

Chomsky: A Journey to North Viet Nam

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By Harvey Baker

(Editor's note: Professor Noam Chomsky, of the Department of Foreign Literatures and Linguistics, a noted radical scholar, recently visited North Vietnam, making him one of a few select Americans to have visited that country during the last five years.

With his two colleagues, Cornell professor Douglas Dowd and Richard Fernandez, head of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Viet Nam, Prof. Chomsky spent a week in Laos, having missed his first plane to North Viet Nam. In Laos, his many conferences included an audience with the leader of that country, Prince Souvanna Phouma. When Prof. Chomsky reached North Viet Nam, he was received by the premier of that country, Pham Van Dong, and allowed to travel unaccompanied wherever he chose in Hanoi and the countryside.

On May 1, 1970, Prof. Chomsky graciously consented to give The Tech this interview detailing his experiences in the countries he visited, and explaining his position on the future of South East Asia. The following is part of that interview, as the complete text was too long to reproduce in its entirety.)

The Tech: Prof. Chomsky, could you tell us where you went, who you saw, and what the purpose of your South East Asian trip was?

Prof. Chomsky: Yes. I have had an invitation from the government of North Viet Nam to visit that country for a long time, but I wasn't able to accept it until just recently. I went directly to Hanoi, though on the way, I stayed over for about 8 days in Laos.

When I got to Hanoi, I spoke to premier Pham Van Dong, to the editor of the party newspaper Hoang Tung, and to other



Prof. Noam Chomsky

can prisoners whose fate was hitherto unknown in this country?

Chomsky: Yes we did. I've forgotten the exact number, but there were perhaps about 80 new names. There are now a total of about 350-400 names that have come through in this fashion, and that is apparently just about the total list.

The Tech: We have heard though that there were upwards of about 1400 Americans missing and unaccounted for, not just 400.

Chomsky: Well, the United States government gave a figure of 1400, but they were unclear about that. In fact, you see, this is the total of all Americans missing or lost anywhere in Indochina. This includes, of course, lots of people who were lost in action in Laos. If you check, you find the American command says 200 Americans are listed as missing in Laos alone, and so that, for example, has to come out of the 1400, and there are any number missing in action in South Viet Nam. It's not unreasonable that out of 1400 missing in action in the entire Indochinese theater that only 400 are living as North Viet Nameese prisoners.

LAOS

The Tech: Could you begin by telling us Prof. Chomsky, about your week in Laos, and then we'll move on to North Viet Nam, taking the trip in the same order that you did?

Chomsky: Surely. Actually, Laos was in a sense the more interesting part of the journey. I made some contacts in Laos who are quite knowledgeable and have contact with a broad spectrum of left wing Lao intellectuals, neutralists and others. Many of these people I met in Vientiane were, in fact, reasonably sympathetic to the Pathet Lao. I also, spent a few days talking to refugees who had been evacuated from the Plain of Jars area.

The Tech: What did you learn from them about life in the Plain of Jars, why they had to leave, etc.

Chomsky: Well, that was quite interesting, and in fact by talking to them, I was able to construct a history of the last 6 or 7 years in that part of Laos, a history that to a major extent is unfamiliar to the American people. There are virtually no documentary histories of this period, and so it is necessary to reconstruct what happened from

(Please turn to page 2)

officials of the government. I also met with the mathematicians and linguists in North Viet Nam's Polytechnic University. In fact I spent several hours lecturing there. Later, I travelled to an agricultural province, Thanh Hoa, south of Hanoi, and spent a few days there, during which I visited agricultural cooperatives and factories, and talked to some people working there.

The Tech: Who accompanied you on the trip, Prof. Chomsky?

Chomsky: I travelled with Douglas Dowd, a professor at Cornell, and Richard Fernandez, head of the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Viet Nam. Dick Fernandez was particularly concerned about the question of American prisoners being held in North Viet Nam. He did in fact communicate with some of them, bring them letters from home, take their letters back, etc.

The Tech: Did your group return with names of any Ameri-

Rally endorses strike call

Backs move as protest of
Nixon moves in Asia;
effect not clear

By Alex Makowski

Well over 1500 members of the MIT Community, most of them students, voted overwhelmingly yesterday to strike "in solidarity with the national university strike."

Even before the afternoon rally got underway, 1300 students had jammed Kresge. Latecomers, including at least 200 faculty, streamed into the Student Center where loudspeakers broadcasting the Kresge meeting were set up.

What practical effect the strike call will have remains unclear. The meeting consensus emphasized the desirability of a broadly-based action including all faculty and administrators willing to work against the Vietnam War. Several groups, including SACC and RLSDS, will be organizing canvassing efforts among MIT workers and the community as a whole.

Administration stand

The MIT administration has backed the concept of large-scale actions against the war. Dean Benson Snyder signed a statement insisting that "a coalition of the entire university is the most effective means of our influencing the United States Senate and the voters," while President Howard Johnson and Provost Jerome Wiesner followed yesterday's rally with a letter recognizing that "this is a tearing time for the nation" and encouraging the faculty "to be flexible about delayed assignments in view of the need for redoubled efforts that so many of us feel the need to make."

The Kresge rally served as a springboard for strike efforts and a chance for campus groups to begin developing plans for actions this week. "We come here out of a new sense of urgency," noted Sue Gerard, one of the two chairmen. "We'd like to get something done if possible."

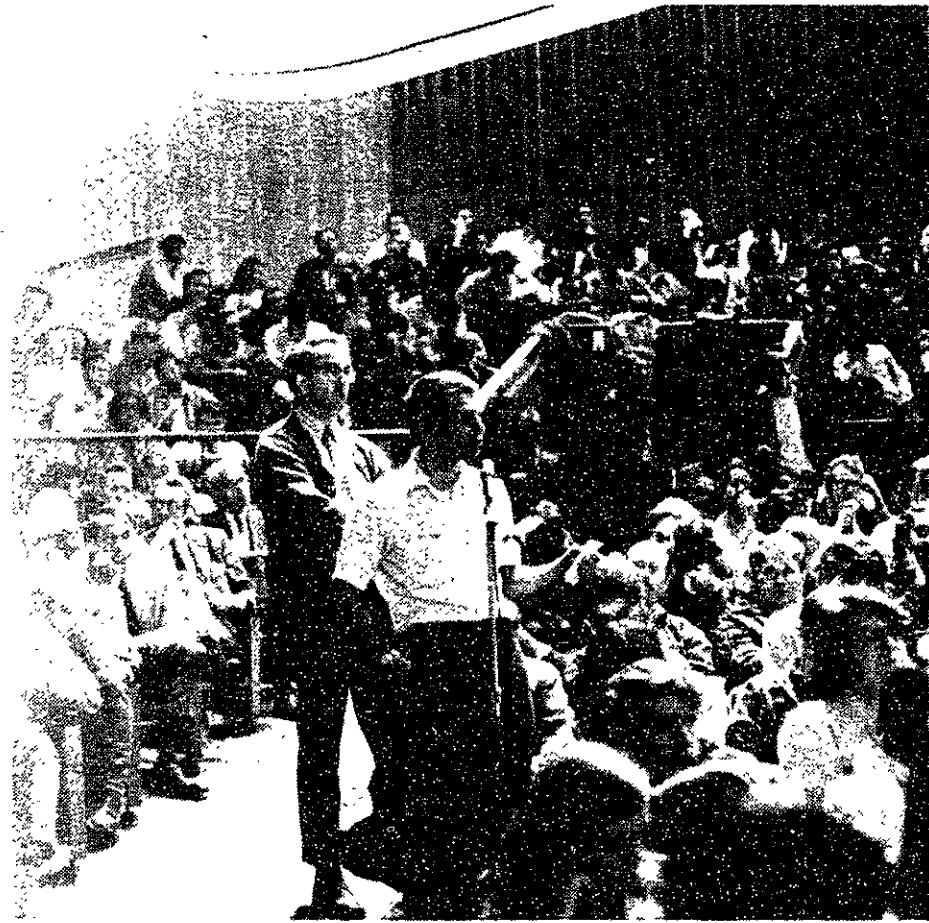
Chomsky speech

Professor Noam Chomsky was the first to address the meeting. Recently returned from an extended trip in SE Asia,

MIT has refused to sign the compliance statement required by the State of Penna. that would force MIT to report all disciplining of Penna. students to the state government.

This action will cause MIT to lose \$110,000 in scholarships and loans that the Penna. students now receive. However, the lost loans and scholarships will be reimbursed by the Financial Aid Office out of its general scholarship and loan funds. This will cause a slight lessening of the total amount of aid every student will receive. However, in relation to the overall grants, the reduction will be insignificant.

"We are not going to be the handmaiden of Penna." said Dean Irwin Sizer as he explained the decision not to sign. "If Penna. wants to get court records on our students, let them go and try to get them themselves." "In addition, it's an intolerable infringement on the governing of the university."



Don Wolman '71 of MITSDS addressing jam-packed Kresge Auditorium yesterday afternoon. Those gathered voted to strike indefinitely.

Photo by Tom Jahns

Chomsky described the progression of US efforts in Indochina. By striking into Cambodia, he maintained, Nixon had continued an "internationalization" of the war effort. Chomsky dismissed Nixon's arguments for entering Cambodia as "hardly worth discussing," noting that we were shoring up "a tiny, aristocratic elite that wanted to get a bigger piece of the action." He closed by reminding the audience that the struggle for peace had reached "a rather fateful moment - I don't think we should blow this chance."

