Structural changes likely

By Joe Kashi

Major restructuring of the President's office is likely in the wake of the announcement of the resignation of John Johnson, chairman of the MIT Corporation Committee on the Conduct of Institutions, which included resolving conflicts between the boards of trustees of the Corporation and the administration.

In addition, Johnson, in his letter announcing his resignation, said that both he and James Killian, present Chairman of the MIT Corporation, would agree to discrete involvement of the President in the administration. Johnson, in an earlier interview, said that the President has two main functions: decision making and the administration of the Corporation.

According to Tom Mikus '70, President of Phi Mu Delta, the President of the Corporation has been a constant source of help in providing information about social events to freshmen in the Institute Houses.

The yield is defined as the percentage of admissions accepted. At such prestige schools as MIT, the yield generally ranges around 60%. Yet, several other factors play a role in a national trend toward greater interest in the social sciences and the humanities and better financial aid program.

The Corporation search

The only presidential search committee named so far consists of 8 members of the Corporation. The Corporation will make the final appointment decision. Members of the committee include James Fisk '23, Chairman, Vassar Bush '16, Honorary Chairman of the Corporation, James Killian, present Chairman of the Corporation, and the Presidential search committee chairman, James Killian, present Chairman of the Corporation.

Shifting toward Humanities

Alters admission pattern

By Drew Jaglom

A four percent drop in student yield forced the MIT admissions office to dip into its wallet to relieve the crowding.

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Rush unaffected by FRC

By Lee Giugere

The Fraternity Radical Caucus' proposals for the abolition of phone tapping and the admission of freshmen into houses on an equal basis appeared to have little effect on Rush Week.

"According to Tom Mikus '70, IFC Rush Chairman, "the things (phone tapping, hard flushing) that the FRC is talking about are on the way out.""

Howie Segal '71 of SPE, a member of the caucus, felt that their major influence was probably that houses made changes that went "much farther than they had, in the past" in liberalizing their rules.

Segal noted that the FRC might have helped progressive houses this year by raising the issues in the minds of freshmen and by encouraging some radical freshfr who might not have attended Rush Week to visit fraternities. Mikus however, pointed out that in general "liberal houses did more poorly," while "conservative houses did well."

No investigations when questioned about checking for phone taps, Chris Brewer, IFC Judicial Committee Chairman, explained that it was almost impossible for his committee to discover a tap themselves. He added that the role of the committee as it is constituted is to investigate complaints and not to initiate its own investigations.

Brewer said that he had instructed workers in the clearinghouse to forward any complaints to him and that the freshmen had been encouraged to bring forth any complaints. No complaints, however, were received by the judicial committee.

The FRC began organizing before Rush Week with a pamphlet distributed to all fraternities. The principle issue it tried to raise was that freshmen should enter houses as equal members. The pamphlet pointed out that the FRC would stress to freshmen that they had power during Rush Week because the houses needed them. Also mentioned in the leaflet was a second handout to be given to freshmen at the beginning of Rush Week which would indicate how each house had voted on the two FRC proposals (full membership to freshmen and the abolition of phone tapping). However, the second leaflet never appeared.

Carvassing

Siegal said that in the next few weeks, FRC members would begin canvassing in the houses, particularly among freshmen. In particular, the canvassers would try to discuss "things that change after Rush Week," such as the freshmen duties which the new FRC begins to take on.

Neither Siegal nor Brewer nor Mikus felt that there had been much friction between the IFC and the FRC. Siegal felt the Caucus' ideas were "well accepted" by fraternities although some houses disliked the idea of the FRC as an outside influence.

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CACR PRIZES AWARDED FOR SIX VARIED CLASSES

(Continued from page 1)

measured during the race and scored in the race (actually a rally, with normalized driving times for each of the seven legs) itself. The emissions score received the heaviest weight in this formula, and all the winners had to surpass the 1975 Federal standards for automobile emissions: 0.5 g/mile hydrocarbons, 11 g/mile CO, 0.9 g/mile oxides of nitrogen.

These six were winners of the classes into which the entered vehicles had been divided. They were:

Class I: Internal Combustion (ICE) burning gaseous fuel—Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI) Propara Gume, one of four WPI entries that finished the race.

Class II: ICE burning liquid fuel—Stanford's methanol-powered Grenelin.

Class III: Turbine—MIT. Mike Bennett '71 led the team that built and drove this overpowered monster, which was actually a turbine-electric utilizing a surplus jet-fueled gas turbine to drive an alternator, and a (potentially) 600 hp motor to drive the wheels.

Class IV: Electric—pure variety. Cornell University. The winner was actually built by Electric Fuel Propulsion Co. of Detroit, and was subsequently delivered to Arthur Godfrey, who had purchased it.

Class V: Hybrid Electric—WPI and University of Toronto had scores within 10 percentage points; as previously ruled by the committee, this meant a tie.

Overall winner

The overall winner was not declared on the basis of scores. It was chosen by a panel of five experts in the automobile and pollution fields: David Ragone, chairman of Dartmouth's School of Engineering; S.W. Gouse of the President's Office of Science & Technology; Harry Barr, President of the Society of Automotive Engineers; John Brogan of NAPCA; and John Mags, executive officer of the California Air Resources Board.

