Chomsky: A Journey to North Viet Nam

© 1970 by The Tech

By Harry Baker

Chomsky, a professor at MIT, and Noam Chomsky, the Department of Protec-
tion of University of Pittsburgh, visited North Vietnam last week. The
visit was arranged by the United States Information Agency and
was made possible through the efforts of the Peace Corps.

Last week, Professor Chomsky returned to the United States after a
visit to North Vietnam. This visit was his second to the country, following
a trip in 1967.

Chomsky's trip to North Vietnam was not without controversy. In
addition to his academic responsibilities, Chomsky is a leading
figure in the anti-war movement and has been involved in numerous
activities related to the Vietnam War.

Chomsky's visit to North Vietnam was particularly significant due
to the political climate of the time. The Vietnam War was in its
final stages, and the United States was withdrawing its forces from
the country.

Chomsky's approach to the Vietnam War was rooted in his
philosophical and linguistic theories. He believed that language
plays a crucial role in understanding the dynamics of society and
politics.

Chomsky's trip to North Vietnam was part of a larger effort to
build bridges between the United States and Vietnam. He
believed that understanding each other's perspectives was
essential to finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Chomsky's visit also highlighted the importance of education and
communication in times of war. By engaging with the people of
North Vietnam, Chomsky sought to gather information and
perspectives that could inform future diplomatic efforts.

In conclusion, Chomsky's journey to North Vietnam was a
meaningful undertaking, reflecting his commitment to academic
research and his role as an activist against the Vietnam War.

The Tech, Tuesday, May 5, 1970

Rally endorses strike call

Backs move as protest of Nixon moves in Asia; effect not clear

By Alex Makowski

Well over 1500 members of the MIT Community, most of them
students, voted overwhelmingly yesterday to strike "in solidarity with
the national university strike."

Even before the afternoon rally last night, 1500 students at
MIT had jammed Krege. Latec-
\[ ... \]

Discipline Committee to start hearings tonight

Tonight at 7:00 pm, the Disci-
pline Committee will begin

hearings on the cases of the
strike leaders. The hearings will
be open to the community.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1970

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS

Don Wolman '71 of MIT SDS addressing jam-packed Krege Auditorium yesterday afternoon. Those gathered voted to strike indefinitely.

Chomsky described the progression of US efforts in Indochina. By striking into Cambodia, he had continued an "internationalization" of the war effort. Chomsky dis-
missed Napoléon's arguments for entering Cambodia as "hardly worth
mentioning." He noted that we were "shoring up a tiny, aristocratic elite that wanted
to hit the trains to the United States, taking the land with them."

He closed by reminding the audience that the struggle for peace had reached "a rather
different moment... I don't think we should blow this chance."

Alpert address

Former UAP Mike Albert fol-
lowed Chomsky's address. "What's wrong doesn't have to be
analyzed that much any-
more," he argued. "What's needed is action... solidarity."

While supporting the call for a mass protest for the war, he
warned against violence, calling for or-
goization, not fighting. "This is
not a time to be shooting people,
just strike or fight the National
Guard." He lent his support to
the effort to encourage others.

Even Wiener, Johnson, and the other defendants choose this arrange-
ment. The scheduling of the public record and the tapes will be on permanent reserve in the music library. If they do not, after the Committee and the President are finished with them, the tapes will be destroyed. This is to avoid their being sub-
mitted for any criminal court action.

According to the defendants, the reason for the lack of an open hearing is the lack of an appeal mechanism. Opening the
process the time the case, they say, is the best way to ensure a fair
hearing.

As the schedule stands now, barring any disruption by the
strike, they have five separate dates for the hearings.

