



Four well-known mass media journalists met in Kresge Wednesday night to discuss the problems of covering "complicated issues."

Photo by Dave Johnson

Selective Service offices to combine under Brown

By Bruce Weinberg

The Undergraduate Selective Service Office will be closed at the end of this school year, it was learned from sources at the Institute Wednesday.

Starting in June the office will be combined with the Graduate Selective Service Office under Sanborn Brown, Associate Dean of the Graduate School. Miss Joanne Robinson, currently the Graduate Selective Service Advisor, will take over the duties of advising the undergraduates as well.

The move, brought on by the lottery and expected revisions of the draft, is designed to improve the efficiency of the counseling service by centralizing it. This would mark a return to the combined offices of two years ago, before the retirement of Mrs. Eleanor Lutz.

According to Irwin Sizer, Dean of the Graduate School, as long as undergraduates are getting student deferments the draft is "basically a problem of graduate education." It is the seniors, who have to decide whether to go to graduate school or to work, who need the greatest amount of draft counseling. Since 75% of MIT students go

on to do graduate work, which is not deferred, they need counseling on possible ways to obtain their graduate education. The undergraduate, with his 2-S, does not need such extensive aid, requiring only a few forms to be filled out. By centralizing the offices, Sizer continued, the problems of staff members who need deferments could be better handled.

In the future, if student deferments are phased out, only 19 year olds would be affected by the draft. This would be a fairly automatic process and therefore would not require a large counseling service. Additionally, if a volunteer army is instituted, the need for draft counseling would be completely eliminated.

The move has come as a surprise to MIT's undergraduates, currently visiting the Undergraduate Selective Service Office to fill out forms for deferments next year. Joel Hemmelstein '70, undergraduate member of the Faculty Advisory Committee on Selective Service, reported that the decision was unexpected, not having been brought up before the committee.

Candidates debate in Kresge

By Alex Makowski

"UAPathy," *Ergo* described it, and that term was well borne out by yesterday's open forum for the UAP candidates. Less than thirty students turned out to query the three tickets.

The poor turnout, however, did not preclude some spirited discussion. The three tickets present, Dresser-Bovarnick, Edleman-Ehrmann, and George-Solish, engaged in a running debate with each other and members of the audience. After the open forum, the candidates met with media representatives to clarify various points.

The forum opened with short statements by each ticket. Bob Dresser stressed his view of a need to restructure the educational environment: "every student should choose for himself what he wishes to learn." Debbie Bovarnick complemented Dresser's remarks with a brief comment of living group environment. Noting the administration tendency to incorporate only suites in their construction and

renovation plans, she suggested the establishment of more diverse alternatives.

Speaking for the E-E ticket, Steve Ehrmann defined as his broad goal "the creation of an educational community at MIT." Specifically, he and Wells plan to spend 15 hours a week visiting living groups to involve undergraduates personally in

FBI called after threat

By Joe Kashi

Three more bomb scares disrupted MIT over the last three days. Police and the FBI have been called in to investigate threats.

Informed sources said that the FBI was called in Wednesday night shortly after the third in five days was phoned in at about 10:15 pm. The administration has the discretion to call the FBI in felony cases such as this. However, a check of the buildings being searched Wednesday night uncovered no one un-

known to maintenance personnel. Wednesday night's bomb scare was phoned from an MIT extension and did not go through the outside switchboard. The call was answered by a maintenance man. The caller "sounded elderly" and said that a bomb had been planted in one of the following buildings: 2,4,6,8,10,14,16, or 24. The bomb was said to have been fused to explode between midnight and 4:00 am. Buildings

Kevin George based his remarks on the theme of "participatory journalism" (Please turn to page 5)

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(Please turn to page 3)

Journalists evaluate media

By Bob Dennis

Four leading journalists discussed the controversial issues of mass media at Wednesday night's Compton Seminar in Kresge.

Entitled "The Mass Communication of Complicated Issues", the seminar featured varying responses to charges of the media being intimidated by the attacks of Vice-President Agnew.

Wallace cites simplification Corporation Chairman James R. Killian, who served as moderator, introduced Mike Wallace as the first speaker. The veteran CBS correspondent agreed with criticism that television news is often oversimplified and overdramatized.

Wallace asserted that television's presentation of news suffers because the attention span of viewers is limited, many programs are of an evanescent nature that precludes their developing innovative techniques, and since viewers find many issues too complicated for their liking and prefer simpler shows.

Declaring that television news is usually good as a summarizing entity, Wallace conceded that the medium falls short on such complex issues as ABM and welfare. In considering such issues, the viewer needs time to stop and reconsider. While television is useful in sketching the outlines of such issues and getting citizens involved, Wallace said that viewers must themselves follow up on the issue and go elsewhere in order to analyze the "if's, and's, and but's" of a complicated issue.

"Participatory Journalism"

Thomas Winship, Editor of *The Boston Globe*, followed with a call for "participatory journalism". He declared that newspapers must not be merely observers but must be an "advocate for change". He commented that only elected politicians have more power than newspapers to effect change.

Winship asserted that the media must take the lead in ending the current "national copout" on major issues. He called for the press to be more

assertive in presenting the issues behind the ABM debate and in reporting the developments in Vietnam and in our ominously increasing involvement in Laos.

He mentioned several local issues on which *The Globe* has taken a stand and the varying effectiveness of its positions. He drew sustained applause from the 1000 people in attendance when he descried how the local

papers have failed to properly respond to last week's jailing of birth control advocate William Baird.

"Encroachment" attacked Fred W. Friendly, former Vice-President of CBS News, offered a colorful parable in response to the Agnew threat. He suggested that, under the Vice-President's criteria, the Boston (Please turn to page 7)



John Kryzwicki explains the mechanics of judicial reform.

Photo by Gary Ezzell

GA replies to CEP

In the final meeting of its first year-long session, the General Assembly overwhelmingly approved a letter to the Committee on Educational Policy requesting the implementation of a new judicial system "before any more charges are made to the Discipline Committee."

The missive constituted the General Assembly's reply to a CEP letter mailed to the Graduate Student Council, the Black Students Union, and the Assembly two weeks ago. The CEP expressed its decision not to undertake a review of Mike Albert's expulsion. (The complete text of the Assembly letter appears on page 6.)

Secretariat leader Dave McIlwain '70, who drafted the letter, was quite successful in capturing the sentiment of the delegates. No one took issue with the content; adverse comments were limited to grammar corrections. The two dissenting votes cast were objections to the timing of the letter. Barely 30 representatives had come for the meeting, and Andy Gilchrist '71 pointed out that this poor showing would dispose the faculty to ignore the Assembly reply. The letter was approved by a 21-2 vote.

Judicial referendum

In other action, the Assembly approved a final draft of the referendum on judicial policy. To be held concurrently with the UAP and class officer elections next Wednesday, the poll will sample undergraduate opinion on such issues as a formalized judicial code, limitations on dissent and a need for a revamped judicial process.

A few delegates objected to the legitimacy of any referendum results, pointing out that the turnout for the elections would likely run below 40%. They suggested the alternative of a carefully constructed poll of a random selection of students. But Greg Arenson '70, chairman of the undergraduate Judicial Task Force that drew up the

referendum, soothed most complainants when he promised that "the results will not be passed off as the undergraduate opinion."

Pre-balloting publicity will be extensive. 10,000 ballots will be printed: a sample will be mailed, with a cover letter, to each undergraduate, giving all students a chance to familiarize themselves with the issues.

The rest of the meeting centered on various reports. In particular, Andy Gilchrist filled in some of the blank spots in recent reports on new I-labs contract negotiations. The major question facing the student-faculty special labs committee when it considers plans for a new research project, he explained, is how close to the actual deployment of a weapon the new project would be.

UCS ADJUSTS MARCH 4 PLANS

Former Senator Joseph Clark (D, Pa.) and Congressman Richard McCarthy (D, N.Y.) will participate in the March 4th Arms Control seminar sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists.

However, UCS announced that Congressman Michael Harrington (D, Mass.) will be unable to attend. The two day series of symposia will highlight the present spiral in the Soviet strategic arms race.

Lee Grodzins, Professor of Physics and chairman of the Union of Concerned Scientists, said that "this is really the opening gun to generate the pressure needed for the anti-ABM fight during the next two months." Congress is expected to vote on a Defense Department proposal to expand the Safeguard anti-missile system shortly. Grodzins said that the (Please turn to page 6)

BU strike effects unclear

Analysis by Bruce Schwartz

The two-day strike of Boston University students ended Tuesday with about 100 persons marching to the administration building to present the demands of the Black Students Union to outgoing BU President A.F. Christ-Janer.

The President was "out of town", as he had been since several days before the strike. The demonstrators, about 60 BSU members and the rest mostly supporters from the BU November Action Coalition group, were met by Vice President for Academic Affairs Everett Walters. Charles Mauldin of the BSU read the blacks' demands, which called for a black enrollment of 10%, an additional non-white enrollment of 5%, and the establishment of a one-year "black college" designed to fit the needs and desires of black students.

Though endorsed by the Student Union, BU's undergraduate government, the blacks' de-

mands were not related to the issues over which the strike was called. Those original demands dealt with university "repression" of radical students and faculty involved in the November 25 occupation of the administration building to protest GE officials' presence on campus.

The "investigation" of Professors Howard Zinn and Owen Fleishmann, and the expulsion of 11 students by the President's Special Judiciary Committee last week, were condemned by the Student Union in calling the strike, which also demanded reinstatement of fired government prof Edgar Bottome, amnesty to students involved in the demonstrations, and an end to an injunction still in effect which, students say, prohibits demonstrations at BU. SDS (a PL faction at BU) and SMC fell in behind these issues, which basically involve student control of university affairs.

Tenure has been an issue at BU before, and, coupled to the "political repression" question, it produced the momentum for a movement that kept some 10,000 students out of an enrollment of 17,000 away from classes. Richard Lubin, president of the Union, claimed the strike

was an "enormous success."

If this was so, the BU administration wasn't admitting it. Among other things V. P. Walters had to say during the strike were:

"I certainly hope this strike isn't against the administration. We are with our students."

"Attendance is running slightly above normal."

"The strike was a success from the standpoint of an educational venture."

He announced a meeting for March 12 of student, faculty and administration representatives to discuss the issues further.

Bottome was skeptical. "The meeting is a delaying tactic to avoid taking action on any of the issues involved," he said. The administration has announced

(Please turn to page 7)

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GRAD DELEGATES SEEK RETENTION OF SPECIAL LABS

The Graduate Student Council of MIT passed the following motion at its meeting on Feb. 23, 1970:

Whereas the Lincoln Laboratory and the Draper Laboratory have contributed to educational opportunities at MIT by providing research assistantships, facilities for thesis work, and part-time technical employment and also by stimulating new academic subjects,

Whereas these laboratories have a much greater potential for educational interaction with MIT than the current level,

The Graduate Student Council urges that MIT retain these special laboratories while attempting to implement the recommendations of the Pounds Panel for diversification of their programs and limitation of weapons system development.

