

Demonstrators confront officials on demands

By Norman Sandler

Approximately sixty students staged an incident-free sit-in outside the office of MIT President Jerome Wiesner, as on-campus anti-war actions continued this week.

The sit-in had previously been announced as a rally on Kresge Plaza at noon, followed by the obstructive sit-in at Wiesner's office. The rally failed to materialize. However, the sixty people assembled for a march to Teakwood Row, where the sit-in was transformed into a confrontation centered around issues between the demonstrators and MIT administrators present, including Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh and Chancellor Paul Gray.

The verbal exchange focused on demands presented last week prior to the occupation of the ROTC offices, at which time the protestors called for an immediate end to the war, an end to all war research at MIT, conversion of the Draper Labs from defense-related work, public discourse of all consultation agreements between faculty members and government and industry, provisions for employees to be able to work on strike-related activities without loss of pay, and finally dropping charges lodged against former MIT student Paul Sedgwick, who has been charged by MIT with trespass following several incidents which led to his being banned from the campus.

A considerable amount of time was spent in a silent stalemate between the crowd and administrators before Chancellor Gray finally consented to comment on the group's demands one by one.

The first demand was an immediate end to the war. Gray stated that it is a view which he holds to be a necessary immediate objective, although he added

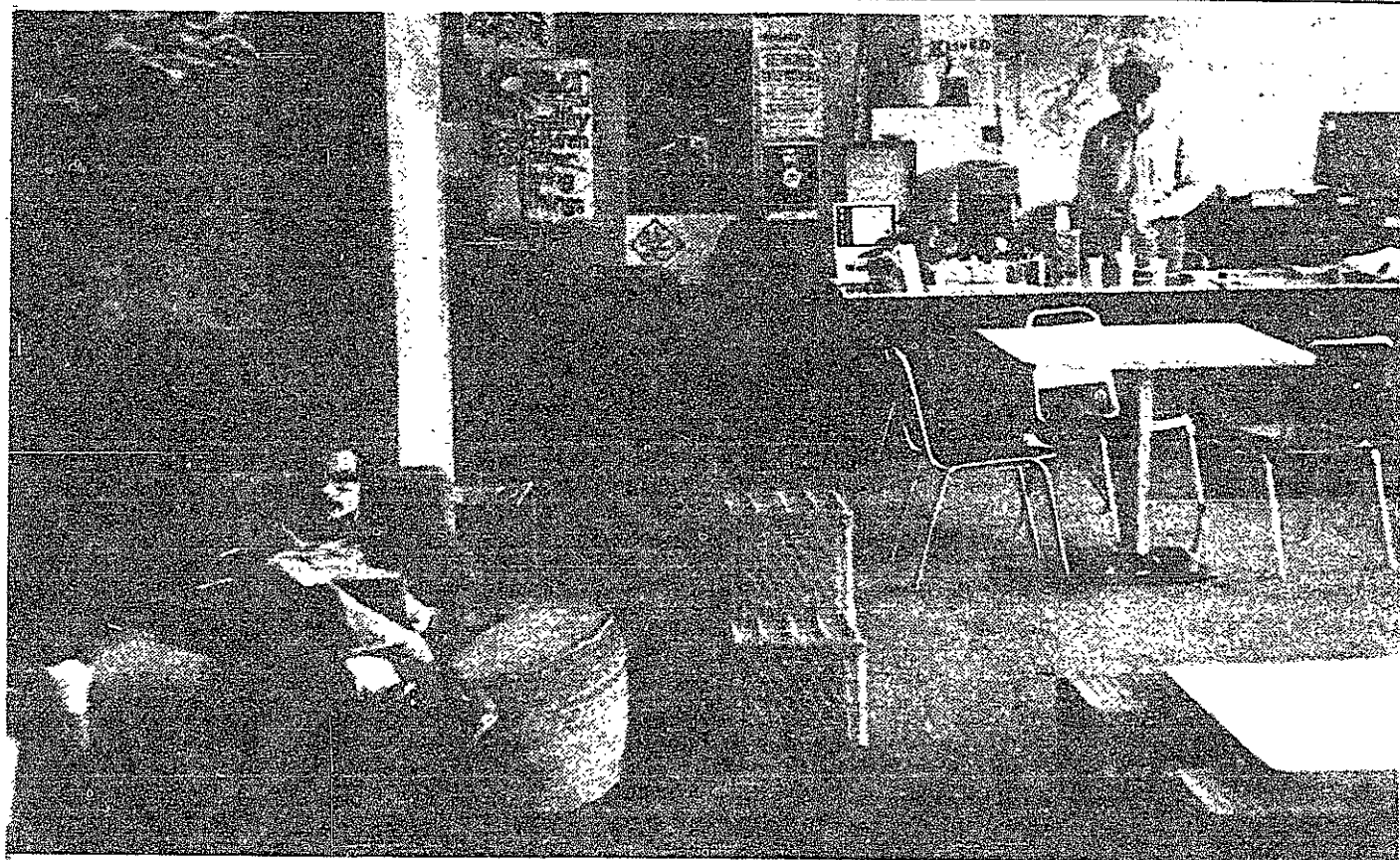
that a demand aimed at MIT to end a war in Indochina was not directed toward the source of the trouble — the government. He continued to say that he could not see what good could possibly come from occupying the ROTC offices as a means for bringing the war to a quicker end.

At this stage the subject of on-campus ROTC was brought up by those participating in the sit-in, and Gray did not comment on the value of certain training manuals which were found in the occupied offices last week, depicted as "sexist and degrading in nature." However, he did defend the ROTC program as an excellent option for MIT students, and as "beneficial to the nation," in the sense that through ROTC, Gray contends, military officers will be better suited and trained for civilian life than are officers trained in military academies.

The topic of an end to war research and counter-insurgency work brought the MIT administration under the most fire. Gray began to disavow knowledge of any counter-insurgency work being done at present. Also the usual argument that the Draper Labs are being divested was not sufficient for the demonstrators, who are demanding that the Labs undergo a massive conversion program. According to Gray, this type of project would come under attack most not from the MIT administration, but from the workers themselves at the Labs, who are allegedly supporting the type of defense research now being carried on.

Although he stated that the dependence upon DOD funds has decreased in recent years, those in the crowd insisted that the Labs are still doing research which is vital to the war in

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The newly opened twenty-four hour coffee house on the second floor of the Student Center was started by the initiative of several students. After operating only a few weeks, the coffee house has

gained a regular following; frequently, people stroll in, walk up to the piano and start playing and find themselves in the midst of a small but enthusiastic group.

Photo by Roger Goldstein

Faculty back administration

By Seth Stein

In the meeting held Wednesday afternoon in 10-250, the faculty voted overwhelmingly to support the administration in following the regular and accepted channels of redress against the students and non-MIT persons for their unauthorized occupation of the ROTC offices.

Earlier in the meeting, which ran about three-quarters of an hour overtime, the faculty decided to accept the report of a committee to study the impact of pass/fail grading on the admission of students to medical schools. The report said that in subjects where grades were computed in the normal course of instruction, they should be available for release at the student's request, and that the instructors in other subjects should provide "terse and concrete" recognition of outstanding freshman perfor-

mance when requested to do so by a potentially pre-med student.

Chancellor Paul Gray discussed the financial situation and prospects for the future. He gave the basic goals of the administration as reducing the operating budget gap, ending the dependence on unrestricted funds for operations, and reversing the growth of indirect costs. There has already been some success — the projected deficit of \$6.4 million estimated in September of last year has been reduced to about \$4 million. Further, the projected gap for next year is only \$2.9 million. These deficits are met from the unrestricted income which would otherwise be used for capital, endowment, or development of new programs and facilities.

Next year's budget gap will hopefully be reduced by \$1.7 million. The "upward pressures" include \$1.3 million in salary increases for the faculty, \$4 million in new academic programs (mostly in the areas of biology and urban studies), \$3 million in improvements to physical plant, \$2 million for employee benefits, and \$4 million in financial support lost. These outlays should be outweighed by \$4.3 million in savings and new revenue.

The Committee on Curricula then reported on changes in the physical education requirements: participation in club sports or demonstration of competence in a sport (an athletic "advanced standing") are now acceptable. Effective this fall, the requirement will apply to all students, women being affected for the first time.

Professor of Physics Robert Hulsizer discussed the problem of pass/fail grading in relation to admission to medical schools. Apparently, the med schools treat a "pass" as a "B" or a "C", and then use a weighted average of the grades and the Medical College Admission Tests to select among the applicants. As most subjects required by the med schools are normally taken at MIT during the freshman year, the applicants are subjected to a serious handicap.

Freshman evaluation forms are "nonuniform and difficult to

assess." The problem, noted Hulsizer, is not unique to MIT. Antioch College, which gives a 15-page evaluation in place of the grade, has had difficulties. One med school told that college not to send any applicants. Therefore, it was felt that a satisfactory solution had to be found as 100 seniors had applied to medical schools and almost 250 members of the freshman class have expressed some interest in following that course.

Several professors immediately denounced the committee's proposal. Professor Jerome Lettvin felt that the purpose of pass/fail "to encourage adventurousness" would be destroyed. He suggested as an alternative that all "pass" grades be transmitted to the med schools as "A's". Psychology Professor Alan Hein, co-chairman of the Committee, explained that in that case, med schools would treat an A from MIT as they now treat an N. Provost Walter Rosenblith stated that he was "troubled by the philosophical implications" of the committee proposal, and suggested that "more imaginative" solutions might be devised. There were no alternatives besides Lettvin's presented. David Botstein, Assistant Professor of Biology, called the med schools' policy an "arbitrary and Neanderthal system" and said that the purpose of pass/fail was to prevent students "from being branded for all their lives with a 'C' in 5.41. If we were to play along with the medical schools because medical schools have a crazy system, pass/fail would die."

After further discussion, the committee proposal was passed by a 73-26 margin.

President Wiesner, chairing the meeting, then allowed the introduction of new business. Lettvin rose to say he was "concerned with relations between university and civil authority" and that it was "not within university tradition, especially MIT's, to call the police to remand people for punishment." He asked the administration for "some kind of declaration of intent that there would be no criminal proceedings for essentially political actions." Other-

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Eisenberg named new dean

By Sandy Yulke

Since the announcement last Thursday that Dr. Carola Eisenberg will become the new Dean for Student Affairs, one of the most commonly asked questions has been, "Carola who?" To shed some light on the character of the woman who has been appointed to one of the most important administrative positions at this highly male-dominated institution, this reporter spoke with Eisenberg this week.

Eisenberg has been at MIT since 1968, when she came to the medical department as a part-time worker. Her desire to be involved to a greater degree with students led to her position becoming full time and now has led her a step further; as she says, part of her motivation for accepting her new post is "to know and help more students in a broader scope of ways."

When asked what changes she thought that her philosophy would bring to her new position, Eisenberg replied that she hoped to see more communication between herself and the students and faculty as to what they feel that the Dean's Office should be doing to help students in their life at MIT. She stressed that she

has very few preconceptions about the office, and she hopes that she will receive student input as to what the needs of today's MIT students are.

The way that Eisenberg originally became involved in the field of psychiatry illustrates the energy and intelligence that is characteristic of her.

She was a 16-year-old high school student in Buenos Aires (she was born in Argentina and came to the US in 1945 with a post-doctoral fellowship, has been here ever since, and is a naturalized citizen) when she paid a visit to the large local mental hospital. She was appalled by the conditions that she saw there: the incredibly large patient-to-doctor ratio, the general lack of comfort, etc. She attended a lecture given by the director of the hospital, and after he finished speaking she went up to him and asked him what there was that she could do to help alleviate some of the suffering that she had witnessed at the hospital.

He suggested that she organize some kind of volunteer group to help out on a non-professional basis. She did much more than that. She organized a group of her school-mates who

started the first School of Psychiatric Social Work in Argentina. Eisenberg said that it was a very strange experience, being an administrator of a school and also one of its first graduates.

On the subject of sexual discrimination, Eisenberg said that she never felt that she herself experienced any, but she thinks that this was due either to the fact that she was too naive to be able to recognize it or to the fact that there were so few women in her later classes that they were for all practical purposes invisible, and, therefore no friction arose. She also feels that in general, psychiatrists are more open minded about women having careers. This has certainly been true of her husband, Dr. Leon Eisenberg, who is Chief of Psychiatry at Massachusetts General Hospital, and who she says has always supported her in all her professional aspirations, including her latest venture into administration.

Eisenberg said that her life has always been very dynamic and full of surprises. She welcomes challenges like her new position at MIT and she hopes that she will be able to master the task.

classified advertising

Wanted: One roommate to have his own bedroom in 3BR apt. 10 min walk from MIT. Apt has LR, den, K, Bath. \$75/month rent. Call Al, x6944 or 868-8841.

