

# The Tech.

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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS

## Ellsberg urges resistance

By Seth Racusen

Dr. Daniel B. Ellsberg encouraged a student-filled Kresge auditorium to join a "community of risk and resistance" rather than be a part of the government that threatens it.

Ellsberg's speech, delivered Wednesday night, was sponsored by the MIT Peace Coalition and highlighted the coalition's evening activities. After the speech some members of the audience attended one of the five informational meetings held by the dozen peace organizations that have come together to form the peace coalition.

American life has become similar to prison life due to official violence and secrecy in both institutions, Dr. Ellsberg contended. He felt that those who fail to resist government bureaucracy are part of that system. The violence and secrecy of prison officials has many analogies to that of the federal government; the fears of many Americans to speak out and be labeled "disloyal" is not that dissimilar to the fears of inmates (those prisoners who act loyally). That many prison guards feel like prisoners and that many police marshals at demonstrations dislike their role is another parallel between American life and prison institutions.

But the atmosphere Ellsberg sensed at the Mayday rally at the JFK building last spring was not one of a prison institution but rather that of a community of

risk and resistance. The federal employees who formed a circle around the Kennedy building in full view of their bosses and the police and marched around it proclaiming themselves as "federal employees for peace" strengthened this community.

When Ellsberg spoke at a Washington dinner for federal employees, including members of the CIA, he heard them swapping stories of their bosses' displeasure at their presence at such an event. He called this trend of increasing resistance encouraging.

The decision to resist institutionalized bureaucracy and abandon one's fears of official reaction is one Dr. Ellsberg admires highly. Ellsberg cited Rosa Parks, whose courage sparked Dr. Martin Luther King's Montgomery bus boycotts, as an example of someone who one day just decided not to go along with the system. Sitting in the white section of a bus with several grocery bundles and feeling tired, she refused to surrender her seat to a white man which led to her arrest and imprisonment. America needs more heroes like her, Ellsberg contends, and to give people like her the recognition they deserve, instead of reserving it exclusively for astronauts.

It is no longer the desire of many middle-aged Americans to serve their President and their country as was the case ten years

ago, according to Ellsberg. They must resist and overcome their fears of losing their security that keep them inmates of the system.

Ellsberg concluded by saying that the message of the Pentagon Papers is to disrupt the President and authority in general, and that power corrupts those who have it. "When a man becomes President, he assumes the power to overthrow countless governments throughout the world as the head of covert operations." A question and answer period followed a five minute standing ovation.

The question was raised whether or not Ellsberg was pleased with the consequences of his act. He said that his major hope was that someone would study the twelve volumes of the Pentagon Papers in detail to understand why America involves herself in war. This has not happened yet and he said he expected to wait several years to see if anything comes of it. The tremendous publicity the event received is much more than he anticipated, which he finds encouraging. His one major fear has been that Congress would use the release of the papers as an excuse to pass laws that would tighten federal secrecy. This also has not yet happened but Ellsberg rationalizes that even if this (his act) should prove to be one more thing that didn't work, that doesn't mean he should regret doing it, nor should it stop anyone else from resisting.

Another question was raised underlining the paradox of Ellsberg's actions and the role he recommends for students. Ellsberg had access to the Pentagon Papers by pursuing "a life of crime" which he says students should avoid by resisting. However, he felt each person should join the movement at the proper time for him.

A student pointed out that in light of the fact that the MIT Press refused to publish the Pentagon Papers, MIT is as much a target as the federal government and asked what actions Ellsberg recommended for MIT students. He recommended they attend one of the teach-ins sponsored by the peace coalition.

## Upsurge of interest sparks pre-law group

By Pete Mancuso

Growing interest in undergraduate legal opportunities is beginning to show its influence at MIT.

On Thursday night, October 7, the Undergraduate Legal Services Project sponsored a meeting for MIT students interested in the topic of undergraduate legal education, which drew heavy attendance.

Among those speaking at the meeting were Jerry Croan, Neil Cohen, and Joe Lubischer, all representing the project. Also attending were Prof. Richard Larson, the Chairman of the MIT Task Force on Crime and Public Safety, Dean David Yohn, Mr. Stanley Jacks, and Ms. Susan Haig.

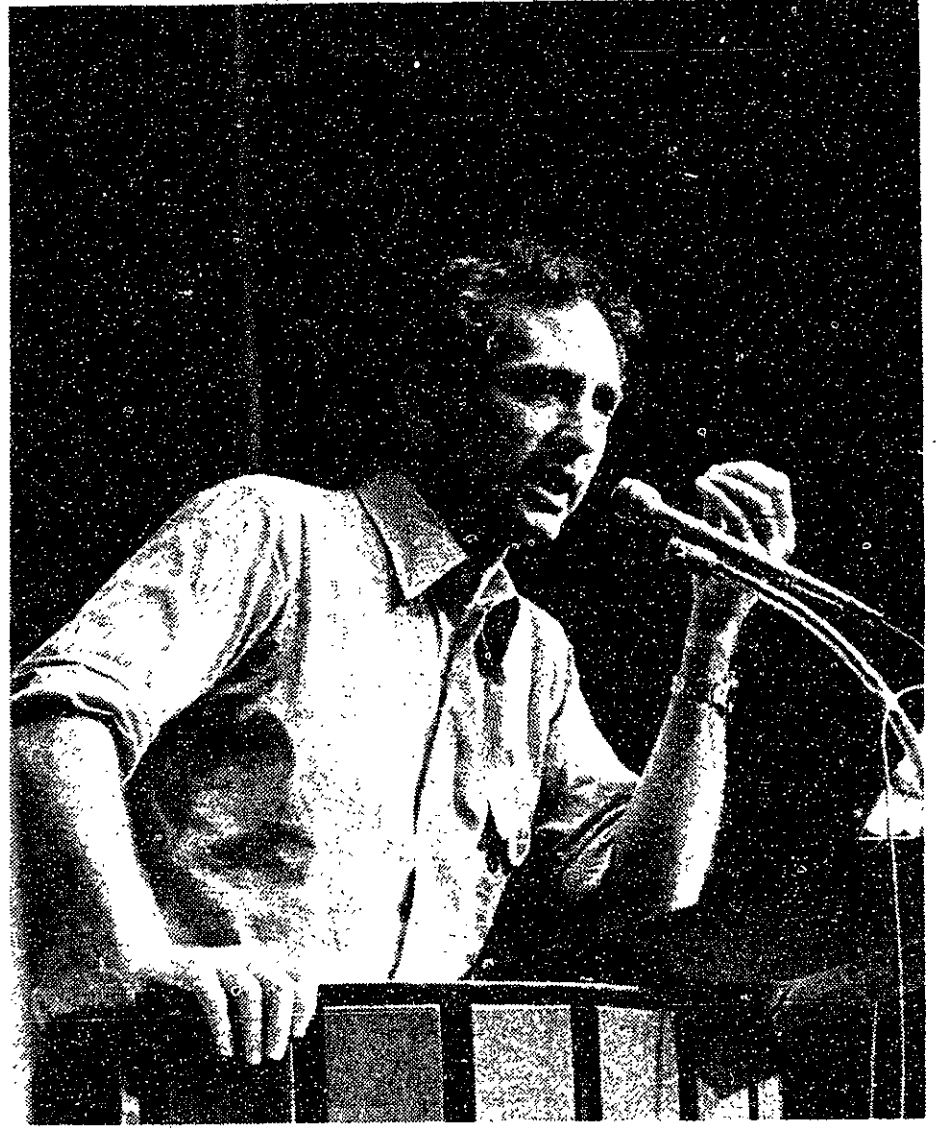
The presentation consisted of several statements by the people running the meeting and was followed by a general group discussion. The hope of the ULSP was that the meeting would both show how many students were interested, and provide the manpower necessary to build a base on which to continue.

