

The Tech

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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS

Candidates kick off race for delegates

By Norman Sandler

The race for the 102 delegates to the Democratic National Convention in July is now officially off and running, with major candidates beginning a long line of personal appearances in the Bay State earlier this week.

The campaign for the April 25th presidential primary began Wednesday, with Maine Senator Edmund Muskie, South Dakota Senator George McGovern, and New York Congresswomen Shirley Chisolm making appearances in the Boston area, meeting with supporters, and outlining campaign strategy for the two weeks preceding the primary.

All three viable candidates for the Democratic nomination for President made appeals to the populist image, claiming grassroots support is the thing which will make or break their performance in the field of twelve candidates on the Democratic ballot April 25.

Chisolm

Shirley Chisolm started her two-week campaign in Massachusetts by addressing supporters at Boston State College Wednesday morning, in an emotional speech which drew an estimated crowd of 400 well-wishers.

Over the course of her address to the crowd and the ensuing question-answer period, Chisolm stressed the fact that she was what some political analysts have referred to as a "freak" in American politics, challenging the heretofore white male institution of the Presidency.

Her address centered on the contention that she "is the only

real candidate of the people." She recounted having been born in the ghettos of New York, and asserted that having been in a family which was on welfare at one time, she knows the problems of the minorities and the disenchanted people of the nation.

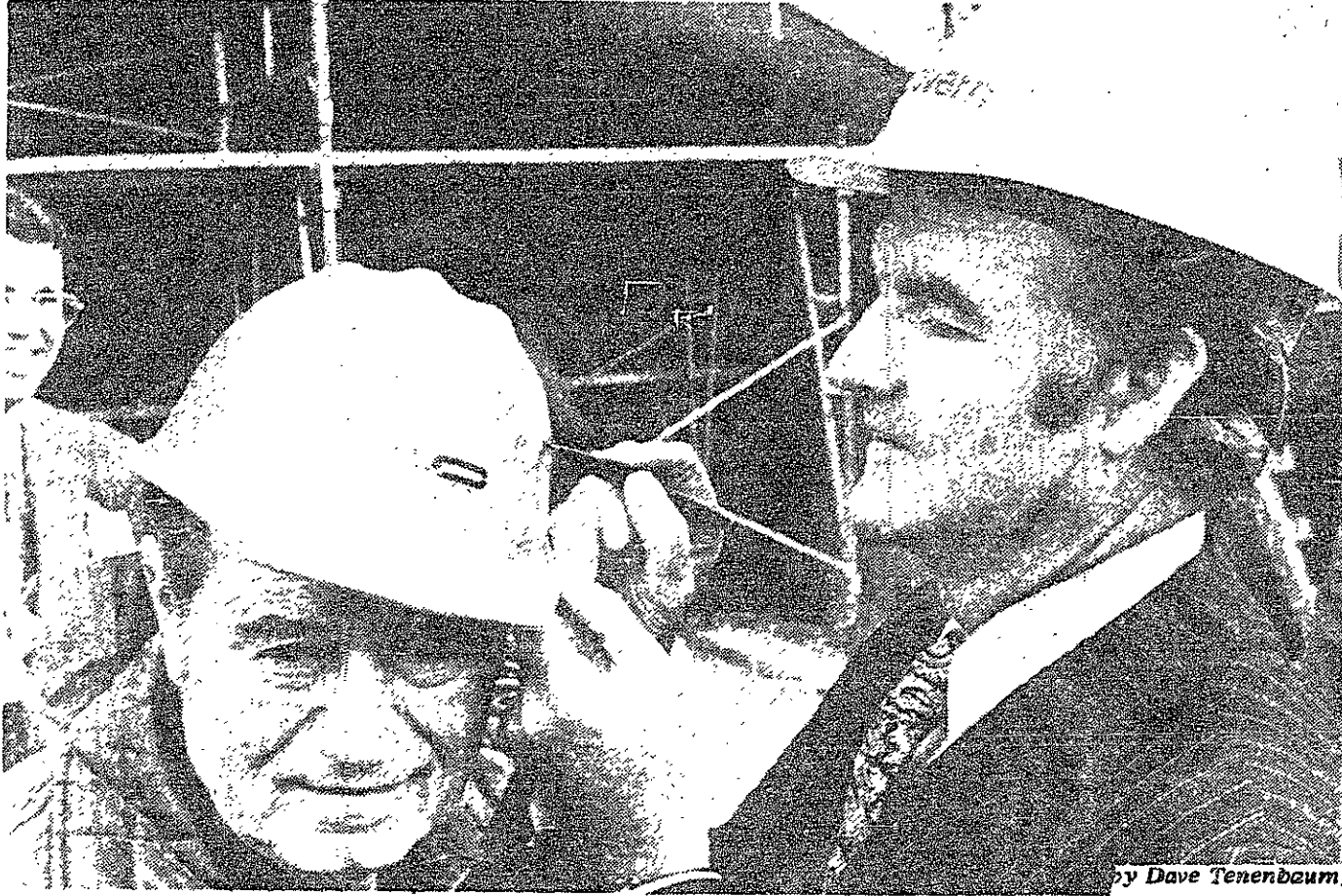
Through the course of the 45-minute speech, sparked by a unique emotional appeal, accented by numerous ovations from the crowd of supporters assembled, Rep. Chisolm referred to the "fulfillment of the American Dream." Not just for the white majority, but for the whites, the blacks, Chicanos, and American Indians, she said.

"I have a gut commitment to making the American Dream attainable for other people of this country," she told the audience, and went on to say that "I have a gut commitment to people first in this country," supporting her contention of being the only true "populist candidate."

In furthering that assertion, Chisolm claimed that she is the "only candidate not espoused by any special interest or lobbying groups," furthering the grassroots theory behind her campaign.

She challenged the people present to examine the contribution lists of the other major candidates, warning that many people would "be shocked" at where some of the support is coming from.

Political expediency was the charge the New York Congresswomen used to describe the political campaigns of her Democratic opponents. (Please turn to page 2)



by Dave Tenenbaum

Who defines rationality?

By Jim Moody

"A rational man must be free," said Professor David Aiken, at last Tuesday's Technology and Culture Seminar, "Concepts of Rationality." Professor Aiken is the Goldman Professor of Philosophy at Brandeis University.

The moderator for this seminar was Stephan Chorover, of the MIT Psychology Department, and the respondents to the presentation were Associate Professor of History Arthur D. Kaledin and Professor of Physics Victor F. Weisskopf.

Aiken opened his talk by emphasizing the atmosphere of freedom of exchange of ideas, and by defining some terms such as ideology. He said that his own views on rationality were pluralistic; that is, that he had more than one belief. Aiken

disagreed with the theory of "logical positivism," supposedly held by many intellectuals today, because of its one-sided character. This theory says that only matters of empirical truth or formal logic can be considered rational.

James saw life as an "effort to mediate between the claims of rationality and the demands of what he regards as non-rational or even counter-rational." Freud, on the contrary, incorporated these demands into his reality principle, which is directly within the scope of his view of rationality. Freud saw an element of complexity and tension in rational thought and looked at rationality as strictly a personal matter.

In Freud's view, the pleasure principle, artistic and escapist behavior, not only does not, as in the case of James, supply a

justification of rationality, but continually opposes it.

In closing, he summarized some of his own beliefs on the subject. He said it is invalid to suppose that one form of rational action, either scientific or artistic, for example, is

Kaledin, the first respondent, addressed himself chiefly to the role of the university in the cultivation of sensibility and judgement. He said that due to the dominance of a particular mode of rationality, called by Aiken, "corporate empirical rationalism," the university today is suffering from a "narrowing of

(Please turn to page 5)

Institute to host community

By Storm Kauffman

Tomorrow, MIT will hold its 1972 Open House, an offering of over two hundred miscellaneous events from noon to 5 pm. Although intended to acquaint people in the Boston area with what MIT is all about, Open House provides an ideal opportunity to members of the MIT community to learn about the Institute and have a little fun at the same time.