For Sale: AR amplifier (\$130) and Kenwood Tuner (KT-1000, \$80), both for \$200 or best offer. Call Lee, x1541.

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Housesitters Available. Two responsible students desperately seek house-sitting position in exchange for security and caretaking duties. We're very quiet - no parties - and welcome an interview. References available. Call Steve at 498-2849. Please keep trying.

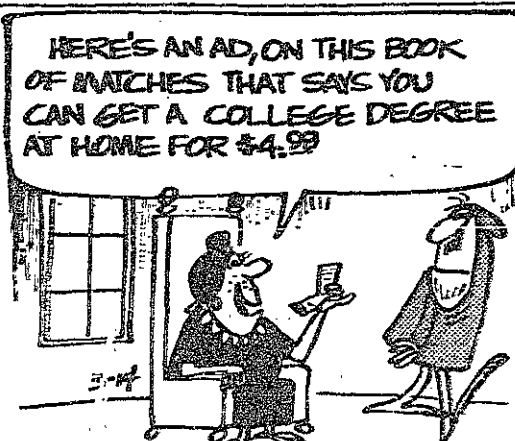
College Professor looking for 6 BR house in Cambridge for 9/1/72. Contact 729-1332.

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Student needs random job June 1-20, will work at anything, any hours, salary negotiable, call Arvind at 266-7367.

HIT AND RUN ACCIDENT. Will the student who left a note on the windshield of a 1972 Gold Cutlass involved in a hit and run accident on Amherst Alley, Thursday afternoon, please leave his name and address at the Ashdown desk or call 247-7694. There will be a monetary reward.

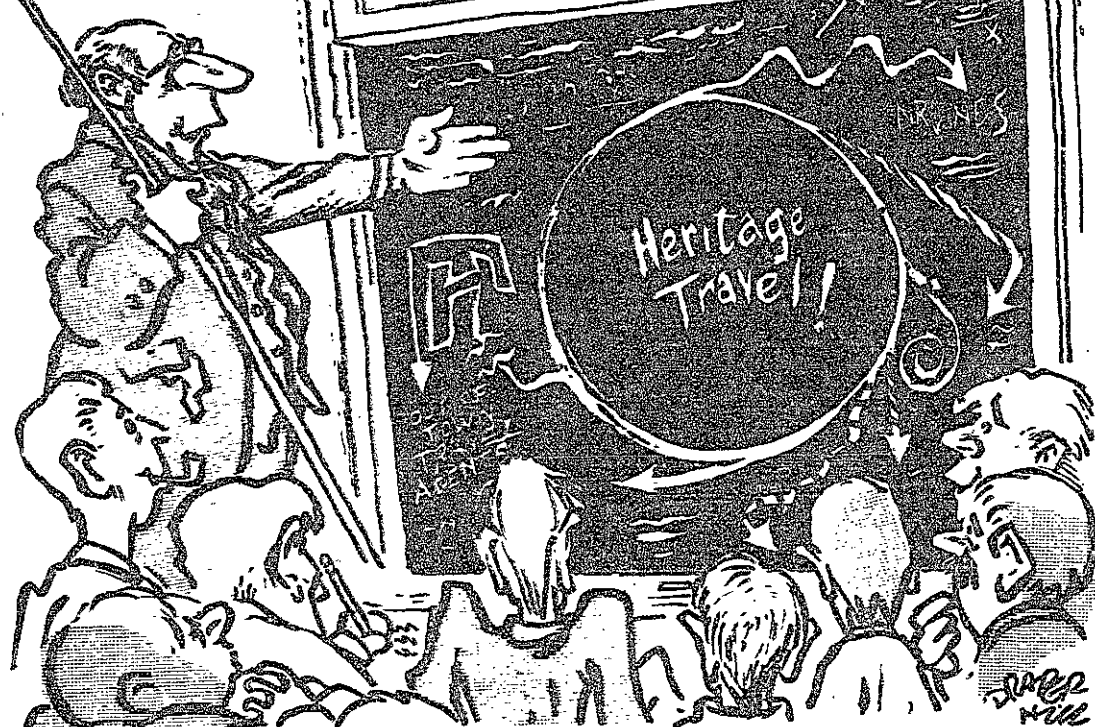


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Vice-President Constantine Simonides and a Campus Patrolman enjoy bananas as the Great Court Jester tosses peels to the floor outside President Jerome Wiesner's office. The action was advertised as a "violent attack" which would bring the president to his knees. No such results were observed.
Photo by Gary Ezzell

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NOTES

* The Discipline Committee has set hearing for Bruce Schwartz '72 for early next week on charges arising from the ROTC occupation. The Committee has also voted to remove from the degree list the names of graduating seniors who have disciplinary hearings pending. Schwartz seeks non-hostile witnesses and plans a "principled defense." Witnesses please call 547-2240; leave names and tel. nos.

* The third annual WTBS Scavenger Hunt, originally scheduled for last Friday, will be held tonight, from 7 pm until midnight, at the Great Hall (weather and politics permitting).

* The MIT Economic Boycott Committee announced today a boycott of Wonder Bread to protest US mining of the Haiphong Harbor. The committee chose Wonder Bread, a wholly owned subsidiary of ITT, because ITT produces \$232.9 million worth of guidance systems per year for US bombers. Other subsidiaries of ITT include Profile Bread, Hostess Cakes, Morton Foods, Avis Rent-a-Car, and the Sheraton Hotels, which also will be boycotted. The committee also stated that each week a new defense contractor will be added to the boycott list until the war is over.

* Community Opinion Booths is setting up tables throughout the Boston area to carry the anti-war message into the community and to solicit letters and telegrams to Congressmen. Volunteers are needed to staff booths today and tomorrow. If you are interested, call us at x1602 or come to the East Lounge of the Student Center.

* Dr. Dennis Meadows, co-author of "Limits to Growth" will speak at the Third Annual General Assembly of the Zero Population Growth. Open to the public. Friday, May 19, 1972 at 7:30 pm. Harvard Bio Labs, 15 Divinity St., Cambridge.

* Everyone is welcome to attend Paul Sedgwick's trespassing trial - Friday, May 19 at Cambridge District Court, Third Street, Cambridge (near Lechmere Sq.). Trial starts 10 am.



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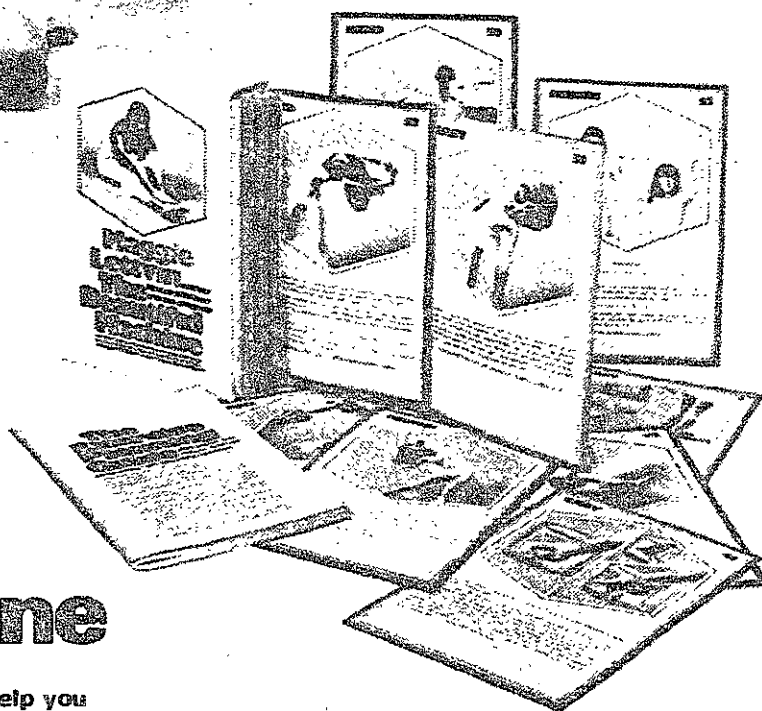
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29 charged in ROTC action

By Norman Sandler

29 persons have been charged and legal proceedings are continuing against those who were involved in the occupation of the offices of MITROTC last week.

According to the Clerk of the Middlesex County District Court, criminal trespass charges have been filed against 29 persons Monday and Tuesday of this week. Of those 29, 27 are students at MIT who will face internal discipline measures as well, and the other two are a former student and an employee who were also identified at last week's action.

Complaints were filed early this week through the office of MIT Vice-president Kenneth Wadleigh, who also signed the papers which initiated the legal action. In addition, the Discipline Committee has been notified of the charges brought against the 27 students, and proceedings are being initiated in that committee at present, although MIT administrators have speculated that there will be more charged filed, since "the lengthy identification process is still going on," involving administrators and faculty members who were present at Building 20 during portions of the 21-hour long occupation, during which time some 65 demonstrators took part.

Civil charges were filed as of Tuesday evening against the following individuals for their complicity in the ROTC occupation: Janice Benson, Bonnie Buratti, Wayne Christian, Gregory Duane, Paula Elster, Harold Eubank, Michael Federow, Neil Goldstein, Stephan Gould, David Heller, Edward Hendricks, Keith Hersh, Joshua Klayman, Michael

Krasner, Anthony Kroch, Joseph Lubischer, Steven Mark, Jefferey Mermalstein, Thomas Ng, James Okun, Bruce Schwartz, Paul Sedgwick, Debroah Sedgwick, Dean Solomon, Judy Somberg, Aaron Tovish, Susan Volman, Anthony Willmer, and Donald

Volman.

As of yet, neither MIT administration spokesmen or officials of the District Court have speculated on the tentative date the cases will be brought before the Court.

Administrators hear protesters' demands

(Continued from page 1)
Indochina.

Citing a few examples of research which has been done at the Draper Labs (including extensive research in strategic arms systems) the discussion quickly turned to that of a questioning of MIT's morality in defense research. At that point the dialogue reached an impasse, with MIT administration officials speaking in terms of practicality from MIT's standpoint and the demonstrators countering with hypothetical situations to test the morals behind the decision-making.

Academic freedom was brought up by the Chancellor as he turned his attention to a demand that MIT review and make public all private consultation done by faculty members. Gray reaffirmed the stand of the administration that this is none of the Institute's business, and represents an invasion of the faculty's privacy. He said that to make this the Institute's business would be to threaten the academic freedom involved.

In response to a demand that employees be allowed absences to work on strike-related activities, administration officials made it clear that employees

"would not be paid for not working," when it came to strike activities.

Finally the demonstrators had the opportunity to question administrators on the recent trespass charge issued to former student Paul Sedgwick. According to Gray, Sedgwick was prosecuted after being a "disruptive, obstructive influence all spring." He had been warned that further presence on the MIT campus would result in prosecution, and after he was seen on campus a number of times, the Institute pressed charges for criminal trespass.

In responding to the charges, Sedgwick asserted that the decision to press charges was not a result of his being a "disruptive nuisance," but rather a "threat to the Institute," as he contends that since he is a Communist (member of the Progressive Labor Party), he represents a threat to MIT, which he says is a bed of anti-communist sentiment, citing as examples the Center for International Studies and ROTC.

Wednesday's action is to be followed on Friday by a proposed action at the Draper Labs, and possibly another building occupation.

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A FACULTY PETITION IN SUPPORT OF THE R.O.T.C. OCCUPATION

We, the undersigned members of the M.I.T. faculty, support the aims and the action of students who occupied the M.I.T. R.O.T.C. offices. In particular, we support their demands for an end to R.O.T.C. and to war-related counter-insurgency research at M.I.T. The Administration should impose no penalties upon these students. In light of M.I.T.'s war-complicity, it would be morally absurd for the Administration to do so. We see the R.O.T.C. occupation as a significant anti-war action, directed at limiting the repressive capacity of the U.S. government in Indochina and elsewhere.

Warren Ambrose, Mathematics
Ned Block, Philosophy
George S. Boalos, Philosophy
Myra Brenner, Humanities
Joseph Brown, Humanities
Patricia Cumming, Humanities
Peter Donaldson, Humanities
Nancy Dworsky, Humanities
John Edmond, Geology
Peter H. Elbow, Humanities
Paul Kiparsky, Linguistics
Richard Koffler, Humanities
David M. Levin, Philosophy
John McNees, Humanities
Hubert Matthews, Linguistics
Susan Neiman, Biology
Wayne O'Neil, Humanities
William Pinson, Geology
Ralph Sama, Philosophy
Annmaria Tarriani-Garcia, Biology

(Further signatures are welcomed. Please contact Ken Hale, 20E-225, x3228)

Westgate II Open House

Opening this fall, Westgate II will accommodate over 400 graduate students in 1 bedroom, 3 bedroom, and 4 bedroom apartments designed primarily for single occupancy. Located at the west end of the campus (adjacent to the athletic fields and the Westgate apartments), this 24 story tower overlooks the Charles River basin, the cities of Boston and Cambridge, and is within walking distance of MIT.