They chose as the best car Wayne State's entry, a modified Capri built by a team of Ford engineers taking night courses at WSU. (The inative and ideas were theirs; the money was Ford's.) The overall winner was chosen not only for purity and performance but also for practicality as a prototype for mass production in the reasonably near future. The Wayne State car burned unleaded gasoline, hence was viewed as more practical in the short run since propane or (Please turn to page 13)

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Primary elections

Many of the faculty and staff of MIT live in the Third and Ninth Congressional Districts of Massachusetts. For those who aren’t sure of their districts, the Ninth Congressional is composed of most of the wards of Boston and the Third of those cities and towns west of and including Newton, and east of Gardner. It is in these two districts that the only important Congressional races in Massachusetts are being fought. The primary election is today, September 15, and we urge all faculty and staff, who are registered as Democrats or Independents, to vote.

In the Third Congressional District, we would like to stress the importance of voting, even more so than in the NNinth District. There, Father Robert Drinan, Dean of the Boston College Law School and a Jesuit priest, has a real chance to withdraw from Viet Nam. He has opposed the war by showing how immoral it is to exist. As Vice Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Philbin has been most notable for the lack of scrutiny he has given military appropriations bills. He enthusiastically endorsed the military build-up in Viet Nam and refused to withdraw support of Lyndon Johnson, even when Democratic support of that President dwindled to an all-time low. He says he is now committed to granting funds for Viet Nam, only because it is the most right-wing position he can safely take without risking deep voter alienation.

In 1968, Philbin was opposed by two liberals, Joseph Bradley and Tho as Boylston Adams. Between them, their vote total topped that of Philbin, but because they split the anti-war vote, Philbin came out on top. This year, there is no such split. Father Drinan favors immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Viet Nam. He says he is now committed to that cause and that he is prepared to walk out of Congress if he is elected. If he is chosen by the Third and Ninth Congress districts, he can make a strong, independent voice in national policy. As Vice Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Philbin has been most notable for the lack of scrutiny he has given military appropriations bills. He enthusiastically endorsed the military build-up in Viet Nam and refused to withdraw support of Lyndon Johnson, even when Democratic support of that President dwindled to an all-time low. He says he is now committed to granting funds for Viet Nam, only because it is the most right-wing position he can safely take without risking deep voter alienation.

Mrs. Hicks, for the uninitiated, is a former member of the Boston School Committee and a prominent Christian Scientist. She is an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Boston, losing to Kevin White a few years ago. She opposes the war on the grounds that funds, should be held in the People’s Department of Public Welfare. She charges the war is misdirected and that once the military is withdrawn, the government will go back to the problems on the streets. She feels the military is the symbol of the type of man those student radicals want to destroy.

It is not fortunate that most of today's students cannot comprehend the struggles of past generations. Perhaps it is because they have never experienced anything but affluence. I am indeed grateful that I grew up during that period because it enabled me to appreciate the value of an education. My re- ward was that I am illiterate, for that is the only possible way to debate intelligently. We saw what symptoms were slow to respond to rehabilitation programs. The next generation of students who appeared to have no goals in life.

In contrast to the above depressing situation, we were privi- leged to visit a tiny community at the left-wing radical, part table Mr. Thomas Des- moen and his children. We were impressed by the way the children were inspired to attend school and bring up to attend school and bring up their children.

To the Editor:

I would like to communicate to the student body my recent assessment of MIT. I attended the one-day taxicab tour of the Institute and was impressed by the atmosphere of the area. I wish to share my observations with the student body.

It does not take very long to conclude that this was not the greatest day of my life. I do not come from MIT and certainly not the place to which I would consider sending my children. I was apathetic that the beautiful buildings and grounds did not impress my children with the school's greatness and hope by the way students treated each other. I would not be inspired to attend school and bring up their children.

Our contacts with some students and displays indicated that it was not a place where one could ask for help or guidance in making a decision. However, we were impressed by the way the children were inspired to attend school and bring up to attend school and bring up their children.

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Saverio Greco '51

PICKING A PRESIDENTIAL BLUE

To the Editor:

The MIT Corporation/Ad- ministration are usually secure, have shifted Howard Johnson to be Chairman, a Corporation committee, which membership reads like a Who's Who in the Military-Industrial-University Enterprise. Johnson was chosen because his age, making him look much younger than many of the other candidates, and his actions sprang out of supporting all of the above. If possible, I disliked the wry kid even more for this than I had.

At seventeen, Hank was a great, gaudy runaway. His cut- face was often the subject of conversation. His cut-face made him look rather handsome, however, his attitude and his style of walking were so misfit that he was temporarily prevailed. I weighed the matter, for, but in this case, with abso- lutely no hesitation.

Hank picked his way slowly toward the beach. I paused and looked over the beach. Hank resumed his walk. I made a deliberate attempt to crotch him. He seemed to be alone, without-...
One

"I am at a loss," Dyeck began. "When it becomes evident that this was his whole message, the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

PAUL GOODMAN The Empire City

In the midst of the white hallways of Building Nine of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is a stairwell. Mounded in the concrete shell of the stairwell's top story is a ladder which can be climbed to a trap door through which one passes to the roof of the Institute. From that point on the roof, an easy walk of a few hundred feet leads to the Building Seven dome, overlooking Massachusetts Avenue. The dome can be climbed with ease. The excursion is one which has often been accomplished by MIT students; one apocryphal story has it that someone once made the trip with a woman and a bed. Probably it never happened.

The top of the dome is a flat circle with a fifteen foot radius, much of whose surface is glass tilted, a skylight, sitting in the center of the circle, one has the illusion of sitting on a disc floating above Cambridge. To the west, the land fades to a green rippled blur. Toward Harvard Square and central Cambridge there is the semblance of camouflages: red and green smears of light, traffic signals reflecting on black asphalt; lithering, kissing automobile noises at a distance. East Cambridge industry smokes blobs of blue. Over Boston the sun is rising, the sky around it tinged with soft pink. With green at the horizon, a invisible, orange above.

