green's Self Study 8.01 and going through it as fast as he can, he can also do that. Or he can also get around to Newtonian mechanics as it impinges on the stuff he's doing.

The Tech: What about humanities?

Schwartz: There will be a humanities part to this which we are desperately trying to integrate thoroughly with the sciences. In some cases that comes off and in other cases it doesn't.

Schey: It's being treated in exactly the same way as physics, chemistry, or calculus. It's done here by someone from the department concerned, but it's for USSP.

Schwartz: He's going to show films, arrange seminars, discussions, and try to tie in the topics he's going to discuss with the sciences. Sometimes that will come naturally and sometimes that will be forced. But if we're all loose about it and all honest about it, it'll work.

The Tech: I'm still confused about this. Will the students be doing completely independent studies or will they be in small classes or what?

Schwartz: That will depend, in part, upon one's own taste. You may work with another student for four weeks and then work by yourself for a while, and then you may get heavily involved with the humanities project for three weeks, in which case you might be working with six or seven people.

The Tech: What happens if someone becomes heavily involved in some campus activity? Often they get very bad grades and don't come back again.



Two students examining the lie detector, one of the USSP projects developed over the past summer.

Photo by Gary DeBardi

Schwartz: The same thing could happen here. He won't get grades but he'll be told to start working. What it will be is a perfectly open evaluation. Every two weeks there will be an evaluation between students and staff.

Schey: There is another aspect I'd like to stress and that is that at this moment the ratio of faculty to students is quite large so that the possibility of some one getting lost in either this way or in other ways is much diminished. And in my eyes, one of the great advantages of the program is the close association between students and staff. This is a somewhat laboratory-oriented course and it differs from the Experimental Study Group in that respect among others but it shares with it the aspect of being a community of scholars. A student doesn't see the instructor three times a week over six hundred heads, which must be a demoralizing way of going about getting an education.

The Tech: Of course you know that many students don't attend lectures in normal courses.

Schey: One of the reasons for this program is specifically because so many students have just found it best not to go. If this is the case, then there is the question of just what is the validity or value of the lecture system. I don't think it does to decay it in general terms because there are students who like to learn that way. And there are teachers who like to teach that way, but not everyone. Our purpose is not to close down the haberdashery but to open up a department store.

The Tech: How much of the curriculum are you preparing here yourselves in advance?

Schey: It varies from unit to unit. I think that the part we have done on mathematics is

written out in the greatest detail. And just because the mathematics on one hand and my personality on the other force that kind of procedure, other people work in different ways. I don't anticipate that any student will necessarily follow this through step by step. In fact, I hope he won't. He'll come in and see what's offered and mold it according to his own needs.

The Tech: How do you plan to evaluate the students' performance?

Schey: Although we won't be giving examinations and grades, I am convinced that we will be in a much better position to make sensible evaluations than is ordinarily the case. They will not be our students so much as our co-workers to a large extent and we will be working with them on a day to day basis.

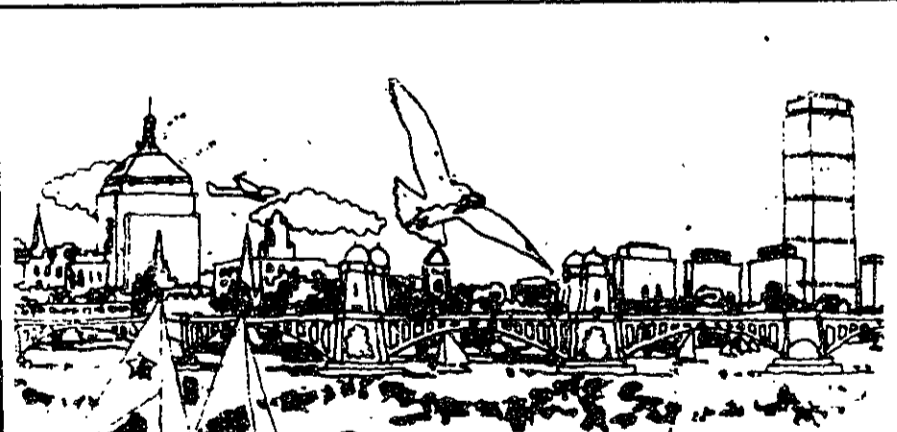
We will know what they know and what they can handle much better than I could hope to know the students of whom I had 250. I proctored exams in 8.01 and 8.02 and after having lectured all semester, I was appalled that 25% of the students were unfamiliar to me. I didn't even know their faces let alone their names. And you mean to tell me that the exam that they give back to me and the grade I put on it is an evaluation of them? I'd just as well toss a coin.

