



Hope asks Viet rally to support war effort

By Joe Kashi

Bob Hope's call for victory in Vietnam and his statement that the U.S. is winning there highlighted a "Middle America Happening" Sunday as about 50,000 gathered at City Hall in a rally co-sponsored by Young Americans for Freedom and the Wake Up America Committee.

The tense air that marked Moratorium activities earlier this month was replaced by a carnival atmosphere of imported marching bands, a police honor guard replete with flags and rifles, and Shriners in full regalia.

Colorful Groups

City Hall Plaza filled rapidly as the many-hued groups of Boy Scouts, American Legionnaires, and Masons pressed close to see Hope take potshots at hippies, air traffic controllers, and Spiro Agnew.

In contrast to April 15, the police wore plain uniforms, not riot gear. Most of the crowd appeared to be families on a Sunday afternoon outing. After Hope finished his monologue, about two-thirds of the people left.

In his speech, Hope said that "It's great to be here with such a great, wonderful, and inspiring gathering... of Americans who are thinking about what's happening to their country... This is what the kids in Vietnam are fighting for, our privilege to gather... I don't want to knock any group, but 98% of the people in the country think the way you do."

"We are Winning"

He also said that the United States was winning in Vietnam, and that Nixon's troop withdrawals proved this. The recent swing of Cambodia toward the U.S. was further evidence of victory, he emphasized.

Hope also suggested that people start flashing the V-sign in the spirit that Churchill originally used it: V for Victory.

Vice-President Agnew was the comic target of Hope's monologue as he hinted that the Secret Service was reluctant to protect Agnew while he was golfing, since they lost so many agents that way. "He's the wildest man in the world when he gets on the golf course; even the trees are wearing shinguards anymore. I hear that Nixon is trying to match him against Senator Fulbright."

Hope made admiral

Governor Sargent had given official benediction to the gathering by declaring Sunday "Wake Up America Day." In addition, the Massachusetts Legislature made Hope an Admiral in the Massachusetts Navy.

Although the rally was billed

as non-partisan and apolitical, a heavily anti-communist sentiment was evident. The YAF contingent was not especially large—perhaps 200 people.

General speaks

Later, General Bruce Clarke, former superior of General Creighton Abrams (present U.S. commander in Vietnam), urged those present to write notes of support and appreciation to Abrams. "We should not," he said, "force our generals to deal with problems that are ten thousand miles in their rear in addition to those caused by the enemy."

Al Capp, creator of *L'il Abner*, said that he lived in Cambridge, "a stone's throw from Harvard, but if you duck, you're not hurt too badly."



A relaxed atmosphere characterized Sunday's "Wake Up America" rally at City Hall Plaza. Although YAF was a co-sponsor, middle-aged participants predominated.

Institute Professors named



Prof. Salvador E. Luria

1969 Nobel Laureate Professor Salvador E. Luria and Professor Gyorgy Kepes have been honored by appointment as Institute Professors.

This rank is awarded after nominations by members of the faculty are reviewed by a committee of eminent scholars, by the Academic Council, and by the Corporation.

Virology pioneer

Professor Luria is one of the pioneers of molecular biology and was appointed Professor of Microbiology in 1959 and Sedgwick Professor of Biology in 1964. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physio-

logy in 1969, sharing it with Dr. Max Delbruck of the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Alfred D. Hershey of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Their basic research on viruses is regarded as primarily responsible for modern advances in the control of viral diseases as well as for advances in molecular biology.

Professor Luria has been editor of *Virology* since 1955, and has served as an editorial consultant for several journals. He has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1960.

Technology in art

Professor Kepes is Professor of Visual Design and Director of the Center for Advanced Visual Studies, as well as an artist of distinction. He was appointed to the Department of Architecture in 1946 and was responsible for the establishment of the Center in 1967. His paintings have been widely exhibited. Professor Kepes organized an exhibition entitled "Exploration," first shown in the Hayden Gallery, which now appears at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Professors usually are paid half of their income by MIT and earn the other half through research. Institute Professors, however, are guaranteed their full salaries by MIT, and thus are not forced to research.

MIT students to testify in D.C. for more aid

By Lee Giguere

Over 100 students, representing private colleges in Massachusetts, are traveling to Washington tomorrow to begin lobbying for federal aid to private colleges.

As reported last Tuesday, the students are part of a recently organized coalition which was initiated by members of the Boston College student government, after students there went on strike over a tuition increase.

Members of the Coalition will testify before the House subcommittee on Education and may also testify before the Senate Committee on Education, according to Joe Angland '71. The group will meet with the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, and will split up in order to meet with other federal officials.

MIT's primary delegate will be Joe Angland. Four or five other students will also be going to Washington. The number of additional students was largely determined by the amount of money appropriated by the Finance Board. According to John Krzywicki '72, there is also a strong possibility that a member of the administration will accompany the group.

Angland pointed out that members of the coalition do not see the trip to Washington as a one time affair. Instead, they plan to use it as a starting point

of a lobbying campaign for increased financial aid to private colleges and universities. He added that many members of the group will be engaged in information gathering while in Washington, besides presenting their case. The leaders of the coalition are hoping to set up a permanent lobbying organization and need a great deal of information in order to be effective.

In preparation for the trip, Angland said that he has spoken with several professional lobbyists. In Washington, he is to be the coalition's main speaker.

Yale protest gains support

By Duff McRoberts

An estimated 10,000 to 30,000 demonstrators are expected this week in New Haven, Connecticut, home of Yale University, to focus attention on the murder trials of nine Black Panthers.

The demonstrations are planned for Friday and Saturday, with the attendant possibilities for violence of concern to many.

According to staff members of the *Yale Daily News* some of the demonstrators are expected to demand the immediate release of the accused, while others will take part merely to draw attention to the trials in the belief that massive publicity will help

ensure fairness in court.

No one is now explicitly calling for violence, said one staff member of the *News*, but many of the groups involved are fearful that it may materialize. The Panthers issued a statement Sunday night to the effect that the rallies are peacefully intended; local Panthers have promised to "deal with provocateurs." It is thought that some of the radical SDS Weathermen may aggravate tensions.

The main events will take place Friday and Saturday afternoon on the New Haven Green, across the street from the Yale campus. Any violence which begins on the Green could spill

MIT CORP. PANEL HERE TO SEEK STUDENT VIEWS

By Alex Makowski

"We are very much impressed with the students we met," commented a member of the Corporation Visiting Committee on Student Affairs following its two-day campus session this weekend.

Chairman Gregory Smith was confident the meetings would be useful in fulfilling his committee's role: "informing the Corporation of student opinion on a variety of crucial issues."

Shortly the committee will begin work on a report summarizing its findings, a report to be released next fall. Last spring's sessions were instrumental in the successful campaign to change parietal rules.

As for specific issues this year, students seemed particularly concerned about student government. "The General Assembly is irrelevant," one student complained Saturday, and other undergraduates present agreed. Several Visiting Committee members suggested that the body may be too large to be genuinely workable.

On another crucial issue, the advisory system Smith insisted that "more work and more study is needed. In fact, I can almost guarantee we will hold another session this fall to concentrate on this and one or two other areas."

Several students argued that the format for the two day session may have caused some communication problems. A planning group including Smith, Dean for Student Affairs Dan Nyhart, Harriet Birch, Marv Keshner, Charley Mann, Tom Pipal, and Nancy Wheatley had made the preparations with the goals of keeping the sessions small and inviting students who had expertise on certain topics or represented certain groups or views.

But UAP Wells Eddleman suggested that some of the sessions were too large, that it was often difficult to comment on the discussion going on. And Execomm member John Krzywicki, noting that the two dozen students assembled to discuss governance were almost exclusively undergraduates working with the GA or sitting on two or three faculty committees, suggested the need for communication with a more representative sampling

ALL MIT students from Pennsylvania are urged to attend a meeting with President Johnson in the Student Center tomorrow morning, Dean Irwin Sizer has announced. The meeting will discuss a Pennsylvania law requiring MIT to agree to report any student from that state judged guilty of disruptive activities or other offenses, or to forfeit all state financial aid for MIT students. Student advice is requested. Nine schools have refused the agreement.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

The recent history of MIT has been characterized by growing opposition to MIT's weapons research, counter-insurgency social science research, and anti-labor practices. Despite this opposition and the resulting proliferation of committees to "study the issues," war research continues: MIT has recently been completed; no contract has been discontinued; a new MIRV contract has been signed (in June, 1969, after publication of Pounds Panel Report; cf. *Institute Report*, 31 October, 1969); and negotiations for new contracts are underway. Awareness has grown that much of this research supports the Vietnam war effort, and those of us who oppose that war increasingly see the necessity for fighting against the development of weapons to be used in it. In addition, the research done on strategic nuclear weapons supports a U.S. military policy designed to intimidate peoples all over the world through nuclear blackmail and the development of a first-strike capability. Counter-insurgency research will increase the ability of the government to suppress peasant revolts, black rebellions, student protest movements, and strikes. The MIT administration has also acted against the interests of workers by allowing GE representatives to recruit on campus during the recent GE strike. Some of the students who demonstrated against this recruiter were subsequently punished and expelled.