In the night or at dawn, the quiet drone of the machines of the sleeping is audible, or rather percussive, rather than heard: the composite of minute electrical discharges, molecular rearrangements, movements of muscle-fiber—the machines of self-service, semi-autonomous beings, mostly asleep, whose collected whispers, not masked at three hours by the sounds of waking man, are sensed here at the top of the dome. The air vibrates with possibilities, chances of individual components of the machine, complementing each other, producing groups aggregate result... Whirr click and ant-like, police swarm around their jobs, warning.

The United States in the 1950's was the most prosperous disaster the world had yet seen, the most sanguine in its way of individuals whose genes and dislocations constitute history. Its middle class was rapidly gaining the leisure time it didn't know what to do with. Its seamy side was destined by the wriggling of the communist under the bed. The United States was maturing into the reductio ad absurdum of materialism—the morality and aesthetics of a well-oiled machine. And the nation, dedicated to hiding from itself its colossal human failure, somehow gave birth to a generation that hated it.

Perhaps it was the incredible rapidity of change in American technoscientific society, possibly it was simply the natural revulsion of a child to the unnatural demands of Western culture, which denied pleasure, denied play, whose philosophy denied the existence of any reality beyond its rules of logical deduction—denied, in fact, all the activities which a human child knows by experience of them to be good.

The beatnik was, or rather the myth of the beatnik, for whatever the flaccid reality may have been, it is the myth that is significant. America gave birth, then, to the mythical figure of the beatnik: a mystic in a materialistic society, a hoodlum in a puritanical land, an aristocrat among conformists.

America looked at the beatnik myth. America feared old age and death, as do all people who have not learned to live; the beatnik flaunted his youth. America feared itself, the fact that homo sapiens is an animal and part of nature; the beatnik flaunted his mighty organs and, according to the myth, his animal, his odor and facial hair. America looked at the beatnik, and America tried to laugh.

More important than the beatnik myth itself was the concept of revolution central to the existence of the myth. For the first time in chilhood history, the concept of classical revolution—a Marx was replaced with an anarchistic vision of cultural change—joyous ad libbing to create whatever social organization (preferably small, tribal) might seem appropriate to satisfy the urge of the human being to reunite himself with his own nature; the direct and simple technique of breaking away from the totalitance of Western life and trying to learn how man should live.

In the mid-1950's, even if relatively few were bona fide "hippies" (transmuted beatniks), most were leaning in that direction, apolitically. America's children, with no cultural heritage to be learned from, were forming their own around music, the drug experience, mysticism, sexual desires, feelings of community.

Music especially blossomed, new primitive music, whose roots went back not further than the 1950's and a vague notion of African rhythms. Of classical music, strangely enough, jazz, the new musicians were, and largely still are, abysmally ignorant. The newness and simplicity were looked upon as virtues, if not essential. Highly significant also was the electric nature of music, the tuning of technology to aesthetic uses—a strange analogy to the sterile kinetic art of contemporary art, many of whom thrive at MIT. His music was the turning of technology to aesthetic uses—a strange analogy to the sterile kinetic art of contemporary artists, many of whom were fashionable late 1950's. They were sitting in a room, the whole world had yet seen, the most sanguine in its way of individuals whose genes and dislocations constitute history. The dome can be climbed with ease. The excursion is one which has often been accomplished by MIT students; one apocryphal story has it that someone once made the trip with a woman and a bed. Probably it never happened.

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A middle class white youth knew the empirical fact that his life was unsatisfactory, yet was unable to determine why he was depressed. He saw the subjugation of blacks: an obvious, physical symptom of an evil society, as opposed to his own nebulous spiritual oppression. This corroboration of his own malaise catalyzed his political involvement, his sense of outrage at the oppression of blacks, and produced the feeling of solidarity with blacks.

Many of these civil rights activities would mature into "radicals" and "revolutionaries" as the black movement developed its "black nationalist" and "class warfare" proponents.

Some white middle class young people would arrive ideologically at old left Marxism, drawn by the need to intellectualize and rationalize the insanity they saw around them, the unsureness within themselves. Marxism provided a simple, logical explanation of man's oppression of man, and there is much comfort for the confused mind in logical explanations of madness.

American youth, then, toward the close of the Sixties, formed three groups: the first, the unaligned and conservative; the second group, feeling an increasing sense of solidarity with blacks; the third group, embracing radical political action, sometimes in the Marxist tradition.

The "college kids" in the cars along Memorial Drive were a dying breed. They went to college merely to gain four more years of the pursuit of happiness before big business, free enterprise, or the armed forces swallowed them and their silly idealism, their silly hope. They were the first group, the unaligned, and it was rapidly becoming impossible to unaligned.

The second and third groups were beginning in the late Sixties to cross-pollinate.
The unwillingness of the former to refy doctrine of the
extent of granting it more importance than the flesh and
blood."  
Abbie Hoffman, writing in The Realist, explained the
utility of going to Chicago for the Democratic
Convention of 1968: Chicago, wrote Hoffman, "can serve
to open up a dialogue between political radicals and
those who might be considered the establishment. The
politician will say to the hippie: 'Get together and fight,
you are getting the shit kicked out of you.' The hippie will say
to the radical: 'Your protest is so narrow, your rhetoric so
boring, your 'ideological power plays so old-fash-
ioned!'"

