Rostow defends policies in Kresge confrontation

Viet Nam policy advisor shushed down as organized students disrupt speech

By Alex Makowski and Staff Correspondents

Walter Rostow, former Professor of Economics, returned yesterday to MIT to be confronted by the student Left.

Rostow was surrounded yesterday by a crowd of students who interrupted his lecture on Vietnam policy. The students, composed of members of several radical groups, immediately began to shout down Rostow's speech. The students' actions were a result of the sit-in at Kresge Hall, which was organized by the General Assembly as a protest against Rostow's policies in Vietnam.

Rostow began his lecture by discussing the history of the Vietnam War and the role of the United States in it. He then went on to discuss the various strategies that the United States had employed in the war, including the bombing of North Vietnam and the support of South Vietnam. Rostow also discussed the importance of economic aid to South Vietnam, which he认为 was necessary to prevent the spread of communism in the region.

However, his speech was continually interrupted by the students, who shouted down his statements and demanded that he be explicit about his analyses. The students accused Rostow of being a pro-war supporter and of being insensitive to the suffering of the Vietnamese people.

"Reason fails in the face of bombs!" one of the students shouted as Rostow attempted to speak.

At one point, Rostow attempted to leave the auditorium, but he was stopped by the students. Rostow eventually gave up trying to speak and left the auditorium.

The incident was the latest in a series of protests against Rostow and other government officials. The protests have been growing in recent weeks, with students demanding that the government take a more active role in ending the war in Vietnam.

The protest against Rostow was just one of many that have taken place at MIT in recent weeks. The university has been embroiled in a series of protests, including protests against the Vietnam War, the police presence on campus, and the administration's policies on student housing and dining.

The protests have been met with a heavy police presence, with riot police and National Guardsmen deployed to keep the students from disrupting classes and other activities on campus.

The situation at MIT is similar to that at other universities across the country, where students have been protesting against the war and the government's policies.

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Mr. Doan:

WHAT'S RIGHT ABOUT BUSINESS?

Dear Mr. Doan:

Just once and for all—will business admit that it does make mistakes? Over and over again we see the major corporations stamping out criticism as they cover up facts. The ethics “always seem to get lost in the rhetoric.”

Several notable cases come to mind, the most recent being the much-publicized affair of the General Motors Goliath versus Ralph Nader. Here Big Business exposed itself as being oversensitive to constructive criticism—as well as callous in its ignominious attack on its critic. Surely, while we don’t expect Big Business to change its ways overnight, we can expect a rational consideration—and not merely a cover-up job.

Yet the Nader episode is not unique. One recalls a similar overreaction—and this time by the chemical industry—to Rachel Carson’s exposé on indiscriminate use of insecticides. The Big Business response to Jessica Mitford’s eye-opening portrayal of the realities of the funeral business was equally bitter—not so much against her arguments in “The American Way of Death” but against the author herself. In none of these instances did business admit its imperfections on its own accord. Only public pressure—and the fear of continued negative publicity—was able to draw out the truth about auto accidents, bug sprays, and coal dust hazards.

It’s instances like those that prove business is responsible for the myth that it sees only the facts it wants to see. It’s instances like those that reinforce the image of business justifying any means that maximize the ends—the ends being monetary profit. It’s as if Mammon himself had updated the business code of ethics.

Twentieth Century Big Business appears to be a reincarnation of the Nineteenth Century stereotype, the Robber Barons. Jay Gould’s stock-market rigging has its 1961 counterpart in G.E. and Westinghouse price-fixing. We have our Billie Sol Estes and our Bobby Bakers. Today’s business covertly sanctions such noble practices as bribes, kickbacks, corruption and even murder. The “ethics” of Big Business have created a business unto itself—industrial espionage. Here anything goes—from duplicated office keys to parabolic microphones. And even packaging frauds are becoming more and more blatant in today’s age of the 10-ounce giant economy size.

Thus, when college youth are asked, “What’s wrong with Big Business?”, we answer, “Everything right with Big Business?” Very little, it seems.

Sincerely,

Stan Chess
Journalism, Cornell

WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION? BUSINESSMEN DO.

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

Here, Stan Chess, a Journalism senior at Cornell, is exploring last week’s issues with Mr. Doan. With experience as a working reporter on the Long Island Press, and as Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Daily Sun, Mr. Chess is pointing toward a career as a newspaperman.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering; Arthur M. Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State; and David G. Clark, Political Science MA candidate at Stanford, with Mr. DeYoung, and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, are exploring issues with Mr. Galvin.

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

Cordially,

H. D. Doan
President, The Dow Chemical Company

Dear Mr. Chess:

Big Business does not hold itself out as a sacred cow whose actions or ethics are not subject to scrutiny or valid criticism. But in making value judgments of the “rightness” or “wrongness” of business, I question whether isolated instances are definitive criteria.

Critical judgments should be made in perspective with the phenomenal growth of our national economy since the end of World War II: a period during which our gross national product more than tripled from $208.5-billion to approximately $740-billion last year.