As the schedule stands now, barring any disruption by the
strike, there will be five separate

(To turn to page 6)
Chomsky visits leaders of Laos, Viet Nam

(Continued from page 1) talking to these refugees. The Tech: Could you tell us about your trip to Laos? Chomsky: Well, the refugees I spoke with came from a trip I made in late 1964 and early 1965. The Tech: At whose orders? Chomsky: The refugees who came to see me actually. They either drifted into or were driven into refugee camps close to CIA bases near that area and then were evacuated by truck. But in late 1964 and early 1965, when those who ordered their evacuation, including the United States government, were recently defeated, the refugees say that everything they knew of that, is that they were driven out of the camps and that they had any information about, were totally destroyed by any of the planes that had been destroyed, which makes it very hard to say whether this is a bit academic ... they had already been living in the forests and in villages for some time, ever since the very sharp American escalation in 1964. There had been sporadic bombing of the Plain of Jars and other places in the so-called "safe havens" areas from 1964 up to 1966. Reconstructing from their stories, even about October, the bombing shifted from sporadic attacks on communications and what might be considered military targets, to direct attacks on the villages and towns. The planes used also shifted, from Loiutan-T-35, probably from the Americans, to the American jet-fighter-bomber. The Tech: Was there any bombing of American jets? Chomsky: Well, Americans presumably, and from Udorn Air Base by my interpretation, the United States is very vague about this, but the correspondents who were at Udorn at the time of the attacks were just taking off constantly, and going toward Laos. In the Communist camp, it was just released, they were more or less in the same time, the same time, the escalation. They don't come out very clearly and say; everything important is deleted, but if you read around the words that are deleted, it's pretty obvious what was going on. The Pathet Lao incidentally got the credit for this, because of the stories that sort of, a day, which is probably accurate, given the other figures available in the memoir, the likely most intensive bombing in history. Anyway, in October 1966, the attacks generally became more intense, and the escalations being in early 1968, then again in late 1969. What happened during that period was that the planes that had been used earlier were shifted over, we say entirely, to Laos. Significantly most of the bombing was done in Northern Laos. The Pathet Lao Vietnamese and foreign correspondents who are in Laos, the American Lao-speaking interpreter, the same person by the way that all the letters have been destroyed, in any information out of the people. The Tech: Did you learn this from the refugees? Chomsky: Yes, and as a matter of fact, the refugees were pretty close-mouthed at first, because they assumed we were American spies, so the first thing they told us was always the government propaganda line. In only when you start getting personal histories etc that really happen. In fact, they're quite specific about the fact that when American bombs were dropped in 1966 and particularly in 1968, the new attacks were directed almost solely against civilian targets, those being the only ones there were in the area. The Tech: How did you communicatice with the refugees? Chomsky: I spoke with the American Lao-speaking interpreter, the same person by the way that all the letters have been destroyed, in any information out of the people. The Tech: Did you converse with any Lao intellectuals? Chomsky: Yes, I spent some time with one very knowledgeable left-wing intellectual. Though he himself was by no means a Communist, and that in the past had been associated with the neutralist elements in Laos, he was convinced that the Laos had fallen out of Lao politics, and all that remained was the Pathet Lao and the extreme right with Prince Souvanna Phouma has more and more associated himself. Of course, it's the extreme right that the United States and as such, wants to be further intensified. But the right is a different problem, because there are no people living there. Well, the fact that the Americans are so many and the figure of 1,300,000, it's well over one-third of the popu- "The government is there only to collect graft and divert aid."
The Tech: Within Hanoi were there any signs of American destruction?

Chomsky: In Hanoi itself, there seemed to be signs of severe destruction. A bridge over the Red River was heavily bombarded, and the Viet Namese Embassy was taken over by the Polytechnic University students yesterday. It was burnt down, as were by and large the large bomb damage in Hanoi as far as I could see.

Once you go outside the city limits, there is almost total destruction. There is no road to the provincial capital in Thanh Hoa province, the provincial capital, which was once a city of 70,000, had almost nothing left. Only an occasional building is standing.

The Tech: What about the North Viet Nam that hasn't been bombed through by the bombing for about a year and a half?

Chomsky: Right, but there's been massive destruction. If you take it they assume the bombing will begin again, so everything is still very much dispersed.

The Tech: What makes them think the bombing will begin again?

Chomsky: Well, actually, we can imagine that the bombing will begin again. One of the things that Nixon said was that there was a point of no return, and that was correct, was that the choices before the United States were one or the other. He didn't put it in exactly those words, but that's what it amount to.