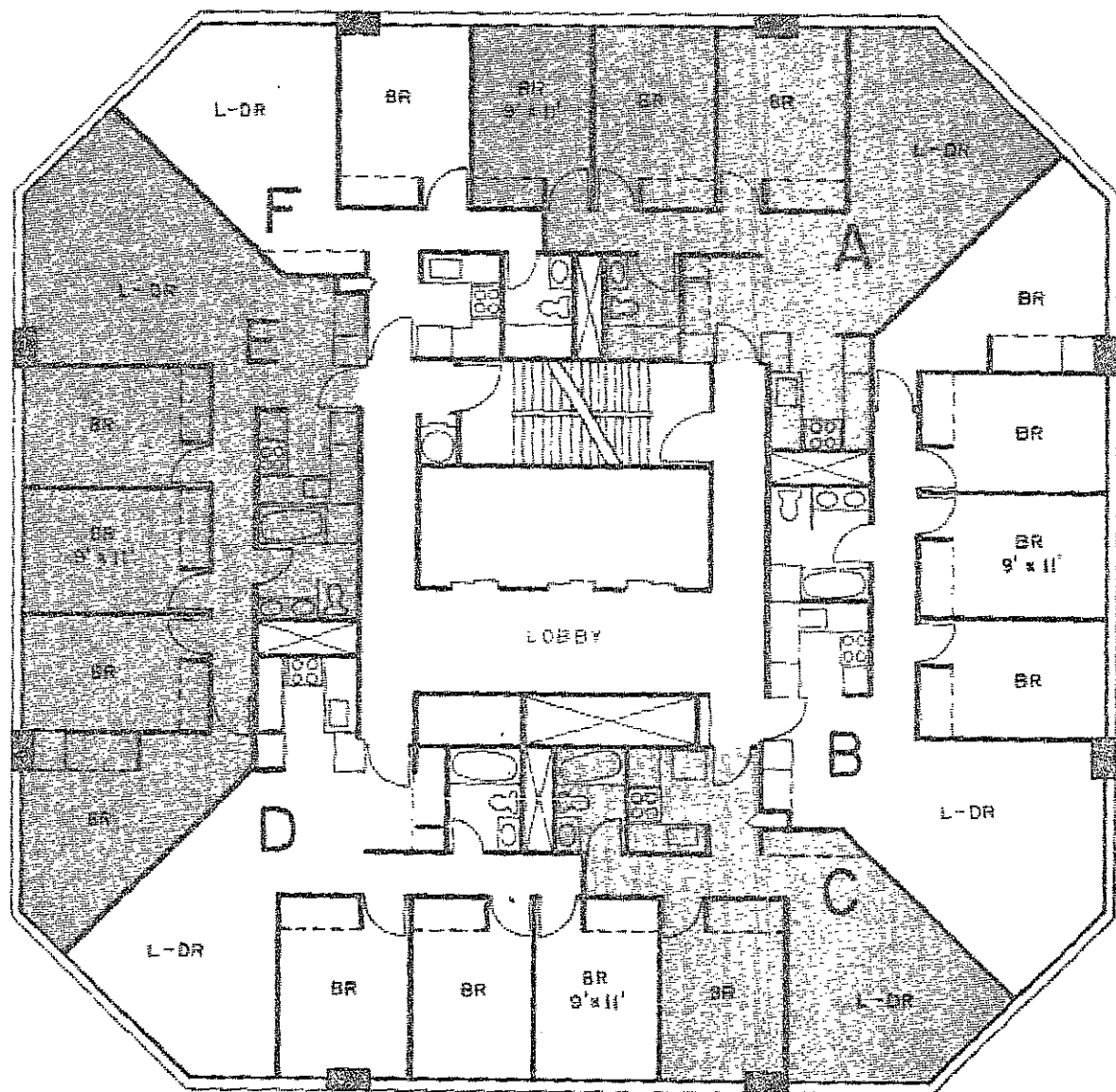
There are 44 one bedroom (two-student), 44 three bedroom (three-student), and 46 four bedroom (four-student) apartment units. Apartments are self-contained with living-dining area, study-bedrooms, kitchen, and bath, and include wall-to-wall carpeting, drapes, and kitchen appliances. Units are unfurnished, but a limited supply of rental furniture may be available.

Six units are especially designed for handicapped persons. The building also includes community-seminar rooms, recreation space, and laundry facilities at the first and twenty-fourth floor. Additional storage space is available in the basement. Two tennis courts will be available next to the building, and limited parking will be provided nearby without charge.

Like Eastgate and Westgate, apartments will be licensed to each occupant for a twelve month period from September 1 to August 30. Monthly rent will range from \$78 to \$128 per occupant and includes all utilities except telephone.

First priority for residents in Westgate II will go to single graduate students. If apartments are then available, consideration will be given to married graduate students, undergraduate students, and other members of the community who may be eligible. Applications will be accepted from groups who wish to share an apartment or from individuals. A list of individual applications will be available for those who wish to try and form groups. Groups will be given first priority in apartment assignment.

At the Open House Saturday, furnished model apartments of types E, D, and C will be open for viewing. Brochures and application forms will be available, and representatives of the MIT Housing Office will be on hand to answer any questions.



Saturday,

May 20, 10 to 5

MIT Campus Housing Office, E18-307,
50 Ames Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139
Telephone (617) 864-6900, x5148

The crisis in humanities: a local view

By Bruce S. Schwartz

About three weeks ago I sat in a small room in the Hayden Building listening to several junior faculty of the Department of Humanities talking about the climate of that department.

"The spirit in the department is terrible," said one. "The air is poisoned." Another likened a spate of resignations to rats "deserting the sinking ship." "Is the ship sinking?" someone asked. "Well, it can't go much lower."

The mood in that room, despite the wine being passed around, could not be described as jubilant. But this is the way many junior faculty speak about the "morale crisis" that afflicts the two largest sections of the Humanities Department, History and Literature. Is this merely the exaggerated talk of a few low-ranking academics bitching, as lower-ranks will do, about the status quo? Perhaps. But another assistant professor states in concrete terms, "I don't know of any intelligent, vital person who wants to stay in the department."

For obvious reasons — jobs are at stake — the authors of these remarks do not wish to be named. Their reluctance is an

indication of the atmosphere of tension — fear? — in which they perceive themselves to be leading their careers. Is their discontent justified or paranoid? Sadly, their unhappiness appears at least partly justified. After speaking with several faculty members, tenured and not tenured, a picture has emerged of a department — two sections of a department — polarized by differences of political belief and educational philosophy, adrift without definite goal, and aggravated by associated conflicts over tenure decisions, hiring, and curricula. The situation pleases no one, and the tensions aggravate personality clashes which, in more placid times, might have been less bitter.

The "problem" has many facets. Humanities at MIT shares the malaise that currently runs through the liberal arts colleges and goes under the name "the Crisis in the Humanities." Some of the department's troubles stem from the tight money situation at MIT that has cut back new appointments and tenure grants. Others relate to the unique situation of the humanities at technologically-oriented MIT — a situation that has never been without its special problems, as we

shall see.

First, however, it is interesting to take a look at who is leaving, and has left, the Humanities Department — and why.

Departures

Peter Elbow, Lit., Assistant Prof., resigned. Leaving to accept new position at Evergreen State College, Wash., an "experimental" college. He follows to Evergreen.

Mark Levinsky, who left last year.

Lillian Robinson, instructor. Resigned, going to SUNY at Buffalo to teach women's studies.

Susan Jhirad, instructor, resigned.

Andrew Hawley, Lit., Assistant Prof., fired.

Stuart Blumin, History, Assistant Prof. now on one year terminal contract.

Robert Hertzstein, History, Assistant Prof., leaving this fall after one year on terminal contract.

Jack McNees, instructor, resigning.

What is unusual about this list is not that people are leaving the department: the number represents only a somewhat above normal turnover. The resignations are unusual. But they may only be the tip

of the iceberg. Sources within the department indicate more will follow if morale does not improve. In fairness it must be noted that the MIT Humanities Department has, in the past, suffered the departure of more prestigious scholars than those above. The Institute can boast one of the most distinguished ex-faculty in history of any school in the country. They include Emmett Larkin, whose specialty is Irish history, business historian Alfred Chandler, William Irwin Thompson, and may soon include Diane Clemens, whose work in Russian history has been praised in the professional journals — depending on how her tenure decision, now under consideration, goes. A paradoxical pattern seems to emerge in several cases — MIT hires a promising scholar; the scholar comes to the Institute and finds that teaching core curriculum does not allow adequate time for professional research; the scholar leaves or the scholar becomes disenchanted with the Institute, and leaves or the scholar puts in four or six or seven years, and doesn't get tenure.

Elbow's and Levinsky's departures reflect a feeling that the department frowns upon innovative curricula. One innovation the department quashed this past year was Elbow's attempt to teach a freshman subject on self-definition. It would have been short on textual materials, and virtually a guaranteed passing grade — the feeling being that freshmen pass-fail tends to shunt most MIT freshman's efforts toward the more "important" math-science subjects, ergo humanities can only win their attention by being intrinsically engaging rather than merely compulsory. It would not be unfair to say that Elbow, like other MIT humanists before him, has grown somewhat weary of trying to "turn on" often-inattentive freshmen with someone else's curriculum. The "experimental" nature of Evergreen, and its liberal arts orientation, offer more opportunities in this line.

Susan Jhirad and Lillian Robinson are both interested in teaching women's studies. Both have a radical orientation (Please turn to page 6)

Choosing the Dean for Students

By Paul Schindler

As of July 1, Dan Nyhart will be out, and Carola Eisenberg will be in. Why? Whose decision was it? Why weren't students consulted? Is Nyhart being canned? What difference does the Dean for Student Affairs make anyway?

The last question is the hardest to answer, but it might be a good idea to take a look at the definition of the job, as Dan Nyhart sees it. The Dean for Student Affairs has three major areas of responsibility: to keep the student-service operations going, to respond to crises, and to push for innovation and change within the MIT community. Nyhart noted that the listing is in approximately the same order as the office's priorities. That is, things such as housing and athletics have to be kept running at all costs; then crises (and Nyhart noted that there are myriad small crises every week, as well as the large political crises of recent days) must be handled. When both of those obligations are out of the way, what time is left can be devoted to the creation of new and innovative plans, ideas, and procedures. According to Nyhart, his greatest interest lies in the area in which he gets to spend the least amount of time.

Apparently, this became obvious to Wiesner-Gray, possibly as early as their official installation as President and Chancellor last fall. Administrative responsibility for areas which include the Dean for Student Affairs became, primarily, Paul Gray's job. At some point, he decided that Nyhart's main strength did not lay in administering the sprawling office he headed. Gray initiated discussions of a possible move.

The Dean's office has grown continuously over the last decade, and the three years of Nyhart's tenure were no exception. The major concentration was in counselling, with the number of counselling deans being doubled, and the introduction of pre-education advising. The freshman seminars became the province of the FAC, as did freshman pass-fail. The housing program came under scrutiny, and the number of graduate and faculty residents has increased. All in all, the work has gone on in all areas of the Dean's office, and Nyhart, looking back on it, stated that he is "Very proud of my work, and looking forward to my new job."

Informed speculation has it that Nyhart was not particularly enamored of the administrative burden of overseeing the Dean for Student Affairs office. He seemed almost relieved as he spoke of closing out his work there. Nyhart's new post will have to do with advising pre-law students, and he will report directly to Chancellor Gray. This would indicate that Gray respects Nyhart and his abilities, something which no one has ever denied: all agree that the new post is a better use of his abilities.

Some have questioned the seeming secrecy of the decision. They point out that the Academic Council was not consulted, nor were any students. But this, according to Vice-President Simonides, is not at all unusual. "The senior adminis-

tration serves at the pleasure of Gray and Wiesner. They must have absolute faith in the people who serve in these positions, and their ability to do the job." The Dean is a senior administrator.

Simonides went on to echo the same thoughts expressed by Gray and Nyhart: that Eisenberg was so perfectly fitted to the job that there was virtually no chance of any student upset at her appointment. She has been working directly with students for the last four years, and all that know her respect her.

Gray stated, when asked, that there had at one time been as many as three people considered for the post, but that he and the few other people involved finally settled on Eisenberg, who was the only woman considered. The HEW report on equal opportunity did not influence the decision, according to Gray, but it was a "serendipity."