The Tech: Do you hope to convince the faculty that USSP is a better way to educate people?

Schwartz: I don't think that it's sensible to set as a final goal to convince the faculty nor do I think that it's sensible to set as a final goal that this is the way to educate all MIT freshmen. There are a lot of people who like lectures and there are a lot of people for whom lectures are a very efficient way of learning. The important thing to recognize is that this experiment is establishing an alternative. Sometimes its less important what the alternative is than the existence as a legitimate alternative. There's another way to get an education other than lectures and problem sets.

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Nixon's silence may prove unwise 'Medium Cool' shows power but poor plotline dulls effect

(continued from page 4)

Thus far, Nixon, whether his legislation and proposals have had merit or not, has had good success in putting them over. Clearly the most illustrative example of this is his backing of the ABM system. This leftover boondoggle, a product of the arms race and the unthinking application of technology to matters of policy that should involve great delicacy, received

Nixon's unqualified support at a time when it was being proven unworkable and being demonstrated as a danger to peace. Nevertheless, Mr. Nixon took his battle to Congress and managed to get approval for his \$9.3 billion bomb.

Sadly, Hugh Scott, as a loyal Republican, supported ABM, and aided the President's drive to the finish, bringing key votes to his side. Without his support,

ABM would have lost. Now that this veteran Senator is in a position of power all his own, however, perhaps he will reconsider and return to his pre-war ideals. He was elected by progressive young Republicans on a platform of opposing the almost omnipresent Republican conservatives and Southern Dixiecrats. He has a responsibility to live up to this mandate.

By virtue of Mr. Nixon's stance on ABM, the prolongation of the Vietnam War, the oil depletion allowance and tax reform, he has made it plain to even the most undiscerning observer that he is on the side of big business and intends to let them continue their privileged status. He apparently believes that "what's good for General Motors is good for the country." Tain't so. You and I know it. Liberal Democrats know it. Mike Albert knows it. So does Hugh Scott. The difference is that none of us can do anywhere near as much to change Administration policy as Senator Scott. We will see what happens.

In *La Dolce Vita*, the press, and especially press photographers, were seen as the vultures of the modern world, swooping down and feeding upon misery and misfortune. At long last, members of the press can point to an attempt at vindicating their cinematic image, in *Medium Cool* at the Beacon Hill Theatre.

The film follows the experiences of a TV cameraman in Chicago, in the months prior to, and during, the Democratic National Convention of 1968. Director Haskell Wexler has adopted the approach so brilliantly used in *The Battle of Algiers*, that of interweaving a personal plotline with momentous political events. Regrettably, director

Wexler did not create a comparable unity of purpose. This film could not be called "The Battle of Chicago", although the dramatic thrust of the film is precisely towards that battle. The failure is in the personal story-line, which promises a significant impact, but ultimately veers away into an irrelevant denouement.

Despite the unrealized potential, *Medium Cool* has the raw power of the event that it chronicles. The scenes of the convention battles are mesmerizing. The film makes no statement as to which side was right or wrong, whether the police were unjustified or giving the kids what they deserved. As in all proper journalism, the events

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Research aids Tech image

(continued from page 4)

Of course, some of this was because faculty-undergraduate contact was increased as students sought advice about their projects; but the effects went farther than this. Students who could do research it seems, were somehow more acceptable, more "responsible" than those who couldn't. And, in fact, in the year following the first ARP summer program, ASCIT was granted the right by the Cal Tech faculty to appoint one student member to any committee it wished—a member, not a student representative.