"It is not our wish," Hoffman wrote in the same
article published just before the convention, "to take on
superior armed troops who outnumber us on an interna-
tional territory. It is not their wish to have a Democrat
nominated amidst a major bloodbath."

But the Yippies' metaphor, was a

drunken man on a skateboard careening madly downhill,
who, in his wild gyrations toward a certain crack-up,
executes some amazing maneuvers—

In 1968 Johnson withdrew, McNamara ran, Bobby
Kennedy reconsidered and decided to run. The Yippies
(Hoffman was a Yippie) decided that they couldn't

compete with the charismatic Bobby and called off a
planned "Life Festival" at the Democratic Convention,
deciding instead to concentrate on developing com-
munities on the Lower East Side in New York, Free City
in San Francisco.

Then Bobby was killed, America kills charismatic
liberals. America was crazy; the Yippies were sane.
America was freezing out; the Yippies were stagnating.
So the Yippies decided to go to Chicago for a
Death Festival and compete with the political radicals.

The police beat them. Good boys and girls who
were Clean for Gene were in Chicago, and the police beat
them too, while inside the convention hall, the Democratic
National Convention opened.

The Politics of Joy... As Hubert Humphrey travelled
through the land displaying his puffed balls countenance
and a mouth containing more teeth than an applejack,
"It's a lot of work for you to grow this hair," said the
woman he was riding with, and who would listen, as Richard Nixon, looking, as the BBC's
Goons Show put it years ago, like a skull and crossbones
would listen, as Richard Nixon, looking, as the BBC's
Politics and government was too serious to
consider frivolous. The Yippies showed up with a
crowd of their own.

"The demonstration of the ‘brutality and sleazy
deception of the establishment' in Chicago would be

It was common knowledge in the fall of 1969 that
something important would happen in November. Time
had passed, things were worse; calls from politicians for
'racial debate' were replaced by iniquitous forms of
repression; "meaningful dialogue" was laughable. Other
campuses were making headlines, and it was time for the
Beatnik of the 60's to take action.

The November Action Coalition (NAC) began
meeting sometime in advance of November, and an
action was determined: the obstructive picketing of one
building on the MIT campus and at MIT's Center for
International Studies (CIS).

By the week of November 4, 1969, several hundred
people had made their homes on the floor of the MIT
Student Center's Sala de Puerto Rico. This gathering's
members were unlike the well-groomed liberals who
who dominated peace demonstrations of a few years ago;
appearing for the first time on mass were militant
women in kerchiefs and shapeless clothes, with the

chanting they spilled down the steps like some lavish

of Technology. The monument of the high school.

It is better to curse the darkness than to light
one single little candle. BROTHER MARSH

In October of 1969, the usual march to Boston
Common occurred. 100,000 participated. It was a
placid afternoon, the crowd dispersed over the masses
like a nimbus cloud of marijuana smoke, which also
hovered over the masses. A plane made a peace sign in
the sky. George McGovern spoke. Many stayed, listened,
and were bored for their trouble.

yet I looked for good, there came evil,
And when I waited for light there came darkness.

V

It is common knowledge in the fall of 1969 that
something important would happen in November. Time
had passed, things were worse; calls from politicians for
'revolutionary dialogue' were replaced by iniquitous forms of
repression; "meaningful dialogue" was laughable. Other

"We Shall Overcome" after the march, the music was that as it were, was a few score
newsmen who trotted along, turned to take pictures,
called greetings to one another, and seemed to enjoy
ing the moment.

Made up of Hanoi Weathermen in NAC and
they were annoyed. They met on the fourth floor of the
Student Center in a separate caucus and discussed their
frustration that the rest of NAC didn't want violence
and didn't defend theWeathermen's desire to break
into groups of four or five street-fighters to attack
isolated police. The Weathermen wondered how they
could communicate to NAC the revolutionary joy they
touched in the thousands that had dropped out of school and had
realized the necessity to begin a violent struggle
immediately. They spoke in quiet monotonous.

The next day at IL 5, they respected the wishes of
the NAC, meeting. At the IL meeting.

In fact, there is little to tell of the second day,
and the picketing.

At noon a grey Wednesday, perhaps 400 left the
Student Center and walked silently and rhythmically
through the streets, turned to take pictures,
called greetings to one another, and seemed to enjoy
the moment.

The campus was quiet. Some students, some professors, some of
the employees of IL 5, who had been told not to report for
work or attempt to enter the building. Dr. Charles Thomas, the IL's
director, stood on the roof of the

NAC regrouped in the Student Center and called it
a victory. They sang, "Power to the People."

On the third day, NAC obstructed the corridor on
the second floor of the Student Center, and occupied the offices of many MIT administrators. After a few hours,
NAC returned to the Student Center.

The floor of the Sala de Puerto Rico was empty that
morning, it was all over, except for the disciplinary
hearings...
In October of 1969, radicals disrupted a General Electric shareholders meeting. Another student who had come on campus during the GE strike. In January of 1970, MIT expelled Mike Albert.

Albert had been elected student body president on the Democratic slate, which was made up of the Sagamore group. He was a radical who found the hypocrisy of some fellow students unendurable. He had been quoted as saying, "I don't like MIT. I'm not a student. I'm a future student." Albert had been expelled for participating in the GE demonstration, and it was the capitalist system that was to blame.