In addition the GSC urges MIT to take whatever steps necessary to increase the laboratories' contribution to education at MIT.

This motion implies neither approval or disapproval by the GSC of specific programs at the laboratories."

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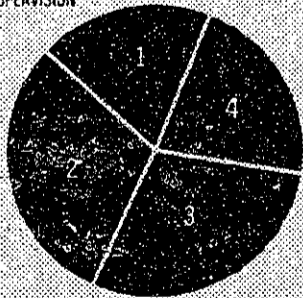
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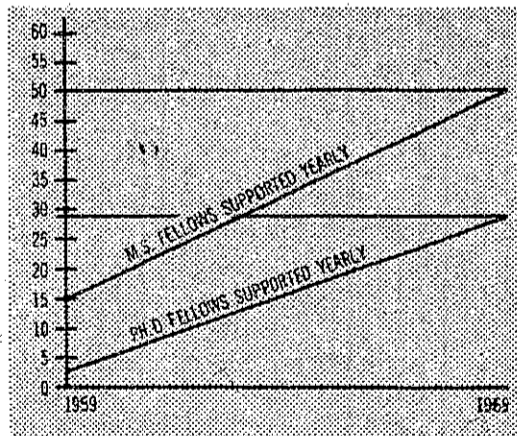
To develop sophisticated information systems, we need a wide range of technical disciplines. This 1968 chart gives some idea of our requirements. One man in five has a Masters or Doctorate in his specialty.

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MASTER	154	17	19	22	19	2	233	4	237
PH.D.	12	1	4	7	6	2	32	0	32
TOTAL	806	89	122	110	108	20	1255	7	1262



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CJAC holds forum on Simplex property

By Bruce Peetz

Debate about the type of housing to be built on the newly acquired Simplex property was the focal point of Thursday evening's meeting of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee.

A lively discussion ensued between Hayward Alking, who argued for the construction of low income residence in the nineteen acre area, and Steve Weinberg, Physics Professor, who supported the maintenance of a completely academic atmosphere. The committee agreed the most practical mixture would be between groups of graduate students and members of the faculty.

Dr. James Killian, MIT Corporation Chairman, presented some of the objectives and re-

strictions inherent in the development of the property. Among these is the Institute's need for obtaining revenue from the property to finance the construction of buildings and the endowment of students. Also, Killian pointed out, it is the duty of the Institute to respond to community problems by providing jobs and expanding property tax revenues by avoiding tax loopholes.

Killian also discussed how to make the area more attractive to the community through possible construction of theaters, playgrounds and schools. This goal would be aided by controlling the extent of housing built.

Final decisions of the committee will be presented at the March 16 meeting.

Maharishi thought spreads

By Richard Hill

Before a near-filled lecture hall of students Tuesday evening, Jerry Jarvis, national director of the Students International Meditation Society (SIMS), described "a vision of possibilities" for one who practices the technique of Transcendental Meditation as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

SIMS, a non-profit, tax exempt educational organization, has become the fastest growing student organization in the country with centers in fifty states and courses offered on most of the major campuses throughout the nation. Stanford

University, Jarvis explained, has even given T.M. the status of a fully accredited course in which the laboratory work consists of daily meditation. The administration was impressed when 400 students registered for the course. The University of California at Irvine has funded a full, salaried position for a teacher of Transcendental Meditation.

Transcendental Meditation, Jarvis explained, is a simple, effortless, automatic, mechanical, and universal technique of expanding the conscious mind by allowing it to experience a thought until the source of thought is reached. "The bene-

fits of this technique are immediate and cumulative: the nervous system becomes increasingly infused with energy, creative intelligence, stability, and fulfillment." According to Jarvis, the dilemma of increasing demands and responsibilities without a corresponding increase in ability cannot be solved without daily access to the source of thought.

"We find that the solutions in one field of life may solve a problem in that field while creating ten new problems in other fields. What is needed is a macro-solution to the macro-problem and T.M. is that macro-solution. This macro-problem is defined in terms of man's inability to cope with increasing demands while our macro-solution involves man's increasing ability to display energy, intelligence, and fulfillment."

Before an attentive audience, Jarvis claimed that transcendental pure consciousness which is contacted twice daily for 15-20 minutes through T.M. is as vital to life as the other normal states of consciousness: waking, dreaming, and deep sleep. Jarvis

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Senate bill endangers future MIT research

By John Kavazanjian

With rising tuition, closing NASA centers, and dwindling government contracts, all testifying to a shortage of research money MIT faces a financial squeeze from still another direction. The source of this squeeze is the latest Senate Defense Appropriations bill.

Specifically, the problem involves section 203 of the research and development appropriations part of the bill, the so-called Mansfield Amendment: "None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to carry out any research project or study unless such project or study has a direct and apparent relationship to a specific military function or operation."

In essence, DOD sponsorship of research contracts will have to be redirected away from non-military projects into specific defense research. At this point, the major problem is that no one is willing to speculate on how extensive this shift will be. One important fact is clear: for this year, at least, none of the funds once allocated to non-military defense spending will find their way into Department of Transportation, HEW, or other social research oriented organizations. Some of the slack will be taken up by redirection of research, but a good deal of the funds will

find their way into research and development contracts on the Safeguard and other like systems.

As far as MIT is concerned, a major part of the squeeze will come in the area of small individual DOD sponsored research grants. For example, during November of 1969, MIT accepted or extended approximately 1.75 million dollars in research grants. Of this money, about \$420,000 was provided by the Army, Navy, or Air Force research sections. Under strict enforcement of the Mansfield Amendment, almost half of this amount would be jeopardized.

A basic questions to be resolved concerns now strictly this provision will be enforced. At this time, plans call for self-enforcement by a Defense Department committee which would rule as it does not on all contracts, though presumably within a new context. As in the past, the Senate Appropriations committee has the final say. Unless both of these bodies abandon responsibility and chose to ignore the amendment, there will dual enforcement presumably the effect will be major.

Right now, it seems, most groups are undecided on how they view the amendment. There is no clear division among right and left wing groups wither for or against the provision. The greatest and perhaps most important split occurs among the various radical leftist groups. Those welcoming the measure seem to think it will provide a clear definition of just what is "defense spending with military applications," revealing what the key issues to concentrate on are. On the other hand, others view its immediate effect as damaging, since it eliminates what they consider the only good DOD research.

The ramifications of this amendment are still up in the air, but this one sentence of a routine appropriations bill is definitely not to be ignored. It effects could influence profoundly the future of all research at MIT.

NEW BOMB THREATS DISRUPT INSTITUTE FOR 3 MORE DAYS

(Continued from page 1)

were immediately cleared, as required by law when a threat is made. Maintenance men were readmitted to portions that had been checked, and normal maintenance routine reportedly resumed at 1:00 am. The search ended in Building 16. However, a searcher said that it was impossible to thoroughly check the labs in the buildings involved. At best, "we can hope to be lucky."

Tuesday night's bomb scare was also phoned in at about 10:00 pm. The operator at the 77 Mass. Ave. switchboard, where the call was received, said that the caller sounded in his early twenties. Two threats were called in Tuesday, the first at 10:03 and the second at 10:10 pm. Buildings searched on Tuesday included 2,4,6,8,7,5,14, and 10.

Thursday threat

Bomb scares were also phoned into the Institute Thursday afternoon. Buildings 2,5,7,E-18, and E-19 were mentioned by the caller. He said the bombs were fused to explode between 2:30 and 5:00 pm Thursday. Occupants of the buildings were informed of the threats, but the buildings were not totally sealed off and evacuated.

It is not known whether the threatening phone calls were politically motivated.

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Dresser-Bovarnick

In a UAP/UAVP race which has generated very little enthusiasm, and which has produced very few issues, the campus has been offered three sets of candidates, none of which has a very strong appeal.

With this in mind, *The Tech* reluctantly supports the ticket of Bob Dresser and Debbie Bovarnick. Reluctantly because we feel that in a year which lacks any outstanding candidates we must choose the ticket which has the fewest faults. There is no ticket that we can enthusiastically support solely on its own merit.

Perhaps the biggest asset that Dresser and Bovarnick bring to the job is their potential for the future. Their ability to interact with students in an effective manner will be important and vital to their success. This same interaction is equally important in their future dealings with the administration. We feel they will have the opportunity to acquire the hard-won grudging respect from the administration and faculty that will be necessary to make student government a legitimate and useful organization for students. Their platform stressing freedom for the individual student in many of the aspects of his MIT experience (i.e., academics, housing, environment) can be applauded, even though it is certainly nothing new. The actual implementation of these goals will prove the most difficult task in the year ahead. Their inexperience in dealing with student government and their lack of visibility throughout the workings of the Institute will prove to be a hindrance which we hope and feel will not be great.

The candidacy of Kevin George offers someone who is also relatively uninformed about the workings of student government, but who is, owing to his editorship of *Thursday*, very familiar with the issues facing MIT and the problems of affecting change. A major consideration, however, is the possibility that his election might well lead to polarization of the campus, an eventuality which must be avoided. Additionally, the residual bad feeling which resulted from *Thursday's* publication of the Presidents' personal correspondence leaves George with a lack of respect from the administrators and faculty members. His effective-

ness in dealing with these people would be almost non-existent for quite a while. Although his effectiveness might improve over time we feel that it is important for the next UAP to be successful in these matters. Al Solish, George's running mate, appears to contribute little to the ticket.

The Wells Eddleman-Steve Ehrmann slate offers the most experience in student government, coupled with an extensive knowledge of the Institute. Their past work on the General Assembly Executive Committee, Nominations Committee and other posts have proven them to be hard workers.

Yet, they are associated with the current student government in leadership positions, and it has been argued that they might have done much more to improve the functioning of student government this past term. Their interaction with students and their effectiveness in dealing with the issues which they have raised is open to question. Their relations with the administration are difficult to judge, but as part of this year's leadership they offer little chance for improvement from the current uneasy relations.

With these thoughts in mind, our support of Bob Dresser for UAP and Debbie Bovarnick for UAVP is support for what we hope will be the improvement of student government in the future. For student government to become a meaningful, effective body it must act as a vehicle for its constituents—the students. An appeals board to deal with student grievances can be set up, a voice in tenure decisions can be had, movement toward a freer environment is possible, but all these things can only be done if students feel they can relate to their government, and can trust it to bear their standard.

Whoever is elected on March 4 will have a difficult task ahead. The student body seems unconcerned about student government and its future. We encourage all students to take the time to vote in this election in order that they may become at least symbolic participants in student government.

Regardless of the candidates of your choice... Give a Damn—Vote.

THE TECH

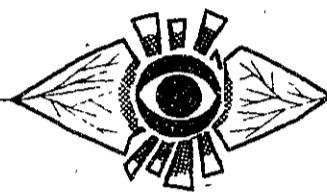
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SCHIZEYED by Bruce Schwartz

"No one ever went broke underestimating the intelligence of the American public"—H. L. Mencken

Mike Wallace spent most of Wednesday on the defensive. At lunch he was asked many questions about why TV is so bad. He responded by displaying the character that once earned him the nickname "Mike Malice" for his aggressive interviews, i.e., he attacked. How could MIT students be so critical of TV when most of us don't watch much of it? That argument, as I only realized hours later, is circular, because most of us once did watch it, but we stopped.

