By Storm Kraifman

"What is MIT education? It's not the same as MIT education or research?" According to Professor William Watson of the Department of Humanities, who spoke at a discussion of "Who is MIT?" over the weekend, the primary function of the Institute is education, and MIT's research is in endeavors financially upon the Department of Defense.

Watson, who was introduced by MIT's religious counselor, Pastor W.全面, "a very fine, thoughtful scholar," began his talk by asking if the Institute were, in fact, an international organization and, if so, what education the Institute's principal function. He continued, "If it is educationally oriented, then who does it educate?" what MIT and a student expect from each other; how does it accomplish the education; and what does MIT graduates do with their education?" Watson

He then affirmed that education is the smaller side of the Institute. Quoting figures from the "Who is MIT?" brochure, Watson stated that the total education budget, which includes dining and housing services, was only $41 million out of the total $257 million. Watson also estimated that of the smaller figure, only about five percent actually went into the undergraduate education.

At point, Dean of the School of Science Robert Albo, objected rather pleasantly from the audience. In his belief, research was an integral part of education at MIT and his School's budget runs about $25 million annually. Watson replied that he had been considering spending for education as opposed to research, but his position was also made by his sources.

Albertly argued that sponsored research is education and that its funds help to support students. He estimated that it takes about $200,000 a year to maintain one research assistant and that there are about 2000 such positions. There would be another $70 million which Watson had not included. If "we did not have research, we would not have graduate students," Albo concluded.

Watson bowed to the fact that all that goes on at MIT can be compared to a religious, educational, and value, saying, "To have a first-rate educational body, we must enjoy the active pursuit of knowledge." However, such a institution's student support still leaves far more than the budget for non-educational purposes.

Discussion then turned to MIT's financial institution, and Watson said that it is such in that its members share a point of view to a certain extent. There are some in the student body who consider about the "newtology of science, too much of this technicalology," Watson then asked, "if MIT was not encouraging or discouraging these opinions, then whose values are these? Those of the students." Watson

Of course, there is a plurality of educational values on the MIT campus, "but at the same time there is a prevailing cultural atmosphere that is not necessarily harmful but is probably not that of the majority elsewhere."

A member of the audience, later identified as Professor John McCarthy of Stanford, who is presently at Project MAC, commented that it did not matter whose view it was or how many held it as long as it was consistent.

Watson then addressed himself to the question of the Institute's mission and the student: How do they decide what MIT is doing? He stated that one decision is that of the faculty because it is, the faculty, and the students. The role of the Department of Defense (DOD) was viewed in three ways. One view was that DOD directs what type of research is to be performed, but does not advertise this fact to the public. Another was that DOD would fund only certain types of work, and, last, the faculty. By Monday morning, pledging fraternities began, and Clearinghouse closed at 5pm on Thursday. There were 587 students available to choose from on Friday.

By Jeffrey M. Schneier

"I've just five places from which to choose. Where's the (alpha)bet list?" And a lot of telephone ringing, people getting out of their offices, students answering a question. "Where's the Freshman?" 'Valhalla,' and "Freshman House," was the answer by 1:00 p.m. on Monday, and the list was due to the Freshman students for the Freshmen Student Center from Friday, the Freshman. By Tuesday, the Freshmen had been living in for a week to recover in time for next term. There were a lot of students who applied for grants and funding for "neutrality of science" in the world, and the apolitical nature of technology. However, there had to be people there for, when called they came in, and the freshmen didn't know the time. When Clearinghouse closed on Thursday at 5pm, a very few were there in the room in which they had been living in for a week to record a more academic life, and to recover in time for next year's R/O Week Clearinghouse.
NOTES

* The Tech policy regarding the Notes column is that no editorial comments will be accepted in general. The editors reserve the right to edit, postpone, or refuse any announcements for any reason.

Announcements must be short, with approximately 50 words the upper limit. The deadlines for NOTES are 5 pm Sunday for a Tuesday edition, 5 pm Wednesday for a Friday edition, and 5 pm Monday for a Wednesday edition. These deadlines are not negotiable.

* Student NOTES are published free of charge, and The Tech reserves the right to edit, postpone, or refuse any announcements for any reason.