Albert address

Former UAP Mike Albert followed Chomsky's address. "What's wrong doesn't have to be analyzed that much any-

more," he argued. "What is needed is action... solidarity." While supporting the call for a massive strike, he inveighed against violence, calling for organization, not fighting. "This is the time to reach people, not just strike or fight the National Guard." He lent his support to the effort to attract everyone - even Wiesner, Johnson, and the faculty - to the anti-War effort. Albert closed with a warning of future repression, claiming that riots at Kent State University in Ohio had already caused 15 deaths.

General discussion of the value a strike might have followed, and several times the meeting neared disruption as (Please turn to page 6)

Discipline Committee to start hearings tonight

Tonight at 7:00 pm, the Discipline Committee will begin hearings on the cases of the eleven MIT students charged in the January 15 occupation of the MIT Corporation Offices. The opening hearing was scheduled to have been last night, but the defendant at that hearing, Tom Goreau '71, could not be present.

The defendants tonight are Greg Habeeb '71 and Aaron Tovish '71. Among the charges against Habeeb is the vague charge of "disrupting the community". Tovish's case may not be decided tonight as he is not now a student and as such may not appear at the hearing. Should Tovish or any other defendant be absent, serious questions will arise as to what should be done. One member of the committee, when asked, expressed opposition to a trial in absentia but expressed concern as to whether an individual could evade trial by this means.

Don Wolman '71 and Rich Edelman '70 are scheduled for Wednesday night but Edelman is not expected to be there as he graduated this January.

Last week, the defendants sent a letter to Chairman Roy Lamson asking that the hearings be open to the community.

Their proposal was rejected and the following arrangement was inserted.

No members of the community or press will be permitted in the actual hearing room. The only ones allowed will be the Committee, the defendants and their counsel, and witnesses. Tapes will be made of the hearing and the audio will be piped into a separate room if the defendants choose this arrangement. The transcript will be a public record and the tapes will be on permanent reserve in the music library. If they do not, after the Committee and the President are finished with them, the tapes will be destroyed. This is to avoid their being subpoenaed for any criminal court action.

According to the defendants, the reason for their request for an open hearing is the lack of an appeal mechanism. Opening the hearings to the community, they argue, is the best way to ensure a fair trial.

As the schedule stands now, barring any disruption by the strike, there are five separate dates for the hearings.

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Chomsky visits leaders of Laos, Viet Nam

(Continued from page 1)
talking to these refugees.

The Tech: Could you tell us about these refugees?

Chomsky: Well, the refugees I spoke to were evacuated in late 1969 and early 1970.

The Tech: At whose orders?

Chomsky: It's a little obscure actually. They either drifted into or were removed to American CIA bases near that area and then were evacuated by truck. But, the point is that no matter who ordered their evacuation, invariably and without exception, the refugees say that everything that they knew of, that is their village and every village that they had any information about, were totally destroyed by aerial bombardment before they were evacuated, which makes the question of their evacuation a bit academic... they had already been living in the forests and in tunnels for some time, ever since the very sharp American escalation in 1968.

There had been sporadic bombing of the Plain of Jars and other Pathet Lao controlled areas from 1964 up to 1966. Reconstructing from their stories, in late 1966, probably about October, the bombing shifted from sporadic attacks on communications and what might be considered military targets, to direct attacks on villages and towns. The planes used also shifted, from Laotian T-28, propeller-driven trainer planes, to American jet fighter-bombers.

The Tech: You say that in 1966 there was bombing by American jets?

Chomsky: Well, Americans presumably, and from Udorn Air Base in Thailand. The United States is very cagey about this, but correspondents who were at Udorn Air Base say the planes were just taking off constantly, and going toward Laos. In the Congressional testimony that was just released, they more or less admit this, and also admit the escalation. They don't come out very clearly and say so; everything important is deleted, but if you read around the words that are deleted, it's pretty obvious what was going on. The Pathet Lao incidentally give the figure now of about 600 sorties a day, which is probably accurate, given the other figures available, which would make it likely the most intensive bombing in history.

Anyway, in October 1966, the attacks generally became more widespread, with the next escalations being in early 1968, then again in late 1968. What happened during that period was that the planes that had been used to bomb North Viet Nam, were shifted over, I would say entirely, to Laos. Significantly most of this bombing was done in Northern Laos.

The Tech: The North Viet Name use Southern Laos rather than Northern Laos as a supply route to the South, don't they?

Chomsky: That's right.

The Tech: Then why bomb Northern Laos?

Chomsky: It's very hard to say. In Northern Laos, it's difficult to talk about military targets, that is, the Pathet Lao and North Viet Name soldiers presumed to be there don't just sit around in the marketplace waiting for the American jets to come by. They're out in the forest somewhere — nobody knows where they are. So, when the planes come by, what they do is hit the settled areas, and these have been, as far as I could make out, totally destroyed.

The Tech: What about the Plain of Jars?

Chomsky: Well, the Plain of Jars is probably the least badly

bombing area because this was a contested area for a long time, whereas the other areas have been under total Pathet Lao control since 1964. People who've been to these places, for example, a French correspondent and a member of the Algerian embassy in Hanoi, say that there's basically no sign of life above ground, and that everybody's been living in caves. Apparently the Plain of Jars has now been cleared of people, and been turned into a kind of free bombing zone.

The Tech: Is the Plain of Jars or any other area in Laos a so-called "free fire zone?"

Chomsky: Yes, there are free fire zones in Laos. In fact, they're officially designated free fire zones. I didn't even know that actually, until I read the testimony of the Symington Committee. Again the question is academic, because even when they weren't free fire zones, the American jets were destroying everything in sight.

The Tech: Did you learn this from the refugees?

Chomsky: Yes, and as a matter of fact, the refugees were pretty close-mouthed at first, because they assumed we were American soldiers. Consequently, the first thing they told us was always the government propaganda line. Its only when you start getting personal histories, etc. that rather different stories begin to emerge. In fact, they're quite specific about the fact that when American bombing escalated in 1966 and particularly in 1968, the new attacks were directed almost solely at civilian targets, these being the only ones there were in the area.

The Tech: How did you communicate with the refugees?

Chomsky: Through an American Lao-speaking interpreter, the same person by the way that all the correspondents use to get any information out of the people.



The Tech: Back in Vientiane, did you have any other significant conversations?

Chomsky: Yes, I also spoke to a couple of Lao government officials including Prince Souvanna Phouma the premier, and met with some American Embassy officials. Of course, there were a lot of reporters there, so I spent a good deal of time with them too; some were quite knowledgeable. In all I spent a pretty intensive period of time there,

and amassed a lot of material.

The Tech: Did you converse with any Lao intellectuals?

Chomsky: Yes, I spent some time with one very knowledgeable left-wing urban intellectual. Though he himself was by no means a Communist, and had in the past been associated with the neutralist elements in Laos, he conceded that the center had fallen out of Lao politics, and all that remained was the Pathet Lao and the extreme right with which Prince Souvanna Phouma has more and more associated himself. Of course, it is the extreme right that the United States, as always, supports. This statement, incidentally, about the shape of Lao politics, is fully corroborated by other evidences. The right is virtually non-existent as a political force. It manages the government, but the government is only there to collect graft and divert American aid to their own private enterprises, like bowling alleys, and so forth....

The Tech: Does American intelligence know this?

Chomsky: Oh, they're perfectly aware of the situation, but the US has to maintain a facade of the Lao government so that it doesn't look like just an American run country.

In fact, if you visit a Lao government office, it's really quite obvious. There's almost nothing going on in Lao government offices. Maybe there's a map on the wall, given to the official by the American embassy, and perhaps they have some informational handouts, also ultimately traceable back to the Americans. If you press them with questions, they say, "Why are you bothering me? Go to the Americans and find out."

In fact, visitors to Lao military offices report that you walk in, and you find a general sitting there. He's perfectly happy to talk to you, quite a jovial fellow really; he's the same guy you

had an audience with Prince Souvanna Phouma, but he obviously knew who we were, and wasn't very cordial. He had a big chip on his shoulder, actually.

The Tech: He though you were a leftist intellectual pinko?

Chomsky: A Commie rat. But it was very interesting conversation, nonetheless. Most interesting was that Souvanna Phouma denies that there are any people living in the areas that are being bombed, and says that he himself calls for the bombardment, and wants it to be further intensified. But he says it's not a problem, because there are no people living there. Well, the fact is the American Embassy gives the figure of 1,030,000, which is well over one-third of the population.

The Tech: Did you tell him about your conversations with the refugees?

Chomsky: Yes, and we told him that they said everything had

troops in Laos, though substantially fewer than the American Embassy says there are, probably on the order of 4000 North Viet Nameese combat troops are there. These, with the 50,000 or so Pathet Lao appear to have the military capacity to take over the country, but probably won't do so for fear of mass destruction by the Americans of the big cities like Vientiane, should they occupy them. So, I suspect, there will be a sort of military standoff, with the facade Lao government controlling Vientiane and its environs, and the Pathet Lao controlling the rest, and the US government continuing its policy of trying to drive the population into government controlled areas.

NORTH VIET NAM

The Tech: After a week in Laos and one missed plane to Hanoi, you were able to board a plane to the capitol and visit with

"The government is there only to collect graft and divert aid."

been destroyed. He just denied it. He said occasionally maybe a hut had been destroyed, but only by accident. The fact is that the refugees themselves say that everything has been destroyed — cities, towns, and farms. And of course Souvanna Phouma knows this; he can't be that ignorant....

In fact, later in the conversation, after having told us that there's no population there, he said sometimes the North Viet Nameese soldiers quickly move into a town and intermingle with the population, and then, he said, we had to make a sacrifice....

Aside from the fact that that contradicts his earlier statement that there are no people living there, it's also highly unlikely, because the refugees said, almost without exception, that they had never seen any North Viet Nameese soldiers, who keep largely to themselves.

