

The Tech

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MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



R and D to increase, student support down

By Storm Kauffman

Professor Franklin A. Long of Cornell University predicted a moderate increase in United States research and development efforts in the coming years. Long was speaking at the Physics Colloquium, "New Directions for US Policies for Science and Technology."

He further predicted that we can reasonably expect strong support for basic research, though basic research programs will be plagued by a lack of support for students and pressure for societal programs. Overall, there will be a dual set of new priorities: civilian research will be increased, though he believes that older programs cannot be affected although there will be pressure to cut back on military spending.

Long began by noting that technology has split the people, especially the general academic community, into two camps. There are those who are exceedingly skeptical of the virtues of technology and feel that it is overrated and possibly even detrimental. Some of these individuals believe that, while technology may have been all right once, it has approached its limits of growth.

The other group stands on

the fact that science has been beneficial on the whole. They say that they cannot see any reasonable future that does not require greater quantity and quality of technology.

Many feel that there is too much pure science. They call for applied research with immediate social applications. Although such efforts are on the increase, Long noted that most of the technology is aimed at growth and there is very little being done in the area of quality of life. However, Long believed that universities would be required to play more of a societal role and move somewhat away from pure science.

"We have a program, who has the policy?" aptly describes the somewhat chaotic research situation in the US. "We have no policy for science," said Long. The US has many inter-connected but individualistic programs. Long pointed out that this is only possible in a very rich country. Other nations are far ahead of us in organized effort in that they have made far more deliberate attempts to set policies of national goals; examples are France, West Germany, and Japan.

(Please turn to page 2)

College heads hit war, riots

In a statement released Wednesday, MIT President Jerome B. Wiesner joined with the presidents of Brown University, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale in publicly denouncing the recent escalation of the war in Indochina.

The timely announcement comes as all the top administrators are currently faced with the prospects of student strikes and related anti-war actions on their various university campuses. The anti-war actions are also related to an editorial which ran in newspapers of most of the involved universities earlier this week, calling for a student strike against the war.

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

as other more militant activities. All of the universities involved have seen anti-war action on campus already.

Wednesday's statement has been the first official word from college administrators since the actions began, with the exception of Brown University, whose president last week sent President Richard Nixon a telegram deploring the bombing of North Vietnam.

The text of the statement follows:

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

MIT anti-war protesters call for strike to start today

By Norman Sandler

Memories of 1970 showed through at a meeting of the MIT Spring Anti-war Committee Wednesday, when some 350 persons voted for a strike beginning today to protest the war in Indochina.

The strike vote comes following similar votes at many other colleges throughout the Boston area, as students plan massive demonstrations and anti-war actions prior to demonstrations to be held in New York City tomorrow.

MIT's Spring Anti-war Committee sponsored Wednesday night's meeting; however, several factions within the organization became very noticeable throughout the course of the discussion surrounding the questions of whether to strike, the nature of the strike, and the duration of the protest. It was decided that the strike would begin today, but would last indefinitely.

Noticeable at the meeting were representatives from MITSDS, the Socialist Labor Party, the Student Mobilization Committee, and several from the

People's Coalition of Peace and Justice, which had sponsored yesterday's march from the Common to Harvard Square.

The SDS influence was quickly ascertained when the mass of people voted overwhelmingly to aim the strike at both MIT and the war. Ironically, the editorial which was published by a number of Boston-area college newspapers earlier this week called for a strike, but against the war and explicitly not against the universities.

Other members of SDS and of the Spring Anti-war Committee implicated MIT President Jerome Wiesner in the objectives of the strike, claiming that he should be considered as one of the strike targets, as he "invented the automated battlefield," now being used by the military in Indochina.

There was not a great deal of intra-group controversy over the merits of a strike at this time. Most of the persons present were there in order to voice their opinions for the strike, so when it was determined that a vote should be taken Wednesday

rather than Thursday, there was very little opposition. When the strike question reached the floor, it was passed almost unanimously, although details had not yet been decided on the course of action to be taken.

The course of action proved to be the point which divided those in attendance, as many felt that the strike should begin on Thursday, while others argued that Thursday should be reserved for a day of information for students having no knowledge of the strike proposal. This information campaign was apparently to be a huge undertaking.

A support rally scheduled for yesterday in the Sala nearly failed to materialize as approximately thirty students showed up to plan last night's teach-in. Sentiment at the rally was not as enthusiastic as Wednesday evening's crowd, and topics drifted from the strike against MIT because of the war to a strike inspired by MIT's stockholdings in Gulf Oil Company, whose activities in Angola have allegedly hampered Angola independence.

Gray reports rise in funding

By Lee Giguere

In the first optimistic financial note in many months, Chancellor Paul Gray, addressing Wednesday's faculty meeting, noted a "moderately improving climate" for research funding.

In the middle of a long discussion of MIT's Affirmative Action Program, Gray commented that minority hiring might be helped by the upswing. In particular, he reported that both the Draper and Lincoln Laboratories, as well as on-campus research, are experiencing a "moderate growth" in support after three years of decline at the two

special labs and three years of constant funding levels for on-campus projects.

The faculty also heard reports from Professor Mathematics Hartley Rogers on the Seminar/Research program and on experimental undergraduate educational programs and from Professor of Mathematics W. Ted Martin on nominations to faculty committees.

In addition, the faculty unanimously approved motions eliminating the post of assistant secretary of the faculty and restructuring the Library System's Committee. Action on a motion to change the grade N to P was tabled due to dissatisfaction with the wording of the motion. The substance of the motion would be to change the letter grade itself without altering either its meaning or application as currently defined.

Gray began his report with a review of MIT's affirmative action program since 1969. Affirmative Action (AA) Planning, Gray explained, was initiated three years ago when then-president Howard Johnson appointed an *ad hoc* Task Force chaired by then-vice-president Jack Ruina. Reporting in September of '69, the Task Force recommended that AA planning should involve the entire community and that each operating unit should set its own goals.

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

selective in its use of data and that the data chosen were more frequently in error than is reasonable. Finally, he stated that the charge that MIT has not acted "in good faith" is not documented.

MIT's response to the report, Gray told the faculty, would consist of three parts. First, President Jerome Wiesner, in a letter dated April 10, acknowledged the report and commented on its staleness. Second, Gray stated that MIT would, this week, send to HEW a point-by-point response to the report. Third, in May, the Institute will respond in detail to the recommendations. (Gray explained that the reason the report had so far seen only limited circulation was that the administration felt it was necessary to release it along with its response, due to the staleness of the data.)

Discussing the situation in the area of faculty hiring, Gray emphasized that "it's absolutely essential to go beyond traditional mechanisms" in hiring. "An imaginative search produces individuals fully up to the mark." Admitting that in the past, the hiring of blacks has been limited by the supply, he said the situation "is likely to be alleviated because institutions are increasing the numbers of black students."

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

(Please turn to page 7)

Student grants to decline

(Continued from page 1)

Part of this division of effort in the US can be attributed to the large role that private industry plays in R&D. In 1953, industry spent \$5.2 billion compared to the federal share of \$2.8 billion. In subsequent years, industry has continued to lead: 1958, \$10.9 to \$6.8 billion; 1963, \$17.4 to \$11.2 billion; 1968, \$25.1 to \$15.0 billion; and 1972 estimated, \$27.9 to \$14.7 billion. On the whole, the ratio of R&D to the Gross National Product climbed to 3.0% in the mid sixties from 2.7% in the fifties, but has since dropped back to about 2.6%.

Long analyzed these figures, noting that in the early fifties the federal government was funding about half of all R&D. It made gains in the following years, but since 1964 the R&D budget has been maintained at approximately the same level. Thus, due to inflation, the federal contribution has actually declined.

The money has also been redistributed. Civilian programs, defense, and AEC weapons work have gained at the expense of space. Those civilian programs that are being expanded include transportation, energy, cancer, and anti-disaster.

These are the principal program changes in the domestic area, and planned expenditures that show healthy growth: development of clean, fast transportation should be up 46%; research for a cancer cure up 27%; work on clean and bountiful sources of electrical power increased 22%; research into education up 39%; reduction of the risks from natural disasters up 46% (this is largely the earthquake watch program); projects in housing, urban development, and poverty relief to be increased 37%; and study of the health effects of pollutants up 34%. Long again asked his audience to note how little of the projected increases lay in the areas dealing with the quality of life.

Long showed a series of tables outlining the expenditures in various federal and industrial areas. Of the total, basic research received some \$2 billion to \$3.5 for applied work and \$2.5 for development.

Long pointed out the ways the biggest groups spread their money around. DOD sends 60% to industry and keeps 30% in house. Universities receive four-fifths of the National Science Foundation funds and about half of those of HEW.

NASA does 40% of its work in-house.

New federal agencies have come on the scene and several are already important. The Department of Transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, and several more that are still in the proposed stage may become major sources of research revenue to universities. Long applauded the inclusion of the Office of Science and Technology in AID, stating that it was about time that technological problems of developing nations were recognized.

Long felt that one of the most significant aspects of the past year was Nixon's specific references to promoting science in three separate addresses: the State of the Union, the budget message, and the First Special Message on Science and Technology. Thus, Nixon has alerted Congress and the country that science is again coming into favor.

The appointment of William Magruder, head of the New Technology Opportunities Program, has not come to much, stated Long. However, he did feel that Peter G. Peterson's becoming Secretary of Commerce will be important. As former chief officer of Bell and Howell and special advisor to the President, Peterson can be expected to continue to push the cause of technological advance.

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2:00, 3:45, 5:35,
7:25, 9:15 P.M.

EXETER KE6-706

NOTES

* All students should obtain an examination schedule at the Information Center, room 7-111. Examinations not listed or a conflict in examinations must be reported to the Schedules Office by Friday, April 28.

* Fysics in the Phinger Tips: A Reintegration of Mathematics, Physics, and Intelligence" will be presented Friday, April 21, at 12 noon in the Bush Room, 10-105, by Prof. Seymour A. Papert, of the Mathematics Department, Co-Director of the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, as an ERC Colloquium.

* MIT Hillel will present the fourth annual Philip Loew Arts Program on Sunday, April 23 at 8 pm in Kresge Auditorium. The guest artist will be Manuel Zymelman, tenor, accompanied by Leonid Milius, in a program featuring works from operatic, Latin American, Yiddish, Israeli, and Cantorial repertoires. The MIT community is invited; the concert is free.

* ERC Colloquium "Economics of Education" presented by Dr. Alice Rivlin of the Brookings Institution and Professor Lee Hansen of the University of Wisconsin; 12 noon, Monday, April 24, Room 37-252.

* Members of the Middle East Research and Information Project will present a slide show and discussion on the US, Israel, and Palestinian liberation Tuesday, April 27 at 8 pm. International Research Warehouse, 6th and Rogers St., Cambridge. For information call 491-9487.

* The History of the Abortion and Birth Control Movements in Massachusetts; Friday, April 28 at 8 pm at 655 Atlantic Avenue, Boston. Sponsored by Militant Labor Forum - for more information call 482-8050.

* In an effort to bring the Black students of MIT together in a social and not the regular academic atmosphere here, the Black Student Union will feature its second weekend rap session in the BSU Lounge (50-104), Saturday, April 22 at 8 pm.

* MIT Young Democrats will sponsor a debate among representatives of the major Democratic Presidential candidates; Sunday, April 23 at 8 pm in Room 407 of the Student Center.

* The MIT Premedical Society will present a meeting of former MIT students who are now attending medical school. The meeting will be Monday, April 24 at 8 pm in room 407 of the Student Center.