Of the guided tours, Tour 1, leaving from the Building 7 lobby, will include several laser exhibits, the MIT Reactor, and the National Magnet Lab. Starting in the lobby of the Bush Building, tour 2 covers Apollo models, biological displays, and the ever-popular Strobe Lab. The third tour, from the Info Center, views more organic exhibits, computer Black Jack, and ends at that wonder of wonders, the Great Sail. Tour 4, leaving from East Campus, covers the ERC shop, computer music and games, and a Minuteman missile guidance computer.

There will also be four self-guided tour paths marked out for people to follow. The Blue tour encompasses the Center for Materials Science, including displays of electron microscopy, the origin of meteorites, and shooting dice against a mini-computer. Freeze-dried coffee, test firings of model rocket engines, and systems dynamics are among the highlights of the Green tour. The Yellow course includes computer controlled graphics displays, the urban

vehicle design competition, and marine science exhibits. Urban design, architecture, and physics laboratories are included in the Red tour.

More specifically, many groups have put a good deal of effort into preparing their exhibits. There will be a talking computer that uses a speech conversion program to translate written commands into spoken language. Its designers hope that the machine will eventually be used as a basis for a reading device that could automatically read back any normal bound book inserted in its scanner. Visitors will be allowed to type in words and listen to the computer reading them back.

There will also be a voice spectrograph which breaks down the components of the human voice into electrical impulses to convert them into printed patterns. As every voice is unique, these patterns can be analyzed and compared for purposes of identification in a manner similar to fingerprints. Guests will be able to make a printed record of their voices.

At the Francis Bitter National Magnet Lab, visitors will witness the demonstration of a very powerful carbon dioxide laser. The laser can ionize air at the focus point of its beam to create an electric spark of four inches diameter. The Lab also houses the world's most powerful magnet which is capable of generating a field of up to 500,000 gauss when pulsed (as compared to the earth's field of

half a gauss). Alcator, the MIT experimental Tokamak-type fusion machine now under construction, will also be included.

The Information Processing Center will conduct guided tours on two floors and show three major systems. Large-scale batch processing and time-sharing will be demonstrated. Visitors may use the computer terminals and may take home souvenir Snoopy outputs, outlined in numbers.

The production of waves and towing model ships in a room size tank will highlight the Ocean Engineering presentations. On view at the Hydrodynamics Lab will be the wave machine, used to study varied types of simulated waves, and the Propeller Tunnel, which tests prop design similarly to wind tunnels by forcing water flow at up to 100 knots.

ERC and UROP are co-sponsoring a demonstration of the production of plasmoids. These glowing balls of pure energy are made in glass tubes of about a foot and they show varying energy levels and different iridescent colors depending on the gas from which they are formed. UROP will also display individual student projects in the departments to which they are related while the main display will have a slide show to familiarize visitors with the educational opportunities of such original undergraduate research.

Recycling effort hopes to solicit participation

By Walter T. Middlebrook

"The MIT community can now make its contribution towards the ecology" announces Alpha Phi Omega (APO), Zero Population Growth (ZPG), and Ecology Action (EA). These organizations along with P. Shaffer and Company, Inc. are now in the process of sponsoring a recycling paper drive on the MIT campus.

The recycling project, which is now in its third week on operation, involves the help of everyone on the campus, notes Avi Ornstein, one of many student coordinators. "Since the project began we've only gathered approximately 2½ tons of recyclable materials. For this to be a profitable and worthwhile project we've got to get three tons of materials per week."

Ornstein pointed out that persons interested in helping the program may deposit magazines, newspapers, cardboard paper, and any normal white paper in the large dumpster in Kresge parking lot. Although the dumpster is now located in Kresge parking lot, plans are being made to move it near the

Student Center to what is hoped will be a more convenient site.

Paper could also be brought to the ZPG and EA office in the basement of the Student Center. He noted that these offices are now in the process of establishing drop-off points in each of the dorms, fraternities, and the offices of the Institute. "We still have a lot of openings left and if anyone is interested in helping out on the project, they should contact the EA office at x7222 or dl 9178."

Recycling programs like the one at MIT have been launched on the campuses of Boston University and Harvard, but both are having troubles such as those of MIT. For this reason, organizers are now trying to set up some type of merger among MIT, BU, and Harvard.

Ornstein feels that although progress at MIT has been slow the volume of paper despoiled will pick up as the program continues. "Everyone must become conscientiously aware of what we are trying to do and realize that we need their support. Our office is open from 12-6 everyday and everyone is welcome to come in and browse around."

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Chisolm, McGovern, and

(Continued from page 1)
 cratic opponents. The charge came after she claimed that while the other candidates are urging and soliciting for support in Florida and Wisconsin in the name of "party unity," she has been accumulating support as a "catalyst for change" in the race for the White House.

Unfortunately, the actual issues of the campaign were not really raised until the question-answer period held following the address, which centered almost exclusively on the topic of voting for "the alternative" within the Democratic Party.

Once the issues were raised by inquiring students, Chisolm satisfied the crowd by hitting upon tax reform, welfare, and foreign aid. Strangely, the questions of busing and drug abuse were avoided, with the reason given that "these are not new problems," and Chisolm implied that she had attempted to sway people for so long on these very issues, that she had grown wary of being asked about them.

She did, however, take definite stands on foreign aid and busing, by telling the audience that she would immediately "cut off all aid to all countries governed by oppressive dictator-



ships, including Portugal, Greece, and Cambodia." She also stated that aid would be ended to all governments supporting racial inequality, including the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

On busing, she kept answers short and to the point... that all black parents should have the option of having their children bused to schools which could provide the children with improved educational opportunities.

McGovern

South Dakota Senator George McGovern, considered by many to now be the front-runner in the race for Miami, began his Massachusetts campaign by telling newsmen that he "is the underdog in the primary race" in this state. He went on to tell *The Tech* that he considers Maine's Edmund Muskie to still be the man to beat in Massachusetts, even though Muskie announced last week that he would not campaign actively in the state.

The Senator compared the current situation he faces in the Bay State with that which he had encountered in Wisconsin a matter of weeks before. Specifically, he is entering the state with two weeks left before the presidential primary in an underdog position (i.e. in his own terms). He outlined the campaign strategy as being the same as he employed in his sweep of Wisconsin - a "grass-roots effort with direct contact with the voters."

The issues surrounding the campaign were clearly the center of McGovern's concern. At the top of his list of priorities for changes to be made was the settlement of the war in Indo-China.

This was still the issue of the utmost importance for the candidate who until recently was referred to as a "one issue, peace candidate." He called for a cease to all further experiments with Nixon's Vietnamization, a ter-

mination to the escalated bombing of North Vietnam, setting a date for withdrawal of all US troops, and, finally, bringing US involvement in the conflict to an absolute end within ninety days of his assuming office.

When asked about what method he will employ to terminate US involvement in Southeast Asia, McGovern told *The Tech* that "It's very easy... just say we're coming out of there. It'll take about ninety days to get our forces and our prisoners home, but we'll get it done."

McGovern went on to describe his response to current Vietnam policy by blasting Nixon. "It's a disaster... he should have ended this war three years ago. There's nothing that he's going to achieve in 1972 that he couldn't have achieved three years ago with just as good results, and we'd have saved the lives of 20,000 Americans who have died since he became president."

The second issue which McGovern considers important in the Democratic race, and in the race for the presidency is unemployment. This, plus the economy, proved to be the ingredient necessary in securing the "blue-collar" working class vote in Wisconsin, and McGovern is hoping it will prove just as successful in Massachusetts.