This growth has resulted from a continuous effort on the part of the business community to respond both to society’s demands, and its needs. On the one hand, the constant demand for product improvement leads to better design and greater performance through advances in technology. Similarly, society’s needs and demand dictate more and more research for the development of completely new products—which create the additional profit-making opportunities essential for the nation’s economic growth—while satisfying a social purpose.

The measles vaccine developed at Dow is an example. The benefits to society from planned inoculation programs multiplied in astounding geometric proportions. Not only can the total incidence of measles be cut substantially, but also a far lesser number will suffer the crippling mental defects which before destined many to a life of perpetual care in institutions.

Human lives are being saved, their useful purposefulness unimpaired, while millions of dollars are freed for reallocation to other uses.

The focus on profit-making products to serve definable social needs reflects the times just as the community’s moral standards always affect standards of ethics. In this less-than-perfect society in which we live, the ranks of business, and government, and education, and virtually every other segment of the community, unfortunately harbor those who cheat and scheme to gain their personal ends. It’s probably rather remarkable that our times have not produced more like the Sol Estes and Bobby Bakers. But usually they are found out in short order. Neither I, nor any other responsible businessman, condone their actions. Certainly their conduct cannot be regarded as justifying business any more than the activities of the B.D.S. on various campuses speak for the majority segment of the student body.

Equally, an inquiry into press-sensationalized episodes of bribery, collusion, kickbacks and callgirls probably will reveal involvement of the same kinds of moral and ethical principles we are looking for a fast dollar. No company that I know condones this conduct. It simply does not represent the ethics of business, any more than does industrial espionage. Frankly, I think its significance has been quite exaggerated.

What it all adds up to is that most business enterprises, under the strict discipline of our competitive profit-making system, are producing improved products and better service. In doing so they mirror the community—of which they are an integral part—both in the advances made, and in their standards of performance. In the course of this, mistakes, as distinguished from unethical practices, occur. I suppose that those who make them are no less reluctant to admit their mistakes, or to sustain public criticism than are people in other walks of life.

I am not acquainted with all the facts surrounding General Motors’ issue with Ralph Nader, but it is a matter of record that James Roche, then President of GM, made a public apology on this matter before the Senate’s Investigating Committee.

As regards Rachel Carson and insecticides, I will say that my own company had done research on the toxicology of insecticides long before the Food & Drug Administration voiced any concern in this subject. Research was not forced by Mrs. Carson’s work. The chemical control of agricultural pests certainly has a direct bearing on the very critical question of world food supply. Such control measures, coupled with applied research by agronomists in improving crop yields, constantly are increasing food supplies to meet expanding population needs.

I feel, therefore, that while your question as to “What’s Right About Big Business” focuses on its conduct, rather than its accomplishments, real objectivity requires that both be weighed in balance. On this I stand. The fast dollar on the one hand, versus the pace setting the times in accordance with the commands and controls of the community, on the other.

Cordially,

H. D. Doan
President, The Dow Chemical Company
Phone codes revamped - more extensions needed

By Olen Reid Ashe, Jr.

All MIT's tie-line codes were changed and tie-line restrictions were removed from all telephones at the beginning of Spring Vacation. Morton Berlan, MIT's Telecommunications Officer, explained that tie-line charges were instituted in order to liberate more numbers for tie-line access codes and for new extension numbers.

The access codes beginning with an "E" were changed by the addition of a "1" between the first and second digits. The access code for the Instrumentation Laboratory was changed from "11" to "811" and the code for dialing long distance calls was changed from "20" to "239." The access code for the Instrumentation Laboratory personnel whose listings in the linear accelerator (which is itself under construction) was changed from "20" to "239." The access codes with included. A person needing to dial long distance calls was not able to dial "64 8 000" to reach the Institute's $1.3 million annual telephone bill.

Berlan said that the Institute's "TT" (Instrumentation Laboratory) number to be dialed is "821 184." (In theory) and "20" (Long Distance) are still the Institute's numbers. The access code for the Instrumentation Laboratory was changed from "20" to "239." The access code for the Institute extension system is scheduled to be replaced by a new "Centrex." By switching to three-digit access codes, the new tie-lines are now pending. All of the features of the present system, including the new tone-dialing equipment or the standard push-button equipment. The new electronic switching equipment will be able to accommodate either the tone-dialing equipment or the standard push-button equipment. The Centrex system will afford the ability to connect tie-lines to distant locations.

By the fall of 1972, the present Institute extension system is scheduled to be replaced by a new "Centrex." By switching to three-digit access codes, the new tie-lines are now pending. All of the features of the present system, including the new tone-dialing equipment or the standard push-button equipment. The new electronic switching equipment will be able to accommodate either the tone-dialing equipment or the standard push-button equipment. The Centrex system will afford the ability to connect tie-lines to distant locations.

Berlan explained that a major advantage of the Centrex system will be the need for fewer extensions, since calls from outside the system can be dialed directly. The Centrex system has been planned for implementation next fall. The Centrex system will allow only for information (when the calling party does not know the extension he wishes), and for long distance billing. Berlan said that there will not be a need for a telephone operator to handle calls, since many of the operators will be ready for retirement by that time.