* Louis Ruchames, professor of History at UMass (Boston) will speak on "The Jewish Role in the Abolitionist Movement" Tuesday, April 25 at 7:30 pm in the Student Center West Lounge. Sponsored by MIT Hillel.

* Abortion Action Week at MIT will include the following activities: Information booth, open May 1-5, 10 am to 2 pm, Building Ten Looby; Film, "Abortion," Tuesday, May 2, 8 pm, McCormick Country Kitchen, BOWAAC speaker; Speaker, Dr. David Chapin, "Abortion and Contraception," Thursday, May 4, 8 pm, McCormick Green Living Room.

* The ME Department will present a survey of current research in urban technology on Tuesday, May 2 from 12 noon to 3 pm in the Vannavar Bush Room. Examples from research in solid waste disposal, electric power generation, air and noise pollution, and social system modelling will be discussed. Students, faculty, staff and visitors from outside MIT are invited to attend. For more information, call Larry Sweet, x2207.

Pot-Luck Coffeehouse

Friday:

Poetry reading by Lee Rudolf,
George Greig, and Marnie Rappaport

Saturday:

A group called Matrix

Mezzanine Lounge - Student Center

Consent and Advise



Now that they have settled into their new jobs, these two long-time freshman advisors have volunteered to resume advising next year.

Our goal is to assign to each advisor no more than the number of freshmen he or she would prefer to work with. Last year advisors requested as few as one or as many as ten freshmen. As of April 19, 78 current advisors and 29 new people have volunteered to be freshmen advisors next year. We still need 118 more.

If you would like to get to know a few freshmen well, to update your knowledge of the increasingly diverse freshman curriculum, and to support your colleagues in this important activity, please volunteer now as a freshman advisor for next year.

Students: Encourage folks you would like to have as a freshman advisor to volunteer or ask them to join you as an advisor-associate advisor team.

Hale Bradt, Chairman
Peter Büttner, Executive Officer
Freshman Advisory Council
Room 7-103, x6771

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Campaign 72: a look at the candidates

By Norman Sandler
and Ira Cohen

The Massachusetts presidential primary is slated for next Tuesday, and from all present indications, it will be a race between South Dakota Senator George McGovern and Maine Senator Edmund Muskie.

Appearing on the April 25th ballot will be a field of 12 Democratic contenders for the presidential nomination, although only six of the candidates have campaigned at all in the Bay State. Among that group of six are McGovern, Muskie, New York Representative Shirley Chisolm, Arkansas Representative Wilbur Mills, Washington Senator Henry (Scoop) Jackson, and Hartford social worker Ned Coll.

Thusfar, the Massachusetts campaign has involved only McGovern, Chisolm, Muskie, Mills and Coll, with Jackson slipping into Boston one day last week for an unscheduled appearance and rather quick departure later that day. Ironically, both McGovern and Muskie were also in Boston the day of Jackson's short campaign.

Chisolm

New York's Shirley Chisolm, who at the beginning of the quest for the presidency shocked political onlookers by asserting she was a serious candidate, has played primarily to the college vote during her appearances in the Boston area.

Campaigning on the fact that she is a political "freak," she states that she is actually challenging the American political system to elect a president truly of, by, and for the people. In fact, the populist contention has until now been her major campaign issue.

Being born and raised in the ghettos of New York, she has told supporters that she is the only real populist candidate in 1972, by virtue of the fact that she knows the problems confronting the poor, the blacks, the Chicanos, and other minority groups, once having lived through it all herself.

She has not totally evaded the issues of the campaign which other candidates are now debating, however. She supports busing to give equal educational opportunities to poor children, and has, of course, made public her stand against the unrestricted behavior of large corporations and public interest groups in politics, making the comparison that she is "unbossed and unbought" by special interest groups in Washington.

The Chisolm organization is rather well-run and well-organized, but the campaign has lacked substance and will continue to do so unless the New York Congresswoman reverses her campaign strategy to focus more on the issues and less on personalities.

McGovern

George McGovern appears to be the frontrunner for next week's primary in this basically liberal state, which may be a blow to Muskie, from the neighboring state of Maine.

McGovern has been spending a considerable amount of time in the Bay State, rallying widespread public support, much the same as he succeeded in doing in the closing two weeks of the Wisconsin primary of three weeks ago.

In an effort to establish contact with the ever-important labor and working class vote, McGovern has split his time

the past two weeks between the Massachusetts campaign, where he campaigns virtually unopposed, and the race for the Pennsylvania primary, also scheduled for next Tuesday.

Towards the beginning of the Massachusetts campaign, McGovern was attempting to reaffirm his solid campus support. However, he has realized that the campus vote will be a near sure-thing for him, and is concentrating his appearances on various shoe, textile, and leather factories outside of the metropolitan Boston area, where support from the working class will be so crucial in winning the entire state from Muskie.

During the campaign, the South Dakota lawmaker has stuck close to the issues, making certain that he is no longer seen as strictly a one-issue candidate, a label he earned from early opposition to the war in Indochina. He has been campaigning hard in opposition to the recent escalation to the war, and thusfar the only issue which he has been observed to treat lightly is that of abortion reform, a very touchy issue in the Catholic state of Massachusetts, and he commented that he thought this was "a state issue, and not a direct concern of the federal government."

McGovern still considers himself the underdog, but his superb organization may prove to be again the determining factor in next week's vote.

Coll

Ned Coll, perhaps the least known of all the candidates on the primary ticket in Massachusetts, called a meeting of student newspaper editors earlier this week. He was hoping to gain support not for his candidacy, but for his anti-poverty programs.

At 32 years of age, Coll is prevented by law from serving as President; however, he is running in the hope that he can bring certain issues to the surface. The black plastic rat which he introduced during the candidates' debate with George McGovern, Edmund Muskie, Sam Yorty, and Vance Hartke, which preceded the New Hampshire primary, is his symbol of poverty, violence, and racism in America.

On Tuesday, Coll made it clear that when he refers to poverty, he also includes "poverty of purpose" or apathy. He feels that widespread apathy is something which has grown up in America since the early 1960's. In 1964, he started what he terms a "private peace corps," an organization called the Revitalization Corps. He said, "The early sixties was a time when idealism was looked upon as a good thing."

The programs of the Revitalization Corps include the tutoring of 1000 students a week in Hartford, and providing transportation for families to visit prisoners. Coll is hoping to convince the TV networks to air a program this fall, in which a panel consisting of a prison inmate, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, a person representing the American Indians and perhaps a student, would challenge members of the Congress, the press, representatives of the American educational system and others, in the hope that some people will realize that they can do more to help people.

Coll seems to think that students have a lot of potential, but, as he says, "Students haven't been trained to have an effect on the establishment." He believes that students have had difficulty in pre-

senting themselves to other groups. He says, "I want to be a catalyst for forming coalitions." One such coalition he suggests, might consist of students, union leaders, teachers and police. All these things show, as Coll says, "The Revitalization Corps is not just one happy bitch session."

Coll says that the opposition of the government is no excuse for inactivity. "Agnew doesn't stop anybody from going to South Boston to tutor a kid." "While I am cynical on our leadership, I am not cynical on our ability to change things."

Mills

Arkansas Representative Wilbur Mills, powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has been in the Boston area to rally support for his limited campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Mills began his "quest" for the nomination in a write-in campaign during the New Hampshire primary, during which the Southern Legislator spent an estimated \$150,000 for the 5,000 votes he received. His campaign in Massachusetts appears to be taking the same or similar shape, as he has but a small organization, including his own bodyguards, and has been running a wide television and newspaper campaign, which should have approximately the same effect as in New Hampshire.

Mills has been somewhat mild-mannered during the course of the campaign thusfar, however last week with the escalation of the bombing in Indochina, he announced his opposition to the war on the ground and in the air, and called upon Nixon to immediately withdraw all troops and military support from Vietnam.

Muskie

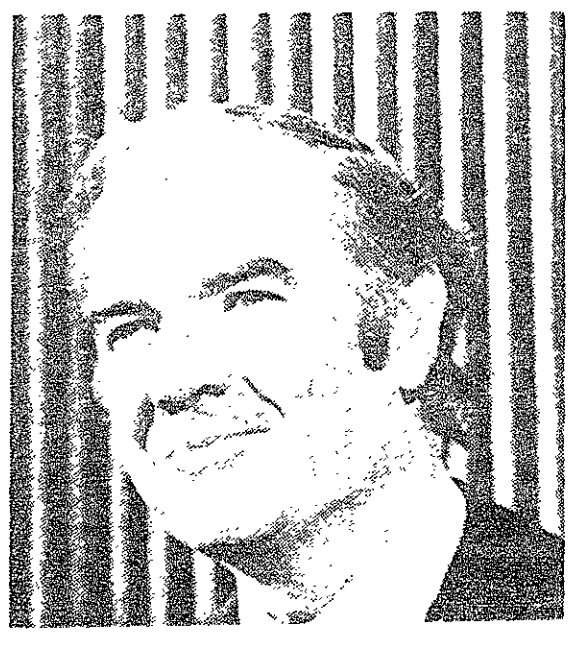
The man who probably has the most to gain or lose in the primary is Maine's Edmund Muskie, once the obvious choice of the Democratic Party, and now in a very vulnerable position in next week's primaries.

Muskie has spent very little time in Massachusetts, campaigning hard in Pennsylvania for the massive and influential labor vote which has traditionally gone to Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey, who has not campaigned in Massachusetts.

Muskie is most definitely the underdog in Massachusetts. With his drastic change in status from frontrunner before the New Hampshire primary to his present position, he has more or less discounted the Bay State primary, and is now very selective on which primaries he will enter.

By all rights, Muskie should win at least a portion of the 102 Massachusetts delegates to the National Convention, although if McGovern takes the districts in question, the predominantly working class districts, the Maine senator's campaign may indeed begin to show signs of fatigue.

Muskie's organization is centered towards the traditional party structure and leaders. His campaign does not compare with the grass roots support by which the McGovern campaign is being run. However, Muskie does have the advantage of being endorsed by a number of politicians in the Boston area who are, in a sense, staking their reputations on his showing next week. Leading the list of political figures in this rather unstable limelight is Boston Mayor Kevin White.



The Strike: will it get us anywhere?

By Lee Giguere

Earlier this week, sixteen college newspapers took editorial stands supporting a nationwide student strike. Incensed by the Nixon administration's sudden escalation of American involvement in Vietnam, the editors of those papers saw the need for dramatic action: they chose to call for a strike against the war.

The Tech was not among them.

Our decision was not an easy one — it was made after several hours of heated discussion among the members of the paper's editorial board. It was not that we did not oppose the war — although we may differ in our political views none of us supports the daily killing in Vietnam.

The essential question in making our decision was not whether the war should be opposed, but whether a student strike, which must necessarily be a strike against our universities, is a productive tactic. Would a nationwide student strike be the most effective way to oppose a national policy of violence?

Our conclusion was that it would not. A strike, no doubt, is a very dramatic way of demonstrating our concern over the war: but is it dramatic action that is needed to effect a change in this country's policy? Two years ago there was a nationwide student strike that attracted a great deal of attention. Does the evidence show that it produced any major changes in the policy of the Nixon administration? A change in tactics yes, but it appears that the effect was only superficial.

Besides this dramatic effect, a strike would serve to do little more than ease the consciences of those who participated. With almost no effort on their

part, a vast number of students would be relieved of any sense of responsibility they might have felt to do something about the government's policies.