Third, fourth, and fifth on the McGovern issues list were problems of social welfare. The third issue was that of health care. McGovern has announced that he is supporting passage of the Kennedy Health Security Act in the Senate, proposed by Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy. The act establishes a national comprehensive health care system to combat the current high and often excessive costs of medical treatment and care.

One of McGovern's "vote-getting" issues was next on the list, that of tax reform. The tax reform proposal has been received particularly well by the working class, as McGovern has assured voters that his reforms would close loopholes and raise \$28 billion in additional revenue. The \$28 billion, he maintains, will go to alleviate high and unfair property taxes, and

(Please turn to page 3)

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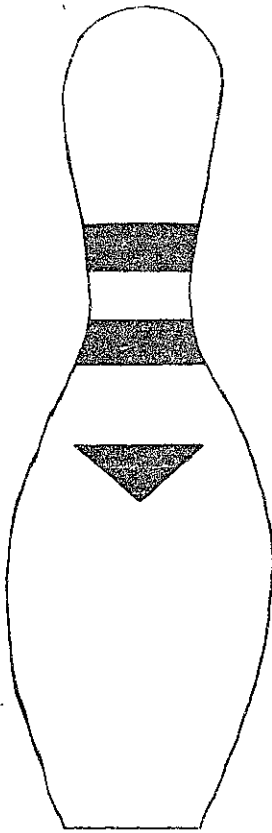
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Muskie contend for vote

(Continued from page 2)

will also allow the federal government to pay a larger share of local school district budgets. The last of the "welfare" issues is that of crime and drug abuse, two subjects which the Senator said are related. Finally, McGovern promised

Massachusetts primary, a rather standard political move to avoid being hit by the press after primary results do not exceed the percentage expected.

However, in all probability Muskie is entering the Massachusetts race as the underdog, against popular McGovern, and

using GI's in offensive roles." He added that he would end involvement in Southeast Asia in return for prisoners of war.

When asked about the question of amnesty for US draft evaders and military deserters, Muskie said that "men who fight must believe in what they're fighting for," and that "amnesty can only come after the boys are home from Vietnam." Muskie commented on the role of men in the armed forces in Vietnam by saying "men in armed forces are scapegoats of the Nixon policy in Southeast Asia."

Speaking to his assembled crowd of delegates Wednesday evening, Muskie made it clear that he was concerned with the strength of the Democratic Party in the November election, and not his personal strength in the race for the Democratic nomination.

His address to the large crowd dealt with general topics facing the delegates to the convention, rather than commenting on the issues at hand. He called upon supporters to lend him support in the dissemination of his views on the issues to the voters of Massachusetts, and made an emotional appeal to his constituents to help him communicate his ideas to the public.



(Photo by Dave Tenenbaum)

a decrease in military spending of billions of dollars. He called for "the elimination of waste in military spending," and proposes a defense budget "based on muscle, rather than fat, waste, and overkill."

McGovern's actual campaign strategy for the next two weeks has changed somewhat since his victory in Wisconsin, where he proved he could rally working class support.

Shortly before the Wisconsin election, he announced that in order to concentrate on the vote from academia, he would attempt to visit all the colleges he could in Massachusetts. When asked about this very question by *The Tech*, he stated that he "would absolutely campaign actively for the student vote."

"We can't win without a heavy student vote in Massachusetts," he admitted. "I've done a lot of college campaigning already. I think where I need to concentrate now is in the factories and the mills and the plants, because I have spent a lot of time on campuses over the last few years and I think I now have to shift my major emphasis to working people."

The South Dakota Senator stuck with his new campaign plan Wednesday through today, attempting to rally working class support, including a visit to a construction site at the future University of Massachusetts Boston campus at Columbia Point. McGovern met with construction workers, who repudiated the allegation that they "are all a bunch of Archie Bunkers."

Muskie

Maine Senator Edmund Muskie has admitted that he would not actively campaign in Massachusetts, in order to spend more time in Pennsylvania. He kicked off his limited personal campaign in the state Wednesday, taping television interviews, vying for the working class vote by visiting the Quincy shipyards, and later that evening, addressing delegates who will run for the National Delegation to Miami pledged to Muskie.

Muskie, as McGovern, rated himself as the underdog in the

his meeting with campaign leaders and delegates was intended to attempt to rectify this situation for the Maine Democrat.

In summarizing his campaign for the nomination, Muskie told newsmen that he would focus on delegates, competing through the July Convention. He claims to still be running strong, despite recent disappointments in Florida and Wisconsin, and supports the contention with the recent Gallup Poll, which shows him ahead of McGovern.

His main concern expressed was that of the escalation of the war. Like McGovern, he hit President Nixon hard for the recent increase in air activity against North Vietnam, and objects "to

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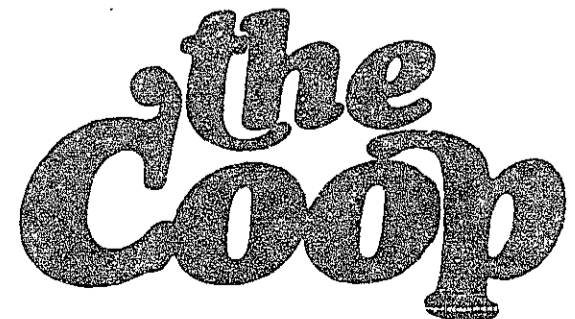
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Pursuant to Article VI, 2, of the Society's By Laws, as revised October, 1969, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred student members and filed with the clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office in the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., April 24, 1972. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled in that school. IF A STUDENT SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

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"Great for a Date"

MIT loses on a major tenure decision

By Alex Makowski

John Graves is an assistant professor in MIT's Department of Philosophy.

John Graves is an excellent teacher. He is popular with a wide spectrum of MIT's students, and four years ago won the Baker Award for excellence in undergraduate education.

John Graves last year published a book-length work entitled *The Conceptual Foundations of Contemporary Relativity Theory*. Prefaced by Princeton University Professor John A. Wheeler, one of this country's most noted theoretical physicists, the book has drawn much favorable comment from both philosophers and scholars in other fields.

John Graves has participated in a number of community activities and efforts. Although on leave for this school year, he chairs the Faculty Committee on Student Environment. He is an enthusiastic member and supporter of the Technology and Culture Seminars group, which organizes a series of lectures and discussions here on campus to both investigate and underline the interrelationships between the two spheres of science and humanities. For six years John Graves was resident faculty tutor in Burton House, and for a similar length of time he has served as faculty advisor to the MIT tennis team.

Last week John Graves was denied tenure by the philosophy department. His contract with MIT expires next year after eight years of service.

Every year brings a new promotion case for MIT students serious about their education to anguish over. Back issues of *The Tech* offer a number of editorial pleas to students to protest the latest firing (it's a harsh word, but that's what it amounts to) of a gifted teacher. The normal case would involve a young professor whose research lacked the stamp of outstanding excellence deemed necessary for MIT. Students (and sometimes other faculty) would point out that the man excelled in teaching, supposedly the central purpose for the Institute, but in all but one case in the past five years their protest came to naught.

A break in the trend

The case of Graves, however, marks an important break in this years-long trend. What was at stake seems not to have been his professional competence, as judged by the philosophy community, but a decision by the half-dozen senior faculty in the MIT department that his approach to philosophy was unsatisfactory. It is rather like a geometry professor being told by his superiors in the mathematics department, all of them algebraists, that his performance was unacceptable — not because his work lacked quality and excellence, but because geometry was inappropriate in the MIT mathematics department. So beyond the shock of seeing MIT lose one of its most gifted young teachers, we must look beyond the individual case to the ominous directions it may indicate for future developments in the philosophy department (and perhaps the rest of the humanities fields as well).