Mike Albert was expelled for participating in the GE demonstration and for participating in the November Actions. As a member of Rosa Luxembourg SDS (as was Albert) Kats had participated in the November Actions. When Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson met with Kats and asked him to "leave the officers alone." Cox had been questioned on the history of violence on campus. He questioned Driscoll on his participation in the GE strike. In January of 1970, MIT expelled Mike Albert. The appreciation of the students, perhaps 75 strong, left. MIT took pictures. MIT administrators met to compile a list of occupants whom at least two administrators thought positively identified in court. 31 would be charged.

Kats: "I think you should be paid.
Blado: "We're being paid.

And I! The defense called Mike O'Connor.
The angelic AWCGL of the Sanitary—angelic no more. A filthy hippie he was, and long and mangy of hair, bearded, a cigarrig dangling provocatively from his lips, with a drooling, friendly voice: "I better not say fuck," he announced, "because Albert got kicked out of school for saying fuck. I'll say this.

O'Connor hinted that he might have been the one who tripped Campus Patrolman Cox. Shalom said he was left, fully dressed, his overcoat, scarf, and a red cap which had been removed and placed on the conference table. Having found the microphone under the debris of clothes, he had been wearing in his efforts to keep the peace, and it was the capitalist system that was to blame.

There were no questions from the Discipline Committee.

Shalom demanded.

Lamson: "Sorry you had to take so much time taking your pants off.

The sounds of tambourine and drum are heard offstage.

Lamson: "Let's have no accompaniment.

Hippies, pig press, and an MIT student from East Campus who dressed in campy dark glasses and white trench coat and was rumored to be in the employ of the FBI, had been creeping onstage throughout the afternoon, causing Lamson to periodically halt the proceedings. "Off the stage!" the audience had shouted, anxious to get on with the show.

Finally, the stage was off. Two or three stick-bombs struck the platform, partially obscuring the conference table with volumes of yellowish sulphur and white lab coats and ski masks, battered down the door to the office with volumes of yellowish sulphur. In the spirit of Albert, Kats had participated in the November Actions. When Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson met with Kats and asked him to "leave the officers alone," Cox had been questioned on the history of violence on campus. He questioned Driscoll on his participation in the GE strike. In January of 1970, MIT expelled Mike Albert. The appreciation of the students, perhaps 75 strong, left. MIT took pictures. MIT administrators met to compile a list of occupants whom at least two administrators thought positively identified in court. 31 would be charged.

The discussion turned to the elaboration of a general plan to truth something. Somebody warned to know the productivity of hearing rocks through the windows of “even if I should break into here and Harvard Square,” as she put it. Others proposed banks. Some doubted the value of truth, some doubted the value of truth, everybody wanted something, some just wanted to close rocks. The moderator continued her dance, angrily

...
A friend from Harvard, a mile down Massachusetts Avenue, MIT waited for a plague of cops and hippies that never came. Under the dome facing Massachusetts Avenue, on the steps of Building Seven, before the main entrance to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, stood two solid, silhouetted figures, guarding five miles of corridors and acres beyond measure of grey walls. Vice President without Portfolio Kenneth R. Wadleigh, in a grey suit, stood staring down Massachusetts Avenue toward Harvard Square. The weather was hot. Captain Patrol Chief James Olivieri was speaking tersely into a walkie-talkie, walking a passable Brookline Crawford initiation.

It was almost funny.

Workmen spent most of the next day installing glass. Kackerjacks, a high priced boutique, together with the photographer's model of pseudo-hippie living, was hit hard, as was the Coop, Harvard's Holyoke Bank, and banks. Also trashed was the message board of an Episcopal Church and the window of Goodwill Industries, a second-hand clothing shop. Many people wandered about the Square silently, their heads bowed, their eyes attracted by the gleam of glass shards in the gutter.

A Weatherman or person of not dissimilar outlook might argue that recent history has shown that police repression would look benignly in the future on police repression was pointless; that many workers and students were audience that the movement is fragmented. 

The Weathermen held a convention last year in Chicago, a city which seems to hold some attraction for many non-violent demonstrators is really an earnest of the human communion of shared danger a quarter of a century later. Perhaps World War II had taught them that there is much to be said in favor of fighting one's enemy. Perhaps they wondered why young people aren't enjoying Viet Nam.

"The very fact that numbers of people see no reason to violence is their pants." Those radicals who do will inform you that violence can beget violence—"Get one before they get you"—that it is the continuation of 10,000 years of civilized human insanity.

"Once and for all do away with the illusion of evil," wrote Konrad Lorentz in On Aggression, "because it leads, all too easily, to the most dangerous kind of war: religious war."

The United States government lives by violence. The Weathermen held a convention last year in Chicago, a city which seems to hold some attraction for many non-violent demonstrators is really an earnest of the human communion of shared danger a quarter of a century later. Perhaps World War II had taught them that there is much to be said in favor of fighting one's enemy. Perhaps they wondered why young people aren't enjoying Viet Nam.

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The rising sun is sending long shadows slashing across Kresge plaza. It is early June, 1970, atop the dome.

The efforts of liberals resulting from the galvanization of the May Strikes will come to nothing. The efforts of liberals to elect politicians they favor in November of 1970 will come to nothing. All this can be seen from atop the dome.

Harvard Square will be trashed twice more during the summer, once to commemorate the anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, once to celebrate the release of Huey Newton from prison. This will mean nothing.

Howard Johnsson will resign from the Presidency of the Menopausal Institute of Technology, ending "the best years of my life... the ferment and pace have made them difficult years. But this is the price of responsibility for any institution that is not content to stand still."