Further, the effect of a strike is likely to be a polarization of feeling among students and also between students and much of the rest of the country's population. Many students would not support a strike: their anti-war commitment is not that strong. Being pressed by the more militant elements of the campus to strike, they will instead react against any anti-war effort. Two years ago, it became clear that anti-war sentiment among students was not shared by the large majority of the nation's adults. While nearly every student was appalled by the killings at Kent State, many adults were not — they considered what happened a just retribution for the "disruption" they saw students foment. A strike isn't likely to win the sympathy of many of these people.

Unless a strike is coupled with some sort of program, its only effect will be to make the participants feel better — any change in national policy is likely to only be superficial.

What are the alternatives?

One is a moratorium. A one-day stoppage would serve to dramatize our concern about the war, but lasting only one day, would it have any long-term effects? In 1969 and '70, Nixon was able to ignore a series of major moratoria which garnered far more support than any action this year is likely to. Yet at the time he said they didn't matter. (Even though this is an election year, such one-day events are easy for national

leaders to write off — they have no lasting effect.)

Students could return to traditional politics. There are many anti-war candidates this year, both on the local and national level. As McGovern takes a leading position in the race for the Democratic nomination, this alternative becomes increasingly attractive. What role students can play in politics is undetermined. This year, however, we are more than interested by-standers — we can take an active role if we choose to do so.

Believing, as we do, that the US should get out of Vietnam, we could try to communicate our belief to others — we could try to "educate" them. This type of activity was an important part of anti-war actions two years ago, now hardly any one talks about it. This type of education can't be accomplished by writing pamphlets and making speeches — if we want to communicate a belief in the value of human life we will have to do it in a human manner. Our ideology and our praxis must become one.

There are other ways of living than those commonly recognized by modern American culture. We can explore these more thoroughly as many already are doing. We can look for new ways of living among men so as to demonstrate that human society is possible. But this calls for long-range commitment. And it also calls for an end to the artificial barriers that separate students from the rest of society. A nationwide student strike would only strengthen those barriers by emphasizing our apparent differences while overshadowing the real differences between people. A strike, which would "cost" many of us very little, would only

serve to underscore the student's privileged position in society.

It is clear, then, that there are alternatives to a strike. Some of these alternatives are immediate, dramatic — like moratoria and one-day demonstration. Others are less dramatic but more enduring — they may take a lifetime work out because they involve the essential elements of living.

We feel then, that a strike would be wasteful — there are better ways that our time can be put to use.

Our stand

In addition, there is another reason of lesser importance, that we chose not to publish an editorial calling for a strike:

A newspaper's role is to present the facts, not necessarily objectively, for that is impossible, but to present an interpretation of the world. This may, as often does, involve the taking of stands on many issues. Every choice we make is what we print is a subjective, political choice. The reporter's job is to report the facts: the questions he asks may often be leading ones, but he has no right to go beyond the facts. We do not feel that it is our role as a news-gathering body to organize or lead a strike or any other sort of action. As individuals, we may, as often do, become involved in organizing political activities. But the newspaper itself should not play this role. We have not hesitated, in the last few months, to report and comment on the war — often our commentary has been very pointed. But a newspaper's job is not to comment but to expose. We leave the choice of action to you, our individual readers.

Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

Although we join SDS, SAW, *et al* in condemning the Vietnam War as an atrocity and a blot on the national conscience, we condemn with equal fervor the methods employed by these groups in furthering our common cause. We oppose the proposed strike on three grounds:

1) It unduly curtails the student's right to attend classes. MIT each year writes a contract with each of its students that upon receipt of an exorbitant sum, it will provide two full semesters of schooling. While anyone who wishes to certainly has the prerogative to skip classes for the advancement of his own cause, he has no right to compel others who may oppose his cause to participate in his protest.

2) Any effect the strike may have will be to perpetuate the Vietnam War. Just as George Wallace gains with every Black Panther action, Gallup Polls have consistently registered an increase in President Nixon's popularity in the wake of civil disturbances. It is clear that any action on our part would serve only to heighten and harden the fears of Middle America, the people to whom President Nixon responds. Nor do any strikes or moratoria exert a direct positive influence on our national leaders. That there are thousands of MIT students and millions of college students who oppose the Vietnam War comes as no surprise to Richard Nixon — he is already well aware of it.

3) Furthermore, compelling absence from classes will dull any impact the action might have since it permits politicians to rationalize, "most students didn't believe in it anyhow."

We conclude, therefore, that the strike provides an immoral, ineffective and counterproductive answer to an immoral, ineffective, and counterproductive war.

Larry Summers '75
Richard L. Geibel '75
Peter K. Hadley '72

To the editor:

I am writing to correct certain of your statements concerning the recent trashing of the CFIA and IBM buildings.

It is not true that "rocks were thrown directly at windows in which professors were visible." When the crowd arrived at the building, no one was visible from the outside, and indeed many people were surprised when one (count 'em, one) professor-looking person later came outside of the CFIA accompanied by a

person who was apparently a janitor.

Secondly, *The Tech* neglects to mention that one of the reasons [the] IBM building was not trashed was the visible presence of people in the building, whom most of the crowd did not want to injure.

The "unidentified . . . immigrant from Europe" who spoke at the sit-in outside the recruitment offices did at least identify himself as a German who had survived Hitler. Not that this proves anything, but it did lend a sense of drama to his urgings for Americans not to be "good Germans."

One of the reasons the crowd was not notified of the destination of the march, as explained repeatedly by various people (surely not all *The Tech* reporters were asleep!) was precisely because there were "police waiting in Harvard Square." I think most people were glad that the police were not given advance notice of the target of the march. No one likes to get busted.

However, the target of the march was obtainable by simply asking those in the crowd who had been designated "leadership" at the meeting at MIT Sunday. Thus some people were notified even before the march left Boston.

It is further unfortunate that *The Tech* chose to quote someone who implied that most of the marchers were BU people. In fact, a simple, cursory questioning of the crowd revealed students from Harvard, MIT, Northeastern and other schools, as well as from Boston University. In addition, there was a proportion who were not going to school at all, but were working in Boston.

I think there are important questions raised by the issue of trashing. Particularly, the trashing of an institution so closely connected with the beginnings of the Southeast Asian War, with our policies there, and with Nixon's most important foreign policy advisor cannot be resolved on a simple moral scale. Nevertheless, reporting that is less than complete and accurate cannot help deal with any of those issues.

Mike Federow '72

(While we thank Mr. Federow for filling in some of the detail our reporters may have missed, we stand behind the certitude of their observations. —Editor)

To the editor:

I object to two of the proposals put forward by the group called "Action on Smoking and Health" and reported in *The Tech* of April 7.

Banning smoking in classrooms might be necessary for the equanimity of those who object, and fifty minutes does not seem too long to ask a smoker to abstain. But banning smoking in an examination would be an unfair burden on smokers; the tension of an examination is great enough already. A more sensible plan would be to set aside smoking sections, as ASH has proposed for dining rooms.

Second, lobbies and corridors have always been the preferred place for smoking — for the simple reason of courtesy to non-smokers. If smoking is banned in classrooms, it will be particularly important to allow it in corridors. This would be a way of returning the courtesy.

This anti-smoking drive appears to be motivated by two rather unhealthy trends: neo-puritanism and oversell of environmental issues. Our crusading friends claim to be motivated by concern for the health of non-smokers, but their attitude betrays a sometimes-spoken, sometimes-unspoken condemnation of smokers. Excusing anti-smoking measures on the basis that "they should quit anyway" is usurping the individual's right of choice.

In a free and open society, it should be no one's business what one man wants to do with his lungs. In particular, it should not be any business of the government. I question the ethical and moral validity of banning television advertising of cigarettes; if cigarettes are not illegal, why should it be illegal to advertise them?

Oversell is all around us. Several new magazines, for example, are flourishing on the basis of sensational reporting of environmental issues. But as Professor Wilson knows, the problems of the environment will not be solved with bumper stickers and slogans. And there are other ways to make a point than by restricting a man's freedom to enjoy a small pleasure.

When considering those anti-smoking proposals, I hope Dr. Wiesner will remember that the people who smoke at MIT are intelligent, well-informed individuals who smoke because they want to. Professor Wilson's proposals must be balanced against the desires of the minority who smoke.

Reid Ashe '70

Continuous News Service

The Tech
Since 1931

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Nixon and the war: a look at the record

By David Thomas

The nation is rapidly recovering from the anesthesia following the Nixon Administration's unsuccessful attempt at a frontal lobotomy on the minds of the American people in whose name it governs. A first reaction upon seeing the glaring headline "North Vietnamese Inade Ten Miles Into South" was to mutter "What else is new?" and promptly flip to the sports page. The full import of the front page headline struck home after a few minutes. Yet, Nixon should view the escalation in Southeast Asia as a mixed blessing: at least it puts the ITT scandal off the front page.

Mr. Nixon has enunciated two reasons for the remaining presence of American ground forces in Southeast Asia: to enable the United States to secure the release of American prisoner-of-war held by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong and to enable the South Vietnamese to choose their own destiny free from outside interference. On various occasions, Nixon, when asked for the rationale behind our continued presence in Vietnam has responded by giving only one of the two above-mentioned reasons. His press secretary or Henry Kissinger would then emerge to clear up the mess and say that for the record the President really has two reasons, not one. Although the President apparently can not keep the matter straight in his mind, it is reassuring to know that there is always someone waiting in the wings to take him off the hook when he conveniently forgets why he is continuing to order the murder of unarmed civilians and to order Americans to their death in combat missions. It is a shame that these same people were not on hand to help the thousands of Americans acknowledged by the Pentagon to have died in Vietnam during Mr. Nixon's administration or the countless women and children killed, maimed for life, or driven from their ancestral homes by so-called "protective reaction" strikes and bombing raids in North Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam. (It is currently illegal under United States law for the President to spend funds for ground troops in Laos or any funds for military actions anywhere in Southeast Asia for any purpose other than protecting the American troops remaining in Southeast Asia.)

A prominent former member of the Nixon team, who was campaign manager for Mr. Nixon in 1968 and continues in that job to the present day although he temporarily had the title of Attorney General, once said that the Administration should be judged by its deeds, not by its words. In that spirit, consider the performance of Richard Nixon with respect to Vietnam.

Nixon campaigned on a pledge to end the war with a secret plan. During the campaign he stated more than once that the American people were sick and tired of this war. If the incumbent could not end the war, he continued, the people should vote for someone who would end the war.

While reducing the rate at which young Americans are being slaughtered in Vietnam, and while reducing the number of Americans on the ground in Vietnam by approximately 90%, he has escalated the war throughout Southeast Asia by instructing that the equivalent of four Hiroshima-type bombs be dropped on the area each month.

On June 10, 1972, Nixon will have been President for precisely the same length of time which Roosevelt and Truman required to mobilize a force in excess of 12,000,000 fighting personnel and defeat Germany in World War II; on October 7, 1972, Nixon will have been President for exactly the same length of time required to defeat Japan. Yet to this date, he has been unable to simply withdraw 500,000 men from Vietnam.