As noted earlier, Graves would seem to satisfy all the formal and informal, written and tacit, standards for promotion at MIT. The handbook Policies and Procedures, issued to every faculty member upon his arrival at MIT, specifies that candidates for promotion shall be judged by the triple standards of scholarly research, teaching ability, and community service. There is no doubting Graves' contributions in the latter two areas, and the senior faculty agree that the initial reaction to his book was favorable, even "enthusiastic" in a few cases (though the important reviews in scholarly journals are not likely for at least another year).

Approach to philosophy

Graves' whole approach to philosophy meshes well with the growing interest within the Institute for interdisciplinary work. His specialty is the philosophy of science (his undergraduate major at Princeton was physics), and he views his role as a philosopher as a continuing attempt to find within his discipline knowledge and wisdom that may be useful to other disciplines. At a school where the humanities department was originally established to broaden the per-

spective of science and engineering students, Graves delights in developing in these laymen some feeling for the excitement and importance of philosophy.

Why, then, was Graves denied tenure? *The Tech* talked to Professor Richard Cartwright, chairman of the department. Although he would not disclose what he described as the "confidential" deliberations of the senior faculty with regard to this particular case, he did outline his department's general views on tenure. They are not all that much different from the views of other departments here — community service, for all the official platitudes, is all but disregarded, and the quality of the candidate's professional work is the prime criterion. Cartwright did note that, as a department almost completely bereft of research grants, the philosophy group must place a greater emphasis on teaching than the more technical departments. But he added that teaching ability had not been a crucial factor yet in any of the philosophy promotion decisions.

That leaves scholarly research as the sole contested criterion, and Graves' case provides a focus for a number of penetrating questions about the role of the philosophy department at MIT. For the fact about philosophy that distinguishes it from most of the other disciplines at MIT is that there is no external body of empirical evidence to appeal to for judging the value of a man's work. A physicist's flights into theoretical speculation must eventually touch down on observations already recorded, or else lead his colleagues into new fields of research. Philosophers are subject to no such constraints, and this important distinction raises a number of problems for discussion about the department.

Is it worthwhile?

Perhaps most important, if there is no empirical body of knowledge to appeal to, where does the outsider go for assurance that what the philosophers are doing is worthwhile? If philosophy, as some of MIT's professors would have us believe, is independent from the work being done in other fields, does that mean a gradual isolation of philosophers from scholars in other disciplines?

It is along these lines that the dispute about tenure for John Graves seems to be drawn. In spite of Cartwright's assurances that the department is as broad as possible given its fifteen man size, the truth is that over the past few years the department has been narrowing its focus. Besides becoming more pre-occupied with graduate students at the expense of attention to undergraduates, more and more of the department's emphasis is on the branch of the discipline known as analytical philosophy. Though Cartwright noted that the department's staff includes professionals whose specialties range over other parts of the subject, all but one of these men are only junior faculty. The senior faculty member, Huston Smith, has given up trying to conduct his professional life here — at the end of next school year he will leave for Syracuse. Phenomenology, existentialism, the philosophy of science — none are considered by the senior faculty to be of the same class as analytic philosophy.

Just what is analytic philosophy? As a layman whose experience is limited to two undergraduate courses, I find it difficult to give a reasoned definition. Analytic philosophy is generally pre-occupied with the structure of arguments rather than their actual content. Through a detailed, systematic analysis of lines of thought these philosophers attempt to derive important understandings. It is a demanding science requiring a certain intellectual facility and cleverness, and the literature shows a pattern of continual attacks and rebuttals over structural issues. There is certainly no external body of empirical evidence, and the arguments tend to be independent of the concerns of other fields, or even the subject matter of the piece being discussed.

Must this be the extent of philosophy? Graves doesn't think so, and fears that if the department continues to develop in that direction the results could be harmful. He likened some of analytical philosophy to the game of chess, an intellectual exercise where the same aspects of cleverness, attack and counter-attack, and a

"game" atmosphere prevail. But chess itself is irrelevant academically, because the knowledge derived from it has no use outside its own limited sphere. Similarly, analytic philosophers may argue their way into a far-off land, with no other scholars caring what they say.

An ironic reflection

Ironically enough, Graves' warning had its reflection in Cartwright's discussion of the discipline. When *The Tech* asked him what philosophers considered when evaluating a colleague's performance, Cartwright stressed, among other aspects, "sophistication." "It's kind of like a game of chess, where you make an opening move and the philosopher, having seen it before, knows how to go about attacking it..."

So a conflict was bound to ensue when Graves' work came up for judgement before the senior faculty. Not particularly competent in relativity theory, they seem to have brushed aside outside commendations of the book to consider it on analytic terms. Since that was not the aim of the book, it was no wonder that they found it wanting.

The differences in approaches did not develop overnight, and is not particularly surprising in view of the history of the department's development. Graves' approach to philosophy was the department's approach when he first arrived here eight years ago, but the subsequent addition of senior people moved the department in the analytic direction. Instead of the encouragement Graves received from the three professors who first interviewed him for the job in the middle sixties, Graves faced frustration from a department that has changed over his head. Convinced, however, that the original conception of the department's role is the most appropriate for a school like MIT, he has stuck to his approach as it became more and more of an anomaly.

Academic freedom and responsibility

Inevitably a discussion of the case will involve overtones of academic freedom and responsibility. On the one hand we must consider the right of a professor to do the research he wishes and, particularly in the humanities, teach his subjects on a scholarly level when a sufficient number of students (who do, after all, foot the bill for the educational enterprise) wish to hear him. On the other hand, departments must enjoy a certain amount of freedom from intervention by outside forces. The amount of say that students and the central administration should have in the running of a department has never been clearly set out, and the problem is particularly acute in the case of a young group like this phil-

osophy department. The department developed essentially free of even the supervision of older members of their profession.

This particular case, however, is so clear-cut that it need not wait on the resolution of these sensitive general issues. The philosophy department must not be allowed to dismiss both the opinions of the MIT community and the judgements of their colleagues at other schools. And the fears Professor Peter Eagleson, chairman of the Civil Engineering department, expressed last spring must not be allowed to materialize. On the occasion of the establishment of philosophy as a separate department, he wondered whether the move might not encourage people with a professional interest in philosophy, rather than those who would be willing to work with other humanities professors to present humanities to the science and engineering population that makes up such a vast majority of MIT. If the faculty does not now undertake a discussion of the proper role of the philosophy department at MIT, other humanities sections may later follow that isolationist example. Before long, MIT may find it has lost the unique humanities approach it once enjoyed.

Immediate action

As for John Graves, some immediate action is called for. Though the philosophy senior faculty ignored past inputs from students, it certainly wouldn't hurt to send a letter through interdepartmental mail to Professor Richard Cartwright, 14N-434. Alternatively, mail letters to *The Tech*, W20-483, and we will present them to the proper people. If all the people whose education John Graves has touched were to write a letter, it would amount to quite a bundle.

The real burden, however, must fall upon the faculty and the administration. Professors in other departments must recognize that the reputation and integrity of their school is at stake, while the administration must demonstrate that its oft-spoken emphasis on undergraduate education and interdisciplinary work was more than just a pile of empty words.

Perhaps the best way to conclude is with the following quotation from President Jerome Wiesner's inauguration speech last fall, words that succinctly sum up John Graves' past eight years at MIT (the emphasis is ours):

Thus we can respect the concept of a liberal education in a contemporary mold by integrating science and technology with the study of man and his culture. Perhaps then the history and philosophy of science and technology will become a significant aspect of humanistic studies.

Letters to The Tech

Dear Dr. Wiesner:

If indeed there must be a place to slay the sacred cows at MIT we respectfully suggest that a replacement be found rather than our front door.