The Tech: That amounts to a consensus in the Administration?

Chomsky: Well, Vietnamization can't work. It can only work if there's another war, and we can't know, Nixon talked about their lack of security, their incapacity, and their lack of will. Well which means is that they won't be able to fight that next war. That's why they're not going into it. There's no reason why they should. So, with Vietnamization falling, the war will expand into Laos, Cambodia, and perhaps Thailand.

The Tech: So, the North Viet Namese assume that rather than suffering a defeat, they could still-meanwhile, which could mean a resumption of the bombing, and hence they don't want it to rest on econo-

Chomsky: We talked to Pham Van, editor of the party newspaper, and he described their feeling that they treated as prisoners of war as far as they were concerned, and that was a very well educated society.

The Tech: Did you ever meet any other officials?

Chomsky: Oh yes, we spoke to a fairly number of other government and party officials, a province chief, a mayor, a factory manager, and so forth.

The Tech: What did learn from the meeting?

Chomsky: Well, a lot of specific things of course, but what they said, and I believe it to be true, is that the society regards the war as just another war of occupation, and that's the way they talk. They see their whole history as just a history of resistance to aggression, to the Chinese, the French, the Mongols, the Japanese, and now the Americans. They don't use the word war, and it was not used in the light of the war.

The Tech: Did you ever get any idea of the number of the people who participated?

Chomsky: Yes, in one way or another, they insisted that what happened in France, on the basis of the numbers of people who participated, the Viet Namese view the negotiations as annulling the war.

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes, the impression one gets is of a very determined people, who have the sources devoted to war, but with an obvious conscious to avoid such a thing for the sake of a few lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, gen-

The Tech: How do the North Viet Namese view the negotia-

Chomsky: They didn't talk about how they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American government. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat, whereas we drive them to potential sub-

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes, the impression one gets is of a very determined people, who have the sources devoted to war, but with an obvious conscious to avoid such a thing for the sake of a few lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, gen-

The Tech: How do the North Viet Namese view the negotia-

Chomsky: They didn't talk about how they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American government. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat, whereas we drive them to potential sub-

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes, the impression one gets is of a very determined people, who have the sources devoted to war, but with an obvious conscious to avoid such a thing for the sake of a few lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, gen-

The Tech: How do the North Viet Namese view the negotia-

Chomsky: They didn't talk about how they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American government. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat, whereas we drive them to potential sub-

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes, the impression one gets is of a very determined people, who have the sources devoted to war, but with an obvious conscious to avoid such a thing for the sake of a few lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, gen-

The Tech: How do the North Viet Namese view the negotia-

Chomsky: They didn't talk about how they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American government. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat, whereas we drive them to potential sub-

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes, the impression one gets is of a very determined people, who have the sources devoted to war, but with an obvious conscious to avoid such a thing for the sake of a few lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, gen-

The Tech: How do the North Viet Namese view the negotia-

Chomsky: They didn't talk about how they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American government. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat, whereas we drive them to potential sub-

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes, the impression one gets is of a very determined people, who have the sources devoted to war, but with an obvious conscious to avoid such a thing for the sake of a few lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, gen-

The Tech: How do the North Viet Namese view the negotia-

Chomsky: They didn't talk about how they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American government. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat, whereas we drive them to potential sub-

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Namese bother to negotiate at all? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to continue the war, but not as it is now. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly consistent with what they call their number of the war.

The Tech: One is always preoccupied with the question of the terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are no different from terms of previous administrations; what is the difference?

Chomsky: They're not discussing the war to be an American colony; if we were to accept them, we would be buying up anything he wants. If we go through the whole PRG, we would be heading them much of a choice, so they're not looking forward to that. They're not making a distinction between naive and cynical.

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?
University Strike

The vote in Kresge yesterday afternoon was an overwhelming one in favor of a "university strike" for an indefinite length of time. The Tech supports the concept of a university strike and we call... we call on MIT as a community to suspend its normal activities for a period of time in order to allow people the opportunity to signify their rejection of President Nixon's Asian policies and to actively support peace in Southeast Asia. We favor a massive canvassing effort intended to motivate people in the community to witness the hearings, to offer support to those opposing the war, and to actively support peace candidates in November's election's; and to continue work in peace activities.