We stopped grooving on TV partly because we got to MIT and that doesn't leave much time, we found better things to do, but mainly — TV stinks.

Wallace was ready to admit this, even so far as news, his own field, goes. TV can't do news in depth because, he said, "the attention span of our audience is too short." Give the public in-depth news analysis and they'll switch to "Beverly Hillbillies". So why try to uplift the peasants?

Good point, until someone pointed out you might be conditioning the public to accept schlock by dishing up nothing else. One doesn't cure an addict by feeding his habit. But something was missing from the discussion.

TV, after all, hasn't always been as it is. Back in the early fifties there was a time called "the golden age", when television was doing original screenplays and live drama — back before the age of the formula series. There was a time, in 1954, when Fred Friendly and Edward R. Murrow could go on the air with a seething attack on Senator Joseph McCarthy (then at the height of his career) and live! Today the networks cringe before Agnew and the Silent Majority.

All in the economics, my boy. In those days TV was a rather expensive new plaything, and thus its audience consisted of the rather well-to-do, who tend to be better educated and interested in "cultah". But with the spread of receivers into the homes of "the masses" the audience changed. The average educational level of the audience dropped. Hence, to hold their interest and beat out the competitors, the networks launched into their spiral of competition. A successful show was naturally copied since if it worked once it'll work again, besides, pro-

era of realistic sets came in (you can't do a western in a studio) so it became important to be assured of a hit. Safer to rely on the formula than to experiment. Besides, the networks were competing for sponsor revenues, and that meant they had to fight for ratings.

To get and keep an audience with plebeian tastes, the nets gave plebeian programming, with the resultant emphasis on violence, formula comedy, and at times, sex. This naturally drove away the "cultah" crowd, but that didn't really matter, since once there was receivers in virtually every home in the nation the highbrows only constituted a small part of the potential audience. It has been argued that even though the better educated are outnumbered by "the peasants", the former have more money to spend, hence should be courted by advertisers. The two largest sponsors of TV, however, are the tobacco and automobile industries, whose products sell to every segment of the population. Hence the emphasis on getting the biggest possible audience.

The highbrows and the college crowd went back to the movies. (Anyway, the elite groups in our society tend to engage in far more leisure time activity than do the working and middle classes, so they would watch less TV in any case.) Left with an audience of yahoos television settled into its present exalted state of art. The continued stagnation drove away more viewers looking for meaty fare, with the result that the remaining audience was even less demanding, so TV generated more pap, which conditioned the audience to accept pap, and so on.

One can argue that this isn't necessarily bad. If people want bread and circuses, why not give 'em bread and circuses? If they want better they can read books or go to the movies or play water polo, right? If the average guy wants to sit passively in front of a TV screen (a frigid medium, if McLuhan is right) being pure receptor and acting as much as a vegetable does, that's his business. However, TV's handling of the news might just be a different matter.

News, after all (as outlined in the Federal Communications Act) is supposed to provide citizens with the information they need to make informed decisions in our democratic system. Of course, if one argues that the opinions of most citizens don't

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor,

I have decided to withdraw from the UAP candidacy.

My reasons are several, but the most important is the difficulty in expressing my stand correctly in the time available, without being misinterpreted either accidentally or deliberately.

I still maintain that the UAP should run solely on his qualifications to administer the General Assembly, rather than on a specific platform of ideas he wishes to institute and that he should remain essentially unaligned on anything except his method of running the G.A.

In keeping with this idea I would suggest that the constitution of the General Assembly should be revised so that the UAP is elected directly from that body by its members. Hopefully, this method of election would make the UAP more apolitical. This procedure, which is not a part of American tradition, is common in other countries, and tends to lead to a desirable (I think) decentralization of power.

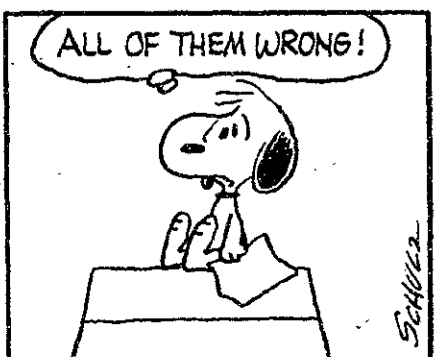
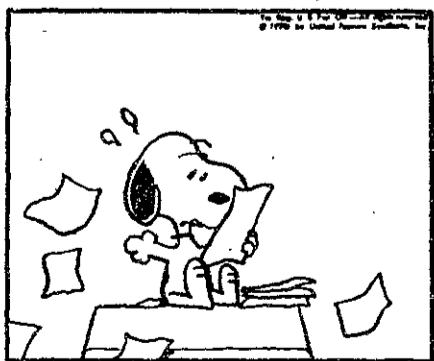
At this particular time, however; MIT students appear to be leader-oriented and I see my chances of changing this feeling

as limited.

Concerning my support for other candidates: I believe Kevin George to be undesirable if for no other reason than his statement, "Al and I are running with the student body against Ho Jo." Polarization is a negative attitude and will accomplish little of great or permanent worth. I doubt that the wishes of the students and those of the Administration are completely irreconcilable and am sure that productive cooperation can be achieved if it is attempted seriously.

As for the other candidates, I see no essential differences in their political philosophies. Dresser appears to be running primarily as a non-Ehrmann candidate, the validity of which is dubious. Although there is much sentiment against Ehrmann based on his personality and on communicative bias, it does not affect the worth of the slate's proposals, nor does it affect the fact that he has done considerable constructive work in the past. The Eddleman-Ehrmann platform is clearly well-formulated and worthwhile, as anyone who reads it reasonably will see. While I cannot endorse them entirely, I believe their proposals excellent and suggest that anyone who is planning to vote for another candidate as an anti-Ehrmann vote should analyze their reasons for doing so.

John Collier



Announcements.

* Nominations are now being accepted for the eighth annual Baker Award for Undergraduate Teaching. The award, made in the name of the late Dean of Students Everett Moore Baker is designed "to recognize the high interest and ability in the instruction of undergraduates, both through formal course work and informal contact." Nominations should be in writing, and sent to Carson Agnew, 26-142. All nominations should be submitted before March 6.

* George Katsiaticas and Pete Bohmer do not want to go to jail for 60 days. If you were in Professor Bransome or Professor Wulff's class on January 17th, 1970, they would like to talk with you immediately. Call Pete or George at 547-8909.

* The annual MIT-Red Cross Blood Drive will be held from March 11-20. This year's goal is 2214.3 pints (exactly 10% higher than last year's total). To donate, see your solicitor or obtain a form at the booth in Building 10. For information on scheduling or eligibility, call x7911 or x3788.

* TANGENT NEEDS A STAFF. Pamela Reeks x5961.

* Any person in the MIT community interested in organizing, helping, or speaking at the Ecology Teach-In at MIT should call Jon Abrahamson at x7565 or x3788. Help is needed immediately in finding speakers and lecturers on ecology and/or pollution for April 22.

* Harold Pinter's mystifying short play *The Collection* and *Charlie* by the young Polish playwright Slawomir Mrozek will comprise the Dramashop's evening of one-act plays to be performed in Kresge Auditorium's Little Theatre, at 8:30 pm, Friday and Saturday nights, February 27 and 28. Richard Finberg '70 will direct the Pinter piece, and Martin Langeveld '70, the Mrozek piece.

* Education Warehouse, a group involved in Cambridge community work, needs volunteers in these areas: drugs, health services, city government, housing, and more. Call Education Warehouse, 698-700 Massachusetts Avenue, 868-3560.

* The Massachusetts Welfare Rights Office is in need of volunteers to do all sorts of work. Manpower is their major shortage. You can do clerical work, journalism, local group organizing, all sorts of things. The Welfare Rights Office will be holding seminars on Wednesday evenings for those working at least four hours a week to familiarize them with the overall field of welfare rights. If you're interested in helping out, stop by their office at 17 Brookline St., Cambridge, or call 864-3624 and ask for Mary Ann.

* URBAN CRISIS: Students who would like to attend a college conference on urban affairs in Brooklyn, New York from February 26 to March 1 please contact Betty Hendricks at x2696. Speakers will be Ted Sorenson and Jim Haughton, with numerous workshops.

* The MIT High School Studies Program will show free movies every Saturday at 1 pm in 10-250. This week's film is "Flamenco." All are invited.

* The Undergraduate Biology Students' Association announces a meeting and a Spaghetti Dinner to be held in the McCormick Hall Country Kitchen at 6:30 pm, Sunday, March 1. If you plan to attend, please call Steve (491-6484, dL9647) or Sandy (864-2532, x5986).

* A Compass Seminar on Plasma Physics of Galactic Cosmic Rays will be given by Russell M. Kulsrud, Professor, Department of Physics, Princeton University, on Tuesday, March 3, 1970. The seminar will be held in room 54-100 at 4:15 pm, followed by tea in the Faculty Lounge, room 54-923, at 3:30 pm.

* Volunteers wanted (possibility of academic credit or course work tie-in) for study illustrating universities' effect on Cambridge-Boston housing market, based largely on field research. Phone Professor Hartman, Harvard Dept. City Planning, 547-9861.

* Rosa Luxembourg SDS meets every Sunday night at 7:30 in the Baker dining hall.

* The Finance Board will hold interviews Thursday, March 5 at 7:30 pm in room 401 of the Student Center for the position of Chairman of the 1970-71 board. The election will occur directly following the interviews. Interviews and elections for the remainder of the positions to be filled by the present board will be held on Thursday, March 12, at 7:30 in room 400 of the Student Center.

* The Potluck Coffee House will open both Friday and Saturday nights this term. On Friday night it will be in the Student Center Reading Room, while on Saturday night it will be in the Mezzanine Lounge. This Friday night, Alan Chapman will be featured, while 3 experimental plays will be presented on Saturday night. Volunteers are urgently needed in the following fields: entertainment, production, publicity, and management. If interested, call Debbie Bovarnik at x7766.

* There will be a discussion of the March 4th referendum on judicial reform on Monday, March 2, at 7 pm in the second floor reading room of the Student Center. Since the referendum deals with the extent of the community that an ideal judicial system would have jurisdiction over, everyone is welcome to come.

* Graduate Student Council elections will be held late in March. If you are interested in being the representative from your department or living group, come by the GSC office, 110 Walker Memorial to pick up a nomination petition. If you would like more information, call x2195.

* A list of over 200 summer study programs throughout the world, published by the Institute of International Education, is now available for consultation at the office of Foreign Study Advisor, Dean H.L. Hazen, room 1-207. Most announced application deadlines are imminent, so prompt action is essential for anyone interested.

* The MIT Bahai Club will meet in room 491 of the Student Center at 8 pm, Monday, March 2. Louis Kaye, a Boston cab driver, will speak on the real unity between workers and students. The public is invited.