If the lobby of Building 7 is an expression of "academic freedom" we wonder about the future of the Institution we strive to serve. The sense of permanency and dignity originally introduced into Building 7 by the architect, Welles Bosworth, certainly has a more important place in the MIT community than the rubble, litter, pop art, and specious political circuses which hold forth today at 77 Massachusetts Avenue.

I am sorry about the over-abundance of cliches, Dr. Wiesner; however, please excuse one more. It is possible that a casual visitor may make a judgement that "the inmates are taking over the asylum".

Jane McNabb
(A copy of the preceding letter was sent to us by Ms. McNabb. — Editor)

To the Editor:

I believe that the time has come for the self-respecting reading public to speak out in protest against the insipid editorial columns emanating from the pen(?) of Mr. (?) Lee Giguere. They read as though he prepared himself by staying awake for three days while skimming Webster's 3rd Unabridged (with, need I add, about 30%

comprehension).

Gentlemen: if his tripe is the best that can be found to fill the space between advertisements, 'twould be best to leave the paper unpublished. If a picture is worth 10,000 words, a photograph of a blank wall says more than he does.

Mark Peter Fishman '71

Edward Dimond, manager of the Student Center, died suddenly on April 12 of a heart attack. A 25 year MIT employee, he has been Student Center manager since 1966. Visiting Hours: Friday 2-4, 7-9; Salvatore Rocco & Sons Funeral Home, 321 Main Street, Everett.

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCI, No. 18 April 14, 1972

Robert Elkin '73, Chairman
Lee Giguere '73, Editor-in-chief
John Miller '73, Business Manager
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classified advertising

Who defines rationality?

(Continued from page 1)

the intellectual life," by discounting new ways of knowing, undervaluing other bodies of knowledge, and on the whole, turning away from the "cultivation of sensibility and judgment."

Kaledin emphatically stated that "greater, more intense, more skillful attention to the development of practical judgment has to come." It is a question of what else you would like the skilled technicians who are developing genetic engineering to know. He expressed a feeling of despair because the dominant social, political, and economic trends are to value that kind of knowledge that leads to dominance, manipulation of nature and people, and that adds up to power, which has immediate visible and measurable results.

In reply, Aiken stated two principles. First, every principle, or moral truth, such as "keep your promises," carries with it an "all other things being equal" clause, and the problem is that no one knows in advance how this must be filled in. Second, all

men of judgement recognize that all principles have their limitations, and one can't suppose that principles of rationality, explanation of phenomena, are applicable to areas not of experience, but of justification of actions directed toward goals or ends.

When questioned about the training of technicians, Aiken told of three paths. A rational individual can either fight the system, for example on the question of genetic engineering, and become a deviate; he can insist that genetic engineering be used to further the goals of the nation, according to its laws and administrators; or he can ask the question of how genetic engineering can be used for the good of all people. Genetic engineering is not inherently bad, or good, for it depends to what ends it is used; those that are rational and reasonable will benefit all men. Weisskopf then interjected the appropriate question, "Who decides what is rational?" The moderator, Chorover, noted that because the university currently tends to accept the goals that are "fed"

into it, the critiquing process is greatly discouraged.

Weisskopf, the next respondent, expressed his frustration and despair over "What does all this mean when you don't know about what is meant by sensible and rational in ethics and politics?"

Weisskopf then noted that a person who is too powerful is insane, a person who is too curious is inhuman, and a person who is too compassionate is ineffective, so some balance between these three components should be sought.

Aiken concluded the evening by stating that the fundamental form of irrationality is the worship of false gods. He added a ray of hope in that men finally do come to realize that the gods they are worshipping are false gods, but a person who worships no gods will never find the right ones to worship. One of the problems with sensibility in university humanities is that much of it is not practiced, but speculative, and "how you discover whether a god is a false god is to live with the damn thing and see what happens."

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Heavies' Holland has tough job

By Brad Billetdeaux

Pete Holland is Head Coach of Rowing at the Institute. Through the mirrored shades in his office in a corner of the Pierce Boathouse, Pete can look out at an excellent view of the Charles River. Pete knows his is the toughest crew coaching job on that river.

As coach of the MIT varsity heavyweights, Holland's crews have head-on clashes with perennial rowing powers such as Harvard and Northeastern. MIT hasn't done too well against either of these schools in the past few years, and in a position like this you have to be realistic. "We have a chance to win three races - realistically," Holland says. If they do, his varsity will be the best heavyweight crew that has ever rowed out of the Pierce Boathouse in its six years of existence.

The engineers' first run at the

ivy will be in their season opener tomorrow at Columbia. They edged the Lions by 1.5 seconds last year on the Charles. MIT's other possible wins are for the Cochrane Cup (Wisconsin, Dartmouth) and the Packard Cup (Syracuse, Dartmouth), both later in the season.

Holland believes this year's squad is potentially faster than last year's one-regatta winner. Their physical condition is better, mostly due to the Florida trip. Of the eight men who went on the trip south, six are in the varsity. Two lettermen from last year didn't make the first boat because of conditioning.

Last Saturday's pre-season win over Trinity showed that the varsity is developing, but slowly. Inboard rowing was good, but blade work and settling to racing stroke were poor. This is part of Holland's strategy of having his crew come along slowly,

building through the season and peaking for the championships, instead of peaking very early and then fading for the big races, so characteristic of Northeastern crews. In fact, NU rowed a 6:15.5 minute race Saturday (before MIT turned in a 6:35) and they aren't likely to improve too much on that time.

Coaching at MIT doesn't imply that all Holland has to work with are second-class oarsmen. Bob Rance '71 from last year's varsity is now stroke of the Union Boat Club's eight, which garnered the national championship over the summer. Rance will be a candidate for the US National Team's eight or four-oared entry at the upcoming Munich Olympics.

Holland explained that it is refreshing to coach a school which supports athletics in a big way solely so that people can play. He would like to see more

athletes admitted to MIT (without lowering standards, of course), but then he's prejudiced, being a coach. As to the recruiting game, he's had one experience worth relating. He has a letter from a New Jersey high school rowing coach which outlines the rowing experience of his men along with their college board scores. Some of the guy's scores didn't even add up to 700! The search for an oarsman-scholar is not an easy one, should MIT even want to begin it.

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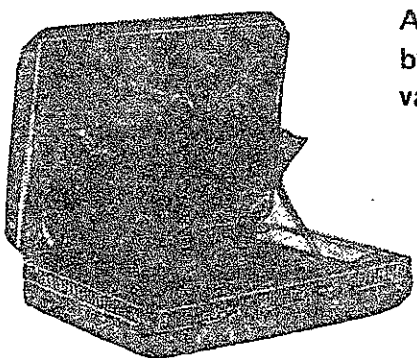
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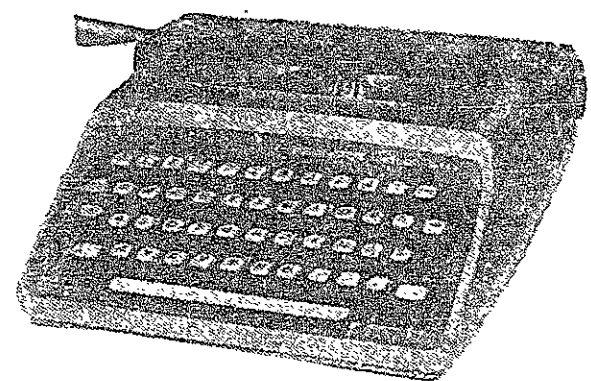
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Rugby scrum.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Rugby drops rival Mystic

By Ali Kedou

The MIT Rugby Club devastated arch-rival Mystic RFC in a convincing performance Saturday afternoon. The Tech side had altered its line-up by shifting back W. Book to wing-forward and scrum-half S. Erge to center. The shake-up proved beneficial as Book and fellow loose-forwards T. Cerne and P. Bailey destroyed the Mystic running game and held their opponents to a piddling two tries.