Discipline hearings

Tonight the Discipline Committee begins hearing the cases of the students charged in the January occupation of the President's office. These hearings will be effectively closed; even at marriage. If so, their hopes are baseless. Even opening the discussion is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly discouraging debate...

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:
The Cambridge Chamber of Commerce wishes to commend the Tech for its recent peacefull involvement in the rally on Wednesday, April 15, and for its efforts to maintain an effective demonstration of ideas as a public platform for discussion.

Speaking for the business community, the Cambridge Chamber also commends the large majority of the students for their non-involvement in the destructive actions following the rally. The actions of a few who encouraged or participated in the injury of others or the destruction of property will not hinder permanently the opportunity for students and residents alike to openly gather to express their views.

Last chance for Senate as Nixon escalates war

By Steve Cauthar

The impending debate over the president's decision to intervene in Cambodia and resume the bombing in North Vietnam represents our last best chance to make the checks and balances which are supposedly in the Constitution work.

The simple fact of the matter is that Nixon and the United States have become a country which did not negotiate a cease-fire which has not signed any mutual defense treaty with us. The simple fact of the matter is that he has decided, whether we like it or not, to go to war without consulting Congress; indeed, he took it just after his Secretary of State and his Secretary of Defense had recommended that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee be notified prior to any decision which would not be given to Cambodia.

Even Lyndon Johnson, who made the undeclared executive decision, felt obligated to heed the Congress into passing the Tonkin Gulf Resolution before he intervened in Vietnam.

Congress offended

This is the highhanded treatment of Congress which is likely to bring the same kind of constitutional challenge to the constitutionality of our Indochina commitment to a head and force Congress to decide, once and for all, just how much of a check there is on the president's authority. Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress this deck, we will have slipped into a suble form of cryptocracy.

What can the individual do under such circumstances? I believe for the near future or the only effective action will be that taken in the Congress. The only effective action open to individuals are those which will influence Congress, particularly the Senate.

What about a strike? Well, a nonviolent campus strike won't hurt any, but it is questionable how much influence student opinion has... Some violence, any significant violence will be used by Nixon... The only effective action open to individuals are those which will influence Congress, particularly the Senate.

This brings up a possibility of combining with organized labor to bring about a truly massive nationwide strike. This would seem to be the only really effective force for a strike at this time and it may just be feasible. Most unions are gradually con... what I am trying to say is that anything which can be organized on the time scale that people are talking about. However, it seems unlikely that anything of this magnitude can be organized on the time scale that people are talking about... Nixon has probably comm... political suicide.

We have heard the usual list of reasons which ruin Johnson (if we just bomb the North, the war will be won in a few months ... ) Even the most si... week. We ask all students to discuss this matter afterno... We call for another meeting to be held Friday afternoon to consider the question of ending or suspending classes. We do not feel that the faculty need address the question of finals at this time, but rather believe it must realize the need for a suspension of classes. We do not feel that the faculty need address the question of finals at this time, but rather believe it must realize the need for a suspension of classes.

The pending debate over the president's decision to intervene in Cambodia and resume the bombing in North Vietnam represents our last best chance to make the checks and balances which are supposedly in the Constitution work.

The simple fact of the matter is that Nixon and the United States have become a country which did not negotiate a cease-fire which has not signed any mutual defense treaty with us. The simple fact of the matter is that he has decided, whether we like it or not, to go to war without consulting Congress; indeed, he took it just after his Secretary of State and his Secretary of Defense had recommended that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee be notified prior to any decision which would not be given to Cambodia.

Even Lyndon Johnson, who made the undeclared executive decision, felt obligated to heed the Congress into passing the Tonkin Gulf Resolution before he intervened in Vietnam.