The Tech: Could you summarize what you learned from the trip to Laos?

Chomsky: A number of things. The main and most striking is that since America doesn't have an occupying army there like we do in South Viet Nam, we have therefore resorted to another tactic which is probably more typical of what we'll do in other countries of the world; namely we've bombed extremely heavily, decimated many areas, and driven the population out of Pathet Lao controlled areas into government controlled areas. And where we can send in a mercenary army to sweep the area, we destroy everything when possible, and evacuate the population to government run areas. In Laos, this consists chiefly of the area around the Mekong River. In these refugee camps, there is virtually complete demoralization. The Lao government gives them a daily rice ration, and that's the limit of their involvement with it. That government is a totally corrupt outfit that couldn't do anything even if some people in it wanted to. So the refugees just sit there.

I think that this technique of mass evacuation and demoralization is perhaps the only effective way we have of suppressing a popular-based guerilla movement.

The Tech: So what do you see for the future of Laos?

Chomsky: By now, there are certainly North Viet Nameese

officials there. Could you tell us what your reception and that of your colleagues was, what you did and what you saw, and how free you were to travel.

Chomsky: Our reception was very cordial because they're very eager to have anti-war Americans visit there. They don't care very much whether the Americans in question are sympathetic to North Viet Nameese society or not; they know we're not Communists, in their sense, and so on. What they want is "progressive Americans," and what that means is people who are against the war, and for such people they're extremely cordial and were delighted to have contacts with us, and would like to have more.

There's very little possibility for travel in North Viet Nam. There are no cars, for example; there are no vehicles, just mostly bicycles. But in Hanoi, we were free to do anything we wanted. We could walk, as it was just about the only way to get around, and did so freely. We were of course driven to Tong Hoa province where we stayed. It's about 100 kilometers south of Hanoi. Once there, during the free time we had, we could go wherever we wanted. For example, I took a long walk down some country road into a rather remote village.

The Tech: Were you accompanied?

Chomsky: Only by Doug Dowd. We had no guard.

The Tech: Do either of you speak Vietnamese?

Chomsky: No.

The Tech: It must have been an amusing trip....

Chomsky: Actually, it was. The peasants we ran into in the village were very friendly, but that doesn't prove much because they thought we were Russians...; the Russians are tremendously popular there. So I suppose our reception doesn't prove very much....

The Tech: Would you describe Hanoi?

Chomsky: Yes, It's a drab city, looks like it hasn't been touched in 30 years. On the other hand, it's very equal apparently; everyone seems well fed; people look pretty happy and serene. I think they have the necessities. They have food, they have very decent in fact quite remarkable educational standards, they have apparently a very good health and medical program, they have a place to live, a bicycle, maybe a

Calls on Americans to rehabilitate Hanoi

radio, probably not much more than that.

The Tech: Within Hanoi were there any signs of American bombing?

Chomsky: In Hanoi itself, there are some when you get near the river. A bridge over the Red River was heavily bombed, and there are a few other places. Not far from the Polytechnic University there was some bomb damage, but by and large the bomb damage in Hanoi as far as I could see was not very extensive.

Once you get outside the city limits, there is almost total destruction. As you go down the highway, there is only rubble where there were rather big towns. In Thanh Hoa province, the provincial capital, which was once a city of 70,000, had almost nothing left. Only an occasional building is standing.

The Tech: North Viet Nam hasn't been bombed though by the Americans for about a year and a half —

Chomsky: Right, but there's been very little reconstruction. I take it they assume the bombing will begin again, so everything is still very much dispersed.

The Tech: What makes them think the bombing will begin again?

Chomsky: Well, actually, I think their view is quite rational. One of the things that Nixon said the other night, which I think was correct, was that the choices before the United States are either defeat or escalation. He didn't put it in exactly those words, but that's what it amounted to.

The Tech: That amounts to a renunciation of Vietnamization.

Chomsky: Well, Vietnamization can't work. It can only work if the Viet Cong surrender. You know, Nixon talked about their lack of sincerity, their refusal to withdraw, etc. Well what he means is that they won't surrender, and they're not going to. There's no reason why they should. So, with Vietnamization failing, the war will expand into Laos, Cambodia, and perhaps Thailand.

The Tech: So, the North Viet Nameese assume that rather than suffer a defeat, we will escalate, which could mean a resumption of the bombing, and hence they don't waste time on reconstruc-

tion? **Chomsky:** Well, they're not doing the kind of reconstruction that could be affected by the bombing. For example, a rather large factory in Thanh Hoa was destroyed by our bombing, but it hasn't been rebuilt. Instead, it continues to function, but is dispersed, hidden in caves and mountains. In fact, I visited one shop of this factory, inside the mountain, and was told that other shops of the same factory are just scattered around the province.

"The Executive Branch of the American govt. is one of the main enemies of the human race..."

able from any other small group of huts. The same is true elsewhere; they say they've kept economic development fully decentralized, and I see no reason from my experience not to believe it. For example, they have a very high potential for hydroelectric power, but they haven't exploited it, simply because a dam is such an easy target.

The Tech: What government officials did you talk to in North Viet Nam?



Chomsky: We talked to Pham Van Dong, the premier, and spent about an hour and a half with him.

The Tech: Did all your colleagues get to speak to him?

Chomsky: Oh yes, we all went together. We also spent a long time, which was rather informative, with a man named Hoan Tung, editor of the party newspaper, and a member of the Central Committee for 20 years. He was head of the Hanoi section during the revolution in 1945, which captured much of Viet Nam from the French. He was jailed in 1937 at the age of 17. It was very easy to discuss things with him as he had a sort of Western orientation and was seemingly very well educated.

The Tech: Did you see any other officials?

Chomsky: Oh yes, we spoke to a fair number of other government and party officials, a province chief, a mayor, a factory manager, and so forth.

The Tech: What did learn from them?

Chomsky: Well, a lot of specific things of course, but generally what they say, and I believe it to

The Tech: How did the US government view your trip to North Viet Nam? Laos, being in theory neutralist, isn't off limits to travel, but isn't North Viet Nam sort of verboten?

Chomsky: Well, the passport is invalid, but the American embassy in Vientiane was quite helpful really. The State Department apparently knew about the trip as soon as we did. Within about an hour or two after we received the invitation by cable, there were already phone calls from the State Department asking us to do this and that. They probably intercepted the cable. . . .

The Tech: About doing this and that?

Chomsky: Well, they had no objection to the trip. In fact they helped facilitate it.

The Tech: Can you say what favors you did for the State Department?

Chomsky: They wanted prisoner information, and we were the only ones who could get it. North Viet Nam is at war with the US and are not about to accept a State Department representative to deal with the prisoner issue. So the only people who have any information about prisoners are obviously those in the peace movement.

The Tech: Did the North Viet Nameese sign the International Accords specifying that during a state of war the names of prisoners are to be released?

Chomsky: Yes, but you see it's not technically a state of war, so as far as they're concerned the prisoners are just criminals.

The Tech: Do they treat the prisoners as POW's or as war criminals?

Chomsky: They treat them as prisoners-of-war as far as we know. Again, we only know so much. We, and particularly Fernandez, didn't actually visit the POW camps. Rather, the prisoners were brought into Hanoi for us to talk to, and they described their camps in their conversations. Fernandez says the people he saw were healthy and cheerful, and described their camp as a pretty well run POW camp. There was recreational time, enough food, etc., though hardly luxurious by any standards, and that was about it.

tion, etc.

This is perfectly predictable. Now, as I said, either he's so stupid that he doesn't understand it, or else he's cynical and is trying to capitalize on it. It certainly is embarrassing to the US that information about the prisoners comes through the peace movement, and the government certainly would like someone like Perot to bring it in instead. But look how Perot comes on. Like a rich Texan who comes around thinking he can buy up anything he wants. **The Tech:** Couldn't Mr. Perot just be naive, rather than being "stupid?"

Chomsky: It's possible.

The Tech: Well, you're not leaving him much of a choice, between stupid and cynical.

Chomsky: I wasn't making a distinction between naive and stupid, but if you want to, go ahead. . . .

The Tech: Can you give us your overall impression of North Viet Nam?

Chomsky: Yes. The impression one gets is of a very determined society with most of its resources devoted to war, but with an obvious concern to also build up a modern society. There are lots of university students, for example. Aside from that, generally speaking, North Viet Nam was pretty much as I expected it to be.

The Tech: How do the North Viet Nameese view the negotiations in Paris?

Chomsky: We didn't talk about it much, but I know for a fact they feel the negotiations have been stalled by the American refusal to send a delegate. The United States delegation is now headed by a third level bureaucrat and they're just not going to talk until the US sends somebody serious and even if that happens they still might not talk.

The Tech: Why do the North Viet Nameese bother to negotiate at all then? What do they hope to gain?

Chomsky: Well, they want to keep channels open, I think. Their terms for negotiation are quite clear, and they're perfectly prepared to settle on them.

The Tech: One is always prepared to settle on one's own terms, but from President Nixon's view, these terms are nothing less than total US non-involvement, indeed US defeat, in Viet Nam. The Provisional Revolutionary Government would take over the reins in the South. Clearly, the US would never settle for this at the negotiating table.

Chomsky: True enough, but what this means is that if the Viet Nameese were left to settle their own differences, the PRG would come to power anyway, just as soon as the Americans left. Once in power, it would probably try to broaden its base in the population, taking as many people into the new government as possible.

The Tech: Wouldn't this also result though in a kind of massacre of the Viet Nameese that had sided with the US during the conflict, such as what happened at Hue?