The Administration is now

acting to divert and repress the opposition to its policies in these areas. It is hypocritical for the Administration to decry the "violence" of the January occupation of the President's office while condoning and even expanding MIT's role in developing anti-personnel weapons for use in Vietnam and nuclear weapons of mass destruction. The function of the Administration's public "outrage" at the tactics of the demonstrators is to divert campus opinion from the issues raised by them. Also, the Administration's prosecution of the demonstrators on various charges in court and the referral of 11 students' cases to the discipline committee divert energy from active opposition to MIT's policies and intimidate others from carrying on the opposition.

For these reasons we the undersigned faculty, staff, and graduate students oppose any punishment, legal or academic, of the students and faculty who have been involved in the demonstrations of this academic year. The Administration's direct attacks on the demonstrators are an indirect attack on our own interests and, we think, the interests of most of the people of this country and the world.

Petition against punishment

For the past several weeks, a petition against punishment of students involved in the occupation of the Corporation offices has been circulating among MIT faculty, staff, and graduate students. The petition will be presented to the administration by a group of signers on Friday,

May 1, at the office of Jerome Wiesner at 11:30. Faculty, staff and graduate students interested in signing or discussing the petition should contact Ken Hale, x3228, or Tom Weston, x7894, or come to the signers meeting, Thursday, April 30, 8:00, Room 10-275.

Faculty and Staff
Ethan Signer
Jerrold J. Katz
Thomas S. Weston
Richard M. Koffer
Myra Brenner
Peter Donaldson
Lillian S. Robinson
Michael Miller
Susan Jhirad
Richard Wertz
John Robert Ross
Kenneth Hale
Martin Diskin
Arthur Steinberg
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Nancy Dworsky
Alan Berger
Louis Kampf
Mark Levensky
George Boolos
William Watson
Hugh Matthews
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Michael Zigmund

Graduate Students
Joshua Rabinowitz
Yashur S. Nikhau
John B. Reid, Jr.
Sylvia Schwartz
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Emily Pope
Anthony Kroch
W.R. Leben
John T. Ritter
J. Meadors
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J. Kornfeld
F.R. Higgins
J.R. Vergnaud
M.K. Brame
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H. Lasnik
F. Dell
George Williams
A. Carstairs
Chester Fenton
Steve DeCania
B. C. Greenwald
Edward J. Fryd
W. Findle
Walt Corson
Les Boden
P.K. Verleger, Jr.
Lisa Selkirk
Frederick Aussubel
Audrey Hinton
Susan Nieman
Ellen Laslaw
Ralph Sama
Alan Kudler
Stephen Prior
Marilynn Curtis
Barbara Falk
Robert Gebert
Richard Garrett
David Wheeler
David Vetter
Michael Brame
Joan Maling

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Chairman Craig Davis '71
Editor in Chief Randy Hawthorne '71
Business Manager Bruce Weinberg '72
Managing Editor Bob Fouer '72

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Turning to more mundane matters this week, let's go to a Corporation Visiting Committee meeting. The topic is "Student Government". Your token radical is in attendance at request of the Dean's office. It soon becomes apparent that he has little to say that is instructive, because it soon becomes apparent that MIT student government has slipped back into the traditional swamp of irrelevance and APATHY.

Days of yesteryear. February 1969 and the spirit of Sanctuary is still felt abroad in the grey halls. 'Tis now that youthful messiah Michael A. Albert makes his appearance on wall posters asking questions like "Does the Institute paint your mind grey, too?" "Write in Mike Albert." Which came to pass, and many minds filled with visions of stopping at least the most obnoxious war research, abolishing requirements, flexible educational programs, student control of student affairs, and so on. . . .

What then came to pass is that the chemistry requirement held fast by a slim margin in the faculty. Months of lobbying by many students were wasted.

The research question got kicked over to the Pounds Panel, which has one undergrad, one grad member.

Educational alternatives were instituted by the Institute for some freshmen.

Mike soon outgrew the bounds of MIT, became hardened and perhaps a little more desperate in his radicalism, neglected the student government to joust with the I-Labs. The student "government" fell to less charismatic types; Mike got purged.

Commons remains compulsory, though I hear the quality has improved somewhat.

And Wells Eddleman and Dan Nyhart are not on such friendly terms anymore.

And all this and more clouded that Bush Room on Saturday as the question quickly became "What is wrong with the General Assembly?"

So here's what's plaguing the student government, as perceived by some of its players:

1) It has no power. The General Assembly has virtually no control of anything. The living groups are semi-autonomous and answerable only to the Dean's office. The decisions made on coed living are indicative. Like-

wise commons. GA resolutions on October 15 and Albert's expulsion were ignored by the faculty, whose committees control academic policy, curriculum, etc. It is self evident that the administration and faculty have power; students can only be "input", advisors and lobbyists.

2) It is unrepresentative, even though GA members come from all living groups. This is because members self-select; i.e., only interested people run for office. The "wheels" are practically an inbred caste, ranging from soon-to-be-frustrated totally-activist to aspiring apprentice Deans for Student Affairs.

3) The majority of students don't care about it anyway. They're too busy tooling and/or why should they if it has no power, anyway?

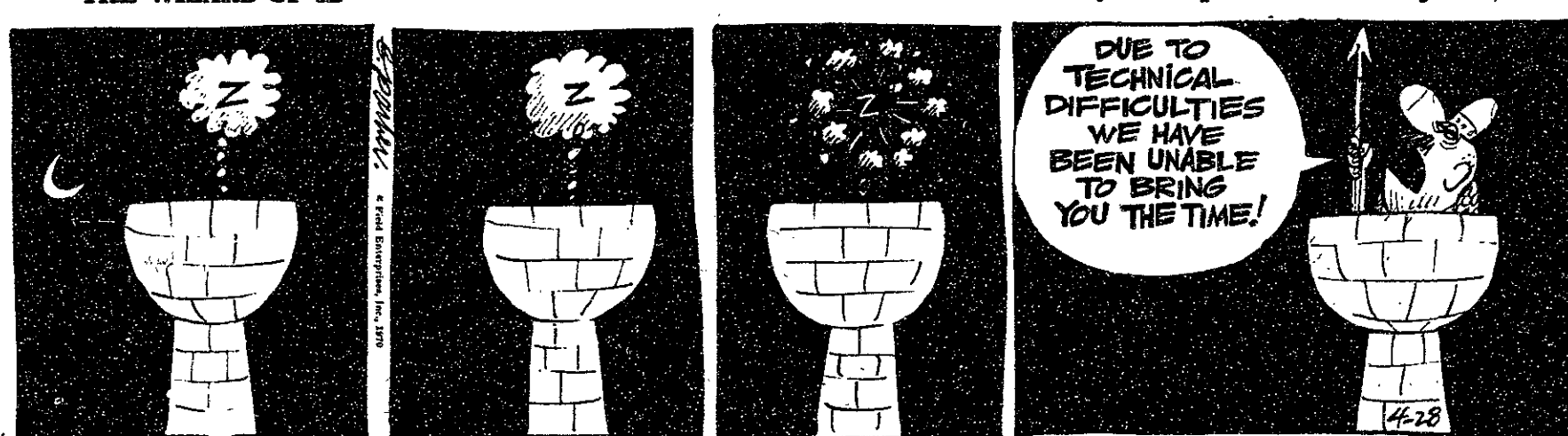
It is still axiomatic that the only way to get things done here is to lobby. The student government at present is a joke, and no change of constitution will change it. That was the mistake we made last year. Government will cease to be a game when it becomes real. The first requirement for relevance is authority; baldly, power. Interest will follow; UAP elections will matter when the UAP matters.