Gray went on to note that student input was not sought for several reasons, the most important of which has already been stated: senior administration members must be the personal choices of the chancellor or president. In addition, he noted that "the nature of the discussions was such that, if a wider range of people had taken part, and the decision had then gone a different way, there would have been a breach of the confidentiality needed for these very personal type decisions. At most, eight to ten people knew of the discussions we were having." Gray

added his opinion that wide-ranging student opinion of any great legitimacy would have been very difficult to obtain.

There is a seeming discrepancy between this decision, and the one made when then-President Howard Johnson picked Nyhart, but Gray cleared it up by noting that he had participated in the decision process, and that to the best of his knowledge, "the decision had been made before we consulted the students."

On Gray's suggestion, Howard Johnson was contacted for confirmation of the process used to select Nyhart as Dean for Student Affairs. Johnson noted that his memory of the occasion was not very clear, and that he had "a great deal of faith in Dr. Gray's memory. If that is what he said, that is how he saw it." Johnson went on to note that he had been closer to the decision than Gray, and his memory was that there was a "great deal of student and community input." When asked, however, he felt it would be impossible to say whether the input determined the decision, or to what extent it influenced it.

The only thing Johnson would say for certain was that at the time Wadleigh's resignation as Dean was announced (prematurely, because the story was broken in *The Tech* before a successor had been chosen), he had not yet selected a successor; and that immediately thereafter he began to solicit community opinion.

CBS: can they count?

By Peter Peckarsky

A short note on the veracity of CBS News in a time of crisis:

At approximately 11:02 PM EDT, Monday, May 15, 1972, the visage of Mr. Walter Cronkite, a CBS News correspondent, appeared on television sets in the Greater Boston area which were turned to the CBS outlet. Shortly thereafter, the film clip of Alabama Governor George C. Wallace being shot was broadcast. On the clip, five shots were clearly distinguishable and CBS News now admits that there were five shots. Shortly after the sound of the five shots, Mr. Cronkite's voice said: "Four shots rang out."

The only substantive comment from CBS News, after an unsuccessful attempt to discredit our account by Mr. Alfred Schreiber, an Administrative Assistant to Mr. Cronkite, was from Mr. Jim Byrne, Director of Information Services at CBS in New York City, who said that he felt the essential story was covered.

The essential story, according to Mr. Byrne, was that once again a major American political figure had been shot. Mr. Byrne stated that he was of the opinion that Mr. Ernest Leiser, who is an Executive Producer of CBS News Special Reports, who, according to Schreiber, was in charge of the special report which appeared shortly after 11 PM EDT on May 15, and who did not accept a call from *The Tech*, probably felt that there were more important things to do than to determine how many shots had been

fired.

CBS News, due to the unquestioned bravery of one of its photographers, who performed far above and beyond the call of duty, had a documentary record of what happened when Gov. Wallace was shot — both a video and an audio recording of the entire assassination attempt. Yet, for whatever reason, CBS News did not take the time to accurately analyze the record in the four hours between the time Mr. Cronkite went off the air at 7 PM EDT on May 15 and reappeared at 11 PM EDT. The documentary evidence clearly indicates that five shots were fired and CBS News now agrees with that figure, but Mr. Cronkite said something else. *The Tech* attempted to ask Mr. Cronkite about his error the next morning and several other times on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17, but Mr. Cronkite would neither accept nor return a call from *The Tech*.

Nine years after Dallas, questions still exist, according to the official government report by the Warren Commission, as to what happened in Dealey Plaza. Some of these questions remain unanswered due to initial misinformation and the lack of the solid documentary record which exists in this instance. In this case, CBS News had a solid documentary record and still disseminated misinformation.

Why?

Hopefully, CBS News will display more respect for the truth in the future.

Continuous News Service

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Since 1881

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Commentary:

ROTC: is anybody really listening?

By Bob Longair

I was not one of the 27 students notified of pending civil and internal disciplinary actions in connection with the May 12 occupation of the ROTC wing of Building 20. It would have been an easy matter to retire to the security of having no further involvement, either with the people involved in the occupation, or the events which I feel contributed to it. I find, rather, that I cannot sit by while others face prosecution for actions for which I must morally share responsibility. I ask the reader to realize that this statement is not written lightly, for I have no idea what the final consequences will be. The following paragraphs can only be personally detrimental, but I feel that they address themselves to a matter which has been ignored by all the reports of the occupation. I hope the reader will examine them carefully, for the ideas contained within them were difficult to arrive at and are the product of much personal conflict.

The first assumption which must be questioned is whether the people who occupied the building believed that simply because they were occupying an ROTC office any of their demands would be considered, let alone implemented. Anyone who thought that occupying five rooms overnight was going to upset Nixon is living in a world of fantasy. But perhaps these people realized this as well as you and I. Maybe their motives were not as immediately obvious as the demands appearing on the mimeo leaflet. It is possible that they realized the administration would not negotiate with them about their demands; that in fact, they really had nothing to bargain with. It was clear they could not threaten destruction of property, since it was obvious that they were trying to keep physical damage to a minimum, even to the point of requesting a broom to keep the floor clean. They seemed committed to non-violence — there seemed little threat of

that. The "pushing matches" which occurred were between demonstrators trying to keep administrators out of their midst, and administrators trying to maintain their presence in the midst of the demonstrators. It is perhaps interesting to note a little published fact that during the occupation of the offices, one ROTC officer who had chosen not to leave at the onset of the demonstration, continued his work with no harassment, and left, totally unobstructed, at the end of the day.

If they weren't willing to threaten violence to gain their demands, then what were these people trying to achieve? Some students said they were trying to serve as a focal point to show others that war, and the kinds of activities which breed war, could no longer be tolerated. Maybe these people felt they could no longer accept existing conditions, and that they must voice their anguish in a way which would reach as many others as possible. I guess it's sad that these students don't realize that nobody will listen to their protests. But what's even sadder is that the MIT administration, while always "listening" to students, practically never seems to hear what they're saying. In spite of token representation on countless Institute and Faculty committees, there is no way in which the administration of this institution is responsible to the students whose tuition pays a large part of the operating expenses of the educational sectors of this university. Unlike the faculty, students have no right to "rubber stamp" the administration's decisions, and what is even more absurd, the administration has consistently shown that it will overrule the very student groups which it has granted some semblance of "power" when their decisions run counter to the wishes of the top levels of the administration.

Perhaps the demonstrators felt that this was the only way to be heard. It seems a shame that the media reacts to

this sort of sensationalism. Both the Monday special of *The Tech*, and a rare *Tech Talk* special, gave wide coverage to the occupation, and even *The Boston Globe* and the *Record American* made mention of it. Nobody gave equal coverage to Professor Fredkin's efforts to build a constructive national organization to end the war by traditional, accepted methods. Then, I suppose the media would only claim that they serve the interests of their readers, but who am I to say.

People suggest that this sort of action alienates the very people who are working to support the causes which the demonstrators claim to support. Although I don't discredit this statement I feel it is not an original one. I believe many of the early civil rights leaders faced the same charges. I am not trying to draw an analogy, I am merely trying to point out that there are many issues which might motivate a person to take part in this type of demonstration.

Another question which we might ask ourselves is where did the previously non-existent support for those who led the demonstration come from? Perhaps they were people such as myself, who could no longer accept business as usual while people in Vietnam were dying. I am not a radical, far from it; I'm president of the Class of '73, chairman of Nominations Committee of the Undergraduate Assembly, and recently I was President of the MIT Outing Club — by some standards a respectable member of the MIT community. Yet I clearly identify myself with those charged; I spent the night at the barricades and participated fully in the votes taken. I feel I am morally as guilty of trespass as any of the other participants in the occupation.

When we voted Saturday morning to leave, there were many who felt that a one day occupation would not accom-

plish the goals of the Strike. I voted to leave because I felt the occupation had accomplished as much as it was likely to accomplish, and that there were many jobs waiting to be done that I couldn't do from the inside of a ROTC building. There is no real way to know whether the decision to leave was the correct one, and I don't really think it's an important question. What we must really ask ourselves is why did this action happen and what were the demonstrators trying to accomplish? I think this merits much consideration not only by the administration, but by everybody.

I would also indict the administration of MIT for negligent treatment of this matter. One of the reasons no pictures were broken, no desks forced open, and no documents destroyed was because the people involved in the occupation were largely MIT students. Of the 29 originally charged, 27 were MIT students, and all 29 were MIT affiliates. Many of these students refused to believe in a polarized view of the world. They knew that there is much good within MIT. They were trying to change it, not destroy it. The reason they left on Saturday morning was not fear of trespass prosecution; rather, they wanted to end the demonstration the way it began, non-violent and non-destructive. They shared the administration's concern, they sought to obtain the same goals of avoiding useless violence. MIT's response was to bring the fullest possible civil proceeding against those involved. If MIT hopes to retain the respect which students hold for the institution, and which discourages the kind of violence against it which went on Thursday night, this is not the way to keep this respect.

This matter could have and *should* have been handled within MIT itself. Although MIT held the club in this case, I do not think it is to MIT's credit that it resorted to this action.

Letters to The Tech

Dear Professor Gyftopoulos,

We, the undersigned students who have been charged with presence without right in Building 20 by officers of the Institute, are responding jointly to your letters of May 16th. The following statements are made in all seriousness. We ask that you carefully consider them in that vein and not, as our accusers Messrs. Wadleigh and Wynne have done, completely ignore them. Unless you do so, we fear that in no way will it be possible for us to obtain an impartial hearing in a situation where, with the exception of a small number of students, accusers, judge, and jury are all Institute officials or employees.

We really don't think there should be a discipline hearing at all. What was done in occupying the ROTC offices was right. It was neither a violent nor a destructive act. It was aimed at ending MIT's complicity with an immoral war — a few examples of which are helicopter stabilization project, ROTC, and counterinsurgency research which led to the Strategic Hamlet Program and the Phoenix assassination program. The administration has told us, that short of action such as we took, there is no way to end this war work at the Institute.

MIT continually tries to move the focus off of MIT's complicity with the war and our demands by raising the legal question of our actions. The main issue in this case is our demands:

1. Stop the war in Southeast Asia.
2. An end to all war related and counterinsurgency research at MIT. This implies conversion and not divestment of the CIS, the Lincoln Labs, and the Draper Labs. An extra top secret project, rumored to be connected with the Navy began recently at the D-Labs; we demand that the nature of the project be disclosed.
3. An end to all classified consulting by the faculty. Additionally, we demand the complete public disclosure by the faculty of the agencies and private corporations for which they consult, and the amounts received for services rendered.
4. An end to ROTC on campus.
5. That all workers, students, and

faculty at MIT be able to work on these activities without loss in compensation (wages, salaries, course credits, etc.), and with no punitive action taken by MIT.

6. That MIT drop its actions against Paul Sedgwick or any other person involved in political actions at MIT.

Our action was a political act. Likewise, the Institute response is clearly an attempt to hinder our political activities. We must point out that our political activity poses a threat to MIT — a threat because we are trying to end war research, research which is a significant part of MIT's income. Because of this, the administration has an interest in what we do and it is quite clear from statements by MIT officials that they would like to see our activities curtailed.

These charges are a case of blatant political repression on the part of MIT. The Institute has, on many occasions, completely ignored illegal acts. We call your attention to the blatant narcotic law violations during the "J. Edgar Hoover Memorial Dope Party" in the Great Court on May 5th. Numerous MIT officials were present yet no action was taken. Similarly no attempts have been made to stop or punish the many drug dealers on campus. We are not saying that these people should be prosecuted, we are just pointing out the pattern by which MIT chooses to prosecute students.

President Wiesner, in the faculty meeting of May 17, said the administration's aim was to especially punish those who have been involved in this kind of political activity all year, not just for the occupation of the ROTC building. As we shall show if needed, some of us who were charged were not even involved in the occupation. This can only be interpreted as a thinly veiled attempt by the MIT administration to selectively punish those it considers to be the "core" of radical political activity on campus, and to punish them, not for a specific act, but for their general political activity. Under these circumstances, we, and you, must conclude that the administration's charges are capricious and for reasons not stated in the charges.

On all of these grounds, we request

immediate dismissal of all charges.

If indeed there must be a hearing the only conditions we can possibly accept are the following:

A. The hearing must be public. We suggest that it be held in Kresge or a room of comparable size and open to the entire MIT community. The issues concern everyone at MIT, not just the discipline committee. We have no intention whatsoever of disrupting the hearing.

B. The hearing must be held during the regular school term. The three month delay this entails is not out of line with past practices of the discipline committee. Over the summer many students who are concerned with the outcome of the proceedings will be gone. Many of us will also be unavailable. The undersigned, in the interest of a fair and public proceeding, at which we can all be present, have agreed not to attend summer hearings.