Faculty group pursues environmental studies

By Lee Giguere

A Faculty Committee on Environmental Problems has been set up to study and coordinate research, educational, and public service programs at MIT related to environmental problems.

The committee was appointed by President Johnson last October, with Professor James Fay of Mechanical Engineering as its chairman.

According to Prof. Fay, the committee has surveyed research activities in this area and is now trying to better organize approximately 50 faculty members presently working on environmental problems. However, a major difficulty in doing research in this area is the lack of available funding, and in Fay's view, their "slim growth prospects."

Fay noted, though, that there are good prospects in this field for groups working from several disciplines. Several interdepartmental groups are already working on an informal basis.

Courses and Seminars

In the educational area, Fay said that there are already several courses being taught. In particular, he pointed to such undergraduate policy seminars as the one he gave last semester with Prof. Haywood. Encouraged by a good response, Fay predicted that it is "very likely that there will be more such courses" in the future.

Several faculty members have been involved in local efforts to improve environmental conditions. A UCS group, according

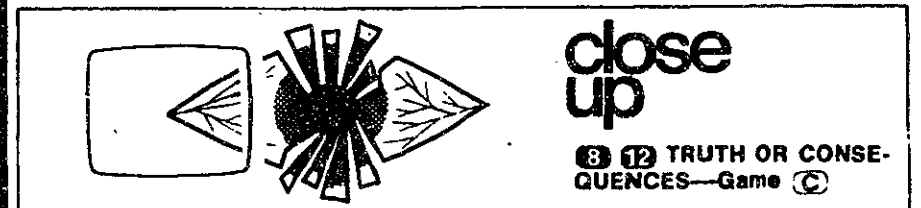
to Fay, did a technical analysis of air quality standards which was used in setting up such standards in Boston.

When questioned about the relation of Special Lab conversion to his committee's work, Fay said that his group concerns itself primarily with re-conversion going on on-campus. He commented, however, that the Special Labs pose a problem of matching technical expertise to the problems and kinds of solutions needed in environmental studies. The Lincoln Labs, however, are well suited to such a project as the development of a world wide monitoring system of ecological variables.

Interdepartmental effort?

Fay placed a great deal of emphasis on the ease with which interdepartmental projects can be set up at MIT, but could see no enthusiasm for setting up a large interdepartmental center, especially considering the difficulties in obtaining funding. The committee, he said, will "first work towards programs that seem possible within the near future," noting that this is an "intellectually sound approach."

For the near future he saw no formal programs being developed for either undergraduate or graduate students. However, his committee is trying to provide guidance for students and next year hopes to put together a brochure listing opportunities for studying environmental problems.



(Continued from page 4)

make a damned bit of difference (save when masses of them get together and act), and that the movers in this society get their news from the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, then the quality of TV news becomes an academic question. Anyway, if the public wanted better, they'd demand better.

Good, solid, in-depth reporting of complex issues doesn't improve Walter Cronkite's rating unless it can be made entertaining. If it can't (and remember that short attention span!) then it won't get aired, especially not if we have to put it up against NBC's movie, because they'll smear us in the ratings and our ad revenues fall off...

So CBS pits *60 Minutes* against NBC's *First Tuesday* when both nets decide to do some depth coverage.

That news gets the entertainment treatment is obvious. One only needed to see Wallace in action in Kresge Wednesday night to understand that. The polished gestures, the assured delivery of the professional actor point up the fact that in TV journalism the man delivering the story is at least as important as the story. Look at who delivers the evening news to the American masses: Cronkite, Huntley and Howard K. Smith, all cut from the pattern of the paterfamilias, that stern but honest father figure whom you could always count on for the straight stuff.

What does the viewer get from this honest man? Five minute dribs that purport to be the whole of a story (not that the newsmen believe it or say so, just that the average viewer isn't going to delve any further) so

stration on TV, it becomes not a complex political issue but a simple confrontation between cops and hippies. And of course there is a tremendous bias implicit in what is chosen to be aired, and what is not. TV news gives the impression that news is wars, murders, demonstrations, and politicians.

Agnew is right when he says TV coverage of demonstrations encourages more demonstrations. TV is an accelerator of cultural trends: how would the hippies have spread their ideas without the mass media (see Abbie Hoffman)? Would antiwar demonstrations have sprung up around the country had not people been able to know they weren't alone? On the other hand, by so emphasizing demonstrations, the media seem to have conditioned even the left to accept them as the normal mode of political pressure. Got a gripe? Demonstrate! Television shows such a narrow reality that it seems to condition people to block out the rest.

But then, why worry about it since the average guy doesn't make the decisions? Why not let him sit back and let Vietnam and the rest of the news be simply another form of entertaining "fantasy"? Why not indeed? That way he is kept content, complacent, and silent. Just as the Nixon administration wants him to be. Mike Wallace said "he hadn't expected so many people here to be in sympathy with Agnew", but that glib entertainer's phrase (it got a laugh) hides the real truth: Agnew attacks the networks for what little real probing and scratching they do. We object because it is so little. Agnew wants TV news to be less pen-

Mobe conference here to plan April 15 action

By Harvey Baker

The New England Anti-War Conference will be held at MIT from February 28 to March 1.

The Conference Committee is a coalition of some forty New England anti-war groups, most prominent among them being the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The MIT Chapter of the Mobe held a meeting Monday night in the Student Center to help plan the weekend's activities.

About 1000 persons are expected to attend the conference as delegates, and they will be housed all over campus, wherever such housing is convenient or available.

The Conference will concern itself with mass anti-war action to be set for this spring, university complicity with the war, and the draft and resistance to it.

The most important topic to be discussed is the proposed massive demonstration currently slated for April 15. The form which this demonstration should take is of major concern right now to organizers, who feel frustrated that the October 15 and November 15 moratoria and

demonstrations did not have the desired effect.

Registration for the conference will be Friday evening, February 27, with the delegates spending Friday and Saturday night on campus. Saturday and Sunday are reserved for workshops and full meetings, with most of the sessions scheduled for either the Sala or Kresge. Delegates will be able to attend any of the workshops they choose, depending on their special interest.

In addition to the previously mentioned topics, the workshops will also consider the GI anti-war movement, Third World liberation, Women's liberation, legal and political defense of the movement, tax resistance, and community organizing. A complete schedule of activities including times and places will be posted around the Institute this week for the general interest and for delegates attending the conference.

Press conferences are expected to be held each day after the conclusion of each of the conference sessions. They will be located at the Conference press headquarters, in the news room of *The Tech* on the fourth floor of the Student Center.

TURNOUT LIGHT FOR UAP FORUM

(Continued from page 1)

patory democracy and community control." This means, he continued, unifying thy undergraduates into a "viable political force." He hopes to persuade the administration that certain ideas need to be "followed, not ignored." Al Solish added that Ehrmann and Eddleman do not have a monopoly on experience. He insisted that he and George had gained considerable insight from their journalistic work over the past three years.

The general discussion that followed was successful in clarifying some of the opening remarks. George explained his philosophy by insisting that students should be viewed as "equal partners in a plural community," with all the privileges thereby accruing. He said he would consider his victory a "mandate" for more student control over the educational and environmental areas that affect them.

Ehrmann disputed one observer's use of the term "student power." "We don't always analyze the situation here," he insisted, "as a power struggle with faculty power, administration power, and student power."

Assembly sanctions March referendum

*Draft of Letter to the CEP approved at GA meeting Tuesday night, February 24th
Faculty Committee on Educational Policy, Faculty Discipline Committee, other faculty and students
Undergraduate General Assembly*

In reply to the CEP letter of February 10th: our ultimate concern is the creation of a community judicial process, including a trial by peers, a code of conduct that is agreed on by the entire community, and equal accountability of all community members. The community, not the Faculty, should be responsible for community justice: the CEP letter fails to address this issue: "In a community, and perhaps especially in one of scholars it is necessary to have a process which assures the free and open functioning of the community... At MIT, the faculty process in the Institute." We believe that students and staff are mature enough to have a voice in determining the rules that affect them.

With regard to previous disciplinary procedures, although they may have been followed, they are not necessarily fair. Present procedures are not adequate to handle the complexity of political cases. Specifically: inadequate notice of charges (96 hours less mailing time), the use of the Dean for Student Affairs as prosecutor, the use of questionable or vague charges ("... active participation in a demonstration where violence was present..."), that gain stature by expression in the Rogers report), the holding of a closed hearing on the Discipline Committee hearing disruption in which the Committee served as the only witnesses, and as prosecutor, judge and jury; the holding of hearings during the Christmas vacation for which postponement was denied, and the lack of a well-defined appeals process. We ask whether these actions are both due process and fair process?

It is doubtful if an unbiased jury could be found at MIT for Mike Albert without much searching. However, members of the Discipline Committee have stated that "Albert is a threat to the Institute" and that the Dis-

cipline Committee is the "first line of defense" against such threats. These statements may be true, but one who sits in judgement cannot hold these opinions if he is to judge in an unbiased manner.

Finally we come to the question of legitimacy. A judicial system which draws its authority from the faculty, and its charges from the administration, yet is only applicable to students, cannot be legitimate in a community of all three groups. No matter how much its procedures are reformed, the Discipline Committee is not a community system of justice. The Undergraduate Judicial Task Force has prepared recommendations for such a community system and is willing to meet with any faculty to discuss its proposals.

We hope that such a system will be implemented before any more charges are made to the Discipline Committee. To try students in a system that lacks legitimacy in the eyes of the students who might be tried by it can only exacerbate the present difficulties in the communication and trust that are necessary for this community to operate effectively.

UCS sees anti-ABM fight

(Continued from page 1)

MIT effort will be repeated at "six to ten other universities throughout the country, including Berkeley, UCLA, Yale, Northwestern, the University of Washington, the Argonne National Laboratory and the University of Chicago."

The series of symposia will start Tuesday night at Sanders Theater, Harvard at 8 pm. Abram Chayes, Professor of Law at Harvard and former counselor to the State Department, will chair the meeting. Among the speakers will be MIT Provost Jerome Wiesner, former Senator Clark, and Congressman McCarthy. Wiesner's topic has not yet been announced. Clark will consider the effects of arms races upon prospects for international government, while McCarthy will apply the logic behind the recently successful fight to limit US CBW capabilities to the current arms spiral.

Wednesday morning's panel will be moderated by Nobel Laureate Salvador Luria. Featured panelists will include Leonard Rodberd, of the Institute for Policy Studies, Mathew Meselson, of Harvard, and Marvin Goldberger of Princeton. This symposium will be con-

cerned primarily with the problems associated with the control of large weapons systems, both present and future.

The afternoon session, chaired by George Rathjens, Professor of Political Science, will include retired Canadian general E.L. Burns and publisher I.F. Stone. Burns will consider nu-

clear proliferation while Stone's topic will be "100 years of futility."

Grodzins admitted that these issues were raised last March 4th. However, he believes the fight against strategic weapons is more urgent than ever, since the crucial juncture of the SALT talks will come in April.