Congress offended

This is the highhanded treatment of Congress which is likely to bring the same kind of constitutional challenge to the constitutionality of our Indochina commitment to a head and force Congress to decide, once and for all, just how much of a check there is on the president's authority.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

The issue is now being considered and it should be considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest upset of its power, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which is likely to happen if this bill is passed... Congress... is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.
By Emanuel Goldman

Director Sam Peckinpah is determined that the film that he has been working on for years was really like that. Last year, The Wild Bunch provoked considerable controversy because of its unusually savage and realistic violence. His new film, The Ballad of Cable Hogue, which is scheduled for release on March 13, will have some of the same elements. Milt Jackson, as one of the stars, says, "The ballad in Cable Hogue is a gentle, comic tale of human foible and fortitude."

And yet, on closer scrutiny, it was struck by the similarity of characters and situations to Wild Bunch. There are no superheroes; in both films, the characters are initially motivated only by selfish needs, and in both, they grow into heroic roles. In The Wild Bunch, the heroes ultimately sacrifice themselves, striking a blow for Mexican liberty. In Cable Hogue, obsessed with the idea of the American dream, the hero discovers the quality of forgiveness, even though he betrays his love and the life of one of the villains.

The plot is set in the Civil War in the nearly double-varnished west, Cable (Jason Robards), at his age, an all-star location scout, finds a fresh, deserted water hole. Not only does he save his life; since it is the only water available for miles around, it is at stake a claim and proceeds to change his ways to secure the water. Even though he becomes wealthy, he finds love with a wonderful girl (from the East, of course), who accepts him as he is and acquires an unusual, amusing friend (self-appointed Reverend Jack Hogue), who is never waiting to catch Cable in his sins and then betrayed him. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," chides the Reverend. "That's okay with me, as long as he doesn't take too long and I can watch," Cable remarks.

In the course of telling this story, the Reverend Cable Hogue paints a landscape containing charlatans and weaklings, in which the few faithful people, who in their own way, demonstrate a courage and fortitude that is as appealing as it is surprising. The film opens at the Lighthouse this Friday.
MILSDS members urged militant action against "MIT Bosses." Most of the speakers emphasized the urgent need for large-scale efforts to reach the surrounding community. Suggestions included support of the SMC rally at the State House on Sunday afternoon. A loose coalition comprised of SACC, MILSDS, UCS, and unaffiliated students and faculty agreed to stage the Monday rally to plumb community support for a university strike against the Nixon administration.

Sunday meetings

Plans for the Monday afternoon rally began with a meeting Sunday afternoon. A loose coalition comprised of SACC, MILSDS, UCS, and unaffiliated students and faculty agreed to stage the Monday rally to plumb community support for a university strike against the Nixon administration.

That a strike against the Nixon administration is necessary was the unanimous feeling of those present. "We have to replace "business as usual" with something more relevant," commented one RLSDS member. Another argued that we must "rerealistically set our priorities," while one spoke of "a need to end the war now more important than a student strike." It must be recognized that ending the war now might feel that they were not being allowed to teach courses because of their political views.

At MIT, a student strike would be counter-productive, and would only antagonize senators and citizens. Such a call could also mean a forfeit of broad based administration and faculty support. In fact, pointed out UAP Wells Eddleman, "the administration was already a little "upset" about having Albert speak on Monday."

Reach '51 Senators'

Deciding that the most fruitful goal would be an attempt to reach "51 Senators," the Execom approved a motion mildly condemning a student strike against the Institute. The statement urged all community members to contact their Congressmen to register opposition to the Asian War. A communications center was established in the Bush Room to facilitate letter and telegraph communications.

Further broaden their statement's appeal, Execom members sought administration and faculty support. A late-night conference was called with Snyder and Presidential Assistant Constantine Simonides, and Snyder agreed to sign the statement. Professor John Graves was contacted by phone to provide a faculty member's endorsement.

At 8:00 to 5:30

LARRY'S BARBER SHOP

Opening this year to all men

545 Tech Square

open 8:00 to 5:30

Serving Technicians for over 35 years

"For that well-groomed look"

[Advertisement for the Norelco Home Beauty Salon, featuring various grooming and beauty products and services, along with a message about the Norelco Home Beauty Salon's availability for appointments.]