* Wednesday-MIT Exchange, Fall 1972: MIT students may still sign up for the Exchange Office, 7-101, x3-1663 for further information.

* Environmental Measurements Project Lab (5.222, R.163, 20.035) will hold an organizing meeting on Tuesday, September 12, at 4 pm in Room 16-139 and on Thursday, September 14, at 5 pm in Room 26-217.

* Candidate is scheduled for early November. Lectures and surveys are needed to fill the various buds as well as the courses. Auditions will be held in the rehearsal rooms of Kungs Auditorium September 19-21 from 7:30 to 10:30 pm. Instrumental auditions will be held unannounced.

* For further information, call 354-7795.

* The Technology Community Association will hold its first meeting of the year next Monday, Sept 12 at 7:30 pm in the TCA office, 4th floor of the Student Center. All interested people are invited to come and talk with us about our projects — old and new. Find out what we're doing, and share your ideas for new projects.

* The MIT Committee on the Visual Arts presents selections of works of American painting and sculpture from the MIT collection, September 17 to October 1 in the Hayden Gallery, 10 am to 4 pm, Monday through Saturday.

* During Registration Week the Preprofessional Advising and Edcuation Office has scheduled three meeings with students interested in various medcines, law, and education. They are as follows: Wednesday, September 13 at 4 pm in Room 10-150 — undecided, Thursday, September 14 at 4 pm in Room 10-250 — Prevy, and Friday, September 15 at 4 pm in Room 10-250 — Education. The Chairman of the appropriate councils will be available to answer the students' questions. We invite you to attend and participate in the discussions.

* MIT students for McGovern-Shriver will hold its organizational meeting today, September 12, at 7:30 pm in Room 407 of the Student Center. Plans for activities here and in other states will be discussed. Stop in and see what you can do.

* The Cambridge Leaguers of Women Voters will hold a candidates' night from 2 to 5 pm on Sunday, September 17 at the Advent Christian Church, 3 Church Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge. All candidates on the Cambridge Primary Ballot will be invited, including county offices.

* Voters in four Cambridge wards will have a chance to hear and question Democratic candidates running in the September 19primary at a Candidates' Night sponsored by the Democratic Committee of Wards Two, Three, and Four. The event will take place at the Rotch School, Harvard and Western Streets, on Wednesday, September 13 at 7:30 pm. Candidates for state, county, and federal offices have been invited. Each will speak briefly and a question period will follow. All voices in Wards One, Two, Three, and Four are cordially invited to attend.

* The Student Art Association announces registration for evening classes in pottery, photography, drawing, painting, etc. will be Tuesday, September 12, from 7:30 to 9:30 pm in the Student Center, Room 42.

DON'T GO TO HARVARD (SQUARE)

there's a Coop in your own front yard!

The Coop has long been famed as one of America's largest book stores, but really, that's only part of the story. The Coop has been serving the academic community in Cambridge for 90 years, serving the changing needs of each college generation.

The M.I.T. Student Center Coop is a big, modern store, right in your own front yard, with complete departments featuring national brand name and Coop brand merchandise.

In addition to thousands of book titles, there's a great record department featuring the best available in recorded music . . . from rock to Rachmaninoff, and all music in between . . . all competitively priced, of course.

There are art prints galore, a fantastic array of prints, lithos, posters, original etchings, artblocks, and more, to add that certain touch to your rooms.

You'll find typewriters, office and school supplies (including typewriter rental and service department).

You'll find a great array of men's sportcoats, raincoats and furnishings, plus "right now" casual clothes in the Beam Shop.

There's home furnishings, linens and bedding, radios and television, luggage, cameras and film, and lots lots more.

If you need it, it's probably at the Coop — so join the Coop, right in your own front yard at the M.I.T. Student Center.

M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER
NOTES

- MITES will be holding an all-day (9am to 5 pm) remote in the lobby of building 10. Music, fun, and games, and a chance to meet your favorite radio stars. This Thursday

- Important Notice to Veteran Students: The certification of attendance card (blue-green stripe across the top) for your last period of enrollment MUST be completed and returned to the Veterans’ Administration if you expect to receive educational assistance allowance for the current school year. If you have misplaced the card, contact the Veterans’ Administration. Report promptly any change in dependency status.