A main feature of the Mystic strategy became apparent during the opening minutes. MIT's M. Haddadi, the recipient of many deliberate elbows, punches and kicks, finally responded in kind

to a cheap shot by a Mystic forward, S.H. Jones. Sharp-eyed referee Don Morrison caught Haddadi and his attacker red-handed and ejected both for fighting. This tactic of baiting an opponent in the hope of provoking him to commit a penalty or be ejected is often used by players from the Boston-Mystic axis.

The early Tech scores came on penalty kicks by R. Simmons, as the scrum was having its troubles deriving the ball from forward play. With a following wind, Mystic did manage an 8-6 lead at the half, but the play was clearly in MIT's favor.

Tech's first try resulted from a magnificent length of the field attacking play. Near the MIT goal a strategic shift in the line-out, suggested from the side-line, enabled D. Zoller to

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Track (V) - Bates, home, 3:30 pm
Lacrosse (V) - Amherst, away, 2 pm
Tennis (V) - Wesleyan, home, 2 pm

send the ball bobbling at the feet of the Mystic scrum-half, who was promptly mauled. The ensuing loose-play involved nearly every MIT man, including P.F. Dalhgren, until wing T. Flanagan zipped over for the try, which Simmons converted.

The second try also came from broken play, initiated by the sure fielding and kicking of full-back J. Conray. The Mystic backs had trouble fielding the ball, and D. Arkin blasted through to nail a fumble-fingered back, shaking the ball loose. Simmons scooped up the ball and dived over to set the final score of the first match at 16-8.

The second game was a learning match. Encouragingly, the difference was in experience, not raw ability. But despite inspired play by MIT's second side, Mystic's backs broke away time and again to score, and the final score was, alas, many to none.

SPORTS

Bowdoin shut out 4-0; Dopfel again fans 15

By Dan Gantt

MIT's varsity baseball team opened their 1972 home season with an impressive 4-0 victory over Bowdoin Wednesday, April 12. Fireballing righthander Al Dopfel '72 dominated the contest, allowing just one bad-hop single and striking out 15 Bowdoin batsmen, equalling the MIT single game mark for strikeouts for the second time in less than a week. Against Boston College, April 6, Dopfel fanned 15 in pitching MIT to a 1-1 tie, called after nine innings because of darkness. Dopfel, however, was not the whole story against Bowdoin, as Herb Kummer '75 led a nine-hit barrage with a 3-for-4 day at the plate, and shortstop Rich Roy '72 and catcher Richard Charpie '73 each contributed two baseknocks.

The game through the first 5½ innings, was a tight pitching duel between Dopfel and Bowdoin's Steve Morris. MIT, however, had good scoring opportunities in the first two innings. A walk and an error with two gone in the first put a runner in scoring position, but the Engineers could not push across a run. With one gone in the second, Joe DeAngelo '74 stroked a solid single to center, and Kummer followed with a double down the right field line, DeAngelo stopping at third. Tech could not come up with the big hit, though, and left two more runners stranded.

Russ Bailey led off Bowdoin's third with a grounder that

hopped over second baseman Ken Weisshaar's shoulder for a single. A walk managed to give Bowdoin a runner at second, the only man to advance that far in the entire game for Bowdoin. A fly to left ended that, Bowdoin's only threat.

In the bottom of the sixth MIT scored to break the 0-0 deadlock without the benefit of a hit. Two walks and a throwing error loaded the sacks for Rich Roy's sacrifice fly and a 1-0 MIT lead. A one-out single and a stolen base by Charpie in the Tech seventh set up Dave Tirrell's run-scoring single to center. MIT increased its lead to the final 4-0 in the eighth thanks to a walk, a single by Roy, and two wild pitches. Kummer and Charpie then followed with singles but were stranded.

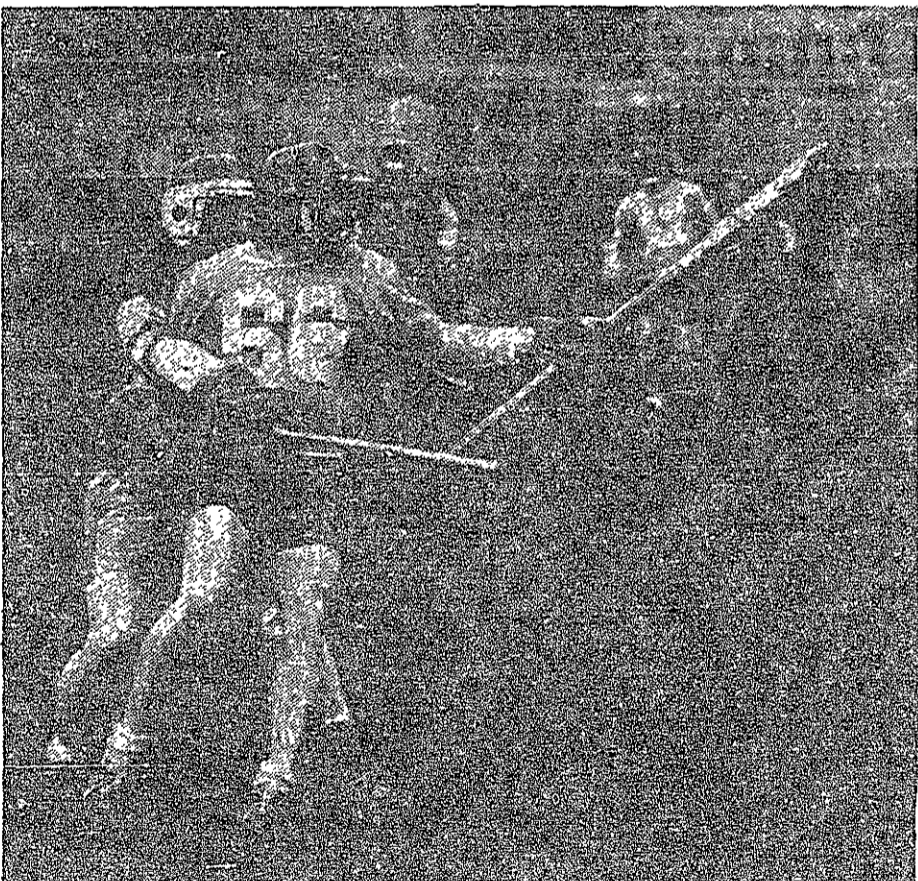
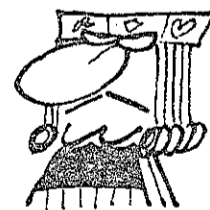
Dopfel was nothing short of awesome over the final two frames as he fanned the last six batters he faced to nail down the win.

MIT evened its record at 2-2 and returns to action this afternoon at home against Norwich.

| Bowdoin | AB | R | H |
|--------------|----|---|---|
| Babb, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Perry, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Theroux, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Riague, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| McPhee, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Swick, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Bailey, c | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Rozumek, 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ambrose, ph | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fecker, 2b | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morris, p | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gellerson, p | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| MIT | AB | R | H |
|---------------|----|---|---|
| Reber, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Tirrell, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Weisshaar, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Dopfel, p | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Rowland, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Braun, ph, lf | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roy, ss | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| DeAngelo, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Leise, rf | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kummer, 1b | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Charpie, c | 4 | 1 | 2 |

| Team | AB | R | H | E |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Bowdoin | 000 | 000 | 000 | 0 1 2 |
| MIT | 000 | 000 | 000 | 4 9 2 |



Tony Reish '72 (forward), pictured above in the dark jersey, displays close pursuit in the lacrosse game played on Briggs Field Wednesday afternoon. MIT won, considerably outscoring Tufts, 14-7.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

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Friday, April 14, 1972

Anti-war marchers trash CFIA & IBM

By Joe Kashi
and Norman Sandler

Harvard's Center For International Affairs (CFIA) was trashed and thoroughly ransacked at 6:00 pm Tuesday by part of a 2000 person anti-war group that marched from a Boston Common rally to Harvard Square.