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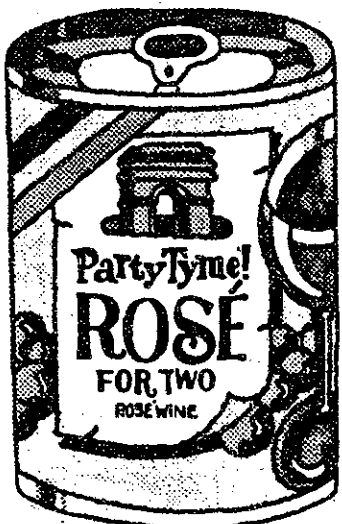
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Few students are running for various class offices

Judging from the paucity of candidates for class offices, interest in class government is dying. Seven freshman are vying for '73 posts, and six seniors are running for the honorary permanent positions, but only three juniors and three sophomores are circulating petitions among their classmates.

For the seniors, Steve Carhart, Phi Beta Epsilon, and Harold Federow of East Campus are the two candidates for president. Robert Dennis, Baker House, is the sole contestant for vice-president, while Fiji's Robert Vegeler and Joseph Baron seek the office of excomm members.

Howard Siegel, 35 Brookline Street, is the sole candidate for junior class president. Coed

Diane Feldman and Joseph Angland, Kappa Sigma, have both taken out petitions for excomm.

Baker House resident Dave Slesinger's drive for re-election as head of the Class of '72 is contested only by Peter White, Phi Beta Epsilon. Randall Frazier, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, is running for excomm.

The list of candidates for freshman offices shows a definite geographic slant. Both presidential aspirants and four of the five excomm candidates reside in Burton House. Steve Allen and Curtis Reeves are circulating petitions for the top post. Steve Strauss, Don Garvett, Oded Feingold, Michael Chang, and Richard Goettke, East Campus, are vying for excomm.

Wallace defends networks

(Continued from page 1)

Tea Party could not have been televised for fear of presenting "a narrow and distorted picture of America." "After all," Friendly noted, "it was one of those inflammatory demonstrations by wild-eyed radicals in beards and long hair, including some effete snobs from Harvard and Princeton."

Criticizing government's intervention with the media, he attacked the several subpoenas that have been served during the past year. He said that such "encroachment" can be ended only at the direction of the President and declared that the people must speak up immediately in order to defend freedom of the press.

Edwin Diamond, author and former Senior Editor of *Newsweek* began by pointing out that, in his daily morning digest of newspaper and magazine articles, the President is only shown views in support of his policies.

He regretted the fact that much of the media is controlled by the "establishment". Among the steps he suggested in order to achieve more advocacy in journalism were that underground newspapers should "go

overground" and that Congress should give more support for public television.

The depth of television coverage was the first subject in the ensuing discussion. It was brought out that the private networks have the resources but not the time for such coverage while public television has ample time but lacks the necessary resources.

When the question of how the media should cover the rapidly developing Laotian crisis came up again, Wallace noted the difficulty of reporters gaining access to the area. Friendly countered, however, "Is the story there or in Washington?"

When asked to comment on the media's apparent over reaction to the Agnew speeches, Friendly conceded that the networks did seem to have surrendered some of their assertiveness (as evidenced in their coverage of the November moratorium and subsequent Presidential news conferences.) Wallace maintained, however, that the media has not lost its "backbone".

All the panelists agreed that, in order to have reporters that are truly qualified for all situations, the networks and the press

must undertake a major recruitment drive to attract black journalists.

The seminar came at the end of a day-long schedule of activities for the panelists, who participated in several seminars and luncheon discussions around the Institute throughout the day.

'WITH STUDENTS' ASSERTS BU VP DURING STRIKE

(Continued from page 2)

no plans to act on the demands, nor did Walters react to the BSU demands, except to say there would be more talks. But BSU leaders said that previous talks had been "a farce."

The future at BU seems uncertain. Most students spent the rest of the week taking midterms and began a one week spring recess today. Lubin said that there will probably be some sort of action after the break, possibly another strike but probably "more militant."

The BU administration has traditionally adopted a cavalier attitude towards its students, especially in tenure matters. Four times in the past three years there have been minor protests over faculty firings. Each time the administration turned a virtually deaf ear to the students.

Similarly, BU's posture in such matters as the GE protest has been "don't listen to them while they're misbehaving, call the cops and get rid of them". On the other hand, "legitimate" student initiatives have often been drowned in waves of bureaucratic "it can't be done". Unlike MIT's administration which at least gives students a hearing, BU's is usually "too busy."

Whether the students are strongly enough united to force the administration's hand is not clear. Many who stayed out of classes didn't picket and were probably only taking advantage of the strike to cram for exams or to go home. The masses of pickets wearing red armbands that appeared in front of the student union and several of BU's schools (some of whose faculties, such as the School of Nursing's, voted support of the strike) on Monday were noticeably thinner on Tuesday. Finally, if the administration decides to ignore the strike as Walters' statements seem to indicate they will, it is not clear that mass support can be garnered by the Student Union's leaders for "more militant action."

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TM gains accredited status

(Continued from page 3)

cited the effects of deprivation of these other states as resulting in fatigue, psychosis, hallucinations, and eventual inertia for the weakest component of the system and inertia to the entire system if that component is vital. "Likewise," Jarvis asserted, "deprivation of the simple daily occurrence of contact with the source of thought results in suffering, unfulfillment, misery, tension, frustration, limitation, and stress."

According to Jarvis the mind is analogous to a knife. "Just as using a knife does not sharpen it, neither does using the mind sharpen it. Likewise, resting a knife fails to sharpen it just as resting the mind through dreaming, deep sleep, or distraction provides little more than relief from the stress of the day without expanding one's consciousness. Sharpening is a different function from resting and using. What is missing in the lives of non-meditators is the sharpening function."

"For those of a scientific bent," Jarvis explained, "the abstract of a thesis by doctoral

candidate Keith Wallace, UCLA department of neurophysiology, has been accepted for publication in *Science* magazine. Keith Wallace, a doctoral candidate at UCLA, has shown that, during T.M., "the oxygen consumption, a direct gauge of the metabolic rate, decreases by 15-20% compared to a decrease of 2-5% in deep sleep. This hints at the profound rest the body achieves during this process." Studies being conducted at Harvard Medical School and elsewhere on Transcendental Meditators, SIMS spokesmen assert, support Wallace's findings that transcending is indeed a fourth state of consciousness displaying dramatic changes in metabolism, respiration, blood flow, skin resistance, blood pressure, and brain wave patterns.

"While this technique is as natural as walking or talking," Jarvis concluded, "it must be taught individually, because although a simple process, it is very delicate. We are pleased to have a very active center in Cambridge on 27 Concord Street which offers instruction every two weeks."



Responding to a questioner, Jarvis explained, "T.M. is a vertical process which allows the mind to proceed from gross to subtle to subtlest, finally transcending and returning. Insofar as all other known techniques involve some degree of concentration, contemplation, or holding the mind, they are horizontal processes holding the mind at a static level of consciousness."

Juniors plan all-day blast

By H. J. Siegel and John Spear

The Class of '71 is sponsoring an all-day get-together on Saturday, March 7. The blast, from 8 'til midnight, will have continuous music supplied by the Memphis soul-sound of Black Elk, backed up with special selections of Lucky Mud.

Black Elk, featuring Robert Williams, is an eight man group playing the sounds of the people like James Brown, Sam and Dave, and Wilson Pickett, in addition to their original material. If the beat of the music of Black Elk doesn't compel you to dance nothing will. Lucky Mud is an exciting new group playing pop songs and creative originals. If Black Elk tires you out you can enjoy just listening to the talents of Lucky Mud.

On that afternoon some old flicks will be shown in Kresge. The schedule is as follows:

Noon The Comedy of Terrors — a rather macabre classic about a funeral establishment featuring an all-star cast: Vincent Price, Peter Lorre, Boris Karloff, Basil Rathbone, and Joe E. Brown.

1:30 Intermission — A solar eclipse has been auspiciously arranged for the sky over Kresge Plaza, to be seen in 96% totality about 1:45, and to be accompanied on the ground with frantic dancing and drum-beating. Viewing only through a pile of old negatives — BYO.

2:00 Casablanca — action and suspense as a freedom fighter in the French underground. Winner of 3 Academy Awards starring Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Hen-

ried, Peter Lorre, Claude Rains, and Sydney Greenstreet.

3:50 A Charlie Chaplin Festival — 3 of Charlie's early silent shorts (Tango Tangles, 20 Minutes of Love, Caught in a Cabaret) backed by the moody and sensuous live piano of Al Detsky, in the classic moviehouse style.

4:30 The Barber Shop — another of the classic shorts of the great W. C. Fields.

There will also be Roadrunner cartoons at appropriate intervals throughout the afternoon. At 5 PM there will be a break for dinner and then at 8 PM, back to the Armory for the Memphis sound of Black Elk and the driving rock of Lucky Mud — continuous dancing and unlimited liquid refreshments.

Tickets are only \$5 per couple for all day and they're available through your social chairman or from the booth in Bldg. 10.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

AN EDITORIAL

What's The Matter With The USA?

What is the matter with us in America?

Here we stand, on the threshold of the Seventies—the strongest, freest, most compassionate and humane nation on earth; yet from all sides we daily hear in-temperate assaults on our way of life, our cherished values, our inspired traditions and our national character. And millions of us in the "silent majority" tolerate these assaults.

For more than 10 years a hedge-podge of downgraders of America has tried to persuade us that everything we believe in, everything we have done in the past and everything we plan to do in the future is wrong. Their violent actions on college campuses, their desecration of public buildings, their despoliation in our cities—mostly unthinking and unchecked—are paraded before us in newspapers and magazines and on TV as though these people were the harbingers of some glorious future instead of destroyers of both necessary public institutions and private property. These downgraders are willing to shout out against everything that is wrong with America but they are unwilling or unable to see anything that is right with America.

The so-called "American Establishment" is accused of permitting poverty to continue in this country. Don't the accusers know that even an American living on welfare or unemployment insurance in the United States has a higher income than almost any Chinese, almost any Indian, almost any citizen of Africa or Latin America?

We are told by the downgraders of America that our system is oppressive of freedom. Can they name a country that permits more personal freedom, willingly extends more private charity (more than 6 billion dollars per year), guarantees more civil rights, has more democratic institutions, or free speech, more freedom to travel, more of every quality that makes life good, rewarding and promising?

We are told we should feel guilty for helping our allies in Korea and Vietnam maintain their independence

from Communism. We may have made mistakes in the way we have conducted these wars; but assuredly we should not feel guilt for honoring our promises, for helping others to resist aggression, and for fighting—with no hope of material reward—for the right of these people to live in peace and freedom.

What is the matter with us?

Don't we know it is not fear that brings progress and achievement? It is faith—faith in God, faith in our country, faith in ourselves.

Don't we know that cowardice will not provide security and preserve peace? It is courage and confidence in the rightness of our course and the honor of our cause.