- The UA needs help on the following projects: 1) Voter registration; 2) Concert!! 3) Course evaluating projects: a. Voter registration; b. Need help on the following projects.

- The Problem Pregnancy Educational Service

- MIT Musical Theatre Guild presents

- LOBBLIO

- "THEY'RE A GOOD MAN CHARLIE BROWN"

- 50¢ - All you can drink

- Beer Blast

- 7pm tonight

- Lobdell - 2nd floor - MIT Student Center

Sponsored by the Undergraduate Association
Absentee Registration

ALABAMA: Absentee registration available. Write County Board of Registrars for application. Have notarized and return by October 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 11.*

ALASKA: Absentee registration available. Write State Registrar or Election Supervisor, must be returned by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 11.*


ARKANSAS: No absentee registration. (County Clerk) Registration deadline is Oct. 11.*

CALIFORNIA: Absentee registration available. Write County Clerk by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 16.*

COLORADO: Absentee registration available. Write County Clerk for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 6.** Registration deadline is Oct. 6.*


DELAWARE: Absentee registration available for Presidential election. Write County Dept. of Elections for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 31.**

FLORIDA: Absentee registration available. Write County Supervisor of Elections for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 24. Registration deadline is Sept. 18.**

IDAHO: Absentee registration available. Write County Clerk for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 31. Registration deadline is Nov. 5.*

ILINOIS: No absentee registration available. (County Clerk) Registration deadline is Oct. 31.**

INDIANA: Absentee registration available. Write Clerk of the County Circuit Court for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 9. Registration deadline is Oct. 9.

IOWA: Absentee registration available. Write County Auditor for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 28. Registration deadline is Oct. 28.

KANSAS: Absentee registration available. Write County Election Officer for application. Return by Oct. 18. Registration is Oct. 18.*

KENTUCKY: No absentee registration available. (County Clerk) Registration deadline is Oct. 8.**

LOUISIANA: No absentee registration available. (Clerk of County Court) Registration deadline is Oct. 9.

MAINE: Absentee registration available. Write Republican or Democratic Party Headquarters for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, depending on city. Registration deadline is on Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, depending on city.

MARYLAND: Absentee registration available. Write County Election Board for request form. Return by Oct. 11. Registration deadline is Oct. 10.**

MASSACHUSETTS: No absentee registration available. (Town Clerk) Registration deadline is Oct. 8.

MICHIGAN: Absentee registration available. Write Clerk of Township for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 6.**

MISSISSIPPI: Absentee registration available. Write Clerk of Circuit Court for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 5.

MISSOURI: No absentee registration available. (County Clerk) Registration deadline is Oct. 11.*

MONTANA: Absentee registration available. Write or call County Clerk for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 8.*

NEBRASKA: Absentee registration available. Write County Clerk; registration form may be returned with absentee ballot. Registration deadline is Oct. 8.*

* (Please turn to page 5)

Absentee Voting

ALABAMA: Absentee voting available. Write County Board of Registrars for ballot application from Sept. 22 to Oct. 23. Have ballot notarized and return by Nov. 7.

ALASKA: Absentee voting available. Write Lt. Gov. Boucher for ballot from May 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and postmarked by Nov. 7.

ARIZONA: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Records from Oct. 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.

ARKANSAS: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for absentee ballot application from Aug. 7 to Nov. 6. Return by 8 pm on Nov. 7.

CALIFORNIA: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Clerk from Oct. 8 to Oct. 31. Return ballot by 5 pm on Nov. 6.

COLORADO: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Clerk from Aug. 7 to Nov. 6. Have ballot notarized and return by 5 pm on Nov. 5.**

CONNECTICUT: Absentee voting available. Write Town Clerk for ballot application from Sept. 22 to Nov. 6. Return by 6 pm on Nov. 6.

DELAWARE: Absentee voting available. Write County Department of Elections for ballot application from Oct. 7 to 12 noon on Nov. 6. Have ballot notarized and return by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.

FLORIDA: Absentee voting available. Write County Supervisor of Elections for ballot application from Sept. 22 to 5 pm on Nov. 6. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.

GEORGIA: Absentee voting available. Write County Registrar for ballot application from Aug. 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.