The ULSP was originally organized by eight MIT students with not so much an interest in becoming a lawyer as learning to use the law to make society better than it presently is. They set to work on the idea last fall and spring, eventually succeeding in acquiring employment for undergraduates interested in legal services during the summer. Standing in the way was the traditional concept that undergraduates are incompetent to deal in legal work, that such work should be confined to law-

yers and law students.

Of the eight founders, only four are now left at MIT. These are the three people mentioned above, who represented the project at the meeting, and Scott Herbert, who was not present. Their goal, and the goal of the ULSP, is to convince the Institute to produce an academic program aimed at undergraduates interested in legal services. At present, such programs, as well as field work and pre-legal

(Please turn to page 3)



## Review of rush week occupies IFC meeting

By Lee Giguere

A review of Rush Week and a report from Stu Traver '73, Purchasing Managers' Council chairman, occupied the major part of last week's Interfraternity Conference meeting.

About two-thirds of MIT's fraternities were represented at the meeting which was the first of the new school year.

Harwell Thrasher '72, IFC chairman, opened the meeting with a summary of this year's fraternity rush. The final pledging total, he reported, has been set at 400, with some uncertainty due to the difficulty in deciding how to count those who de-pledged during or immediately after rush week. Outlining the hours of peak activity, he noted that there were a large number of people visiting fraternities Friday night, but that Saturday morning was rather quiet.

Freshmen started coming in again that evening for supper, and Sunday, the numbers stayed up. Thrasher commented that the number of overnights on Sunday, which is usually indicative of pledging numbers (rush rules allow pledging to begin Monday morning) was "incredibly poor," but overall, the week turned out well.

Unofficial "rushing" by dormitory residents, Thrasher stated, was more of a problem than in previous years. Several of those present reiterated his concern, in particular fearing that the dormitories might be "hiding" freshmen, in some way preventing a fraternity from reaching him.

Thrasher also promised that there would be a review of the Clearinghouse procedures, with particular attention to the mechanisms for disseminating information on the location of rushees. All of this year's staff, he noted, would be returning next year.

Traver explained the purpose and operation of the Purchasing Managers' Council (PMC). He stressed the possibility of the houses saving money if they would deal collectively with distributors. Traver reported that he made a tentative price agreement with Sexton, an institutional food company, and that the Council had just closed an agreement with Bestline, a company supplying bio-degradable cleaning supplies.

A report from the treasurer noted that half the houses haven't paid their bills, leaving the IFC with \$6800 in accounts receivable.

Bob Eccles '73 addressed the members concerning the efforts of an ad-hoc committee to improve student-faculty relations. The group, he said, would be working to develop closer ties between the fraternities and the MIT faculty, by trying to associate faculty members with individual houses.

## EXTRA!

## Bomb blast damages CIS

By Lee Giguere

Early this morning, a bomb exploded in a ladies room on the north side of the Center for International Studies.

The blast in the fourth floor of the Hermann Building was first detected by smoke sensors in the area which set the time around 1:30 am.

There were no injuries, according to MIT News Office Director Robert Byers, as the building was empty at the time. Damage was reported as being limited to the ladies room itself, although the door was said to have been blown across the hallway and ceiling panels and lights in nearby rooms were dislodged.

The CIS itself, frequently a target of militant radicals, was reportedly undamaged by the blast.

A fire marshal was examining the area as *The Tech* was on the press, and no definite statement on the extent of the damages was available.

MIT received an anonymous phone call immediately before the blast, and a number of unspecified threats followed it. MIT Vice-president Constantine Simonides stated that precautions were being taken, particularly in "sensitive areas" which might be potential targets.

Chancellor Paul Gray stated that there had been no indications that a bombing attempt might be made. The bombing, he said, came "out of the blue."

The building was secured at midnight, the administrators noted, although anyone in the building at that time might have remained. The night guard, mak-

ing his rounds in the area at 12:25, had reported seeing no one in the immediate area.

MIT expected to have the building open this morning.

The blast marks the first time in recent years that a bomb threat to MIT was carried out. Last year the school was plagued by a rash of telephoned threats; the administration reacted by taking special precautions. Admission to such sensitive areas as the building 39 computation center was limited after normal working hours to those people who produced an MIT ID for the campus patrolmen on duty.

The Center for International Affairs at Harvard was hit by a bomb blast last fall. Damage was extensive, but there were no injuries.

# Nixon administration seeks youth input

(Ed. Note - The following article, written by Joseph H. Blatchford, director of ACTION, an administrative agency, was mailed to The Tech under a cover letter from Herbert Klein, Director of Communications for the Executive Branch. According to Klein, the Nixon administration is seeking increased input from young people in developing programs relating to them, e.g. the draft, student aid loans, and this column by Blatchford is "our first effort to communicate in a new way with campus newspapers as to what we are doing.")

"University Year for ACTION" is the government's latest - and potentially broadest - response to the hundreds of thousands of young people now ready and eager to make their lives count for something.

This fall, approximately 500 students from 11 universities and colleges will enroll in school and then, without reporting for classes, set to work on the problems of poverty in nearby communities. How many more do so next year is up to students, faculties, and administrators of our other colleges and universities.

We believe many more should. For, by joining "University Year for ACTION," universities can loosen their embrace on their students, tear down the walls that keep the students in and the greater world out, and break the isolation which has estranged so many campuses from the broader community in recent years.

"University Year for ACTION" will enable medical students from the University of Nebraska to deliver health services to migrant laborers, business majors from Pepperdine College to help black owned and operated businesses succeed in Watts, and education students from the University of Colorado to help Indians in South Dakota develop their own unique educational system.

And while doing all this, students will not be delaying their own careers, but will be enriching them with practical experience. Full academic credit up to

30 hours will be awarded for a full year's voluntary service.

Student volunteers will receive a modest subsistence allowance, varying with community living costs. The average monthly allowance will be \$185. The volunteers also receive paid medical insurance.

But for many students, particularly married students with families or students who have no financial resources, participation will require a significant personal financial sacrifice. Volunteers work full time and are prohibited from securing part-time or summer employment.

To mitigate the financial hardship for students who otherwise would receive scholarship aid or who rely on part-time and summer employment to finance their education, ACTION will set aside \$50 a month in escrow to be paid to these volunteers on completion of 12 months service in the program.

Any student, undergraduate or graduate, enrolled in a participating university is eligible for the program. The university itself will seek out work assignments in poverty areas, looking to the poverty organizations and low-income people themselves to define the areas where assistance is needed.

"University Year for ACTION" is a partial fulfillment of a pledge President Nixon made in January to students at the University of Nebraska. He called for an alliance of generations - of rich and poor, black and white, youth and aged - which would blend the experience of one with the commitment of the other.

"University Year for ACTION" is a major attempt to forge that alliance. But beyond "University Year for ACTION" are other initiatives which must be considered if we are to provide young people with the equipment to make our world a more fit place in which to live.

We must start now to expand the capability of our schools to train young people for community service separate from their full-time careers. With the advent of the four-day week, the extended vacation and the se-

cure retirement, citizens are in a position to seek ways to put their new-found leisure time to better use.

