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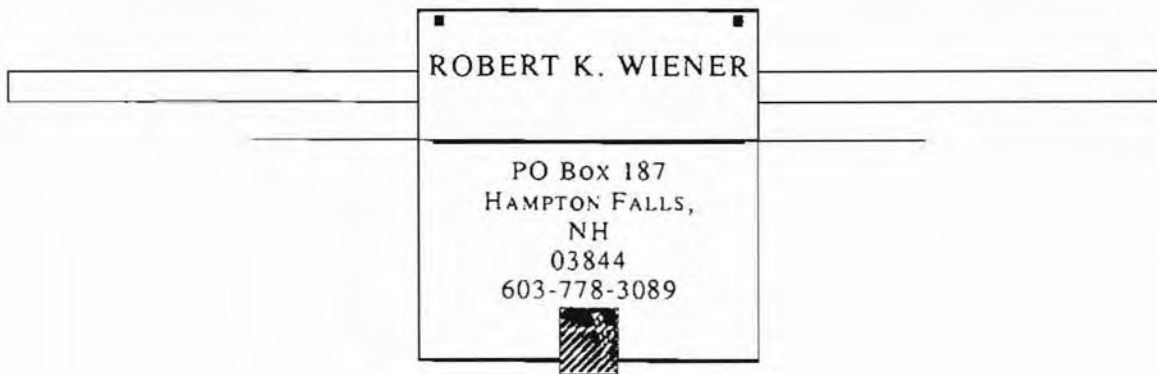
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Welcome



June 1994

Dear Classmates:

Welcome! It's been twenty-nine years since we were entering Freshmen and twenty-five years since our graduation from MIT.

Over one third of our class has participated in contributing to our 25th Reunion Class Book by sending in their Biographical Form and Statistical Questionnaire.

You now hold in your hands the opportunity to see what so many of us have been up to over the past twenty-five years. I know that I will first flip through this book to scan the pages for familiar names and faces; then I will see what *everyone* has been up to.

The summary of the Statistical Questionnaire shows the surprising ways we have been individualistic and unique as well as showing some of our similarities.

I thank you all for your contributions and hope you enjoy this end result as much as I do. Just think how our fiftieth book will look!

Take care 'til then.

Robert K. Wiener '69
Class President

An MIT Interlude

An MIT Interlude

Eugene F. Mallove '69

They're there and you can't get away from them, those synaptic settings and molecular encodings right behind your eyes. They are the memories of MIT-past that come flooding back as we revisit the stomping ground of our tumultuous youth. For most of us they are now 25 to 29 years old, at least for those who didn't stay on at MIT or return as professors, flacks, or administrators. Nature arranged this miracle of memory and we're stuck with it.

We're back at the 'Tute and it isn't easy. We feel as if we've slipped into a space-time warp and are here again, but it is a strange new day. Here are the buildings we knew so well. But the Soviet Union is no more, Vietnam is a place for tourists, new businesses, and even John Denver concerts. China is our friend (sort of), and Europe looks like the onset of World War I revisited. And the Middle East? The war that erupted when we became MIT juniors is still going on—in the streets. Richard Nixon has lately left this mundane sphere, and someone looking vaguely like JFK sits in the White House. At least one of us once attended Wellesley classes with his wife—a veritable Ms. President for our matured Baby Boomer age.

In this new day there are no slide-rules and nearly everyone owns their own computer—sometimes two or three—each fantastically more quick-witted than an old IBM-360. You can put 'em in your briefcase and sometimes your pocket! Increasingly they understand speech and even hand writing.

Gone are black vinyl LPs. Music is mostly laser-driven now, and digital. People fax each other many times a day and talk on pocket phones. They converse and meet via globe-girdling e-mail. On the news you get moving pictures of the clouds over your head from high above you in space. TV is *live* from everywhere. Camcorders have made everyone a movie producer. Technology now limits the memories we *could* relive in vivid color and sound, only by the time left to relive them.

Rocket ships *fly* back from space, but where is the Moon base and the Mars colony that we were promised by now back in '69? God, 2001 is only seven years away and still no space station whirling to strains of the Blue Danube! Something must be dreadfully wrong with our time machine. Along the way in our time-travels we've heard of Watergate and Whitewater. What next? Of course—Heavy Watergate. Welcome to the "Cold Fusion" age, where either water *will* be the fuel of the future or much pie in the face—or both! As they once said after the discovery of some obscure elementary particle, "Who ordered *that*?"

Long hair (for men) is mostly gone. The MTV generation, our children, still does watch the long-hairs on the tube. Bell-bottoms are no more. Miniskirts and microskirts are out, though occasionally seen. Country music is in—and many of us like it in our approaching dotage.

Confronting our MIT memories is at once joyous and troubling. The smells, the sights, the sounds, and the geometries are roughly the same, despite the changes. Yes, the Coop is not where it's supposed to be, and you have to wade through a clothing store, the perfume counter, and lingerie, and then take an escalator to the basement to reach the books. But Building 20 is still there, its old dumpy self. Room 26-100 looks the same as when Professor French dished out holy writ according to Newton. Kresge and the Chapel haven't changed, but man, look what happened to Julie's building—the Student Center! It's been Malled!

The halls through which we rushed to class or walked to the LSC movies are a bit kinder and gentler—more colorful, to be sure—but you can still see plenty of battleship grey. There are now many more women and more minority students.

Look there—that's the place where your date fell down the worn steps and went to the infirmary. Over there, that's where you walked and daydreamed on a lazy Sunday afternoon when you should have been studying for a dreaded math final. Up there on the fourth floor of that building, that's where you got....whatever.

Our thoughts turn to that proud June day a quarter century ago. In June 1969, we were the elite 101st graduating class of MIT (or thereabouts)—airborne. We were the survivors of four years of rigorous learning and enormous personal growth. Little did we know then how incomplete we were and how *really* little we knew. There was much to grow and know and much more to learn. Now, far from our days of seeming immortality, we know the truth all too well. Because there isn't really *that* much time left, we will leave this world only barely having scratched the surface. That should *not* detract from the joy of scratching!

Though many of us may have become successful in one or more of life's dimensions, it wasn't an easy road to today. We careened off the highway now and again, but made it back. Some of us might thank the 'Tute for instilling in us the strength and discipline to return. Others might blame *her*—Is that 1994 "sexist"?—for having gotten us off the path in the first place. Damn you 'Tute! Why didn't you tell us it wasn't "plastics!", but biotechnology and software.

When we entered MIT on that brisk September day in '65 there were still a few people alive who could remember the Civil War first hand. Strange how close to and yet how distant from the past we were. The year Lincoln was shot was when MIT admitted its first students, and here we were 100 years later, also being admitted, less than two years after another presidential assassination. Since we think in base-10, that is of some significance—we were close enough to being the hundreth graduating class. More important, within weeks of our graduating, men of Earth first walked on the Moon. Twelve people would do so, and then it was over. We haven't gone back since then. This was bittersweet for we of '69 who were and are space cadets.

There were no future astronauts in our class, but many of us worked on the ground to help our expansion into space. Our years at MIT and the decades after would see every planet of the Solar System visited by a spacecraft—except Pluto. Some with a physics bent saw far beyond the rocky orbs near Sol; they became world-class cosmologists, probing the origins of time and space as they chronicled and spaced the galaxies.

Others explored the microcosm of particle physics, which turned out to be cosmology in disguise. Worlds within worlds, within worlds, within worlds...Computers have simulated it all. Is there nothing left sacred, untouched by electronic projection? Even life itself evolves today within silicon brains. Was life more or was it less exciting than when such instant mathematical gratification was impossible?

Not so many of you served in the military, but some did, and proudly. Some wanted to and couldn't. Some didn't want to but did. Some—I don't know how many, but I would like to know— went off to wars far away and never returned. Thank you all, from our Class and our country.

So many in our class became physicians, who perhaps never dreamt they would back in the days of problem sets done too far into the night to be safe—or right. There are an amazing number of attorneys too, or seem to be, as I have chronicled your comings and goings in the alumni/ae pages of TR. Some of you even wrote books. How many of us rose to the top of Great New Corporations! Some have founded new technologies of life and computation barely dreamed in the late '60s. Molecular confections and electronic confabulations, ad infinitum. Still, our greatest science has not dented the scourge of AIDS, and the plague fells victims in our Class and among friends and relatives.

One of us became an acclaimed actor of Hollywood fame. We even saw him on Saturday Night Live! Ah, but he didn't have *time* in those hectic days of the Steep Climb to reach Graduation Day. So what, Jim, you're still one of us! Yes, and we say that goes for the rest of you too, who for whatever reason fell by the way and didn't get your 'Tute Papers. You were part of us then and you will always be.

Now that we have scaled these peaks, we should all take ten, at this our twenty-fifth, to remember what life is really all about, way down deep at its roots. Many of us have learned that it isn't just about academic or business success or some other outwardly visible achievement—obviously, *intuitively obviously*. Yes, most of us got on that achievement kick in one way or another, because that's what the 'Tute taught us to do and we liked doing it or couldn't help ourselves

from the doing. We were selected for it and, by God, we *did it*, each in our own way.

We learned that life was and is about friends, love, and family, those priceless links we have with other human beings. We can't all boast to have been high-achievers in that department. Still, your messages through the years showed that those things mattered to you too, even though they had you pegged as a bunch of robotic nerds devoid of emotion.

Now we return to MIT older and a quarter-century wiser. This is no trick of time-travel, it's the real thing. Come on now, admit it! We haven't all returned here brimming with love and joy for the place, ready to donate generously to MIT 's war chest and vested interests. In fact, some of you have demonstrated in so many ways that you don't agree with everything that the 'Tute has done or become. But more of you than not are still proudly waving the "red and gray" for all the world to see. The rest you secretly want to join in, but something holds you back.

We all have a bit of IHTFP in us and it's not that the Institute Doesn't Have the Finest Professors! It's a bit of an experiment, this coming back, which is testing those reactions to the old stomping ground. We are having mixed emotions. Is the place still good enough to command our respect? Do we really believe our own internal propaganda about MIT that we carried inside all these years? Will being here again severely test those illusions? How will we be received by other classmates? Will we have been "successful" enough, or will we perhaps seem "too successful"? Will we be exposed for what we are or aren't? Will our antique nerdiness peek through the cover of our modern suits?

No, MIT wasn't everything to us these past twenty-five, but it sure helped direct a good measure of our lives. You can't deny that. Otherwise, why would we be here or why would we even *think* of being here if we couldn't make it to Reunion 25? So, bowing to that, we allow this interlude— a mere weekend—and are swooped up in the vortex of the Institute once more. After a long and winding path, it's good to be home again.

A few photographic memories





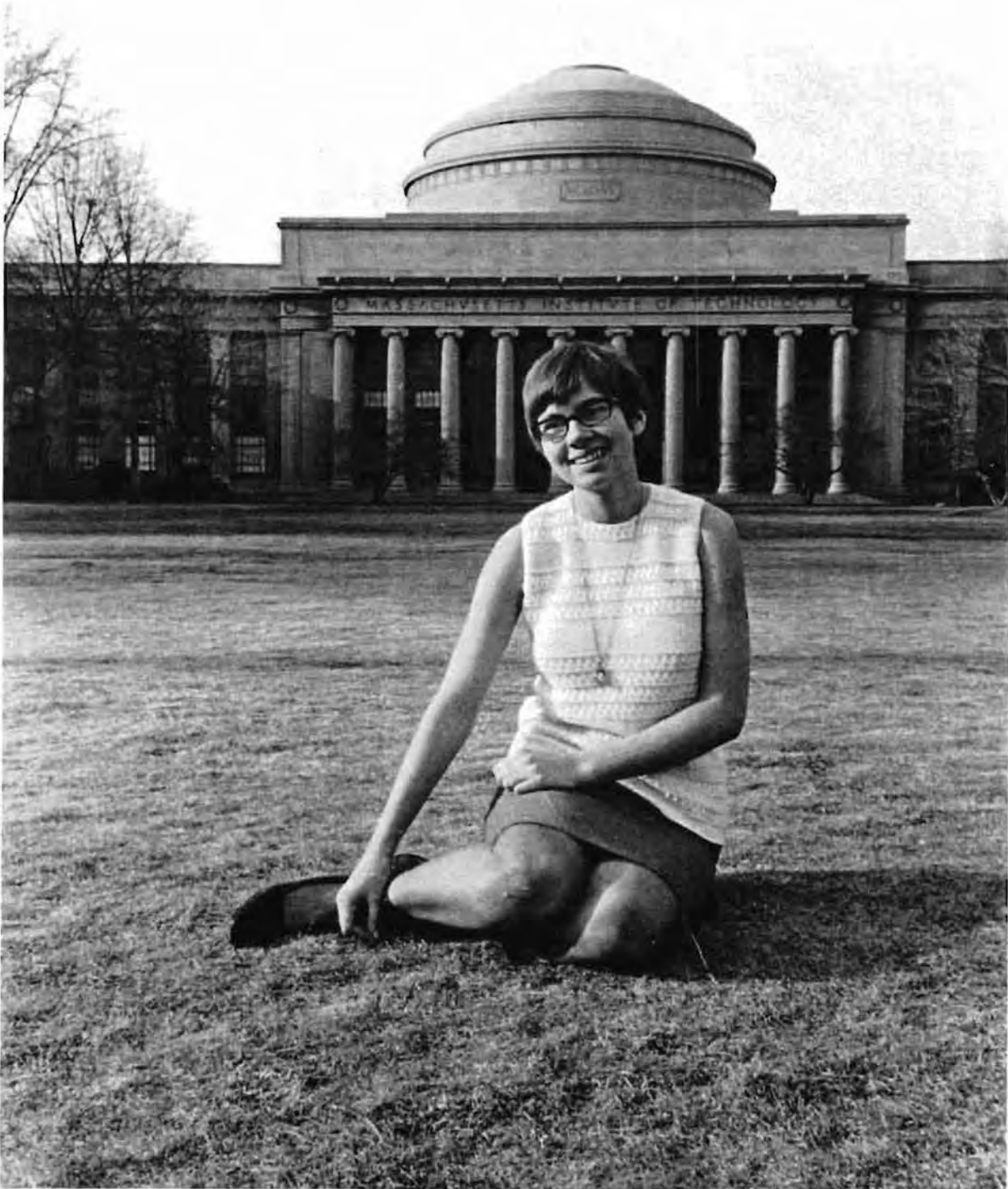
Commencement 1969



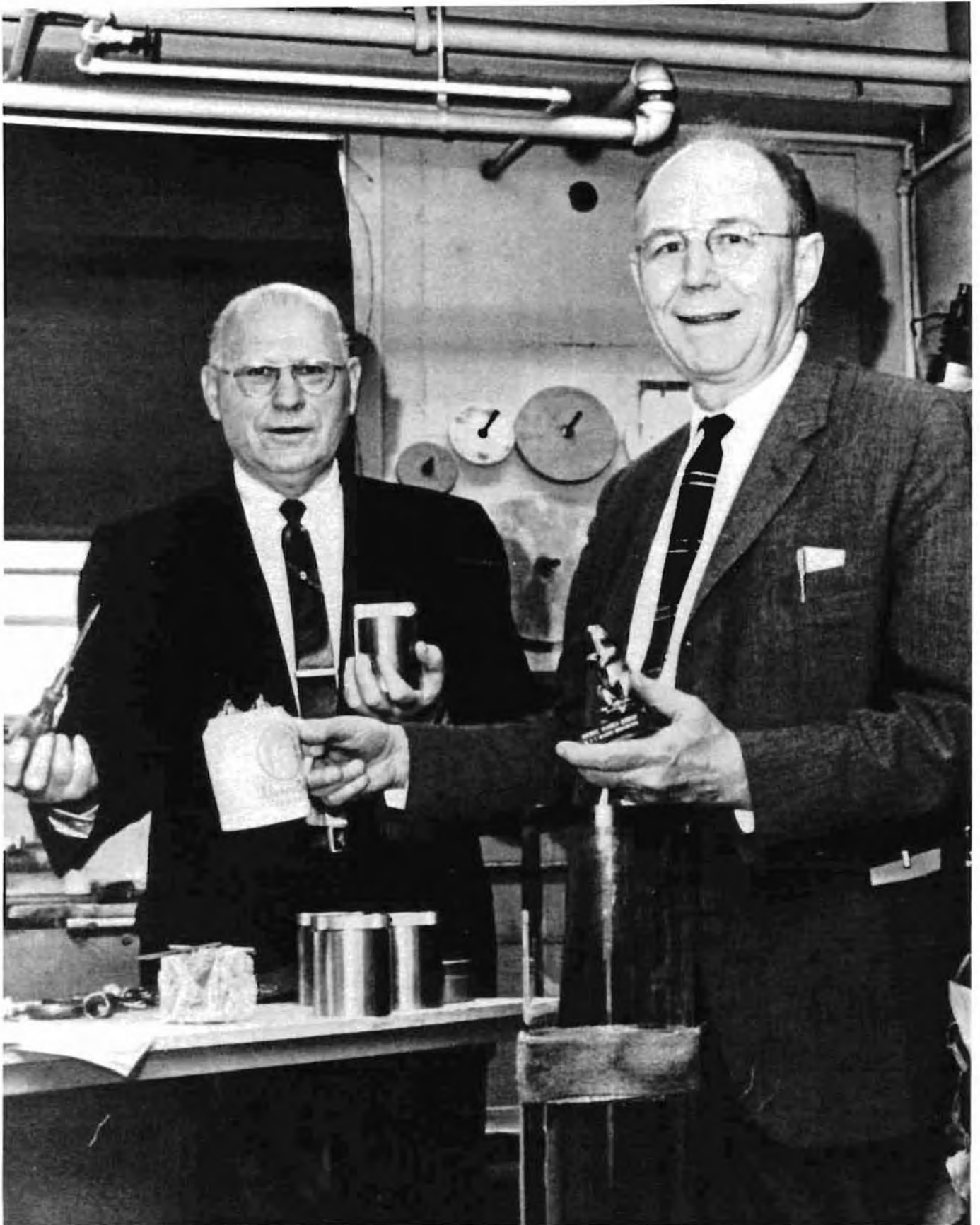
Commencement 1969

(L-R) Governor Sargent '39, President Johnson, Cecil Green '23, Vannevar Bush '16, and James Killian '26 — a few of the remarkable people we spent four years with.