C. We must have a joint hearing. We are charged not because of individual acts, but because of a group action. The issues are the same for us all, and we refuse to be separated.

(Accompanying this letter were the signatures of 17 of those charged with trespass. —Editor)

To the editor:

I am writing to ask you to print an amendment, and a few remarks about it, which I was not allowed to present at last week's faculty meeting.

Dr. Wiesner refused me permission to present the following anti-war amendment to an anti-war motion then under discussion. This amendment consisted of two parts (written by M. Edel and K. Hale) and in essence moved: 1) that the faculty request the administration to refuse to permit work on contracts with the Defense Department until the US had stopped the blockade of North Vietnam; 2) that the faculty express support for the students at that moment occupying the ROTC building.

I think this amendment important because it is hard to find anything one can do against this war that can have a real effect. This motion, if passed, or even

if approved by a significant number of faculty, might have had some small effect. But Dr. Wiesner was more than just against the amendment — he refused to let it even be brought up and discussed.

I find it hypocritical of people who proclaim themselves "against the war" to fight against concrete proposals affecting their own institutions. To let one's attachment to his own institution and local well-being dominate his concern about the wholesale murder of human beings is to be corrupt and inhuman, in my opinion. I suppose, however, that a predatory capitalistic society has to produce such dehumanized human beings in order to have a citizenry that will accept the havoc it wreaks throughout the world.

Warren Ambrose

To the editor:

All persons who witnessed the actions of police and demonstrators on the MIT campus on Thursday, May 11, are requested to submit signed statements concerning specific incidents that they saw to either Mike Harvey (37-484, x1708) or Mike Charette (LCA or 37-491, x4900) as soon as possible. These statements will be submitted to Mayor Barbara Ackerman of Cambridge, who is presently making an informal investigation of Thursday's incidents.

Also, any persons interested in filing a class action suit against the City of Cambridge for violations of individual rights on West Campus by the police are urged to contact the American Civil Liberties Union (227-9459) or the above.

Mike Harvey '72
Mike Charette '74

To the editor:

I am getting sick and tired of statements like:

"Killing women and children just does not square with the prevalent American ethic."

I suppose it's true, that to Americans it is alright or at least much better to kill men — in uniform that is — than to kill

(Please turn to page 6)

The crisis in humanities: a local view

(Continued from page 4)

politically. The combination of the two, and other dissatisfactions, seem to have driven them from MIT. MIT women are, after all, a small audience. On the other hand, the departure of virtually all women's studies teachers from the department can only be considered unfortunate for MIT's female population, who, precisely because of their position — women in a predominantly male and male dominated school — could probably benefit more from women's studies than women in a more coequal environment.

For these faculty members, and other junior faculty, radical politics — or rather, the failure of radical politics at MIT — seems to have played some part in demoralization. The political concerns that aroused many students and embroiled the humanities faculty in many disputes in 1968, '69 and '70 seem to move few students today. The young faculty are not necessarily disappointed that MIT hasn't become a hotbed of revolt; rather, it seems that students who aren't politically concerned are also apathetic about the humanities. And the past few years have left a certain residue of politically-linked bitterness among the faculty themselves.

Political differences between humanists tend to spill over into educational philosophy, since the humanities, unlike the sciences and engineering, must deal with values. A radical physicist and a conservative physicist might agree on little about Nixon's war policies, but they would still agree $E = mc^2$. Thus political disagreements in the Humanities Department tend to manifest themselves in disputes over curricula, tenure procedures, and representation in decision-making. One exception seems to have been the poet Denise Levertov, who was brought to MIT as a visitor by Jerome Wiesner when he was Provost (she was a "name," and MIT has been trying to build up the department's reputation for years). Reportedly she was asked to leave because she became too active in radical politics.

Jack McNees is said to be "exhausted" with teaching core, i.e., freshman-sophomore, curriculum. Blumin and Hertzstein failed to get tenure.

Andy Hawley's firing is resented by the younger faculty. Apparently, Hawley's attempts at curricular innovation were felt inappropriate by the senior faculty who dismissed him. One went so far as to demand Hawley apologize for his subject. To some of Hawley's colleagues this represents a two-faced attitude: on the one hand, the department says it wants teachers to experiment; on the other, they screw you if you stray out of bounds too far.

The Crisis in the Humanities

"The department is stagnating. It has no vision of what it ought to be doing or where it is going." Those sentiments have been echoed over the years throughout the liberal arts colleges; the "Crisis of the Humanities" is not limited to MIT. The crisis is one of non-consensus among humanists. Just as millions of people over the past decade have lost faith with various institutions in our civilization — so have humanists tended to lose faith in the traditional liberal arts general education, which was grounded in those classical studies labeled, "The Western Tradition." The awareness that the Western Tradition is not the only one, and the

search for subjects that would be more "relevant" to today's questioning youth, were among the forces that led to broadening of the curricula not only here but at other schools as well. But with broadening a certain coherence was lost, and in the proliferation of black studies, women's studies, radical studies etc., many academics became rather uneasy about the intellectual substance of the new curricula. We are now witnessing a backlash of sorts, a cautious attempt toward bringing back "discipline" into fields where anarchy threatened. Neither reformers nor old-liners are entirely happy with the situation; nobody really agrees on what the core of a general education ought to be.

Against the politically-polarized backdrop of the Crisis in the Humanities we can consider the particular situation of MIT's department.

Humanities stands in a unique relationship to the rest of the Institute. Once wholly a "service" department, it now boasts its own Course XXI majors and other trappings of professional status. Yet the department must still teach four semesters of required freshman and sophomore humanities, to students who often do not want to take them and/or regard them as a nuisance, a distraction or a joke. No other department at MIT, proportionally or otherwise, is required to devote such a large amount of resources to the General Institute Requirements. MIT's other departments have as their chief function the production of specialist graduates; the Institute expects the Humanities Department to stuff the chinks in their educations with the matter of liberal arts, or general education.

Over the years, with great regularity, MIT officials and task forces have talked about integrating scientific and humanistic curricula. In the main, as Dr. Wiesner noted upon taking office last fall, such interdisciplinary synthesis has not been achieved. It is being tried on a small scale in the freshman/sophomore "alternative" programs (ESG, USSP, Concourse), but on the whole it is still the Humanities department that must try to culture the budding engineer or scientist.

The original mission of humanities at MIT, to "round out" engineers' education (cynics would say "camouflage his ignorance") was redefined by the Lewis Commission, which in its 1949 report recommended the strengthening of the humanities at MIT through the building up of the department in size and specialty, while retaining general education for the first two years of the curriculum.

The subsequent growth and problems of the department are related to this servile role, and to certain other aspects of the department's relationship to the rest of MIT, a relationship that is described in words like "marginality." The frustration of teaching humanities at a technological factory like MIT is trying enough; on top of it, there has always been a feeling among many humanities faculty that they were looked upon as something less than equals by other MIT faculty. "Since an MIT humanist is looked down upon as an overblown high school teacher, the prospect of receiving enough money to support majors in technologized humanities and possibly even graduate students makes him feel that he finally has a chance 'to stand as tall' as his colleagues in the behavioral

sciences." Thus wrote William Thompson in 1968 as he prepared to leave MIT for the more liberally-oriented York University in Toronto. The sentiment may be exaggerated in degree, but the feeling has always been present to some extent. Professional respect is something an MIT humanist gains more easily from outside the Institute than from within.

It was perhaps inevitable that the Lewis Commission's recommendations for strengthening the specialties in the department would result, eventually, in a push for "professionalism," even for independent departments. One cannot really hire a scholar for his credentials as a specialist and expect him to neglect his professional work (for that is from whence derives professional status) for general education — unless the Institute really rewards such work.

In 1964, the sophomore year was absorbed by the three largest sections. Second-year humanities now became introductory subjects in the disciplines of history, literature and philosophy. Last year the trend toward specialization found the philosophers forming an autonomous department.

In the meantime since 1964, the first-year curriculum once limited to a single subject — "The Western Tradition" — exploded into a smorgasbord of options, some of which became subject to almost annual turnover as new subjects were invented, tried, and cast aside by the department or the departure of their inventors. Lost in the process was any kind of departmental consensus as to what the core of a general education ought to be. Is Plato relevant to today's youth? Or do we prescribe Fanon and Marcuse? Questions like this have been fueling arguments over the first-year program for years. The arguments have not always been courteous.

But such problems are endemic in the university. Department head Richard Douglas points out that though academia has a public reputation as a placid place, it has rarely been free of internal intrigue. The poison in the atmosphere of the Humanities Department seems to emanate from classic sources — job insecurity.

The Shadow of the Ax

In the troubled sections of the Humanities Department there is a definite polarization, with older faculty members tending toward more conservative politics and educational philosophy, and the younger members toward liberal and radical positions. The lines are not rigid; there are splits among the senior and junior faculty as well as between them. (The existence of well-defined blocs would at least make negotiations easier.) But the senior faculty control tenure and hiring, and these are powerful weapons. Attempts by junior members to gain some measure of control have resulted in a certain amount of bitterness. Two years ago, when the Academic Council turned down William Watson of history for tenure on the grounds that he had not published enough, junior faculty flocked to his support and brought about a reconsideration which ultimately brought tenure to Watson. (The department, it should be noted, had recommended Watson for tenure in the first place. Teaching seems to count for more in Humanities than in other departments — perhaps because, although the senior faculty would like to see the department's professional reputation firmly established, they also perceive teaching as their long suit within MIT.)

At about the same time, the literature junior faculty were pushing for the unprecedented right to vote in tenure decisions. Apparently they thought their move near victory, but it failed to pass the senior faculty, and the subsequent letdown sent morale plummeting.

Perhaps the failure of the move was just as well, since it might have extended juniors' wariness and mistrust to each other as well as to the senior faculty. The wariness derives from the necessity to appease those who hold control over their professional future — the senior faculty, who may confer tenure or wield the ax that bounces a scholar out of MIT. Of course this tension exists in any academic department, but it seems to have been aggravated by budget cuts resulting in fewer positions, hence tougher competition. The polarization in the department breeds a certain reluctance on the part of

junior faculty toward speaking their minds in the presence of seniors. Junior faculty also claim that dealings in the department, especially on tenure matters, have a two-faced quality: a man will say one thing and vote another.

Under the budget, Social Inquiry, one of the few real attempts at dealing with the science-humanities confluence, has been whittled away. Among other things, the MIT Administration appears to have become nervous about Social Inquiry as a potential source of radical and socialist indoctrination. But Social Inquiry's real danger may have been in the scrutiny to which it was submitting the University itself in such subjects as Noam Chomsky's *Intellectuals* and *Social Change*. Budgeting and tenure also threaten the literature section's popular writing subjects, which are accused of lacking intellectual substance. (Their approach is explorative rather than analytical.)

The malaise of the history and literature sections has not fallen on the much smaller faculties in music and anthropology, but these sections have the advantage of small size and a well-defined focus. Morale is consequently high, especially in anthropology, which has the further advantage of being in a young, growth period. Initially started by Arthur Steinberg and Martin Diskin (who "seceded" from the history section), anthropology has the backing of the Wiesner administration and will grant its first degrees this year.

But what of the rest of the department?

Speculations

Departments do not die, but they do languish. How long it will be before Humanities regains, or develops, a renewed sense of mission is difficult to say. A study group in 1970 concluded it might be more prudent to simply let its diversities be a strength, but unfortunately, not everyone's diversities can be funded. Until an atmosphere of trust can be re-established it appears likely the malaise will go on. Perhaps only the passage of time and persons will change it, but will it be for the better? MIT may be gaining a reputation as a terrible place for humanists — ignored by most MIT students, looked down upon by MIT scientists, afflicted with internal strife — and in that case, will the department continue to attract top caliber people? Nor can much optimism be held out for MIT being "where the action is" for the humanist who is interested in affecting the course of American institutions like MIT. The Humanities Department's isolation does not betoken the marriage of science and values of which Jerome Wiesner likes to speak.

The department also faces a problem in terms of bringing in the new blood that innovation requires, a problem it shares with most other academic departments that have stopped growing. Fewer new people can be hired, fewer can be granted tenure; the median age of the faculty starts to rise and there is danger of losing vital contact with new generations of students.

One direction for the department would be to abandon itself to specialization and concentrate on the development of professional (which implies instituting graduate) programs. Many people feel the freshman and sophomore humanities requirements would be better replaced by a distributional requirement, similar to the upperclass requirements — especially since many more secondary schools now offer many electives in the humanities, producing more knowledgeable graduates. But the ideal of general education is not lightly dismissed.

It has not been my intention here to attempt too intricate an analysis. Time did not permit that. But the urgency expressed by many of the people to whom I spoke convinced me that the problem should at least be outlined for the benefit of the student body, who are usually unaware of these things, and possibly for the benefit of the faculty as well.