Last summer, ASCIT again held a program, funded this time by NSF, but working in broader areas than just smog. Their grants, currently administered by Cal Tech, will soon go direct-

Kaiser...

(continued from page 4)

run" protests which are not subject to wait-them-out or court injunction responses by college administrations. The brief building takeover at Columbia last spring and the raiding party sweeps through a Boston high school and the Harvard Center for International Affairs illustrate a definite trend in splinter group protest. One should note the MIT-SDS, with its general support for a Worker-Student Alliance is strongly opposed to any property damage, since men from Physical Plant end up cleaning off painted slogans and graffiti. The sad thing about the defacing of Walker Memorial is that someone thought the tactic would be effective at influencing freshmen as they registered in Walker on Tuesday morning; the slogans followed right up the steps where all frosh would have to walk.

In the area of attracting new sources of funding, preferably non-military, President Johnson noted that "I wish there were some progress to report." He found that his own efforts had uncovered "lots of interest" but "no money at hand." Although he optimistically listed a number of promising new projects from air traffic control to anti-pollution work, the chances of substantial funding are very limited and MIT appears to be discovering what many defense industries found out in the 1950's and 1960's—that conversion from defense production is almost impossible without a major shakeup in funding priorities on Capitol Hill. If non-defense resources cannot be found, the general policy of the Institute will be to seek more general research funding from the Defense Department while avoiding new contracts for weapons development

ly through ASCIT, as the student government will be a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation.

And the program has probably gotten too big for Cal Tech to do much about its existence. This summer's group found that, just like the faculty, their services were in demand as consultants, and several groups spent all their time talking to legislators, drafting studies and testifying before committees in California.

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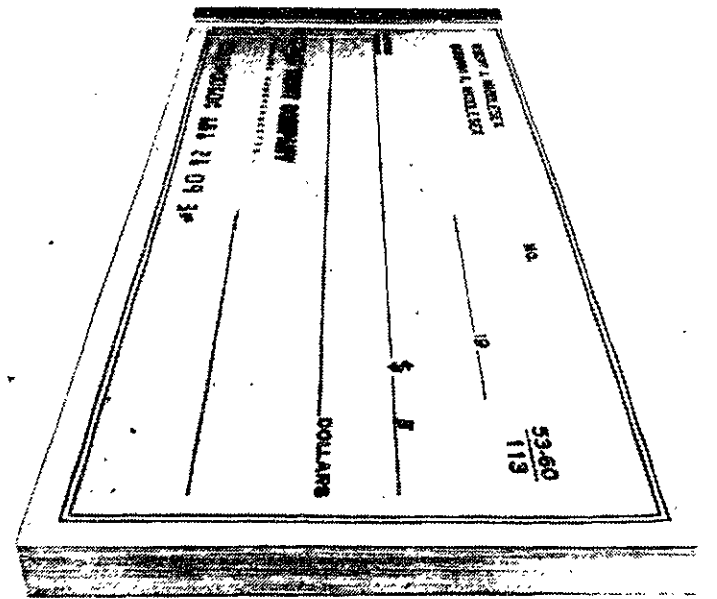
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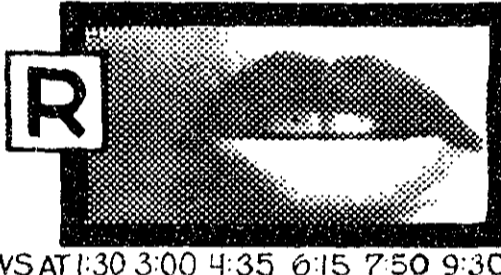
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