Two questions arise: do students want power, and is the administration/faculty willing to grant it in matters of housing policy, academic policy, etc.? Representation on faculty committees is tokenism, so are student Advisory Groups. It may well be that the majority of students don't mind letting the powers that be, be; if so, we should go back to the old Incomm and revive weekends to give student politicians something to do. Those who are at present lobbyists and "in" people with the administration and faculty will continue to be so in any case.

If students want control, however, they shall either have to request it and see it granted, or take it.

The Corporation member seemed a bit upset when I suggested that, had the students really wanted to abolish the chem requirement, we would have gone out on strike. That may be what is necessary for the achievement of student control, assuming we need it, assuming we want it.

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



(The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in the Boston Herald Traveler.)

Chinese complicate SALT

By Peter Peckarsky

A man is remembered by the accomplishments he has left behind. The late Senator Joseph McCarthy has just hurt the United States again through one of the blackballings he "achieved" just before his censure by the Senate.

Tsien Hsueh-shen, the head of the ballistic missile and nuclear development programs and the man most responsible for China's recent satellite launching and ICBM progress, loyally fought for the United States in World War II as a colonel in the Army Air Corps, and was described by his former professor (Theodore von Karman) as a genius. Hsueh-shen was the youngest full professor ever appointed at MIT.

During the witch-hunts of the early fifties, the late senator accused the professor of harboring Communist sympathies. The professor declared his total loyalty to the United States, but was harassed and persecuted to such an extent that he was forced to flee to mainland China.

Pentagon statement expected

It is a safe bet that shortly the Pentagon's public relations officers will be claiming that the recent Chinese satellite launch is further evidence that the US desperately needs the Safeguard ABM system.

This argument is misleading because it in no way alters the arguments or objections made by both sides of the ABM debate. Both have accepted the fact that the Chinese could have a modest ICBM force by the mid-seventies, and a larger one by 1980.

Sabotage suspected

The latest Defense Department propaganda represents at least the third attempt by the Pentagon to sabotage the SALT talks. The first attempt occurred early this year when the con-

tent of a secret study was leaked to *The New York Times*. The study purported to show that the Soviet SAM surface-to-air missile system could be upgraded into an ABM system. This system has been quite ineffectual even against American planes in Vietnam. The second shot at SALT was taken during a recent press conference given by Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans. Seamans "accidentally" announced that the United States would begin deployment of MIRV's on its new Minutemen III missiles in June of 1970. This had been common knowledge in the Defense Department, and apparently he thought that the rest of the country knew about it also. The timing of the announcement was quite unfortunate in terms of a successful conclusion to the SALT talks and incurred the wrath of the White House.

SS-9 construction stopped

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, in a recent speech, emphasized the Soviet buildup of large SS-9 missiles. What he neglected to mention surely qualifies as a prime example of selective information dissemination: Stewart Alsop, in the April 27 edition of *Newsweek* revealed the fact that Laird omitted.

As of last August, the Soviet Union has stopped the construction of launch sites for SS-9's. As an SS-9 site requires 18 months to construct, this stoppage would indicate that the Soviet Union is leveling off its deployment of the SS-9. If Alsop's report is true, this would imply that the Russians have decided to settle for nuclear parity rather than engage in an attempt to gain superiority. The halt in launch site construction came just at the initiation of the SALT talks in Helsinki.

ABM agreement needed

The essential point to be resolved in the talks is the minimum force level required by each side for the retention of an assured retaliatory capability and the stabilization of ABM levels that would preserve deterrence in the the US and Russia now that the Chinese have a missile of intercontinental range. It appears that the best way for the US to retain a credible deterrent after taking the vulnerability of land-based missiles and the degrading effects of a Soviet ABM and first strike into account is to shift the burden of deterrent to submarine based missile systems. This would provide us with a strategic retaliatory system invulnerable into the foreseeable future.

centerfold

APRIL 28, 1970 NO. 22

film:
Road's End

By Emanuel Goldman

American flags pop up in dirty laundry, draped around a neck, all over the place. Shedding his cap and gown, graduate Jack Horner remembers how he grew up to the events of contemporary American history: Hitler and concentration camps, Truman and the A-bomb, Ike, Korea, the Kennedy, King and Kennedy assassinations, LBJ, Rusk and Vietnam, Nixon. Mulling over these memories, he freezes all day at a train station, to be roused finally by an absurd doctor who tells him "your mother's breast is like cold stone." Is it *The End of the Road for America*? Why else all those flags? Why else would Jack Horner freeze, remembering modern America?

The doctor takes Jack Horner to what seems to be an illegal

lunatic asylum, which the doctor calls his "institute for psychic immobilization." "Discipline is what you require," the doctor declares, beginning a rehabilitation program. Phase one is Information Therapy: Jack is to read the almanac. Next, Jack is to get a job, teaching prescriptive grammar. "But don't get involved—not yet," the doctor cautions. If he gets through that okay, the next phase would be Mythotherapy, in which patients pretend to completely live out their fantasies (film version).

But Jack never gets to that stage, for he makes the mistake of getting involved with Rennie, the wife of a colleague on the faculty of Wicomico College. The film also makes the mistake of getting involved in the romantic triangle. Like *The Graduate*, (Please turn to page 5)



Cream live

Live Cream—Cream (Atco)

One of the unfortunate things about this album being released at this time is that it was originally recorded somewhere in the period between *Disraeli Gears* and *Wheels of Fire*. Despite its not fitting into current musical trends, it comes across as an album of considerable merit.

All but two of the cuts have been recorded on previous

Cream albums, but it is the dynamics of the live performance which justify the record. Eric Clapton's guitar leads on "N.S.U." and "Sweet Wine" show how good music is unrelated to the time at which it is recorded. The fine musicianship of the group and of the individuals is evident and the style and music are far from stale.

The resemblance of this album to *Wheels of Fire* is unmistakable. Aside from the "Crossroads" and "Spoonful" cuts on *Wheels of Fire*, the whole Fillmore side could have been done about the same time as *Live Cream*. Of the six songs on the album, the only disappointing one is a studio-recorded tape of what was later released as "Strange Brew." This is entitled "Lawdy Mama," and despite the original lyrics and an identical arrangement it manages to sound really out of it on an otherwise exciting album. One other song, "Rollin' and Tumblin'," is well done but would have sounded better with a solid base line.

With all the rumors of the group's reforming, this could very well be a hype job for their comeback. But despite this, *Live Cream* is definitely worth listening.

(Please turn to page 6)

LSC

FRIDAY

Camille 2000. Tits and ass.

SATURDAY

De Sade. Not as much tits and ass, but people do spread raspberry jam on each other in spots.

SUNDAY

The Loved One. Tony Richardson's comedy about the funeral business, doubling as a parody of romanticism. It's engrossing, but the mixing of moods—grotesque, hilarious, irreverent, pathetic—leaves one unsatisfied.

humanizing MIT:
April Lobby

By Leon Pero

In *Easy Rider* there is a scene in which Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper are shown around a commune in the West. The farm is just getting underway and the ground appears incapable of supporting anything more edible than mesquite. The commune's tents and hogans are crude, primitive. Fonda's reaction: "It'll grow."

"It'll grow." The April Lobby began with some tables, some chairs, some photomurals, a coffee urn and a doughnut stand, and people. And a big empty space, and some hallways.

There've been some changes made, and it has grown. The Class of '71 doughnut stand very quickly expanded its stock to include fresh fruit and soda. Business has been brisk; a luncheon trade has even developed as people have begun to use the lounge areas for the noon meal. The profits are being funneled back into the Lobby fund, to pay for future experiments and features, some of which—like the potted plants—may be permanent.

Nobody could have failed to notice the appearance, about two weeks ago, of the wallpapers. Graffiti blossomed (the Deans got uptight over sentiments like "Fuck the state") and soon began yielding to the works of unknown artists. (On April 22, students from Russian House posted a notice—in Russian—inviting Russian speaking students to a Lenin's birthday party. The notice accompanied an excellent rendering of the Red hero, which was soon defaced with anticommunist slogans. In the night it was painted over, and subsequently replaced by a Malcolm X portrait.) Color? In the halls of MIT? Heresy!

The Lobby grows.

A brief rundown on the April Lobby is in order at this point. Its genesis could be said to lie in the hearts of everyone who ever cursed the grey or wished for a place to sit down in the main complex. It stems from many people's desire for a place that might be a social center for the campus. And it is part of a movement in many individuals' hearts and minds that says people should not only be a part of their environment, but should be an active part, a creative part.