In 1837 Abraham Lincoln warned us "never to violate the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others... let reverence for the law... be taught in the schools, seminaries and in colleges, let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs, let it be preached from the pulpit and proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in the courts of justice... In short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

If we object to the law, let us amend it, modify it, repeal it—but while it is the law, let us obey it. The law is a protector of all citizens, white and black, dissenters and supporters. Violence in expressing opposition to the law cannot be tolerated. A permissive attitude toward such violence is one of the real evils in American life today.

What is the matter with the USA? Nothing is the matter that cannot be corrected and cured if the great "silent majority" will throw off its apathy and become involved in restoring support for the government and respect for the law. The "silent majority" must speak out, stand up, and be counted—and demand action that will put an end to the destructive blackmail by the hedge-podge of America's downgraders who would destroy the democratic foundations, on which this country was founded.—E.C.P.

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Poli Sci history crucial in tenure cases

(Editor's note: This article is the second in a series dealing with recent, controversial tenure decisions in the Department of Political Science. The author is a junior in Course XVII.)

By Ed Grossman

II. Tenure in Political Science — A case study

The three tenure decisions in the political science department this year reflect both the policies of the department (already presented in a previous article) and the idiosyncracies of the individuals involved. The decisions were and should be considered controversial.

These decisions may have long term consequences on the policies of the department as well as affecting the lives of the three men directly involved. One cannot adequately appreciate the controversial aspects and implications of these tenure decisions without understanding the history of the Political Science department and the roles the individuals have played in its short existence.

At the end of World War II, courses now taught in Psychology (IX), Economics (XIV), Industrial Management (XV), and

Political Science (XVII) were part of the curriculum of the Department of Economics and Social Sciences (XIV). At this time, Norman Padelford (Professor of International Relations) was the only professorial appointment in the field of political science. At the prompting of Alfred Sloan, MIT decided to expand its commitment to the social sciences. In political science, this policy first led to the founding of the Center for International Studies (CIS) in 1952. The Center soon attracted a young staff of political scientists, including Ithiel deSola Pool, Lucian Pye, and Dan Lerner. Encouraged by President Julius Stratton, a graduate political science curriculum soon developed there. In 1956, Course XIV began offering an S.B. in Economics, Politics and Engineering, and in 1958, the department initiated a doctoral program in Political Science. Staffed primarily by members of the CIS, the program's curriculum did not (and still does not) cover the traditional range of fields on political science, but a smaller number concentrating on the application of the 'new'

techniques of quantitative behavioral analysis to international policy decisions. Concurrent with major improvements in these analytic techniques through the revolution in computer technology in the early '60s, the program's reputation grew quickly. The staff was augmented by a junior faculty when Robert Wood became the chairman of the newly created Department of Political Science (XVII) in 1965. Since this time, it has established an S.B. in political science and has surged among the top political science departments in the nation.

This rapid ascension could not have been achieved without the hiring of staff members of all ranks. The staff has grown from 1 in 1949-50 to 9 in 1959-60 to about 33 in 1969-70. Generally speaking, (see CHART) most (full) professors in the department have spent only 3-4 years (1 contract) as associate professors at MIT before becoming professors (viz. receiving tenure); in other words, tenured appointments were nearly always given after a single appointment as associate professor. This is not to say that promotions from the

CHART OF PROFESSORIAL APPOINTMENTS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (AUTOMATIC TENURE)†

year joined academic staff	year became full professor	name	previous MIT academic staff appointments and number of years each.
(before 1946)	(before 1946)	PADELDFORD	(?)
1952 CIS ESTABLISHED			
1954	1958	LEARNER	2 Assoc. (3 visiting)
1953	1958	POOL	5 Assoc.
1956	1960	PYE	3 Assoc. 1 Assis.
1959	1961	BLOOMFIELD	2 Assoc.
1961	1961	KAUFMANN	(none)
1957	1962	WOOD	3 Assoc. 2 Assis.
1965 COURSE XVII FORMED: WOOD CHAIRMAN			
1961	1965	WEINER	3-4 Assoc.
1960	1966	GRIFFITH	6 Lect.
1960	1966	ISSACS	6 Lect.
1963	1967	BONILLA*	4 Assoc.
1960	1967	FREY	3 Assoc. 4 Assis.
1964	1967	IKLE*	3 Assoc.
1968	1968	ALKER	(none)
1966	1969	ALTSHULER	3 Assoc.
1966	1969	SKOLNIKOFF	3 Assoc.
1961	1969	BLACKMER**	2 Assoc. 6 Assis.
1968	1969	RATHJENS	(1 visiting)
1964	1970	JOHNSON	1 Assoc. 5 Assis.

* left in 1968-9

** given tenure as an associate professor

† Tenure could have been given earlier as an associate professor. However, associate professors rarely have tenure.

SOURCE — MIT general catalogues and President's Reports (1946-present).

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lower levels (e.g. assistant professor) to eventual tenure did not occur; however, of eighteen tenured appointments since Padelford, only six have spent more than a year as an assistant professor, instructor or lecturer. There have been numerous instances of assistant professorial appointments on 'limited contracts'; these have included Eric Hansen, Frank Colcord, and Jackson Giddens. Nevertheless, there are a limited number of assistant professors who come to MIT with optimistic, yet uncertain, views about the probability of their eventual tenure; among these are Leonard Fein, Jack Saloma, and Willard Johnson.

Dr. Fein (A.B., M.A., Chicago; PhD, Michigan St. 1962) came to MIT in 1962 as a result of a competitive recruitment campaign for an assistant professor in comparative politics. Dr. Saloma (B.S., MIT, 1956; M.A., PhD, Harvard 1962), also in response to this recruitment program, left his position as a Congressional Fellow in Washington to become an assistant professor of political science in American politics; he had the future prospect of a senior position in American politics. The following year, Sloan donated money for a senior position in African Politics. Knowing this, Mr. Johnson (B.A., U.C.L.A.; M.A., Johns Hopkins), a doctoral student at Harvard in African politics, with

(Please turn to page 10)

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"Johnson had many things going for him..."

(Continued from page 9)
 a desire both to remain in Cambridge and to pursue a systems-analytic approach to political development, asked MIT for an instructorship if he did not complete his dissertation, or an assistant professorship if he did. In 1964, Dr. Johnson (PhD, Harvard 1965) became an assistant professor of political science.

During the following years Leonard Fein initially taught undergraduate courses in comparative politics and contemporary American politics and later in political behavior and urban policy planning. He became a member of the Joint Center for Urban Studies in 1966 and an Associate Director in 1968. He has published a book on Israel and articles on urban policy and Jewish identity. In 1967, he was promoted to Associate Professor.

Jack Saloma has taught courses in American foreign policy, American politics and, recently, in American political parties. He was instrumental in the formation and continuation of the Ripon Society, a policy-making organ for moderate Republican leaders; he has also actively advised individual Congressmen. His interest in undergraduates has been expressed through his long term participation in the Freshman Advisory Program, his offering of three Freshman seminars (one last year with Eric Hansen on Vietnam), and his chairmanship of a task-force on undergraduate education in political science. He has published a study of Congressional performance and articles on American politics. He was promoted to associate professor in 1968.

Willard Johnson has taught 17.01 (Introductory Social Science) and 17.51 (International Relations I) in addition to graduate courses in African politics, political development and revolutionary ideology. He has served on committees involving admissions, social service and Afro-American subjects. During the past year, Johnson has been developing and directing Circle Associates, Inc., a ghetto corporation aimed at creating and sustaining black enterprises. Johnson has written articles on African politics and a book on political integration in the Cameroons. He was promoted to associate professor this past term.

Fein, 35, has been at MIT for eight years — five as an assistant professor and three as an associate professor. Saloma, 35, has also been at MIT for eight years — six as an assistant professor and two as an associate professor. Johnson, 31, has been here for six years, having been promoted to associate professor this year. Under previously mentioned policies (i.e., associate professors, with seven years of service at MIT, who are continued past 35 must have tenure), the department reviewed Fein's and Saloma's cases. Johnson, who was considering tenure offers from universities in his 'home' state of California, had asked the department to review his case if they wished him to stay. There were senior positions open in political analysis, in A-

merican politics and in African politics, so there was no implicit 'choice' in the decisions. However, Dr. Wood confided that "the three [men] are very good guys, but one was better than the other two." The committee compared the candidates and was cognizant of a shortage of funds in the immediate future and of the overall desirability of limiting new appointments. However, each case was decided on individual professional merits.

Bob Wood, upon returning to MIT last Spring from Washington, saw the immediate need for review and appointed three reading committees composed of members of the executive committee to review the publications of each of the three. Other professors reviewed the results of course evaluations and elicited the views of former students (including those who had graduated) of these men to determine how well they taught. Their work stretched into the Fall, and soon nearly every member of the executive committee had read all the works of all three men. It was a time consuming, energetic process involving the most thorough scrutiny of each individual. Eventually, divisions in positions were reconciled through arduous debate, and the decisions, initially 'marginal' and tortuous, ultimately were unanimous. Since the committee will not discuss the details of their discussions with outsiders, this is my reconstruction of their rationale based on private discussions with those involved.

Johnson had many things going for him. He had tenure offers from other schools, particularly UCLA and Berkeley, which he was inclined to accept because of his preference of the West Coast where he spent his collegiate years. His book, published by the most reputable publisher in the field, represented both a good research study and a major theoretical contribution to the fields of political development and political integration. His use of behavioral and system-analytic models could only enhance the impact of the work on the department's senior staff. He had served on several committees and had demonstrated his ability and willingness to teach in a wide variety of courses (i.e., he had 'multiple competence'). Doubtlessly, Johnson's black race in a lily-white Institute (ed.-Johnson is one of four black faculty members out of a total of 1026!) which has been accused of racist hiring policies can only be in his favor. Indeed, the department had spent several years trying to attract (buy?) a good (black?) Africanist for the Sloan chair, but, because of fierce competition and a paucity of competent men in the field, all their previous offers had been refused. Johnson's field of competition is comparatively small; his application of theories of political development and political integration in developing countries to the ghetto has made him the 'top' man in the country in this self-created subfield: this fact should not be belittled.

Working against him were his youth (31) and the great deal of

time he has spent away from MIT in his few years here. He was less well-known by the executive committee than either of the other candidates. His strong desire to participate in ghetto (read 'black') development might have made some of the members uneasy about his loyalty to the department; however, most other tenured members also have strong commitments to external agencies. In short, Johnson was a black PhD, was an excellent candidate for the long-empty Sloan chair, and had 'counter'-offers elsewhere. The department readily, and wholeheartedly, offered him tenure.

Saloma also had several things in his favor. He had published numerous articles in his field as well as writing a book on Congress which received favorable comment from people in the area of Congressional studies. He had shown initiative and drive in founding and leading the Ripon Society and in his research work for local Republicans, Congressmen and, in particular, Senator Brooke's 1966 campaign. He also had taken on responsibilities of overseeing parts of the under-

graduate program: his advocacy of undergraduate education, perhaps more than his teaching, has found great appreciation and support in the undergraduate student body, but less with the committee. He was selected as director of a major research project in American Political Parties by the Twentieth Century Fund. Ironically enough, the notification of his selection as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Year came the day after his notification of denial of tenure.