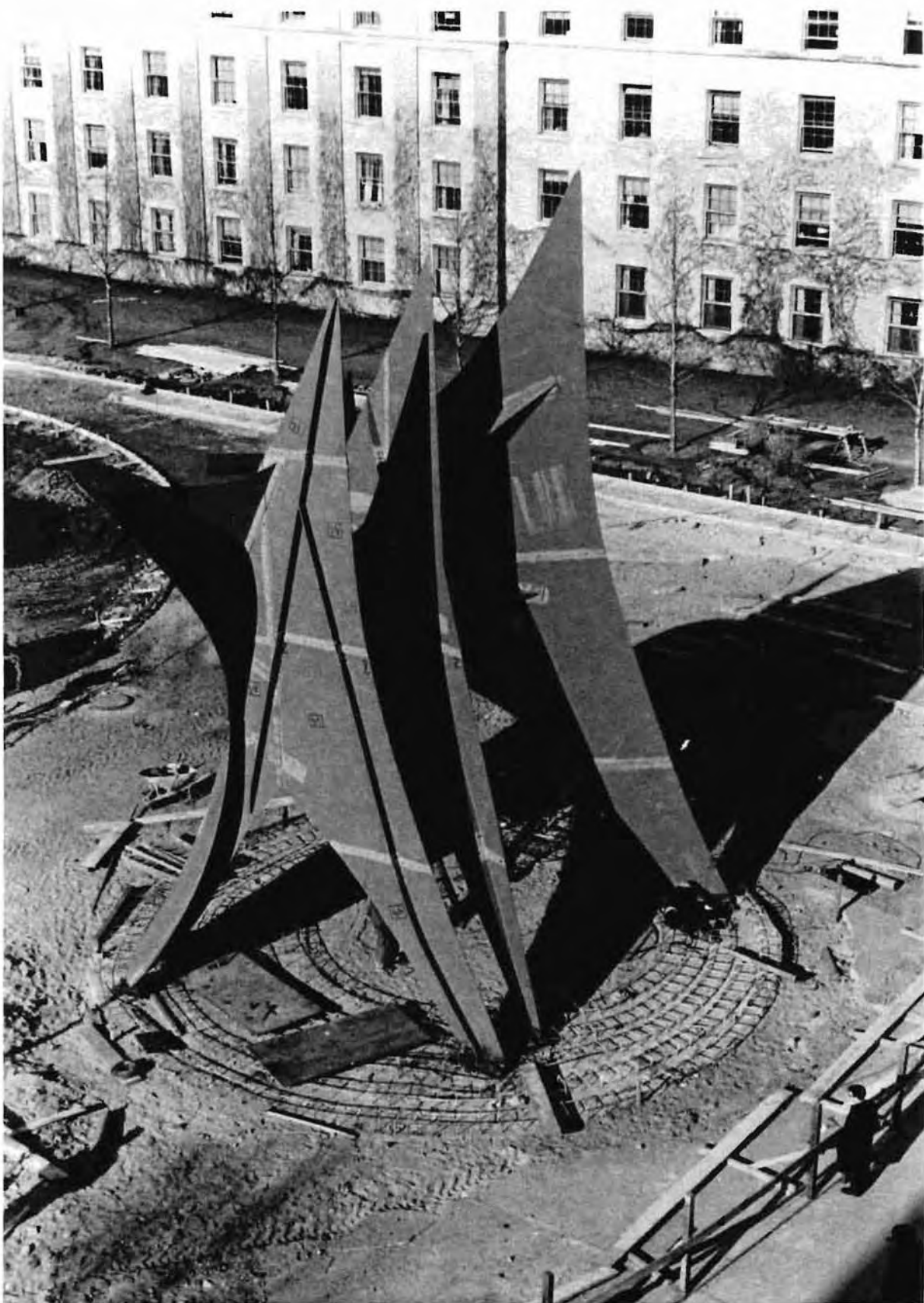
Maria Ogrydziak — (Kivisild) as was written 1969 — “A first for MIT, Miss Maria L. Kivisild, 19, this week became the first girl ever to be elected student body president of the predominantly male Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... Miss Kivisild entered the race as a definite underdog, running against three boys, but MIT elections are carried out on a preferential basis and vote splitting earned her the top spot. Her platform centered around encouraging wider student interest, involvement in student government and a firm proposal that “This place needs to have some fun.”



Professors Robert Shrock and Harold Edgerton working on the time capsule that is under "The Big Sail" on McDermott Court



The Alexander Calder Stable—The Big Sail



From the Office of Public Relations
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139
Tel: UN 4-6900, Ext. 2701

file copy
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A time capsule containing a sampling of the culture of 1966 will be buried in the ground beneath the new Alexander Calder stabile at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Microfilmed copies of a road atlas, a cookbook, a Sears, Roebuck catalogue and an Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology will be included in the contents of the capsule. There will be a collection of electronics components, an assortment of metals and fabrics and a lead and a copper plate bearing the alphabet and numerals. Various reports and booklets from M.I.T., photographs of the stabile and a class ring will also be in the collection.

The time capsule will be lowered into the ground at 3 p.m. on Thursday, May 5, two days in advance of the dedication of McDermott Court, a newly developed campus area which has the Calder sculpture as a centerpiece. The steel stabile was erected last month under the sculptor's supervision and work on it and the court is now being completed. The court was named for Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McDermott of Dallas, Texas, whose generosity and interest made it possible. Mrs. McDermott will press the button controlling a hoist which will lower the capsule into the ground.

The capsule will weigh more than 150 pounds. Materials which it will contain will be sealed in a pyrex glass tube six inches in diameter and four feet long. This tube will be contained in a copper tube, which will be enclosed in an asbestos composition tube which will be enclosed in another such tube 16 inches in diameter and six feet long.

The capsule was designed and materials collected by Dr. Robert R. Shrock, professor of geology, and Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, Institute Professor, after research

on what container would be most likely to withstand natural forces of years -- or centuries -- to come. A list of the materials to be enclosed follows:

McGraw-Hill Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology, 1966 edition.
Betty Crocker Cookbook.
Sears, Roebuck Catalog, Spring and Summer, 1966.
Rand McNally Road Atlas.
Career Booklet, Boeing.
1965, Annual Report, U.S. Steel Corporation.
1965, Annual Report, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).
The Civilizing Molecules.
A brief history of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.
General Motors Research Laboratories, Warren, Michigan, Booklet.
M.I.T. Catalogue.
President's Report.
"This is M.I.T."
M.I.T. Directory of Current Research.
INTREX Report.
Green Building Dedication Booklet.
The Technology Review, April, 1966.
20 pictures of stabile by Robert Haiko.
2 pictures of Green Building.
The Tech, March 18, 1966.
The Tech, October 27, 1965.
M.I.T. Undergraduate Association: Constitution; Institute Committee Bylaws; Finance Board Bylaws; Uniform Class Constitution.
TANGENT, M.I.T. Literary Magazine, Winter-Spring, 1966, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1966.
Institute Committee: Information, Rules and Procedures for Undergraduate Activities.
Tech Engineering News, March 1966.
Music composed by M.I.T. professors.
M.I.T. Class of 1967 Beaver ring.
Plastic Beaver made by Mrs. Walcott Hokanson.
Lead plate: alphabet on one side; numerals on other.
Copper plate: alphabet on one side; numerals on other.
Chrome-clad tempered steel rule, inches and millimeters.
1 pair spectacles.
10 pieces of modern fabrics, sealed in glass containers.
Lucite block with set of 1964 coins, provided by New England Merchants National Bank of Boston.
M.I.T. mug.
Assortment of metals used in machine shop.
Assortment of electronic components.
Tech Talk, March 23, 1966.

Professor Jerry Lettvin — Sanctuary, October 1968.....



.....and Professor Noam Chomsky also at Sanctuary in 1968



Pages out of our history

Elections also held

IFC contributes \$2500 to Back Bay Corporation

Efforts toward a coordinated plan for the redevelopment of the Back Bay received a boost last Thursday when \$2,500 was raised by MIT fraternities and presented to the Back Bay Planning and Development Corporation.

A check for this amount was presented following a dinner meeting of the IFC by Chairman Kevin Kinsella '67. It was accepted on behalf of the Back Bay Corporation by James G. Roberts, president, and Daniel J. Ahern, executive director.

The fund raising was initiated by the members of the IFC "in connection with our efforts to assume an active and responsible role as members and residents of the Back Bay community," according to Kinsella.

Funds for non-profit group
The Back Bay Planning and Development Corporation is a non-profit organization formed by civic groups in the area to develop coordinated plans for the Back Bay area. The program is financed through private subscription to this Corporation, which is acting in cooperation with the Back Bay Redevelopment Authority.

Statistics for 1965-66 released in last report of ex-Pres. Stratton

Statistics for the year 1965-1966 were released in ex-President Julius A. Stratton's report to the Corporation for the year ending last June 30. The report was recently made available to all those connected with MIT.

Registration increased
The student enrollment in 1965-1966 was 7,408, an increase of 257 from the previous year. The total was made up of 3,755 undergraduates and 3,653 graduate students. Degrees awarded by the Institute in 1965-1966 included 829 Bachelor's degrees, 845 Master's degrees, 126 Engineer degrees, and 369 doctoral degrees, a total of 2,150.

Graduate students who entered MIT last year held degrees from 304 colleges and universities, 175 American and 129 foreign. The foreign student population was 951, or about 13 per cent of the total enrollment, and represented 72 different countries.

More student aid offered
This past year, 1,969 undergraduates, more than half of those enrolled, received \$1,730,722 in scholarship aid and \$1,389,339 in loans — an increase in the total of 14 per cent over the year before.

The scholarship assistance granted included \$843,405 from MIT's endowment fund. The fund was increased by \$1,978,500 during the year. Total endowment now stands at \$14,465,176, a 15.8 per cent increase over 1964-1965.

Aid to grad students
To graduate students the Institute awarded \$2,285,525 in fellowships, traineeships and scholarships; \$576,442 in staff tuition grants; \$5,573,422 in staff salaries, and 457,872 in loans.

Gifts, grants and bequests to MIT from private donors totaled \$40,740,000 during fiscal 1965-1966, as compared to \$23,451,000 the previous year. Major factors contributing to the high gift income figure were the distribution from the estate of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. '36, and the payment in full of the large Ford Foundation grant to strengthen and expand the Institute's activities in international fields. These benefactions together accounted for slightly more than half of the total gift income for the year.

In the past, nearly 200 fraternity men from MIT organized and carried out a cleanup campaign in the Back Bay area. MIT students have also taken an active interest in the Neighborhood Association of the Back Bay.

Elections held
After the presentation of the check, elections of officers for the IFC for the coming year were held. Tom Neal '68 (PDT) was elected Chairman; Bob McCrovy '68 (KS), Vice-chairman; Dave Matheson '69 (SN), Treasurer; and Steve Reimers '68 (SAE) Purchasing Manager.

Vietnam teach-in draws 350

By Jim Smith
A Vietnam teach-in, sponsored by the MIT Committee to End the War in Vietnam, was held Thursday evening in 54-100. An overflow crowd of about 350 attended and heard Prof. Noam Chomsky of the Department of Linguistics, Prof. Howard Zinn of Boston University, Mary Alice Waters of the Young Socialist Alliance, Prof. Louis Kampf of the Department of Humanities, and Pat Griffith, a recent visitor to North Vietnam.

War's fundamental issue
Prof. Chomsky, the opening speaker began by naming the fundamental issue of the war — a conflict between a local and an international solution to the situation. He emphasized that the US

alone insisted on the latter alternative, which implies unilateral exertion of full power until surrender. By any other power, our actions would be called genocide, he stated.

The National Liberation Front of Viet Cong was initially a popular group; two years ago, when the greatest escalation began, only 400 Northern troops were in the south. Now, there are 40,000. "We have destroyed," said Prof. Chomsky, "one of the more hopeful popular revolutions in the under-developed world."

He referred to our "incredible sequence of lies that is unprece-

dent in American history" and which is now "so familiar that it is no longer shocking."

He insisted that there is no place for absolutist philosophies in this age of mass destruction. "It is fortunate," he said, "that this lunacy was restricted to only one side of the Atlantic in 1962," referring to Khrushchev's withdrawal from Cuba.

Prof. Zinn, author of a book on the war, spoke next on the "logic of withdrawal."

"One measure of the badness of the war and our conduct," began the professor, "is its meeting of (Please turn to Page 7)



Vol. 87, No. 3 Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1967 5c

Intercollegiate newspaper publishes premier issue

The Collegiate Cauldron, organ of the Boston Intercollegiate Council formed last November, published its first issue Thursday. Its avowed purpose is to provide a unified medium for communication and the dispersal of information among the 150,000 college students in the Boston area. It also proposes to serve as a sounding board for student views and issues.

It purports to be a non-political, non-partisan publication, capable of presenting a more comprehensive picture of student life than campus newspapers, yet a less detached view than professional metropolitan journals. Its articles will deal with "all facets of student activity."

The MIT representative is Steven Carhart '70.

Wiesner views disarmament plans



Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner

(This article is the first of three in a series about the thoughts of Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Provost, on the subject of disarmament.)

By John Foran
An effective system of world disarmament is possible, according to Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner. Dr. Wiesner, who has been science adviser to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson, wrote recently in an article for the Associated Press that he is "convinced that it is completely

feasible to design a safe and practical plan to limit and control the arms race."

Although Dr. Wiesner believes that there is still time to do something about a trend that has in the past always resulted in war, he feels that there are certain psychological barriers standing in the way. Six of them are as follows:

- "Most people, both in and out of government, look on disarmament as a Utopian dream. If everyone believes the arms race is impossible to control, that very feel will make it impossible.
- No pressure for peace
- There is no effective constituency for peace in our Congress or the councils of other governments. Military interests, veterans' organizations, and weapons producers all have their large constituencies and powerful lobbies.
- "Many people who do advocate disarmament demand that it be total disarmament, all at once. But the only way we will get universal disarmament in one giant

step is as a result of World War III. The survivors of a nuclear war will no doubt make it their first order of business to ensure that it doesn't happen again. I'd rather not wait.

• "We participate in disarmament conferences, but we don't try sufficiently to understand the attitude of other people, such as the Russians, in these complicated problems."

Planning for "Dr. Strangelove"
• "In our strategy discussions, arms control measures are evaluated in terms of the most dangerous possibility, no matter how unlikely it might be, with no consideration given to what will happen if we fail to halt the arms race. The urge to protect ourselves against a madman or an adventurer—the psychotic general in Dr. Strangelove—has seemed to dominate the planning of our defense strategy.

• "Lastly, what started in Europe after World War I as a political confrontation between West and East has become a ma-

(Please turn to page 6)

Faculty spotlight

H. L. Teuber, 9.00 lecturer, conducts neural studies

By Dave Kaye
Course descriptions are often misleading, and the course labeled "Introductory Psychology" might better be named "An Introduction to Hans-Lucas Teuber," for the semi-weekly lectures given by the chairman of MIT's Department of Psychology are as much an expression of his own personality, interests and attitudes as they are a "survey of selected facts, principles, and theories in psychology."

Brain research
For more than twenty years Dr. Teuber has been investigating cases of brain injury as a means of determining the neural bases of normal behavior. Concerned with such questions as how we perceive a vertical line as vertical, the ultimate aim of his research is "the eventual coalescence of neurology and psychology." Toward that end he is engaged in follow-up studies of about 700 cases of brain injuries and is presently particularly interested in examining the effects of injuries incurred early in life as opposed to those acquired in adult years.

For his work, Dr. Teuber was chosen last year to receive the Karl Spencer Lashley Award for Research in Neurobiology.

As an undergraduate, Dr. Teuber studied in Berlin and Switzerland, and received his Ph.D. in psychology from Harvard University. Before coming to MIT in 1960, he served as head of the Psycho-physiological Laboratory of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. In addition, he has served as a consultant to the



Dr. Hans-Lucas Teuber

US Army Surgeon General, the US Air Force, United Cerebral Palsy, the Veterans Administration, and NASA; and is currently consulting editor of the Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, Co-editor of Experimental Brain Research, and editor of Neuro-psychologia (International Journal of Neuro-psychology).

Professor and department head Yet to speak of Hans-Lucas Teuber solely in connection with his research would do him an injustice, for Dr. Teuber is inextricably involved in the psychology department — both as professor and department head. In the European tradition, he regards teaching the introductory psychology course (9.00) as a personal responsibility and is also quite active in the presentation of the graduate Pro-seminar in Psychology (9.001 and 9.002).