Although "several people in the administration" went long distance to be handled through an operator to "keep a bit of control over long distance calls," Berlan has been investigating an automatic system which would virtually eliminate the need for Institute long-distance operators. Under Berlan's proposed system, a long distance call would dial an access code which would connect him to a computer. He would give the computer his account number by dialing it on his telephone, and the computer would then connect him to an outside line.

Berlan explained that the Centrex equipment would be used. By 1972, so there will be a conversion to five-digit numbers when Centrex is installed. Access codes should continue to be three-digit numbers.

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Dormline connection

A more immediate improvement is the new three-digit telephone company approval for implementation next fall. Berlan hopes to switch equipment to offer automatic tone-dialing equipment, Berlan is investigating the possibility of making "Touch-tone" available for Institute extension telephones. At the present time, there is no telephone company to offer these telephones only at a flat rate of $1.00 extra per month per telephone.

Berlan hopes to work out an agreement such as a one-time fee of the difference in manufacturing cost between tone and pulse dialing units. Touch-tone would be particularly helpful if the automatic long distance accounting goes into effect, in which case a user might have to dial 20 digits to make a call. A five-digit access code, a six-digit account number, a "1" or "0," an area code, and the number called would be available.

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Housing Initiative

The Institute is certainly to be highly commended for the initiative and community concern it exhibited in the housing program that was announced Wednesday. The 1600 units (up to 750 of which would be subsidized units for the poor and elderly) planned for five Cambridge sites represent a commitment of far greater magnitude than any plan the city has seen in recent years. The on-campus program, aimed at eventually housing up to 650 more students, is another well-intentioned effort to ease the critical housing shortage in the city.

The emotion-charged issues of the Cambridge housing crisis, which has been in the forefront of community news since the city-wide housing convention last September, have become matters of increasing interest and concern for many students. One of the interesting features of MIT's program will be the possible opportunities (yet to be defined) for student involvement in such crucial areas as winning neighborhood support for the plan.

Yet, Wednesday's announcement represents only the beginning of a long and arduous road that must be traveled before the complex program reaches fruition. As Dr. Killian noted, "MIT has secured the sites and can provide technical assistance, but this program cannot succeed unless all elements join together in a unified effort."

Perhaps the ultimate significance of the program will be its role as a major testing ground to determine whether Cambridge, with its seemingly indifferent City Council, its plethora of city agencies that function without a viable sense of coordination, and its proliferation of diverse, often misguided, citizen groups, can be motivated to truly unite in a concerted effort to bring about more housing for its needy citizens.

Among the several reasons why City Council has seemed to be an unimaginative, unconcerned, "town of Babbles" during the critical confrontations of recent months, probably the most fundamental is the conciliatory and objective analysis offered by Councilman Daniel Hayes: "Everyone wants low-cost housing, but not in their own backyards."

Due, partly, to Cambridge's proportional representation method of government, some of the councilmen quickly decided to subordinate the welfare of the city as a whole in favor of the cries of the people in particular neighborhoods who fear the consequences of any sort of public housing, or of people in particular neighborhoods who fear the arrival of additional defense-oriented industries. The emotion-charged issues of the Cambridge housing crisis, which has been in the forefront of community news since the city-wide housing convention last September, have become matters of increasing interest and concern for many students. One of the interesting features of MIT's program will be the possible opportunities (yet to be defined) for student involvement in such crucial areas as winning neighborhood support for the plan.

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ABM: Ajax to safeguard with the M.I. complex

By Harvey Baker, Jacob Schacter, Kirk Nelson, Bob Andansoni

(ed. note: This is the first of two articles exploring the history and issues of the current ABM debate.)

The fear over construction of a US anti-ballistic missile system (ABM) was agitated by Nixon's March 14 decision to proceed with ABM deployment at a cost of 6-7 billion dollars. In the spirit of this controversy it is worthwhile to give a history of the ABM in America. In addition, in the coming article, the coming events of the day, the wisdom of the day and the ABM is going to be questioned and other reasons besides those official reasons Mr. Nixon gave at his news conference, will be proposed, for why the President wants construction of this ABM system.

The ABM dates back to the 1955 concerns of the Nike-Ajax and Nike-aircraft missile. At that time the only working method of delivering a nuclear weapon was through airplanes. Glide-speed launched ICBM had not been developed. The Nike-Ajax soon gave way to the Nike-Hercules. The Hercules existed as only a working test model, the system never went into operation. In 1957-1959, the US anti-missile defense was modified to meet the threat of the Soviet Union's ICBM. In 1959 the Joint Chief of Staff cast aside the Nike-Zeus Anti-ABM system and was deployed around the nation to shot down incoming ICBM. The idea of the Nike-Zeus tracked the incoming offensive missiles, calculated the trajectory and send the Nike-Zeus at the speed at which to intercept. These specifications were that assuming 100% performance, it would take one Nike-Zeus to shoot down one ICBM, i.e. the one that was the danger of the system being overwhelmed at any one point was always present.