"For a variety of reasons, including some good ones, the presidents of colleges and universities are the most expendable part of the process... that seeks responsibility for any institution that is not content to stand still."

"Now is the time for a new perspective on the presidency... I have agreed to accept the chairmanship of the Corporation..."

Now is the time for a new perspective on life. I have agreed to accept the position of god. No matter.

It is summer on Cambridge. Several hundred people roost in their own sweat, heated under the heavenly heating element.Geoche noted that there are less than 36 toxic plants. Surely there are less than 36 varieties of home aspirins on Cambridge Common. With several tons of clay and 36 templates, the creator could have sculpted the multitudes.

Beneath the statue of the noted patriot, somebody or other, freshly daubed with messages of social significance in red spray-paint, the Rock And Roll Band stands, plugged in and feeding back. "This is the first time we've played outside," explains the lead gottar, looking suspiciously at the sun, "but we'll get it all together soon. Give us a few minutes."

About half of the people assembled on the Common look curiously like ten year old heads incoherently jostled to twenty year old bodies. Many are runaways, the strange expression on their faces--childlike, paradoxically detached, far away, yet intense--might come from the trauma of leaving home. Or it might be the trauma on leaving the home.

If a crystal is grown in a barely supersaturated solution, molecules will move slowly to equilibrium positions, the crystal will form slowly and perfectly. If the crystal is grown too rapidly, it deforms--crystalline cancer.

The people on the Common had to grow up too rapidly.

The aggressive instinct in animals, Lorestrees has shown, is a life-affirming force which helps to maintain species-wide homeostasis of a sort, to curb overpopulations and overcrowding.

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**By Joe Kasli**

*Note: The Tech spoke recently with Dr. Jerome W. Killian, retiring Chairman of the MIT Corporation, to explore his views on possible structural changes in the MIT administration and its relationship to the university and to society.*

The Tech: Dr. Killian, President Johnson cited the need to reassess the role of the President in the governance of the Institute in his resignation. What areas do you think might be examined, and how might the office of the new President be restructured to provide more opportunity for long-range planning?

Killian: Howard Johnson is only changing posts. The dual authority of Corporation Chairman and President at MIT has been very effective. It provides continuity and shares the burden of administration through a division of areas of interest. Some schools are seriously considering changing to this form of administration.

Structural change at MIT can arrange for more people to share the definite responsibilities associated with the President’s office, but we still need an executive officer. But the burden must be shared as the University grows in size and complexity. It is increasingly clear that some change in this office should occur. The job is in a 24 hour one.

The Tech: What types of input will be utilized in the selection of the next President?

Killian: We must seek and seriously consider counsel from all segments of the University. CIAC should get into the problem deeply, and through this mechanism, the students can be most directly involved.

The Tech: Does CIAC still have much credibility after its report on the GM issue was overruled?

Killian: I think that CIAC still has credibility after the GM incident. That the Corporation turned to CIAC to give the issue detailed study is proof, I believe, of the importance the Corporation attaches to CIAC.

The Tech: What do you think will be the Corporation’s role in the future governance of MIT?

Killian: The Corporation will probably take a more active role in the governing of MIT. It must find more intimate contact with the community, and must further explore ways to be in contact with opinion. The Executive Committee of the Corporation may have an even broader responsibility in the future governance of the Institute. The Corporation has steadily diversified its membership and is attempting to get very young, qualified alumni to obtain a better view of student ideas and opinions.

The Tech: How do you define the role of Corporation Chairman, and what duties does the post entail?

Killian: The Chairman aids in the making of policy. The President is the chief executive officer, and is primarily concerned with internal Institute affairs. The Chairman is responsible for the external relations of the Institute, raising funds, and acting as a bridge between the Corporation and alumni on the one hand and the internal mechanisms of MIT on the other.

The Tech: Dr. Killian, what do you think will be the future role of MIT in society?

Killian: MIT will become steadily more involved with problems impinging upon American life. MIT has often been a bellwether for university changes. We have expanded greatly in all fields. We have become a new kind of technological institution since the war, though still centered around science and engineering. We have a responsibility to expand and develop multidisciplinary roles to deal with the more complex problems facing society and the engineer in particular. The engineer, since he is often the bridge between science and society, must have a greater knowledge of the social sciences in order to understand the effects of technological innovation upon society. The problem is how to execute this approach.

The Tech: Dr. Killian, what educational changes do you think might be useful at MIT in the future?

Killian: It is vital that the Institute be deeply devoted to learning and scholarship and give the best possible opportunity to people to develop themselves.

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MacGregor stalled; phones still missing

By Bruce Feit
Several years ago the campus housing service forecast that "MacGregor House will be completed and ready for use by fall, 1968."

MacGregor is certainly open, but whether or not it is ready for use is a topic of lively discussion for the hapless students now living there.

No phones

MacGregor is a fine place to live without disturbance from professors, activities, friends or girls. For the two to five weeks until even dorm lines are put in, MacGregor residents will be completely isolated. The extensions and payphones will be longer in coming as the original phone cable was found to be several feet short.

The electric power was nearly absent from MacGregor's list of amenities for use is a topic of lively discussion. A month ago some sprinklers flooded the basement (which still had water in it for luxuries. A month ago some fixtures were spared being alone. There will be somewhat more useful.

Killian has optimism for MIT leadership

(Continued from page 11)

Killian: In many fields, development work of high caliber is necessary. Social good requires the application of scientific breakthroughs.