Beginning with the basic thesis that what existed in the main complex was sterile, dull and ugly, the "organizers" of the Lobby project (who prefer to remain anonymous, in the belief that the Lobby belongs to every-

one who is involved with it, and is no one's "turf") set out to experiment, to turn people on, and to create the beginnings of a responsive, dynamic environment. The original project group—which has also grown—includes students, faculty, and staff, some of whom also belong to a seminar group. With a little help from friends (the Planning Office, Physical Plant, the Commission) with money and materials, things got started.

The experiment is close to a month old; it will run until May 8. Throughout there has been an ongoing process of feedback from users and passersby, collected through the media of comment sheets and open meetings.

Many people have been drawn into active creative roles. Virtually all labor, from building the doughnut/fruit stand to manning it, to painting murals and stringing wire, has been volunteered.

The murals are worthy of special comment. Ranging from little better than "graffiti" quality to "professional" in appearance, they bring to the corridors an unprecedented expression of

Photo by Nehpets Yksnivor



film: "The End of the Road"

humanizing MIT: transformation of Building 7

recordings: Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young, Cream, and others

books: William O. Douglas's "Points of Rebellion," and books on marijuana



Photo by Alfred I. Anderson

individual talents and collective myths. They are a graphic expression of what is happening in many people's heads. The Malcolm X portrait has attracted much favorable comment; so has the new setting of the Bursar's office—although perhaps a \$2500 bill would have been more appropriate than a one.

One criticism may be offered: that perhaps only a narrow range of people are getting involved in it and it is their ethos that is beginning to dominate the area. A wallposter filled with equations would certainly not be unexpressive of MIT, but so far none has appeared.

Having suggested it, of course, I should proceed to draw it myself, for that is the idea: it is our lobby, our corridors, our school. By getting involved (the experiment in the Lobby area is supposed to demonstrate) we can create a good environment for ourselves. Moreover, the act of creation is highly pleasing in its own right. Do it.

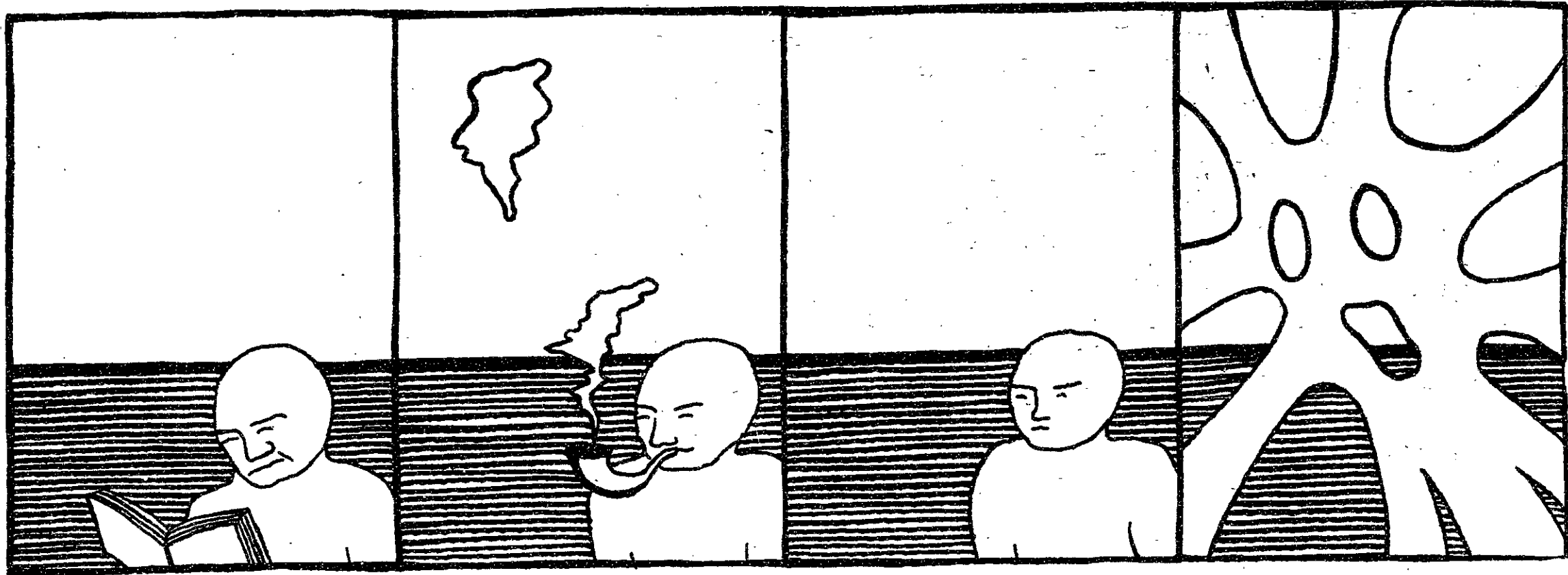
In some terms, it is certain the Lobby is "succeeding." Most people agree that it's much more interesting than bare walls and empty space.

That's not the whole point, however. The point is that it can change and should continue to change. A dynamic, changing environment reflects a dynamic, changing culture. Static walls are a kind of death.

(A suggestion, however: none of the murals is permanent; still, people ought to avoid marking them unless such embellishment is done in the spirit of improvement, not defacement. Also, it would be nice to preserve the better ones, perhaps by photographic reproduction as posters which could then be sold and/or added to the MIT print collection.)

books:

Armchair guides to Dope



By Rex Begonia

The Marihuana Papers, edited by David Solomon. Signet, \$1.50. *A Child's Garden of Grass*, by Jack S. Margolis and Richard Clorfene. Contact, \$2.95.

The Joyous Cosmology: Adventures in the Chemistry of Consciousness, by Alan W. Watts. Vintage, \$1.65.

Pot is Rot, and Other Horrible Facts About Bad Things, by Jean C. Vermes. Association Press (YMCA), \$1.75.

I

It is a curious characteristic of American culture that whenever a new pleasurable experience becomes popular, people want to read about it. Drug usage—particularly marihuana usage—is perhaps the topic that (since its surfacing sometime in the early 1960's as a major phenomenon) has seen the most verbal fallout, surpassing revolution (invented in 1776 by an American flag manufacturer), sex (first demonstrated by Malthus in 1798), and, perhaps, telephone directories (Alexander Graham Bell, 1876).

The fallout takes four forms: reports of scientific research, somewhat more informal anthologies, and missionary work by two groups, those who believe that marihuana cures all evils, and those who believe it the cause.

II

Of the first, scientific studies of cannabis, we have little to say. A few researchers have obtained permits from the government to study the weed, proceeded to administer it to brave volunteers (mostly college students, though it is often difficult to find first-time users on campus), concluded that the stuff is harmless, and enraged the government. These researchers do not usually write books.

As for scientists who dose themselves with cannabis, there is again little to say, since, strangely enough, they do not wish to publicize their work. This is odd. Many scientists have taken LSD and other chemicals far more potent than marihuana, and have written exhaustively on the results. Most find that the LSD "trip" begins with a stomach-ache, ends with a head-ache, and contains in the interim approximately four hours of assorted delusions, generally unpleasant. Even though these scientific findings have greatly advanced the Store of Human Knowledge and the Rise of Civilization, they are disputed by a number of people, mostly filthy

hippies, whose research methods are, however, notoriously unscientific. The conclusions of a filthy hippie should be taken with a grain of salt, though they are often offered in a cube of sugar.

At any rate, most scientists make poor writers, as any humanities instructor will tell you. And any tool will tell you that most long scientific studies make boring reading. The short pieces and excerpts of the scientific literature on marihuana found in anthologies on grass will do much better.

III

There are a number of reasons for anthologizing beyond mere convenience to the reader, or even the desire to "destroy myths" or "present facts."

Perhaps most valuable is the realization that drug usage is far more than a fad. The reader will be either fascinated or horrified at the discovery that man has spent a great deal of his 10,000 years of neo-neolithic history playing with his head; consciousness-alteration of one sort or another has always been a major pastime.

From this can follow sociological treatments of life-patterns, and philosophical considerations, from simple discussions of "escaping" to hairy analyses of "reality" and "consciousness." The better collections hint at all this, and let the reader try to reach some conclusions.

We will be merciful here, if only because of space limitations, and, bypassing the mediocre or worse, pick one of the best anthologies.

