Repression begins

The heavy hand of repression has begun to fall on the Black Panthers and the Weathermen. Both the recent killings of two Panther leaders in Chicago and the bloody arrest of the local Weatherman collective by the Cambridge police were handled in such a way as to lead us to believe that the outrageous actions of the police were not just the result of a socialized revolution in which the police simply acted arbitrarily to curb a group whose political philosophies they found unacceptable.

In the Chicago case, for example, the police report that two Panthers were killed in a full-scale gun battle that went on throughout the Panthers' apartment. The Panthers said that the police had entered the room of the two leaders they wished to kill and did so. Interestingly enough, even the "pig" press reports that virtually the only bullet holes in apartment walls were in the leaders' room, a strange situation indeed if there was a general gun battle.

Here in Cambridge, police charged the Weathermen-collectives with conspiracy to commit murder as the result of an incident in whichWeathermen allegedly fired shots in to the police station. The key police witness, a youth who had been living with the Weathermen and gave police a statement which was the basis for the arrest of the Weathermen in court that police used force to make him sign the statement. Even Judge Edward Vida, not known for his sympathy for young dissenters, was forced to dismiss the case.

It should be noted that neither of these outrageous actions on the part of the police were in any major public outcry. This is because, as we have noted before, the citizenry of this nation will support fascism long before it will support socialism in a social revolution. A socialist revolution has the supposition that this is not the case is deceiving. It is not a pretty fact, but it is a fact none the less.

A massive campaign is needed to educate the American people concerning the facts which motivate their action; at present, the "Silent Majority" is afraid of tactics that the correspondents attempt to fight back and run, and told me something was supposed to paint a scene of police brutality in the way they found unacceptable.

Confront - the guy, because we upstairs, we were going to try to rally-it wasn't very big-there was a GE Vice-President key police witness, a youth who had been living that in each case the police probably acted as they found unacceptable.

George Kataficas and Mike O'Conner are revolutionaries and don't mind saying so. As members of the EZD, they are part of a radical group with a tradition of open programmatic orientation, they explain their political philosophies of opposition to capitalism, imperialism; class and race war. Their analysis is basically socialist, but their life style is more Woodstock than Bolshevik. Under capitalism you can't afford to be a radical; one is oppressed, in some ways, everywhere, by the controllers of Big Capital, i.e., the rich and the powerful. For the few of you who are not whites, the oppression is more evident and economic. For others oppression takes subtler forms. Dull, tiring jobs, regimented high schools, and social pressures to compose for money and status are all over this light.

American foreign policy is an extension of the capitalist economic system in imperialism in the policy of exploiting small, poor nations. It is not seen in the radical view as being so much but rather a logical outgrowth from the exploitive system that makes such things go for profit.

In other words, however, is about repression, about how it affects what happens when you try to make the system. Kats tells it like this:

"A friend of mine called me and said there was something happening at BU, in support of GE strikers. I know I wanted to support that strikers and got there some 1:30. There was a rally -the rally was over, and there was a GE Vice-President speaking. They were trying to confront the guy, because he didn't think he should be scabbing. It was at the MIT campus, which is supposed to be open. It was supporting the guy to come in and speak."

Kats adds, "I've been too busy to paint a scene in police brutality rivaling Chicago. By their account, they leaned against the doors, they were set upon by plainclothesmen and uniformed cops with nightsticks (and badges, though as they were LEAVING the building, Mike said nothing seemed to be going for known people first. Demonstrators attempted to fight back and run, and at this point the cops began beating people with nightsticks and blackjacks. Bystanders were not spared. Said O'Connor: "Six of the guys got in the van, whacked up, and made to do with the...

SCHIZEYEZ

by Bruce Schwartz

Correction

To the Editor:

Something of some statement at the last GA meeting occurred in the last issue of The Tech. When the Secretary of the Faculty was summed up here:

"Technical, the Faculty does not permit anyone who has not been working with a committee that is reporting to the Faculty to speak at Faculty meetings, and then only with the approval of the Chairman of the committee in question. The Secretary of the Faculty, a committee is supposed to advise the faculty on ways to broaden speaking privileges, because the rules do not allow this.

Many of the recommendations of the Myers Committee have not been implemented as yet, and no committee has been set up to recommend what shall be done about speaking privileges. At least in May, the present committee is run out. Part of this inactivity has been caused by other events, such as the November revolt and the people's time.

The undegraduate Executive Committee has in connection to encouraged improved faculty, student, and community communications, and open discussion of issues relevant to the community. We have also tried to bring the GA resolution to the Faculty in a more reasonable form than has been depicted in the Tech article of Friday.

Wells Eddleman

Enrollment figures

To the Editor:

In Lee Giguerre's fine article in The Tech (December 3, 1969 issue) on the MIT Education is marred by an error concerning undergraduate and graduate enrollment as stated in the autumn semester's Register's official count for the Full Term 1969 lists 4002 regular undergraduate and 3355 regular graduate students. If Special Students (including candidates) are added to the above, there are 4074 undergraduate and 3350 graduate students.

In the past 20 years, since the report of the Lewis Commission, there has in fact been a modest growth in the undergraduate population. The rapid growth of the graduate school has tapered off, and for the past five years little has changed very little. It is likely that future growth of the graduate school will primarily re-examine the development of the new department programs and that may be little, if any, across the board in enrollment. Doubtless the new Committee will deliberate carefully over this critical problem of growth as it relates to all of MIT.

Irwin W. Simons, Dean

Letters to The Tech

Fewmets

Fewmets

Fall Term 1969 lists 4002 regu-