In addition the Nike-Zeus was not equipped with any sophisticated equipment to discriminate between missiles and the Nike never hit the ICBM; rather when it got close to the offensive missile, its nuclear weapon was exploded, releasing a flux of neutrons which heated and melted the nuclear weapon on the ICBM.

If deployed, the Nike-Zeus ABM would have cost the federal government several billion dollars.

The Kennedy and Nixon

This, however, was not to be the end of the project. A new president John, Eisenhower, and the military-industrial complex began work on him, also. In the words of Dr. Wiesner, "He (Pres. Kennedy) began to get a flood of mail, from Congress, the military-industrial complex. He began to get pointed questions from the press about his plans to deploy the Nike-Zeus system.

He began to get pointed questions from the press about his plans to deploy the Nike-Zeus system. He began to see full pages in popular magazines like Life and the Saturday Evening Post advertising the Nike-Zeus, how it would defend America, and luring the towns whose industry was going to profit from contracts for Nike-Zeus. Ultimately, President Kennedy was de-cided against deployment. The Kennedy-Johnson administration committed itself to an anti-ABM stance.

Through 1961, the Nike-Zeus system was tested, but the Army pushed for deployment anyway. This time, through, John F. Kennedy and Nixon's plan for ABM deployment had been shelved and the citizens were not fooled anymore. This move, however, proved to be a very bad mistake to have made. The opposition against going on and on...

Nikex-zeus defeats

The military-industrial complex was found to be ineffective over a very great distance, and the ABM could hit the real thing. Therefore, the number of missiles it could deal with was too small; at a 1-to-1 kill ratio, the enemy could immobilize the ABM's at one target alone, leaving the few missiles guarding against the threat useless.

Because the ABM was vulnerable to being hit, the neutron heating the ICBM's hundreds of miles out to sea or in space, it would not even be hit the United States would thereby prevent the United States from harm. The intercept is made much lower height so that the decoy would be blown up in the atmosphere, and the ABM could hit the real thing. Secondly, the number of missiles it could deal with was too small; at a 1-to-1 kill ratio, the enemy could immobilize the ABM's at one target alone, leaving the few missiles guarding against the threat useless.

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Harvard raised at 5 am; 250 arrested, 75 injured

(continued from page 1)

tests of the anticipated changes to symposium participants as a result from the authoriser' reaction to the radical actions of students for a Democracy.

Meanwhile, these trying to see tele-phones and telegraph wires strung across the hospital were blocked by the police, but one of the University extensions. Will, Harvard’s official radio station, can remotely reach thousands of underground steam tunnels and set up shop for an extended period of times without care of the events in the occupied building.

In an attempt to avoid public demonstration the group voted to block all non-Harvard people from the building, as The Tech went incognito. As the night wore on, preparations were made to set up sleeping quarters in Harvard Yard freshman dormitories for those wishing to sleep elsewhere than University Hall without having the University-controlled area, as police ticketing device being conducted by Harvard Freshmen from entering the Yard. Copies of the list of names were solicited for the use of SDS personnel who had taken up collection in advance of the demonstration. I was for the group that said the ticketing device and other subsequent donations provided enough money to feed the entire gathering for some time.

At 5:15 am the four sitting from Harvard Law School of at least seven years were released at approximately 250 State Police trailed about one yard away from the building. As the situation changed, police demonstrators were called to the scene.

The Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity rush starts Tuesday at Student Center

The Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity at Trinity College. The goal of the drive is to recruit membership necessary to colonize a local chapter. After the organization of the chapter is formed, the local chapter will be able to establish a Student Center at Lincoln. With Boston area alumni, national representatives, and undergraduate members, the organization is part of the Northeastern University of New Hampshire and the University of New Hampshire.

Many students who stayed at MIT for the entire summer had complained that when they finally had some free time, there were no movies being shown by CTC. Two levels of movie shows were to be set up, as we write, but at least seven or eight communities were released at approximately 250 State Police trailed about one yard away from the building. As the situation changed, police demonstrators were called to the scene.

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Faculty nominees announced; Martin slated for Chairman

William T. Martin, Professor of Mathematics and coordinator of the 1965-66 text, has been named by the Committee on Nominations as its nominee for Chairman of the Faculty to succeed Walter Rosenbluth. Prof. E. Neal Hartley (XXX) and Assoc. Prof. Prescott A. Smith (II) were reelected for Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Faculty, respectively.

These names, along with any other put forward at this month's Faculty meeting, will be presented to the May meeting, at which time the faculty will vote to fill these offices as well as vacancies on faculty committees.

The following faculty members were nominated for positions on committees:

Academic Performance: Emerit E. Griswold (I), H. Gilbert Straup (IV);

Curricula: Richard L. DeNerulli, (I), Peter Ellis (VI);

Discipline: Richard Benjamin, Jack Klugman (A).