Idle hours are welcome as respite from the cares of the workday, but as the time allotted to leisure grows longer, many Americans will have the desire to fill those hours with meaningful service. If our schools have prepared them for a second career in service, our Nation's untapped talent could then be unleashed.

We are in need of men and women to provide supplemental health delivery services, to work in parole and probation work, to build parks, monitor air and water, plant trees... even to get the trash off the streets.

Because many of these problem areas require specialized training, our schools must take the initiative in structuring classwork to provide training for part-time service after graduation. And inevitably, this must begin with our young people, for they are in our colleges and high schools now.

Much has been made of the "generation gap" which supposedly exists between those under and those over age 30. Pessimists would have us believe that this gap is unbridgeable, a manifestation of the divisive factors which rend our society today.

But the young of any generation have always sought to identify with the most noble aspirations of their society. What youth today is questioning is the credibility of values which lead to the pollution of our environment, the imprisonment of our poor in ghettos and the perpetuation of the cycle of poverty.

The solutions to these problems are being sought in Washington, on campuses and in local communities all over America. But more must be done to involve the young in these solutions. "University Year for ACTION" is an important step in encouraging that involvement.

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# Eng. employment declines

The unemployment rate for engineers last June and July was reported at 3 per cent, almost double the rate of 1.6 per cent for the same individuals in the spring of 1970, according to a survey commissioned by the National Science Foundation.

The survey, carried out by the Engineers Joint Council, was based on 59,200 replies.

The survey indicated that on

the basis of previous studies in the 1971 unemployment rate for all engineers might have reached as high as 3.4 per cent. The national unemployment rate for all workers for the second quarter of 1971 averaged 5.8 per cent.

The latest survey showed that engineers with master's degrees had a 3.2 per cent unemployment rate while those with bach-

elor's degrees reported a 2.8 per cent rate. Engineers with doctorates had a 1.9 per cent rate.

The highest unemployment rate, 6.3 per cent, was found among engineers previously involved in space activities followed by those in defense work, with 4.8 per cent. Engineers who had been employed in public works showed the lowest unemployment rate, 1.3 per cent.

The survey reported that nearly two-fifths of the unemployed engineers had specialized in four fields: electronics, aerospace, manufacturing and systems engineering. Other fields with high unemployment rates were computer mathematics and product engineering.

Analyzing the age groups among the unemployed engineers, the survey found the lowest rate among those in their thirties, the highest among those under 24 followed by those 60 to 64 and then those 55 to 59.

The states with the highest engineer unemployment rates were Washington and California, followed by Connecticut, Massachusetts, Florida, New Jersey and New York.

# Upsurge of interest sparks pre-law group

(Continued from page 1)

counseling opportunities, simply do not exist.

At present, there are some very promising indicators that the Institute may be moving closer, or is ready to move closer to the ULSP position. The summer project was highly successful, demonstrating that undergraduates are not automatically incompetent. Some faculty members seem ready to support the project. According to some ULSP spokesmen, it is more a matter of fighting an established tradition than anything else.

One step in this fight is the new office which will be headed

by Susan Haig starting in the middle of October. The office will act to consolidate basic information — catalogues, reference books, etc. More importantly, it will act as a coordinating service — sending students interested in pre-professional counseling to people on the campus who can help them.

The ULSP is interested in any student at MIT who would like to learn more about his possibilities in this field.

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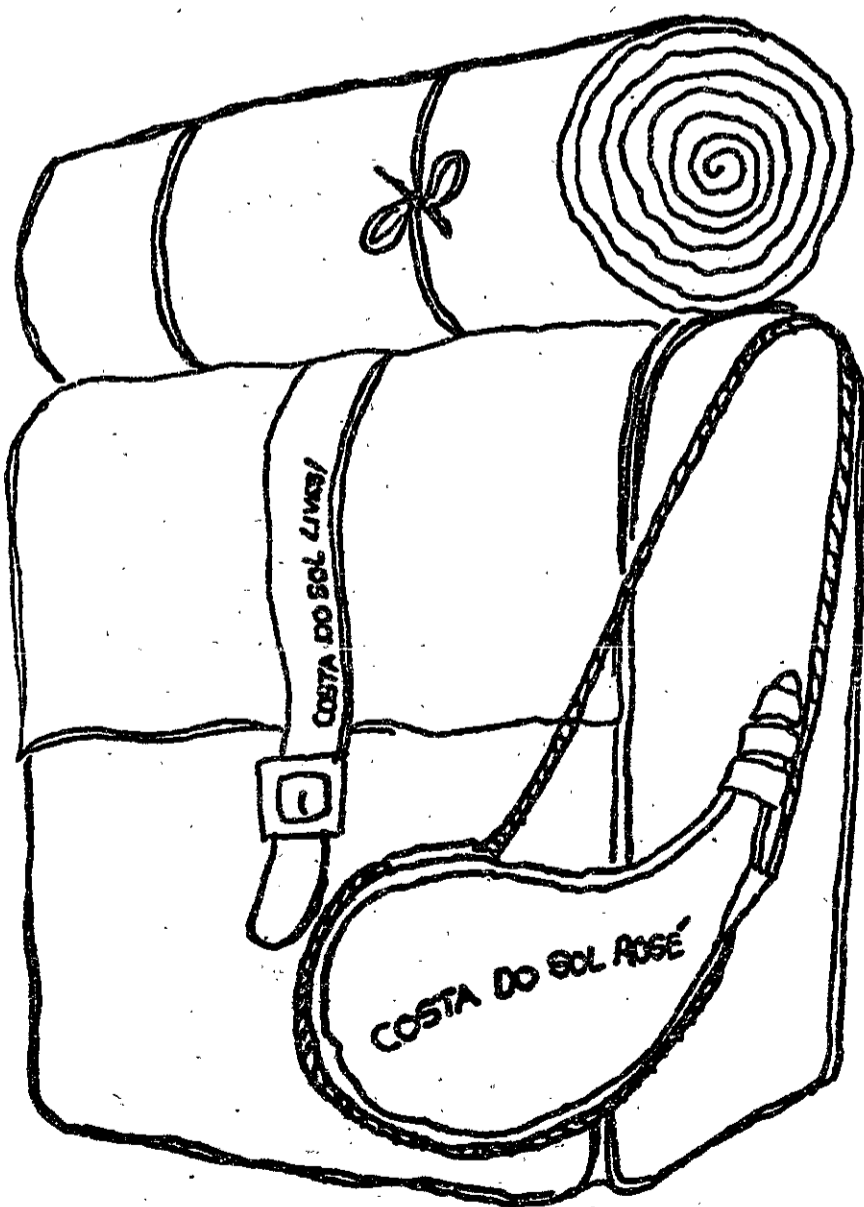
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# THE TECH