Knowing Mr. Nixon to be an honorable man, the voters should take him at his word and vote for a new President if the incumbent has not been able to end the American involvement in the war by Nov. 7, Election Day. Mr. Nixon's track record, even with respect to the two goals he has proclaimed for his Vietnam policy, is poor. He has stated that it is the policy of the United States Government to act in a manner which will permit the South Vietnamese to determine their own destiny, he has been unable simply to

without interference by outside forces. In 1967, a multi-candidate presidential election was held in South Vietnam. In 1971, after Mr. Nixon had been in office for over two years implementing his vaunted "secret plan" to end the war, there was only one candidate in the South Vietnamese presidential election. Reliable sources have reported that the United States ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam (RVN), Ellsworth Bunker, who is the ranking official representative of Mr. Nixon in the RVN, offered to bankroll, with money from the US Treasury, the campaign of a major South Vietnamese politician if that man would campaign against President Thieu to lend an aura of respectability to the election. If an offer by an officially accredited ambassador to a foreign nation to support financially a party in that nation's elections with money from the ambassador's government is not outside influence, it would be interesting to know what is. If Nixon thinks that an election in which opposition candidates are disqualified by judges appointed by the incumbent offers a real choice to the electorate he should go back to a high school civics class. Thus the Nixon Doctrine has not increased the ability of the South Vietnamese people to determine their destiny in a democratic fashion and, in fact, there was no choice for the electorate in the 1971 election, after two-and-one-half years of Nixon's Administration, while the 1967 election featured three candidates.

Nominee for Best Movie Dialogue of the Year

Movie: The Godfather

Scene: Michael Corleone proposing to Kay Adams

Michael: My father is like any other businessman. He takes care of the people who work for him, just like a Senator or President.

Kay: Don't be naive, Michael. Senators and Presidents don't kill people.

Michael: You're being naive.

Richard Nixon, while professing deep personal empathetic feelings for the POW's has, in fact, callously exploited the captured Americans and their families in a carefully orchestrated public relations effort to sustain public support for his war policy. He has maintained that one of the reasons for keeping US troops in Southeast Asia is to effect the return of the POW's. Again, look at the record. In July, 1971, the North Vietnamese proposed a seven point peace plan in Paris. One of the points of this plan called for the repatriation of captured Americans at the same rate that American troops were withdrawn from South Vietnam. Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo stated that the points could be negotiated separately. In other words, an exchange of POW's for the removal of American soldiers from the RVN could have been negotiated.

The Nixon Administration obfuscated, refused to even discuss this proposal, and was able to counteract the associated publicity by announcing Kissinger's mission to China at which point the matter was forgotten. Alternatively, the President could have negotiated the issue in good faith and if he had determined that the North Vietnamese posed unacceptable conditions, the matter could have been dropped. That he was not willing to try is an indication of his true concern for the POW's. An exchange of POW's in return for a cease fire and withdrawal of American troops would have been a viable alternative to the strategy Nixon adopted. Nixon's decision has resulted in the combat deaths of tens of Americans and the capture of additional US forces not to mention uncounted non-combat deaths. (According to the Defense Department the non-combat death rate is the same as it would be for a similar population group in the US. A "non-combat death not caused by enemy actions" is recorded, for instance, when a helicopter crashes after being hit by ground fire or a soldier happens to get in the way of a guerilla who is careless with a hand grenade.) On the other hand, if the North Vietnamese offer had been accepted, all US troops and POW's would be safely home from Southeast Asia. The Administration objects to withdrawing all troops since it claims that a bloodbath would ensue; last week over 8000 Viet-

namese died in the war. Is Vietnamese blood any less red than American blood; is black blood any less red than white blood?

On the whole, evaluating Mr. Nixon's actions, not his words, it would seem that he has performed poorly, betrayed the trust the country placed in him by electing him President after he pledged to end the war and bring the boys home, and should be voted out of office in November if the American people follow the advice he gave them during the 1968 campaign.

One often hears that the last American troops in South Vietnam would be vulnerable to an attack as they withdrew. That is true but it also is a specious argument. According to an unclassified study by professional military analysts, the US has the capability to withdraw approximately 20,000 troops in 24 hours. This number could be increased by dispatching to Vietnam the US passenger ships whose builders received government subsidies and perhaps the US 747 fleet. True, such a move would cause discomfort in the domestic scene for a few days but it would be one method of insuring that the last troops were not killed before they could be withdrawn. The vast American troop transport capability coupled with overwhelming air and naval superiority would insure the safety of the last US troops in Vietnam without forcing the US to rely for their safety on the North or South Vietnamese.

There is an incredible sense of *deja vu* about the entire situation today. Reports of a Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) attack on US naval forces in the Gulf of Tonkin are bannered on the front pages, the campuses are about to go on strike for lack of a better idea, and Hanoi and Haiphong are bombed to demonstrate the President's resolve (N.B. the announced purpose of the raid was to protect our forces in the RVN, but the effect won't be felt there for several months; the true purpose was to send a message to the Russians and to give the President a position of "strength" for his talks in Moscow). The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Thomas Moorer, journeyed to Capitol Hill to inform the Congress of the latest battles. Moorer, advocating a purely military solution in keeping with the tradition of other Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, complained that "domestic restraints" prevented US forces from taking the required military action. This is akin to lamenting over the excess of democracy in America. "Domestic restraints" are what a democracy is all about. If there were no domestic restraints this would be a totalitarian dictatorship. The resolution the President has shown may aptly be termed Tonkin Gulf resolution. Fortunately, this time around the Navy realized the damage caused to the destroyer *Worden* was caused by American weapons and not by a DRV attack. After the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incidents, seven years passed before the truth was revealed even though questions were raised at the time.

A question as to why the DRV chose this particular time for an attack rather than waiting until closer to the election. Part of the answer may lie in the

approaching monsoon season and part of the reason may lie in the trips to Peking and Moscow. If the DRV had their forces poised about the DMZ ready to attack while the President was in Moscow the Russians would have been able to use the threat of a DRV attack as a bargaining chip in order to gain concessions in the talks with Mr. Nixon. The DRV realized this and probably chose to attack now rather than have the Russians conclude a deal not in the best interests of the DRV with Nixon. On the other hand, it is possible that the Communist Chinese, not wanting to see a US-USSR rapprochement at the expense of the People's Republic of China encouraged the DRV to attack at this time. Another explanation is that the recent visit of the USSR Deputy Defense Minister Pavel Batitsky, who is the head of Russian anti-aircraft defense forces, to Hanoi may have had the support of forces inside the Soviet Union who do not want the Nixon visit to occur. In any case, it is probably that the decision to launch a massive offensive at this time was made for other than purely tactical reasons.

It dismays this observer to see college students who are supposed to be educated and to be the future leaders of America wasting their energies on ineffectual demonstrations, building take-overs, teach-ins and the like. If there is one thing Mr. Nixon understands it is raw political power. The youth of this nation demonstrated that power in 1968 by supporting a candidate who succeeded in forcing Lyndon Johnson to announce his retirement. This opportunity presents itself this year also, although it is unlikely that Nixon will decide not to stand for re-election. If the students in every state who are now preparing to salve their consciences by staging a series of non-productive demonstrations were to turn their energies instead to campaigning for the one viable candidate who has had a constant stand on the war and who has pledged to order a halt to all American military activity in South Vietnam within 24 hours of his inauguration, Richard Nixon would be forced to take notice. He could not maintain a deaf-and-dumb, uncomprehending facade and sit in front of the television as he did when close to 500,000 people appeared in his back yard to protest the war in 1969.

Note that 20,000 students per state, each of whom contact 20 voters per day, could canvass completely 80% of the states inside of ten days and could canvass every state within one month. That's raw political power. That's what it takes to win an election and set this country on the road to recovery from the aberration of Vietnam.

It's about time old men stopped dreaming up wars for young men to die in. It's about time Richard Nixon stopped prevaricating and faced the facts, the failure of his policy and his employers, the American people, honestly. It's about time for the students of this country to act like adults instead of children, take positive action to end American involvement in this war in the only way it is ever going to be ended — politically, not militarily.

Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

Several weeks ago, Beuregard, the moosehead that graces the windows of Kappa Sigma house on 33 Bay State Rd., was stolen along with a trophy from the mantelpiece. Since valuable items, such as the television set, were not taken, we are led to suspect that another living group took Beuregard. Also, the Tuesday previous the IFC held its meeting at the KS house, thus introducing the moose to fraternity representatives who might not have been around when Beuregard was taken five years ago. After that incident, the moose was discovered in the Student Center Library. We are not as lucky this year. Therefore, upon the return of Beuregard, we will open our doors to an open bid party on the order of the outlawed *Speakeasy* party (check with profs, grad students and secretaries who were around pre-1969 for info on why it was outlawed).

Beuregard is a large moose. When he was taken in 1955, he was the second largest ever on record shot in Saskatche-

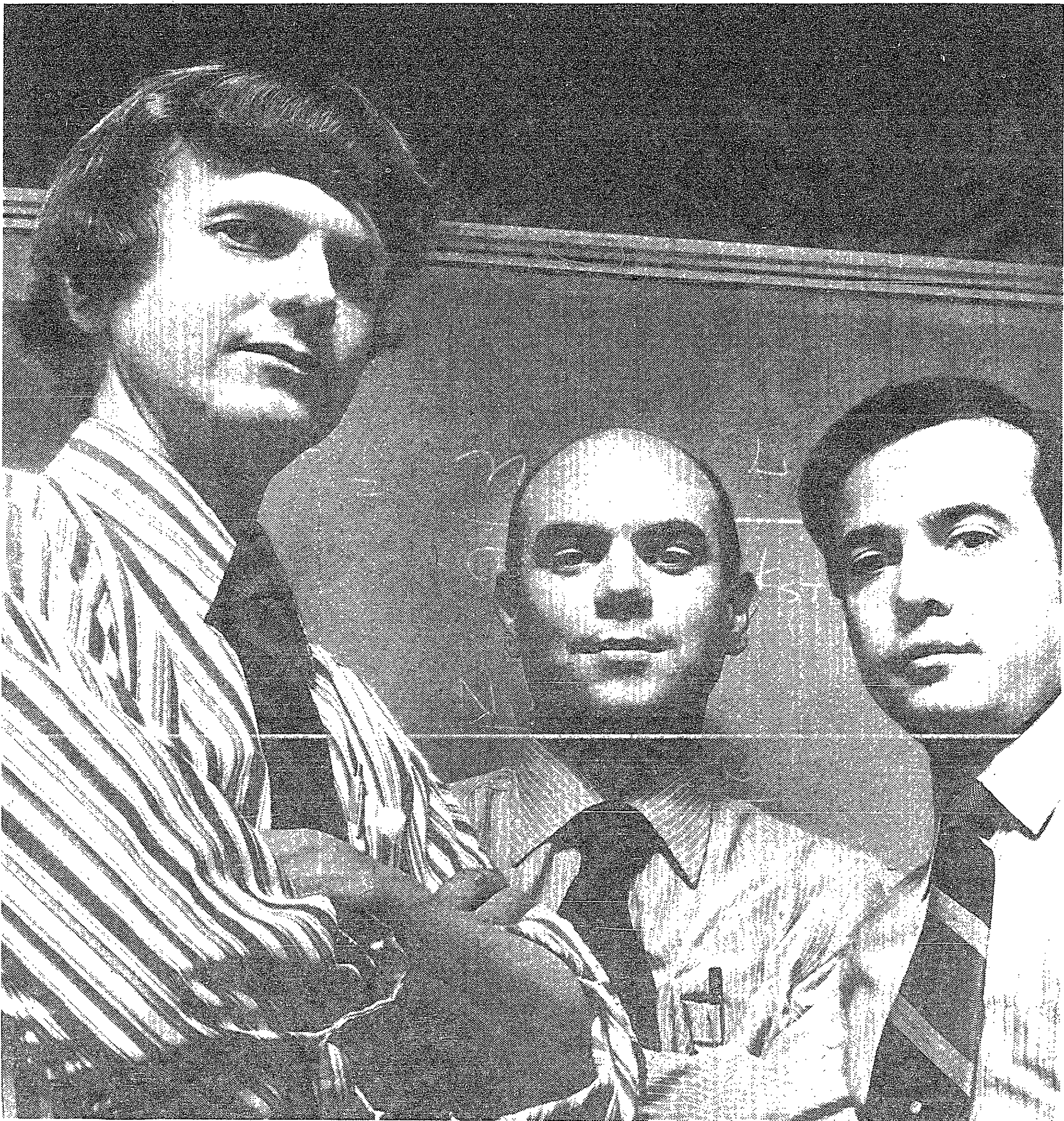
wan. He is fragile and, along with the removed trophy, quite valuable to all the Kappa Sigs.