Furthermore, a realization of Professor Teuber's role in the department is critical to an understanding of his activities. Upon becoming affiliated with MIT six years ago, Dr. Teuber served as head of the psychology section of the Department of Economics and Social Science. When that group achieved its own departmental status in 1964, Professor Teuber became chairman of the Psychology Department. In evaluating what Professor Teuber calls the "explosive growth" of the department, it appears that such progress has been guided, nurtured, and directed by Dr. Teuber himself. For example, (Please turn to Page 5)

Orders for class rings to be taken for Sophs in Building 10 this week

Representatives from Dieges & Clust will be at the Institute beginning this Wednesday through Friday to take orders for class rings. Members of the class of 1969 may place their orders between 9:30 am and 4:30 pm these days in Building 10. "Upperclassmen and first-year students will be accepted day only. A five dollar deposit will be required. Any further questions will be answered by Stan Goldin, P-House, d18-407

MIT strives for future excellence

Johnson plans innovations Institute Committee tries to fulfill students' always increasing needs

THE TECH
FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1967
Page 5

The immediate future will find MIT moving ahead to new and better horizons. This upcoming period will be marked by changes in the physical as well as academic outlook not only in the eyes of those associated with the Institute but also with the millions who regard MIT as the school in our world of modern technology.

Three areas of change

As described by President Howard Johnson, these ramifications are occurring in three major areas: the physical plant and buildings, the atmosphere surrounding the campus, and, most important of all, the curriculum.

In this first division, it is obvious that "dynamic" is certainly apropos in physically describing MIT. The Center for Advanced Engineering Studies, adjacent Building 7, is almost completed; McCormick is hopefully readying its new wing for the upcoming academic year; Eastgate Apartments and a new chemistry building are under construction; Vassar Street is the scene of the almost completed center for Space Research; and, finally, the ground is soon to be broken for the construction of McGregor Dorm just west of Burton House. We can look forward to realizing the completion of all of these projects in the next two years.

Campus atmosphere

Surprising to Tech students is that more greenery, shade, and an atmosphere of relaxation are being incorporated into the formerly sterile campus. The Great Court is cluttered with sunbathers now that the warm weather is setting in. This aspect of innovating is perhaps the most significant, since a change in environment can certainly lead to a more relaxed student attitude toward studies.

The final area of change is, of course, in the very heart of MIT, its curriculum. Freshman humanities have been greatly expanded so that today an incoming student has a choice so varied that one can't help but enjoy fulfilling his first year humanities requirement. In addition, new courses are continually being created in such diverse fields as oceanography. For further information, see the article on page 8.

Student freedom

When asked about the large amount of freedom given students at MIT, President Johnson commented that the responsibility exhibited by the student body assured him that this freedom giv-

ing Tech students had not been misused and brought about better relations between students and faculty. The President also expressed confidence in the work accomplished by Inscomm in the past months. The newly-formed Student Committee on Environment has its work out for it in attempting to promote the latest changes in campus atmosphere.

New type student

President Johnson was also enthusiastic about the potential abilities contained in the "new

type of individual" now attending MIT. In his opinion, the change was primarily due to better high school preparation for college life. The Institute is attempting to assist all students by increasing amounts of financial aid as well as taking an interest in each individual student. "Each student who is forced to drop out is considered a faculty defeat."

Yes, MIT is certainly moving ahead. The startling innovations now appearing clearly point toward a better life for graduates and undergraduates alike.

Each UAP embarking on his year in office tries to predict what the year will hold and how his energies and abilities may be directed to make this next year better than previous ones. Bob Horvitz '68, is no exception. The past year's Inscomm focal point has been one on the move to the Student Center and reactions to this move. The Class of '70 was the first to enjoy a completed and functioning Student Center; its arrival has catalyzed a rapid growth of student activities and government.

Year of precedent
In many ways, next year will

be completely different. . . There will be no great organizational or physical changes as in the past. Nevertheless, this is a critical year, one of precedent. Horvitz divided the objectives of this year's Inscomm into four major areas: academic, environment, extra-curricula, and social.

Inscomm's academic goals have been stated in other areas of this issue. Essentially, the Student Committee on Educational Policy is continually seeking to ease the pressure on the MIT student.

The Student Committee on Environment is concentrating on creating an atmosphere on campus more indicative of the feelings of the majority of the student body. Students can now take an active part in designing physical portions of their campus.

Extra-curricular objectives

In the field of extra-curricular activities, Finance Board is attempting to expand its budget into the \$100,000 range. Activities Executive Board, Public Relations Committee, and Open House Committee are all striving to present a diversified area of activities in which any student can find happiness and take advantage of this important aspect of the education offered at MIT.

Finally, weekends and blasts have become an integral part of life at the Institute. Inscomm is attempting to accurately incorporate these social events into the school calendar and thereby provide sufficient opportunity for all to enjoy themselves at campus events.

To meet the demands which this year imposes, student government must be responsible and imaginative. Those working on Inscomm committees this year eminently reflect these characteristics. JP was bigger and better than ever before. Spring Weekend is rapidly approaching. Plans are under way for an intercollegiate conference in the spring of 1968. Student-Inscomm, Inscomm-faculty, and student-faculty relations and communications are improving tremendously.

Student government at MIT, then, certainly plays an important role in the life of all Tech students. The diversity of activities allows ample room for all to find interest in at least one of them. UAP Horvitz urges all tate of this extra-curricular aspect of education offered here at MIT.



Student government

3 divisions form Inscomm

Like almost all colleges, MIT has a student government. Unlike all colleges, however, the system is both powerful and efficient. This system is divided into three parts: living group government, class government, and the committee structure. All three are joined into the Institute Committee, or Inscomm, the student governing body.

MIT is a residential college with two thirds of the students in dormitories and the rest in fraternities; both have a large amount of control over themselves. Each of the dorms has elected officers who work with the dean's office and the Dormitory Council to determine policies regarding such rules as parietal hours.

Interfraternity Conference
The fraternities, most of which

are off-campus, have even more autonomy. Each house has almost complete control over its activities, ranging from care of its physical plant to community relations. An Interfraternity Conference provides the fraternities with a forum to exchange ideas, unite to purchase commodities at a lower price, and establish controls over such activities as rushing for the benefit of the fraternity system as a whole. Closer work between the Dormitory Council and the IFC is planned in the future to improve dorm-fraternity relations.

Class government

Each class also has its own system of government. The Freshman Council, composed of living group representatives, introduces the freshman to student government through preparation for Field Day, sale of Beaver Pins, and a feedback program designed to obtain opinions about the freshman courses. The upper classes are governed by a president and an executive committee. Their duties include supervision of class rings, Junior Prom, and certain concerts and dances.

Inscomm subcommittees
The third division is the committee structure, composed of Inscomm subcommittee with a wide range of tasks. The Finance Board and the Activities Council regulate and finance over 80 activities with a budget that will approach \$100,000 next year.

The activities structure, run by the students, provides areas of interest from the newspaper to strategic games. Control of the

new Student Center lies in the hands of the Student Center Committee. Other subcommittees concern themselves with such areas as Freshman Orientation, the MIT image with the public, and disciplinary problems.

SCEP

In these times of student dissatisfaction with their lack of contact with the academic policy makers, the Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) is a medium between the administration and faculty and the stu-

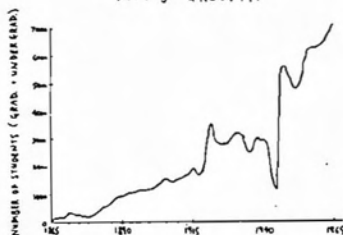
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Members of Executive Committee guide Inscomm through this year



The executive committee of Inscomm, from left: Dave Peterson '68, SCE chairman; Al Singer '68, AEB chairman; Bob Horvitz '68, UAP; Rick Karish '68, Fin Board chairman; Clyde Rettig '68, Secretariat chairman.

MIT'S GROWTH



LSD defended by Leary-- 'best gamble in the house'

By Steve Carhart

Red rug and slides

Mr. Psychedelic ran head on into a passionate reaffirmation of the value of taking a vigorous stand in life rather than "dropping out" in Kresge Wednesday. A capacity crowd was enthralled for three hours as Dr. Timothy Leary, founder and head of his own LSD religion, and Professor Jerome Lettvin of the Departments of Biology and Electrical Engineering debated possible ways of extricating the world from what they both agreed was a miserable situation.

Dr. Leary, who spoke first, presented an impressive spectacle. Dressed in a white pajama-like garment and seated on a large red rug, he spoke with a background of music and superimposed slides and film which supposedly depicted the LSD experience.

After noting that fire and water are useful but can be misused (like, he implied, LSD), Dr. Leary got down to business by discussing the need to drop out from what he called our "television stu-

dio society" and discover oneself. He added that man had always turned on, be it through flagellation, sexuality, or some other means. "Today," he said, "the sacrament is a chemical." Though he conceded that the "sacrament is a risk," he maintained that in our day of polluted air and Viet Nam, "LSD is the best gamble in the house."

Only the inside counts

Appealing to the youth of the audience, Dr. Leary then urged his listeners to undertake the familiar program: turn on, tune in, drop out. The youth of today cannot afford to accept the "menopausal mentality" of their elders. The people in charge should realize, according to Dr. Leary, that it "doesn't make as much difference what goes on out there (in the television studio) as what you have in here." This, perhaps, was the most important point Dr. Leary had to make: the sanctity of the individual's body and his right to discover the depths of his own humanity, through drugs if he so desires.

Stresses discipline

In closing his first set of remarks, Dr. Leary stressed that LSD is a discipline and that the "Kingdom of Heaven is your body." Consequently, whatever drugs one might wish to take is his own business, while what happens in "Ceasar's television set" is of no importance.

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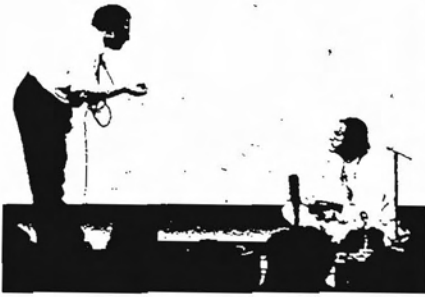


Photo by Larry-Stuart Deutsch
Professor Jerome Lettvin chides Dr. Timothy Leary for his views on the use of LSD and other drugs. Dr. Leary stores back at Prof. Lettvin and portrays an air of annoyance.



Vol. 87, No. 23 Cambridge, Mass., Friday, May 5, 1967 5c

Inner Belt criticized

Petition requests restudy of Boston highway plans

By Cannon Agnew

More than 500 members of the faculty at MIT and Harvard have signed a petition calling for a re-study of transportation needs in the greater Boston area, and specifically, for a re-examination of the need for an Inner Belt highway as part of the road system.

Daniel P. Moynihan, head of the Joint Center for Urban Studies, one of the leaders of the drive, said that he would deliver the petitions today to the office of

Alan S. Boyd, Secretary of the new Department of Transportation. With Moynihan at the press conference where the announcement was made were William W. Nash, Chairman of the Harvard City Planning Department, Stephen Carr and Bernard Frieden, Associate Professors of City Planning.

Concerned with planning

All these men emphasized that they were concerned not so much with the Inner Belt as with the approach to highway planning which has been used for the Boston road system. The petition requests that the building of the Inner Belt be suspended until a new, complete study is made of the needs of this area to replace the present data, which dates from the 1940's.

They ask that the Department of Transportation use Boston as a test case, and require that funds for interstate highways be allocated only if the proposal follows the aims of a total, areawide, land use plan as the Interstate Highway Act guidelines state.

Decision expected soon

A final decision on the route of the Inner Belt is expected soon from the Massachusetts Departments of Public Works. The Department has favored the Brookline-Elm route, which would displace about 1200 families in Cambridge. Gov. Volpe, however, ordered the DPW to re-examine its decision during last fall's campaign, and that re-study has now been completed.

Criticism

Since the announcement of the petitions, the plan has drawn criticism from several quarters. Robert G. Davidson, executive director of the Metropolitan Area Planning Council stated that the delay caused by the study requested would "mean years of delay in affording traffic congestion relief." DPW officials, while they admit that an interstate highway can be stopped, as it was in San Francisco, say that there would have to be compelling reasons before any more delay could be allowed.

Of the 528 professors signing the petition, about 150 of the MIT faculty and staff, including about 40 full professors, signed the petition.

Photo by Terry Bone

Announcements Tutors relate experience and air views of program

1. The annual Awards Convocation will be held in the Great Court Thursday at 11 am, but may be moved to Kresge Auditorium in case of rain. Classes are suspended for the hour of the convocation.
2. The Penn State Special Events Committee is undertaking a survey of collegiate trivia records, such as phone booth stuffing, turtle and hamster racing or shalaboard. Anyone with any knowledge of such a record held by any member of the Institute should notify the Penn State Special Events Committee, c/o Jack Tappata, 611 S. Pugh St., State College, Pa. 16802.
3. All activities are now having space in the Student Center, but desiring such space should write an essay outlining their requirements to be submitted to the Incentive Office (W20-401) by Wednesday.
4. Official yearbook photographs of the Class of '68 will be taken May 8 through May 19 in room 484 of the Student Center. Juniors should sign up for appointments in the lobby of Building 10. The sitting fee is \$3. Options for the 1968 Yearbook may be purchased at this time. Additional photos for personal use may be purchased from the photographer when the proofs are returned.
5. An amateur student art exhibition, open to all MIT students, will begin Monday, May 15, at 7 pm, continuing through Friday, June 2. Works in all media will be welcomed. Application forms and instructions for submitting a work are being sent by mail.
6. The Class of 1967 Graduation Eve to be held June 8 will feature folk singer Carolyn Hester, the Glenn Miller Orchestra, the Logans, and "Doc" Edgerton. All are invited--seniors, their parents, family, friends, and dates. Tickets, \$1.00 each, will be available May 8-12 in Building 10.
7. The MIT Outing Club is sponsoring its Spring Circus weekend with hiking, canoeing, and rock climbing May 12-14. A square dance will be held Friday at 8 pm in Wellesley's Alumni Hall Ballroom. There will be rock climbing at 9 am Quincy quarries Saturday at 9 am (Bill Mann, 646-1960), canoeing on Lake Waubesa at 9 am Saturday (Tony Ignabino, 826-6831), hiking on Mt. Mansfield from 8 am Saturday (Everett Miller) and cycling which leaves MIT at 8 am Saturday (see sign-up sheet). There will be a trip to the Adirondacks at 7:30 am in room 407 of the Student Center.
8. The entry MacPack VI, the strongest chess playing computer in the country, will enter the first Championship of the MIT Chess Club. The tournament will be run Saturday with rounds at 1 pm and 5 pm, and Sunday at 10 am and 3 pm.
Registration is open tomorrow from noon to 1 pm in room 412 of the Student Center. Entry fees are \$2.00 for the rated division and \$1.00 for the unrated division, both in addition to Chess Club membership. Awards of \$25, \$15, \$10, and \$5 will be given in the rated division, while prizes of \$15, \$10, and \$5 are to be presented in the unrated division.

(This is the last part of a series on the MIT Resident Tutors.)

By Michael Warren

The Resident Tutor Program has expanded over the last several years to where almost all living groups have graduate students living in their residences, tutoring and counselling. This part of the series deals with two tutors and their activities.

Eric Cosman is the resident tutor at Phi Beta Epsilon. Besides this, he is a Physics instructor, teaches an 8.02 recitation, and is a freshman adviser. Cosman enjoys his tutoring role very much and finds that he is called upon to answer more than just questions relating to physics: "My most important job is to provide an influence on the undergraduates, having gone through the hard knocks, and having great respect for the academic system."

Combating slumps

Cosman is often performing the role of giving guidance to the brothers of PBE. He finds himself combating slumps among the lower classman, and helping

seniors prepare for grad schools. Cosman concluded: "I have great faith in the concept of the resident tutor. He can provide an intermediary between the students and the faculty, whom most students are somewhat hesitant to approach."

Dormitory tutor

Baker House tutor John Kassakian feels that a dormitory tutor should be "totally immersed" in the dorm's activities. This, he asserts, would increase student-tutor contact and maximize his effectiveness.

Kassakian became a tutor at the beginning of this year after a Baker House undergraduate spoke to him about it. He is also a teaching assistant, and many course VI students are his regular advisees. A common subject of conversation is the quality of courses and teachers at the Institute, and a great many students come in to see Kassakian about summer job information.

Kassakian plans to remain at Baker House as tutor next year because he enjoys his association with the undergraduates. He was

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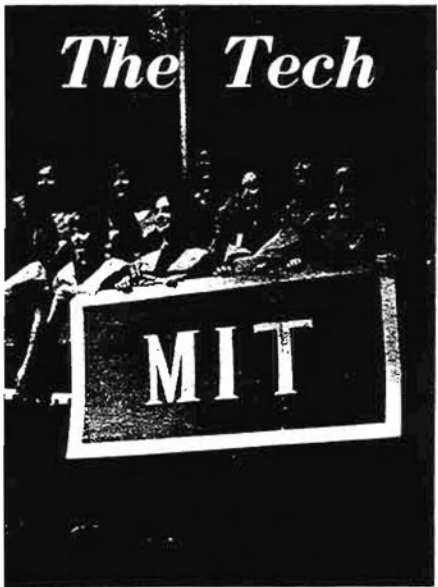
Colloquium honors de Santillana

Foremost scientists and scholars gathered Tuesday afternoon to honor Dr. Giorgio Diaz de Santillana (first from left) on his retirement as Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science. Nearly 200 people attended a three-hour colloquium held in the Hayden Library Lounge. Among the participants were: Prof. Victor Wieskopf, Dr. Jerome Wiesner, Prof. Cyril Smith, Prof. Noam Chomsky, Prof. Jerome Lettvin, Prof. Bernard Cohen from Harvard, Prof. Everett Mendelsohn from Harvard and Prof. Robert Cohen from Boston University.