Student-taught courses endorsed by SCPE

By Curtis Reeves

The Student Committee on Educational Policy met last Thursday night to discuss recent developments in the proceedings of its parent organization, the Committee on Educational Policy, which met earlier Thursday.

The high point of the evening was the discussion that stemmed from the report of the Committee on Student Taught Subjects which was originally given to CEP at its Thursday meeting for publication. The report came under fire because it contained a line which stated that subjects taught by students should not be "an exercise in advocacy or indoctrination."

While those present agreed with the idea behind the line, most thought that it would provoke radicals on campus who might feel that they were not being allowed to teach courses because of their political views.
A further objection was made by the parents to the acceptance of the Trustees by the Senate. They stated: "We believe that 24 hour visitation by male guests is a more facet of a problem than was ever conceived as a 'social regulation' to be decided by a simple majority vote of the current student body and not by the current faculty." The Senate was enfranchised in 1919 to make decisions concerning "social regulations," and the vote on new parietal rules was taken in exercise of this franchise. The parents also claimed that the problem of out-of-town boyfriends is satisfactorily solved by existing facilities—a separate building for male guests.

While upholding the decisions of the Senate and the Academic Council, the Board of Trustees attempted to answer the objections of the Parents' Committee by adding several stipulations to its approval. Each dormitory, it stated, would have an "architecturally separate" area for students preferring the retention of partial parietals.

The Ad Hoc Committee objected to full parietals because of what they called a loss of security and privacy for Wellesley students and because they felt that the present parietals were sufficient.
Harvard edges sailors by 2 for Friis trophy

A weekend of sailing came to the happiest conclusion possible in view of the changeflop (loss to Harvard) that had hit MIT's sailing team in the Friis Trophy sailed at Tufts University. The win has plenty to be proud of in the effort put forth by Tom Bergen '72, who prepared the lineup for the first race. Most of the trial fleet sat out the first race because of the wintry weather. The second race was a different problem, as he made an early lead stand up for a win against Bowdoin, with losing a five-hole lead, and then his match, by one to Lowell

ON DECK

Tomorrow

Lacrosse (V)-Tufts, home, 3:30 pm
Lacrosse (F)-Tabor Academy, home, 1:00 pm
Crew, Lwt.(F)-St. John's H.S., home, 3:30 pm

Netmen, Trinity replay 5-4 Dartmouth debacle

In their closest away match this season, the MIT raquetmen fell victim to the Trinity team Saturday, 5-4. In fact, all the desperation and disappointment of last Wednesday's Dartmouth match was repeated.

Once again, the team battled to 3-3 in singles competition. Bob McKinley finished off Dick Pelker (6-3, 6-3) returing with a flourish to his consistent, powerful game. Massey Weiss continued his win string (6-0, 6-2) against Chuck Wright, but Jon Beal lost his close one to Bob Goldman (6-2, 6-4, 7-5).

Steve Cross came on strong on the second set against Gary Mescomb, but his opponent overcame him on the way to a 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 victory to win the match. The steaks at Vajre's were delicious!

The raquetmen travel to Brown Wednesday for their dual meet before the New England's Friday at Trinity.

Batsmen beat CG-61 drop second game 5-1

By Steve Goldstein

The Coast Guard invaded MIT Saturday, not as a part of Richard Nixon's "if it moves, invade it," foreign policy, but for a doublesheader against the Tech nine, who were fresh from their win over neighbouring Brown University. In the opener, the invaders came up with the big play when they won the second set against Gary Mescomb, as apparent as won 6-1 behind strong pitching by Bruce Wheel erer and good team hitting. The second game was a merry-go-round, as Tech could not seem to come up with the big play when they needed it, and dropped 5-1 decision.

In the first game, Coast Guard took a 1-0 lead in the first, second, on two errors, and that proved to be their most potent offensive threat through the game. Bryce Wheeler shut them out of the way on the rest of the three hits. At Doppel opened the MIT second with a walk and he scored on second on Steve Goldstein's grounder to short. Bob Derrer then tied up the game with a single to the left, as coast could not indisputably be the winning run. Tech put the game on the second with a home run by Stephen Grafton (6-4, 6-0), the fourth inning as they came up with four runs on four hits.