- * The Student Committee on Educational Policy will hold an organizational meeting Thursday at 7:30 pm in Room W20 400. Freshmen and upperclassmen interested in education are welcome to attend.
- * The deadline for submission of articles for the *Catalyst* is Friday, Room 50-210 or 3-461. The *Catalyst* is printed monthly and sponsored by the Graduate Student Council. Articles are welcome from all students, faculty, secretaries, etc.
- * The Nomination Committee will meet Monday at 7 pm to interview those interested in the following committees: Congress and Campus Disorders; Graduate School Policy; Discipline; and the Committee on Special Laboratories (as recommended by the Pounds Panel). For further information, contact the Graduate Student Council Office, x2195.
- a film Thursday night, October 2, at 7:30 in 10-250.
- * The MIT SCUBA Club will hold its first meeting Wednesday at 7 pm at the Alumni Pool. The pool will be open for SCUBA practice at 8 pm. All divers welcome.
- * Correction in the published hours for the Rotch Library: Mon-Thurs, 9-11; Fri, 9-10; Sat, 10-6; Sun, 1-11.
- * The Undergraduate Biology Student's Association will hold an introductory meeting Wednesday at 7:30 pm in Room 16 134. Refreshments will be served.
- * Registration for English conversation course for foreign wives at MIT will be held today from 10 am to noon in the Emma Rogers Room (10-340). A fee of \$15 will be charged.
- * Junior Prom has officially been moved to the weekend of February 21-22. Details will be forthcoming.

Medium Cool

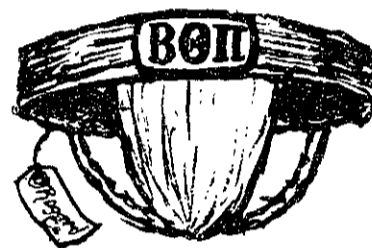
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speaking for themselves. What they speak of is violence; pervasive, constant, and deadening, at all times, and all levels of American culture. Viewing the violent society through the eyes of a cameraman effectively distances us from the action. There is no catharsis in this bit of blood and guts, for we are forced to see it journalistically.

The film has a good sense of rhythm and pace. The thematic material is introduced in different forms along the way, providing considerable momentum into the convention. At the outset, we see the National Guard training for riots and demonstrations. Later, the protagonist takes a date to a roller derby, which is an astonishingly violent sport, and during which the fans literally scream for blood. The derby itself is held in the same hall as the convention, providing a chilling juxtaposition. Robert Kennedy's and Martin Luther King's assassinations are brought in, a women's pistol training club is exhibited, and the weekly death count in Vietnam is shown. At a press party, someone explains that news that the public wants to see in news of violence, not of the causes of violence, either. It describes the symptoms, and even the proliferation of the disease; but as to the cause, or the remedy, it has no answer, except for the somewhat lame, but intrinsic hope that continuing self-examination and self-criticism (such as this film) may induce our culture to renounce and reform its violent ways.

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Bench warmer

By Jay Zager

College recruiting is an integral part of the athletic department at most universities where success is measured by won-lost records. The situation at MIT is in sharp contrast to the normal recruiting program. Up until two years ago athletic recruiting was essentially non-existent. The school policy at the time was that an MIT coach could not initiate contact with a prospective student until he had decided to attend MIT. This was usually sometime in May or June, and by this time, the boy had made his decision without any real knowledge of the athletic program at the Institute. As a result MIT was losing many prospective student athletes merely because these students were not aware of the well-run athletic program here, a program that included intercollegiate participation in twenty sports.

Two years ago MIT decided to introduce the first real change in its recruiting policy. A decision was made to allow MIT coaches to initiate contact with a student after he had been admitted but before he had decided upon his choice of college. Such an initial contact could lead to an early visit to the campus where a potential freshman could actually see the athletic facilities and talk to the coaches before he made his final choice.

Almost without exception most colleges in America engage in active recruiting tactics whereby high school athletes are contacted before they have even thought about a college. Schools such as Notre Dame, Syracuse, and Ohio State, whose images are directly related to football won-lost records, compete for top high school athletes in a manner similar to the pre-baseball draft bonus struggles of the early 1960's. Coaches, whose jobs are directly related to the playing field, realize the necessity of a strong recruiting policy. Therefore, athletic departments, aware of the nationwide competition, hire coaches who can not only coach a team but who can also entice high school seniors to come to their campuses.