The following faculty members were nominated to the Committee on Graduate School Policy: James Austin (XXIX), Robert Burne (XXVII), Glen Byrcel (X), Richard Cartwright (XXII), Philip de Bruyes (II), Aaron Hoker (VI), Morris Ralic (IX), Emile Bland (VIII), George Kosler (VII), Samuel Lurie (VIII), Paul MacAvoy (XVI), Theodore Madison (XIII), John Mott (VII), Lucien Rye (XIX), Norman Rasmussen (XIII), Whitman Richards (IX), Leland Prentice (MS), Ronald Shaffer (XV), Norman Rasmussen (XII).

The following faculty members were nominated to the Committee on Faculty, ex officio: Hayden R. Alker (XVII), Jay W. Foreman (XV), Horrman A. Loomis (IV), Donald Lyndon (IV), and Steven Weinberg (VIII).

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Housing program to alleviate five partially blinded areas

If the proposed planning for the housing program of Cambridge is implemented, sites such as there will be replaced by 1600 new dwelling units. Slated for the low-income and elderly units, 750 units, with another 850 for Cambridge residents and MIT personnel at the lowest feasible market rates.

Burton protests commons; started fast Sunday night

By Mike Fadlow

A protest against the com-

On, President Hamilton, and A. A. Loomis (IV), John Mott (VII), Lucien Rye (XIX), Norman Rasmussen (XIII), Whitman Richards (IX), Leland Prentice (MS), Ronald Shaffer (XV), Norman Rasmussen (XII).

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Army, critics exchange plans

(continued from page 3)

The rationale behind the building of offensive ICBM's is that we have not thought people. Dr. Weisner has called "some unethically naive assumptions about the Chinese...that they do not have access to our newspapers, or to our journals, or that they are not thinking people."

Quite simply, once the specifications of the system were known, the Chinese would have six years to direct their efforts toward circumventing it, that is, during the construction time. Many such methods have already been listed above. One more thing this supposes is that the Chinese do not have access to the film used to confirm our radars.

To estimate with accuracy what the Chinese missile capability will be in 1975 already is a nearly impossible task, yet the Senate proposed to defend us against just such a 1975 deployment. In addition, it assumed the Spanish could not be overthrown, despite the statement to the contrary by Dr. John Foster that a "sophisticated opponent" can confuse the defense and make the firepower demands on Spain too high. It assumed our offensive array will not frighten the Chinese out of an attack. It assumed the Chinese will not develop an attack method to disrupt the Sentinel. In short, as the Council for a Liberal World said in their publication "ABM Point of No Return?" it is "...that the early or mid-1970's China will launch a pathetic handful of ICBM's at the United States in the full knowledge that moments later it will sustain a devastating retaliatory homage from America's vast nuclear arsenal, destroying cities, populations, and industry...".

College World

By Peter Lindbergh

In "Waldensian War," one could easily see a parallel to the point of how competitive sports should be eliminated since baseball's triumph is predicated on the other's failure. At Utah University, some talented baseball cards and advertisements, and sent speakers around the country to attempt to disrupt it. Nevertheless, the decision to construct the anti-China ABM system was not made with the Senate's blessing, the first contracts were awarded in less than a month, not for 475 million dollars to Western Electric to begin the defense of Boston by constructing radars in the Reading-Lynnefield area.

The rationale behind the building of the Sentinel ABM was questioned by many political leaders and resulted in anti-ABM activity by such organizations as SANE, based in New York, and SANE, based in Washington, D.C. Yet the Senate was dominated by the same military establishment, and the Joint Chiefs, Secretary McNamara, and President Johnson did not think twice about the Senate's opposition. The ABM was made and with the Senate's Pairs of children, aged 5 and 6, the decision to construct, the anti-China ABM was made. Nevertheless, the Senate did not want to be defeated by constructing radars, in the reading materials. By which, a nuclear weapon could be dropped near the US underwater and detonated remotely. Most of all, the Senate was not defeated by the offensive retaliatory force.

In short you have to suppose what Richard Russell, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, "a figure of the greatest amount of minority families in a large perimeter, and no segregation was given to be what would be considered a matter of general mutual sampling of families. Dividing the area into a checkerboard, each label each family and into M or non-M (minority or non-minority)." With all this, the planner did not define a "join" as a set of squares that are adjacent. A "figure" is a set of squares that does not form an "non-aggressive" array.

No-segregation sociologist defined what maximum, minimum and segregation are. Using the family as his fundamental unit, Freeman said that maximum segregation is the situation with the greatest number of minority families within the smallest perimeter. Minority segregated, or "segregation integration," was defined as the minimum amount of minority families in a large perimeter, and no segregation was given to be what would be considered a matter of general mutual sampling of families. Dividing the area into a checkerboard, each label each family and into M or non-M (minority or non-minority). Freeman defined a "join" as a set of squares that are adjacent. A "figure" is a set of squares that does not form an "non-aggressive" array.

The determination of segregation, Freeman said, was from the computer. And the son of the perimeter of Figures with the perimeter of Marquers of a random sample.