The Marihuana Papers is excellent, even if the title is a lousy pun. Among the collection's highlights (excuse me):

—"Marihuana: A Sociological Overview," by Howard S. Becker, which includes a fascinating analysis of the process of becoming a marihuana user, which includes learning to smoke, noticing effects, believing that the drug has caused the effects, and finally, believing that the effects are pleasurable: "The taste for such experience is a socially acquired one, not different in kind from acquired tastes for oysters or dry martinis. The user feels dizzy, thirsty, his scalp tingles; he misjudges time or distances. Are these things pleasurable? He isn't sure." Becker believes that interaction with more experienced users produces the transformation from unpleasant to pleasant. His analysis explains reverse tolerance (the more you use, the less you need, to paraphrase the situation of bran flakes and prunes), and lack of

reaction in novices.

—"Bhang and Alcohol: Cultural Factors in the Choice of Intoxicants," by George Morris Carstairs, a sociological view of a village in northern India, in which a contemplative religious class uses cannabis, and a warrior class indulges heavily in alcohol, each group disliking the other, and the other's choice of drugs. The author does not indulge in parallel-drawing; neither shall we.

—"The Politics, Ethics, and Meaning of Marijuana," by Timothy Leary, one of the author's points being that "normal" human consciousness and learning is the result of chemicals, so it is questions of the "naturalness" and "reality" of so-called "artificially-induced states of consciousness" that have dubious reality. "We're here today because certain adventurous proteins, certain far-out, experimenting cells, certain beatnik amphibians, certain brave men, pushed out and exposed themselves to new forms of energy."

Leary includes RNA with the psychedelic drugs, and fantasizes about a government crack-down: "I know it's against the law, but Willy is five years old and can't work quantum-theory equations. So, in despair, I've connected with some Max Planck RNA." And "The... microbiological unit of the Health, Education and Welfare Department armed with paralysis spray guns and electron microscopes raided an RNA den last night. Over one hundred millionth of a gram of amino acid was seized."

But the article is far from flippant. Ethical, political, and philosophical problems of consciousness-alteration are discussed here, all of proportions at once cosmic, cellular, and molecular.

—Also in the collection: Allen Ginsberg smokes a few joints, and his writing slowly disintegrates; the complete text of the legendary LaGuardia Report, and a good deal more.

The Marihuana Papers is what it was meant to be—an authoritative sourcebook—but its essays go far beyond the trivial (by comparison to other questions) legal problem. And it is entertaining reading throughout.

IV

Those who advocate the use of drugs do so for two reasons: that using drugs is fun, or that it is mystical and/or revelatory in some way. Various opinions fall somewhere inbetween; it is the opinion of many authors that

pot is a "learning experience" as well as fun. However, that "it is fun as well as a learning experience" has been said of many harmful things, including thermodynamics and the PL/I F compiler. Stepping in dog turds is not to be recommended merely because it teaches one several important truths.

But this is getting us nowhere. We shall confine ourselves to the "fun" and the "mystical" views.

The best, perhaps, of the "pot is fun" school of thought is *A Child's Garden of Grass*: a funny book (disregarding the unamusing price), it is essentially a how-to-do-it manual, containing many helpful suggestions on, among other things, smoking, eating, growing, and cleaning cannabis. Ideas are included on joint-rolling, improving potency, innovations in pipes, and such, which, being eminently moral and respectable, we shall not repeat here.

Other topics covered:

—Grass as an aphrodisiac, the authors contending that cannabis neither removes inhibitions *a la* alcohol, nor irritates tissues as a classic aphrodisiac might, but rather works by increasing the pleasant feelings of the body and the environment, therefore enhancing everything, sex included. (Incidentally, if there ever was a "drug myth," it is on a drug-sex connection. Leary claims that LSD is the greatest aphrodisiac ever, and anti-drug forces tell us alternately that drugs produce wanton behavior, and that drugs destroy the libido, the user becoming impotent to get up any interest in anything. Most studies of marihuana show no link-up between grass and orgasmic abandon, although that coupling has been demonstrated with respect to alcohol. Of course, enhancing sex, as the authors of the *Child's Garden* claim, is a very different thing from orgasmic abandon.)

If cannabis is used to improve sex, the authors believe that it is a panacea, helping foreplay ("Grass awakens the Lewis and Clark in every man"), control, orgasm, and creativity ("... the old Mineral-Oil-Rub-Down-On-A-Plastic-Tarp trick may simply become an old stand-by laugh-getter...").

—Games, suggesting a number of pastimes for stoned rainy afternoons. Sample: "Make a Sentence: Each person... says a word... a funny, interesting, revealing, or dumb sentence is formed... But as you forget the word or sentence a few moments after it's said, this turns out to be a very stupid game."

—Buying grass: "If you're really paranoid, meet the seller at a large nudist camp... This... is fool-proof. Only eight people have been busted using this method."

—Growing grass: "On the day that the plants bloom, all the banks and schools are closed, and music echos back from the hillside as the gaily dressed villagers begin cutting the plants down..."

—Cleaning grass: "First, get a Grecian urn... the colors should be bright and gay, but avoid puce and cerise, or people will talk..."

—Osmosis: "... if you mix grass with sunflower seeds, garlic, chicken fat and some other stuff, and rub it all over your body, you'll get high, but nobody we know has tried it and who cares."

—Physical Effects: "You might... become aware of your anus or genitalia. If this happens, concentrate on it. Get to know it. Make it your friend."

And so on.

V

Those who take drugs for mystical or revelatory purposes tend to think of marihuana as, although not "kid stuff," at least weak but wonderful anyway. Thus, the literature on drug-induced mystical experience has little to do with marihuana beyond saying that mystical experiences on cannabis (notably hashish) are uncommon but not impossible.

We mention briefly here three works: Timothy Leary's guidebook to LSD trips, based on *The Tibetan Book of the Dead* (occultists and freaks would be fascinated by both; strangely, Leary's book is harder to find than *The Book of the Dead*, which is available in paperback with wild psychological commentary by Jung), Aldous Huxley's classics, *The Doors of Perception* and *Heaven and Hell*, and Alan Watts' *The Joyous Cosmology*, a poetic treatment of Buddhist-like concepts strengthened, for Watts, by the drug experience, illustrated profusely with photographs of the unity and pattern of the Universe: "I can see people just pretending not to see that... the cells of their bodies [are] millions of gods... When people go to a guru, a master of wisdom, seeking a way out of darkness, all he really does is to humor them in their pretense until they are outfaced into dropping it. He tells nothing, but the twinkle in his eye speaks to the unconscious—'You know... You know!'"