Paul Battaglia

To the editor:

In regard to the letter of Mr. Ronald Rothchild, *The Tech*, April 4, 1972: I am ashamed to read this torrent of emotional and irrational abuse against Professors Kiparsky, Matthews, and Pinson, particularly this vicious personal invective towards the latter. I have the privilege of serving as one of Dr. Pinson's freshman advisees, and while I feel that he is almost completely wrong on this issue, I have the highest intellectual regard for him and feel very strongly that issues he raises must be answered *rationality* and on an *intellectual level* — a level which, incidentally, the SDS at their most unreasonable has not departed as far from as the Mr. Rothchilds on this campus have. There is no excuse for this. Dr. Pinson deserves a full apology from Mr. Rothchild.

Neil C. Rowe '75



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Gray reports funding rise

(Continued from page 1)

maintains close contact with the Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid, and has been reporting to that group information on the academic progress of admitted students.

Rogers, reporting on the "current business of the CEP," discussed its recent consultations with the departments on the Seminar/Research program. He noted that the CEP reacted with "gratified pride" to the amount

and also the rate of growth of activities. However, he voiced the committee's disappointment that "many, perhaps most [of the departments] had not addressed the question in as thorough-going and perhaps imaginative ways as we had hoped." He tempered this criticism, though, by saying that the CEP's letter might have caused the disappointing response. The CEP, he said, is proposing to consult with the

departments again.

In particular, Rogers said that the CEP "saw too much of a concern with Seminar/Research as an additional need added on to everything else." Rather, he said the departments should be concerned with "how the basic fabric of undergraduate education might involve Seminar/Research."

Rogers also reported that the CEP has been examining experimental undergraduate educational programs. There are a large variety, he noted, and the existing programs "have been and are continuing to be of immense value." The programs, he stated, deserve credit for encouraging increased flexibility in teaching, in addition to providing very valuable alternative options for freshmen.

Martin reported that the Nominations Committee had selected candidates for all the openings for next year and would present them to the faculty for final approval in May. There had been no additional nominations, he noted.