Saloma had several things going against him. He had not concerned himself with the proceedings and made no attempt to influence the decision. His use of 'softer' research techniques in his book led some to conclude that the book was an essayist 'text' and not the theory-building, field-data based, behaviorist publication they favored. He did not command national attention in any area as he leaned toward the general rather than the specialized and toward teaching rather than the research. However, the results of an informal survey of his teach-

ing performance produced only ambiguous results — neither outstanding nor poor. He faced a large number of competitors in his field, and the department thought it could acquire a leading figure from another school, perhaps one with a 'harder' orientation. In short, because the department felt no pressing need for an Americanist, given the very tight budget situation and the perceived probability of attracting a more prestigious name in the field (e.g. Fenno, Polsby, Dahl) within two years, Saloma was denied tenure.

In the case of Leonard Fein, I have little information to work

(Please turn to page 11)

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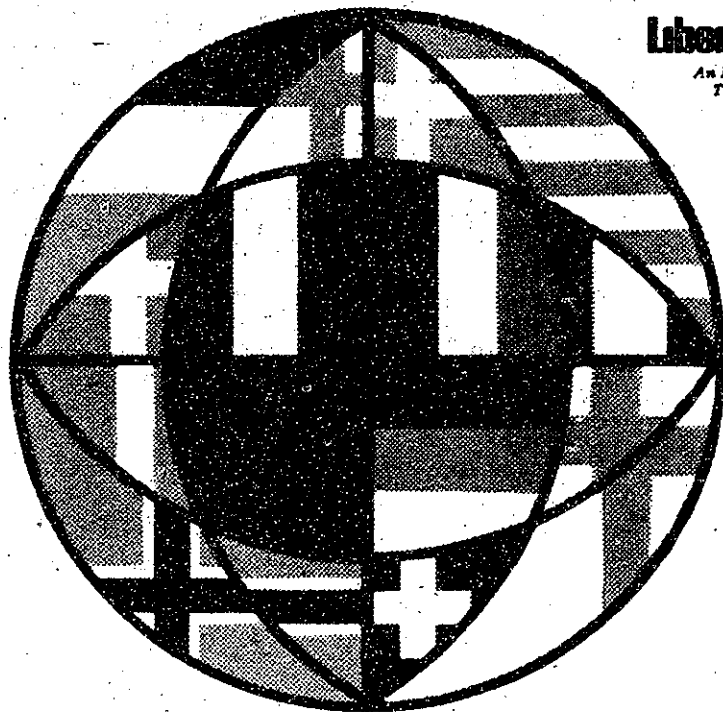
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but department faulted Saloma research

(Continued from page 11)
 with. Fein had communicated more with the individual members of the committee and they, therefore, were more familiar with his background than either Saloma's or Johnson's. He had taught a variety of courses while at MIT; however, his recently increased devotion to his research meant a decreased involvement with his teaching. His major publication was based upon his dissertation, and, generally, the depth of his urban and Jewish work did not overly impress the committee. Pressed by the criteria also applied in the Saloma and Johnson decisions, Fein was denied tenure. How-

ever, the personality considerations brought to bear in Fein's case were different from those in Saloma's case, (Johnson being a special (read "black") case altogether). One would have to consider this a victory for those in the department who desire to remain strong in the present narrow areas and not expand into other fields.

The decisions have affected the men and their plans in different ways. Johnson, who has been on leave in Roxbury this year, had anticipated the decision on the basis of his heavy teaching load while at MIT, his book, and MIT's inability to secure someone for the position

in five years. Johnson plans to explore the technical problems of inner-city development, particularly in Roxbury in coming years. Johnson has accepted the appointment which will become effective on July 1.

Saloma was surprised and shocked, as he had attachments to MIT since, at least 1952 (ed. his father was MIT, '19). He felt deeply disappointed about facing national competition for the post and the 'reward' he received for all the time and effort he had put into the undergraduate program. Saloma will be on leave for the coming calendar year working on the political parties project. His ties with MIT will probably end when a temporary, transitional appointment as visiting professor is ended in June, 1971. The national publicity gained from the Jaycee award and the probability of an excellent study coming out of his present research should open up many areas to him. It is clear to me, however, that of the three men involved, he has been hurt the most by this decision.

Fein's anger and resentment at the treatment accorded him by his 'colleagues' was expressed in his desire to depart from MIT swiftly and softly. Upon learning of the denial he asked for and received permission to go on leave this term, and he resigned from his post as Associate Director of the Joint Center. Offered a year of transition, he has politely refused and has accepted an appointment at Brandeis as a professor in the Florence Heller School of Social Relations to take effect this coming Fall. It is uncertain whether or not Fein would have chosen a position at MIT over that at Brandeis. Both Fein and Saloma have not been in contact with members of the executive committee since the decisions; this ostracism has only aggravated a very tense, emotional situation for the two men.

These decisions have raised many controversial points. Saloma and Fein represent the first cases of denial of tenure in the department's history. Related to this is last year's "first" of tenured professors leaving the department to work elsewhere. In addition, there is general agreement that the required tenure decisions were delayed too long both in time during the men's careers and the time of the particular year (i.e. November). To correct this, a departmental policy change this year may result in tenure decisions being automatically reviewed at an earlier age, this may further aggravate the problem of estimating a man's "future potential." Estimations of this sort raise grave uncertainties in the recent denials: both Fein and

Saloma are involved in research now which may produce publications of national significance. This factor was an "unknown" in the decision, and, I believe, worked against both of them. If the department has great difficulties securing men better than Saloma or Fein in their fields, it may think twice about releasing long-term junior men with the hope of later securing dependable (i.e., they won't leave) senior people. I believe that the department now reasonably anticipates 'losing' their senior members to other universities and corporations as they buy and trade others; XVII is now playing the academic game of the 'big leagues.'

Also, there is a general malaise which is sweeping parts of the junior faculty in the department and for good reason: It seems clear that the department is not in the habit of promoting its assistant professors to tenured positions, nor, as I have stated earlier, was this ever generally true. Since junior faculty must take the burden of teaching duties, especially of undergraduates, and since it is now apparent that "teaching ability" is a very ambiguous term, the junior faculty will find the department unrewarding for them since research (and publications thereof) is the major criterion of scholarship and status and, eventually, tenure in the profession.

There are some important questions as to what has prompted these developments, where these trends are leading the universities, and what trends might counter them. Some conjectures and thoughts on these are contained in the last article in this series.

CORRECTION

In the first article of this series, the following should have been appended to the third-to-last paragraph: "On the basis of whether or not they (i.e., the executive committee members) believe him to be the best person in the country they could get for this position, he is given or denied tenure; the major determinant of this decision, I believe, is the relative prestige and impact of the man's research (and publications) compared to others in that field; note that the narrower his field, the less competition he faces. One might best describe the offering of tenure at a major university (like MIT) as a symbol of high status in the profession as judged by one's peers."

Also, the reason why "variety of courses taught" is a factor in tenure policy is because XVII is a small department and professors often must teach in areas outside their specialty and, thus, have 'multiple competence.' In addition, most professorial appointments are not funded 100% by endowment money.



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Amherst stops skaters



Tech defenseman John Miller '72 (20) circles behind his net to pick up the puck as defenseman Gary Gibian '71 (13) and center Bill Barber '71 (7) get ready to start up ice. Photo by John Kavazanjian

The varsity hockey season ended unhappily this past Saturday as the Tech skaters suffered one of their worst losses of the season, an 8-0 trouncing at the hands of Amherst.

The first period saw Amherst pour in four goals, three of which were scored by starting center Eric Nelson. The first goal came on an Amherst power play off of a rebound on a shot from the point. Shortly thereafter, Amherst added another goal when Tech goalie Ken Lord '71 came up with a great save on a breakaway but could not stop

the second skater through, who put in the rebound. Late in the period, Amherst added two more quick goals, both from about 10 feet out to end the period at 4-0.

The Engineers did fight back in the second period though. The offense just missed on several good opportunities while the defense held the tough Amherst team to just one goal.

In the third period though, the visitors came back hard. Early in the period, with the Engineers a man up, an Amherst skater came in on a semi-breakaway and beat goalie Lord. Amherst scored another goal on a quick shot off of a faceoff, and with one minute left, Nelson scored his fourth goal of the game to make the final score 8-0, Amherst.

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Swimmers dunked 67-32 by champion Springfield

The Tech swimmers put up a strong effort against Springfield Wednesday Night, but the defending New England champions dumped the mermen 32-72. Springfield ended the season with an undefeated dual meet record extending over the past three years.

MIT took two firsts in the contest; Larry Markel '71 bagged the 200 yard freestyle and Jim Bronfenbrenner '70 won honors in the 200 yard individual medley. The swimmers added to their total with six seconds and four thirds.

Although the competition buried the Techmen, many outstanding efforts were put out by MIT. Dave Lawrence '71 turned in his best time of the season in a third place finish in the 200 yard breaststroke. Markel also finished strong in the 500 yard freestyle event.

No serious competition was faced by the frosh swimmers as they trounced the Springfield freshmen 67-28.

The varsity mermen now have a 6-6-1 dual meet record as they travel to University of Massachusetts Saturday to wrap up the season.

Results

- 400 yd medley relay:
1) Springfield 3:56.2
- 200 yd freestyle:
1) Markel (M) 1:55.2
2) Graham (M)
3) Vogler (S)

- 50 yd freestyle:
1) Call (S) 23.3
2) Sanders (M)
3) Cadorette (S)
- 200 yd IM:
1) Bronfenbrenner (M) 2:15.6
2) Campo (S)
3) Roach (S)
- 1 Meter diving:
1) Laing (S) 230.15
2) Heines (M)
3) Donnelly (S)
- 3 Meter diving:
1) Laing (S) 258.15
2) Heines (M)
3) Gronauer (M)
- 200 yd butterfly:
1) Lynch (S) 2:11.9
2) Bronfenbrenner (M)
3) St. Pierre (S)
- 100 yd freestyle:
1) Meyer (S) 50.1
2) O'Meara (S)
3) Graham (M)
- 200 yd backstroke:
1) Sprackler (S) 2:10.4
2) Gardiner (S)
3) Collier (M)
- 500 yd freestyle:
1) Purcell (S) 5:11.2
2) Markel (M)
3) Kaynor (S)
- 200 yd breaststroke:
1) Sager (S) 2:27.3
2) Kleetz (S)
3) Lawrence (M)
- 400 yd freestyle relay:
1) Springfield 3:30.9