IDAHO: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Clerk from Sept. 7 to 5 pm on Nov. 6. Return by noon on Nov. 7.

ILLINOIS: Absentee voting available if student has registered in person. Write County Clerk for ballot application from Oct. 7 to Nov. 1. Have ballot notarized and return by Nov. 7.

INDIANA: Absentee voting available. Write Clerk of the County Circuit Court from Sept. 7 to Nov. 1. Have ballot notarized and return by 6 pm on Nov. 3.**

IOWA: Absentee voting available. Write County Auditor for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 3. Registration deadline is Oct. 3.

KANSAS: Absentee voting available. Write County Election Officer for application. Registration deadline is Oct. 12. Have ballot notarized and return by noon on Nov. 6.

KENTUCKY: Absentee voting available if student has registered in person. Write County Clerk for ballot application from Aug. 21 to Nov. 4. Have ballot notarized and return by 12 noon on Nov. 6.

LOUISIANA: No absentee voting available. Write Clerk of County Court for application. Have notarized and return by 6 pm on Nov. 7.

MARYLAND: Absentee voting available. Request ballot application from County Clerk of Court from Sept. 7 to Oct. 31. Return ballot by Nov. 6.

MAINE: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from City Clerk. Have ballot notarized and return by 3 pm on Nov. 6.

MICHIGAN: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Clerk by 12 noon on Nov. 6. Have ballot notarized and return by noon on Nov. 6.

MINNESOTA: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Auditor from Aug. 21 to Nov. 4. Return ballot by 8 pm on Nov. 7.

MONTANA: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Auditor from Sept. 22 to Nov. 6. Have ballot notarized and return by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.

MISSISSIPPI: Absentee voting available. Submit notarized application to County Auditor from Oct. 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by closing of polls on Nov. 7.

MISSOURI: Absentee voting available. Submit notarized application to County Auditor from Oct. 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by closing of polls on Nov. 7.

MISSOURI: Absentee voting available. Submit notarized application to County Auditor from Oct. 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.

THE WIZARD OF ID

From the College Republican National Committee (310 First Street, SE.
Washington, DC 20003).

by Brent Parker and Johnny Hart
In Massachusetts

To register in Massachusetts, you must have turned 18 years old and have been a resident of your city or town for 31 days prior to November 7, 1972.

CAMBRIDGE:
Register at:
- City Hall, Mass. Ave., in Central Square, or Roberts School, Harvard and Window Streets (a few blocks northeast of MIT), every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday from 6 to 9 pm, and every Saturday from 10 am to 2 pm, now through October 5.
- MIT Student Center, West Lounge, October 4, 11 am to 3 pm. This is tentative, and subject to change on short notice. You will need evidence of physical presence in Cambridge:
- If you have a dorm address:
  - Your name on the Police List or in the phone book,
  - A notarized statement from your landlord,
  - A cancelled check or rent receipt, showing your address,
- If you live in a dorm or fraternity:
  - A letter from the Housing Office, 7-133, verifying your residence or
  - Your name on a list of on-campus students, submitted by the Registrar's Office to the Election Commission. (Note: This applies only if you register at the Student Center.)
More information: Cambridge Election Commission, 876-9828.

BOSTON:
Register at:
- Election Department, Room 241, Boston City Hall, Government Center, phone 722-6400 (not for Election Department), Monday through Friday, 9 am to 5 pm, now through October 7.
- Other locations, one in each ward: September 23 through October 7. Forms for information, call 722-4100, x214.
Registration in Boston is simple: you only have to swear that you are a resident. Fraternity members are eligible.