ABOUT 300 people came to Kresge Auditorium yesterday afternoon to hear former Economics Professor Walter Rostow. He was unable to speak because of repeated interruptions from left-wing students in the audience. (continued from page 1)

Wednesday night meeting formed Resistance plans

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precisely. Originally, Rostow's trip to MIT was to be a closed seminar for certain members of the faculty. He was asked to speak at Kresge, however, so that students would have the opportunity to both hear and question him. It got ugly.

Resistance plans had been determined Wednesday night, when a discussion about tactics to be employed the next morning revealed the disagreement within the group over basic objectives. Original plans for a panel that had been arranged to form the Kresge meeting were dismissed in favor of the demonstration to show a film of North Vietnamese defense activities, followed by a slide show and further discussion. Plans for a poetry theater were also dropped, due to continued doubts about its effectiveness.

Several Resistance members offered justifications for their role conduct. Some argued that Rostow did not deserve the dignity of a reasoned discussion. "We have a lot of blood on his hands. I would argue that nobody has the right to listen to him," commented Mike Albert, while adding.

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Advisory system seeks avenues for change

By Robert Dennis

(Editorial Note: This is the second of two articles dealing with faculty and administrative attitude toward the advisory system.)

In its guide for its advisors, the FAC officers outline some of the qualities that are all too often lacking in the advisory system as a whole. Some crucialexcept="You have people your age, your advisor is a freshman, and the advisor's advisor is a freshman."

In the fall a student at registration time, the advisor is expected to know "all there is to know about the freshman."

In the process of recruiting next year's advisor, the FAC, along with the rest of the faculty and administration, has conceived programs aimed at combining teaching with advising. The major roadblock toward this task is the fact that the faculty and administration attitudes toward the advisor are sometimes lacking, and that the advisor is "not merely from such supplementary information but from a more fundamental first step in changing this attitude toward the advisor will not be mainly concerned with evaluating and selecting the advisor's abilities and characteristics, but will consider his or her personality, role, and capacity for counseling and friend." (Mr. Buttner, 1971-72)

The FAC also hopes to positively improve freshman advising by reworking the literature that freshmen receive. The booklet's format will likely be expanded in the near future in any event, be considered a satisfactory job done for the student. Another proposal, one with the potential of helping students more receptive to this idea, and several indicated that students have already begun to be worked into their department's advisory system. Some mention the advisory capacity of students in course societies.

The Physical Science plans to assign each senior to each freshman advisor, "in the hope that between the senior and the faculty member, a freshman will find some point of contact." Unfortunately, the proposal is limited to students in physics and calculus, and does not necessarily mean that a true and lasting improvement in the overall system will come from an enlightened advisory system. The FAC, along with the rest of the faculty and administration, is interested in the capacity of counselor and friend." (Mr. Buttner, 1971-72)

"I'm a masochist. I threw away my instructions on self-defense."
Welles, Bunuel make absorbing pair

By Robert Fears

The Orson Welles Cinema (formerly the Tujague) opened in Cambridge last week with a pair of short films by two of the world’s better-known directors—Luis Bunuel’s Simon of the Desert, and (appropriately) Orson Welles’ The Immortal Story. Though rather different in form and style, they fit together quite nicely—each is less than an hour long; and neither tries to suggest more than the slightest sense of reality, keeping the mood of the evening fixed.

Simon of the Desert, certainly the more important of the two, is one of Bunuel’s many comments on the absurdity of constant religous belief: since it is not beleaguered by any plot or character development, it comes across as one of his sharpest shots. The hero, a monk of the saint Simon Stylites, has confined himself to the top of a lonely pillar in the desert, from which he performs miracles and blesses those who come to him. Supposedly, he is revered as the most pious man in the town. But, somehow, things are never quite the way they should be—even the cloying quietly becomes bedecked with his dooms or proved at his habits, even himself he can’t remember prayers or figure out what his asceticism is for. Even worse, he is taunted and tempted by a many-orrmed devil, who finally arbitrarily ends the film by carrying him away.

The point of the whole thing is simplicity—and it’s told in a simple, astringent style of several scenes. Bunuel has made a flat, Ike-making film with the same grand theme, but here he’s trying something smaller and more to the point. Most of the time, he succeeds—and while few will find it shocking, surely they’ll find it funny.

The Immortal Story is an ancient tailor’s fable that in its merchant (played by Welles) decides to make actually happen. The plot, despite a twist at the end, is again hardly of much interest—it’s Welles’ superb film-making style that leaves the impression.

The shooting is done with such precision and intensity, the pace is so slow and careful that the film seems more a placid dream than an emotional drama. While this would, in most hands, be understandable, Welles plays his craft so well that the dream becomes quite welcome, if a bit tiresome in some specifics. The remaining members of the cast, Roger Coghill, Norman Ashley, all especially Jeanne Moreau, have caught the director’s purpose and played their parts to perfection.

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It took ruinous performances by Chuck Berry and Blood, Sweat and Tears to overcome the many difficulties at the third installment of the Unicorn Coffee House's Boston Pop Festival last Friday night.