Chomsky: Well, first of all, at Hue about 2000 people were buried in the rubble of the American bombardment, according to Pentagon sources. The NLF announced that 2000 victims of the bombardment were buried in mass graves. The police chief of Hue estimated the number assassinated by the NLF at about 200. Other sources indicate that it may be higher. Most of the assassinations took place during the American reconquest of the city, which was a pretty

brutal affair. Generally speaking though, I think you probably would see a lot of political assassination of collaborators, not unlike what happened in France after the Germans pulled out, though I wouldn't call it a massacre. This sort of thing typically happens when an occupying power pulls out and resistance forces take over. There's little reason to think Viet Nam will be very different.

The Tech: Prof. Chomsky, could you assess the chances of The Thieu-Ky government for survival?

Chomsky: Sure, as long as the Americans maintain significant pressure in Viet Nam, I think he'll survive. The situation is pretty similar with the new Cambodian government and the Royal Lao government.

The Tech: Will you return to North Viet Nam? Do you think of ever going back?

Chomsky: Yes. I think contact with scientists and intellectuals there could be quite valuable. As a matter of fact, I think we ought to undertake of kind of rehabilitation campaign; that's the least we could do.

The Tech: A Marshall Plan for North Viet Nam?



Chomsky: Oh no, not from the government, that's ridiculous, but from the population of the United States. We can't work with the government which is an enemy, really, but —

The Tech: May we quote you on that?

Chomsky: Yes, sure. I think the Executive Branch of the American government is at the moment one of the main enemies of the human race.

The Tech: That's a potentially seditious statement.

Chomsky: Well, I've said it before and I'll say it now. I think there ought to be a popular campaign at rehabilitation and reconstruction, which could include things like supply of technical journals, books, etc.; that could be done right now. If the American government was really interested in long term peace in the area of course it would welcome this, because the North Viet Nameese don't really want to be perpetually subordinate to the Soviet Union. By blocking off their contacts here, though, we drive them to potential subservience to the USSR. It's the American government's aim to do that. We prefer them to be Soviet satellites, rather than an independent, modernizing country. Of course, we'd prefer them to be an American colony; if we can't get that we'd prefer them to be a Russian colony. But, you see, I don't think the American people have to accept that.

The Tech: Then you point us in that direction for the future?

Chomsky: I think we ought to help North Viet Nam to be what it wants to be — an independent country with contacts with all countries of the world, including the United States — all of which means that we have to operate in opposition to the policy of the American government.

tion?

Chomsky: Well, they're not doing the kind of reconstruction that could be affected by the bombing. For example, a rather large factory in Thanh Hoa was destroyed by our bombing, but it hasn't been rebuilt. Instead, it continues to function, but is dispersed, hidden in caves and mountains. In fact, I visited one shop of this factory, inside the mountain, and was told that other shops of the same factory are just scattered around the province.

In the provincial capital, for example, the schools and hospitals were also destroyed; there was a big hospital there, and there's nothing left except a two-story wall, that was clearly a building.

The Tech: Did you see this, or is it second-hand?

Chomsky: No, I saw it, that is I saw the rubble, and I assume they didn't cart in a city's worth of rubble just for effect. You see only walls here and there interspersed in what was the city. The new administrative offices, where we stayed, are located off in the countryside, indistinguish-

be true, is that the society regards the war as just another war of aggression against their country. They see their whole history as just a history of resistance to aggression, to the Chinese, the Mongols, the Japanese, the French, and now the Americans. Every question you ask is answered in this light, and the country is portrayed as extremely unified and determined to resist all aggressors for hundreds of years if necessary until the war is won. And they say the current war is just another incident in that history.

The Tech: They seem to have a remarkable sense of purpose.

Chomsky: Tremendous sense of purpose, dedication, and commitment, and as far as I could see, unity. I think they expect a very long war, a Pacific War, and possibly a global war, particularly if the Americans continue to try to maintain dominance of any part of Indochina. Though they're not looking forward to it, they expect plenty of destruction, killing, and misery. I don't think there's the slightest chance that North Viet Nam will surrender. . . .

Boring, and little else. His feeling in talking to them was that they were telling a very honest, straight story, but we don't know any more than that. . . .

There are people, who either through stupidity or cynicism are behaving in such a way as to make it difficult to get information about the prisoners-of-war. The American government is one such group, and people like this guy Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire, is another.

The Tech: What was his role in all this?

Chomsky: Perot was in Vientiane at the same time we were. He may be an extremely stupid person, or he may be just cynical, but it's perfectly clear that when he lands with his 707, 80 journalists, and television cameras following his every move, stops at the North Viet Nameese embassy in Vientiane, and says "let me in and tell me about the prisoners," they're not even going to tell him the time of day. The wives that he brought with him weren't admitted, whereas wives that had come on their own the week before were freely admitted, given informa-

University Strike

Strike. The vote in Kresge yesterday afternoon was overwhelmingly in favor of a "university strike" for an indefinite length of time.

The Tech supports the concept of a university strike and we call . . .

. . . we call on MIT as a community to suspend its normal activities for a period of time in order to allow people the opportunity to signify their rejection of President Nixon's Asian policies and to actively work towards ending the war in Southeast Asia. We favor a massive canvassing effort intended to motivate people in the community to write their congressmen indicating their opposition to the war; to actively support peace candidates in November's election's; and to continually work in peace activities.

We also join with the newly regrouped New Mobilization Committee in Washington and the Ivy League editors in calling for a massive protest in Washington on Saturday, May 9 and encourage all members of the MIT community to go to Washington at that time.

President Nixon's decision to send United States Forces into Cambodia and the sending of 128 fighter-bombers to strike within North Vietnam must be viewed as Constitutionally questionable and extremely ill-advised. By ignoring the stated opinion of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and by unilaterally acting to expand the war in Indochina, Nixon has ignored our system of checks and balances. A constitutional

crisis is in the offing.

The major thrust of the MIT community in showing its opposition to these actions should be in the form of attempts to convince at least 51 members of the United States Senate to exercise their votes in opposition to Nixon's policies in Southeast Asia. For this reason we support canvassing and similar activities while opposing militant, destructive action. All efforts at this time must be directed towards building opposition through political channels.

We call on the MIT faculty to meet Wednesday afternoon and suspend classes for the rest of the week. We ask all students to discuss this matter with faculty members, encouraging them to vote for a suspension of classes. We do not feel that the faculty need address the question of finals at this time, but rather believe it must realize the need for action on a massive scale now.

We call for another meeting to be held Friday afternoon to consider the question of ending or continuing the strike and to evaluate the effectiveness of the week's efforts.

It should be remembered that this action is taken in opposition to the policies of President Nixon and not in opposition to MIT. The disruption of the normal functioning of the university is shared by all members of the MIT community for the purposes described above. Let us all work together for peace.

Discipline hearings

Tonight the Discipline Committee begins hearing the cases of the eleven students charged in the January occupation of the President's office. These hearings will be effectively closed; even at a defendant's request, members of the community will be forced to sit in a separate room, where they will hear but not see the proceedings. Each defendant will be present only to testify in his behalf and to hear the testimony against him.

We object to hearings being held in this fashion. While it is certainly true that a fully-open, public hearing could lead to disturbances similar to those which occurred during this past winter, it is nevertheless of utmost importance that every attempt be made to keep the community aware of the proceedings as they happen. Every member of the MIT community has a right to full and free information on such crucial processes; every defendant has the right to a public hearing.

The committee itself has produced only one defense for its restrictive actions: that a large, live audience "is not conducive to the purpose of the hearing," and may give "opportunity for disruption." One might well raise questions of what the hearing's purpose really is, and whether suspicions of disruption are a valid basis for such preventive measures. Putting these aside, however, there is still reason to doubt the "basic fairness" of either the arrangements or the motives behind them, since the Committee has barred even press from the galleries. The threat of a reporters' riot, we hope, is negligible; one can only conclude that the Committee is trying to limit word of its proceedings, perhaps in the hope of minimizing unfavorable reaction.

If so, their hopes are baseless. Even opening the

audio portion is at most a poor half-measure, which can only multiply the counter-productive rumors which always surround a controversial decision.

It is also possible that audio or video tape (the latter to be shown later) may be made, raising the threat of a criminal court subpoena which might put the defendants in further jeopardy. This fact could have been used to increase pressure for secrecy, but luckily the potential harm of such tapes appears to be minimal.

As for the proceedings themselves, the defendants will be present in groups of two or three. Each night's hearings will, of necessity, be independent of the others, since a defendant must be present to hear evidence against him. We see no reason why all the defendants cannot be tried together, as was done in civil court. Separating them will necessitate repetitive testimony, and could likely lead to a waning of interest by the Committee members by the time the last few defendants present their cases.

In consideration of the questions and conflicts raised by these issues, we would make the following recommendations: All that is possible should be done to open the proceedings to the community. If that is not feasible under the present system, changes should be made which would allow for the free exchange of information and opinion. This is vital to achieving any sense of unity in the university.

At a crucial time when effective communication is of paramount importance, we should be working toward that goal, rather than foolishly encouraging distrust and misinterpretation.