The university is a human institution, and like any other, subject to human failings. Yet it is ironic, if not tragic, that a humanities department should seem to be lacking somewhat in humaneness. Certainly the quality of relationships is as important as intellectual keenness — or perhaps not. Whether such things really matter at MIT is an open question.

Letters to The Tech

(Continued from page 5)

women. But there is something really pernicious and obscene to me about the idea that it is more immoral to kill and maim women than to kill and maim men. People get so upset when the women of a country start to get hurt and die but what about the men? The whole thing becomes even more ludicrous in view of the fact that the male sex is the more valued sex in most societies. Human life can not be measured or valued in terms of sex. A dead person is a dead person. Every man or woman's death diminishes me. Every death in that war is equally obscene.

Ms. Molly Crain

To the editor:

On May 10 the Biology Department of MIT held a department-wide meeting of

faculty, students, and employees. At this meeting it was resolved to send the enclosed, signed telegram to President Nixon. Would you please publish the telegram as an open letter to the President in your *Letters to the Editor* column.

Oded Feingold

Mr. President:

We, the undersigned members of the MIT Biology Department, demand the immediate withdrawal of all US air, sea, and land forces from, in, and around Indochina. We react in anger and disgust to the deceitful way in which you have conducted yourself while in office and pledge to actively campaign against your re-election this November.

(275 signatures accompanied this letter. — Editor)

MIT will install Centrex

By Paul Schindler

MIT's internal phone system will be changed over to Centrex on August 12, as scheduled, according to New England Telephone.

Mort Berlan, MIT telecommunications officer, confirmed that prognosis Wednesday afternoon, stating "I know of no reason for them to fail to meet the deadline."

The Dormphone system will not be affected, but 7000 phones at MIT and 1350 phones at the Charles Stark Draper Labs will have their numbers changed on that Sunday morning in August. Dormphone customers will still be interconnected with the MIT extensions by dialing 80. MIT telephone users will have to dial 180 to be interconnected with the Dormphone system.

MIT will have a new phone number; 253-1000; so will Draper Labs, 258-1000. To get a particular on-campus extension, an outside caller would dial 253-xxxx. An operator will intercept 864-6900 and inform callers of the new number.

Most MIT phone numbers will stay the same, except for the addition of the digit 3 for inter-extension calls. For example, *The Tech's* phone number next year will be 3-1541 (it is now 1541), for those calling from other MIT extensions. Calls to Draper Labs from campus will require dialing of 182 plus 5 digits (calls to Lincoln Lab from Draper will require the dialing of 182 plus 181 plus four or five digits).

It will still be possible for outsiders to reach dormitory rooms by calling the main number (253-1000) and asking the operator for the appropriate dormline. With the installation of the new equipment, the quality of the circuit and the percentage of such calls successfully completed will improve. Dorm residents will still be able to call a toll operator at 80-190 in order to make collect, third number, or credit card calls; but starting next fall there will also be a direct dormphone number providing the same service (the number has not yet been determined).

Long distance calls charged to MIT account numbers will still be possible, but the number will be changed from the current 820 to the new 190.

The types of phone service available on campus will be very similar to those available now: there will be "9"-lines which can make outside calls, and other extensions which cannot. One very significant difference under Centrex is that such phones can be dialed directly from the outside; another is that each phone can, and will, be billed for the number of message units it incurs. This will result, according to Berlan, in a significant redistribution of telephone costs "to the specific user, rather than to the Institute as a whole."

In addition, there will be several classes of phone service which are not now available. There will be a class of phones which cannot be dialed to directly: these will be located primarily in such areas as building lobbies. There will be emergency phones in some locations which automatically ring the operator when they are picked up.

The most outstanding new service offered will be the "unlimited lines." It is expected at this time that only a few such phones will be installed, as they will be directly analogous to a normal phone line. After dialing 9, any call can be dialed, including long distance. Any call made from such a phone will be billed to the responsible organization, making security something of a problem, but one which will have to be worked out, according to Berlan, by the offices involved. It is expected that heavy long distance users at the Institute will realize substantial savings by using these kinds of lines.

As previously reported in *The*

Tech, the charges for an off-campus extension will rise sharply, and most fraternities are, at this time, considering having their extensions removed.

There are no known problems, at this time, with the Centrex installation. But should any development keep the installation from occurring during August, it is unlikely that the system will be installed before Christmas time. According to Berlan, "A changeover of this magnitude has to be made during a slack period."



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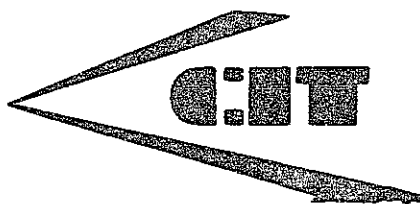
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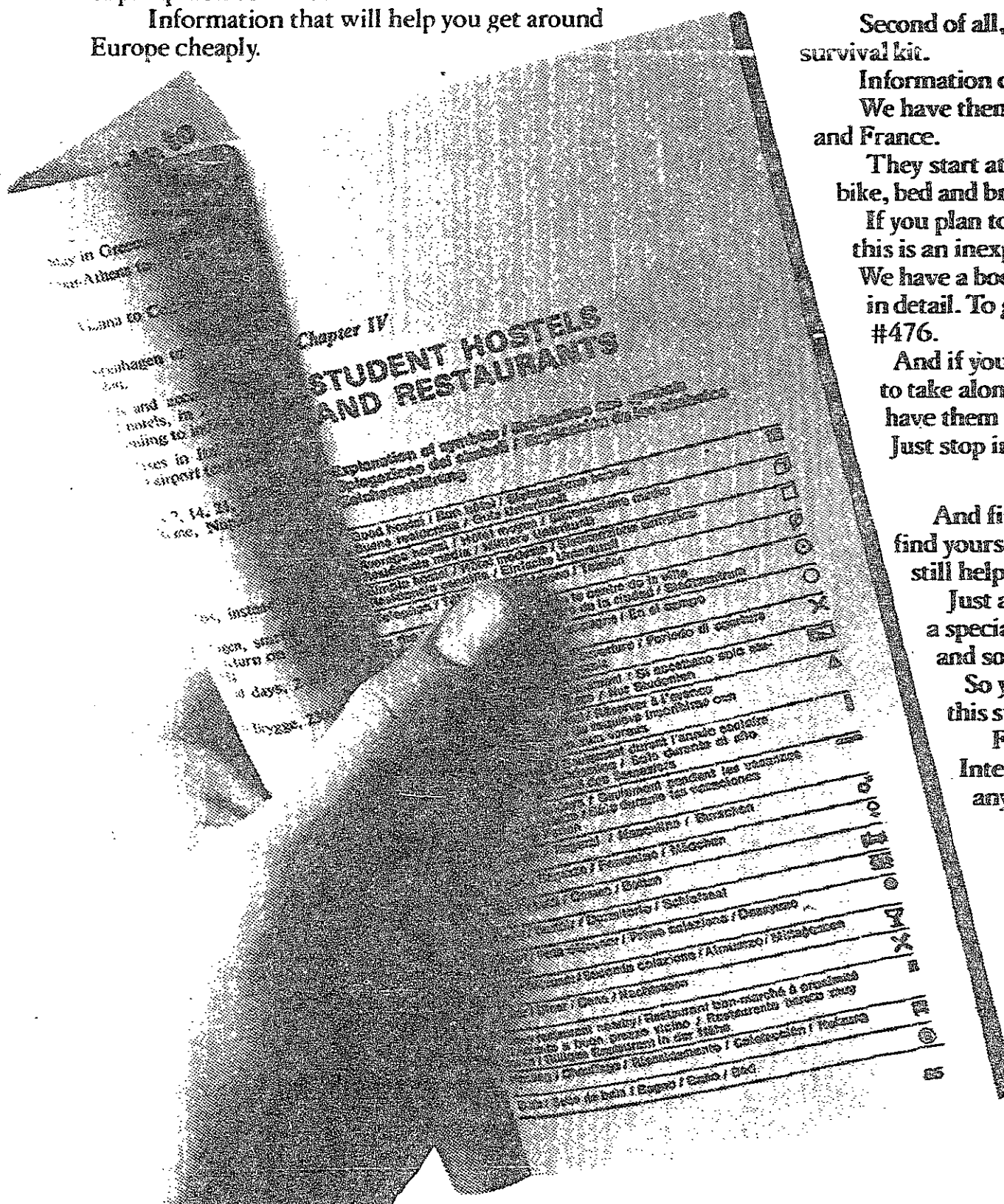


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HILTON HOTELS

Faculty back administration

(Continued from page 1)

wise, MIT could "degenerate into just another branch of the civil service." Lettvin continued that "washing hands" of the issue was proclaimed several millenia ago and is not better now.

John Edmond, Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences, then moved that "the faculty, recognizing the nonviolent and nondestructive occupation of the ROTC building as a legitimate action of civil disobedience against the war, urges that no civil or disciplinary action be taken."

Stephan Chorover, Professor of Psychology, then read a letter than a technical assistant in his department had received from Vice-president Kenneth Wadleigh:

I am writing to inform you that I and several other members of the administrative staff observed your presence in the group of persons who participated in the unauthorized entry and occupation of the ROTC offices in Building 20 on May 12 and 13, 1972, during and follow-

ing the issuance of notices of trespass and internal disciplinary review. Since you are presently employed by MIT as a technical assistant grade 4, this action on your part will require - in addition to your being subject to trespass charges - that the conditions of your employment be reviewed.

By carbon of this letter I am also informing your immediate supervisor and others concerned as indicated on the distribution list.

Very truly yours,
Kenneth R. Wadleigh

Chorover then expressed the fear that individuals' employment might be subject to their political actions. Wadleigh replied that in fairness to students who faced disciplinary charges employees should be subject to similar action. He pointed out that nothing had been said about the outcome of this review.

Gray said that he could not give the "earnest" that Lettvin had requested from the administration. He felt that there had been few options available;

ignoring the occupation would have led to greater disruption, and calling the police could have caused injuries and other undesirable consequences. The administration chose "to avoid using force during the occupation," to warn the demonstrators of "the legal and disciplinary consequences," and to afterwards employ "legal and internal modes of recourse, with regard to due process."

Professors William Pinson of Earth and Planetary Science and Kenneth Hale of Humanities spoke in support of the occupation and urged the faculty to support it. Professor Robert Whitman of Civil Engineering then offered a substitute motion supporting the administration action. The motion was accepted, and after some discussion, and the defeat of two motions to table, was passed by an 82-10 vote, with 23 faculty members abstaining.

Advanced Zymurgy*



(Think about it)

*Even if it isn't the last "word" in the dictionary, we think you'll find the phrase *does* describe the last word in beer.

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ICELANDIC

Prof in Freshman Math: "What is the meaning of 0?"

Bright Freshman: "Zero is the smallest number and approaches nothing as a limit."

October 18, 1912

We were talking to one of the delegates at the American Women in Science and Engineering Symposium last week, a freshman majoring in chemistry at a small Eastern college. When asked the reason for her choice, she gave possibly the most honest, and certainly the most refreshing, answer we have yet heard: her chemistry professor is the nicest teacher on campus, and his wife lets this freshman use their kitchen. The girl claims no ambition to be a chemist; but she'd like to work for one, or marry one.

This honesty is a delightful contrast to the majority of answers given by college girls, science majors or otherwise. Most of them apparently feel obliged to give some higher goal in life than a career as a housewife. Mention of the high marriage potential of the Boston area seems to embarrass them.

No man can fail to appreciate the contributions of a Madame Curie; but few men fail to insist that a woman's place is in the home. Not only is she particularly talented to manage the type of personal problems that occur in the home; but also, a woman outside the home, working as a professional equal with men ceases to be a woman.

MIT men have never ceased to wonder — and they are not alone — how a woman can cling to her equality and her femininity at the same time. How many times has a lab technician tripped over his test tubes trying to open the door of the refrigeration room for some female colleague, deliberately overlaid in hopes of just such service? How many millions of bacteria have been murdered by contamination with nail polish?

So far the women have succeeded in their plot to have their cake and eat it too. But there is still hope; perhaps a masculinist movement will arise.

October 28, 1964

"I have lost another pupil," said the professor as his glass eye rolled down the sink.

October 30, 1942

Sophomore: The faculty has decided not to have final examinations any longer.

Excited Freshman: Why is that?
Fresh Sophomore: Because they are long enough.

October 25, 1912

Guess I'll have to see 'Good Old Burke the Tailor' pretty soon. That big brother of mine told me to be sure to call on him at 18 School St., or to see Tom Hayes at 843 Washington St., as soon as I landed in Boston, and the bunch here tell me that was good dope.