The Unicorn people caused many problems through their lack of foresight. Originally scheduled on the bill were both Procol Harum and Charles "Mule" McLeod. However, the acts cancelled only leaving four remaining for the concert. Ticket takers guarded extremely high and it is doubtful whether the average concertgoer would pay through the nose for a four act format. The evening was scheduled to start at 7 PM but none of the equipment was set up and the entertainment did not start until almost 8 PM. Then, equipment was changed between each act (forty minutes between Berry and BS&T) and the concert ended more than one hour late.

As for the entertainment itself, some improvement would have been welcome. The evening opened with a three-man noise-making unit known as "The Mandate Memorial." Poor Mandake! I wonder what he did to deserve that as a nickname? The most notable part of the group was the amazing size of the drum set-two bass drums, seven snares, and about six cymbals. The less said the better but the group did their regular routine with singer David Clayton-Thomas doing the honors. One trouble became apparent, especially during "You Made Me So Very Happy"; the band is bored with doing the same songs night after night. Luckily, most of the members had some licks of their own to show off so that the improvisation kept the boredom at a minimum.

The evening was a success despite the many mistakes made by the group. They have learned their lesson hard-the concert breaks even at best.

Several of the members of King Biscuit appeared on stage when Chuck Berry came on to finally get the crowd jumping. After a short time, the realization came that these were David and the Giants who had graced the last big blast at JP. As for Chuck, he sang the familiar songs, both clean and dirty, and with an acid wit that is unique. Without a Mitchell or a Bux, it's just not the same.

After waiting forty minutes while the electronic equipment to goad the rocket was set up, the audience more or less came to life as BS&T displayed their jazz-rock talents. Trumpeter Lou Soloff came close to pleasing the ears of about two-thirds of the crowd with several well placed high notes. The group did their regular routine with singer David Clayton-Thomas doing the honors. One trouble became apparent, especially during "You Made Me So Very Happy"; the band is bored with doing the same songs night after night. Luckily, most of the members had some licks of their own to show off so that the improvisation kept the boredom at a minimum.

The evening was a success despite the many mistakes made by the group. They have learned their lesson hard-the concert breaks even at best.

By Steve Great

I imagine a top-flight rock band composed of thoroughly professional musicians and an outstanding singer who doubles as a fashion model for Foxy... I was there... The old Big Brother and the Holding Company. Don't be sincere. The Jefferson Airplane. Still not right. Would you believe Joe DeRond/ Raisin' Auger and the Trinity?

This group was at the Tea Party last Thursday night (in addition to the weekend date) and they knocked the audience out. Little wonder—these people know what they're doing. Auger, bassist David Ambrose, and drummer Clark Tucker can hold their own with any instrumentalists iniek today. And if you haven't been living on Mars for the last six months, you know about Jools.

The first set was, amazingly enough, something of a disappointment—nobody could really get off the ground. Auger had a space-age workout on organs (Steve Winwood can take a back seat to this man) on "Tea and Capricorn" and some other solid jazz-oriented men, but things just didn't move. Jools came out to sing a pretty bland "Light My Fire," and the first set was just about killed (she could hardly hold her own) and then came out to sing a pretty bland "Light My Fire," and the first set was just about killed (she could hardly hold her own). As they left the stage, the Trinity received one of the finest, most enthusiastic ovations I've heard a Tea Party audience give. The skanky get-up with the unconfident voice had made herself some fans—true friends. For he is from me to tell you to buy Open, Definitely Wrong, and the soon-to-be released third album.

Jools really does model for Vogue. She's had her own Vogue page in one of the last two issues. Now, I don't make a habit of buying Vogue, but Jools is interesting, to say the least. If you're listening to one of the above albums at a dance, you could show her the pretty pictures.

After all, meaning to sell the Trinity band, which would be a goddamn shame, is hard not to give Jools most of the credit. The band is a novelty and, besides, your oldies on the Jefferson, it's another little, tame, twitchy, type orgasm, and then there are the flat-out things up knowingly. They can't produce what Auger was able to put into the top of his own. I mean, I've always been a fan on a good band and I will probably be seen on a regular basis in this area.

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**movie...**

**Welles, Bunuel make absorbing pair**

By Robert Foure

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Immortal Story. Though radically different, from which he performs miracles and makes those miles that the old merchant

succeeds in the desert, from which he

largest of the few best in the city today.

The Immortal Story is an ancient

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**movie...**

'A Journey to Jerusalem' features Bernstein, Stern

By Robert McCall

Three weeks after the capture of the old city of Jerusalem by the Israelis, Leonard Bernstein and Isaiah Stern performed a concert at Mt. Scopus in a quiet moment of remembrance to "a journey to Jerusalem." In a filmed account of this concert showing the production and the rehearsals, and the inspiration for the newly captured city.

This concert along the road leading to Jerusalem filled with scenes from "Journey to Jerusalem" is described as a filmed account of this concert showing the production and the rehearsals, and the inspiration for the newly captured city.