Absentee Registration

(Continued from page 4)
NEVADA: No absentee registration available.1 (County Voter Registration Office) Registration deadline is Oct. 8.**
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Absentee registration available. Write Secretary of State for application. Return by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 8.**
NEW JERSEY: No absentee registration available.1 (County Clerk) Registration deadline is Oct. 8.**
NEW MEXICO: Absentee registration available, Write County Clerk for application, Have notarized and return by Sept. 26.** Registration deadline is Sept. 26.*
NEW YORK: Absentee registration available, Write County Board of Elections for application. Return by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 8.*
NORTH CAROLINA: Absentee registration available. Request ballot from County Board of Elections for application by Oct. 31. Have ballot notarized and return by Nov. 7.
NORTH DAKOTA: Absentee registration available. Write County Board of Elections for application, Have notarized and return by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 8.*
OKLAHOMA: Absentee registration available, Write County Board of Elections for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 8. Registration deadline is Oct. 8.*
OREGON: Absentee registration available, Write County Auditor for application. Have notarized and return by Oct. 23. Registration deadline is Oct. 23.*
PENNSYLVANIA: Absentee registration available (only Presidential elections unless student is registered in person). Write County Election Board for ballot application from Sept. 20 to Oct. 31; return by Oct. 31. Return ballot by 5 pm on Nov. 3.
NEW MEXICO: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for ballot application. Have notarized application by Oct. 28. Have ballot notarized and return by 8 pm on Nov. 7.
NEW YORK: Absentee voting available. Submit application to County Board of Elections from Oct. 7 to 5 pm on Nov. 7. Return ballot by noon on Nov. 6.
NEW JERSEY: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Request ballot from County Clerk by Oct. 31. Return ballot immediately.
NEW MEXICO: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for ballot application, Have notarized application by Oct. 28. Have ballot notarized and return by 5 pm on Nov. 7.
NEW YORK: Absentee voting available. Submit application to County Board of Elections for ballot application by 5 pm on Nov. 7. Return ballot by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
OKLAHOMA: Absentee voting available, Write Secretary of State for ballot application by Oct. 8. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
OHIO: Absentee voting available. Apply to County Board of Elections for ballot application by 5 pm on Nov. 7. Return ballot by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
OREGON: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Board Chairman from Sept. 22 to Oct. 31. Have ballot notarized and return by Nov. 7.
NORTH DAKOTA: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for ballot application by Oct. 24. Have ballot notarized and return by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
NEW JERSEY: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Request ballot from County Clerk by Oct. 31. Return ballot immediately.
NEW MEXICO: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for ballot application, Have notarized application by Oct. 28. Have ballot notarized and return by 5 pm on Nov. 7.
NEW YORK: Absentee voting available. Apply to County Board of Elections for ballot application by 5 pm on Nov. 7. Return ballot by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
OKLAHOMA: Absentee voting available, Write Secretary of State for ballot application by Oct. 8. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Write County Election Board from Oct. 7 to 5 pm on Nov. 3. For application, Have ballot notarized and return by 5 pm on Nov. 3.
OREGON: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Clerk from Sept. 7 to 5 pm on Nov. 7. Have ballot notarized and return by 8 pm on Nov. 7.
Pennsylvania: Absentee voting available (only Presidential elections unless student is registered in person). Write County Election Board for ballot application from Sept. 20 to Oct. 31; return by Oct. 31. Return ballot by 5 pm on Nov. 3.
RIODE ISLAND: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Apply to the Secretary of the Board of Canvasses by Oct. 17. Ballot must be mailed outside the state and returned by 5 pm on Nov. 7.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Write County Election Board for ballot application from Sept. 27 to Oct. 25; have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
TENNESSEE: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Write County Election Board for ballot application from Oct. 24. Have ballot notarized and return by Nov. 6.
SOUTH DAKOTA: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Auditor by Oct. 18. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
TENNESSEE: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Write County Election Board for ballot application from Sept. 27 to Oct. 25; have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
VIRGINIA: Absentee voting available (only Presidential elections unless student is registered in person). Write County Clerk for ballot application by Oct. 22. Have ballot notarized and return by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
WASHINGTON: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Request ballot from County Auditor from Sept. 7 to Nov. 3. Return ballot by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
TEXAS: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from office of the County Clerk from Sept. 7 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by 1 pm on Nov. 7.
UTAH: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for ballot application by Oct. 7 to Oct. 24; return by Oct. 24. Ballot must be postmarked by noon on Nov. 7.
VIRGINIA: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for ballot application, Return by Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
VIRGINIA: Absentee voting available (only Presidential elections unless student is registered in person). Write County Registration Board by Oct. 21; a fee of 35 cents for certified mail and return receipt must accompany the application. Have ballot notarized and return by the closing of the polls on Nov. 7.
WASHINGTON: Absentee voting available if student is registered in person. Request ballot from County Auditor from Sept. 7 to Nov. 3. Return ballot by 7 pm on Nov. 7.
WEST VIRGINIA: Absentee voting available. Write County Clerk for application from Sept. 7 to Nov. 3. Return ballot by 7:30 pm on Nov. 7.
VIRGINIA: Absentee voting available. Request ballot by notarized letter from August 10 to Nov. 3. Have ballot notarized and return by 8 pm on Nov. 7.
WYOMING: Absentee voting available. Request ballot from County Clerk from Sept. 27 to Oct. 27. Ballot must be signed by two witnesses and returned by Nov. 6.