The Tech regrettably omitted all photo credits from the last issue. Particular credit is due Larry-Stuart Deutsch, who took over 1000 photos of Spring Weekend for The Tech. Other credits are: Auto rally, Bob Reed; Baseball, Lew Golovin; Tennis, Terry Bone.

Wellesley, MIT grant approval to cross-registration experiment



Vol. 87, No. 27 Cambridge, Mass., Friday, May 19, 1967 5c

'Report from Hanoi'

Salisbury issues warning of Chinese war danger

By Carson Agnew

Harrison Salisbury, Managing Editor of the *New York Times*, emphasized Wednesday the dangers inherent in further escalation of the war in North Vietnam, and the inability of military pressure to end that war decisively.

Speaking in Kresge Auditorium, at a lecture sponsored by the Lecture Series Committee, Salisbury began by stating his views on the possibility of and necessity for a non-military settlement of the war, presumably by secret negotiations followed by open talks.

North Vietnam's economy (in-
Escalation useless

He stated that up to now our decision to escalate the war seemed a viable solution to our problem. Yet, because of the nature of North Vietnam, our air power was having negligible effects.

At the time of his trip to North Vietnam in January of this year "movement was continuing to go on . . . on a massive basis" despite heavy bombing of all routes, supply depots, and railroads. The primitive nature of



Photo by George Flynn
Pulitzer-Prize winner Harrison Salisbury gives his "Report from Hanoi" at an LSC lecture Wednesday night in Kresge Auditorium.

Adams: 'No end to what can be done'; Johnson: 'Merger is not contemplated'

By Mark Bolotin

Wellesley College and MIT have agreed to explore a five-year experimental program, beginning in 1968, under which their undergraduate students may take courses in both institutions. According to a joint statement by President Ruth M. Adams of Wellesley and President Johnson, "the purpose of the experiment is to extend the diversity of experiences now available to students in the curricula and the environment of both institutions."

Students' ideas on new program hit all extremes

By Paul Johnston

Now that the administrations of both Wellesley and MIT have decided that the two schools should try out a limited "cross-registration" plan, student opinions about the proposed exchange were sought, and are herein presented.

At MIT, most men feel the plan "sounds good," and in general is a "great idea." The idea is received well by the MIT man generally because he would like the greater amount of social contact that the cross-registration would bring about, and because he would just "like to see some pretty girls" in the classrooms.

The dissenters

There are, however, dissenters among the males at MIT. They feel that the exchange is "not a tremendously brilliant idea," and they ask the question, "What does Wellesley have to offer us?" Some feel that few Tech students would go to Wellesley, and that because of this lop-sided exchange the Wellesley girls would "get a much better deal." They also say that riding a bus for an hour a day is "ridiculous."

MIT coeds tend to be violently

(Please turn to Page 6)

In Wednesday's press conference which announced the new program, Presidents Adams and Johnson advised that no plans are being made for any merger of the two schools. In fact, they stated "We wish to make it clear that no formal organizational bond has been considered, and none is contemplated. We believe that it is important for Wellesley College and MIT each to retain its own character, tradition and autonomy." In a special press conference with *The Tech* earlier that afternoon, President Johnson stressed this same point — "merger is not contemplated."

The proposal had been passed earlier Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the Wellesley Board of Trustees, which "voted the recommendation with enthusiasm," and at the annual meeting of the faculty at MIT, where the response was "spontaneous and positive."

Joint committee formed

In order "to develop the exact form and schedule for the experiment and to consider other programs of value to students in

both institutions," establishment of a joint Faculty Administration committee with members from each institution has been proposed. The presence of this committee necessitates the target date of 1968 for the program. Even with this target date, President Johnson is "hopeful" that students may begin the program in the spring term of 1968, rather than wait until the fall.

In speaking of possible extensions (Please turn to Page 3)

Magasanik named Course VII Head

Combining long experience in the fields of microbiology and biochemistry, Professor Boris Magasanik was recently named head of the Department of Biology. Professor Magasanik will succeed Professor Irwin W. Sizer, recently named Dean of the Graduate School.

No major changes

Professor Magasanik commented that "the department has developed very satisfactorily while Professor Sizer was Head."

Among the recent efforts of the department was an overall revision of its curriculum. Accordingly, no major changes are planned by Professor Magasanik; instead, the near future will be a period of evaluation of the new curriculum.

Most of the department's research in the past ten years has been concentrated in various phases of molecular biology. While emphasis in this area will not be diminished in the future, Professor Magasanik looks forward to increased efforts in the fields of developmental biology (the study of embryo development) and neurophysiology.

Born in Russia

Professor Magasanik, who will continue to teach Microbial Physiology (7.23T), was born in 1919 in Khar'kov, Russia. He received his early education in the Vienna public schools and studied at the University of Vienna. Arriving in this country in 1938, he continued his studies at the City College of New York, Pennsylvania State College, and Columbia, where he received his Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1948. Starting in 1949, Professor Magasanik held various positions at Harvard Medical School and Harvard College, rising to the rank of Associate Professor before being Professor of Microbiology at MIT in 1960.

Research interests

Currently Professor Magasanik is concerned with research involving enzymes and chemical processes inside the living cell. One of his recent accomplishments is his discoveries associated with a process he has named "catabolite repression," in which the end products of cell activity associated with the breakdown of a substance repress the formation of the catalytic enzyme.

1230 to receive degrees during 101st Commencement

Approximately 1230 students will receive degrees this year at MIT's 101st Commencement exercises Friday, June 9 at 10:30 am in Rockwell Cage. Robing is scheduled for 10:00 am in the Armory and the duPont Athletic Center. A luncheon and President's Reception will follow at 1:00 pm in the Great Court.

Johnson to speak

Dr. James R. Killian, Chairman of the Corporation, will preside over the graduation ceremonies. The Commencement address will be delivered by President Howard W. Johnson.

The MIT Logarithms, Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, guitar-playing Institute Professor, the Glenn Miller Orchestra and folk singer Carolyn Hester will entertain graduating seniors and their friends and families at a Graduation Eve Party at 8:30 in the Student Center the evening before Commencement.

Morning lecture series

Alumni Day will be held Monday, June 12. A series of morning lectures will be given on "The Marshaling of Human Resources in View of the Population Explosion." The four principle speakers will be Dr. J. Herbert Holloman '40, Acting Under Secretary of the US Department of Commerce; Dr. Gordon S. (Please turn to page 5)

HAPPY FINALS

Student Art Exhibition opens in Student Center



The First Annual MIT All Student Art exhibit opened Tuesday on the second floor of the Student Center. Works on display include "Nude Pensive" (shown above) by Donald Stevens. The show, sponsored by the Committee on the Visual Arts and the Student Center Art Studios, will continue until Friday, June 2.

Johnson expounds on protest

Official statement details policy

(Ed. note: the following is the text of the statement issued Wednesday by President Howard W. Johnson.)

By the President

"What do I think about protest by students on the presence of recruiters at MIT?"

Picketing of governmental and corporate recruiting activities on the university campus has become a major way by which student protesters choose to draw attention to their views on the present national policy in Viet Nam. I understand that process and would be disappointed if our students did not have an opportunity to express vigorous dissent in a manner compatible with the obligations of membership in the Institute community. It is a principle of the university to permit, provide, and protect an environment where dissent is possible. I hope that visitors to our campus will understand this.

On the other hand, it is important that such protest not become violent or abusive or interfere or limit the reasonable rights of others in the process. A second principle of the university is that members of our community should have access to information. I would be disappointed if an interest in such occupational information on the part of students were not present on our campus, and we have a responsibility to permit such access.

I am well aware that questions as to the appropriateness of some applications of these principles should be opened to discussion by students and faculty. But the way to consider such matters is by the kind of discussion appropriate to our open community and not by denying or damaging the rights of others. To infringe the rights of either protestors or those who seek information about jobs, inflicts grievous damage on the integrity and the long-run quality of the academic community.

Finally, let me say, the university should not be put into the position of meeting force on the part of people who abuse the privileges of the academic community. We have to rely therefore on the good sense and self-discipline of all of our members. I believe we can do so at MIT.

CEP to vote soon

Pass-fail freshman year receives faculty attention

By Mark Bolotin

The most significant change in the structure of the Freshman year to be considered since 1964 is currently undergoing lively discussion in the Committee on Educational Policy.

Professor Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the CEP, told The Tech Wednesday night he expects a decision from his committee by the end of this month on the various proposals to eliminate freshmen grades in all courses. Dean Paul Gray, Chairman of the Freshman Advisory Council, said the CEP has discussed nothing else but the Pass-Fail proposals all last month, and that a decision could be reached as early as next week. Last Tuesday two members of the CEP were out of town, so a decision of this magnitude was deemed inappropriate unless the full committee was present.

At one extreme among the alternatives to restructure freshman grades, is simply to issue grades in any course.

Freshmen would be told by the instructor as to whether he had passed the course or not, and some form of written or oral feedback about his over-all performance would be communicated. It is doubtful whether so drastic a plan could attract the necessary support.

Another proposal maintains the present quiz structure with scores recorded as they are now. The difference would be at the end of the term; the grade would be recorded only Pass or Fail, and again some special feedback would be given to the freshman.

Still a third basic idea is to maintain the present system complete with grade reports (A, B, C, etc.), except that such grades would be known only to the stu-

dent and not enter permanent record, the transcript recording only pass or fail. This is essentially the Caltech plan.

The CEP must consider these proposals and all variations of them. Of course, it could reject any and all changes.

It is more likely, however, that the CEP will make some recommendations to the Faculty, which must ultimately pass on any change. The Committee could bypass the Faculty only by declaration.

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Balloons float in Bldg 7 as part of art exhibit



Two of the six foot balloons float above their fans in the lobby of Building 7. The balloons are part of Haacke's kinetic culture exhibit now in the Hayden Gallery [See story on page 11.]



Vol. 87, No. 42 Cambridge, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 4, 1967 Sc

Objects to napalm

SDS to picket Dow interviews

By Paul Johnston

The Students for a Democratic Society, and Committee to End the War in Vietnam both plan to picket in some fashion, the Dow Chemical Company recruiter when he is on campus Monday and Tuesday.

Ed Lucas '68, of the SDS, stated that at a meeting held last Monday the organization had decided to picket the Dow representative in an effort to prevent Dow from recruiting on campus. This action would be taken, he said, because of Dow's "status as a war criminal." Dow is the Defense Department's major supplier of napalm, used in incendiary bombs in Vietnam.

The invitation

Lucas also stated that the demonstration would be directed against MIT's invitation to Dow to recruit on campus, and against MIT's furnishing the Dow representatives with rooms. MIT's action in this respect, Lucas said,

demonstrated its complicity in the war effort.

Monday morning rally

As part of the demonstration, a rally is planned for 9 a.m. Monday on the Student Center steps, possibly featuring a discussion on scientific complicity in the war. The actual tactics for the demonstration have not yet been decided on, and whether it will take the form of a sit-in or picketing will be discussed at a meeting Sunday night.

Last February in a similar effort, about 10 persons picketed the Student Placement office when the Dow recruiters were on campus. The demonstration, which lasted about two hours was conducted in an orderly fashion. There were no incidents.

Harvard holds "lock-in"

The demonstration at MIT will occur within two weeks of a "lock-in" held for the same reason at Harvard. At Harvard, the Dow recruiter was confined by protesting students for six hours in a chemistry lab. As a result of this action, Harvard placed seventy-four students on probation, and "admonished" 171 for participation in the demonstration.

Pusey decries demonstration

In announcing the University's action, Harvard President Nathan Pusey described the demonstration as "simply unacceptable." Pusey noted that "No one in an official connection with the University has ever suggested that students should not have freedom to demonstrate in an orderly fashion," but, he added, "this kind of conduct is simply unacceptable not only in a community devoted to intellectual endeavor, but... in any decent democratic society."

Crimson condemns punishment

The Harvard Crimson, in an editorial which expressed the view of a majority of its board of directors, deplored what is called "an arbitrary decision based on

Re-affirms rights of all participants

'Reasonableness' will be criterion

By Michael Rodberg

President Howard Johnson issued a personal statement to The Tech Wednesday night presenting his view of the administration policy regarding picketing of governmental and corporate recruitment. He set forth the university's basic principles of the right to dissent and the right to access of occupational information.

Harvard difficulties

He said that he conceived of writing the statement as an answer to a number of personal questions asked of him recently in the wake of student picketing across the country. The fact that Harvard placed 71 students on probation for their part in a sit-in against a Dow Chemical Corporation recruiter probably initiated the release at this time.

(Please turn to Page 3)

expediency," to place the 74 students on probation. The editorial also felt that the punishment was too harsh, and that President Pusey's statement was imprudent and "generally insensitive to the real issues involved." The editorial approved a suggestion that a faculty-student committee be set up to investigate the broader issues involved. The Crimson promised a minority view editorial for Thursday.

Recruiters meet with resistance at other colleges

At Brown, Howard Curtis, Secretary of the University, said Wednesday that disciplinary action would be taken "immediately" against 12 students who staged a demonstration against James W. Gurl, a recruiter from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Also Wednesday, 100 students at the University of Connecticut prevented two interviewers from the Dow Chemical Co. from reaching the rooms where they were supposed to interview students.

Students arrested at Brooklyn University during the October 19 demonstration against Navy recruiters will be prosecuted for disorderly conduct and resisting police. The announcement was made by District Attorney Aaron E. Koota much to the surprise of college authorities. Students had been promised that there would be no "reprisals" after ending a boycott following the demonstration.

In the midst of the demonstrating, the American Association of University Professors released a statement Tuesday.

The AAUP said "action by individuals or groups to prevent speakers invited to the campus from speaking, to disrupt the operations of its institutions or to obstruct and restrain other members of the academic community and campus visitors by physical force is destructive of the purpose pursuit of learning and of a free society."

The Tech wishes to apologize for misquoting Herb Finger '68, chairman of Beaver Key, in an article on the selection of MIT students to "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities." He did not say or imply that Beaver Key is "kind of" a clique; rather, his statements on the varied activities records of Beaver Key's members were misinterpreted.

Dining changes forced by deficit

By Carson Agnew

The Twenty Chimneys grill room and Lobdell will not be open simultaneously beginning Feb. 5, according to the general manager of dining services, David Cantley. Lobdell will be open for lunch only from 11 to 2, seven days a week, rather than for breakfast, lunch and dinner as now. The Twenty Chimneys will be open Monday thru Saturday from 2 pm to 1 am, and Sunday from 5 pm to 1 am. Twenty Chimneys used to be open for lunch.

The schedule changes are part of a drive to cut the losses which the dining service has been taking over the past few years. Over all, the service is "over-machined" most of the time, because it is geared to the lunch hour rush.

The load among the six facilities, however, varies. Ashdown, although redecorated last year and is, Cantley says, "by far the best looking . . . on campus," is not being used to its full capacity.

Although the Institute doesn't want to have to raise prices in the halls, this will be necessary unless some way is found to make the service break even. They are hopeful, however, that the re-scheduling and some other planned changes will correct the deficit.

One move planned is to eliminate about 250 hours of student help per week. The service has been operating short-handed all year, and sees no problem in this change. Full-time employees will generally be transferred to other jobs. Twenty Chimneys, for instance, will have a full-time grill cook after Lobdell closes.

Other economy moves, such as having patrons remove their own trays from Lobdell, have already had some effect. But much greater savings would be needed if the Dining Services were to break even.

Elections for Undergraduate Association President, Class Presidents and the Executive Committee of the Classes of '68, '70, and '71, and Permanent Class Officers for the Class of '68 will be held Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Petitions and campaign rules will be available in the Incom Office, W20-401, after Registration Day, Feb. 5. Petitions must be returned by 4 pm Feb. 19.

Publisher's objections force new dorm name

By Dean Roller

One hundred victims of the Institute's housing shortage have recently found themselves residents of a house without a name. The auxiliary dormitory located at 282-290 Massachusetts Avenue was heretofore dubbed Random House until legal complications necessitated the search for a new name.

The events leading up to the present situation took shape in September when the future residents decided to name their dormitory Fasset House. Dean Wadleigh, however, was widely quoted as stating emphatically, "I'll be damned if I will support a move to put a first class name on a second class facility." At first nothing more than a poor pun, Random House gradually became the generally accepted name due to lack of a suitable substitute. Dean Wadleigh acquiesced to the new residents' decision and went so far as to consign a letter, with House President Dan Fingerman inviting Benet Cert to the dedication ceremony to be held in February. Over the Christmas holiday, however, Wadleigh received a letter from the attorneys of Random House Inc. of New York requesting "with reluctance" that the residents "refrain from naming the House Random House" and that they "discontinue use of such titles as Random House Rag and Random House Revenger on any publications."

The search for a new name is once again underway. Strong possibilities thus far include Maxwell House (after the illustrious British physicist James Clark Maxwell), Gross House, 288, Robert Hall, Westing House, and Bleak House. Another helpful suggestion was to seek out a second class alumnus after whom the house would appropriately be named. The search goes on.