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## NOTES

- \* Sophomore council meeting: All interested sophomores of any political or apolitical persuasion are invited. Room 400, Student Center, 8 pm, Wednesday, October 20.
- \* WTBS will air a taped interview with singer/songwriter Randy Newman at 7 pm tonight (Friday, October 15).
- \* The Putnam Math Exam will be held on Saturday, December 4. Sign-up now outside Room 2-272. Organization meeting at 5 pm in Rm 2-190 on Wednesday, October 27.
- \* DEPRESSED? THINK YOU'RE JUST ANOTHER FACE IN THE CROWD? Well, then, don't despair... think positively! Say to yourself: "I am UGLY, and there is nobody, but nobody, else around like me. I am uglier than Baker brick, uglier than Institute gray, even uglier than Building 20." So, come on, you know you're unique and let the world know it too. Make yourself known, show your face, run for Ugliest Man On Campus (UMOC), and achieve FAME! (Call APO at x3788... Proceeds to Care... Prize donated by Top of the Hub.)
- \* CJAC will meet on October 21 at 7:30 and October 28 at 5:30, in the Bush Room, 10-105.
- \* The MIT Chess Club will hold a five-round rated tournament with one game per Saturday starting at 1:30 on October 16 in Student Center Room 407. Bring sets and clocks if possible.
- \* Ring Committee: Sophomores interested in picking a beaver call Ken, x3217 or Marth, 547-6483.
- \* Freshman council meeting: elected representatives and all other interested freshmen are urged to come Wednesday, October 20 at 8:30 pm in Room 400, Student Center.
- \* Tours of the Science Library, 14S-100, will be given Tuesday, October 19 from 10 to 11 am; Wednesday, October 20 from noon to 1 pm; and Thursday, October 21 from 5 to 6 pm.
- \* Forum-Spartacist League: Marv Treiger, former central committee member of Bay Area Revolutionary Union, now of Spartacist League, will be speaking on "From Maoism to Trotskyism" at: Boston University, Sherman Union Conference Aud., Friday, October 15, 7 pm; and Harvard, Boylston Hall, Saturday, October 16, 7:30 pm.

## UROP

- 1) Reminder: NSF deadline for proposals for Student-Originated Studies Program is November 1, 1971. Guidelines for this program may be obtained through the UROP Coordinators or from Amy Metcalfe, 20C-222.
- 2) NSF's Undergraduate Research Participation Program has been reinstated. This program provides support for college-level activities that increase the opportunities for direct experience in the sciences. Deadline for this program is late fall, 1971. For further information, see David Burmaster, 20C-230, x4849.

# Campaign '72: White House for sale

By Peter Peckarsky

A few observations are in order as America prepares for its quadrennial rites of selection and initiation.

Shortly after the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy, the people of the United States, in whom all power resides and by whom all authority must be delegated, declared, by the action of their duly constituted representatives in Congress, that henceforth it would be the policy of this nation to provide Secret Service protection for both major party nominees for the Presidency. Secret Service protection has not been provided for any of the candidates, declared or undeclared.

The vulnerability of the current Presidential candidates is shocking especially at mass rallies where crowd control is poor and press credentials are available to almost anyone claiming to be a bona fide member of the news media. At several rallies, this reporter has seen press credentials given to people with dubious identification. It is true that protection is costly and that none of the candidates have formally registered in any of the Presidential primaries. Compared to the amounts of money we spend on many other things, it seems that investing a few million dollars to insure that the people have live options at election time is a reasonable allocation of the country's resources.

It is difficult, however, to find valid criteria for determining who shall be protected and who shall fend for himself. For instance, if a decision were made to protect all those who have declared for the nomination, Sen. Fred Harris (D.-Okla.), Rep. Paul McCloskey (R.-Calif.), Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.), and Sen. William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) would be protected while Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.), Sen. Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.), Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.), Mayor John Lindsay (D.-N.Y.), and Sen. Edmund Muskie (D.-Maine), who in the eyes of many are considered to be the leading contenders for the nomination, would not be entrusted to the care of the Secret Service. One can only reflect on the terrible violence which has infected the body politic in recent years and hope that a solution is found to this problem before a single person again takes an election into his own hands by violently removing a candidate from the campaign in another paroxysm of blood-letting.

It's a fact of political life that it takes money to run a successful campaign — lots and lots of money. The Republicans are rolling in the long green while the Democrats are on the verge of spending millions in the primaries which would leave them with nothing for the final showdown against President Nixon.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D.Ind.), who withdrew from the race on Monday due to his wife's battle with cancer, admitted to spending \$500,000 thus far in his effort to win the nomination. A rough estimate would be that each candidate who actively campaigns from now until the Democratic National Convention in July, 1972, will have spent in excess of \$2 million by the time he wends his way into Miami.

The Democratic Party ended the 1968 campaign with a deficit of over \$9 million. Much of the debt was in the form of personal notes which were something of a gamble on the part of the lenders. If Humphrey had won, the lenders would have possessed no small amount of influence with the Humphrey Administration. As it was, they lost their money. However, several big bills owed to the airlines and phone company can not be written off because the creditors can not, by law, make a contribution to a political campaign.

At last count there were eight (count 'em, eight) candidates, of varying degrees of seriousness, for the Democratic Presidential nomination. To wit, Senators Harris, Humphrey, Jackson, McGovern, Muskie, and Proxmire, Representative Mills, and Mayor Lindsay have been traveling across the country obtaining pledges of support for the primary elections and the Convention. In addition, former Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) and Rep. McCloskey are drawing money from some of the same liberal Democratic money men.

If a significant number of the above politicians make a serious run for the nomination, the Democratic Party will be extremely short of cash after the Convention. The Republican National Committee, even with McCloskey in the race, is accumulating vast amounts of money from Vice President Agnew's fund-raising speeches on the dinner circuit.

Speculation as to the role Secretary of the Treasury John Connally will play in the Nixon re-election effort abounds in political circles. Connally, a lapsed Democrat and protege of Lyndon Johnson, has been capturing many headlines lately and often appears next to the President on the front pages of the nation's newspapers. It's still too early to tell for sure, but if Connally succeeds in his administration of the new Nixonomics, it is highly likely that Spiro Agnew will win the Presidential nomination — of his local PTA (a position Agnew held in the early '60's).

In all probability, candidates will start to drop out as they perceive that they have neither the financial nor political support to wrest the coveted prize from their opponents. Harris and McGovern appear to have sufficient funds for the foreseeable future. Harris, by the way, favorably impressed Massachusetts Democrats at a lavish reception in Boston. Humphrey, by asking supporters to withhold their contributions until he decides whether or not to run again, is drying up many of Muskie's money sources. With so many liberal Democrats in the running, it would seem logical for the left wing of the Democratic Party to unite behind one candidate. Such a solution is impractical because these men are all too human and are not willing to withdraw in favor of another candidate. At a recent meeting

between Lindsay and McGovern, McGovern asked Lindsay for his support. Lindsay thought McGovern should support him. The atmosphere of the meeting was so congenial that both principles had to be defrosted after the confrontation.

The feeling in some quarters is that Muskie will win the New Hampshire primary and must be stopped in the Massachusetts primary if he is to be denied the nomination. The man to stop him, in the minds of some polls, is Mayor Lindsay. The current prognosis is for none of the declared candidates to capture enough delegate strength in the primaries to win the nomination and for a deadlock to ensue in the Miami Convention. There are a number of scenarios as to what will happen if the Convention should deadlock. The most intriguing follows:

Riding a white charger as he emerges from the proverbial smoke-filled room, the last survivor of a political dynasty, and the struggle for the 1972 Democratic Presidential nomination, will get on the phone along with his brother-in-law and say the magic words to each of his loyalists strategically placed on the staffs of the other candidates. Then, he will gracefully pick up all the marbles.