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

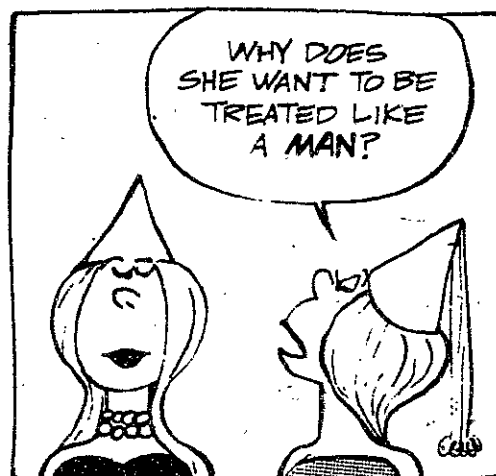
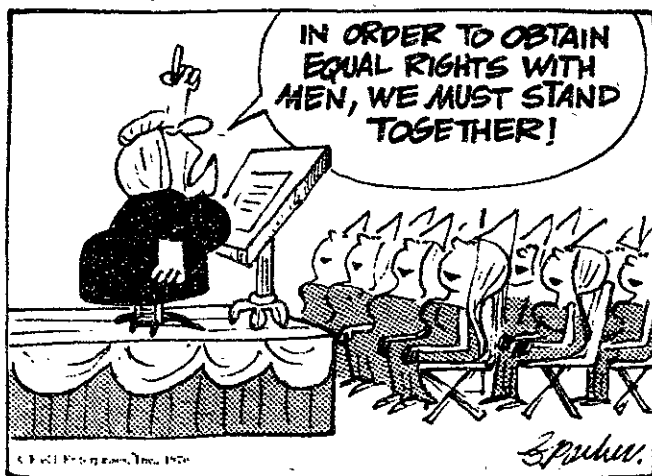
The Cambridge Chamber of Commerce wishes to commend the student body of MIT for its peaceful involvement during the rally on Wednesday, April 15, and for its efforts to maintain an effective demonstration of ideas and open platform for discussion.

Speaking for the business community, the Cambridge Chamber also commends the large majority of the students for their non-involvement in the destructive actions following the rally. The actions of a few who encouraged or participated in the injury of others or the destruction of property, hopefully, will not hinder permanently the

opportunity for students and residents alike to openly gather to express their views.

Malcolm F. Fryer, Jr.
Executive Vice-President
Camb. Chamber of Commerce

THE WIZARD OF ID



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

THE TECH

VOLUME XC, NO. 23

Tuesday, May 5, 1970

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Business Manager Bruce Weinberg '72
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Last chance for Senate as Nixon escalates war

By Steve Carhart

The impending debate over Richard Nixon's decision to intervene in Cambodia and resume the bombing in North Vietnam represents our last best chance to make the checks and balances which are supposedly in the US Constitution work.

The simple fact of the matter is that Nixon has sent troops into a country which did not request them and which has not signed any mutual defense treaty with us. The simple fact of the matter is that he took this step without consulting Congress; indeed, he took it just after his Secretary of State had given the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the impression that aid would not be given to Cambodia.

Even Lyndon Johnson, who made the undeclared executive war a national tradition, felt obligated to hoodwink the Congress into passing the Tonkin Gulf Resolution before he intervened in Vietnam.

Congress offended

It is this highhanded treatment of Congress which is likely to bring the issue of the constitutionality of our Indochinese commitment to a head and force the long overdue confrontation on this issue within the political system. This could take the form of the repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, an amendment to the Military Appropriations Act preventing the use of funds for Vietnam, passage of the Goodell bill, or perhaps something else altogether. Antiwar Senators (and their number has increased significantly since Nixon's Cambodian adventure) are now pondering the question of which action to take.

Thus, the issue is now being considered where it should have been considered all along in the Congress. It is clear that Congress has two choices. It can either acquiesce to Nixon's latest usurpation of its powers, or it can assert its own authority and force the Constitutional crisis which this war should have forced long ago. If Congress asserts itself, Nixon will either have to give in or else openly seize what will amount to dictatorial powers in foreign affairs. If Congress ducks this issue, we will have slipped into a subtle form of crypto-facism.

What can the individual do

under such circumstances? I believe that for the next month or two the only effective action will be that taken in the Congress. The only effective action open to individuals are those which will influence Congress, particularly the Senate.

What about a strike? Well, a nonviolent campus strike won't hurt any, but it is questionable how much influence student opinion has these days. Certainly any significant violence will be used by Nixonagnewmitchell to smear opponents of their policies of death.

However, a campus strike is still fundamentally a masturbatory action which makes you feel better but doesn't do much for anyone else. If it is to mean anything, it must reach out to Middle America and win converts.

This brings up a possibility of combining with organized labor to bring about a truly massive nationwide strike. This would seem to be the only really effective form for a strike at this time — and it may just be feasible. Most unions are gradually coming around to an antiwar stance. However, it seems unlikely that anything of this magnitude can be organized on the time scale that people are talking about.

Hope

Nixon has probably committed political suicide. He has listened to the same military sirens which ruined Johnson (if we just bomb the North, the war will be over in a few months . . .) Even the most silent member of Nixon's apathetic "majority" has heard this tune often enough that he is unlikely to be fooled this time. This is our chance to win these people to our side, but we must persuade them, and not frighten them into believing that all antiwar people are (as Nixon put it) "bums."

Therefore: strike if it makes you feel better, but remember that you're only masturbating if you don't do something to convert confused and disappointed members of the Silent Majority. Write or send telegrams to Congressmen, particularly people like Ed Brooke who wring their hands about Cambodia but don't seem about to vote against appropriations

And hope.

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

centerfold

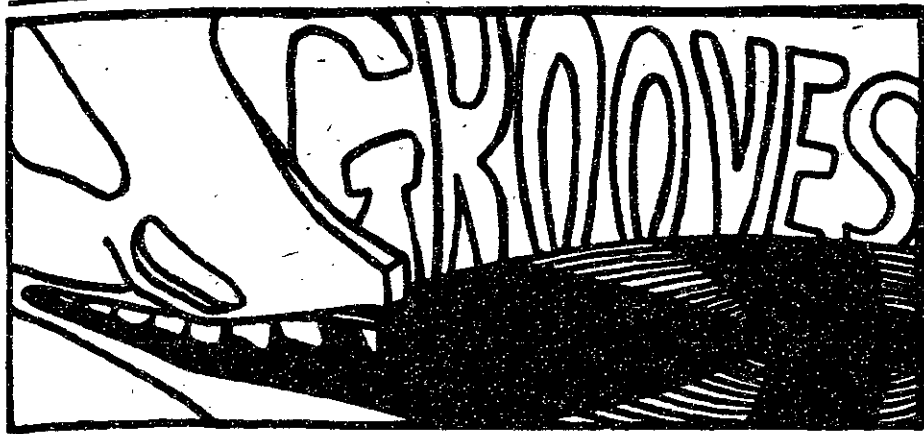
MAY 5, 1970 NO. 23

film: "Ballad of Cable Hogue"

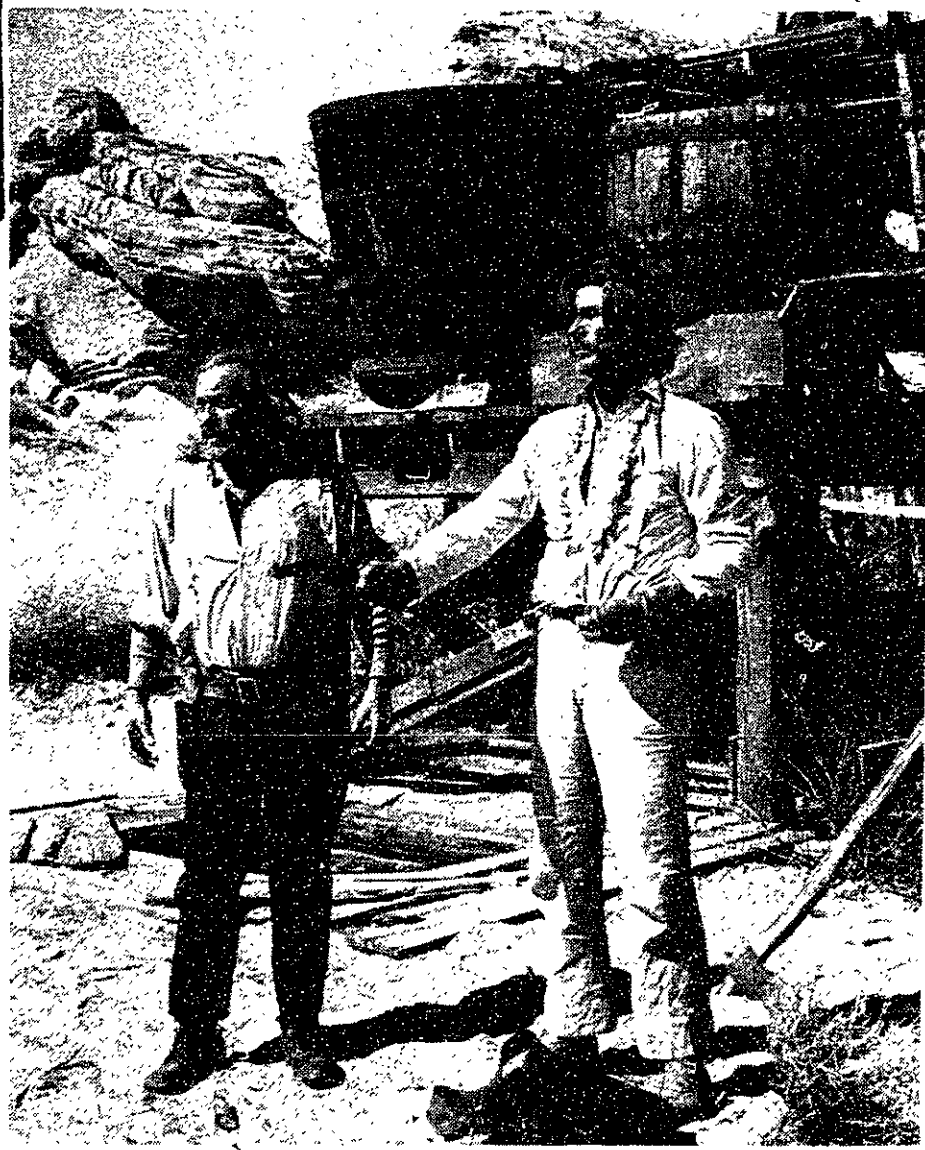
recordings: Family, Lighthouse

more recordings: The Milt Jackson Quintet

theater: "Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris"



film: Cable Hogue



Family

A Song For Me—Family (Reprise)

Family has gone through personnel changes lately. Among other things, Ric Grech left to join Blind Faith (and now Ginger Baker's Air Force) and was replaced by John Weider on violin and bass. *A Song For Me* is an excellent product from this semi-new group.