The Tech



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'Snow in Baker' fools nation

By Mark Bolotin

"In the second floor shower rooms at Baker House, they threw the windows wide open and turned the hot showers on full blast. From the showers poured a thick plume of steam. From the open windows came a below-zero icy blast. The experiment was designed to determine what happens when one meets the other."

So claimed Tuesday's edition of the Boston Herald-Traveler, which fell for a hoax perpetrated by Baker residents. The front-page story, with accompanying picture, concluded that "Steam + Icy Air = Snow."

Snow did exist

In reality, there was a considerable amount of snow on the floor of the job, although certainly not the six inches claimed by the Herald-Traveler. Despite the claims of the paper, the snow was not artificially created by the students; it was merely brought in from outside to build a snowman. Unfortunately, the snow was too dry to pack, so the showers were turned on very hot. (It is true that warm water will soften snow enough to make it packable—no hoax.)

However, with the hot showers on, it became necessary to open a window to cool the room off. Suddenly, the room was filled with fog, caused by cold air meeting steam. One member of the crowd decided that this fantastic effect would be the basis for a great hoax—a claim that they had created snow.

The newspaper—and most of Boston—fell for it. The paper finally realized that it had been fooled.

when besieged with complaints. Nobody else was able to obtain snow by this method.

Latest responses to the hoax took two extremes. The most common reaction was the reply of one MIT student: "Anybody knows that if you mix hot water and cold air, the only thing you'll get is a cold shower." Nevertheless, one perpetrator of the hoax hoped that they might really be able to create snow. If the room is cold enough and with the right type nozzle on the shower . . .



Photo courtesy of Herald Traveler
Students on the second floor of Baker House outfoxed the Boston Herald-Traveler when they carried snow into a shower room, then persuaded the reporter that it was artificial.

Story carried by papers from Jersey to Georgia

News of the supposed creation of snow in Baker House spread far beyond Boston. The news story was picked up by the Associated Press wire service and carried to newspaper and television across the nation.

It has been verified that the story was reported in newspapers in Georgia and New Jersey. Television stations in Atlanta, Ga., also presented the story.

According to Mark Rockoff '68, a Baker resident who helped organize the hoax, parents of several other Bakerites called Cambridge to report that local papers carried the story. He added it is likely that the story crossed the country, but that not all reports of its coverage have reached Cambridge.

Thursday morning at 12:45 the dentists of the Student Center were startled by the sound of a blaring fire alarm. As they bravely walked down the stairs toward the cold outdoors, they noticed an inordinate amount of smoke coming from the Twenty Chimneys.

What had apparently happened was that the greasy hamburgers had caught fire. The flames went up the ventilator, setting the fire alarm and emitting choking CO₂ gas. All that remained were charred hamburgers and hungry students.

Rush Week discussed

IFC meets with Dormcon

By Tony Lima

Dormcon and the IFC came to a confrontation over Rush Week at the open meeting held Wednesday in the Student Center. Representatives from both groups were in attendance, including IFC chairman Tom Neal '68 and Dormcon chairman Jerry Grochow '68.

The meeting opened with a criticism of Rush Week from the freshman's point of view presented by Jack Goodstein '71. His two main points were that often rushees would arrive in a house for a scheduled appointment, only to find that the house was full—a particularly annoying problem at meals. Also, the Dormcon program on Sunday did not begin early enough for freshmen who had made up their minds in the morning.

More information needed

One proposal which seemed to gain a wide degree of acceptance was that a list of IFC and Dormcon schedules be sent out with Rush Week registration material. This way, the rushees will realize what alternatives are open to them.

A large problem faced by the freshmen is that they are asked to make a choice without seeing both sides of the picture. This will be in some ways alleviated by the fact that rushees will be housed in all the dorms next Rush Week.

rather than in just the East Campus "hotel" which has been set up in the past.

Grochow brought up the point that Dormcon is anxious to expand the program next year. The details will definitely be worked out with the IFC before September, to avoid the complications which occurred this year.

As for the pre-rush meeting, the details remain to be worked out by the future officers of all concerned groups. However, Neal stated that the Dormcon chairman, the UAP and the editor of the Tech will all definitely be invited.

First term grade reports will be mailed to the term address of students on Thursday evening, February 1. The report may be sent to the student at a different address if he goes to the Registrar's Office no later than January 26. Telephone requests will not be sent. Term reports will be sent to the parents of all first-year students.

Sala Sanctuary established

Wadleigh's stand O'Conner waits for Feds

By Reid Ashe

I have been asked to express my opinion concerning the Sanctuary sponsored by the MIT Resistance Group and presently under way in the MIT Student Center. I believe that the statement President Johnson made almost one year ago at the time the Dow Chemical Co. interviewers were scheduled at the Placement Office constitutes the basis upon which our position in the present situation may be drawn. At that time, he said:

"Picketing of governmental and corporate recruiting activities on the university campus has become a major way by which student protesters choose to draw attention to their views on the present national policy in Viet Nam. I understand that process and would be disappointed if our students did not have an opportunity to express vigorous dissent in a manner compatible with the obligations of membership in the Institute community. It is a principle of the university to permit, provide, and protect an environment where dissent is possible. I hope that visitors to our campus will understand this. On the other hand, it is important that such protest not become violent or abusive or interfere or limit the reasonable rights of others in the process. A second principle of the university is that members of our community should have access to information. I would be disappointed if an interest in such occupational information on the part of students were not present on our campus, and we have a responsibility to permit such access.

"I am well aware that questions as to the appropriateness of some applications of these principles should be opened to discussion by students and faculty. But the way to consider such matters is by the kind of discussion appropriate to our open community and not by denying or damaging the rights of others. To infringe the rights of either protesters or those who seek information about jobs, inflicts grievous damage on the integrity and the long-run quality of the academic community.

"Finally, let me say, the university should not be put into the position of meeting force on the part of people who abuse the privileges of the academic community. We have to rely therefore on the good sense and self-discipline of all of our members. I believe we can do so at MIT."

In the present instance, MIT on the one hand, recognizes and wishes to protect the rights of members of our community to express their strong convictions concerning the Viet Nam war and the draft. On the other hand, MIT will not interfere in the discharge by civil authorities of their responsibilities toward an AWOL serviceman who is not affiliated with MIT, but who is presently seeking sanctuary on our premises.

We recognize that violent actions may result. But, as we have in the past, we rely on all members of the MIT community to prevent such incidents. I understand that a significant number of those present at the Sanctuary are not affiliated with the Institute. We expect that they too will respect the spirit and integrity of the community in the midst of which they have placed themselves.

Kenneth R. Wadleigh
Dean of Student Affairs

Bulletin: In a meeting late Thursday afternoon among the administration, the Student Center Committee, and a representative of the sanctuary steering committee, it became apparent that there will be major difficulties involved in scheduling the Sala this weekend. A faculty luncheon is scheduled for Saturday and the Junior Prom committee must begin decorating that day also. As we go to press, no decision has been reached concerning the possibility of moving the sanctuary, assuming that no arrest is made by Saturday.

Reaction on campus

Jerome B. Weisner—"If I were a bit younger, I'd be down there myself. . . I sympathize with your position on the war, and that is what this is all about."

Professor Jerome Lettvin—"There used to be a time when the MIT student was clever enough to take care of something like this. Have you ever thought of throwing a bunch of Feds together with Kodak 940?"

Li James Oliveri—"We're here to keep order. There are no special forces here other than those normally assigned to the Student Center."

John Michael O'Conner—"Your freedom is what I'm fighting for. The present government says that the way for me to fight for your freedom is in Vietnam. I disagree. The only place we can win our freedom is here."

For the second night Wednesday, members of the MIT community and supporters from other campuses continued to offer sanctuary to AWOL soldier Mike O'Conner in the Sala de Poerto Rico.

From the beginning, the ever-growing crowd included distinguished members of the faculty, some of whom expressed support. Dean Kenneth Wadleigh's official policy statement issued Wednesday was more a request for non-violence than a definitive statement. No foreseeable action by the administration is indicated in the statement.

According to the Student Center Office, the MIT Resistance Group had properly reserved the Sala for a teach-in Tuesday. Harold Federow of the Student Center Committee said Wednesday night that all engagements for the Sala had been relocated except Junior Prom, which needs the room beginning Monday. When contacted, a member of JP committee commented, "If the bust doesn't come by Sunday, we're screwed up the wall."

The only official verification of O'Conner's authenticity available to The Tech by press time came from the FBI, which said that it was very certain that O'Conner was indeed AWOL, but that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

According to O'Conner, his motives in seeking sanctuary are to help the Resistance movement. "I feel that if I can convince 100 people that the war is wrong, that it is an injustice against the basic freedoms of our country, then I will gladly serve the extra time," he said in his printed statement.

O'Conner said that he was arrested for the possession of marijuana in late 1968, and was not prosecuted on the condition that he enlist in the army. He was arrested in Maine, his home, but was sent to North Carolina to enlist.

This is O'Conner's second escape from the army; he first went AWOL in April and stayed out for 50 days. He has been out since September 14 this time, and has been in Boston since October 5.

The Resistance group in the Sala has been organizing to prepare for non-violent resistance when the authorities come for O'Conner, and to deal with minor emergencies which might arise. At the organizational meeting of the "Security Committee" Tuesday afternoon, it was decided that watch stations would be set up so that some advance warning of the "bust" would be available. Tuesday night people took up posts by various windows in the Student Center and in McCormick Hall. Communications were effected by means of walkie-talkies, a spotlight used for signaling, and a telephone hastily borrowed from Random Hall.

It was also noted at the security meeting that right-wing trouble makers had posed significant difficulties at the Harvard Law School sanctuary earlier this year. A policy was adopted which called for isolation of possible trouble makers in order to remove them without causing a great deal of commotion. It was also decided that the city police would not be called except in extreme emergency, since the Campus Police could deal with almost any disorder which might arise.

Outside troublemakers came earlier than expected, when three or four apparently drunk, apparently high-school aged boys appeared in the Sala around midnight Tuesday.

According to Peter Kramer who was at the scene, they began fighting among themselves and several resistance people moved in to break up the fight. One of the intruders made remarks to the effect that his brother had been killed in Viet Nam.

After the initial scuffle had been broken up, one of the fighters attacked Ned Lugin of East Campus, who had been attempting to break up the fight. Lugin was apparently thrown to the floor and picked. It was reported that he was brought unconscious to the Medic room in the West Lounge. Judith Herzman, who was in charge of the Medic room at the time, said that Lugin was conscious on arrival there, and that he suffered a closed head wound. Lugin was almost immediately taken to the MIT Infirmary by the Campus Patrol and Professor Jerome Lettvin. Lugin was kept at the Infirmary and was still there "in satisfactory condition" on Wednesday night.

At about 5:30 Tuesday afternoon, two members of a Boston motorcycle gang, the Diamondbacks, entered the Sanctuary. The tension which followed was dispelled when an announcement was made that they were friendly. When asked why they had come, they replied that they were sympathetic to the Sanctuary cause, and that their purpose was to keep a second gang, members of which had Tuesday night beaten up several sanctuary participants, from invading the Sanctuary. They also said that the rest of their group was located across the Harvard Bridge and ready for any trouble: their statement was that "if those boozehounds want to fight, no one here will get hurt. We may not agree with what he (Mike) is saying, but we'll fight for his right to say it."

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The Tech



Provost Jerome Weisner





The Tech

Daniel Moynihan, MIT and Harvard urban planner, rumored in cabinet

By Steve Carhart

Daniel P. Moynihan, Director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies at Harvard and MIT, will be the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in President-elect Nixon's cabinet, according to unconfirmed reports released Wednesday.

Moynihan, who was speaking at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York Wednesday evening, could not be reached for comment at press time. His office staff did not confirm or deny the report; his secretary said that no formal announcement of cabinet officers would be likely before this weekend.

The report that Moynihan would be included in Nixon's cabinet first appeared in the *Boston Globe*, which attributed the statement to "a leading Republican member of Congress."

Has stirred controversy
Moynihan, 41, is a former Assistant Secretary of Labor. He first gained public notice in 1965 with the publication of his controversial report on the desegregation of the Negro family. He is usually considered to be a Democrat. If Moynihan does indeed go to

Washington, he will not be the first person presently or formerly associated with MIT to join the new administration. The announcement Tuesday that Dr. Lee Alvin DuBridge, President of CalTech, would be the President-elect's science advisor represents the most recent achievement of the man who gained the nation's gratitude during World War II as the head of the MIT Radiation Laboratory, birthplace of most of the war's radar developments. In 1946 he became President of CalTech, a post he has held until the present.



Daniel P. Moynihan

Backer of research support
Dr. DuBridge has long been a con-
(Please turn to page 10)

Fourth in Boston Sanctuary established by Brandeis students



Photo by Robert Goldfarb

A small group of Brandeis students congregates at the scene of the sanctuary of AWOL Sp/4 John Rollins. Rollins took sanctuary in the student center Wednesday.

By Greg Berenshaw

Wednesday afternoon Brandeis University became the scene of the fourth Boston-area sanctuary to be established for AWOL military personnel.

In events closely paralleling the MIT Sanctuary, John Rollins, Sp/4 USA, was given sanctuary by students of the University in Mallman Hall, the student activities center. The action was announced at a press conference early in the afternoon.

Rollins, from Wilmington, North Carolina, is reported to be AWOL from the Canal Zone base since Nov. 4. He is receiving support from the Brandeis Sanctuary Committee, a group largely comprised of students from political activist organizations. As of press time,

Rollins was in the company of about 50 students.

Statements released:

In reaction to the sanctuary, officials of Brandeis released a short statement of the University's position. In it they stated that "Brandeis does not condone the illegal acts by members of the armed forces," but the administration would "allow it if it remained peaceful" and did not bring on the rights of others.

Rollins also explained his position in a Sanctuary Committee press release. In it Rollins expressed his feelings that students, like soldiers, are being "trained to fill certain roles," with the consequence that they don't agree with the goals of the roles.

Vol. 88, Number 50 Friday, December 6, 1968 Five Cents

Law challenged

Baird fights for Pill

By Robert Dennis

The constitutionality of Massachusetts' birth control laws is now being tested in the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston. In the opening session on Monday, William R. Baird's attorney argued that the present laws violate the "private right" of the individual to protect his own welfare, health, and life.

Baird was found guilty by the Suffolk Superior Court of exhibiting contraceptives to a BU audience and of giving one to an unmarried woman. He has not been sentenced but if the court upholds the law, he faces a maximum sentence of ten years in jail. The present law prohibits the sale, exhibition, or distribution of birth control devices. In 1966, the law was amended so that doctors may prescribe contraceptives to married women and pharmacists may fill prescriptions.

In a 1965 ruling, the US Supreme Court declared that marriage consists of a zone of privacy. The Court ruled that a Connecticut birth control statute violated the Constitution by invading that zone. Baird's attorney, Joseph J. Balliro, claims that "the right to health, to social and economic well-being, and, indeed, the right to life itself" also falls under this shadow - and he says that birth control statutes violate these rights.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph E. Nolan insists that the laws fall within the proper limits of "police power in preserving the health and morals of the citizenry" and the prescription of reasonable punishments. He will also press the assertion that the shadow which protects marriage does not apply to "illicit intercourse."

Balliro has countered that the exhibition of contraceptives is an extension of discussing them. He says that he used his exhibit of contraceptives to urge members of his audience to petition the legislature to change the law and that he was therefore exercising his right to give instructions to representatives, a right guaranteed under state statute.

Nolan argued that Baird's presentation at BU was not an exercise of his

right to petition the legislature. "If ever there was an open invitation to promiscuity and sexual license, it could not have been better made than by the defendant's own remarks." He added that Baird's actions hindered the state's attempt to inhibit immorality.

Balliro declared that unwanted pregnancies are a greater threat to public health now than venereal disease was in 1940, when the state Supreme Court ruled the sale of contraceptives to be legal when used to prevent VD.

Nolan retorted that there is no evidence that if contraceptives were more freely distributed, there would be less illegitimacy. After he cited Balliro's brief which said that condoms and contraceptive foam are already widely available, Nolan was asked by Justice Spiegel whether different birth control devices were of different efficiencies. Nolan conceded that the devices differed, but said that the law's efficacy would be questioned by the legislature, not the courts.

Mexican student relates violence of summer riots

By Charles Mann

The near revolution that took place this last summer in Mexico City was described in a "Viewpoint" seminar held Tuesday. The story of strife was presented by Ricardo de la Luz, a member of the Mexican National Strike Committee. The viewpoint he presented is the not-of-the-beard one of the student who actually has to live under the regime of our friendly neighbor. The story he told was one of "political oppression" of students, workers and peasants who have tried to organize to promote what de la Luz called democratic reforms.

De la Luz described the events that brought the battle about as being a series of demonstrations held around July 26 to protest against imperialism in general. The government's reaction to these demonstrations was to arrest those involved. This led to further demonstrations protesting the treatment of political protestors who are thrown into jail on (what de la Luz judged to be) purely political grounds.

A number of rallies were held and a sufficiently large number of students were assembled to get control of the university until the army (about 5,000

men) was sent to remove them. When they had been forced out of the university the students, who by this time, according to de la Luz, had generated considerable popular support from the workers in the city, staged a general demonstration in the zocalo, the central square of the city.