Legal ABORTION

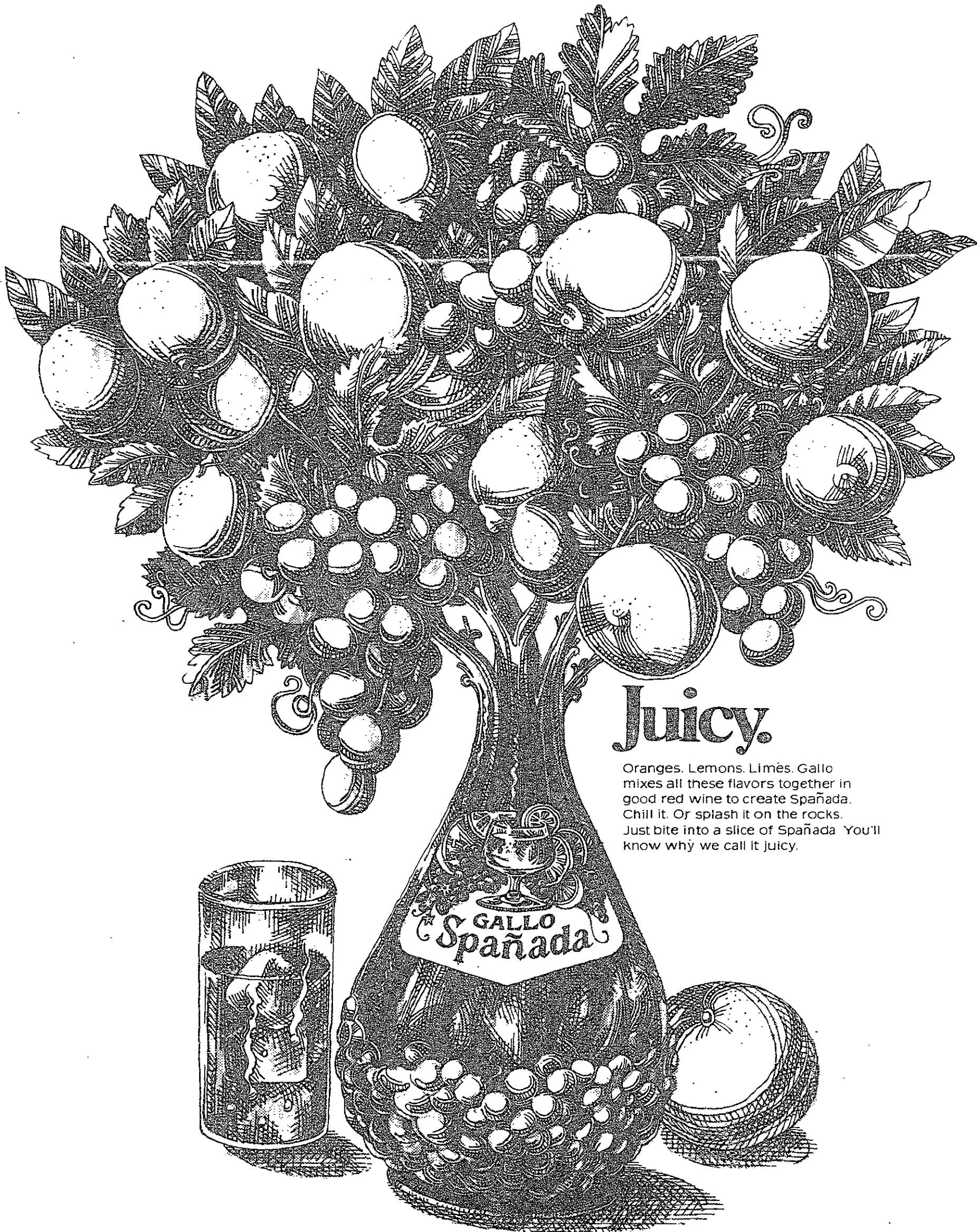
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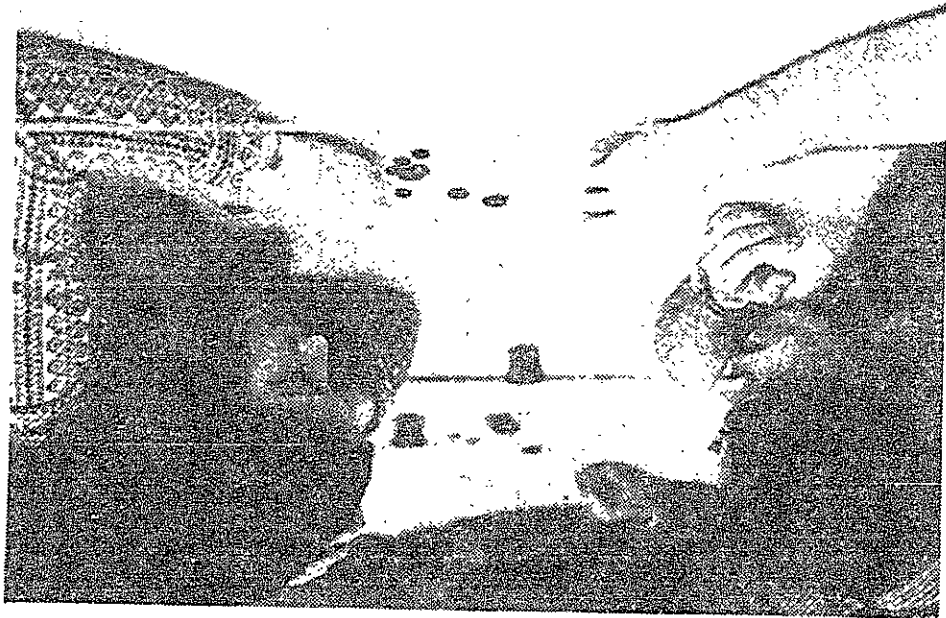
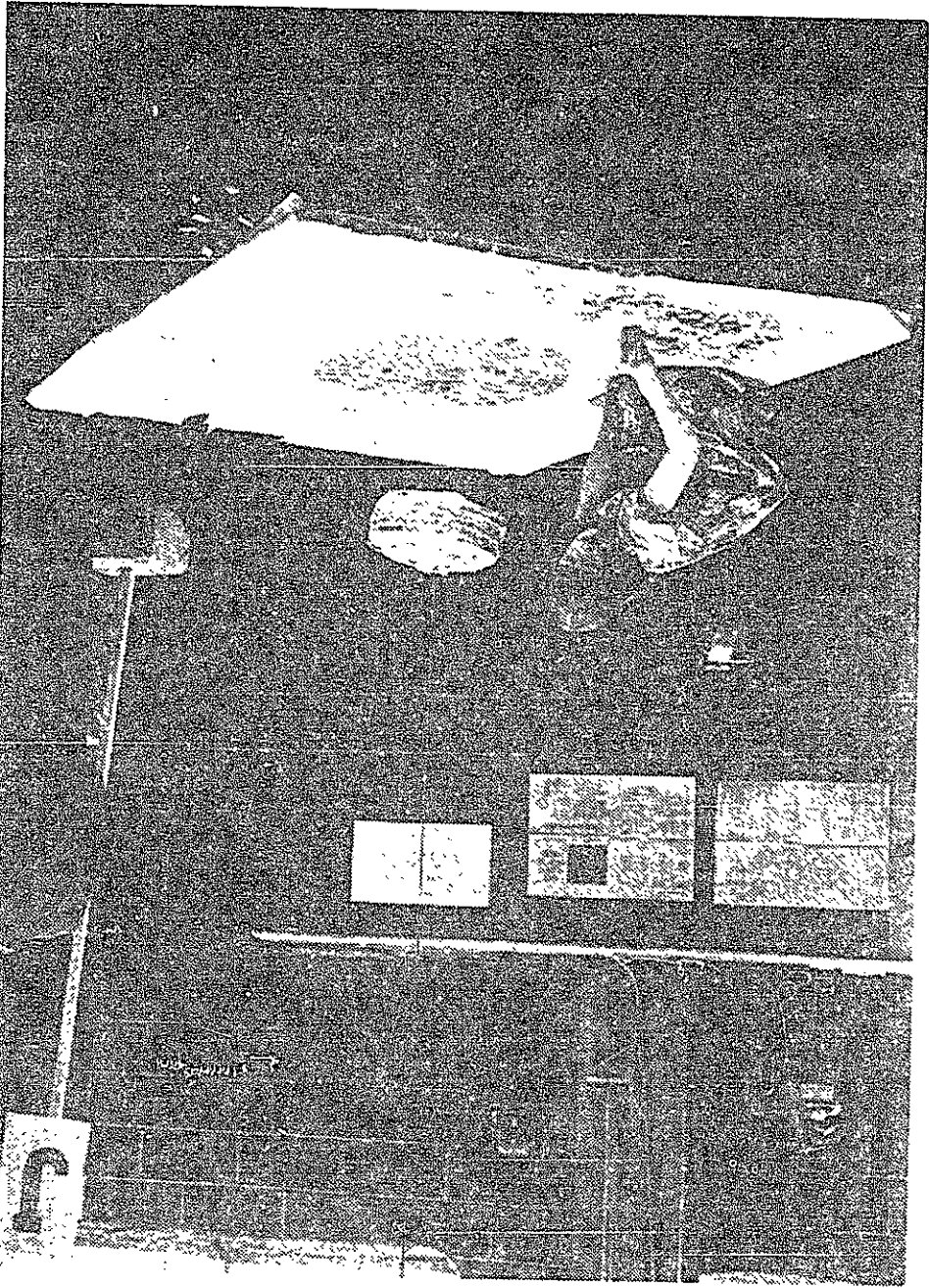
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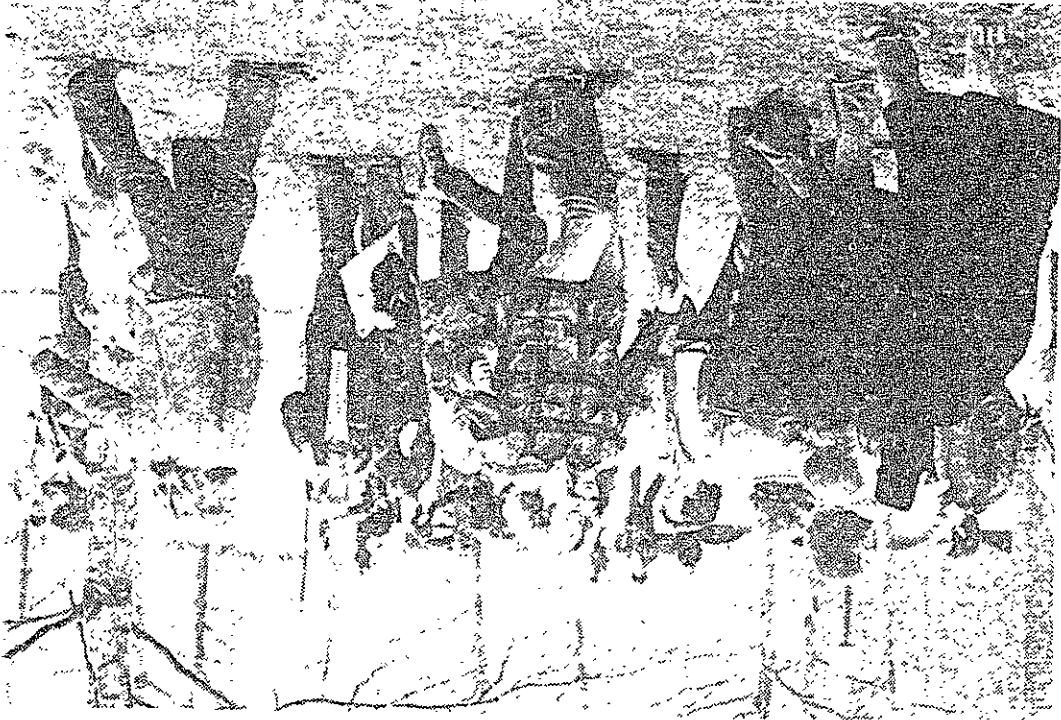
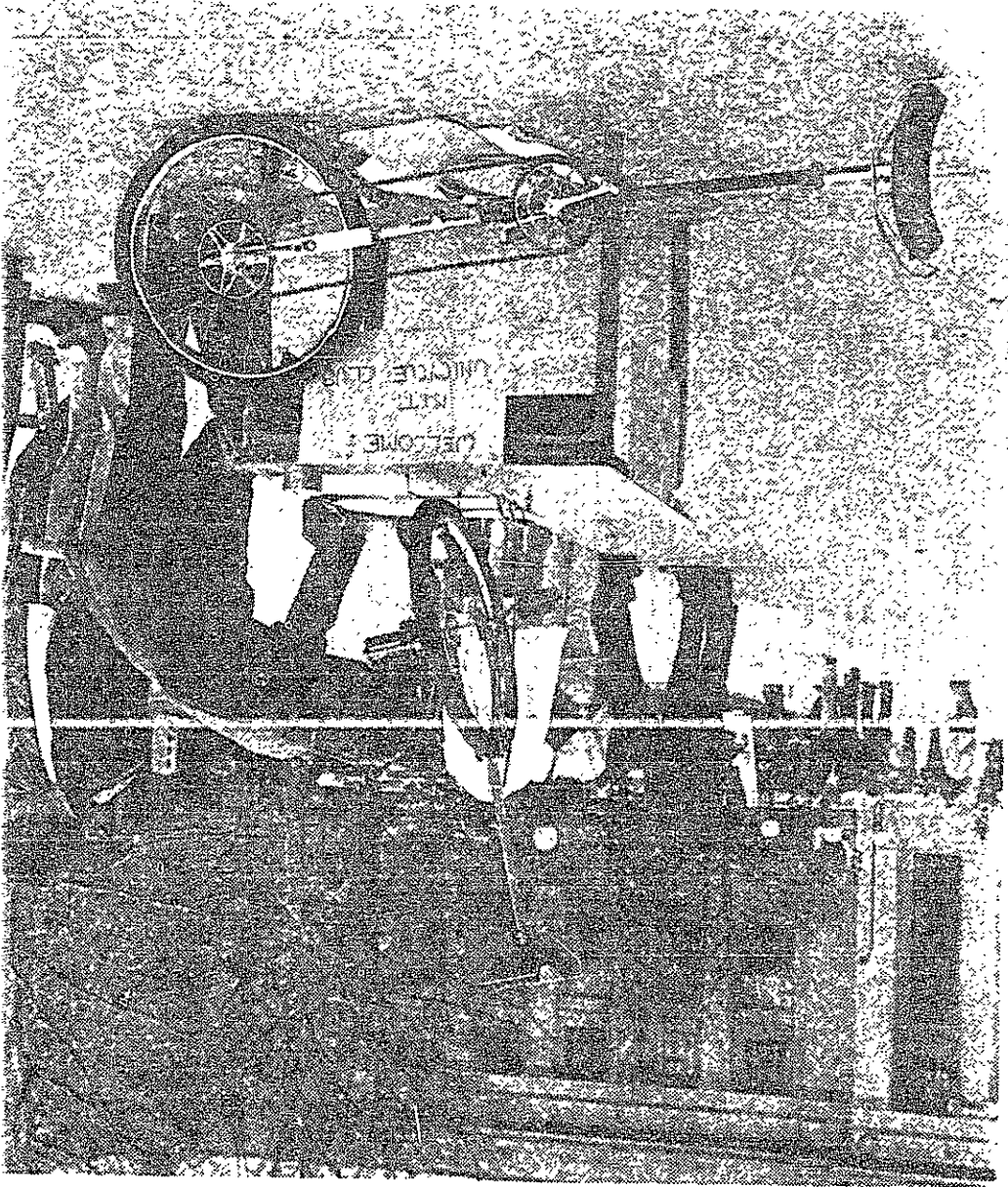
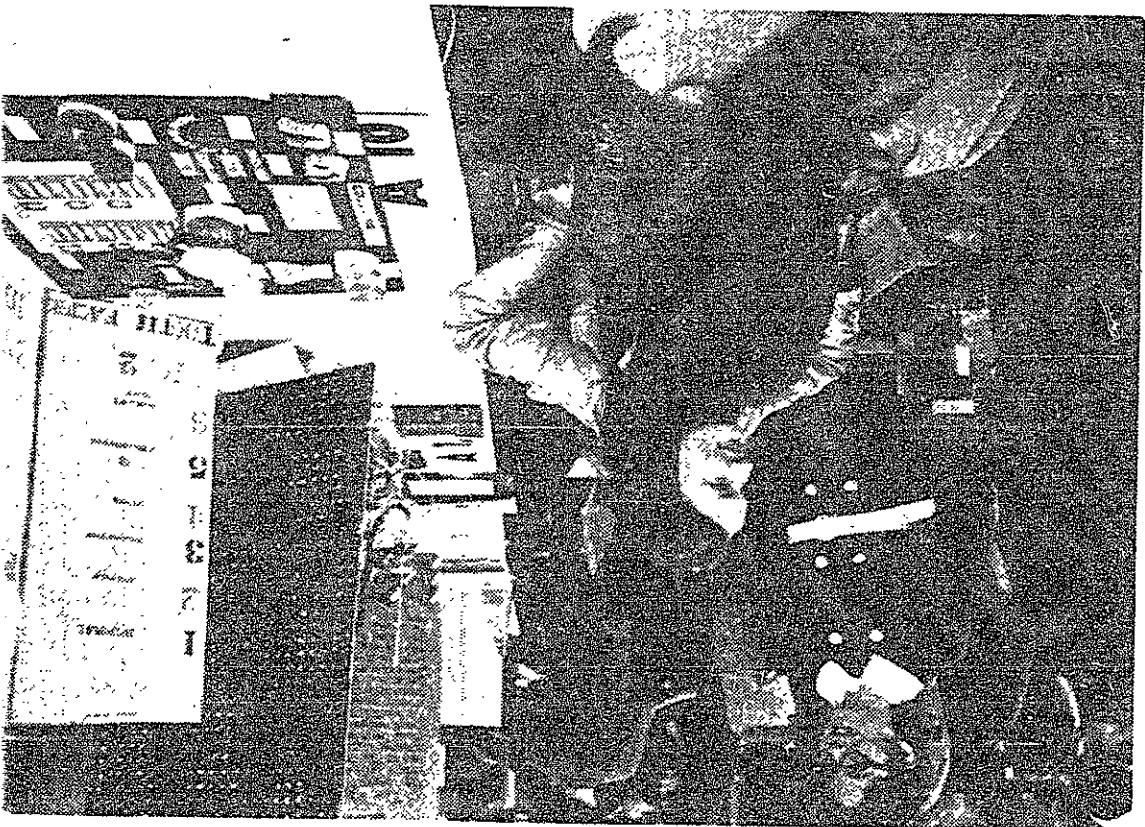


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Open House 1972



Photographs by
Roger Goldstein
David Tenenbaum
David Green

Peace Coalition to back med aid group

By Storm Kauffman

The MIT Peace Coalition held a meeting Wednesday afternoon to consider issues raised by the Nixon administration's recent escalation of the Vietnam war. Little of immediate import was decided.

Those present, about two dozen faculty and another ten or so students, did agree to begin

an advertising campaign to publicize their positions. The Coalition hopes that it will be able to obtain the support of the majority of the MIT faculty in condemning the escalation with an eye to eventually running an ad in *The New York Times*.

The *Times* ad would depend on the notoriety of MIT and the individual fame of some of its

signers for its impact. The original proposal called for a short statement condemning "President Nixon's massive and brutal escalation of the bombing of Vietnam," which was said to be "the climax of a long series of outrages against morality and peace."

The statement warned that such policy will increase casualties on all sides, will require the continued American presence in Vietnam, "will divide the nation even more deeply than it is now divided," "endangers the liquidation of the cold war," and "outrages the

moral sentiments of the people of the globe."

Further, the "undersigned members of the faculty call for an immediate halt to all bombing by American planes and immediate withdrawal of all American ground, air and naval forces from Indochina."

"We also endorse the initiative of our students committed to bringing an end to the war in Vietnam."

This proposed ad brought a good deal of negative comment. One of the faculty noted that endorsing student initiatives might be dangerous, saying, "We

don't know what our students are going to do." The line was deleted at the suggestion of Mrs. Murray Eden who felt that it was condescending.