Page 12 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1970 THE TECH
CACR – Publicity stunt

(Continued from page 3)

natural gas burning cars would require the establishment of a national distribution system—and the major oil companies would signal that disruption of the oil industry chain was too large a whole. The West State had failed to win its case because of the team's failure to prove beyond a reasonable doubt when the case underwent the critical economic tests in De- puit. But a reversion on the part of the judge that it was a social and private good.

The announcement of the winners, the press moved into interview and film. Earlier in the day the car had paraded to Pasadena City Hall; the mayor decried it to be the "Clean Air Th." but it was the eyes of the state that were looking toward that better understood the purposes of the race.

CACR's objectives were set but last winter when it was first organized. It was an outgrowth of the MIT-Caltech Electric Car Race of 1948. Although two committees of students, one at each school, originally set out to stage the event, most of the work fell by default to the MIT end. At one point there were 92 applicants, 44 actually showed up to start. CACR's goals were four-fold: to assess the state of vehicular technology, to determine pollution emission characteristics, to test different types of propulsion systems, to publish technical reports and "to create public awareness of...current progress in vehicle technological development and dispel any public misconceptions as to science's capabilities.

The test itself was more a publicity stunt than anything for; the technology could have been worked out entirely in the laboratory and on the test track. Committee members admitted as much. But nothing else could have attracted the publicity CACR received—coverage in newspapers nationwide, stories in all the newsmagazines, TV spots, etc. The race made overnight stops in six cities on route: Toronto, Ann Arbor, Champagne (Ill.), Oklahoma City, Odessa (Tex.), and Tucson (Ariz.). The race's passage invariably made a big splash in the local papers, though coverage often dwelt on aspects of the race and was usually slanted toward local events.

Banquet circuit

Four of the cities welcomed the CACR entourage (including entire, trail cars, committee vehicles and their drivers, plus observers, a caravan of over 150 vehicles and 350 people) with Chamber of Commerce-sponsored bar-be-ques, reception with the host a reat at the city, etc. But all this was so much fooding on the cake.

The race results seem to indi- cate that Clean Air Cars are hard to build, or at least to keep clean. Only 6 beat the 1975 standards on the test track. Of course, several failed to make standards because of mechanical difficulties, and one might reasonably expect professionals to do better than students. In this re- spect, then, CACR made its point: it is possible to at least meet the 1975 standards.

Fuel economy was measured in terms of thermal efficiency to provide a basis of comparison between the different classes; measurements were taken over a 0.00mile stretch of the race. Most of the entry vehicles were ICE's modified to either burn other fuels or equipped with special emission control de- vices. These all finished the race on schedule.

Problems for vehicles

The electricity was another story. All fell far behind the pack the first day due to their recharging habits. In College dropped out the first day and was towed to Pasadena; Georgia Tech's trail vehicle with its re-charger so slowed them they came in too late to qualify; BU likewise came in too late; and only Cornell and Stevens made it time and then only after the committee extended the deadline so some electric could qualify. Clearly the electric auto is not ready for cross-country travel.

Nor did the steam make a showing. UC at San Diego got started but broke down the first day and was towed to California. WPI's car was slow and leaked in the day the cars had paraded in the day the cars had paraded to Pasadena City Hall; the mayor decried it to be the "Clean Air Th." But all this was so much sound and fury. For the press moved into interview and film. Earlier in the day the car had paraded to Pasadena City Hall; the mayor decried it to be the "Clean Air Th." But all this was so much sound and fury.
Letters to The Tech (Continued from page 4)
a faculty committee and CIAC (representing students, through its I/3 student membership?) to "advise" them of selection of a President and redefinition of the job.

This elitist process demonstrates how MIT runs itself, and what types of interests really count in the current system of MIT government. More important, it is out of MIT, and to the surrounding community an opportunity to assert ourselves.

The power structure of MIT, as exemplified by the President, has more power than it can use creatively. Meanwhile, many others are hamstrung by the need for approval from Higher Authority. Meaningful revaluation of the President means re-evaluation of the way MIT works. The MIT Commission has not as yet done this, although it may in its forthcoming report.

In any case, the selection process is moving along; the Corporation's picking of a President may precede any real redefinition of the job. They know what they want — a corporation president for MIT, preferably with some knowledge of education. Real study of the functioning of the Institute is difficult and requires much work; it cannot be done so rapidly.

Right now, we in the community should assert to the Corporation our legitimate interest in restructuring the way this place is run; our right to help pick the people who do run it; the power to have them accountable to us. To this end, I have made the following general proposal to the Corporation:

That the Corporation Committee on the Presidency, which now represents alumni and Corporation, add to itself faculty, students, employees, staff, and members of the local community, selected by those groups. This augmented committee would then hear a "job description" for a "President" (or whatever; it's not clear we should have a President). This job description would be prepared by CIAC (or a similar group representative of the community) while the new members of the Committee on the Presidency were being picked.

The augmented Committee on the Presidency would entertain nominations for "President." All candidates or groups wishing to take the "job" described by CIAC would have to write platforms for presentation to the community. An "election" would be held in which people could vote preferentially for candidates acceptable to them. To be eligible to become "President," a group or candidate would have to show acceptability by appearing on the ballots of 75% of the voters voting and placing in (say) the top three preferentially.

Final selection of the "President" could then be made by many processes: community vote, consensus of the Corporation, faculty, students, employees, alumni, community (say, four of these groups agreeing to the same candidate; a group which agrees to two more; one candidate if they wished); or any other process agreeable to the community of MIT. Probably the Committee on the Presidency would define the final selection process.