Preposterous as it may seem, the smart money is guessing that Senator Edward Kennedy will capture the nomination through such a stratagem. The confirming evidence is beginning to accumulate. In California, serious consideration is being given to running Sen. John Tunney as a unity candidate to avoid the expensive and bruising battle which would be the concomitant of an all-out primary struggle for the big bloc of California delegates at the Convention. Tunney just happens to be a close friend of Ted Kennedy. Various people active in past Kennedy campaigns have surfaced in the McGovern and Muskie hierarchies. For example, the co-ordinator of Sen. Muskie's campaign in New York is one Esther Newburgh who was one of Bobby Kennedy's boiler room girls along on that fateful night at Chappaquiddick.

Now that Bayh is out of the campaign some of his strong labor supporters are on the move to Scoop Jackson's headquarters; others are playing a wait-and-see game. Waiting and seeing what Teddy decides to do.

## Keller Conference

What MIT calls "self-study" or "self-paced" physics or freshman calculus utilizes what is known to the world at large as the Keller Plan. It did not originate at MIT, and has been adopted in one form or another at many colleges throughout the country; its supporters find it an inexpensive, efficient way of teaching fact-oriented subjects to large numbers of students.

According to MIT's Education Research Center (ERC), use of the Keller Plan has spread so rapidly that the normal pace of journal article publication is insufficient to keep its practitioners in useful communication. To improve the situation, ERC is sponsoring a conference on the Keller Plan this Saturday and Sunday.

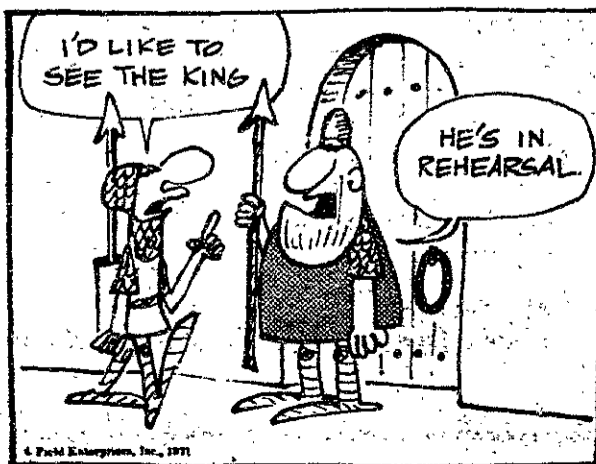
An ERC blurb states: "In our experience the instructor who writes his own study guides spends somewhat more time running a Keller Plan course the first year than he probably would spend giving already-prepared lectures on the same material. We expect to reduce this time by making use of study

guides adapted from those tried by others. In the second and subsequent years the Keller Plan course takes less instructor time than conventional courses. By and large, instructors who have used the Keller Plan are enthusiastic about the results. So are the students. One proof of student enthusiasm is that 75 to 90 percent of those who graduate from a Keller Plan course choose the Keller Plan option for a later course if it is available."

Conference sessions will be all day tomorrow and Sunday. An introductory program for those not familiar with the Keller Plan will begin 9:30 Saturday morning; the rest of the conference, devoted to new developments, will begin at 1:15 pm. Most of the sessions will be in 26-100.

MIT students may register free for the entire program from 8:30 am to 2 pm in the Compton Room, across from 26-100. Others must pay a \$15 registration fee. Registrants may attend the conference dinner at 6:30 Saturday night for an additional \$5.

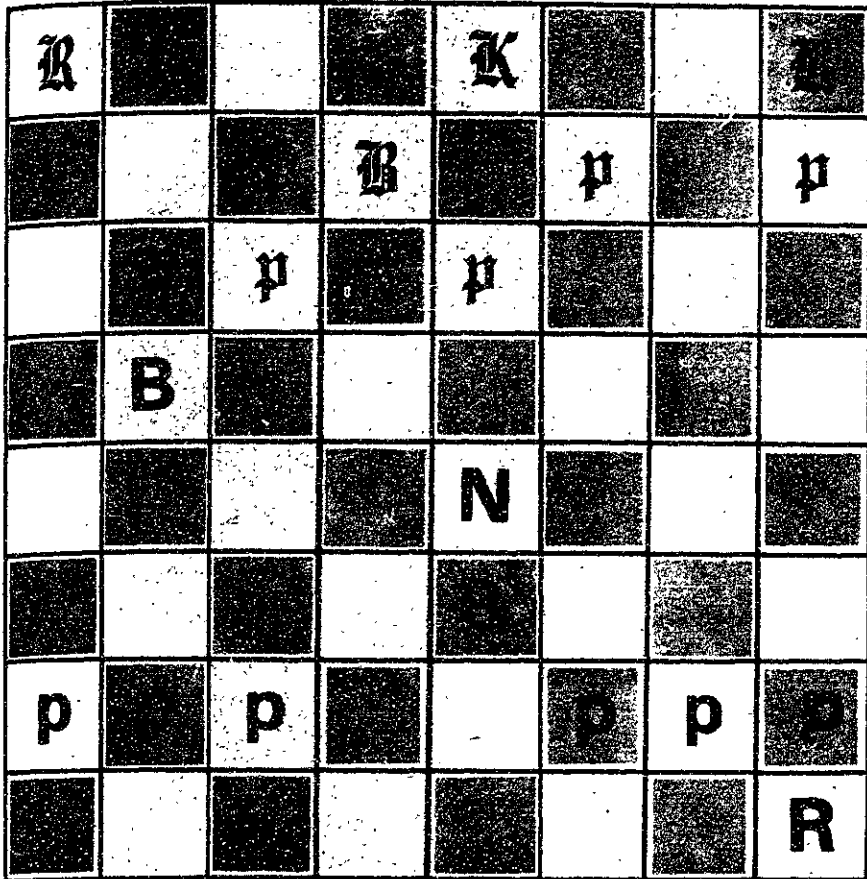
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By Erant parker and Johnny hart

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# CHESS



**Sicilian Defense**

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Acers       | B. Jones |
| 1. P-K4     | P-QB4    |
| 2. N-KB3    | N-KB3    |
| 3. N-B3     | N-B3     |
| 4. P-Q4     | P-Q4     |
| 5. PxQP     | KNxP     |
| 6. KB-QB4   | N-N3     |
| 7. B-QN5    | P-K3     |
| 8. B-K3     | PxP      |
| 9. NxP      | Q-B2     |
| 10. Q-B3    | B-Q2     |
| 11. O-O-O   | B-Q3     |
| 12. NxN     | PxN      |
| 13. RxB!    | QxR      |
| 14. N-K4    | Q-B2     |
| 15. B-B5!!  | P-B3     |
| 16. NxP ch  | PxN      |
| 17. QxP     | N-Q4     |
| 18. QxR ch  | K-B2     |
| 19. QxP ch  | K-B3     |
| 20. B-Q4    | P-K4     |
| 21. B-Q3!   | N-B5     |
| 22. Q-R6 ch | K-B2     |
| 23. B-B4 ch | resigns  |

**Position after 14... Q-B2**

Black's 9... Q-B2 leaves a bad taste in one's mouth, but it is difficult to find something clearly better ex. 9... B-Q2; 10. Q-K2. Maybe 9... B-N5 works. 15... P-B3 takes some of the sting out of 16. N-Q6 ch, but allows 16. NxP. After 23. B-B4 ch black is in bad shape if ... N-K3; 24. BxN, BxB; 25. Q-R7 ch and the queen goes.