And "... it doesn't matter a

Road's End

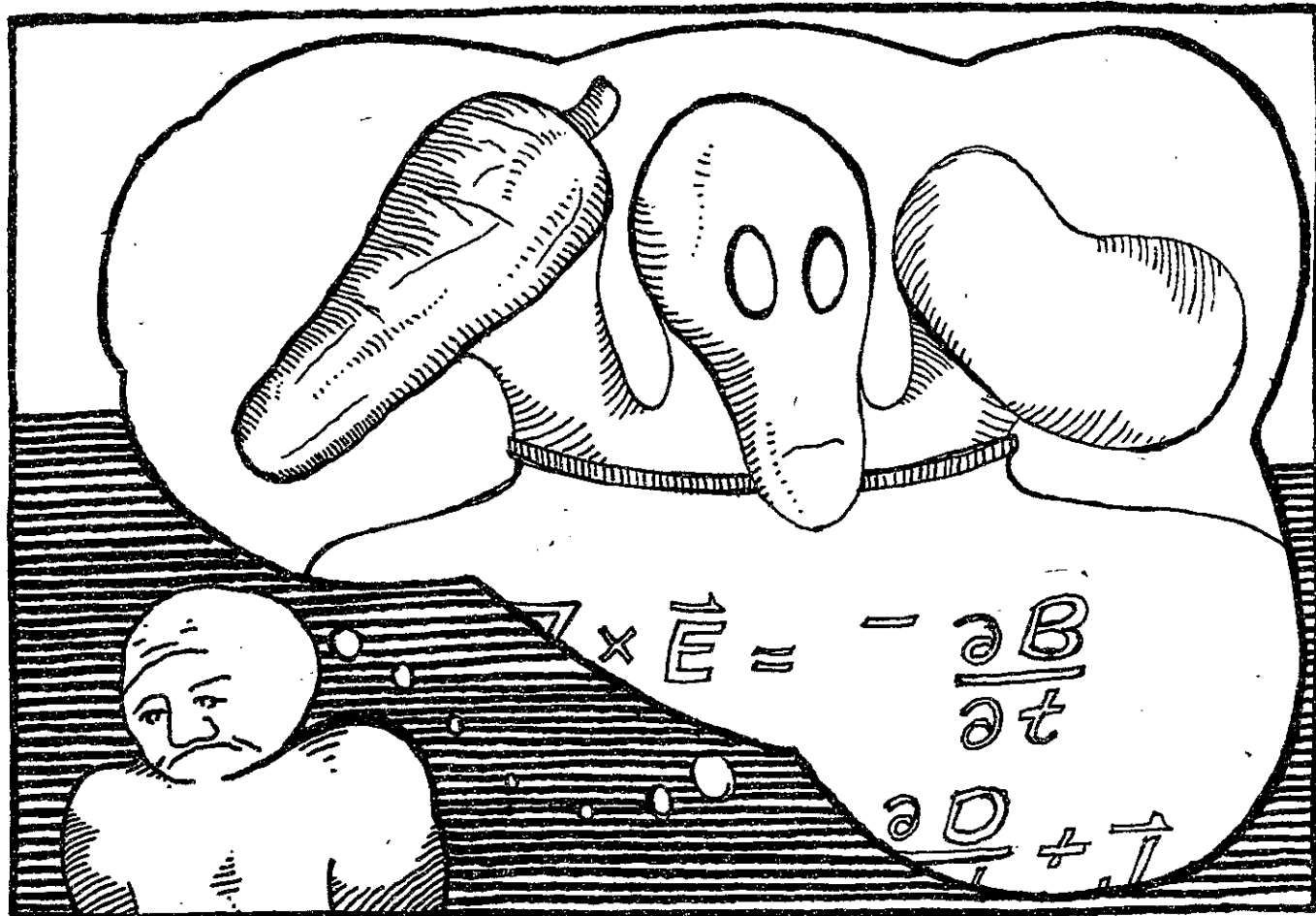
(Continued from page 3)

End of the Road fails to deal with the issues it has raised in the beginning of the film. In *The Graduate*, the question of what to do with your life is ignored because of the love triangle with Mrs. and Miss Robinson. In *End of the Road*, the causes or cure of Jack Horner's psychic problems are left behind, as the film takes up the love triangle with Joe and Rennie.

It is a problem of artistic discipline. What is to be the subject of the film: the political-psychological morass of America, or a tragic love triangle in the context of psychic illness? Either subject could be fascinating. As emphasized in John Barth's book, Jack Horner's immobilization in part comes from a defect in his ability to choose. Regrettably, the film version of

his book is similarly immobilized, for it too failed to choose what it would deal with. Barth's book is clearly a tragic story in the context of individual illness. The film version adds political and social pretensions, which require pursuit and development if they are to work.

The fact that the book is different and far superior is not what bothers me. To me, a film version is an independent work, to be measured only against itself. My disappointment is with the film's pretentiousness and lack of discipline. However, I should note that the film does have much creative and artistic merit. Director Aram Avakian suffers from an exuberance, not a poverty of ideas. It is a film that has too much in it, rather than too little, and is commendable for that at least.



"Who wants a freaky, three-headed kid?" (Sweat-shirt optional).

Dope

(Continued from page 4)

bit if you don't understand, because each of you is quite perfect as you are, even if you don't know it. Life is basically a gesture, but no one, no thing, is making it. There is no necessity for it to happen, and none for it to go on happening. For it isn't being driven by anything; it just happens freely of itself. It's a gesture of sound, of color, and just as no one is making it, it isn't happening to anyone. There is simply no problem of life; it is completely purposeless play—exuberance which is its own end... Gestures of the gesture, waves of the wave—leaves flowing into caterpillars, grass into cows, milk into babies, bodies into worms, earth into flowers, seeds into birds, quanta of energy into the iridescent or reverberating labyrinths of the brain... this endless, exulting, cosmological dance...

VI

"A drugged boy staggered around the room with glazed eyes, raised his head and pointed upward, 'I see God there on the ceiling,' he said. Then he threw himself on the bed and started moaning and retching. A person looking for religious experience would be more likely to find it by practicing his own religion, or by a study of world religions. This could result in a real spiritual discovery."

Oh well, perhaps he didn't

like what he saw. At any rate, the quote is from *Pot is Rot, And Other Horrible Facts About Bad Things*, the YMCA's guide for teenagers.

In attempting to explain why drugs are harmful, *Pot is Rot* becomes rather disjointed (sorry), listing arguments randomly throughout the drug chapters (other chapters deal with tobacco, alcohol, and sex), and often placing serious health hazards after some bizarre complaints: "Amphetamine has a drying effect on the nose and mouth that causes bad breath." Only after this is exhaustion, blood pressure, and pulse mentioned.

Other horrible facts about bad things:

"Marihuana stimulates the appetite and can increase weight problems."

"LSD produces abnormal chromosomal patterns that can result in the birth of deformed babies. As one ex-user remarked, 'Who wants a freaky three-headed kid?'"

"Heroin causes constipation..."

"Drugs can lead to loss of sex drive."

"The (cannabis) smoker giggles and babbles, and loses all sense of time and space... Its use frequently attracts the mentally ill and aggravates their condition."

"With the increasing number of arrests, marijuana is resuming its former low status. The pot party is now more furtive than fashionable."

"Drug users like Leary hate

being compared to alcohol drinkers; but the comparison is inescapable. The effects of marijuana are like those of a few cans of beer. Everything looks bigger and better. The effects of mescaline and LSD resemble those of a prolonged drunken binge. The drunk sees white rabbits and pink elephants. The LSD and mescaline user has even more fantastic delusions."

VII

Surely the YMCA would not plunge us into utter despair, leaving filthy hippies to breast-feed their three-headed freaks (insurmountable problem!), leaving the rest of us to walk through the campus, always fearing that the next person we meet may be degenerate, profligate, gonorrheal, stoned?

But there is hope. *Pot is Rot* provides a list of ten "ways to help yourself." We present here the best:

"If you have personal problems, discuss them with an adult..."

"Obey the law. Encourage your friends to do so."

"Collect any cartoons or jokes about the drug habit, and share them."

"If you should become involved with drug users, do so only as an observer. Make notes, take pictures, or make tape-recordings of their reactions."

"Attend the religious service of your choice."

And finally, "Develop an interest in hobbies, in school, social, and sports activities." Why not join *The Tech*?

books: Points of Rebellion

By Bruce Schwartz

Points of Rebellion, by William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Vintage Books, 97 pp. \$1.95.

The vision is Abbie Hoffman's: a rider at midnight, from Charlestown through Cambridge, onward, to Lexington and Concord, breaking the night with shouts of "The Pigs are coming! The Pigs are coming!" The rest of the vision is mine: the rider reaches Concord, his mission fulfilled, and leaps from his horse into the eager arms of his 26-year-old wife. The rider himself is 71. The couple retire to their bedroom and settle down with a copy of *Evergreen*. There they search among the pornography for excerpts from the guy's lat-

est book, which is called *Points of Rebellion*. "So much for Gerald Ford," he snorts. And as we dolly in for a closeup we realize who the nightrider is: damn! It's Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Without Mr. Justice Douglas' name on the front cover, *Points of Rebellion* might be mistaken for a tract written by any of a number of left-wing organizations. Though more literate and less polemical than, say, an SDS broadside, the book is nevertheless a thumbnail critique and attack on virtually the whole of American society, its institutions and its mores.

It is not penetrating social analysis in the manner of Paul Goodman or David Reisman, although their influences are perceptible. Nor has the Justice been deaf to what SDS, the socialists/Marxists, and the hippies/Yippies have been saying all these years.

Social analysis is not properly the realm of a Supreme Court Justice, however. It seems more to the point that a jurist in such a high position ought to be aware of the currents of social criticism, social change and social protest passing through society, in order to effectively interpret the laws in a manner appropriate to the times. Let Goodman and Marcuse discover the whys; for Douglas it is enough to catalog the whats.

So what is wrong with America? According to Douglas:

Vietnam. NATO support of Greek military fascist government. Poverty. Discrimination against blacks. Repression of protestors.