* College students may register at a college address.
** College students whose non-school address is in the state may register at a college address.
1 By the November general election, all states must allow absentee registration so that all students may vote absentee for President and Vice-President. If in your state registration is listed as a prerequisite for voting, contact the office listed for registration and voting information.
The theory & practice of tuition riots:

By David Sacks

The first taste of campus violence came to many at MIT last spring, when Cambridge Police in riot gear and students paraded back and forth across Kresge Plaza and tear gas and jeers. While teaching and police brutality have been a fixture across the country in the last decade, it was an overwinding for more than a few, who had never before witnessed the Institute's stoic tranquility could be so upset. However, the real naiveté of this is revealed by an examination of the slightly more remote past, which reveals the far-from-sublimated tendencies to violence in the Tech Yard of the fifties and early sixties.

The reasons were different, of course, but the behaviorism was so strikingly similar to the anti-war demonstrations of today as to suggest a rather cynical, Skinnerian analysis of student motivations and energies. The banner headline of the March 5, 1957 issue of The Tech reads, "STUDENT RIOTS ROCK CAMPUS," and the following story tells how students waved protest signs, lit bonfires, heckled police and firefighters, "threw missiles," marched down Memorial Drive, and blocked traffic "with sheets of flame."

Eventually, twenty-nine unarmed students were arrested; one picture shows a pair of dorm rioters gazing soutilyly from a jail cell, both sporting close-cropped hair and one even wearing a coat and tie.

And what was the cause of this rampant violence? The Tech explains that the disturbances stemmed from two sources: "the long-term Baker House communal grievances, and the dormitory rate increase" that had just been announced.

This was probably the beginning of that particular sense of campus violence known as Tuition Riots. (No matter that the rampage was instigated by a rent increase — in those days the administration had a habit of raising dormitory rates and tuition by alternate years, so the spirit was the same.) On April 7, 1947, for instance, the headline read, "Stratton House Scene of Student Rant." The subheading noted it was "Riot Lends Two Hues, 10 MDC Can Present To Aid Security Force."

Beginning with this riot, however, a new trend can be detected. Along with the gradual disappearance of anti-war protests on campus comes a gradually more unvarnished ambience at the Tuition Riots. Of the 1963 Riot, for instance (Protesting the 1962 hike to $7500), The Tech said, "The riot was conspicuous for its total lack of violence and 31 tear gas; there was also a noticeable absence of thrown objects, except for firecrackers in the streets." The 1966 Tuition Riot inspired one observer to comment, "They were the most polite rioters I've ever seen — they didn't even bother to trash the hedge in the Great Court."

It is also at about this time that a definite pattern begins to emerge with respect to the "agenda" of the Tuition Riots. At one time or another in each of the Riots of the sixties, the demonstrators (1) gather at the Great Hall; (2) bars to music and/or exhortation from speakers in East Campus window; (3) search on the President's house, where he is usually either not at home or not residing; (4) — Tou Drown Much? — (4) perform some symbolic act upon one or another of the statues, such as hunting monkeys at them on masses or throwing objects over them; (5) attempt to block traffic for awhile on Mass. Ave, usually for the most part while the light is red; and (6) forcibly enter and rampage through buildings with the intent of perpetrating a panty raid, although neither of the particulars or in all likelihood discover that they do not know what a panty raid is. Optional exercises (frowned upon in recent years) included (A) lighting bonfires; (B) pulling fire stairs.

The evening usually ended with the gradual attrition of the mob's strength, and, after the riot, some Dean or other would often explain to a small group of students precisely why tuition really did have to go up.