Though the building was occupied at the time, no one appeared injured in the assault. Rocks were thrown directly at windows in which professors were visible despite the shouted disapproval of many in the crowd.

CFIA Ransacked

The interior of the CFIA was essentially destroyed when nearly 500 people broke down the front doors, entered the building, and ripped apart the furnishings and files, and set fires on the second floor. The fire was put out quickly, but most research files were strewn outside or ruined as firemen doused the blaze. The interior resembled an about-to-be-demolished slum. Broken glass covered almost any place one could walk. Ink and paint stained many walls. Almost all offices were completely torn apart.

Ironically, one of the scattered documents was entitled "A Study of American Fascism."

Two Harvard police stood by helplessly during the trashing and attack and were unable to summon police before the protestors left at 6:10 pm and ran toward IBM, two blocks away on Cambridge St. Nineteen large windows were broken there before 20-30 Cambridge Police arrived with riot gear and tear gas. Meanwhile firemen were thoroughly soaking the smoldering second floor of the CFIA.

Most of the people who were trashing seemed to disappear at this point, one person commenting: "BU smashes and runs away, and lives to trash another day." Members of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, who organized the original rally, tried to halt the trashing of IBM and lead a substantial non-violent faction to the Cambridge Common for a peaceful rally. However, several people trashing IBM approached them and disabled their loudspeaker. The crowd soon dispersed toward Harvard Square, only to meet lines of Tactical Police who had already cleared the area.

Apparently few people knew that the CFIA was to be a target of the march. Most had come prepared for a "secret sit-in" and were surprised as the march was directed down Oxford Street behind the Harvard Yard and away from police waiting in Harvard Square. Many buildings along the way bore spray-painted slogans as witness to the marchers' pro-

gress. Near the Harvard School of Design, people started picking up rocks and began sprinting toward the CFIA.

Only about 150-200 protestors remained in Harvard Square by 6:50 pm. Police cleared the Square shortly after, using tear-gas. Minor scuffles ensued and two demonstrators were arrested.

Cambridge Curfew

Police closed off the City of Cambridge at 9:00 pm last evening and a heavy, indefinite curfew was declared. No one was permitted to travel through Cambridge without written identification of their destination and reason for traveling in Cambridge. The curfew has been especially enforced in the Harvard Square area, as police traveled about with loudspeakers warning people off the street.

Shortly after the Harvard attack, the MIT Center for International Studies and the Student Center were closed to all but MIT students by the MIT campus patrol. Extra police were assigned to the Sloan area in the wake of reports that some of the trashers were seen moving down Cambridge Street toward Kendall Square. The Student Center was reopened later Tuesday evening.

Common Rally

The rally had begun peacefully on the Boston Common with a mass estimated by Boston Police as numbering three to four thousand persons.

After receiving instructions from marshalls, the throng of protestors moved across the Common to the Tremont Street intersection, where traffic was eventually stopped. The group then moved to the recruiting offices of the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Marines, where enthusiastic demonstrators found a substantial number of Boston policemen, decked out in riot gear, blocking the one street-side entrance to the office building.

Shouting "Right on; Take Saigon!" and "One, two, three, four; We don't want your fucking war!" the protestors' plans of entering the recruiting offices in a non-violent takeover changed; the demonstrators decided that a massive sit-in to block downtown traffic was both more effective and more practical.

The crowd remained peaceful throughout the half-hour sit-in on Tremont, while Boston police looked on calmly, from the street as well as observation points at second-floor windows of the recruiting offices. The building was sealed off to all outsiders, and only one demonstrator made a vain attempt to enter.

Throughout the sit-in, the crowd listened to members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and many offered their burnt draft cards as protest of the most recent escalation of the war.

The protestors looked on as an



Photo by Dave Green

unidentified demonstrator, immigrant from Europe, chided the American public for submitting to Nixon's Vietnam game-plan, warning that "the American people will not tolerate the war any longer... we will not be like good Germans..."

Apparently determining that they had accomplished what they had intended, the crowd then overwhelmingly decided to march to Cambridge, although no target location was announced by persons with megaphones, who did not wish to have "the police arrive first."

College editors urge national student strike

By Norman Sandler

Sixteen college editors have published a statement calling for a national student strike and anti-war activities to protest the escalation of the Vietnamese war by President Nixon last week.

The joint editorial, published yesterday, was endorsed by college newspapers throughout the nation, and has resulted in numerous strike votes being scheduled at universities from Harvard to Berkeley.

The editorial condemned the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, and warned that a continuation of Nixon's air war may bring "a catastrophic confrontation with the Soviet Union." It also charged the President with being committed to total military victory in Indochina, while leading the American public to believe that the war was winding down.

College editors from the Boston area met last week to determine what action could be taken to counter the escalation of the air activity over North Vietnam. The editorial was then drawn up by those present, and copies were sent to all area student publications, in hopes that issuing

While patrolmen on motorcycles obligingly helped divert traffic, the demonstrators moved down Beacon Street, to Massachusetts Avenue, where they tied up rush-hour traffic for blocks, both north and south. A few police then halted traffic on the Harvard Bridge, as the crowd of some 2000 moved across to Cambridge, where the Boston Police's responsibility ended. The Cambridge authorities were not seen until the demonstration reached the Harvard Square area.

a joint editorial would attract the attention of the national media.

Of the sixteen newspapers supporting the editorial, two decided to call for a one-day moratorium, rather than a "strike" advocated in the joint statement. All of the Ivy League papers, with the exception of the *Harvard Crimson*, published pieces besides the editorial in support of a moratorium, as well as a strike.

Colleges publishing the strike statement were: Boston College, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of California at Davis, Clark College, Emerson College, Harvard, the University of Michigan, Newton (Massachusetts) College, Simmons College, Stanford University, Tufts University, Wesleyan College and the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Those newspapers calling for one-day moratoriums included two Boston University papers, and publications at Williams College, Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Penn, Princeton, and Yale.

Excerpts from the text of the joint (Please turn to page two)

follows:

Although none of us can speak for his institution, all of us personally oppose a national policy which seems to be based on the belief that the United States must at almost any cost win the war in which it is engaged in Indochina. The costs of such a policy in human life and suffering are appalling and unjustified. We therefore deplore the bombing of North Vietnam and its civilian population. America's withdrawal from this brutal war would represent a recognition that this country can overcome past mistakes, for which they must assume the

for the expression of their views, their distress, and their concerns. We support activities to this end as long as they are not at the expense of the rights of others or at the expense of the continuation of constructive, educational, and scholarly activity of universities and colleges. We therefore support the effort of those who work in behalf of candidates sympathetic to their views or communicate their feelings to appropriate government officials. We do not condone coercive action by individuals or groups seeking to impose their particular convictions or concerns on others.

entire community and that each operating unit should set its own goals.

Turning to last month's HEW report on MIT's AA program (see *The Tech* March 21, 24), Gray stated that the MIT administration saw several problems with the report. First, he noted that while the report is dated on March 17, HEW's investigation ended the preceding September and the data on employment used in the report was only up to November. There was no mention, he said, of changes that had occurred. Further, Gray claimed that the report is

are increasing the numbers of black students."