Advertisement in *The Tech*
November 4, 1912

The popular opinion here is that little sisters are more in demand than "big brothers."

November 2, 1912

The beaver is Technology's official mascot, an unreal mascot that has appeared in the past only on letterheads, Beaver Club paddles, and Senior rings. An attempt to build this hollow Technology tradition into a reality was made last year, however, by a series of negotiations which had as its goal the procurement of a living beaver to serve as the Institute mascot.

But like so many movements, this one died an early death with no apparent causes. The State of Maine promised us one in the fall of 1941 when the law would allow beavers to be exported from the state. New Hampshire agreed to supply one after it had arisen from a winter of hibernation. Neither of these offers materialized. The Sportsmen's Show, which appeared in Boston last fall, was to leave behind one of its beavers for Technology, but the show pulled out for New York before anyone could collect.

The desirability of owning such a mascot has, on the whole, been unquestioned in the past. It is a well known psychological fact that human beings, teams as well as individuals, will exert much greater effort while fighting for an ideal or symbol as well as for a cherished victory. The problem of housing the mascot has been solved already: he can be boarded at a district zoo where he will be properly advertised as the official M.I.T. mascot.

The duty of securing the beaver quite naturally falls to Beaver Club, the organization under whose sponsorship last year's bargaining was carried out. Beaver Club initiation is set for next week-end; we suggest that one of the initiates be given as his errand the procurement of a real beaver mascot. Let's strike this item off the books for good.

May 12, 1942

A glance back:

There have been some queer coincidences, but the Polycon class was treated to one yesterday that surely cannot be beat. As the class started at 12 o'clock of the twelfth day of the twelfth month of the twelfth year of the century, to make the matter complete, Professor Doten let out the class twelve minutes before the hour.

December 13, 1912

The second of the Catholic Club's weekly meetings is to be held at 5:00 PM tomorrow afternoon in Room 10-275.

Frederick Good, M.D., one of Boston's leading obstetricians, will be present to speak on the subject of "Birth Control". Dr. Good is to lead a discussion after his lecture. The end of the meeting will be devoted to club business.

October 20, 1942

Last night between 10:00 PM and 10:30 PM Cambridge, and hence the Institute, experienced the first blackout since World War number II began. It was not noticed by some Technology students who are in a perpetual blackout.

Founded as the Official
News Organ
of Technology

Quarantine for measles, an annual occurrence at Technology, has befallen the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house. Not only will the brothers be unable to attend our noble Institute, but probably through oversight, they made the unpardonable mistake of not planning to have dates in the house coincident with the assurance of said quarantine.

Teething rings, rattles, tootsie-toys, and even grown-up electric trains to help entertain the brothers will be most welcome, we feel sure.

April 3, 1942

Lost: one statue of John Harvard from the Harvard yard. Any Tech man finding such, be patriotic: Turn it in for scrap metal.

Found: Two answer books to freshman Physics quiz, a week from Friday. Will the person who lost these please form a line in front of The Tech office.

Lost: in blackout, one date.
March 6, 1942

President Wheeler of the University of California believes that, compared with the ordinary marriages made in heaven, the marriages made in college are a great improvement.

December 13, 1912

"It's a super issue!" exclaimed Stewart Rowe '43, Editor-in-Chief of Vu magazine, Technology's picture publication. The March issue will feature an expose of the heretofore private life of the Technology coed. The identity of the mysterious beauty who personifies Technology's fifty-eight women students is the closely guarded secret of the editors and will remain in their possession until March 24, when the third issue will be placed on sale throughout the Institute.

from a page 1
story in the
March 17, 1942 issue

The Beginning of It

He: "You look good enough to eat, this morning, Ethel."

She: "Indeed! Why don't you eat me?"

He: "My doctor told me to avoid sweets."

November 6, 1898.

The current destruction of freshman ties has assumed proportions exceeding those of interclass rivalry according to reports from the latest frosh-Soph encounter in which one member of the Class of '46 lost the use of his thumb. The vicious thrust of a knife which missed its mark sliced through a freshman thumb and left it dangling from its roots. This was the seventh and most serious such accident.

October 16, 1942

Practice in the regular Gym Classes will begin Monday, November 11.... The marks in this course will be based largely on attendance, and Physical Director Kanaly wishes it fully understood that no cuts will be allowed.

November 5, 1912

According to the latest reports available early this evening from Fennel's and Central Distributing, both far-famed weather experts for all Technology parties, the outlook for the weather for this week-end is very favorable.

Reports indicate that in both Dorms and frats this will be one of the wettest week-ends on weather, with the weather becoming wetter and wetter as the week-end progresses, followed by clouds, storms and bicarbs on Monday.

From March 6, 1942, the day the Junior Prom Week-end began

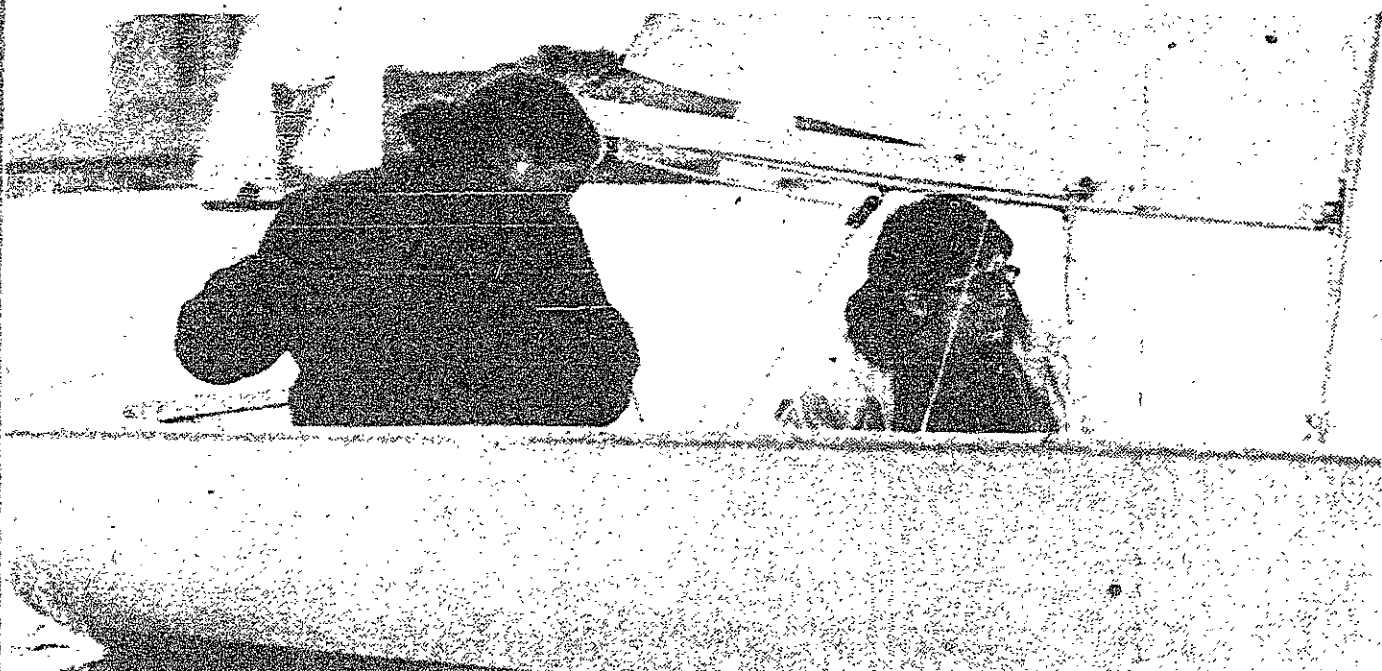
The next to last lecture of the TCA sponsored series "In Preparation For Marriage," was presented last Tuesday afternoon at 4:00 P.M. in Huntington Hall. Professor F. Alexander Magoun discussed the job of making a home.

The speaker emphasized the need for a mutual undertaking of such a job, stating that a happy home cannot be organized under the domination of either husband or wife. "Matters involving money are more difficult adjustments to make than matters involving sex, because each of the parties involved has a previous pattern of handling money," the professor stated. Such matters should be agreed upon together, as a budget cannot be operated by two sets of standards. The professor also discussed the necessity for savings and insurance.

Other subjects which were explained to Professor Magoun's audience were those of recreation, children, and religion, which he explained, play prominent parts in the organization of a happy home. Children may hold the parents together or drive them apart, depending on whether or not the mother and father realize the responsibility of bringing children into the world.

The TCA has decided that the set of notes prepared by the lecturer will be distributed to all who desire them, following the last lecture in the series. This last lecture will be given next Tuesday. These outlines may be picked up in Professor Magoun's office, Room 5-117, anytime after Tuesday, April 7.

April 3, 1942



Maria Bozzuto '73, pictured above left, is captain of the women's sailing varsity. Co-skippering with Shelley Bernstein '74 in last Saturday's Sloop Shrew Regatta, she placed second to Radcliffe. Above right is regular crew member Martha Donahue '75.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

N.E. sailing season ends

MIT's men's and women's varsity sailing teams ended their seasons against New England competition this past weekend, as the men sailed in the New England Intercollegiate Single-handed Championships at the Coast Guard Academy and the women competed for the Sloop Shrew Trophy at Radcliffe.

Tech's two entries in the men's singlehandeds, Alan Spoon '73 and Steve Cucchiaro '74, both qualified in the semi-final round on Saturday and advanced to Sunday's finals.

Heavy winds on Sunday made the going rough for the two relatively lightweight skippers and made the Academy's dinghies treacherous to sail. Cucchiaro ended with a fourth place finish, and Spoon placed tenth. The series was won by Al Hughes '74 of Coast Guard, and the top two finishers will qualify for the national finals to be sailed in California next month.

In the Sloop Shrew Trophy, sailed at Radcliffe on Saturday and Sunday, the MIT women tied with the host team on points, but were awarded second place on the tie-breaking procedure.

Maria Bozzuto '73 and Shelley Bernstein '74, co-skippering in A-Division, took low point divisional honors with fifteen points in seven races, as Lynn Roylance '72 and Gail Baxter '74 co-skippered in Division B. Saturday's racing was cut short by lack of wind, while on Sunday the opposite situation prevailed, with heavy winds forcing cancellation of the regatta after

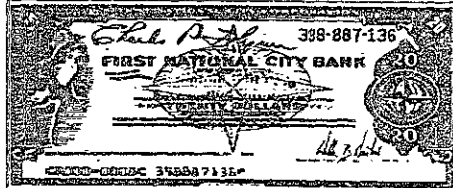
seven races.

Jackson, Boston University, and Newton followed MIT to round out the five-school fleet. The women's varsity team

will compete in the Women's National Intercollegiate Championships, scheduled to be sailed in Philadelphia on June 10 and 11.

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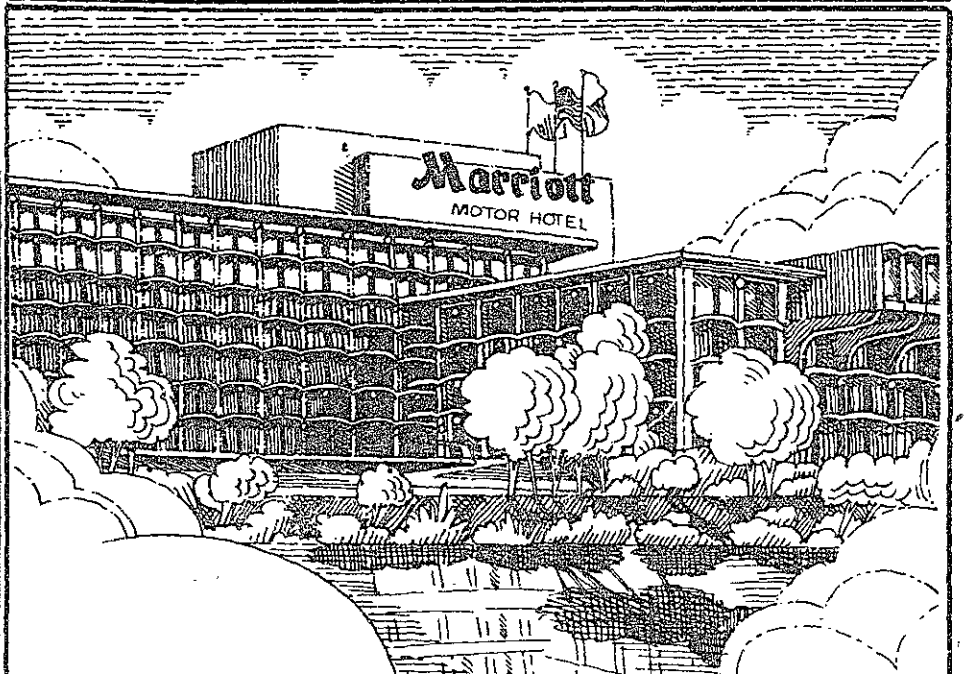
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SPORTS

Student House wins 2nd IM sailing title

Baseball

Dan Gantt's clutch two-out singles in the top of the seventh with runners on first and second managed to plate two runs and secured a tough 4-3 victory for Burton 5 'B' over the Hydros for the IM 'B' League championship last Sunday.