All of vocalist Roger Chapman's energy cannot be captured on a record. On stage, he tosses the mike around violently and has been compared to Joe Cocker for the freaky contortions he assumes during the performance. Nevertheless, the gruffness and force of his voice is strongly suggested on several of the songs here, most notably on "Drowned In Wine." On the other hand, he can match John Whitney's guitar for softness on the quieter numbers like "Some Poor Soul."

Whitney, Weider and John Palmer are all good musicians and each display a strong competence on several different instruments. Palmer provides a smooth backing on vibes or piano and switches to flute for a soft, sweet sound. Whitney is an able acoustic and electric guitarist and he doubles on banjo for some country-flavored numbers. John Wei-

der's role in the group is extremely important. His bass is virtually all over the place. With it and the violin, he is the force that holds the group together. Without him, all the fancy work of the others might be too much to stay on the ground. But the bottom Weider puts down is all-encompassing and gives the whole thing unity.

All in all, this is a fine album. They are first-class music makers and this record may give them the popularity in America they failed to gather on their first two tries.

—Jay Pollack

Lighthouse

Peacing It All Together—Lighthouse (RCA)

Lighthouse may well rank as the most disappointing group in pop. With thirteen members, including four vocalists and a string section, they should be the most versatile group in existence, but they seem to be having an identity crisis — are they Blood, Sweat and Tears with vocal and string choirs, or the Association with a brass section? So, while BS&T, Chicago and the other "progressive" rock groups chart "new" areas, Lighthouse just goes in circles. Only once in three albums, on the extended instrumental "Places on Faces Four Blue Carpet Traces" off the second album, do they even approach their potential.

Lighthouse seems unwilling to use its many strengths intelligently. A group with the ability to sing melodic four-part harmony, use string backgrounds as a definite part of the arrangements rather than as hopefully innocuous filler easily missed in concert, a basic rock band, a highly talented jazz-rock brass section, and the work of Paul Hoffert, who is one of the best keyboard-vibes men to ever play rock, has no excuse for turning out trash.

That is just what most of *Peacing* is. Practically all of the Hoffert-Prokop compositions are eminently forgettable. The cuts have virtually no solo instrumen-

tal work and that which does exist is in a rigid rock framework. Once again, the use of strings is atrocious and many of the cuts are ready for use as either easy listening or commercial jingles.

There are two moderately saving features of the outing. A simple chant for peace appears three times on the album — at the beginning, end, and in an extended form in the middle. The chant "Nam Myoho Renge Kyo" (the album doesn't say what it means but presumably "peace on earth could live forever") is effective only because of its simplicity. It is the one thing on the album which leaves the listener humming. The closing song on the album, "Little People," a song in honor of the working man, works somehow despite the fact that the mood of the song is wrong for the subject. Maybe it's that the cut closes with the chant.

At any rate, this album is, to a close approximation, worthless. If the talent weren't there, this fiasco could be forgiven. But, the talent is there. If this is the best that can be done, the

group should break up now. No one would ever miss it.

—Jeff Gale

Milt Jackson Quintet

That's the Way It Is—The Milt Jackson Quintet Featuring Ray Brown (Impulse)

When two such great artists as vibes player Milt Jackson (of MJQ fame) and bassist Ray Brown (of the Oscar Peterson trio) get together, the result is often non-communication and musical upstaging, especially in the individualism of jazz. *That's the Way It Is* is a case where this does not happen, a fine blend of exciting jazz and easy moving blues.

Just the opening number, "Frankie and Johnny," is enough to show that this performance is something exceptional. It opens with a subdued bluesy solo by Brown and breaks into a lucid, moving piece of alto sax work by Teddy Edwards. Jackson moves in and the interplay, if somewhat spastic at times, is there and even good.

Most notable of the cuts on the album is the title piece, "That's the Way It Is." From this slow rocking piece of blues emerges tremendous vibes work by Jackson, showing far more freedom and individualism than he was able to project from the tighter knit constraints of the MJQ. Brown, of course, also has his say and says it well, but part of the highlight of this must be considered the consistent and surprisingly good piano backup of Monty Alexander and drums of Dick Berk.

The only possible lag in the constant interest of the album is an impressive but tedious and often boring 9-minute bass solo by Brown of "Tenderly." The melody he gets out of the bass is good and an excellent demonstration of his talent but after a minute or two it definitely wears thin. Despite this, *That's the Way It Is* is undoubtedly one of the high spots of the year in jazz albums.

—John Kavazanjian



theater:

Jacques Brel is alive...

By David Housman

At the Charles Playhouse one is currently being given the delightful opportunity to discover Jacques Brel is *Alive and Well and Living in Paris*. M. Brel has appeared only twice in the U.S. in the last eight years due to his strong feelings about this country's war policies. It is therefore especially fortunate that a group of Americans have undertaken to bring his work to this continent.

M. Brel is a poet who writes songs. His songs range in depth from intense serious emotion to clever searing satire. The Charles Playhouse production is neither a play nor a revue in the traditional sense. Rather, the sequence of songs creates a vivid dramatic impact despite the absence of a story line. One minute

one is filled with the despair of old people who have nothing more left to do than visit "one who is older still," the next minute one is bouncing on a crazy carousel through time or visiting the red-light district of Amsterdam in the company of an old sailor who eats only fish-heads and tails. The pace never slackens. Each song builds to a climax in a style not unlike Brecht and Weill's.

The translation by Eric Blau and Mort Shuman is not merely a translation but a transformation. The songs flow as if English were the original language. Brel's images emerge with piercing clarity and universal relevance.

The prime interpreter of Brel's work in the U.S. has been Elly Stone, whose performance

at the Charles is truly awesome. Her ability to portray "a whole gamut of emotions with almost disturbing vitality brought the audience repeatedly to its feet.

Stan Porter spits out Brel's most biting satire with intensity and feeling that drives the audience almost to frenzy. Porter's skills include the striking contrasts between lyricism and satire required to make some of Brel's songs work.

Bob Jeffrey and Arlene Meadows do justice to the gayer songs of the review.

The Charles Production lived up to this reviewer's every expectation. Brel's songs are poems of the first order covering every emotion. The power of the production brought to each song an immediacy seldom experienced in the theater.

By Emanuel Goldman

Director Sam Peckinpah is determined to show what the west was really like. Last year, *The Wild Bunch* provoked considerable controversy because of its unusually savage and realistic violence. His new film, *The Ballad of Cable Hogue*, on first glance, would appear to have little in common with *The Wild Bunch*; *Cable Hogue* is a gentle, comic tale of human foible and fortitude.

And yet, on closer scrutiny, I was struck by the similarity of characterizations in the two films. There are no superheroes; in both, the protagonists are initially motivated only by selfish needs, and in both, they grow into heroic roles. In *The Wild Bunch*, the heroes ultimately sacrifice themselves, striking a blow for Mexican liberty. In *Cable Hogue*, obsessed with the idea of revenge for the entire film, the hero discovers the quality of forgiveness, ironically even losing his life while saving the life of one of the villains.

Left to die in the desert by two double-crossing varmints, Cable (Jason Robards), at his last gasp, miraculously finds a water hole. Not only does it save his life; since it is the only water source for miles around, Cable stakes a claim and proceeds to charge thirsty travellers. Although he becomes wealthy, finds love with a wonderful girl (formerly the town prostitute), and acquires an unusual, amusing friend (self-annointed Reverend Joshua Duncan Sloane), Cable is nevertheless waiting to revenge himself on the two that betrayed him. "Vengeance is mine, sayeth the Lord," chides the Reverend. "That's okay with me, as long as he don't take too long and I can watch," Cable replies.

In the course of telling this simple fable, *The Ballad of Cable Hogue* paints a landscape containing charlatans and weaklings, selfish and fallible people, who in their own way, demonstrate a courage and fortitude that is as moving as it is amusing.

The film opens at the Music Hall this Friday.

LSC

FRIDAY

Shoes of the Fishermen. Anthony Quinn, cast as a Russian pope—an inspiration comparable to casting Yogi Berra as an Irish Faust—projects a lack of warmth, soul, and intellectuality characteristic of the whole production. In the end goodness finds the way, but the audience has long since lost it.

SATURDAY

The Loves of Isadora. Like most film biographies, this one of dancer Isadora Duncan is largely superficial. Still, the treatment is appealing, as is Vanessa Redgrave in the title role.

SUNDAY

Un Chien Andalou and *The Exterminating Angel*. Two examples from opposite ends of the career of Luis Bunuel, one of the film art's greatest practitioners. The former, made in 1928 with Salvador Dali, is a classic of surrealist cinema; the latter, dating almost 40 years later, continues to explore its maker's favorite themes of evil, guilt, and religious hypocrisy.

UCS, SACC back strike

(Continued from page 1)
 MITSDS members urged militant action against "MIT Bosses." Most of the speakers emphasized the urgent need for large-scale efforts to reach the surrounding community. Suggestions included support of the SMC rally at the State House at noon today and attempts to encourage a working-class "sick-out" for this Friday.