Gray also noted that increasing the number of black students at MIT has been in the hands of the Task Force on Educational Opportunity since September of '68. While the group, which Gray chairs, was originally concerned only with blacks, he noted that it has also turned its attention to Spanish-Americans. An important job for the Task Force, Gray commented, is "reversing the situation that has led to a decrease of black applicants in the last two years." (Please turn to page 7)

anti-war actions on their various university campuses. The anti-war actions are also related to an editorial which ran in newspapers of most of the involved universities earlier this week, calling for a student strike against the war.

The statement, reportedly drafted before Tuesday night's Harvard Square actions in Cambridge, also directed the attention of the university presidents to the problems they are facing with demonstrations in the near future. It called for anti-war activity, but advocated working within the political system to achieve the same end



Harvard Crimson President Robert Decherd announced at a press conference held Tuesday for Boston newsmen details of the joint editorial issued by sixteen university newspapers calling for immediate anti-war actions. Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

Joint editorial backs nat'l anti-war actions

(Continued from page one)

editorial calling for the national strike follows:

"The latest Nixon escalation of the war in Southeast Asia - the bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi - renews the US commitment to defend the threatened Thieu government at all cost. The new escalation is open-ended and runs the risk of a catastrophic confrontation with the Soviet Union. The war will not go away; Nixon remains committed to military victory. It must be resisted by the American public.

"Two years ago, in an escalation of similar magnitude, American ground troops invaded Cambodia. Anti-war feelings on American campuses coalesced into a national student strike. That strike, joined in a moment of crisis, delivered an ultimatum to the American government; you cannot expand the war in Asia without risking massive disruption at home. The ultimatum was successful; the invading force withdrew. American students catalyzed a national movement that helped to save the lives of Americans, Vietnamese, and Cambodians. The ever-rising trajectory of the war began to turn downward.

"... The current North Vietnamese-National Liberation Front offensive has reduced the war to its essential components. The Thieu government is mortally threatened. North and South Vietnamese have united in a fierce final struggle to free their country from colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"The failed logic of Nixon's Vietnamization policy can now be measured by his newest campaigns against North Vietnam... How far will the United States go to maintain a regime that cannot stand on its own?"

"The bombings of Hanoi and

Haiphong suggest that there are no limits. Strategic options remaining to the US government include further bombing of population centers; mining or closing by naval embargo the access to Haiphong harbor; bombing of the North Vietnamese dike systems causing broad destruction and the likelihood of mass starvation; invading North Vietnam; and use of tactical nuclear weapons. Nixon has said, "All of our options are open." We say: "All options except withdrawal are abhorrent."

"A memorandum prepared by Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and released last week by Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) clarifies our options as students opposed to the war. If the United States were released from "domestic restraints," notes the memorandum, it might undertake amphibious operations against the North or bombing of the irrigation ditches in the quest for victory. Clearly, Nixon is not deterred any longer by the risks of confrontation with the Soviet Union. The only remaining restraint is that imposed by the American people. And it is our task as students, who have come this way before, to make sure that domestic restraints remain firm. The bombing of North Vietnam and the cancellation of the Paris Peace Talks return the war to its pre-1968 character.

"Joining with 16 other college newspapers, we condemn the escalation of the War against the Vietnamese and support immediate demonstrations of protest this week. Further, this newspaper, united with the 16 others, calls for a national student strike. To implement this we call for a strike meeting on our campus as soon as possible. The strike is called not against our university, but against the War, and is proposed to offer students an opportunity to work against the War in these critical days."

The published editorial gained widespread support nationwide, with strikes or moratoriums scheduled at Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, and Northeastern. Strike votes are to be taken today or tomorrow at Berkeley, Boston College, Boston University, Brandeis, Duke, Harvard, Tufts, University of Connecticut, University of Indiana, University of Iowa, University of Wisconsin, and MIT.

Anti-war actions resulted in the fire-bombing of a ROTC building at Holy Cross Monday and a confrontation between some 500 students and riot-equipped state police using tear gas and dogs at the University of Maryland Tuesday. Actions have been scheduled at Amherst, Hampshire, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, University of Maryland, University of Massachusetts, and the University of Michigan.

Anti-war actions draw cool response at MIT

By Paul Schindler

Reaction to yesterday's events by elements of the MIT community was mixed: the administration deplored the actions while downplaying the strike threat, the campus patrol more than doubled security, and student leaders adopted a "wait and see" attitude.

Curtis Reeves, newly elected UAP, issued this statement when asked for the student government view of the possibility of a strike:

"I don't think the strike two years ago accomplished what it set out to do, and I can't justify to myself calling another. But we are here to serve the students, and if they indicate an interest in and support for a strike, then I will help in every way I can."

Reeves (who lives on campus) noted that he had detected no strong strike sentiment among students he knew, and that the other members of Execomm, whom he had seen yesterday afternoon, expressed similar doubts of the breadth of interest.

Administration officials contacted late last night uniformly deplored the actions taken by the demonstrators yesterday, when they spray-painted slogans on MIT buildings and sacked the CFIA building at Harvard. John Wynne, Vice President for Personnel and Administration (and MIT's first-line troubleshooter) stated that he had met with other administration officials concerning the troubles, and that they were "alarmed and greatly concerned by the destruction at the CFIA. We deplore such actions."

Wynne also summarized administration information concerning the chances for a strike: "We are aware of efforts to organize a strike. The information we have concerning what is being planned, who is planning, and the chances of a strike is minimal. We have no sense of widespread awareness of a strike call however."

Wynne noted that he and several other administrators had been responsible for the decision to barricade the first floor doors of the Student Center, to "limit access". The barricades were put up at 7:30 last night, and were expected to come down this morning. Extra campus

patrolmen in the Center were also to be pulled off that station.

Captain James Olivieri of the Campus Patrol told *The Tech* that there were "2 1/2 times" the usual number of campus patrolmen on duty last night in order to tighten security as a precautionary measure against damage of Institute property or threats to personnel.

Olivieri declined to discuss specific assignments, merely noting that the purpose of the beefed up patrol was to "limit access, not to prevent it." Extra patrolmen were noted in at least two locations: at the Student Center, and at the Hermann Building (location of the Center for International Studies, the MIT equivalent of the CFIA).

Anti-war committee sets meeting, teach-in

By Lee Giguere

The newly-organized MIT Spring Anti-War Committee is calling a "general meeting" for tonight at 7:30 in the West Lounge of the Student Center to discuss: "1) the proposed nationwide student strike, 2) local and national demonstrations, 3) a teach-in on Thursday, followed by a general meeting."

According to Eric Newman G, one of the committee members, tonight's meeting is "primarily to discuss the strike and to try to get people to go to the teach-in." He expected that after the meeting people would go out to the dorms to talk about the teach-in.

A teach-in set for Thursday night at 7:30 in room 10-250, is to consist of three "short, informational speeches," according to Newman. Slated to speak are Professor of Linguistics Noam Chomsky, Mike Albert '70, former UAP, and an as-yet undetermined member of the Vietnam Veterans against the War.

Immediately following the speakers, there is to be a meeting to discuss the possibility of a strike.

According to Newman, 5000 leaflets have been run-off to announce the meeting. The group plans to stuff dormitory

mailboxes in addition to distributing the leaflets during the day today.

Citing the Nixon administration's escalation of the war in southeast Asia this past weekend, and noting the National Student Association's call for a nationwide strike, the Spring Anti-War Committee's leaflet calls for tonight's general meeting "to discuss these important issues."

Originally, Thursday's teach-in was sponsored by a group of MIT faculty members, but after a disagreement over the speakers, the student group assumed responsibility for the meeting. At present, according to Newman, there are no faculty members involved in the planning.

The Spring Anti-War Committee, Newman explained, started organizing on Monday. He noted that the Committee was essentially a new group and had chosen its name to avoid being confused with already-existing anti-war groups on campus. It is not, he added, a coalition of old groups. As of Tuesday night, Newman stated that there were only about 30 students in the group, but he explained that no effort has as yet been made to

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