The cost of the ad was also weighed. It was noted that Harvard was also considering a similar message and that it was hoped that this would be the start of a regional and then national campaign. However, several felt that such ads have had no effect on an unresponsive government in the past and there is no reason to now believe that there will be a change of heart. The statement was eventually rewritten to concentrate on support for Medical Aid for Indochina, Inc. (MAI).

The Medical Aid Committee "... is collecting funds to purchase medical supplies for the victims of American intervention in Southeast Asia." Its organizers argue that official US relief programs are not reaching the people who have suffered from the continuing war. Instead, they claim, medicine and other supplies have been used for military purposes, including pacification and (Please turn to page 12)

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Felix Viscuglia, Assistant Conductor
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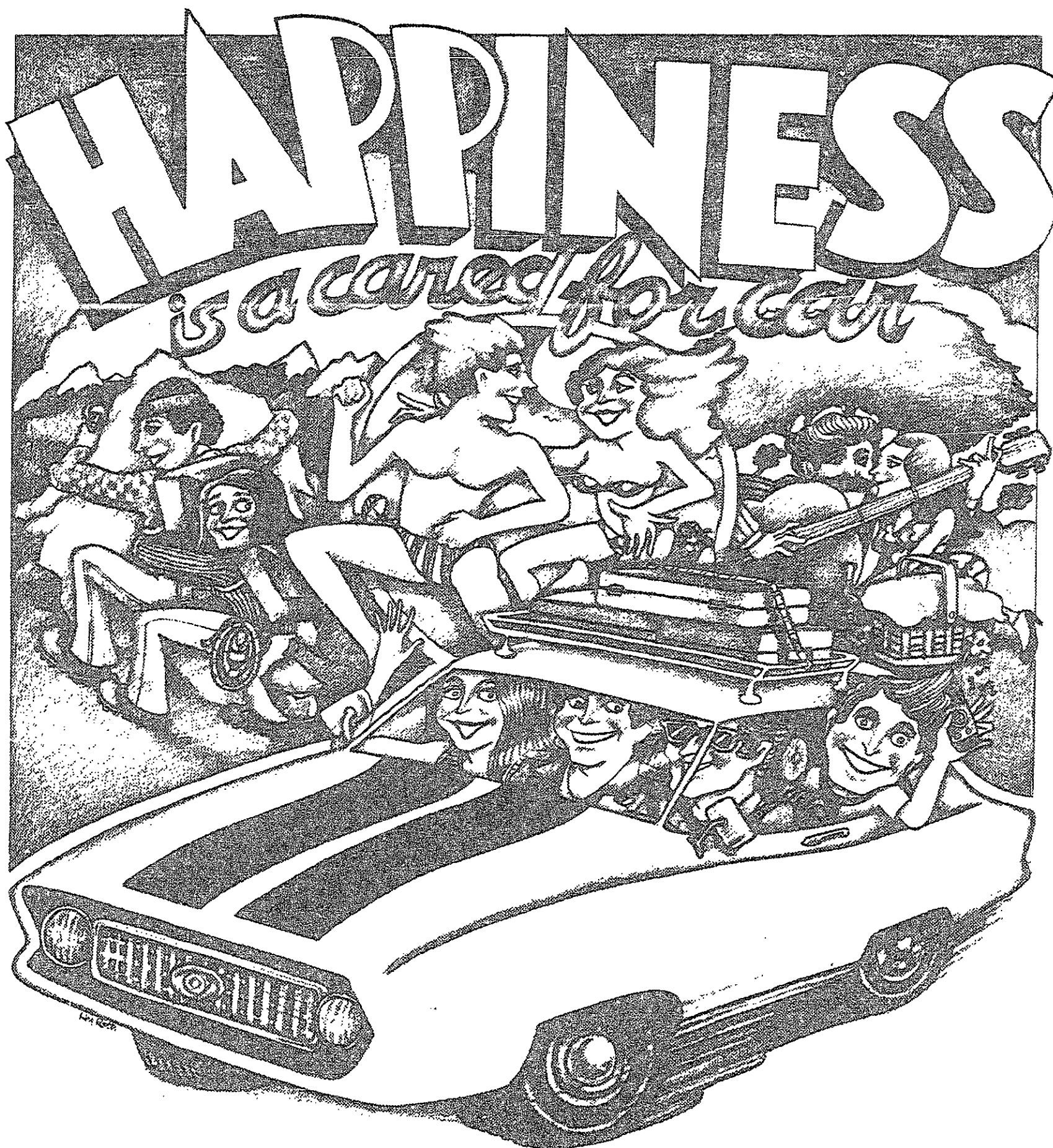
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THE GOOD PEOPLE:

(This partial listing of the Harvard Summer School faculty, 1972 session, indicates the calibre of teachers in the program and the range of fields from which they are drawn.)

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Clinical Psychology, Harvard
Negussie Ayele
Political Science,
Haile Selassie University
Bethany Beardslee
Soprano
Haskell M. Block
Comparative Literature,
City University of New York
Ethan Bolker
Mathematics,
Bryn Mawr College
Walter C. Brown
Biology, Menlo College
Roger A. Carlson
Statistics, University of
Missouri at Kansas City
Owen Gingerich
Astronomy, Harvard
Ewart Guinier
Afro-American Studies,
Harvard
Robert Heineken
Photography, University of
California at Los Angeles
James A. McPherson
Writer
Rodney Needham
Anthropology, Oxford University
John M. Rosenfield
Fine Arts, Harvard
Amos Vogel
Film
Ranbir Vohra
Chinese History,
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Chemistry, Haverford College
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HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

Robberies spark anti-crime campaign

By Walter T. Middlebrook
and Roger White

Latest news releases concerning crime on campus have suddenly caused the MIT community to take a closer look at the matter. Although the Campus Patrol has been warning the community for some time, a recent crime spree reported in *Tech Talk* (April 19) has put the subject in the forefront.

In a period of two days last week, six members of the MIT community were victimized by armed robbers. Four of the incidents occurred on the MIT campus, one on the Harvard Bridge, and the sixth on Memorial Drive between MIT and Harvard. In each case, the robber was armed with a knife.

In order to fight the present wave of robberies, Captain James Olivieri of the Campus Patrol reports, "we've completely altered the patrol procedures in an effort to spend more time in the high crime areas at MIT."

According to Olivieri, 1970 was a good year for a thief. Students lost more than \$54,000 worth of articles during that year. These articles included refrigerators, televisions, stereo and other electronic equipment, typewriters, telephone equipment, etc. In 1971, with the help of a Campus Patrol crackdown on crime, less than \$14,000 worth of personal property was lost by students. Losses to the Institute during that year totaled \$24,107. Of these losses, \$5,986 of personal property was recovered, while \$1,549 of the Institute property was recovered in 1971. Figures for 1970 were unavailable.

The crackdown by the Campus Patrol in 1971 resulted in arrests of 80 people, none of whom were MIT students. Most of these were charged with trespassing, larceny, breaking and entering, assault, and theft. Olivieri points out that the number of arrests for crimes on MIT could possibly be higher, "our records only cover those arrested by the Campus Patrol - the Cambridge and Boston Police forces have made some arrests in the past."

"The main theft problem comes in off the street," notes Olivieri. This is explained by Nora Rothman of the Planning Office. Because of the openness of MIT, many people visit the campus but no one knows whether or not they belong in certain places. Visitors on the campus include salesmen, interested applicants, and regular visitors. The numbers of visitors to MIT is about the same as the number of people belonging to the community, which is approximately 30,000.

George Petievich, Administrative Officer for Physical Plant, points out that there is an essential difference between stealing from individuals and from an established institution. Many offenders consider this to be quite a difference; they would steal from MIT and not have any second thoughts, but from an individual they just would not do it.

"Vandalism costs MIT \$40-50,000 per year or about \$16 per year for each student," remarks Petievich. This does not include theft, only acts of destruction such as breaking win-

dows, spray painting buildings, and flushing computer tape down toilets. One of the more spectacular acts of vandalism was done by someone on the MacGregor House cornerstone.

Petievich diagnosed the causes of the crime problem as 1) MIT is an urban campus, 2) there is a conflict of academic freedom versus security, and 3) the misuse of these freedoms creates massive problems. His alternative is that his office might be forced to tell people to work limited hours or accept losses.

On the other hand, Rothman feels that the crime problem is a community problem that should be faced by all those in the community. "There is no way for the Campus Patrol to cover all the areas of the Institute unless people in the community take the responsibility to do some policing. Everybody is up-tight about the war and is willing to march on the Common or in Washington, but no one had



Photo by Circ Feil

enough guts to ask some one what they're doing at 4 am carrying a four part bulletin board." Petievich pointed out that repairing or restoring van-

dalized property is emergency work that must be done, "I would much rather use the money to keep people on the payroll providing services."

Summer jobs are available

By Walter Middlebrook

Although he feels that this summer's job outlook for college students should be better than last year's, Daniel T. Langdale, Associate Director of Student Aid, is quick to point out, "It's no boom year for a student like that of '67-'68."

"Serving as a clearing house for summer Institute jobs, we try to keep students aware of all available opportunities that reach our office," notes Langdale. Thus far the job opportunities have been light, but Langdale feels an upsurge of job notices should begin to come in about the beginning of May. These notices will all be placed on the job bulletin board in the Student Aid Office. "We once again have set up our summer job notebooks. These notebooks present all the summer jobs available, by state, that the Institute is aware of... These notebooks have been out since January and students are welcome to come and browse through them."

Langdale stated that if a student is really interested in working for the summer it will

take some initiative on the part of that student to find a worthwhile job. "Students should start making contacts with advisers, professors, and instructors they know, to see what's available. In other words, my advice is that students just start knocking on doors."

"We sent job questionnaire type mailings to over 1800 employers in November. These mailings cost approximately

\$300 and were sent to companies that had some type of relations with the Institute. Of these 1800 mailings, we got about 600 leads back."

Because of the gloomy outlook predicted for the job market this year, the Student Aid Office put a notice in *Technology Review* asking alumni and companies across the country for job leads. The

(Please turn to page 11)

classified advertising

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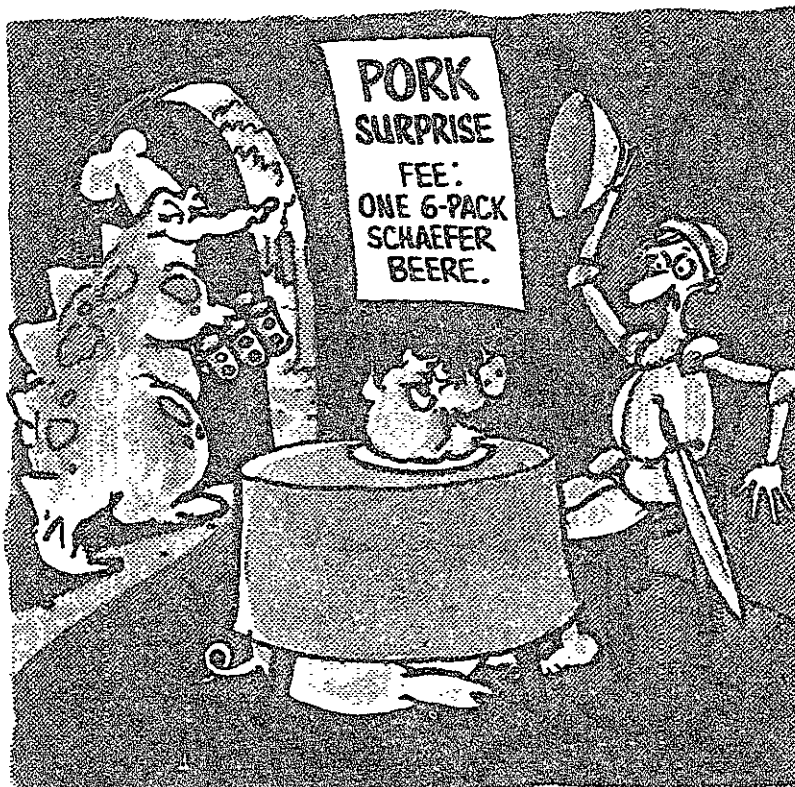
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UAP Statement:

Consensus asked in strike referendum

By Curtis Reeves

In response to the large amount of concern given to Nixon's Vietnam policy and the pleas for a nationwide student strike, I am calling for a special referendum for today with polling booths in buildings 2 and 10. I have talked to many people in the course of the last few days, and although this is obviously hastily planned, I think that there is no better way to find out how MIT students feel. I'd like to see a large number of people expressing their opinions, as this is the only way that we can get a truly representative picture of undergraduate thinking on this issue.