Consequently, MIT athletics are put into a unique position. Because there is no nationwide recruiting program, entering undergraduates are encouraged to go out for freshman and later varsity teams. Knowing that no student has been brought to MIT to play ball encourages a more spirited ball club, where starting positions are competed for at an equal level. A direct result of this type of operation is the athletic department's "no cut" policy. Every student who goes out for a varsity team and who demonstrates the desire to stick with the team is kept on the team. Little emphasis is placed on his ability. Such a policy is unheard-of throughout the country.

The coaches at MIT are relieved of the added pressures of recruiting winning teams. While at most schools athletics exist for the school, MIT athletics exist for the students who participate. Tech coaches are hired on their ability to coach a particular sport, not on their ability to recruit athletes. Thus, like Tech students, they find themselves in a unique position with regard to their counterparts at many other college campuses.

MIT coaches support the policy of "no recruiting". They feel that it places the level of MIT athletics on a higher plane than the programs at other universities. At a school where the basic goals of intercollegiate sports are markedly different, the atmosphere of the athletic department takes on a different air. Rarely do Tech varsity coaches leave the school to coach at other institutions. And rarely are Tech coaches relieved of their duties.

This unique operation is a direct result of the MIT policy on athletic recruitment. Should the school ever revert to a direct recruiting of high school athletes, the athletic program would necessarily undergo a radical and unwise change. We feel that such an upheaval would not be in the best interests of all concerned.

Sailors cop Moore Trophy



Tech boats head out onto the Charles for the beginning of the freshman duodecagonal held on the Charles last Sunday.

Photo by Craig Davis

Boaters open campaign with 6-1 victory over HC

By Ray Kwasnick

The varsity soccer squad lived up to its pre-season hopes on Saturday as they waltzed over Holy Cross 6-1 on the Crusaders' home ground. With the victory the engineer booters have already surpassed last year's entire win total. The team is now 1-0.

The engineers split their scoring evenly between the first and second halves. Gerry Maskiewicz '71, playing what Coach Bill Morrison called one of the best games he had ever seen, registered one goal and three assists. He had a hand in all three first-half Tech scores. Maskiewicz using a spectacular display of ball control from his wing position would draw the Holy Cross defense towards him and then slip perfect centering passes in front of the crease.

Peterson scores

Dave Peterson '70, continuing his hot scoring of the Lowell Tech scrimmage, opened the attack for the engineers with a weak head shot off a Maskiewicz pass. The goalie bobbled the

ball, and it crossed the line for the first Tech score.

Halfback Steve Young, '70 scored twice from his halfback slot. One of the goals was fluky. Young crashed into the enemy netminder as they were both going for the ball. Instead the sphere bounced off of Young and into the unprotected net. Sophomore Tony Reish also scored two goals for the engineers.

Goalie Tom Alden, another fine prospect in Coach Morrison's "sophomore brigade", shut out the Crusaders until late in the third period. By that time the score was 6-0 in favor of MIT. At this point Coach Morrison took advantage of the situation and gave the second string some playing time. Holy Cross scored its only goal later in the game off of this group and goalie Aaron Tovish '71.

The over-all Tech domination is indicated by the engineers' 30-15 edge in shots on goal. This control was the result of a solid team effort.

On Sunday, eleven members of the Varsity Sailing Team journeyed to the Coast Guard Academy to participate in the first running of the "Hap" Moore Trophy, formerly the Coast Guard International. Each of the teams from Coast Guard, Harvard, MIT, Stevens Institute, Tufts, URI, and Yale had to field two dinghy crews, plus a three-man crew in 30-foot keel knockabouts and a four-man crew in the 24-foot Ravens.

The winds were all but non-existent as the regatta began, and until the end, the courses set were less than satisfactory because of the poor conditions. Dinghy skippers Bob Berlinger and co-captain Steve Milligan began well, finishing 1-11 in the first race and 2-3 in the second. Then, as the wind shifted, the courses set became less a test of sailing, and the dinghy skippers found the going much rougher.

In the Knockabout, Pete Nesbeda and crew found the light winds impossible to cope with during the first race and finished last. However, they soon discovered how to move this unusual type of boat and did as well as second in the remaining four races.