Professor Noam Chomsky, Jon Kabat, and Provost Jerome Wiesner were among the speakers at the strike rally. Photo by Harold Federow

Sunday meetings
 Plans for the Monday afternoon rally began with a meeting Sunday afternoon. A loose coalition comprised of SACC, RLSDS, UCS, and unaffiliated students and faculty agreed to stage the Monday rally to plumb community support for a university strike against the Nixon administration.

That a strike against the Nixon administration is necessary was the unanimous feeling of those present. "We have to replace 'business as usual' with something more relevant," commented one RLSDS member. Another argued that we must realistically set our priorities, we must recognize that ending the war now more important than a few days of classes.

Speakers chosen
 The group voted to have Chomsky and Albert speak at the Kresge rally. Plans were laid for a Sunday evening caucus of fraternities and dorms.

The General Assembly Executive Committee met later Sunday night, with much of the discussion centered on uniting the campus. The consensus was

that a student strike would be counter-productive, and would only antagonize senators and citizens. Such a call could also mean a forfeit of broad based administration and faculty support. In fact, pointed out UAP Wells Eddleman '71, the administration was already a little "uptight" about having Albert speak on Monday.

Reach '51 Senators'
 Deciding that the most fruitful goal would be an attempt to reach "51 Senators," the Execcomm approved a motion mildly condemning a student strike against the Institute. The statement urged all community members to contact their Congressmen to register opposition to the Asian War. A communications

center was established in the Bush Room to facilitate letter and telegraph communications. To further broaden their statement's appeal, Execcomm members sought administration and faculty support. A late-night conference was called with Snyder and Presidential Assistant Constantine Simonides, and Snyder agreed to sign the statement. Professor John Graves was contacted by phone to provide a faculty member's endorsement.

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 MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

Student-taught courses endorsed by SCEP

By Curtis Reeves
 The Student Committee on Educational Policy met last Thursday night to discuss recent developments in the proceedings of its parent organization, the Committee on Educational Policy, which met earlier Thursday.

The high point of the evening was the discussion that stemmed from the report of the Committee on Student Taught Subjects which was originally given to CEP at its Thursday meeting for publication. The report came under fire because it contained a line which stated that subjects taught by students should not be "an exercise in advocacy or indoctrination."

While those present agreed with the idea behind the line, most thought that it would provoke radicals on campus who might feel that they were not being allowed to teach courses because of their political views.

It was voted that the line be dropped from the report with Chairman of the Faculty, Professor William Martin solely advocating its retention.

Pete Lindner, '71, one of three undergraduates on CEP, described the "new" MIT student in regard to his financial and emotional standings and his view of MIT's undergraduate program. One important aspect of this system that received attention was the length of time given to students for deciding whether they want to register for a particular term. Those present agreed that the two week period suggested by CEP would be too short a time to decide but the present thirteen week option exceeds student needs.

A letter which condemned MIT for giving preferential treatment in course selection to cross-registered students from Harvard and Wellesley was presented.

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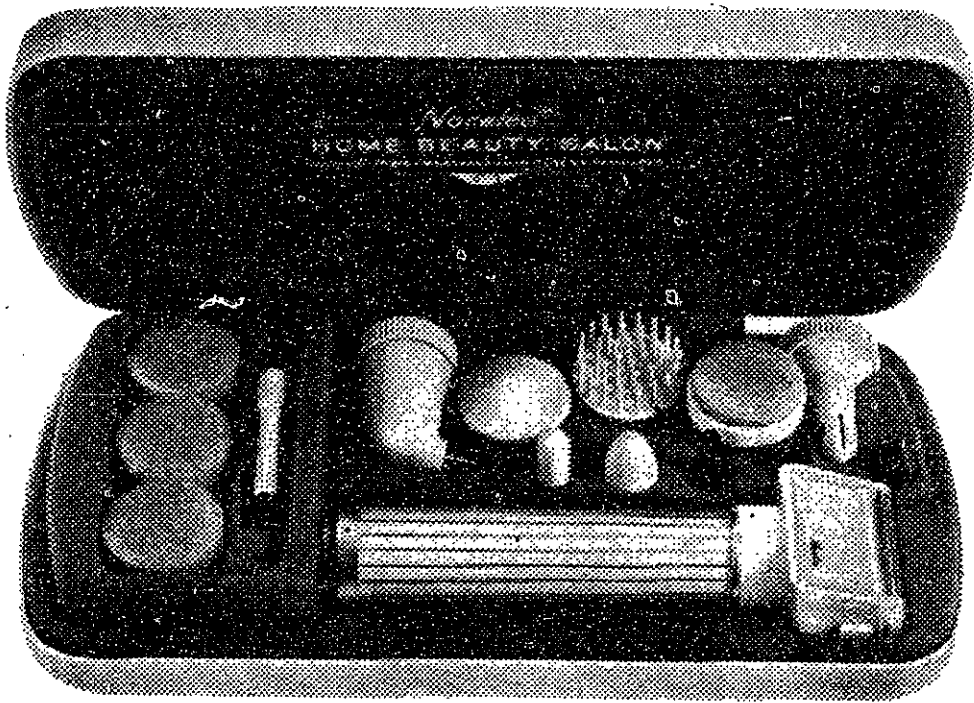
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PARIETAL RULES REQUEST DENIED BY WELLESLEY

The Board of Trustees of Wellesley College has refused a request by the Wellesley Parents' Ad Hoc Committee on Dormitory Security that it abolish a new regulation permitting twenty-four hour parietals at the college.

The new parietal rules had previously received the approval of both the Student Senate and the Academic Council.

In a poll which was conducted after Christmas vacation, eighty percent of the students voted in favor of the extended parietal hours. Before vacation, the girls had been asked to discuss the issue with their parents.

The Ad Hoc Committee objected to full parietals because of what they called a loss of security and privacy for Wellesley students and because they felt that the present parietals were sufficient.

A further objection was made by the parents to the acceptance by the Trustees of the Senate vote. They stated: "We believe that 24 hour visitation by male guests is a more far-reaching issue than was ever conceived as a 'social regulation' to be decided by a simple majority vote of the current student body and confirmed by the current faculty." The Senate was enfranchised in 1919 to make decisions concerning "social regulations," and the vote on new parietal rules was taken in exercise of this franchise. The parents also claimed that the problem of out-of-town boyfriends is satisfactorily solved by existing facilities - a separate building for male guests.

While upholding the decisions of the Senate and the Academic Council, the Board of Trustees attempted to answer the objections of the Parents' Committee by adding several stipulations to its approval. Each dormitory, it stated, would have an "architecturally separate" area for students preferring the retention of partial parietals.

Shea scores Nixon policy

By Lee Giguere

Speaking at a rally here Friday afternoon, Massachusetts state representative H. James Shea termed President Nixon's action in Cambodia a "gross violation at the highest level" of law and order.

It is clear, he said, that the president does not have open-ended power, and he called Congress' failure to oppose him "astonishing."

Shea asked that pressure be brought to bear on the Supreme Court to decide the case of the "war bill" he sponsored on its own merits. The price of maintaining a viable system is a day to day job, he stated.

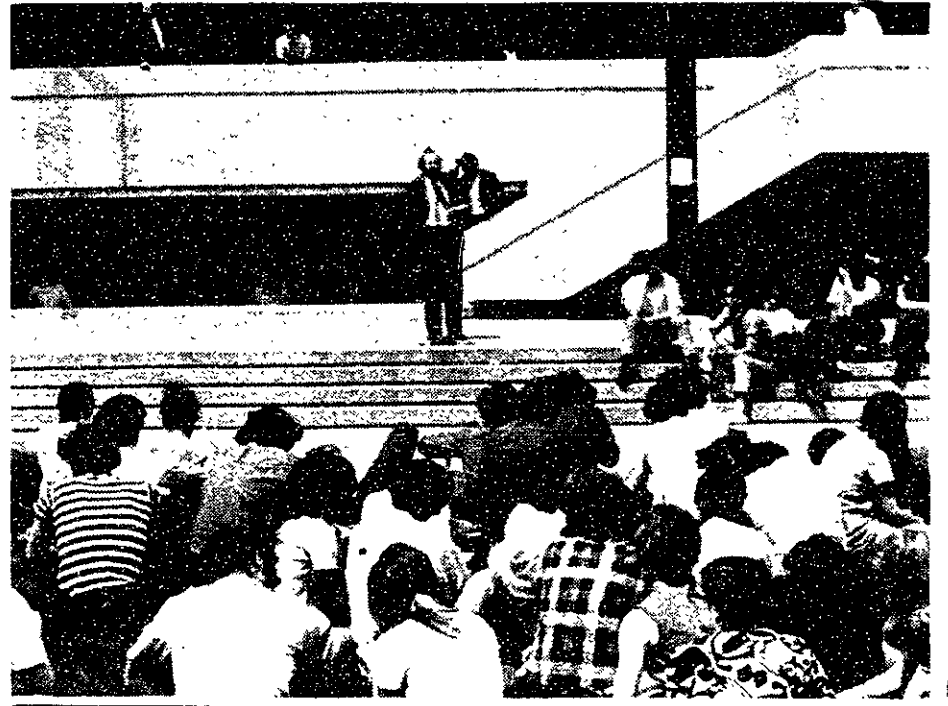
A number of MIT professors also spoke at the rally, as well as an unidentified speaker who called for a meeting on Monday to discuss a strike protesting Nixon's policy in Southeast Asia.

Professor Steve Chorover of the Psychology Department, compared the situation with that in Germany before the war, and called on his listeners to "stop being good Germans." He noted, "if you witness without responding atrocity after atrocity, obscenity after obscenity, you lose your ability to respond."