- by Walter Hill

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## theatre:

## The Catonsville Nine trial

By Alex Makowski

Relevant political issues have formed the substance for several theatrical productions over the past few years. The gradual public awakening over the Vietnam War, particularly among the college-educated people who form the large majority of the audience for plays, made financially realistic attempts by playwrights to use an entertainment medium to carry social and political commentary.

Among the newest plays of this genre is *The Trial of the Catonsville Nine*, beginning its run at the New Theatre in Harvard Square. The production deals with the courtroom trial of nine "radical Catholics" who seized several hundred I-A files from a Selective Service office in Maryland, soaked them in napalm, and burned them. The incident and subsequent trial made national figures of the

Berrigan brothers, the two articulate priests who provided much of the leadership for the band. Dan Berrigan, the younger priest who led the FBI on a four-month chase around the country following his sentencing, wrote the play.

There are three ways to consider this work. On the most basic level, we could deal with its entertainment value, the surface qualities that determine whether the play is worth a Saturday evening and the price of admission. Beyond that we could look to the perspective the play offers on current social and political events. Finally, we could interpret and evaluate the political message Berrigan offers, the doctrines he would see considered by his fellow Americans.

Both for its style and its content, *Catonsville* is vaguely reminiscent of another political play that came through Boston

two years ago, *In the Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer*. Oppenheimer was the brilliant theoretical physicist who was tapped by the government during World War II to head the atom bomb project. During the McCarthy era he was stripped of his security clearance. Both plays employ the same stark courtroom setting; both use the dialogue of a hearing or trial to bring out for the audience the background and issues involved. And both plays succeed in providing a pleasant vehicle for their message.

The acting in *Catonsville* is impressive — the roles, after all, are reasonably straightforward: how difficult could it be to play a radical consumed by a passion? Presenting the judge and the prosecuting attorney required a bit more finesse, but the actors provided what seemed to be a faithful interpretation of Berrigan's script.

The commentary the two plays had to offer was somewhat similar. *Oppenheimer* dealt with the persecution of the early fifties, illustrating vividly the consequences of McCarthy's brand of demagoguery and anti-communism. *Catonsville* considers the more contemporary climate surrounding the Vietnam War, and other aspects of American foreign policy during the late fifties and sixties. The testimony of the nine offers graphic illustration of anti-communism on another front: the government attempts to suppress revolutionary movements in Latin America, Africa, and SE Asia. Most of the Catholics had done missionary work abroad and had seen the poor lot of peasants in Guatemala, the consequences of apartheid in South Africa, the bombing (supposedly accidental) of villages by American planes piloted by emigre Cubans over Uganda. And Dan Berrigan himself had been to Hanoi with BU professor Howard Zinn and suffered an American bombing attack.

Many Americans, the play points out, are unaware of the extent of US action overseas. In the play, for instance, the judge is incredulous when one of the defendants testifies that American troops in Guatemala are performing executions.

When pressed for an explanation, the defendant provides the exact dates of arrival of the Green Berets. Another important point is the connection between US policy abroad and at home. "When they (the country's leaders) said US foreign policy was a direct extension of domestic policy," cries one of the defendants, "they were absolutely right." She had been particularly touched by the treatment she had seen urban blacks receive at the hands of police.

Here the comparison between *Oppenheimer* and *Catonsville* ends, for the former play lacked any attempt at some political or social doctrine or message. Perhaps because the play was history, rather than current events, the playwright did not find it appropriate to deliver more than a view of what had happened.

## ARTS



Berrigan's work, on the other hand, deals with a strikingly contemporary subject — the bombing, after all, has intensified in Vietnam since the Catonsville incident — and any treatment would naturally involve some statement, moral or otherwise, on appropriate conduct. This doctrinal aspect is the most interesting of the three parts of the play, Dan Berrigan himself no doubt considers it the most important.

The crucial issues can be framed in the standard arguments over civil disobedience. To what lengths may dissidents go before society may, with justification, put a stop to their protest? How much of a sanction does moral or religious sincerity provide? How do you determine when a government is no longer responsive to the will of the people?

On these issues we must conclude that *Catonsville* is rather one-sided. The Catholic radicals' arguments are presented with a reasoned, documented, eloquent, and particularly convincing style that stands in stark contrast to the feeble attempts at response on the part of the prosecutor and judge. For the sake of dramatizing his cause Berrigan has sacrificed the intellectual strength of his position, failing to answer the arguments available that contest the fervor of the nine's beliefs.

For example, during the trial Berrigan beseeches the judge to make tradition and the law more responsive to the needs of the people. The judge's reply is weak compared with the possible response of demanding how the nine presume to represent "the people." The rule of law, he might have argued, was set up in this country to provide some means for the people to demonstrate their desires, and moral conviction may be a poor substitute for a more substantial demonstration of support by

Americans. The simplistic "You can't take the law into your own hands" is hardly the response the audience might expect of a judge pressed to defend the validity of his position on the bench.

Indeed, the whole trial is something of a paradox: On the one hand the nine insist that they want the rigorous treatment of the laws and the court; they neither expect nor desire mercy or special treatment. Yet throughout the trial they persist in stating positions or developing arguments that have no bearing in a court of law. Since the defendants did seem sincere when they said they would sacrifice their freedom and liberty to dramatize their opposition to the war and somehow hinder its operation, since the defendants did admit they had taken the files and put them to the torch, since the defendants did insist on rigorous treatment, one wonders why they pleaded not guilty to the charges against them.

Suppose they had taken the unusual step of asking the judge to act on his conscience and throw the prosecution's case out of court? Apparently it is possible for a judge to instruct a jury to return a finding of not guilty. This would certainly have been far more effective than the martyrdom of a few Christians in raising the morality and legality of the war. I found this prospect tantalizing, and Berrigan might have explored it in *Catonsville*.

There can be no denying either the entertainment value of *Catonsville* or the relevance of its social commentary. Students and faculty still concerned about the Vietnam War would find the play a refreshing and unique treatment of both the conflict itself and the domestic opposition that has developed. Prices a bit more competitive with admission charges at local movie theatres would no doubt provide a full audience.

## film:

## Steagle?

By P. E. Schindler, Jr.

The humor of *The Steagle* is so low key as to be nearly invisible in most places, and inobvious in most others.

No one but Richard Benjamin could have brought it off, and even he cannot breathe complete life into a mostly dead script. Subtlety is fine, and not everyone can milk a laugh a minute from an audience the way Woody Allen or Neil Simon can, but this film doesn't even seem to try: and there is nothing worse than an only slightly amusing comedy.

Benjamin is Hal Weiss, a college professor (apparently at Columbia) and the time is the early 1960's, during the Cuban missile crisis. We are introduced to the character during a train ride home on some Penn Central commuter train, during which he lectures some poor lout on the creation and complete life history of a football team formed by merger during WWII, involving the Steelers and the Eagles and dubbed by sportswriters the "Steagles". Why the name of this film was taken from such a trivial incident is beyond me, but the logic involved is not atypical of the whole movie.

Weiss is shown listening to the missile crisis speech in a parking lot near LaGuardia Airport, and anyone who can still

remember the time will probably have recollections of the feelings of many at that time: that this might very well be the end of the world. The sense is duplicated by the characters of the film, especially Weiss. He apparently decides that this really is the end of the world, and acts appropriately.

Thus we have the mild-mannered college professor and family man who can't stand flying and doesn't like cigarette smoke, flying and smoking his way across the country to windy Chi and sin-filled Las Vegas, ending.