Conclusions

During this entire period it was difficult for all the people concerned to keep up with events with any accuracy (Please turn to page 8)

Institute core curriculum reforms debated in CEP task-force meeting

By Tony Lima

Perhaps the most interesting piece of news to come out of the November 26 open meeting on the core curriculum was that the CEP will hold an open meeting Friday in Room 9-150 at 2 pm. Attendance at the last meeting was substantially the same as that at the previous meeting, both in terms of numbers attending and in who attended.

Physics Professor A.P. French, chairman of the group, opened the discussion with the comment that he hoped that the meeting would be able to focus on one issue at a time instead of the having the kind of general discussion which characterized the first meeting.

Upchurch requirements

After some preliminary questions, the meeting moved into a commentary on the first substantive issue, that of whether the upperclass science and engineering requirements had any relevance to the humanistic-social science major. Prof. J. Munkres (XVIII) raised the question of whether it was more important for a scientist to take humanities courses than for a social scientist to take science-engineering courses.

The discussion proceeded from there to the question of the current course offerings toward the distribution requirement. French stated that there was a lot wrong with the current course offerings. Robert Schaeffer '69 then asked how it would be possible for a student to encourage departments to give courses which would potentially be valuable to the non-scientist or engineer. After some comments on the evolutionary process and the climate encouraging such changes, Munkres replied that this was in large part already fulfilled by the courses which were previously called freshman electives. He stated that these



Photo by Craig Davis

Members of the faculty task force which prepared proposed changes in the Institute core curriculum, fielded questions and criticisms from students and faculty. Courses could now be elected in any number to fulfill the upperclass requirements.

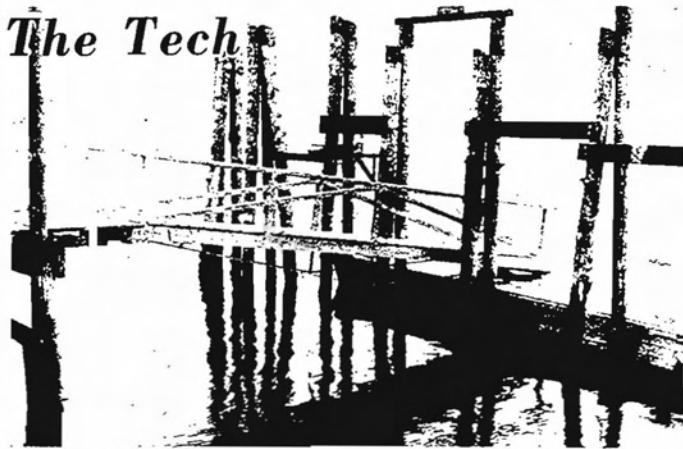
Moving on to other areas, Jeff Weissman '69 questioned the contribution and the necessity of these courses to the MIT outlook. He pointed out that the MIT outlook would come through almost any course taken at the Institute. He then stated that, "non-science departments would like to produce their version of MIT." His question was resolved into that of whether the outlook causes courses to be developed, or the courses cause the outlook. Prof. G. Valley (VIII) replied that the freshman courses govern student so (Please turn to page 7)



Photo by Sam Jacobs
Ricardo de la Luz expresses indignation over treatment of student protestors.

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Draper hails Apollo 8

By Bob Dennis

After a year in which rays of hope were darkened by despair and triumphs were overshadowed by tragedies, 1968 was culminated by an event in which all men would find pride and exhilaration—an event in which MIT played a prominent role. According to Dr. Charles S. Draper, Director of the MIT Instrumentation Laboratory, the Apollo 8 flight was truly "a milestone in the history of the human race."

In an interview following his return from the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Dr. Draper, former head of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, explained that the Instrumentation Laboratory conceived, worked out, designed, prepared manufacturing documentation, checked, and since has served as consultant for the entire guidance and navigation system for the Apollo program. The Laboratory has also been responsible for all the software and information in the memory of the spacecraft's computer as well as having implemented the digital autopilot of the control system.

"We could do it," Dr. Draper, who also holds the title

of Institute Professor Emeritus, recalls that the Laboratory began doing work in guidance and navigation in 1954 for the Air Force. When NASA was organized in 1959, the Laboratory told them that "we could do it." Over the past eight years, about \$65 million was spent, and about 700 people were involved in the project which reached its successful fruition on the recent flight.

Dr. Draper hails the flight as highly significant since a manned vehicle made a purposeful trip to the moon and returned to earth all in accordance with a preconceived plan. He says the mission "ranks with anything the human race has ever done." He points out the "comprehensive design" aspect of the mission in the coordination among management, technology, funding, politics, and engineering and adds that the Russians have been "less systematic" in their space program. Because of the great success of the Apollo 8 flight, in which none of the backup systems were needed, he believes that we have an excellent chance of winning the race for a manned lunar landing this year.

Black admissions appointee to promote minority recruitment

The appointment of John A. Mims as Assistant Director of Admissions, effective January 1, 1969, has been announced by President Howard W. Johnson.

Mims, a black, will play a key role in a program to interest more Negro and minority group high school students in scientifically-oriented higher education. He will accept, as a special assignment, a significant part in evaluating the credentials of applicants from predominantly black high schools. However, President Johnson said Mims will participate in all phases of admissions, rather than focus on a single program.

Administration officials have been collaborating with black students on plans for student recruitment in high schools throughout the United States. For three weeks prior to Christmas vacation, eleven black MIT students visited such schools to locate black students interested in technology and to urge them to apply to MIT.

Qualifications

A native of Boley, Oklahoma, Mims was educated in the Detroit public schools and was graduated from Chicago State College in 1966 with a B.S. in Education. He then became a faculty assistant in admission at Chicago State College, and was promoted to administrative assistant in admissions last July. He is co-chairman of the Chicago Area College Assistance Project (CACAP), which is an affiliation of over thirty colleges and universities in Illinois. He has also been a member of the National Community School Education Association, and the Illinois Guidance and Personnel Association.

The appointment of Mims to the admissions post represents the fulfill-

ment of one of the demands presented to the administration by the MIT Black Student Union in October. Other aspects of the BSU's program for black equality at the Institute include a recruiting effort spearheaded by members of the BSU designed to increase black representation in entering classes to about 10%, black staff members throughout the Institute, transition programs for disadvantaged blacks, and other activities.

Features small classes

ESG plans frosh change

By Alan Baumgardner

A proposal that would call for small-scale institution of the results of the Experimental Study Group on next year's freshman class has been delivered to President Johnson.

This was announced by the chairman of the group, Dr. George Valley, Professor of Physics. The program would be all-encompassing, taking eligible freshmen out of the regular individual subjects and grouping them together in this single program. Thus, while no student would take a course labeled "calculus," each student would receive the proper instruction to qualify him for the next more difficult program.

Undergraduate instructors

Another concept that will be inaugurated is the use of undergraduate instructors. With such help, it will be possible for students to be broken down into smaller classes, thus allowing students to proceed at their own pace. Professor Valley feels that this is one of the important aspects of the proposal, remarking, "everybody should learn something well."

The students will be chosen on the basis of their own interest in the idea and within space limitations. A letter will be sent this spring to the incoming freshmen. Those

declaring that he was not at all surprised that the mission worked out so well, Dr. Draper asserted that he had been confident all along that the flight had a high probability of success. From his observations at the Cape Kennedy launch and at Houston up to and following splashdown, he concludes, however, that the astronauts were apparently much more relaxed than the ground controllers. He recalls that the officials seemed "amazed" that the mission went so perfectly.

As have all the astronauts since the (Please turn to page 2)

Three proposals

Faculty debates secrecy



Photo by Tony Lima

A "non-faculty" meeting held simultaneously with the December faculty meeting in order to present to the students three proposals concerning opening faculty meetings was sparsely attended.

By Steve Gauthier

Three proposals for altering the faculty's rules concerning attendance at faculty meetings were presented and debated at the faculty meeting of December 18.

One proposal which was advanced was that the rules concerning the secrecy of faculty meetings be retained essentially intact, with the exception that a published summary would be made available within the MIT community. In the discussion that followed there was some talk concerning how to control this information and whether releasing it within the MIT community might result in its appearance in the Boston press. There was also some concern that if the meeting summary had to be approved at the following faculty meeting, as is currently the case with the faculty minutes, the summary might then be so outdated as to be of little use to the community.

It appears that this option enjoys the support of only a minority of the faculty.

Second proposal

A second proposal was presented by Professor Philip Morrison and Professor Boris Magasanik, Head of the Department of Biology. Under the Morrison-Magasanik proposal, faculty meetings would ordinarily be open to students and members of the staff. Non-faculty members would be free to attend and speak, but would not have voting privileges. In the event that the faculty were considering matters of concern only to the faculty, it would meet in closed executive session.

The faculty task force assigned to explore this problem put forth a third proposal. Under this plan, the February, March, April, and May faculty meetings would be opened on an experimental basis to a limited number of students, who would be granted speaking privileges.

The following groups would be admitted: student members of faculty committees; representatives of student government; members of ad hoc faculty committees and task forces when their group's area of concern was on the agenda; and anyone who might be able to make a special contribution who petitioned the faculty for admis-

(Please turn to page 5)

Humphrey, Samuelson and Friedman slated for Compton Seminars

By Tony Lima

Hubert Humphrey, Paul Samuelson, and Milton Friedman will highlight the Compton Seminars this term, informed sources revealed recently.

Robert McNamara was also mentioned as a possibility, although, as one of the individuals put it, "Don't hold your breath."

Humphrey's appearance seemed certain, as he had definitely accepted the invitation, and scheduling problems are the only remaining ones. It is likely that he may speak as early as the February Seminar. Samuelson and Friedman, on the other hand, were to be scheduled in a debate, representing the two currently opposing views of economic theory. They, too, were subject to scheduling, but appeared certain to appear.

Timing important

The timing of Humphrey's appearance could conceivably be important. It now appears obvious that it will come after President-elect Richard Nixon's inauguration on January 20. Thus, it would appear likely that the longer Humphrey's appearance were delayed beyond that date, the less reticent he would be in terms of criticizing the new administration. However, the other side of the coin is represented by the fact that his speech would also be less objective with regard to his own party, and would probably already carry the sounds of a distinctly ringing campaign talk.

The Samuelson-Friedman debate also should be important with regard to timing. It appears certain that at least one of the two will be working on Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, and that the national economy will have either slowed appreciably or grown rapidly in pace by the time of their appearance. Therefore, the debate should touch on current issues as well as theory.

The one surprising thing about the Samuelson-Friedman is that it has not been tried earlier. Apparently, and according to these same sources, the two have appeared together in much the same circumstances literally all over the world. However, at last, MIT will get to hear from one of its own.

Economic thought

Friedman and Samuelson are the two leading exponents of relatively opposing economic schools of thought. Friedman, who teaches at the University of Chicago, espouses the monetary view, which states that control of the economy comes about largely through control of the supply of money. Samuelson is the most widely-known advocate of the New Economics, which states that there are many other factors besides money which influence the nation's economy. The current ten percent tax surcharge is providing a testing ground for these theories, with the monetarists claiming that the fact that the economy has not slowed down proves they are right. The New Economists, however, counter with the argument that the surcharge has not been in effect long enough to have the sort of effect they are looking for. Most of them now predict a slowdown late in the second quarter of 1969, or possibly as late as the beginning of the third quarter.

MIT wins Continental Tiddlywinks Tournament

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"Continuous News Service
Since 1881"

The Weather
Nothing new.

The Tech

VOL. 89, NO. 5

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1969

FIVE CENTS

Classified graduate theses and research are curtailed

By Harvey Baker
(Ed. note: This article is based on an interview with Professor Irwin Sizer, Dean of the Graduate School. The interview was made at his request to clarify all the remarks that have been made recently about classified research at MIT and, in particular, classified theses done by graduate students.)

The role of classified research in an educational institute is a topic that has received increasing attention in recent years. The Institute's position is that it is serving the public interest by having classified research done by its graduate students.

MIT, according to Dean Irwin Sizer, is not an ivory tower institution and does not feel a need to isolate itself from the world; work done by its students under the sponsorship of the government can ultimately serve the nation.

What concerned Sizer more, however, was his own feeling that work on classified theses does not provide the best form of education that a student can receive. In fact, the Dean's opinion has been echoed by other faculty members to the point where Sizer could say that, "In general, we are strongly opposed to classified theses being done by a significant minority of our graduate students."

Stress on student

It appears, he continued, that the stress and strain on a student doing work he knows is classified and the additional lack of openness possible in such work do not really yield a good kind of education for a student. Accordingly, MIT has been and is continuing to reduce the number of classified theses that its students are doing. In addition, it is now extremely difficult for any student to obtain permission to do a classified thesis.

The administration will allow a student to do a classified thesis only if persuaded that the student is working on a problem of great importance to the national interest, and then only if there are sufficient faculty around to supervise his work. If a student desires to do such a thesis, he must first go to his department headquarters, and say that he wishes to work on a certain specified topic under a certain professor and must state his reason why. The department considers his request, and

Disrupts business

Grease fire damages Lobdell

A grease fire in the kitchen of Lobdell Dining Room in the Student Center at 11:30 Saturday morning caused an undetermined amount of damage. There were no reported injuries.

The fire apparently began in a

if it approves, sends a letter to the Dean of the Graduate School recommending that permission be granted.

The Dean examines the request and then consults with the Committee of Graduate School Policy. This committee consists of a representative of each of the twenty-three departments plus assorted other deans and administrators. If Dean Sizer and this group concur that the student should be allowed to do the thesis, only then may he proceed.

President's approval

Most significantly perhaps, is the fact that to get permission to have any classified research done on the campus in the first place, that is to give these graduate students a place and the materials with which to work, the approval of the president of the Institute or the provost is required.

Sizer then discussed whether the government, specifically the military, should be kept away from school projects. In regard to graduate theses, he

(Please turn to page 10)

Pro, con debated

March 4 views given

(Ed. note: In response to many requests, we are printing the following statements concerning March 4.)

Union of Concerned Scientists Statement of Jan. 27, 1969:

Misuse of scientific and technical knowledge presents a major threat to the existence of mankind. Through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions. There is also disquieting evidence of an intention to enlarge further our immense destructive capability.

The response of the scientific community to these developments has been hopelessly fragmented. There is a small group that helps to conceive these policies, and a handful of eminent men who have tried but largely failed to stem the tide from within the government. The concerned majority has been

By Jay Kunin

Professors Noam Chomsky and Louis Kampf were among several Thursday who identified themselves with the New University Conference, a national organization of radical faculty, graduate students, independent intellectuals, and university employees.

Also present at a press conference at the Religious Counselor's building were Andrew Hawley of the Humanities Department; Mickey Morgan, a Harvard graduate student; John Legget, Professor of Sociology at the University of Connecticut; and Richard Savage, graduate student and SDS leader at UConn. Describing themselves as "opponents" with the "Student Rebellion," the participants stated their support of the movements to create a "new university," which cannot be achieved without "intense conflict, turmoil, sacrifice, and pain."

Legget, who expects to be fired for his activities, spoke of the protests that have occurred at UConn. The SDS has demonstrated on the campus against recruiters from Dow, Olin-Matheson, Grumman, General Foods, General

on the sidelines and ineffective. We feel that it is no longer possible to remain uninvolved.

We therefore call on scientists and engineers at MIT, and throughout the country, to unite for concerted action and leadership: Action against dangers already unleashed and leadership towards a more responsible exploitation of scientific knowledge. With these ends in mind we propose:

1. To initiate a critical and continuing examination of governmental policy in areas where science and technology are of actual or potential significance.
2. To devise means for turning research application away from the present emphasis on military technology towards the solution of pressing environmental and social problems.

(Please turn to page 3)

been present. The dining area was evacuated and the entire room was inundated with smoke so dense that firemen needed gas masks. The general atmosphere was one of calm, with no panic.

In addition to a twenty unknown degree of damage to equipment, a quantity of food was destroyed and the operation of Lobdell was disrupted. The dining room was in partial operation Saturday evening, and it is hoped that fully normal operations could resume this week, subject to approval of the Board of Health and other authorities.

Fire alarm procedure

Five fire trucks, including two ladder units, answered the fire alarm. In response to an inquiry, the MIT Safety Office reported that a new Institute fire alarm procedure has been worked out, including an agreement with the City of Cambridge. Instead of a charge for each fire truck sent in response to an alarm, the Institute pays only a flat fee each year for fire protection. All fire alarms now run directly to the safety office, instead of to the main switchboard as they once did.



Photo by Dave Simansky

Professors John Legget (U Conn), Noam Chomsky (MIT), Andrew Hawley, and Harvard graduate student Mickey Morgan answer questions at Thursday's press conference

Motors, the CIA, and the Peace Corps, an "instrument of an essentially imperialist state." At one demonstration, 40 people, including six faculty members, were arrested.

Savage, who has been effectively expelled from the University and expects to enter the army next month, said that his form of activism was nothing like the "Spanish fascism preferred by liberals." He described the Connecticut campus as a police state, and noted, "that though he can appeal his suspension, the appeals process is 'as vague as a jellied egg.'"

Chomsky noted that Senator Ful-

bright has declared that the "university has betrayed the public trust." He suggested that the university should be a "free and critical institution which is truly neutral."

In a printed pamphlet, the New University Conference urges "our colleagues to organize for political struggle." The struggle should be based on these principles: 1) right of protest for all members of the university, 2) full citizenship for students in university government, 3) opposition of military and corporate intrusion on the campus, and 4) opposition of class bases of the university.