(The "repression" issue is not so clear today as it once was. Is it repressive to break up trashing? Repressive to hunt down Weatherman bombers? But back in 1966 police were attacking peaceful antiwar demonstrations. In 1963—remember Selma, the firehoses and dogs? Martin Luther King in jail? And, as Douglas notes, *Big Brother* has been watching... SDS leaders under full surveillance by the FBI since 1965, for example. McCarthyism didn't die, it just went underground!)

to continue: massive bureaucracy, censorship, anti-contraception and abortion laws, security clearances, military domination of the economy, psychological testing ("Industry uses the personality tests to weed out those who are individualistic and assertive..."), etc., etc., and the upside-down welfare state described as

"Socialism for the rich, free enterprise for the poor," which means:

Tax deductions and loopholes that allow millionaires to escape taxation.

Subsidies to contractors for upper- and middle-income housing in the form of FHA credits and tax-deductions, 10 million units over 35 years in which the government subsidized only 650,000 units of low-income housing.

"In one year Texas producers, who constitute .02 percent of the Texas population, received \$250 million in subsidies, while the Texas poor, who constitute 28.8 percent of the Texas population, received 7 million dollars in food assistance."

And let's not forget pollution, education, and that grand abstraction, Justice. Douglas

doesn't.

Having scored all that's wrong, the Justice then opens up on the forces that block change. He takes to task the Federal government, the states, the courts, and the society in general

as well he might, for, in a recent CBS news poll, it emerged that a majority of Americans favor the denial of 5 out of 10 Bill of Rights protections to those who "might endanger the national interest." (One wonders whether this is the crop we reap from generations of "citizenship" as taught in our schools.)

Having concluded that much needs to be changed, the Justice proceeds to offer a few suggestions, such as community control of local matters. But Mr. Douglas is a realist, and he senses what is in the wind:

"... today's Establishment is the new King George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

In effect, Douglas is saying to the Establishment (the government, the military, the mass media, the financial interests)

"There are a lot of people getting fed up with the way things have been going. They demand change, and if you don't give it to them voluntarily, they will attempt to do it violently. Be warned. Or, as JFK put it, 'Those who make peaceful change impossible make violent change inevitable.'"

For such heresies as this House Republican leader Gerald Ford is seeking Douglas' impeachment, an interesting example of the reaction and repression Douglas sees as pervading today's establishment. Ford has said that the book, "coming at a critical time in our history when peace and order are what we need, is less than judicial good behavior" — an ironic echo of a statement Douglas quotes in his book:

"... the republic is in danger... We need law and order." It is of course Hitler's line, spoken in 1932.

Douglas has fallen under attack as an apologist for hippies, yippies, and rebels. Damn right; he is. He's been in hot water before; 3 years ago, he divorced his 26 year old wife and married a 23 year old a month later. That didn't sit too well in Congress. He also writes articles in *Playboy*. His worst crime, however, has been protecting the rights of dissenters for 31 years. If Ford (and Nixon) have their way, he may fall victim to the same wave of repression he fears is sweeping the country.

The army still has its 1000 spies, says the Times. The Feds still have computer dossiers on everyone from Coretta King to William Sloane Coffin to Tom Hayden to... hmmm, I wonder if this is being read at the Pentagon?

The Revolution becomes a little less impossible and a bit more plausible every day. People don't scoff at the idea so much anymore. The question is no longer whether change will come — but how.

"It depends on how wise the Establishment is. If, with its stockpile of arms, it resolves to suppress the dissenters, America will face, I fear, an awful ordeal."

Cream Deja Vu

(Continued from page 3)
ing to and as such it's enough to revive interest in a form of musicianship that has been overshadowed in recent times by much more electronically oriented groups.

—John Kavazanjian

CSN&Y

Deja Vu—Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young with Taylor and Reeves (Atlantic)

After a wait of almost a year, and a lot of interim publicity about the group's recording and performing, Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young have put out their album. As a sort of fanfare they kept the record back for a few weeks extra, so they could put on a fancy textured jacket to make it appear even more spectacular. Well, the packet is good-looking and so are the pictures inside but the record is not up to expectations.

After their first album came out and received all the praise it deservedly got, people were ecstatic to hear that Crosby, Stills and Nash had added Neil Young to their group. Here was another strong guitar, a new source of songs and another voice to add to their choir of angels. Young and Greg Reeves were actually added so that the group could do their material live without Steve Stills having to play bass guitar and organ at the same time. The other features were secondary.

And, quite frankly, Neil Young doesn't add that much to the group as a whole on the record. The two Neil Young songs on the album are just that — Neil Young songs. They are excellent compositions ("Country Girl" is just about the prettiest thing he's ever written), but except for the vocals they could have been off the first Neil Young solo album.

That is symptomatic of the album's major weakness. It contains Dave Crosby songs, Steve Stills songs, Graham Nash songs, Neil Young songs, but very few Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young songs. While things like "Our House" and "4+20" are good enough numbers, they are not what you would get the album

for. Too many of the songs are mainly for one person, so that there might as well have been four separate records (which may happen — Neil Young has already put out a solo album and Stills is working on one now).

Of course, there are exceptions. "Carry On" is better than anyone could have hoped, and others like Joni Mitchell's "Woodstock" and "Everybody I Love You" also have all four going full swing at once. This is when we see what the whole group can do when it wants to.

Instrumentally, they are all superb; *Deja Vu* varies more stylistically than the first album, going from soft country, like "Teach Your Children," to ultra-funky on "Almost Cut My Hair." All of the songs are well performed. Dallas Taylor and Greg Reeves are strong backup men (Reeves stars especially in the title cut) and Jerry Garcia and John Sebastian add an extra sparkle to an all-around fine production job.

When *Crosby, Stills & Nash* came out, there were reports that the three musicians were not contracted to Atlantic as a group but rather just as individuals who happened to be on the same album. Perhaps it is so in

this case also. If it is, then Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young have put out a record which is exactly the way they want it — each one doing his own songs with the rest relatively in the background.

All of us who were hoping for ten cuts by a supergroup will just have to change our expectations for the next album. But even then, there's still much to look forward to.

—Jay Pollack

Shorts

Oh Happy Day—Glen Campbell (Capitol)

Glen Campbell has fulfilled a personal goal of his and recorded an inspirational album. It's sort of inspirational to think that this record will probably sell a million copies.

Memphis High—Johnny Robinson (Epic)

A run-of-the-mill R&B singer gets squeezed to death between his poor material and his schmaltzy orchestration. Will anyone take the corpse?

Other Voices—Erroll Garner (Columbia)

And I used to think Lawrence Welk was Bad!!!!

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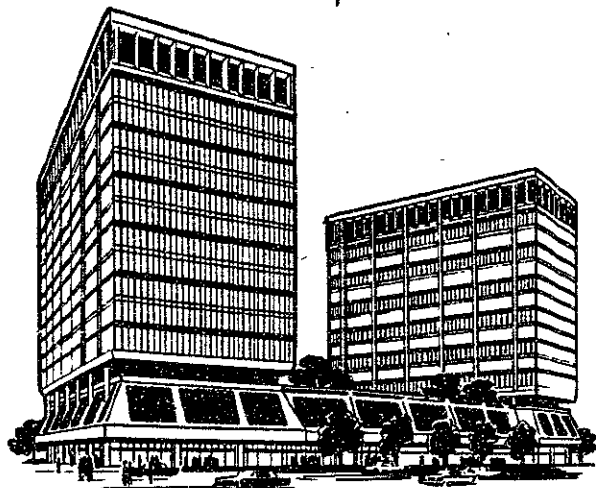
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Summer job market tight

By Lee Giguere

That the summer job market is tougher this year "is a fair statement," according to Daniel Langdale, head of the new Student Employment Office.

Langdale also said, however,

that he really had no firm reason to believe that jobs are short, but based his statement on what he'd heard from sources he respected, including students who'd already been looking for jobs themselves.

The fact that many students don't yet know what they would like to be doing for the summer also complicates estimating the situation, as does a lack of comparative data from past years.

Langdale noted that job list-

ing with the office are up 10% from past years. The listings, however, are the result of requests went out to employers in November, and most of the information was in before February first.

At the Institute, the job situation "should be the same as last summer," but both Langdale and another member of the office, Mrs. Jan Clarke, pointed out that many people just don't know what's going to be available. Langdale added that many jobs are filled without his knowledge since departments prefer to fill jobs by approaching their own students first. He emphasized that there are many independent employers at MIT and the Employment Office does not have general control over who gets a job, although it does help to "coordinate wages."