The most interesting racing from the MIT standpoint was the incredible luck of Dave McComb and his Raven crew. They won the first race by a small margin, beat out two boats just before the finish of the second, and took the third. In the fourth race, however, they were caught barging at the start, and soon found themselves a distant last. An incredible whiff put them a close second just after the first mark, and an equally amazing lift gave them their fourth victory in as many races, this time by over 100 yards.

Going into the final race series, Tech led by a small margin over the home team. Milligan and Berliner sailed a fair last race, but were not bettered by CG until the finish, where Berliner found himself being protested as the race ended. Feeling he was surely in the right, he did not withdraw, but instead was thrown out, much to his chagrin, following a protest hearing. Nesbeda placed in the middle of the fleet to Coast Guard's first in the keelboats, while McComb completed a perfect sweep for the day by winning over a sixth place for the home team.

For over an hour, the scorekeepers deliberated, and finding the score tied at 94-all, determined the victory in favor of MIT as they had finished first in 6 of the 15 races. Thus MIT won the new trophy, presented on this occasion by Admiral "Hap" Moore himself.

SAE, BTP win football openers

By Don Arkin

Defending champions SAE started off the new football season impressively as they trounced TC by a 50-0 score. Quarterback Ken Weisshaar '72 exploited some glaring weaknesses in the opposition's secondary to complete eight touchdown passes. Minot Cleveland was the top scorer for SAE with four touchdowns to his credit. Bruce Wheeler '71 also chipped in with two touchdowns.

The SAE defense was aided by the erratic throwing of the TC quarterback.

In the same league, LCA came from behind to beat DTD by a 13-6 score. After a scoreless first quarter, Jim Shields got loose for a long touchdown reception to give DTD a six point lead. Four minutes later LCA tied it up on a TD pass play that went from Joey Hudson '73 to Mike Ashmore '72. Then in the third quarter Hudson found Tom Tennison in the open for the second LCA touchdown. The successful conversion ended the scoring at 13-6.

In the other A league, last year's runner-up, BTP, began their season with a narrow victory over PLP. Although the Betas were never behind, the score was tied at 13 all at the



SAEior quarterback Ken Weisshaar '72 completes another pass during their 50-rout over TC. Weisshaar threw eight TD passes during the game.

Photo by Craig Davis

half and at 19 after three quarters. In the fourth quarter, Beta quarterback Mark Lewandowski '73 swept around the right end for six points and the game.

In Lewandowski, the Betas seem to have found an excellent replacement for Steve Shroeder who is ineligible this year. Despite being inexperienced, he ran a mixed running and passing attack very well and completed some very fine long passes including one to Joel Hammelstein

'71 on a play that covered 45 yards for a TD. The other two Beta touchdowns also came on Lewandowski passes with Hammelstein and Bill Pinkston '71 each getting one.

All the Pi Lam scores came on pass plays with Stewart Frost '71, Ken Schwartz '69, and Bob Kattes '70 each catching one.

In the final A league game, Burton outlasted DU on the strength of a 19-0 halftime lead and a crucial fourth quarter in-

terception. In the second half DU had scored two touchdowns on passes by Steve Gassin '72 to Terry Hammons and Dave Hodges '71 to bring the score to 19-12. They picked up two more points when a bad snap by the Burton center landed in the end zone for a safety.

However DU's momentum disappeared late in the fourth quarter when one of Gassin's passes was partially blocked by a defensive lineman and then caught by a second Burton player before it hit the ground. Burton then marched on in to score and the game ended 26-14.

In B league action, SAE 'B' blanked AEPi by a 38-0 score. SAEior quarterback Vic Ashrafi completed five TD passes with Bob Dresser '71 and Thad Stanley '73 each catching two and Steve Waller '73 catching the other.

In the same league SPE shut out SAM 12-0. In the first half Sig Ep scored on a pass from Tom Pipal '71 to A. J. O'Donnell on a play that covered 45 yards. In the second half George Katsiaticas '70 took a pitchout from his slotback position on an option play and threw a TD pass to Pipal, the quarterback.

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