The second game was much different, as the Tech hitters were shut out by pitcher Kevin Schein, who threw a perfect game until the third, but allowed two hits in the fourth inning as they came up with four runs on four hits.

Joe Sadler, John King loaded up in the fourth inning as they came up with four runs on four hits.

The crucial point of the match came again on second doubles, where Casey Mahaffey and David Hann (4-6, 6-4, 7-5) overcross Smith. For the second time in a week, they came up with the sorely-needed victory to win - however, it was not enough on the day.

The steaks at Vajre's were delicious!
Last night, 2000 people gathered in City Hall Park to protest the police action. The protesters, who numbered in the thousands, chanted and sang as they listened to the speeches of the organizers. The mood was one of determination and solidarity.

The rally was organized by the National Student Association and the National Student Political Action Committee. The organizers called for an end to police brutality and for the protection of civil liberties. They also demanded that the trial of the six protesters be brought to a speedy conclusion.

The speeches were followed by a march, which was led by the organizers and the demonstrators. The march continued for several miles, passing through several streets in the city. The protesters were met with resistance from the police, who used tear gas and pepper spray to disperse the crowd.

Despite the violence, the demonstrators refused to be intimidated. They continued to chant and sing, determined to hold the authorities accountable for their actions.

As the night wore on, the protesters strengthened their resolve. They knew that their fight was not just for themselves, but for all those who have been victimized by police brutality. They were determined to stand up for their rights and demand justice.

In conclusion, the demonstrators left no doubt that they were in it for the long haul. They vowed to continue their fight, to hold the authorities accountable, and to demand justice for all.

The police, on the other hand, refused to back down. They continued to use violence to disperse the crowd, and the atmosphere remained tense throughout the night.

In the end, the demonstrators proved to be stronger than the police. They stood their ground and refused to be intimidated by the authorities. Their determination and solidarity were a powerful force, and they left no doubt that they would continue to fight for their rights.

The night of protest was a powerful reminder that the struggle for justice and equality is far from over. The demonstrators proved that they were willing to pay the price for their beliefs, and they left no doubt that they would continue to fight until justice was served.
Faculty raps War, growing repression

(Continued from page 1)

business taking a political stance. Those who addressed the issue insisted that silence was wrong.

On the issue of employeetime, Johnson insisted MIT does not have the financial resources necessary to give time off to all workers. Cases, he promised, would be handled flexibly on an individual basis.

Following are the text of the two political motions:

Whereas the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urges the Congress of the United States to assume its responsibility over the ultimate question of war and peace and to take all steps necessary for a quick and to the Asian War.

Professor Louis Smallens

Electrical Engineering

By Dick King

An all-campus meeting was held on Monday in the Student Center, and a lot of people were present. They were interested in the strike and what was to happen next.

Most other colleges on the Boston area are also deeply involved in the strike. They have issued a call to the students and faculty to support the strike.

Most students are willing to support the strike, but some are not. They feel that the strike is not necessary and that the students should go to class and continue their studies.

But students in Boston are not the only ones affected by the strike. Students in other cities across the country are also striking. They are demanding that the universities recognize their right to bargain collectively and that they be allowed to participate in the decision-making process.

The strike is having an impact on the universities as well. The universities are losing money and are forced to make cuts in their budgets. They are also losing students and faculty members.

The strike is a crisis for the universities. They are既要面对罢工的挑战又要应对财政危机。The universities are trying to find ways to resolve the strike and to keep their doors open.

The strike is a complex issue. It involves the rights of the students and the faculty, the financial implications for the universities, and the broader question of how higher education is funded.

The strike is a test of the power of the students and the faculty. It is a test of their ability to organize and to demand a voice in the decision-making process.

The strike is a test of the power of the universities. It is a test of their ability to respond to the demands of the students and the faculty.

The strike is a test of the power of the nation. It is a test of its commitment to democracy and to the rights of all people.