It is easy to jump to the conclusion that the evasion of Tuition Riots was due to the greater political awareness of students, and their preoccupation with higher principles. A more plausible explanation, though, is that the anti-war movement was simply a sop to the standing pool of violent energy that could or would not be sublimated ever by expect MIT students. The evidence for this theory consists of the fact that even before the advent of Tuition Riots, students inflicted much havoc on each other in a fully unsupervised action known as Field Day. To be sure, Field Day was not discontinued as a tradition until 1968, but it is generally agreed that the more recent iterations lagged much of the excitement of former times.

Field Day usually consisted of a series of games that were thinly-veiled excuses for wreaking bodily injury on members of another class. Examination of these games is evidence enough to cast doubt on the myth of the gaiety of earlier ages. In the middle of the November 15, 1966 issue of The Tech is an account of an event known as the Cane Sweep:

"The main result was much the same as in former years. The Freshmen were given permission of the cane and the Sophomores attacked their formation about it by flying wedges, the skirmish lasted fifteen minutes and, as usual, some of the Freshman fighting began with the firing of a signal to cease the struggle. While the class also held the cane were finally unscathed and the Freshmen having lost eleven hands on the stick.

"It was known that the Freshman class was fatigued injured in the Rush. He died at the City Hos-\[...\]

Not to accent our fearlessness of gross understatement as well, it should be noted that the next issue carried a rather amply elaborated account of the incident, along with a note that another freshman had "passed the danger point and will probably recover fully" from "hemostasis of both eyes."
Campus violence is nothing new


NOTE: You heard of MIT's great incentive system?

Yeah, if you graduate in four years you only suffer two tuition increases!

"But last year it was only $1700."
New draft options offered

By Sharon Zito

You are a male, age nineteen, and have a lottery number of 67-but want to continue with your education. What should you do? New options in the Selective Service System offer different routes.

But supposing you are this very real 19 year old student. You could consider the following steps:

1) Review your moral standards on life, death, and the armed forces and perhaps apply for conscientious objector classification.

2) When you get your classification in the mail informing you of your IA status, check the postmark. Within fifteen days of that postmark, you may request a "personal appearance" (use those words) before your local board for re-classification. You are allowed to bring any evidence and up to three witnesses to support your plea.

3) After receiving induction papers, you may choose the National Guard or any other reserve instead of the army.

President Nixon announced an end to military conscription as of July 1, 1972. While induction will stop, the Selective Service System will continue. Men must still register within thirty days before or after their eighteenth birthday. Lottery numbers will be drawn with cut-off points established. Those classified as IA will be drafted only in case of national emergency.

There are two "happy" thoughts for future draftees. Serving in Vietnam is now on a volunteer basis-no longer will men be drafted against their will. There is a "happy" thought for future draftees. Serving in Vietnam is now on a volunteer basis-no longer will men be drafted against their will. There is a "happy" thought for future draftees. Serving in Vietnam is now on a volunteer basis-no longer will men be drafted against their will.

You could consider different routes.

Mike anytime. 491-7793.

Compacts, and 1/4"-1/2"s. All new, in factory sealed cartons. 100% guarantee. Refrigerator, and have a lottery number of 67—but want to continue with your education. What should you do? New options in the Selective Service System offer different routes.

But supposing you are this very real 19 year old student. You could consider the following steps:

1) Review your moral standards on life, death, and the armed forces and perhaps apply for conscientious objector classification.

2) When you get your classification in the mail informing you of your IA status, check the postmark. Within fifteen days of that postmark, you may request a "personal appearance" (use those words) before your local board for re-classification. You are allowed to bring any evidence and up to three witnesses to support your plea.

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Mike anytime. 491-7793.
Students will conceive, design and build one or more pneumatic space structures. Contact Prof. Timothy Johnson, 9-511, x3-5963 or x3-5197.

The Architecture Department is looking for students interested in the design and construction of digital hardware. Contact Andrew Lippman, Ext. 3-7920.

Computer Applications in Architecture, Contact Prof. Negroponte: Room 9-318, x3-5960.

The Appalachian Mountains Club is looking for one to two students with interest in the problem of on-site disposal of human waste in isolated areas. Contact Peter B. Richard, 5-108, x3-4791.