A few things must be said. This referendum cannot be binding, at least in the sense that a vote to strike does not guarantee a strike. There are two very practical reasons for this. First, the whole idea of a referendum at MIT, its organization and most of the hackwork has been my work alone. Secondly, student government, as it now exists at MIT, is not very strong, and the officers of the Undergraduate Association do not hold very influential positions among their constituents. If that's the case, you probably wonder why you should spend the time to vote in a referendum. Precisely

to change the present situation, is my reply. Student sentiment will only be heard, student power will only be felt if we put forth a concerted effort; goals can only be achieved in the name of a group by that group's action; before we can act, we must know what we want to do. The Executive Committee is dedicated to the goal of implementing those changes that the undergraduates view as needed or wanted.

To answer the question of what real good a referendum will do, I can only say this: if the students of MIT want a strike, it will happen.

Please keep in mind the reason for the strike call. That reason, as I understand it, is to protest the war policy in Southeast Asia. Whether your protest takes the form of campaigning against Nixon, campaigning for McGovern or one of the other anti-war candidates, writing leaflets or whatever, remember that protesting does not mean sleeping, playing tennis or sailing on the Charles. Protest takes many forms, most of those forms require hard work.

Well, that's all I have to say about the strike. The rest is up to you.

Just as important to me as the strike is the recent decision

on the part of the Department of Philosophy to deny tenure to John Graves. I was quite impressed by Alex Makowski's column of last Friday, and happily received many phone calls regarding Graves' situation, but when I talked to Professor Richard Cartwright, Head of the Department of Philosophy he said that he had received only

three letters and three requests for appointments in reference to this issue. This hardly strikes me as a concentrated effort on the part of the students to let the department know how we feel. When so many of us have complaints about the quality of teaching at MIT, we should all be ready to come to the aid of a man who "seems to have done

most of the teaching for the department" as one of the members of the Dean's office staff recently quipped to me.

Speaking of the Dean's office, I have been asked by Dean Jon Hartshorne to try to find people interested in scheduling Talbot House, that student retreat located in Woodstock, Vermont. Call me at x2696 or dl 9-528.

Corp. promotes research

A new experimental corporation designed to promote more rapid application of technological innovation to problems of widespread public concern has just been formed by MIT.

This new corporation, which will be called the MIT Development Foundation, Inc., was announced by President Jerome B. Wiesner. The state of Massachusetts granted the charter for the corporation on April 3.

At the time, Wiesner said, "There is a growing need for new mechanisms whereby science and technology may be more effectively employed to solve problems of public interest.

"Too often good ideas languish for want of proper impetus. We hope this new organization will assist in the generation of new enterprises and serve as a communications link between government, industry, and sources of venture capital that may be interested in the development and application of technology at MIT."

The corporation will not engage directly in business operations, though Wiesner added, "It may make modest investments in new ventures with which it is involved and acquire donations in the form of gifts and stock from alumni and others in the new enterprise community."

The Executive Committee of the MIT Corporation has appointed three directors, pending the election of a full board for the Foundation. The three are Carl M. Mueller, Senior Partner, Loeb, Rhoades & Co. of New York and a member of the Corporation; Albert G. Hill, professor of physics and MIT vice president for research; and Richard S. Morse, the senior lecturer in the Sloan School and newly elected president of the Foundation.

Morse, an MIT alumnus, organized and was president of the National Research Corporation of Boston. In 1950, he moved to become Director of Research and Assistant Secretary of the Army (R&D) under Eisenhower and Kennedy. Currently, he is a corporate director identified with several technically oriented enterprises; he teaches a course at Sloan.

"MIT has consistently encouraged the public use of science and technology, and its alumni, faculty and major laboratories are concerned with the problems of transferring technology and management skills to the public and industrial sectors of our society," Morse said. "The new corporation is frankly experimental. We hope that, at its best, it may prove a device for speeding the application of socially relevant technology, help create more jobs for more people, and

encourage and support basic and applied research at MIT."

The Institute has provided initial financing for the Foundation in the amount of \$50,000. Additional operating funds will be obtained from a number of sponsors interested in the generation of new enterprises and concerned with the need for new mechanisms for technology transfer and job creation. For the time being, the offices of the Foundation will be in the Sloan School.

Summer job info available at Aid Office

(Continued from page 10)
response to that notice thus far has been nil.

Near the end of last summer, the Student Aid Office sent a questionnaire to all the students that would be returning to MIT and asked them about their summer jobs. From more than 3000 questionnaires the Student Aid Office got an approximate 5% return. According to Langdale, these 120 responses were generally good, solid stuff. It was learned from these responses that 10% of the students had gotten their leads from the Aid Office. When asked about the small number of responses, Langdale pointed out that students with hack jobs like MacDonald's and Burger Chef wouldn't answer a questionnaire like that and a portion of MIT students do this type of work.

It was also learned from the questionnaires that most students got their jobs through their parents or through friends of parents. With this in mind the Student Aid Office is next year planning to send notices to parents asking for job leads.

It is Langdale's opinion that not many students get their jobs from the job notebooks, but he does feel that these books can serve as a stimulus for the student with initiative.

The Boston area and perhaps the whole East coast, are problematic, in Langdale's view. He suggests that they're not the best place in the world to look for or even find a job.

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Retrospective:

Two years ago: was it quite the same?

(This spring's activism is not entirely unprecedented; two years ago MIT was rocked, along with Cambridge, by protest. Here is a look at those turbulent times. —Editor)

Half of the MIT undergraduate student body cannot remember a time when hundreds of police, armed with clubs and dogs, repeatedly charged against a disorganized crowd of a few thousand demonstrators who had broken windows and set fires in trash cans in and near Harvard Square.

That half of the Institute's students were in high school; their approaching collegiate life seemed a dangerous time, when they might demonstrate a moral commitment that their elders either did not share or would not act upon. Sardonic cartoons depicted entering freshmen in battle dress, while in the universities, activists (not yet resigned to a life of unspectacular organizing and proselytizing in the "real world") may have dreamed that a revolution that had seemed to be far in the future was in fact amazingly imminent, perhaps a matter of a few swift years.

All that was two years ago. The American press has since made much of a growing quiet on the campuses, which they have in the main interpreted not as apathy, but rather as a turning from impersonal social concerns to the personal problems that seemed to arise from attempting to live in the midst of a bankrupt society — all this theorized in the case of former activists.

Political action specifically at MIT consisted largely of two events: the November Actions (November 4-6, 1969), three days during which several hundred persons, living in the Student Center, moved to picket two of the Draper (then Instrumentation) Labs and to obstruct the corridor outside then President Howard Johnson's office. The D-Lab picket was dispersed by several busloads of police, who initially formed a line but broke ranks to pursue fleeing demonstrators. Several police armed with rifles followed in the wake of their line. On January 15, 1970, the office of President Johnson was occupied for two days, after which demonstrators vacated of

their own accord; 31 were prosecuted by the Institute.

Many of the participants in both actions were from off-campus. A coalition of activists from Boston area schools had developed, along with "street people" and others living in the area. This group could provide what "leadership" might be needed should the occasion arise: they could choose a place and a time for public assembly, "legal" or otherwise, and run off the leaflets.

On April 15, 1970, an opportunity arose — the Spring Moratorium took place on Boston Common. Among the speakers was Abbie Hoffman. It had apparently been decided that for many a moratorium was insufficient protest, and something more militant was desired. "Boston was the cradle of liberty," said Hoffman. "How many hands are gonna rock the cradle? How many hands are gonna cradle a rock?"

A group of perhaps 2,000 persons left at the conclusion of the speechmaking and marched to Harvard Square, arriving that evening. They had begun throwing rocks at windows a few blocks past Central Square on Massachusetts Avenue, and sporadic "trashing" and fire-setting continued at the Square.

Police cleared the area in a charge that produced hundreds of injuries, a few serious. Several smaller clearing operations con-

tinued through the evening, until the Square seemed secure at perhaps eleven pm, and a curfew had been announced in Cambridge. This first and most serious of the "Harvard Square Riots" would create a tradition of sorts.

In April of 1970, President Nixon ordered American troops to invade Cambodia. On May 4, 1970 students meeting to take strike votes on campuses throughout the country heard rumors that were finally confirmed: four students had been shot by the National Guard at Kent State University in Ohio. While students in unprecedented numbers canvassed citizens in their communities, BU was beset by false alarm and bomb threats, and an unused building at Harvard burned.

On Friday, May 8, 100,000 persons rallied at Soldiers Field.

The crowd leaving the demonstration for the most part crossed the Charles and arrived at Harvard Square, where, inexplicably, police had diverted all traffic. The expanse of empty asphalt was promptly occupied by protestors, and trashing began. Those who trashed seemed to be largely of high-school age, and many persons of college age begged them to clear the Square; liberals had been galvanized to an unprecedented extent, and did not want what they saw as counterproductive action, alienating the persons they were spending hours daily speaking with.

The canvassing efforts fell off in about a week, and, except for relatively small incidents during the summer, the nation seemed then to begin its descent into lassitude and seeming indifference to anything that the Administration might decide to do in Indochina.

Peace group will back Med Aid for Indochina

(Continued from page 9)

propaganda programs. All of the aid of the group is directed to people living in areas not controlled by US-supported forces. This includes not only northern and southern Vietnam, but also Laos and Cambodia.

The committee also collects the medical supplies themselves and textbooks and journals. Some goods have already been sent, partially through the aid of the American Friends Service Committee. The MAI pamphlet concludes with, "One way we can actively oppose administration policies of death and destruction is to send medical supplies to the victims of this aggression."

Sponsors of the group include Associate Prof. of Biology Ethan Singer, who presented a description of the organization to the meeting, Professor of Biology Salvador Luria, and Professor of Foreign Literature Noam Chomsky.

Associate Professor of Humanities William Watson proposed that the statement of the ad be rewritten to read along the lines of: as long as the US government continues the bombardment of Indochina, the undersigned pledge to continue to contribute and raise funds for the Medical Aid Committee for victims of continued American violence. The suggestion was adopted on the grounds that it would not only present the condemnation of the war but also have a chance of bringing in additional funds for the medical program.

Stephan Chorover, Professor of Psychology, described the slideshow, the Automated Battlefield, which he said was very effective. The possibility of an agenda day for MIT was left to the students. If the initiative comes from the students, the faculty coalition will support them wholeheartedly.

Briefly discussed were the National Peace Action Coalition activities this Saturday in New York and Los Angeles. Busses will be leaving from Tech Square at 6 am; tickets will be sold in Building 10 for \$10.

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