From the first moment after the speech, when he seduces his car-companion, (who is not, of course, his faithful wife) through his return to a war-time prostitute in Chicago, there is something that does not ring true. The director seems to have done too well in establishing the quiet mousey image, and not well enough (until the very end) in establishing Weiss' sense of the imminent demise of the world.

Thus, one is too confused by his new persona to really enjoy those rare moments of humor in *The Steagle*. But, if you are a truly dedicated Richard Benjamin fan, you might want to see the film, which he carries almost single-handedly.

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film:

# 51 years of Federico Fellini: a retrospective

By Emanuel Goldman

(Editor's note: Starting in mid-October, the Orson Welles Cinema in Cambridge will be showing a three-week retrospective of the works of Federico Fellini.)

One of my great frustrations has been the fact that I was only 18 years old when *8½* was released — that is, long before I was a film critic. The first two times I saw *8½*, I was in a fog. The last five times have been so clear, that I now have trouble remembering where it is that people get hung up in it. *8½* is of monumental importance in the history of the cinema. Today, almost all film is in some way influenced by it. It is one of these fundamental breakthrough works, like Dostoyevski's "Notes from Underground," or Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" — from which subsequent artists derive inspiration as well as methodology.

Fellini's career can be divided into two major periods. In his early work, he superimposed an uncompromising realism upon potentially romantic material. *La Strada* and *The Nights of Cabiria* are basically stories of unfulfilled love. In *La Strada*, Gelsomina's devotion is not only unappreciated, but also abused by Zampano. Only after she has left, does Zampano comprehend his loss. In *The Nights of Cabiria*, the prostitute sees her escape in love and marriage; but when her suitor fails to appear at their rendezvous, heartbroken, she returns to the streets. In both these films, however, a romantic door is left slightly ajar. Gelsomina's musical theme lives on in the person of the young woman who learned it from her. *Cabiria* manages to muster a wistful, expressive smile as she returns to her former life. These are characters who have been beaten badly, but not crushed.

It was in *La Dolce Vita* that pessimistic realism utterly and thoroughly quashed any vestige of romanticism. The gradual moral decay of a journalist (Marcello Mastroianni) as he succumbed to the temptations of the sweet life, was traced step by step. Initially an observer, he increasingly became a participant — holding in reserve a confidence that there was another way to live, exemplified by Steiner. Steiner was an artist, a man of reason, and a man with apparently stable family relationships. Steiner's suicide severs Marcello's last link to his old values.

Interspersed in this exposition are two brief internal episodes: the first is a parade of the patients at the springs to a Wagner overture; we know it's an "internal" scene, because every-one stops, looks, and waves at the camera. In addition, the crowd movement is orchestrated in unison. The cut back to reality is cued by a change of music (to a Rossini overture), a return to uncoordinated, disorganized crowd movement, and by the lack of attention to the camera by any of the people. The other internal episode is a vision of the woman in white — that elusive, undefined muse who is to haunt Guido through the film. He imagines her serving him the mineral water. The soundtrack goes silent as Guido drops his sunglasses to peer at her. Cut back to reality with the buzz of conversation and an annoyed "mister, your water;" Guido pops back the sunglasses and we see that it wasn't the woman in white serving the mineral water — rather, a woman in black — harried, sweating, and impatient.

ual needs, and the acceptance of oneself in an honest, unbiased — perhaps even cruel way. It is an answer to be taken up in greater detail in *Satyricon*. But first came *Juliet of the Spirits*, which applied the techniques developed in *8½* to examine a middle-aged woman in a deteriorating marriage; again, the film employed an optimistic fantasy at the end to suggest a personal triumph despite external failure.

*Satyricon* is formally the reverse story of *La Dolce Vita*. The hero of *Satyricon* begins as a corrupt, hedonistic youth, and grows throughout the film to the point where he is capable of rejecting a decadent life, and of accepting humanistic values. *Satyricon* presents this fairly simple storyline in the context of unrelieved conscious fantasy. There are no cuts back and forth through the mind here. The level of consciousness is consistent. In this respect, *Satyricon* is much easier to follow than *8½*, or even *Juliet of the Spirits*; however, since most of us are not used to this level of consciousness, at least not in film, an effort still needs to be made to view *Satyricon* in visual and psychological, not only representational, terms — the way one views an abstract painting.

## BRIDGE

By Daniel Reinharth

When we last met, East was struggling to make a precarious contract of four hearts.

South led the jack of spades, taken by North's king. The latter continued with the ace of spades and a low club, taken by East's ace. When South dropped the queen of diamonds under the ace, declarer should have paused to think. He should have visualized the crucial point in the hand and realized that the best way to gather information was to proceed as planned.

He would then have led the queen of hearts, covered by the king and ace. After returning to his hand with the king of clubs he would ruff his losing club. We have now reached the crucial position. How should declarer return to his hand, with a diamond or a spade?

The proper method for deciding consisted of reconstructing the defenders' original hands, using all available facts, inferences, and necessities.

We must first of all realize that the hearts must split three-two, not because of any calculation but because any other split renders East's cause hopeless.

Now let's consider South's hand. He has shown three clubs, a diamond, a heart and two spades. We assume that the queen of diamonds is a singleton because of the Law of Restricted Choice and because there is no reason not to do so. Therefore, if he started with two hearts, he must have begun with ten black

cards. Since he can have at most five clubs and four spades (North showed the other black cards), he must have had three hearts.

If South began with three hearts and one diamond he must also have begun with five clubs and four spades. But this leaves North with only two spades, so the latter will ruff if East tries to return to his hand with a spade.

Additional reasons for placing two and only two spades in the North hand are: (a) South's opening lead probably came from a four-card holding, (b) if North had a third spade he would probably have led it after taking his ace and king.

We have now reasoned that it cannot help to lead a spade in the crucial position. Declarer's only hope, therefore, is that South false carded with the queen of diamonds. After ruffing the diamond, return with a low heart, the contract is assured.

NORTH			
♠	A K		
♥	5 4		
♦	7 6 5 4 3		
♣	9 6 5 2		
WEST			
♠	6 5 4 2		
♥	A 2		
♦	K J 10 9 8		
♣	10 8		
EAST			
♠	Q 7 3		
♥	J 9 7 6 3		
♦	A		
♣	A K J		
SOUTH			
♠	J 10 9 8		
♥	K 10 8		
♦	Q 2		
♣	Q 7 4 3		
East	South	West	North
1 heart	pass	2 diamonds	pass
3 hearts	pass	4 hearts	pass
pass	pass		



*8½* developed the artistic language for handling various levels of consciousness. It was the first complete film in first person singular. The film begins with a dream: in a massive, immobile traffic jam, Guido is trapped in a car which is filling rapidly with gas. Kicking his way out, he flies high about the clouds, the sea — but then is lassoed by a churchman on the shore, sentenced ("down, definitely down"), and pulled to earth. Immediately following this, Guido wakes up in bed, confirming what the viewer suspected — that it was in fact a dream. The dream itself parallels much of Guido's life — which is to say, the dream parallels the content of the film. His later flashback, to a childhood scene with Seraghina, is formally equivalent to the opening dream. With Seraghina, he is again "soaring," watching her dance by the shore — then he is caught and brought to earth (literally as well as figuratively) by a priest. After waking up in bed, the film presents straight exposition for a while — who Guido is (a director), why he is at the "health springs" (as in Mann's "Magic Mountain" physical ailment soon becomes a metaphor for spiritual ailment), and what he plans to do there (make a

The next dream comes after Guido has gone to bed. There are three more dream sequences later in the film, all of which are unbounded by a bedroom scene. The same lack of bounding applies to the visions, fantasies, and flashbacks as the film proceeds. Fellini cuts from one to another quickly and without obvious warning — they are, however, each distinguishable from each other, and from the present "objective" reality — which actually occupies, by my calculations, more than half the film.