Mrs. Clarke commented that full-time jobs for graduates are also harder to get this year.

Langdale said that the shortage may simply mean that students "should be more aggressive" in seeking jobs.

Over the summer, the office will prepare a questionnaire which Langdale hopes to have sent to students with registration material. The questionnaire, he continued, would "allow us to generate more potential for the summer." While giving the office some information about how successful students were in getting jobs, it would also provide listings of businesses which might again employ MIT students during the summer. Langdale said that he is also considering attempting to contact alumni to find additional openings.

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Tennis streak ends at five, bow to Williams

The rampaging Tech racquet men were finally subdued at Williams Saturday; they just couldn't muster up the strength in the lower matches to secure a victory.

Bob McKinley '70, the team's steady stalwart as usual, won his singles match against Talbert (6-3, 6-4) while Manny Weiss '70 was foiled by Warner in a marathon 3-setter (6-3, 15-17, 6-4), under the failure of his lob game. Joe Baron's comeback attempt was unsuccessful as Johnson beat him (6-1, 8-6); Steve Cross '71 lost to Corkran (9-7, 6-2); Scudder Smith '70 fell to Blackford (6-3, 8-6); and Skip Perkins was unsuccessful against Griffin (6-2, 6-1).

Tech's number one doubles team was successful against Griffin-Johnson (6-3, 8-6) as Bob and Manny proved once again their on-the-court compatibility. Smith-Cross unfortunately could not muster the same cohesive game and lost to Blackford-Kinney (6-3, 6-3). Greg Withers '72 teamed with Jim Bricker for a quick (6-1, 6-1) defeat at the hands of Corkran-Lockinbeal.

The racquetmen will attempt

to return to their winning ways Wednesday afternoon against the reputedly tough Dartmouth team. The match should be close and rough. The festivities begin at three pm on the DuPont courts (adjacent to the ROTC battlefield).

Volleyball title to Persians

The defending champion Persians became volleyball champions again as they beat PBE in the finals Thursday night. The team of Saeed Abtahi, Rahimi Farokl, Hamid Rafizadeh, Ata Safai, Farshid Novrani, Farshad Rafii, and Mehdi Jagaeri demonstrated overall superiority although the team of Luis Solgado, Jon Fricker, Ken Hules, Peter Cooper, Bruce Wineberg, and Don Arcin did give them a



Rosemary, Miss IM volleyball, prepared to hit the opening serve as captains Bruce Weinberg (left) and Saeed Abtahi observe her form.

By Bill Mammen
The MIT varsity lightweight crew defeated host Columbia by six seats on the Harlem river Saturday while Cornell brought up the rear in the annual three-boat Geiger Cup race. It was a good day for Tech's lightweights as the varsity won, the JV won, and the whole squad beat Cornell to Neal's restaurant for dinner.

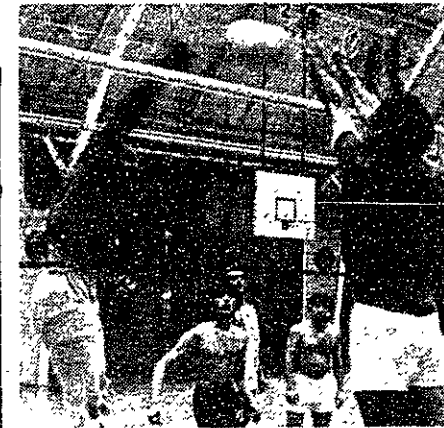
scare by winning the second game.

The big match-up of the game was between the strong spiking of Farrokl and Solgado who both played fantastically. However, the Persians were a better balanced team as they could all set and spike. The first game was close up until the end with the Persians winning 15-11. The score has see-sawed up to 12-11 when the Persians ran three in a row.

The second game however was PBE's from the start. Arkin began with six straight points serving, and PBE ran up a 9-3 lead before the Persians started rallying. The final score was 15-12.

In the third game it was Saeed who served six in a row and the Persians just pulled away for their 15-6 win and the title.

PBE, LCA even in squash
LCA beat PBE 2-1 in the squash finals forcing a third match between the two teams to decide the trophy winner. Two of the matches were to be played Monday and the third will be played at 8:15 tonight.



Rehimi Farokl hits another murderous spike as Luis Solgado (left) and Jon Fricker attempt to block.
Photos by Craig Davis

Sailors shine in New England preliminaries

By John Kavazanjian
The Tech varsity sailing team led by co-captains Steve Milligan '70 and Dave McComb '70 is back in the groove again, and most of New England is being left in their wake. Members of the team registered convincing victories in Saturday's Boston University Trophy, one of three New England Championship Elimination Matches, and in Sunday's single-handed championship elimination.

On Saturday at Tufts, McComb, with Chuck Wayne '71 crewing, easily took his division by registering five firsts and two thirds during the afternoon, including a series of four straight wins. Not to be outdone, Milligan, with Dwight Davis '72 crewing, sailed as well as ever taking seven straight firsts and easily wrapping up the overall title for MIT. The three teams that qualified were: MIT 18; Yale 38; BU 40. In the other heat, Harvard, Coast Guard, and URI qualified.

Sunday's races were the qualifying divisions for the New England Single-Handed Championships. Though Milligan did not compete, McComb and Pete Nesbada '71, the Engineers' top prospects, did. McComb's divi-

ner. Unfortunately, both the first and second frosh boats fell to Cornell in their respective races.

In the varsity race, Tech was inadvertently down a seat on the floating start. After a good solid start Columbia had added a seat to their lead while Tech was even with Cornell. Little changed until the 1000 meter

mark where Cornell began fading back as the other two boats held their positions.

Then Tech confidently began to pull away from the surprisingly good Columbia crew. With back to back big "10's", Tech started their sprint with 500 meters to go and walked away finishing the 2000+ meters in 5:51.6. Columbia was 2 seconds back at 5:53.6 while Cornell finished in 5:58.

The boatings for the race were Chuck Goodrich (bow), Bryce McIntyre (2), Tim Bradley, Joe Clift (4), Joe Boddiford (5), Vance Smith (6), John Huyett (7), Don Saer (stroke), and William Vicens (cox).

The heretofore illfated JV, armed with gauze bandages and dristan, in their appropriately rechristened shell, the "SS Hope", overcame the challenge of mononucleosis and the flu, not to mention the common cold, as well as Cornell and Columbia.

The Columbia boat was never really in the race due to some unfortunate equipment problems. Cornell, on the other hand, managed to stay a few seats ahead of Tech for the first half of the race. In the third 500 yards Tech started to move and by the 1500 mark they were a comfortable length ahead. Times at the finish were MIT-6:06.7 and Cornell-6:11.

This Saturday, Tech's lights take on Penn and Navy, while the heavies go against Dartmouth and Wisconsin.



To the victors go the spoils.

On Deck

Tomorrow

Baseball (V), BU, here, 3 pm
Baseball (F), BU, away, 3 pm
Lacrosse (V), UNH, away, 3 pm
Lacrosse (F), Milton, here, 3 pm
Tennis (V&F), Dartmouth, here, 4 pm
Crew (F), lightweights, Tabor, 3:30 pm

Thursday

Golf (F), Harvard, here, 1 pm

Golfers disappointed in BU loss; mark at 2-4

The MIT golf team ran into some cold weather and some colder scoring last Thursday at the Glen Ellen C.C. When the day ended, Tech had suffered its first loss to B.U. in recent memory. A 5-2 win over Babson in the third leg of the match did little to raise the spirits of the linksters, who had expected better than a 2-4 record at this point in the season.

Mark Davies '72 continued his fine play as he turned in a 78 and two victories. Both matches were tight for Davies, and he

came to the 18th hole with one hole leads on both opponents. Steady play was the key to the win as Davies played safe while both his opponents found trouble on the difficult finishing hole.

John Light '70 recovered from his disappointing finish in the GBCCA tourney to record two come-from-behind victories. After finding the OB barrier on three successive holes, Light trailed both opponents by two after six holes. He was back even after eleven, and maintained the momentum for his two wins.

Don Anderson '70 shot 76, but was beaten by GBCCA champ Tom Revenaugh of BU 3-1. Gregg Erikson '70 at 78, Andy Smith '72 at 76, and Bob Armstrong '71 with 80 all split their matches, with Erickson getting the final point from BU. Ken Smolek '70 remained in his match play slump as he lost both matches.

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