Wilson sets pole-vault mark

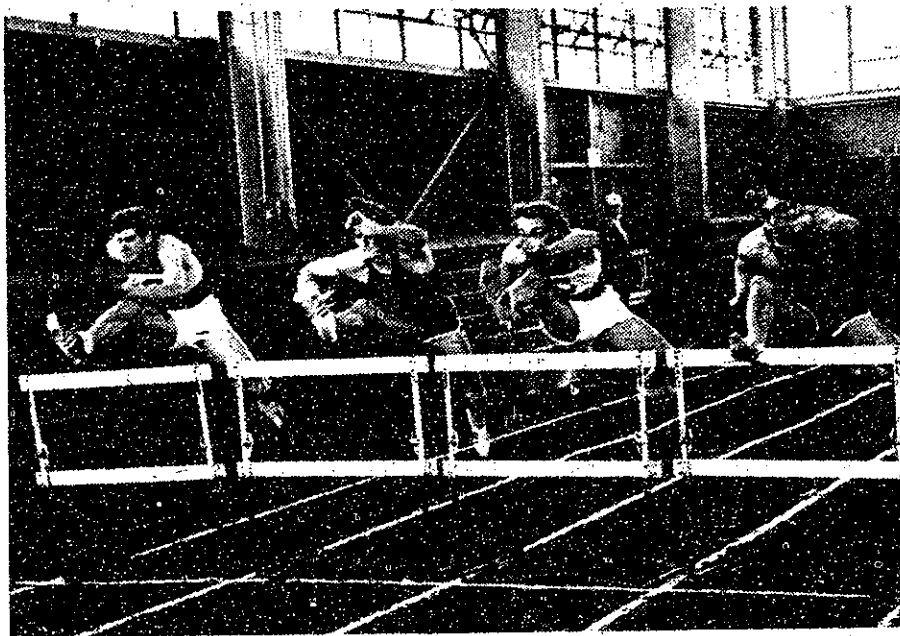
By Buzz Moylan

Frosh sensation Dave Wilson won the pole vault competition in the Eastern Championships of the US Track and Field Federation held at Dartmouth College on Sunday. The high-flying freshman cleared the crossbar at a record-breaking height of 14' 6 1/4". This newly established freshman record is a quarter of an inch better than the standing varsity indoor mark.

Charlie Gentry finished fifth in the Easterns at 13' 6" with fewer misses than his opponent. If both vaulters continue to improve at their present rate, a new era in pole vaulting at MIT is imminent.

Varsity crushes Colby

On Saturday in the Cage the varsity cindermen concluded their indoor season by soundly thumping Colby 71-32. This final



Al Lau '72 (right) is en route to winning the 45 yard high hurdles. Lau picked up another first in Tech's victory over Colby.

Photo by Tom Jahns

victory gives the Engineers a 3-3-1 slate for the year. Led by Albert Lau's fifteen points, MIT allowed Colby only three firsts.

Lau '72 accumulated his points by winning the broad and high jumps and the 45 yard high hurdles. In the weight throw Ray Mayer was second at 49 feet 1 inch. Charlie Gentry and Jim Glowenka went one-two in the vault.

Captain Larry Kelly '70 was edged in the dash, with Eric Hoffman in third. Bobby Myers '72 outkicked a Colby opponent to win the mile by a tenth of a second. Chip Kimball '72 nosed out teammate John Owens '70 in the 600. Craig "Fish" Lewis '72 got the jump on his archrival Rich Goldhor '72 by winning the two mile in 10:07. Pat Sullivan '72 won the 1,000; Bobby Myers was close behind in second place. MIT's mile relay team of Hoffman, Kimball, Owens and Kelly easily outclassed the competition.

Frosh undefeated

The freshman squad wrapped up a highly successful season with an unblemished 8-0 mark by ripping the Colby frosh, 87-15. The Engineers took all firsts with double wins being turned in by John Kaufman, Elliott Borden, Brian Moore, and Dave Wilson. Steve Bielagus and Walter Hill each captured two second places. Other first place finishers were Walt Gibbons in the high jump, Bob Tronnier in the high hurdles and Terry Blumer in the two mile. The freshman relay team of Rogers, Tronnier, Leimkuhler and Borden beat their Colby counterparts by a full sixteen seconds.

ON DECK

Today

- Squash (v,f)—Yale, away, 3 pm
- Rifle—Northeastern, away
- Wrestling (V)—Massachusetts, home 7:30 pm
- Wrestling (f)—Massachusetts, home 6 pm
- Basketball (V)—Bates, home, 8:15 pm
- Basketball (F)—Bates, home, 6:15 pm
- Skiing—Bates Carnival, away

Tomorrow

- Skiing—Bates Carnival, away
- Rifle—NRA sectional, home, 10 am
- Gymnastics—Yale, home, 2 pm
- Squash (V,F)—Wesleyan, away, 2 pm
- Swimming (V)—Massachusetts, away, 2 pm
- Swimming (F)—Massachusetts, away, 4 pm
- Track (V,F)—New England's at UConn
- Basketball (V)—Northeastern, home, 8:15 pm
- Basketball (F)—Northeastern, home, 6:15 pm

HOW THEY DID

- Wrestling
MIT 18—Coast Guard 16
- Fencing
MIT 18—WPI 9
- Squash
MIT 9—Seton Hall 0
Trinity 6—MIT 3
- Track
MIT (V) 71—Colby 32
MIT (F) 87—Colby 15
- Gymnastics
Dartmouth 123.95—MIT 123.01
- Hockey
Amherst 8—MIT (V) 0
Browne-Nichols 6—MIT (F) 5
- Swimming
Springfield 67—MIT (V) 32
MIT (F) 67—Springfield 28

By Mike Asherman

The varsity fencing team finished off its season on a strong note, soundly defeating WPI 18-9 and thus establishing an impressive overall record of 10 wins and 3 losses.

The sabre squad led the day, winning seven of nine bouts. Jon "Flash" Abrahamson '72 was one of the stars of the day with a 3-0 record. In a spectacular demonstration of superiority, he vanquished one opponent 5-0 in only 20 seconds. Wally Miller '71 was also in fine form as he posted a 2-0 record against formidable opposition. Dave Rapoport '70 and Lewis Clark '72 contributed the remaining two victories.

As always, the foilists thrashed their adversaries, this time winning 6-3. Nick Lazaris '72 turned in a sparkling 3-0 performance, although still recovering from an injury which has kept him out of most of this year's competition. Mike Asherman '72 also went 3-0, finishing a dazzling year with a 34-3 record.

The epee team faced a tough WPI squad, but nevertheless, Tech won that weapon also by a 5-4 score. Guy Pommars '71 won two bouts as he dazzled onlookers and devastated opponents with his exquisite form and grace. Don D'Amico '72, Don Rogal '72, and Ed Delvers '72 each contributed one win.

There are two important events left on the fencing schedule. The New England Intercollegiate Championships will be

held at Brandeis on March 7, where Tech will present a strong bid for first. Then the following weekend Tech will host the IFA Easterns, the second largest collegiate competition in the US.

Coach Ed Richards has made a very impressive debut in his first year as varsity coach, winning 10 of 13 matches with two of the losses coming by a margin of only one bout. The team has been gathering momentum since early in the season and prospects are good for the tournaments.

Rugby combines the best characteristics of football and soccer for an exciting and fast-paced sport. Plus there are parties after every game.

Rugby is a club sport and as such is open to the entire MIT community. Practices are on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:30. For information call Charlie Finn at x3312 or 267-1648.

Swordsmen crush WPI

Dartmouth gymnasts outperform Techmen

By Gregg Oppenheimer

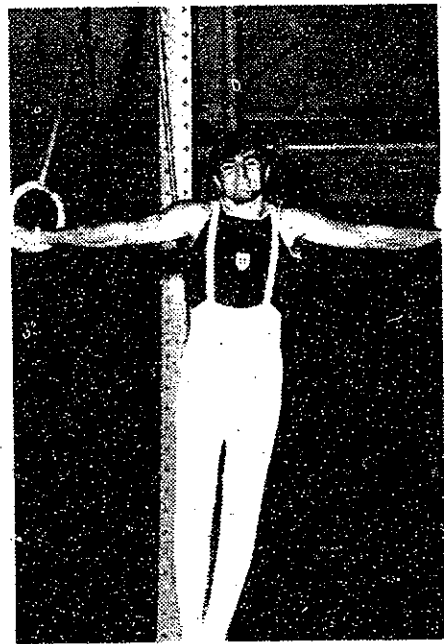
On Saturday, February 21, in one of the tensest meets of the season, the Dartmouth gymnastics team inched by Tech with a score of 123.95 to 123.01. The win was their second of the season over the otherwise undefeated Tech squad.

MIT took first place honors in three events out of the six, with Tom Hafer '70 winning on rings (7.83), and parallel bars (7.86), and Dick Hood '70 winning the horizontal bar (7.60).

Co-captain Hood came out on top in all-around competition with a total of 35.49 points in five events. Co-captain Ken Gerber '71 also had a noteworthy day on the apparatus, placing fourth in all-around competition with a total of 21.55 points.

Outstanding performances were turned in by the parallel bars and long horse teams, taking first, second, and third on the parallel bars (Hafer:7.86, Gerber:7.73, Hood:7.33), and second, third, and fourth in long horse vaulting (Hood:8.73, Bock:8.63, Daub:8.20).

Also performing excellent routines were Paul Bayer '73 on side horse (5.93) and Don Wall '72 on the horizontal bar. Wall scored 5.20, his highest score yet



Tom Hafer '70 performs a beautiful iron cross against Dartmouth. (Jet Photo)

on a routine which included a fly-away dismount.

Yale visits Tech

This Saturday, February 28, MIT faces Yale in what promises to be another exciting meet. The competition starts at 2 pm in DuPont and everyone is encouraged to come and support the team in its last home meet of the season.

Racquetmen blank Seton Hall, but fall to Trinity

By Jon Fricker

Yes, there still is an MIT squash team. On Monday its members swept all nine matches in 3-0 fashion against traditionally weak Seton Hall for its third victory this season. The results of previous matches have not been quite so pleasant, however.

With a five-match losing streak and a new line-up, the varsity traveled to Hartford Saturday to begin the final phase of their season's schedule. They made it six straight losses, as Trinity prevailed, 6-3.

After two wins in the first five matches, the schedule had caught up with our racquetmen, arranging contests with the nation's top two teams, Harvard and Penn, as well as away matches at perennial powers Amherst, the Penn and Army matches were back-to-back 0-9 shut-outs, and the five matches brought Tech's season record to 2-8.

Post-intersession challenge matches and a broken ankle sustained by year-long No.1 player Steve Cross '71 left the top nine

in a brand new order for the Trinity Match. Alex Sarris '70 and Skip Perkins '70 were playing at their highest positions of the season, and Perkins responded with a 3-1 win at No.9. Tech's other two wins came at the top two spots. Bob McKinley '70 ran his season's record to 7-4 by downing Trinity's Peter Wiles in three games, and Captain Manny Weiss showed fine form in shutting Jay Davis by the same 3-0 score.

Trinity held a slim 4-3 lead as the last two matches, involving Sarris and Bob Rodgers '72, were being completed. Rodgers went down to defeat in the final overtime point in the fifth game, 18-17, clinching the team match for Trinity. Sarris also extended his foe to five games, but the final tally read: Trinity 6, MIT 3 — their first win over Tech in several years.

A spirited rematch between the two teams is set for Tuesday night, March 3, MIT's final home match. The team faces Yale and Wesleyan during its fifth straight weekend road trip this Friday and Saturday.

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