Wiesner to co-chair panel for Kennedy ABM probe

By Greg Bernhardt

Senator Edward Kennedy Wednesday named Provost Jerome B. Wiesner and Harvard Professor Abram Chayes to head a committee that will prepare a paper on the controversial anti-ballistic missile system.

Chayes and Wiesner will assemble and direct a group of experts on various phases of defense who will review the existing facts and literature on the subject, and from this prepare a position paper which Kennedy will present to the Senate.

Both Wiesner and Chayes have taken stands against the deployment of ABM systems, and, in particular, the Sentinel system. On Friday, Wiesner indicated to *The Tech* that he would be "very surprised" if the panel came to a decision other than opposition to the ABM system.

Wiesner, a close friend of the Kennedy family, said that he had been chosen as an "American expert on the subject." In recent weeks Wiesner has

been speaking to groups concerned about deployment of a Sentinel base outside Boston, in Reading, Mass. Chayes has also been active as chairman of the Northeast Committee Against ABM.

Wiesner said that he had just learned of his appointment earlier in the week. He indicated that he was unsure of who would serve on the panel and the details of its operation. He said that he expects the paper to be done in six weeks to two months.

In previous statements, Wiesner opposed the development of the ABM system on the grounds that it had never proved itself to be a technically feasible method of defense. On its effectiveness he has stated "I am convinced that a variety of techniques available to a nation planning an offensive system is great enough to keep the anti-ballistic missile system of the kind we are talking about totally off balance." He has also expressed fear of further arms escalation if the ABM is deployed.

Wellesley student authority grows to Academic Council

By Larry Klein

Wellesley College students are gaining a significant role in the policy-making structure of their college. Kris Olson and Jan Kriebbaum, members of the newly-organized Wellesley Committee for Structural Revision of the College, and Hillary Rodham, president of college government at Wellesley have given *The Tech* some of the reasons.

Academic Council

As briefly reported in the last issue of *The Tech*, the immediate success Wellesley students have achieved in the approval of a proposal for the admit-

tance of twenty students to the school's Academic Council. Possessing wide powers, this previously faculty-administration-only body is responsible for dealing with all non-social matters that occur at Wellesley.

The passage of this student-sponsored proposal permits twenty students to attend all meetings of the Academic Council. These students are generally responsible to the student body, bring representatives elected from the dormitories, officers of the Wellesley Senate, a representative from the Wellesley

(Please turn to page 7)



Photo by Jon Borschow
Firemen investigate the origin of a grease fire in Lobdell Dining Room. Heavy smoke and disruption of operations were one result of the fire about noon Saturday

Text of statements on research strike, March 4 program

(continued from page 1)

3. To convey to our students the hope that they will devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind, and to ask them to scrutinize the issues raised here before participating in the construction of destructive weapons.

4. To express our determined opposition to ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons.

5. To explore the feasibility of organizing scientists and engineers so that their desire for a more humane and civilized world can be translated into effective political action.

As a first step towards reaching these objectives we ask our colleagues—faculty and students—to stop their research activity at MIT on March

4 and to join us for a day devoted to examination of the present situation and its alternatives. On that day, we propose to engage in intensive public discussions and planning for future actions along the lines suggested above.

If you share our profound apprehension, and are seeking a mode of expression which is at once practical and symbolic, join us on March 4.

- Warren Ambrose
- Gene M. Brown
- John W. Cahn
- Jule G. Chamey
- Noam A. Chomsky
- Stephan L. Chorover
- Martin Deutsch
- Mildred S. Dresselhaus
- Murray Eden
- Peter Elias
- James A. Fay
- Bernard T. Feld

- Herman Feshbach
- Lawrence S. Frishkopf
- Kurt Gottfried
- Lee Grodzins
- Morris Halle
- Kenneth M. Hoffman
- Irving Kaplan
- John G. King
- Edwin Kuh
- Jerome Y. Lettvin
- Elliott H. Lieb
- Chia-Chiao Lin
- Francis E. Low
- Salvador Luria
- Boris Magasanik
- George H. Matthews
- Samuel J. Mason
- Marvin L. Minsky
- Franco Modiglianu
- Philipp M. Morse
- Irwin Oppenheim
- George W. Pratt
- Ronald F. Probst
- Alex Rich
- John Ross
- Bruno Rossi
- Jerome Rothenberg
- John C. Sheehan
- David P. Shoemaker
- Arthur C. Smith
- Leon Trilling
- Arthur R. Von Hippel
- Steven Weinberg
- Victor F. Weisskopf
- Joseph Weizenbaum

Department of Nutrition and Food Science Statement of Feb. 3, 1969.

Certain faculty and student members of the MIT community have proposed that a "research strike" or "work stoppage" be held on March 4, 1969, in association with discussions of the social consequences of research and of Institute research policies.

We, the undersigned members of the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, oppose, in principle, discussions of these important issues within an atmosphere of organized protest which not only precludes objective and reasoned debate, but rather, by its nature, implies prejudgment of the issues by its participants. We further oppose the concept of a "work stoppage" that, by implication, would suggest curtailment of the right of faculty members to conduct open research of their own choice regardless of source of support.

We support objective discussion, held outside of Institute working hours, on how to develop national and international policies which will ensure that research discoveries are used constructively for the benefit of mankind.

- Sanford A. Miller
- Hamish N. Munro
- Richard J. Wurtman
- Steven R. Tannenbaum
- Theodore P. Labuza
- Vernon R. Young

- John Stanburg
- Emily L. Wick
- Phillip Isenberg
- J. T. R. Nickerson
- Gerald M. Wogan
- Marcus Karel
- Daniel J. C. Wang
- Leo Friedman
- Robert S. Harris
- Robert S. Lees
- David L. Call
- Anthony J. Sinskey
- Edward D. Bransome
- James K. Palmer
- James W. Drysdale
- J. C. Edozien
- G. Wolf
- Paul M. Newbome
- Nevin S. Scrimshaw

Statement of Feb. 21, 1969

In recent weeks, plans have been announced for a day of meetings to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on March 4 under the auspices of a faculty group called the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). The undersigned, as members of the MIT faculty but not members of UCS, wish to comment on those meetings. Their purpose — to initiate a critical examination of the major political, military and social consequences of scientific and technological research — is one to which all of us, without exception, can subscribe: nobody can be unconcerned about the vast dangers and problems that confront us in these times. The announcement of the meetings has, however, been coupled with a request from the UCS for a symbolic, stoppage of research at MIT on March 4. Since this aspect of the program has received wide publicity, we feel bound to make it known that we speak for a large segment of the MIT faculty and students in expressing a strong dissent from the concept of such research stoppage in this connection.

We object to the call for a one-day research stoppage on three main grounds. First, its most obvious interpretation is as an act of protest with an implied prejudgment of the questions at issue. The fact that the public press immediately headlined it as a "strike" is ample testimony to this. Second, it encourages the inference that the research for which the halt is being called at MIT is itself antisocial, whereas it is overwhelming either pure research, of long-range social import, or research directed toward clearly identified socially desirable ends (such as urban systems, pollution control, medical technology, transportation, and aid to developing nations). Lastly, it misrepresents the spirit and character of research in a free academic community. Research is not something to be turned on or off like a faucet; it is a matter of continuing involvement, and its time-scale is years and decades, not days.

We respect the motives of our colleagues in the UCS in setting up the March 4 program. We are certainly not proposing any kind of boycott of the meetings. But we feel bound to declare our belief that the serious and constructive purposes of the occasion are jeopardized by the attempt to dramatize it through a symbolic work stoppage. And although all of us are deeply concerned about the roles of science and technology in today's world, we wish to make it clear that the name and reputation of MIT as a whole should not be linked to the manner in which these questions are being aired on March 4.

- Martin A. Abkowitz
- Lincoln P. Bloomfield
- George H. Buchi
- F. Albert Cotton
- Peter S. Egelson
- Anthony P. French
- Edwin R. Gilliland
- Elias P. Gyftopoulos
- Roy Lamson
- Richard C. Lord
- James W. Mar
- Henry W. Miller
- Warren M. Rohsenow
- Nevin S. Scrimshaw
- Abraham I. Siegel
- Gerald M. Wogan
- Richard J. Wurtman
- Jerrold R. Zacharias

mixer february 28th

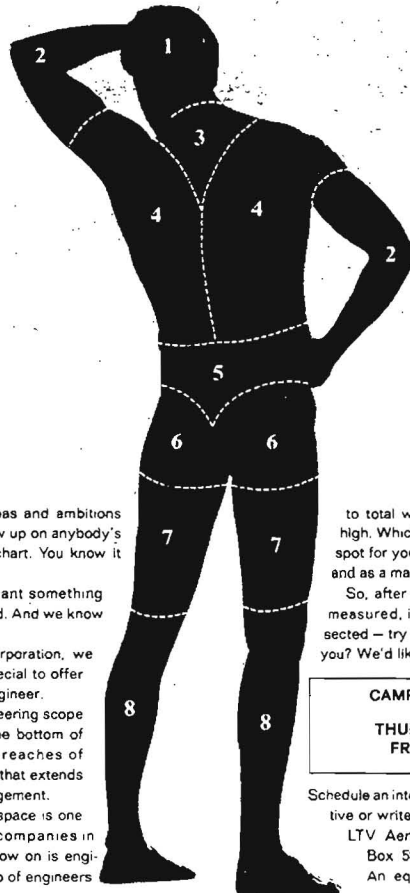
by Senior House

MIT Student Center 8pm
band the "Ever-Lovin's"

an all-girl band with the soul-rock sound

entertainment Marti and Kati Radnay, folk-rock singers
and girls from all over the Boston area.

Have your day
in the
butcher's market.
Then check with the man from LTV Aerospace.



As a man, you've got ideas and ambitions and values that won't show up on anybody's version of the butcher's chart. You know it and we know it.

As an engineer, you want something more than your daily bread. And we know that, too.

At LTV Aerospace Corporation, we have something pretty special to offer you — as a man, as an engineer.

We've got scope. Engineering scope that can take you from the bottom of the ocean to the outer reaches of space. Opportunity scope that extends to the top levels of management.

Figure it out. LTV Aerospace is one of the fastest growing companies in America, and what we grow on is engineering strength. Our ratio of engineers

to total work force is exceptionally high. Which adds up to a pretty good spot for you to be in — as an engineer, and as a man.

So, after you've been weighed and measured, inspected and all but dissected — try to stay in one piece won't you? We'd like to talk to the whole man.

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

THURS. MARCH 6
FRI. MARCH 7

Schedule an interview with our representative or write: College Relations Office, LTV Aerospace Corporation, P.O. Box 5907, Dallas, Texas 75222. An equal opportunity employer.

LTV AEROSPACE CORPORATION
A quality company of Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc. LTV

Wadleigh confirms resignation rumors

Smith officially elected UAP

To leave June 30; successor has not yet been named

By Steve Carhart
Dean of Student Affairs Kenneth R. Wadleigh has confirmed rumors that he will resign from his current post as the close of this academic year.

In an interview, Wadleigh explained that several months ago he asked President Howard W. Johnson to be relieved of his duties as Dean. The president consented.

In explaining his desire to seek a new post, Wadleigh said that he felt that he "had made the most significant part" of whatever contribution he could make to the Institute in his current position. He added that he sees other problems he would like to tackle and that his plans for next year are not yet decided.

Wadleigh said also that contrary to rumor, his successor had not yet been chosen.

Dean since 1961
Wadleigh has been Dean of Student Affairs since 1961, when the post was created. Previous to that, he was a member of the mechanical engineering faculty.

The Institute has been a part of his life since 1939, when he came to MIT as a freshman. As an undergraduate in that era, he was required to take ROTC and was unable to take an elective in mechanical engineering until his senior year. After a stint in the Navy during World War II, Wadleigh returned to the Institute as an instructor. He was well-liked by his students, winning the Goodwin Medal in 1953 for "conspicuously effective teaching." Promoted to assistant professor in 1949, he rose

to associate professor in 1954 and was named professor in 1961 simultaneously with his appointment to the Dean's post.

While on the faculty, Wadleigh was active in a number of faculty committees. He also was a major contributor to the organization of The Engineering Projects Laboratory.

The disclosure of a major change in the MIT administration in the manner in which this announcement has occurred is irregular to say the least. Under normal circumstances, a successor would already have been named and Dean Wadleigh would undoubtedly have been ready to make a definitive statement concerning his future plans.

It is not surprising that Wadleigh has chosen to resign from his current



Photo by Conrad Grunleiner
Dean of Student Affairs Kenneth R. Wadleigh, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, who will resign as Dean effective the end of this academic year.

post. Whether it is giving "Nuts and Bolts" lectures to freshmen every night for three weeks at the beginning of the term, following a tuition "riot" around campus to tell the "rioters" what things are no-no's, or going to meetings of the endless list of committees which include the Dean of Student Affairs, it is clear that this job is one of the most demanding at the Institute.

Besides the massive commitments to accessibility that this post entails, Wadleigh's position also carries a great deal of administrative responsibility which must become a burden after a time. In short, it is the sort of job which can grow tiresome after several years.

Now that the news is out, the favorite game of all observers of Institute politics between now and June 30 will be "guess the Dean."

Two years ago, when Assistant Provost Paul Gray was Wadleigh's right-hand man, it appeared that he was the heir-apparent to the post of Dean. Since he was only recently moved to his current position as "Provost insurance" for the next time the Democrats win the White House, it appears unlikely that he will be considered for this post.

In looking for the new Dean, what qualities will the Institute seek? He must be basically liberal in his attitudes towards students - otherwise he will quickly earn student animosity. At the same time, he must be able to make an "anyone here in five minutes..." speech if the need arises. Administrative experience, work in curriculum development, and support with students are also important qualifications.

No one fits all of these qualifications, but much student speculation has centered upon Constantine Simondica, the personable Assistant to the President. Also mentioned frequently are Professor J. Daniel Nyhart, the CAP chairman, and Dr. Benson Snyder, Psychiatrist in Chief. Other likely candidates for the post of Dean are the various masters of the Institute Houses, who are generally senior faculty with exceptional interest in students.

Professor Nyhart has categorically denied that there is any possibility that he will receive the post. In the case of any one of these people, however, his willingness to become Dean if asked would depend upon his willingness to give up his current work.

Mike Albert disqualified; not registered as undergraduate

by Reid Ashe
At press time, the results of the UAP election swung on the future resolution of a technical point—Mike Albert, who won the election in the actual voting, was not officially registered as an undergraduate student.

Bruce Enders, Secretariat Chairman, ruled that since Albert had not yet picked up his roll cards he was ineligible for election. In the official balloting (with Albert's votes excluded) Jim Smith won over Dick Evans in the seventh ballot 665 to 524. In the unofficial count (with Albert included) Albert beat Smith 655 to 617 in the eighth ballot.

Smith's statement after the results were announced indicated that an informal agreement with Albert would be sought. Smith stated that as UAP he would support the four major planks of Albert's platform, since those planks had also been a part of Smith's. Within minutes of the announcement of results, Smith left the Student Center to find and meet with Albert.

Enders stated that the ballots would be retained in case the election is disputed and a recount demanded.

Albert left the Inscomm office (where the vote count was conducted) early—when he learned that his votes would not be officially allowed. He was unavailable for comment after the results were in.

Albert explained that although he had not yet officially registered for this term, he had paid his tuition and fees and considered himself a bona fide student. His first reaction to Enders' ruling was one of good-humored surprise—"I hear you have a problem!" He later stated, however, that "It amazes

me that no one on Secretariat, since they knew beforehand, suggested that I register."

Before he left early in the evening, Albert heard an unofficial report of the first ballot results, and expressed a pessimistic view of his chances of success.

Albert said that he had not been in

touch with Institute officials with regard to his undergraduate status.

In other election results, it was learned early that the HAC (Unified University) constitutional reform proposal had prevailed in the referendum. The vote count was HAC-859, Assembly-179, Senate-149, and other-277.

Under the provisions of the transitional provisions of HAC, the newly-elected UAP must appoint a UAVP and Secretary General. Smith could not comment on who his choices would be.

William Bundy joins faculty, leaving State Department

By Larry Klein
Assistant Secretary of State, William P. Bundy, is leaving his present post with the federal government to join the faculty of MIT. Mr. Bundy, a key figure in Vietnam policy-making, will begin his duties at the Institute in September.

Mr. Bundy, who has served as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, will be joining the staff of the Center for International Studies with the advent of the fall term. At the Institute, he will possess the dual titles of Research Associate and Visiting Professor.

Receiving an appointment of one year's length, Mr. Bundy declined—at least, at the present time—to accept a longer assignment at the Institute due to uncertainty regarding his future plans.

Appeal of MIT
Communications between the Institute and Mr. Bundy were in progress for some six to eight weeks, although his final decision to come here in the fall is actually quite recent.

According to Professor Max Millikan, Head of the Institute's Center for International Studies, Mr. Bundy was

me that no one on Secretariat, since they knew beforehand, suggested that I register."

Before he left early in the evening, Albert heard an unofficial report of the first ballot results, and expressed a pessimistic view of his chances of success.

Albert said that he had not been in



Photo by George Flynn
Albert requests Inscomm court his votes in UAP election.