Heading into the bottom of the sixth the game was deadlocked at 2-2. However, a homer to deep left gave the Hydros a run advantage.

A one-out single by Kelly Redmond '74 ignited the last inning rally for Burton. John Stiehler '75 followed with a perfect bunt down the third base line. This set the stage for Gantt's basehit past the second baseman, in the play at the plate to cut down Redmond the ball was thrown out of play, allowing

Stiehler to score the go-ahead run.

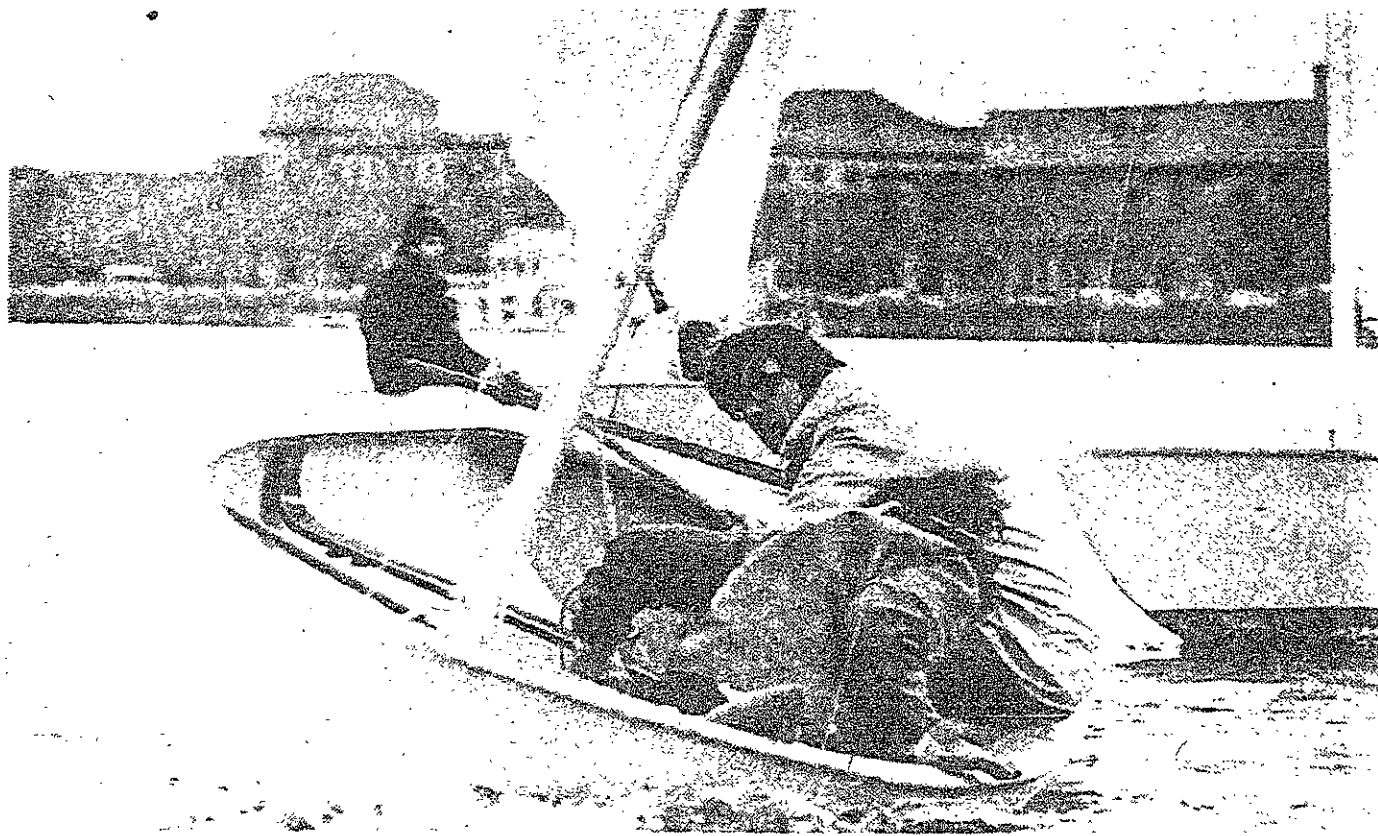
Burton 5's ace hurler, Dave Rabinowitz '72, retired the side in order in the seventh to record his sixth win without a loss.

Sailing

The annual Intramural Sailing Regatta, held on Saturday, was won for the second straight year by the Student House team, led by skippers Kevin Sullivan '73 and Jay Anderson '73.

John Bertschy '73 took low-point honors in A-Division and led Russian House to a second place finish. Anderson and Rod Taft '74 of Phi Gamma Delta tied for first place in B-Division.

The sailing was plagued by light shifty winds in the morning, but conditions settled down by afternoon. Results of the



Randy Young '74, pictured above practicing in a dinghy on the Charles, doubles as both skipper and crew member on MIT's sailing varsity. Recently Young participated in a yawl invitational at Coast Guard, where Tech finished third. The yawl is the

largest ship that Techmen sail, as its crew numbers eight in total. In addition to varsity duties, Young was manager of the IM sailing regatta, won by Student House.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

regatta were: Student House 21, Russian House 31, Phi Gamma Delta 38, Chinese Students' Club 45, Student House/East Campus 46, and Pi Kappa Alpha 58.

Co-ed crew improves: third in NE sprints

MIT women placed third in a field of twelve boats at Old Lyme, Connecticut last Sunday, in the 1000 meter Women's Northeast Intercollegiate Rowing Sprints.

Rowing in the Tech eight were stroke Jane Ward '72, Jan Henze '73, Elaine Kant '73, Margie Livingstone '72, Susan Ashworth '75, Leafy Feld '74, Anne McKinnon '75 and Janice Benson '74. Cox is Sue Costa '75. The crew is coached by Don Saer; manager is Judy Fairchild '75.

The first heat saw Radcliffe win against (in order of finish) Middletown Sculls, Williams, and Wellesley. Radcliffe rowed to an easy first-place, although Middletown gave a good race.

Princeton won the second heat, paddling to an easy finish against Worcester Poly, Ohio Valley RC and Connecticut College. WPI showed significant improvement since their earlier race against Vesper, Cliffe, Tech, Conn, and Williams, but didn't have the power to take the lead from a fine Princeton crew.

MIT handily took the third heat from hosts Blood Street Sculls, Wesleyan, and novice Morse College of Yale University. The Tech girls showed splendid form and easily rowed to a win of a length plus.

The two top crews of each heat qualified for the finals, and the second two boats went on to a consolation final. The consolation saw a very close match

between Williams, Wesleyan, Ohio Valley, and Wellesley for first place. Williams finally shot across the line with a power ten, and Wesleyan and Ohio Valley inched out Wellesley for second and third places, respectively. Yale overcame a valiant effort by Conn College and took fifth.

MIT, again with an amazing start, Princeton, and Radcliffe soon left the field behind in a battle for the Northeast Intercollegiate title. Princeton took an early lead, followed closely by Radcliffe, and, two seats behind, MIT. Tech soon pulled even with Cliffe, and slowly pulled ahead. They managed to hold a small margin for about 75 meters, but Radcliffe steadily gained and passed them.

Princeton, meanwhile, never relinquished the lead. As the three boats came to the last thirty power strokes of the race, Cliffe made their final move, but it proved inadequate against a show of tremendous power and style by Princeton, who took the race with a stunning time of 3:34.9. Radcliffe was timed at 3:37, and Tech was another length back in 3:42.6. (The official women's national record is held by Vesper Boat Club with a time of 3:44.) Finishing behind MIT were Middletown, Blood Street and WPI.

With their fine placing, the Tech girls will retire for the season. They have come a long way since the fall, and show great promise for the future.

Wilson vaults to new record

The MIT track team gained 29½ points and fourth place out of 19 colleges at the Eastern Intercollegiate track meet at Bowdoin last Saturday.

Springfield College won the meet with 42 points, followed by Central Connecticut and Southern Connecticut. The highlight of the meet for MIT was junior Dave Wilson's record-shattering jump in the pole vault.

After a two-month drought, Wilson cleared 15' and eventually won his event with a leap of 15'2". This broke the MIT varsity record as well as the meet record. Wilson made three attempts at 15'5" but failed, although he just nicked the bar with his elbow on his second try. Wilson is a strong threat to win the pole vault at the New Eng-

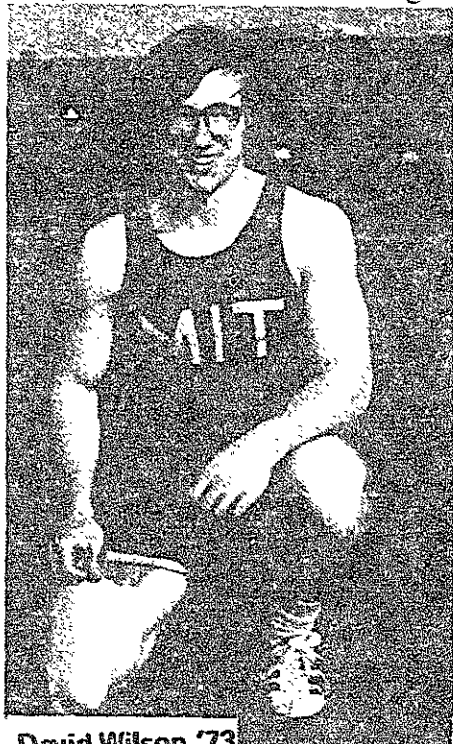
lands tomorrow at UMass-Amherst with the excellent form he has been exhibiting recently.

Bob Tronier '73 was also an MIT winner, in the 120 yd. high hurdles. His time of 14.5 seconds broke the meet record and was just slightly off his MIT record-tying effort of 14.4 at the Greater Boston's two weeks ago. In the three-mile run, John Kaufmann '73 took second place with a time of 14:32, followed by fifth place finisher Craig Lewis '73.

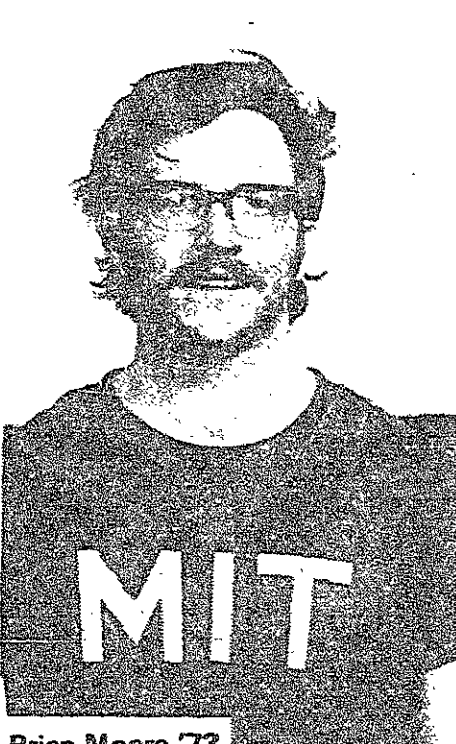
Brian Moore '73 brought three medals home as he took second in the hammer throw, fourth in the discus, and fifth in the shot put. Moore's broken finger was definitely a hindrance in the discus. Scott Peck '73 jumped 22'1½" to cop fifth in the long jump.

In the 440 yd. relay, the Tech team of George Chiesa '74, Bill Leimkihler '73, Tom Hansen '74 and Sugarbear Wilkes '75 tied with Southern Connecticut for second place.

Finally, practice for MIT's record-holding javelin hurler Mike Charette '74 ended abruptly last Thursday after he was exposed to tear gas while throwing on Briggs Field. Charette was walking back to Dupont via Kresge lot, carrying his nine foot, white javelin when he was confronted by a member of tactical police, who fired three canisters within a 20' radius. Although it is not clear whether or not the police believed that they were under attack, Charette followed onlookers' advice to "hide that spear" with great efficiency.



David Wilson '73



Brian Moore '73



Scott Peck '73

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Friday, May 19, 1972

Hot-Luck Coffeehouse

Friday:
no coffeehouse

Saturday:
Allan Chapman and Gaytha Heelman

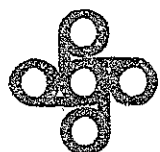
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