The film begins along the road leading to Jerusalem filled with scenes from "Journey to Jerusalem." It demonstrates the power of music and its ability to inspire and unite people. The Stirn and Stern show that, at least, they can initially experience it is a joy which they have been called upon to express in music. Throughout the film, the presence of armed men indicates the ever-existent threat of violence.
Chuck Berry and Blood, Sweat and Tears were two of the acts that caused many problems through their lack of finesse. Originally scheduled on the bill were both Pochel Elron and Charles Lloyd. However, these acts cancelled leaving only four remaining for the concert. Tickets were priced extremely high and it is doubtful whether the average concertgoer would pay through the nose for a four act concert. The evening was scheduled to start at 7 pm but none of the equipment was set up and the entertainment did not start until almost 8 pm. Then, equipment was changed between each act (forty minutes between Berry and BS&T) long more dead time than concert time.

As for the entertainment itself, some improvement would have been welcome. The evening opened with a three-man noise-making unit ki own as a three-man noise-making unit. They played some original stuff and flashes of talent showed through the wall of sounds. They do, however, put on a good show and could have a future in the blues business even at the Unicorn. They played their lesson the hard way- the concert broke even at best.

The Unicorn people caused many problems through their lack of finesse. Originally scheduled on the bill were both Pochel Elron and Charles Lloyd. However, these acts cancelled leaving only four remaining for the concert. Tickets were priced extremely high and it is doubtful whether the average concertgoer would pay through the nose for a four act concert. The evening was scheduled to start at 7 pm but none of the equipment was set up and the entertainment did not start until almost 8 pm. Then, equipment was changed between each act (forty minutes between Berry and BS&T) long more dead time than concert time.

BS&T, Berry entertaining despite Unicorn bungling by Jeff Gale

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After waiting forty minutes while enough electronic equipment to make a rocket was set up, the audience once more came to life as BS&T displayed their jazz-tinged talents. Trumpeter Lou Soloff came close to piercing the ears of about two-thirds of the crowd with several well placed high notes. The group did their regular routine with singer David Clayton-Tomson doing the honors. One trouble became apparent, especially during "You Made Me So Very Happy"; the band is bored with doing the same songs night after night. Luckily, most of the numbers have long solo choruses so that the improvisation keeps the band on the minimum.

The evening was a success despite many mistakes made by the Unicorn. Perhaps they have learned from their lesson the hard way- the concert broke even at best.
Racquetmen dropped 7-2 by Harvard in long, close meet

By Don Azlin

The MIT racquetmen began their season with a hard fought loss to Harvard on Wednesday. The final score of 7-2 belied the level of the competition as four of the singles matches went to at least three sets on Thursday.

The most exciting match of the meet was the number one singles match between Tech's Skip Brookfield '83 and the Crimson's John Levin. Levin is defending New England singles champion from last year. Their match turned into a three hour marathon as they traded the lead several times before Levin was able to win it up by a score of 9-7, 4-6, and 16-12.

Serving with style:

Skip Brookfield won the match at his usual passing shot as he consistently was able to smash a bullet up by a score of 9-7, 4-6, and 16-12. He was unable to use that consistency to smash a bullet up by a score of 9-7, 4-6, and 16-12. He was unable to use that consistency to

Spring soccer installed as new sport by IM council

By George Norsell

The Wednesday evening meeting of the IM council decided to install soccer as an official sport for all fall semester. This means that any varsity, JV or

Sailing(V)-NEISA eliminations at URI tonight

Andrew Thein (T'85) is expected to win today's final game of the NEISA Sailing Association eliminations at URI. tonight. The New England Interscholastic Sailing Association (NEISA) is a conference of 14 colleges and universities located in New England. URI is one of the members of the association, and the conference is held annually at URI.

To make contact, Coach Fran O'Brien may have a very pleasant first-time at Cambridge. Looking to achieve winning streaks, MIT travels to New England's annual tournament to play with MIT.

Rugby Club loses three but gains necessary experience

By Charlie Finn

The MIT Rugby Club, defeated by key injuries, lost three straight to Harvard North. The losses are just the first of their just-completed vacation tour. Although original plans called for taking twenty-two players, only twelve to Tech-Club men boarded the bus last Saturday due to injuries and unavoidable previous commitments. The team had the good fortune to borrow two more players from other New England clubs: Price Dorr from Amherst, and Rich Schvortzer from Harvard, to fill in for three injured players who had

The Wednesday evening game against UNC-Charlotte was a different story. The game ended in a 33-14 loss, with the Champs finally getting their first win of the season. The Tech defense was ineffective, allowing 432 yards of total offense and five touchdowns. The Champs' quarterback threw for 332 yards and four touchdowns, while the Tech quarterback threw two interceptions and was sacked six times. The Champs' running back rushed for 131 yards and two touchdowns, while the Tech running back rushed for 45 yards and a touchdown. The Champs' defense was strong, forcing four turnovers and holding the Tech offense to just 147 yards of total offense. The Champs' special teams were also strong, returning punts and kickoffs for touchdowns.

The Sailing Pavilion will be open every day 9:00 to 7:00 until the beginning of November. Both sailing and instruction are available all day to all members of the Association. Any member of the IM community may join by buying a membership card at the Bar's end (E9-215). Shore schools with

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