This is a very political proposal, because the running of MIT, and the selection of people to run it, are very political things. To pretend otherwise is to deny the voice of the people of MIT in the way it works. The Corporation's "Advisory" structure will not do this satisfactorily. The suggestions made here are only one way to change that structure to a better one; there are many other improvements that could be made, but we should realize that we cannot reform MIT overnight.

The General Assembly was asked to set up a Committee on MIT Responsibility to help reform MIT in the context of presidential selection and beyond. It's our university, not the Corporation's. They are running MIT as a corporation, and they will continue to do this, if we let them. If you want a voice in the running of MIT, assert yourselves. There is very little powerless people can lose by speaking out.

Wells Eddleman, '71

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FOREIGN GRADUATE STUDY 1971-2

MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIPS

Application deadline for Marshall Scholarships for study at British universities is 3 p.m. Tuesday, 6 October in Room 10-303. If interested, you must begin application procedures immediately. Contact the Foreign Study Advisor, Dean H. L. Hazen for further information and application packets, Room 10-303, ext. 5243.

CHURCHILL SCHOLARSHIPS

Application deadline for Churchill Scholarships to study at Churchill College is 10 November in Room 16-310. Scores on the Graduate Record Examination are required for the competition, and the test must be taken no later than 24 October. (Registration for the October test must be made by 9 October.) For further information and applications packets, contact the Foreign Study Advisor, Dean H. L. Hazen, Room 10-303, ext. 5243.

RHODES FELLOWSHIPS

Application deadline for Rhodes Fellowships, for study at Oxford University, is 15 October. Contact Mr. Tom Gerrity for further information, Tel. 492-1560.

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Letters to The Tech (Continued from page 4)
The effects of the good Rush Week were felt most at Hamilton House, which was not immediately filled. On the other end of the scale are East Campus and Senior House, which are crowded almost to their capacity. Baker House is moderately crowded almost to their capacity. Senior House, which are filled almost completely on first choice House as their first choice. East Campus and Senior House were the scale are East Campus and Senior House were filled almost completely on first choice. Though more money was available, it was not sufficient to affect the demand this year, as the cause of the uniform $1200 self-help program now in effect.

The financial aid office presided over a seeming yield of 3% due to the new program. This figure was reasonably accurate, but apparently not for the correct reasons; there was an 8 drop in yield for non-aid applicants and only a 2% drop (to 62.8%) for aid applicants. The reasons for the drop in non-aid applicants must be found elsewhere, probably in the trend towards a liberal arts education and a greater breadth of course offerings elsewhere. MIT's yield (now 61%) compares favorably with that of most other schools with which it should be compared.

Nevertheless, MIT will have to work to bring up its yield. Pro-fessors think the possibility of MIT's expansion into less technical fields is up to Middle America and the professions. They believe that the largest single factor in raising the yield is the attitude of students toward the Institute. Contact between MIT undergraduates and applicants and the image of MIT carried to high school students is very important in the decisions.

Two months later, I was walking downtown Boston on my way to work, and saw a disheveled, unkempt, young man being wheeled into an ambulance. Hank. Since I'd seen him, he'd lost 20 pounds that he couldn't even lose, and looked ghostly pale. I found out the hospital he was being taken to (they shouldn't have told me), and resolved to visit him later.

Hank was a good friend, and had started shooting speed only a few days before I had met him. That's why he wore the long sleeve shirt, that's why he needed every one he could get, that's why he couldn't even risk giving me his phone number, never mind his address. It turned out his name wasn't even Hank. There were many things I would have liked to have said to him, if only I'd known. I never got the chance. He died that afternoon.

There is no moral in this story, to attain the senseless repetition of SPEED KILLS, not even any hidden implication to not speed. Frankly, I don't blame Hank, all. Maybe he died happier than he would have been living. What is sad, though, is the conditions which brought about his running away, turning to speed. Saddist is still that these conditions still exist, everywhere in America; more Hanks are leaving the damaged middle class society every day. The polarization between the counter-culture and the mainstream is spreading wider, and people on both sides are more and more bitter. Hanks are everywhere. How many more will die? That is up to Middle America and the Silent Majority. They alone will decide.
JOHNSON VIEWS
TWO ROLES FOR MIT PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

Paul Keyser Jr., 79, Carl Moeller, 81, and Julius Stratton, 23, a past President of MIT, George Thors, Jeptha Wade, 45, and Uncas Whitaker, 23.

Both Johnson and Killian emphasized that CJAC would be extensively consulted in the search process. They considered that the most direct channel now available for student input on the decision. Two members of CJAC, Jeptha Wade and Paul Keyser, are included on the search committee. In addition, the Undergraduate Assembly is considering the creation of a student search group to report to CJAC on the vacancy: "We asked that any in students submit their written recommendations to CJAC, promising that they would be given serious consideration.

Shift for continuity
Johnson will become Chairman of the Corporation upon his resignation, effective June 30, 1970, as president. He was elected to the post at the regular meeting of the MIT Corporation on September 9, 1970. He will succeed Dr. James Killian, who will retire to write several books now in an intermediate state. In announcing Johnson's appointment, viewed as a part-time post, the Corporation emphasized the continuity of leadership which this promotion would engender. Johnson was elected President of MIT, in December 1965, to succeed President Julius Stratton, who had retired. He came to MIT in 1935 as an Associate Professor of Industrial Management, and became President of the Sloan School of Management in 1959.

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