The approximate difference between visions, fantasies, and dreams in *8½* can be summarized as follows: in his dream, Guido is at the mercy of the events — and these events mostly violate space-time logic, that is to say, the simple laws of physics. In his fantasies, Guido is in control of what's happening — he is directing — and the events mostly do not violate space-time logic: whatever happens in the fantasies can actually happen in the physical world, although they are very unlikely to. In his visions, Guido is an observer, not taking part in the action which again, usually does not violate space-time logic. And in both present and flashback reality, of course, everything which happens makes sense in terms of logic, motivation, and the behavior of people as we know it.

*8½* suggests the answer to *La Dolce Vita*: the reassertion of human values, the necessity for being in touch with one's spirit-



The importance of Fellini in the history of the cinema is already very well established. Today, we take for granted films with quick cuts to dreams, fantasies, flashbacks, etc. — and we understand what's happening, and what the logic is. Even commercial cinema utilizes these techniques — techniques which were essentially non-existent before *8½*. The flexibility, the extra dimension provided by the possibility of filming mind processes — all attest to the germinal, liberating influence of *Satyricon* may yet prove to be still another breakthrough work — it is too soon to tell yet — I suspect it may, because of the emphasis on the visual, visceral experience being more important, indeed more communicative, than the narrative one.

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Tuesday, October 26, 1971  
5:15 pm, Lecture Hall, 9-150



The MIT cross country squad made a strong showing against perennially powerful Boston College last Wednesday at Franklin Park. The previously undefeated Engineer harriers lost the match, and now hold a 7-1 record. Picture was taken shortly after the start. Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

# SPORTS

## Baseball team finishes unbeaten fall campaign

The word is out; this is going to be the year for the MIT baseball team. Coach Fran O'Brien's team climaxed an undefeated fall season last Monday, with a thrilling come-from-behind victory against North Shore Community College. Overall the team's record was 6-0-1, with the tie resulting from a game which was called on account of darkness.

The Techmen opened the season with a 6-1 victory over an improved Mass. Bay team. Offensively, the game was highlighted by the 2 for 4 hitting of Kevin Rowland, who had 3 RBI's, and a 2 for 4 performance from Rick Charpie who also collected an RBI. The pitching was consistently strong, the only run coming in a mixup during a rundown. The second game of the season saw MIT defeat Boston University 3-0. Pitcher Chuck Holcom was the batting star when he drove in 2 runs with a second inning double. The pitching staff was superb, allowing just one hit. The third game was the defensive masterpiece of the season, as Al Dopfel and Dizzy Holcom combined to no-hit powerful Boston College. Yes friends, MIT not only beat BC, a feat that has not been accomplished in as long as anyone can remember, but beat them on a no-hitter. The final score was 2-0, with both runs coming in the third inning on an error and three back-to-back singles. Following BC the Beavers travelled to North Shore where they scrambled for a 4-4 tie after nine innings. Only twelve players were able to make the trip and the shortness of personnel forced the creation of

an unusual starting nine including a centerfielder at second base, a catcher at first base, and two pitchers in the outfield. To add to the confusion Al Dopfel was ejected from the ball game in the third inning for no apparent reason. The offensive stars were Bill Dallman who had a double and a triple, and Kevin Rowland who went 3 for 5. The patchwork defense performed well as the North Shore attack centered around wild pitches, juggled balls, bad hops, and questionable decisions by the umpire. After a rainout against BU, MIT defeated BC again by a score of 5-3. The offensive punch was distributed throughout the lineup and the defense was a solid team effort. Finally, on Monday the Techmen scored five runs in the last 2 innings to defeat North Shore 6-5. Rich Roy went 2 for 3 and drove in the winning run while Al Dopfel had a 2 run homer and a triple while striking out 13 of the 16 men he faced. Besides those mentioned above, the Techmen got fine performances from rookies Herb Kummer, Tom Leise, and Dave Lockwood; new hurlers Bill Billings, Don Proper, and Dave Yawck; upperclassmen Dave Tirrell, Tom Braun, Dennis Intravia, and Jim Powell; and many others.

As Coach Fran O'Brien's Techmen point toward a successful spring season and a Greater Boston League title, they hope only one thing will be different from the fall - fan support. A good team can be great with the right kind of fans. Come out this spring and watch some baseball - it's exciting and it's free.

## Sailors win Gr. Boston title

By Randy Young

As the fall sailing season approaches the halfway mark, the MIT men's varsity squad continues to prove itself to be on top in New England competition. Latest in the team's string of winning efforts is the Greater Boston Championship, decided in the Oberg Trophy Regatta at MIT on Monday, October 11. Tom Bergan '72, Alan Spoon '73, and Steve Cucchiaro '74 combined to take the title from Tufts by a thirteen point margin. Defending champion Harvard

placed third, twenty-eight points behind the leading engineer mariners.

Spoon, with Dean Kross '73 crewing, took low-point honors in B-division, while Cucchiaro, sailing with Launey Thomas '74, won C-division. Bergan, with John Lacy '72 as crew, placed second in Division A. Schools participating in the regatta, in order of their finish, were MIT 49 points, Tufts 62, Harvard 77, Boston University 79, Boston State 112, Northeastern 116, and Boston College 123.

On Saturday, October 9, MIT's representatives to a co-ed regatta at Boston University compiled an impressive record of nine first places and one second place in the ten races, as they easily triumphed over the five school fleet. Shelley Bernstein '74 and Larry Bacow '73 co-skipped one MIT boat, while Lynn Roylance '72 and Walter Frank '74 sailed the other. Competing in the event were MIT 11 points, Tufts 22, Boston University 32, Harvard 39, and Colby 62.

Rounding the weekend's action was a freshman invitational at MIT, in which the Tech frosh placed second. Rob Parker and Chuck Tucker co-skipped in B-division, taking low-point laurels, while Scott McKenzie and David Aldrich sailed in Division A. Brown University, eventual winner of the event, and MIT led the remainder of the field by a wide margin. The results were Brown 18 points, MIT 23, Harvard 51, Holy Cross 54, Tufts 58, Coast Guard Academy 60, Univ. of Rhode Island 60, Boston Univ. 80, Merrimack 92, Amherst 95.

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## Jock Shorts

### Cross Country

The Sports Staff announces the inauspicious debut of *The Tech* Cross Country Team, which will demonstrate its stamina and prowess at the IM cross country meet on Sunday.

### Crew

The attitude around the boat-house is: "This is the year of the heavyweights." According to colorful frosh heavies coach Don Saer, "The heavies experienced a slump in their performance during the last few years. Beginning with the freshmen heavyweights last year, their performance has

improved remarkably. This year, both heavyweight squads will be on top."

### Basketball

The varsity basketball team will begin workouts today. The big question for the hoopsters this season is who will be the guards to replace Bruce Wheeler and Gerry Loe, both lost through graduation. Up front the Tech squad is experienced with returning lettermen Bill Godfrey '72, Hal Brown '72 and Jerry Hudson '73.

### Track

Varsity and freshmen indoor track will have their first meeting of the year today in the Varsity Club Lounge at 5 pm.

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