News Analysis

The disclosure of a major change in the MIT administration in the manner in which this announcement has occurred is irregular to say the least. Under normal circumstances, a successor would already have been named and Dean Wadleigh would undoubtedly have been ready to make a definitive statement concerning his future plans.

It is not surprising that Wadleigh has chosen to resign from his current

OFFICIAL TABULATION, NOT INCLUDING ALBERT

Smith	322	487	516	560	572	614	665*
Evans	325	445	459	471	476	504	524
Weiner	87	129	146	153	165	184	
Head	82	99	112	114	131		
Loeb	69	77	80	84			
Federow	48	69	73				
Barsa	33	37					
Others	651						

UNOFFICIAL TABULATION, INCLUDING ALBERT

Albert	530	554	556	558	561	571	582	655*
Smith	322	341	351	368	394	427	466	617
Evans	325	344	351	360	365	395	410	
Weiner	87	104	105	109	124	137		
Head	82	87	96	98	113			
Loeb	69	73	76	81				
Federow	48	53	53					
Barsa	33	34						
Others	121							

- President of Class of '69 Mark Mathis
- Sec.-Treas. of '69 Dick Moen
- Executive Committee of '69 Mike Mann
- Dave Jodrey, Frank Rogers, Carl Weiss
- Shelley Fleet, Jim Truitt
- President of Class of '70 Pam Whitman
- Executive Committee of '70 Laura Malin
- Mike Blomberg, Robert Dennis
- President of Class of '71 Ray Huey
- Executive Committee of '71 Howard Siegel
- Diane Feldman, Zane Segal, Jack Goodstein
- Ken Lord, Tom Pipal
- President of Class of '72 Dave Slesinger
- Executive Committee of '72 Dave deBronkart
- Gene Tolman, Tom Bergen

Draper foils I-Lab protesters

By Larry Klein
SACC planned a march on Instrumentation Lab Six Monday afternoon to protest the helicopter research being carried on there.

The protesters never made it to the lab, however. Instead, they faced Professor Rene H. Miller, Head of the Department of Aeronautics and originator of the helicopter project and Professor C. Stark Draper, Director of the I-Labs, on the steps in front of 77

Mass. Ave. Change of plans Following the procedure adopted last week, the demonstrators assembled at 77 Mass. Ave., from which point they were to leave for I-Lab Six at about 12:30. Before they could depart, however, "fate" interceded, causing Draper and Miller, who were together nearby, to learn of the assembly on the steps. As a result, the two professors invited some of the prospective

marchers to join them for lunch, to discuss the grievances of the students. The students refused, though, requesting instead that the two men appear in front of the Building 7 steps. Then, everybody could hear what they had to say. The professors agreed.

Consequently, from about 12:30 to 1:30 Draper and Miller competed with the roar of the traffic on Mass. Ave. as they addressed the crowd on the steps (which eventually grew to about one hundred persons). Speaking first, Draper informed the audience of his endeavors of the past weekend with regard to a research moratorium. Talking with various Navy personnel in Washington about the possibility of a moratorium on the Poseidon project, he could not gain the acceptance of the admirals for such a stoppage, but did receive tentative assurance that the Poseidon project could be sufficiently declassified so that concerned students could view it and ask questions about it.

Next, Miller addressed the group.

(Please turn to page 2)



Photo by Harriet Kang

SACC protesters were met on the steps by Dr. Draper before they had a chance to march Monday.

ROTC, war work discussed by multi-level Baker forum

By Joe Kash

Representing almost the entire political spectrum of MIT, about 300 people gathered at Baker House Wednesday night hoping to open new channels for the dissemination of information and opinion throughout the MIT community.

The forum's primary purpose was to establish a rapport between divergent factions on campus through small, informal discussions held throughout the House after a preliminary forum. During this meeting, speakers for the various parties put forth many of the issues that they thought should be considered by the discussion groups. A few also expressed what they believed to be the answers that the groups should arrive at in their conclusions.

President Dave Njus of Baker House, initiator of the forum, believes

that by allowing people to come into contact with one another on a personal basis, greater understanding and freer, more intensive, dialogue will occur. Among the more conspicuous members of the "MIT Establishment" participating in the discussion were Dean of Student Affairs Kenneth Wadleigh, Dean of the School of Science Robert Alberty, Faculty Chairman Walter Rosenbluth, Provost Jerome Wiesner, and Professors Jerrold Zacharias and David Frisch. All of MIT's Vice-Presidents were also in attendance.

The discussion groups coalesced around many, varied topics such as ROTC, war research, academic reform.

(Please turn to page 3)

SACC drops militant action; Kabot discusses new panel

By Alex Makowski

Tentatively avoiding militant action, SACC has decided to concentrate on education and organization for the end of the spring.

The decision was made at a Tuesday night meeting called for the consideration of future plans and the Pounds Commission. First on the agenda was discussion of the newly-created panel's progress. Discussion keyed on Jonathan Kabot's role. Should he act as a representative of SACC, or move from a more personal stance? The general consensus was that Kabot should not be considered a representative, but by acting as a member of SACC he could present the group's position papers.

Kabot also presented his evaluation of the commission's progress. Desiring that the panel take an independent course, he expressed his frustration with decisions to refer matters back to President Johnson or ask for legal advice. A key issue, he maintained, was the actual name of the panel. The status of the commission would sanction more exhaustive study.

As for education, SACC opted for a series of leaflets. With distribution be-

Dean Pounds outlines plans of special labs investigation

By Bob Dennis

The Review Panel on Special Laboratories has spent its first full week dealing in procedural matters and other introductory aspects of its investigation of MIT's special laboratories.

In an interview, Dean of the Sloan School William Pounds, Chairman of the commission, related that the panel essentially "spared" among themselves for the first few days. Besides discussing procedures and possible schedules, the committee drew up a list of their prospective information needs. They also began compiling a list of people, including nationally prominent figures, who might be asked to address the committee.

Recruiting staff

The panel has been recruiting additional staff members — both students and faculty — for assistance in studying such aspects as personnel, fiscal matters, and educational effects of MIT's relation to its laboratories.

Some of the faculty members who are working with the committee are Robert Scott, Assistant Dean of the School of Engineering, Joel Orlen, Ad-



Administrative Officer of the School of Science, Abraham Siegel, Associate Dean of the Sloan School, and Paul MacAvoy, Associate Professor of Management.

The committee spent all day Wednesday touring the Instrumentation Laboratory and planned to visit Lincoln Laboratory yesterday. Pounds mentioned that he hoped to bring in somebody (hopefully by today) to advise the panel on the procedures that they should follow in undertaking their study.

Pounds asserted that the committee was unanimous in its decision to add SACC representatives to the panel and stated that the SACC members have gone along with the consensus of the panel so far. He said that the committee will seek to gain a wide range of student and faculty inputs and vowed that they will listen to all political and moral views on the subject.

Pounds emphasized that the role has no preconceptions on the part of the laboratories. He declared that his committee, which has been meeting every day, will "push hard" in order to complete its first report and recommendations by May 31.

Millikan opens CIS files; denies use of CIA funds

By Joseph Kash

Professor Max Millikan's dramatic offer to open all files relating to the Center for International Studies to all interested parties highlighted an oft-stormy meeting devoted to clearing public misconceptions regarding the Center.

The Center has often been linked with the Central Intelligence Agency, primarily because of the CIA support given to the Center during its formative years. Millikan, director of the Center, stated that the primary object of the meeting was to promote a greater understanding of the Center and the research currently in progress. Millikan's offer to open the files came as a result of questioning by members of SACC about the funding of the CIS. Stating that the CIA does not fund any work at the CIS and that no secret work is done at the Center, Millikan then offered to open the files.

Millikan emphasized that the only work being done at CIS since 1966 which required the use of classified information dealt with disarmament studies. This information was used only to verify material already gathered from public media, and often was not even used for verification, so great is the amount available to the public.

Millikan said that the Center does have some value bases, and that these bases did indeed guide the Center in its choice of research topics. The projects are decided upon with these criteria: 1) Availability of people who want to do such research. 2) A consensus among Senior Center members as to the need and value of the proposed project. 3) The availability of funds from private or governmental sources. The funding of CIS is about equally divided between private foundations, notably the Ford Foundation and var-

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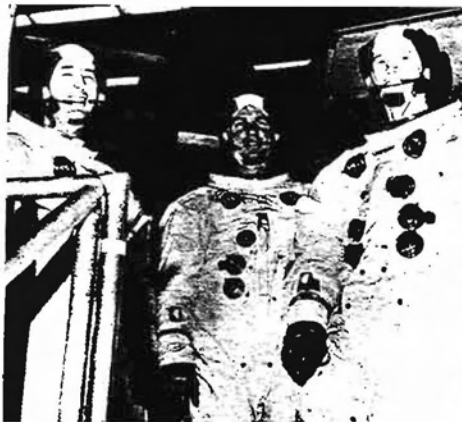
Open House hosts astronauts

Apollo 9 astronaut Russel L. Schweickart and David R. Scott will participate in the opening ceremonies of Open House this weekend.

The astronauts, both MIT alumni, will relate the adventures of their recent space voyage at noon, Saturday, on Kresge Plaza. Following the opening ceremonies, the astronauts and audience will make tours of the demonstrations, exhibits, and displays featured in the Open House program Saturday afternoon.

About 25,000 people are expected to attend the biennial event. Among the attractions are a mock-up of the Apollo space capsule and movies of both the Apollo 8 and 9 flights. Other demonstrations include a transportation improvement project from the Engineering Projects Laboratory, and the premiere of a new film entitled "MIT Progression," which is designed to show the involvement of students outside the classroom.

Open House is planned and carried out by students with faculty support. This year's chairman is Randy Hawthorne '71, Course XVI, from Washington, D.C.



BULLETIN

As The Tech was going to press, a group of MIT social scientists affiliated with SACC announced that MIT was negotiating with the Department of Defense to set up what the proposal calls "a data management system" to provide the military with "pertinent behavior science knowledge." The proposal, now in Washington for signing, is known as Project CAM and as the Cambridge Project, and grew out of the present Project MAC. A group of Institute professors headed by J.C.R. Licklider and Ithiel Pool have asked the Pentagon for a \$7 million program over the next five years. The kinds of topics to be investigated, according to the project, are communications data from the Soviet Union and China, comparative communian archives, Selective Service manpower data, information on youth movements, Chinese provincial statistics and Viet Cong defectors interviews. The issue will be brought to the next SACC meeting and the professors and students opposing it have announced a mass rally to denounce Project CAM "as soon as possible."

Institute pauses to examine issues

Agenda Days spark debate and widespread participation

By Greg Bernhardt
Widespread discussion and participation marked the experimental Agenda Days program.

Initial reaction of several Agenda Committee members and the departmental discussion group leaders indicated that the program was a success.

Checks with the departments showed that participation was high in the discussions held Wednesday afternoon. The most active was the Department of Physics which drew over 600 people to the preliminary discussion in 26-100 before it broke up into groups.

Input wanted
Dean Wadleigh, in an interview with *The Tech* early Thursday afternoon, said that he considered the program very successful so far. Wadleigh, a member of the Agenda Committee, indicated that the Committee headquarters in the East Lounge of the Student Center would be open through today and would probably remain open next week to gather the input from the discussion group leaders and any members of the community with ideas or suggestions to offer.

After President Johnson's speech before a near-capacity audience in Kresge, most departments met as a whole to outline what they wanted to discuss before dispersing into smaller

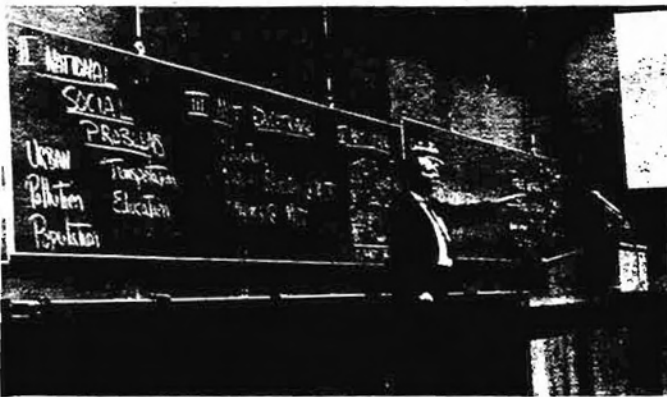
groups. With few exceptions, the groups did not attempt to reach scientific conclusions on issues although one of the Physics discussion groups passed a resolution calling for an end to work on the MIRV projects at the special laboratories.

Dinner guests
After the afternoon discussion groups, many faculty members, administrators, and members of the labs and staffs went to the dormitories and fraternities for dinner. Wadleigh called the turnout "spotty" and the Agenda headquarters confirmed that the number of guests varied greatly from group to group.

Department heads were generally very pleased with the program. The Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences said that "almost every faculty member" as well as "a great number of students—both graduate and undergraduate" attended the discussion groups. The department plans to meet in a similar fashion again.

Professor John Ross, Head of the Department of Chemistry, reported that between 150 to 200 attended his department's discussion groups. After the discussions, the groups reassembled to report on what they did. Ross pointed out that a good sign of the interest evoked was that

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Professor Albert Hill, chairman of the Physics Council, describes the format for the Wednesday afternoon Physics discussions.

Science Academy elects six

By Larry Klein
Six MIT faculty members were among the fifty scientists and engineers elected to the National Academy of Science at the society's one hundred and sixth annual meeting last week in Washington. With this election, the Academy, the nation's "premier" scientific organization, raised its membership to eight hundred and forty-six.

The National Academy of Science is a private society of

distinguished scientists and engineers "dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare."

The membership of the Academy is self-electing and may be increased by a maximum of fifty a year. Chosen for the Academy are leading men from all fields of the natural sciences and engineering.

Joining the membership of the NAS are six members of the Institute community:

Samuel C. Collins—Receiving his PhD. in chemistry from the University of North Carolina in 1927, Professor Emeritus Collins has served on the MIT Mechanical Engineering faculty since 1930. He has received the Wetherill medal, the Kamerlingh Onnes gold medal, and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Herman Feshbach—Director

of the Center of Theoretical Physics, Professor Feshbach received his PhD. in physics at MIT and has been a faculty member here since 1941. He has served with the Atomic Energy Commission and belongs to the American Physical Society.

Joseph C. R. Licklider—Head of Project MAC and a former professor of psychology at the Institute, Dr. Licklider was awarded a PhD. in Psychology from the University of Rochester in 1942. Specializing in the fields of psycho-acoustics and man-computer interaction, Dr. Licklider is a fellow of numerous scientific societies and past president of the Acoustical Society of America.

Benjamin Lax—Dr. Lax received his PhD in physics at MIT in 1949 and has since been associated with the Lincoln Labs and the National Magnet Labora-

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War haunts ROTC debates

By Alex Makowski
Discussion of ROTC this week centered on one key issue—Should the program be judged on an academic or political basis?

The important point, Professor William Watson charged, is whether we want to maintain ROTC or, by removing it, attempt to erase the militarism that pervades our country. Professor David Frisch countered by

decriing the confusion that such a stand created, asking instead that ROTC be considered on an institutional basis.

Sponsored by Professor Richard Held's CEP subcommittee, Monday night and Wednesday afternoon discussions were planned to gain campus input prior to the faculty meeting next Wednesday.

A rather obvious lack of interest characterized the first

meeting. Most of the more than 300 seats went empty as neither SACC nor the Resistance showed up to debate the desirability of ROTC at MIT. Perhaps in the spirit of Agenda Day, though, 9-150 was filled with both students and faculty for the second forum.

Professor Fred McGarry and Frisch advocated the consideration of ROTC on academic or institutional grounds. The former labeled efforts at abolishing the program futile in the drive for solution of larger more pressing issues. ROTC, he insisted, must be judged on the basis of its own merits, rather than using the military as a scapegoat for the world's problems.

Concurring, Professor Frisch cited a Stanford U. study. Prefaced with a statement eschewing all political issue, the study advocated changes in the institutional characteristics of the program. Frisch agreed with the analysis and proposed a setup resembling the present religious counseling offered by the various faiths.

Professor William Watson opened on a different tack, declaring that "it's difficult to justify maintaining a system which feeds men into the war in Vietnam." ROTC, he argued,

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Photo by Harriet Kang
Professor James Austin and Dave Pearson, YAF member, consider a question from the floor.

Baker alarm system flames in abortive fire drill effort

Tuesday night's scheduled fire drill went unnoticed, as the alarm system justified the lack of confidence everyone had in its efficiency by failing to operate.

Baker residents expected the system to fail. Some residents, recalling a similar drill last year which ended abortively, went through the halls urging students to vacate their rooms. However, no-one took the drill seriously.

An electrician was finally able to ring the system manually, allowing some semblance of a drill to take place. The last time the system worked was during final exam period last term, when a person leaving his room about 1:30 am accidentally touched off the alarm. The system jammed and clattered on for about 15 minutes before an electrician disarmed the main box.

The Baker system is in poor shape—some of the boxes may be accidentally triggered very easily. Accidents of this sort are now prevented by placing a penny under the hammer arm of the alarm. This expedient measure has prevented several false alarms, which would have been set off by hockey pucks flying in uncontrolled games of hall hockey. Some of the boxes do not arm the system, and the clappers of some bells are also missing.

The MIT Safety Office said that the failure of the system lies in a faulty box at the main desk, where the alarm was first switched on. The alarm system in Baker is the oldest system on campus, and is due shortly for partial replacement. The circuitry of the system is checked once a month, but the bells are rung only if requested by the house residents.