The New England Aquarium is interested in a couple of students to participate in the NEA Project 2000. Contact Prof. Stephen Moore, 48427, x3-1771.

The Education Development Center is looking for one or two undergraduates to assist in soil mechanics and foundation engineering for both a) subways, and b) pipelines as an et./science. Contact UROP, 20C-231, x3-4849.

The Electronic Security Systems wants a student or two to help them design a wireless home burglar alarm. Contact James Williams, ERC Electronics Lab, 20-B-140, x3-5384.

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Too late for the catalogue:

Course not listed in 1972-1973 Catalogue, to be listed Fall, 1972:

2.187 Scary and Filthy

Sec. 20: 21.03 or 21.11

Prereq.: U (1) 3-0-6

Consideration of fictional works that help to form the self and reenact the world around us. Writing of stories and/or "screenplays" as group exercises. Professor: Charles EATON, WITH THE LITTLE DOG; ROCHE, JULIUS AND JIM; IRON'S OCCURRENCE AT CITY, CHASE, WHALE; and The narrative moved forward and developed! How do literary and film images seem to work? What conventions are at stake? How is the group. (Revision of instructor required.) (Hours to be arranged.)

C. T. Cale

5.183 Dickens, Thoreau and George Eliot

Sec. 20: 21.03 or 21.11

Prereq.: U (1) 3-0-6

A consideration of representative Victorian novels, together with some background readings in biography and social history. The Victorian novel is an important instrument of popular culture, as well as the major art form of a culturally differentiated, capitalistically industrialized, economic, and socially oppressive society. All three authors knew how to handle this material and injuries of Victorian life, yet their novels reflect a reaction from as well as an examination of the poverty, superstition, and violence of the Victorian era. A major concern of the course will be the ways in which enervatingly evident, satirizing, and illuminating works of the imagery that can be at the same time serve as social commentaries and as statements from the world around us. (3/4E 1/2, Reading 4-15)

Janet Harrowe

The Tech: Tuesday, September 12, 1972 Page 11

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Wednesday, Sept. 13 at 3:00 and 7:00 pm
Thursday, Sept. 14 at 3:00 and 7:00 pm

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Watson indicts MIT for mixed priorities

(Continued from page 1)

aware of this, they try to mold their proposals along lines favorable to DOD. The third view was that, since DOD has more money, it can afford to be less explicit and more liberal, with hope of gaining long-term benefits.

Watson said that many faculty members do not believe their research is directly involved with DOD goals. Actual military uses were often mentioned in proposals to previous enactment of the Mansfield amendment (which requires DOD to attach a statement of military relevance). McCarthy said that much of his and his colleagues' research was DOD funded and that he had never had any directions forced upon him.

Another speaker stated that MIT is in the 47th largest defense contractor and that, though initially researchers may see no military application, they offer some to increase the chances of acceptance.

The audience was asked to remain to watch a short skit presented by about ten members of MITSDS. The play lampooned President Nixon, and dwelt on MIT President Wiesner's involvement with the automated battlefield in the 1960's. Some of the members were directly contradictory to these statements made by Wiesner last spring in answer to questions about his continued involvement in military design. The main idea was apparently that President Nixon can always depend on MIT to come up with a bigger and better weapon.

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Hours: 11am to 1pm, 4pm to 7pm; Mon. thru Sat.

The Eighth Annual Tuition Riot will be held TUESDAY, September 11, 1972. It will commence spontaneously at 11 pm at the Great Sail and proceed from there to the President's House via McCormick Hall.

Watson happens to hold a degree in nuclear physics from the University of California, Berkeley, and as such is well acquainted with the problems facing the nuclear power industry. His views on the subject are best described as conservative, and cannot be classified either as liberal or conservative.

He is a strong proponent of nuclear power, and believes that it is the only way to meet the growing energy needs of the world.

Watson believes that nuclear power is not only safe, but also economical. He cites the low cost of nuclear power plants as a major advantage.

Watson also believes that nuclear power is environmentally friendly.

He claims that the only real problem with nuclear power is the disposal of radioactive waste.

Watson believes that this problem can be overcome with proper research and development.

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