Professor Philip Morrison noted that nuclear weapons "stand in the background" in Asia. He pointed out that campus politics must not become isolated from the community if it is to be of any influence. Morrison also identified what he called the "absolute need for the unity of dissenters." While there is room for diversity, he called for emphasis on a single issue.

Calling on people to "prepare for a long term effort," Professor Salvador Luria said that "it is absolutely essential that a continuous political organization be developed." He declared that he thought it more important to work to end the war than to continue business as usual.

John McCann of SMC requested support for putting a referendum on the war on the November ballot, and Humanities Professor William Watson called ours a "government without the people, a president against the people."



Discipline Committee to start hearings tonight

(Continued from page 1)

- dates for the hearings:
 Tuesday, May 5 Greg Habeeb '71, Aaron Tovish '71
 Wednesday, May 6 Don Wolman '71, Rich Edelman '70
 Monday, May 11 Peggy Hopper '71, George Katsiaticas '70, Meryl Nass '72
 Wednesday, May 13 Dave Krebs '72
 Wednesday, May 20 Charles Simmons '72, Jeff Mermelstein '72
 To be rescheduled: Tom Goreau '71

(Editor's note: The following is the notification sent to the defendants by the Discipline Committee detailing the procedures to be used at the hearings.)

April 25, 1970

Policy on Hearings of the Committee on Discipline

Attendance at hearings will be limited to the student(s) charged, his "MIT family" ad-

visors, the aggrieved, the Committee on Discipline, and assistants to the Committee. Witnesses will be invited into the hearing individually and will be present only to testify and to be cross-examined unless specifically asked to remain by the Chairman. An audio tape may be made of the hearing for the use of the Committee and for the use of the President in cases in which the Committee should recommend that a student be required to withdraw from the Institute. The tape will be erased after such use only if it has never been copied, transcribed or in any other way made public. If the student(s) specifically requests, arrangements will be made to provide a room open to the MIT Community in which the hearing may be heard over an audio system. In this case, the audio tape will also be made available in the Music Library. Since the Committee cannot guarantee protection of its records against legal subpoena, it recommends that a student requesting transmission of his hearing over an audio system to a room open to the MIT Community should consult his counselor.

WHAT CONTROLS YOUR THOUGHT?

Can we, in this age of "persuaders," think our own thoughts?

Many are finding through inspiration that they can. They're finding a source of right thinking through a deeper understanding of God.

Hear Nathaniel R. White of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship discuss this subject in a free public lecture entitled "What Controls Your Thought?"

Saturday, May 9
4:00 - 5:00 pm

Cambridge Community Center
5 Callender Street, Cambridge
(near Western and Putnam)
Nursery for young children

Sponsored by

First Church of Christ,
Scientist
Cambridge

ROBESMEN PREPARE FOR EARC SPRINTS

(Continued from page 8)

mark Penn started moving and kept going finishing the 2000 meters on the Schuylkill River with a comfortable lead.

The varsity heavy weights flew to Wisconsin to compete against two very strong boats for the Cochran Cup. A surprisingly fast Dartmouth eight finished in front of Wisconsin and Tech. The frosh heavies, however, beat Dartmouth on the Charles.

Both the heavies and the lights will be at Worcester, Mass. for the EARC Sprints Regatta Saturday, May 9. These races are equivalent to the National Championships of collegiate rowing. With over a hundred entries from 26 colleges it is always an exciting event and only an hour's drive from Boston.

classified advertising

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VOLUNTEERS NEEDED for political survey/discussion at MIT. Call 491-4782.

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For example, under the SBLI 5 year Renewable Term Plan, a man of 40 can buy \$25,000 in Savings Bank Life Insurance for less than \$100 a year* (at age 25, the cost is less than \$75 a year*). This makes it possible to provide extra protection - at lowest cost - at a time when families need it most. In addition, an

SBLI 5 year term policy is automatically renewable and convertible to any one of several permanent policies up to age 65, without additional medical examination. This assures continuity of protection, no matter what health condition might develop.

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us and ask for the free, informative SBLI FACTS booklet. And you don't have to be a depositor or customer of the bank to receive this service.

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Golfers triumph over Bowdoin, Lowell Tech

The Tech golfers got back on the winning track Friday at the Vesper C.C. as they took matches from both Bowdoin and Lowell Tech. The double victory raised the linksters season record to 4-5.

Leading the way for MIT was Mark Davies '72, whose '75 brought him two victories. Davies took a four shot lead over Lowell after only seven holes, and won easily. Bowdoin, however, led him by one after 14. Pars on the long 15th and 16th holes gave Davies a lead that he took to the 18th where a birdie iced a 2-up win.

John Light '70 won both his matches, shooting 80. Light took early leads and coasted in for the wins. Another double winner was Bob Keeth '73. The first freshman ever to play for the MIT varsity shot 79 and won his matches easily.

The low score for Tech was shot by Ken Smolek '70 who had 74 on the par 72 layout. Smolek was only able to garner a

split, however, as Bowdoin's Dave Crowther fired a match low 73.

Don Anderson '70 continued his steady play as he shot 78. Anderson easily topped his Bowdoin opponent but was not able to overcome a hot streak by his Lowell opponent at the beginning of the second nine, and he lost 2-1.

Gregg Erickson '70 came from behind to top Lowell, but could not catch Bowdoin, as he dropped a 2-1 decision. Andy Smith '72 had a different problem, as he made an early lead stand up for a win against Bowdoin, while losing a five hole lead, and then his match, by one to Lowell.

ON DECK

Tomorrow
Lacrosse (V)—Tufts, home, 3:30 pm
Lacrosse (F)—Tabor Academy, home, 3:00 pm
Crew, Lwt.(F)—St. Johns H.S., home, 3:30 pm

Navy, Penn are easy rowing for Techmen

The Tech lightweights proved themselves serious contenders for the Eastern Sprint Championship by defeating Penn and Navy last weekend. At Wisconsin, however, the varsity heavyweights lost to Dartmouth and Wisconsin.

It was a strong victory for the Engineers since conditions were not optimal for a crew race. A strong head wind and choppy water created what's usually called "Navy weather," i.e., conditions were typical for the midshipmen's home course on the Severn River.

Nevertheless the Tech varsity pulled away from both Navy and Penn right at the start. After a half-mile the engineers were a length ahead of both opponents. Tech held on to that lead through the turn, even though they were on the outside. Navy, making the most out of the choppy water in the middle

half-mile, cut MIT's lead to one seat at one point. However a series of Big 10's held off the midshipmen's strong challenge, while Penn faded. In the last quarter-mile, in somewhat better water, the Engineers put on a strong finish to beat Navy by 6 seats, and Penn by 2½ lengths. The times were MIT, 6:45.1; Navy, 6:46.6; and Penn, 6:56.1.

The rest of the races were less glorious for Tech as the JayVees finished third behind Navy and Penn and the frosh lost to Penn. The JV race was even in the first thousand meters but Tech couldn't take advantage of its inside position at the turn and began to fall back.

The freshman lights had only a Penn boat to race against as the Navy plebes are not allowed off the base. But the Penn boat proved to be enough of a challenge. After the thousand meter

(Please turn to page 7)

Ruggers third in tourney

The MIT rugby team finished in a tie for third with Columbia University in the annual Harvard Business School Seven-A-Sides tournament. Boston College was first and Manhattan rugby club was runner-up for the second straight year.

Seven-man-on-a-team rugby is a very popular version of the game, especially for the backs who usually have difficulty finding running room on a field with 15 opponents. Thus the games are usually wide-open and high scoring.

Tech's first game was an 18-3 victory over Wesleyan. Pat Bailey and Jim Evans scored two tries apiece for Tech. Ed Walker, just recovered from a shoulder injury, kicked three of four conversions to complete Tech's scoring.

In the second round, Tech ran into the host school and the team that eliminated them last year. The game was an exciting comeback victory. The "B" school scored an unconverted try in the first half and held that lead through most of the game. The pace of the game became quite fast and tempers began flaring although no blows were exchanged. Then in the closing minutes Evans got loose near the

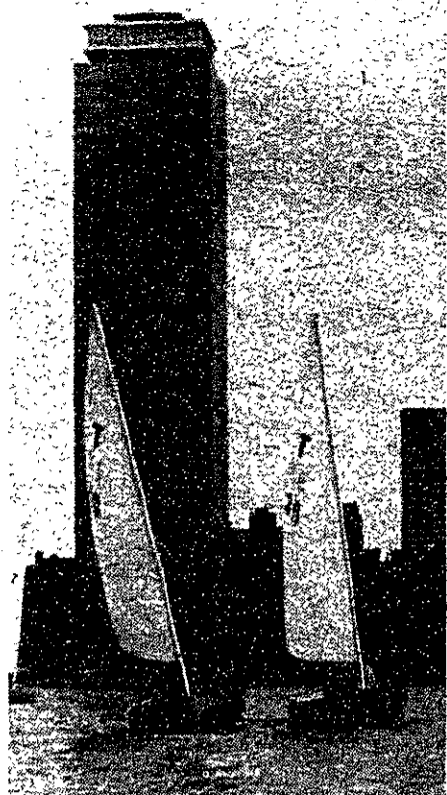


Chip Kimball '72 hands off in the opening leg of the mile relay on Saturday. The thinclads easily defeated both Tufts and BU in the meet.

Photo by Gary DeBardi

side line and broke several tackles to score and thereby tying the score. Walker then won the game on a fantastic conversion kick from the side line.

The third game was the end for Tech, as they ran into Manhattan. They were just unable to control Manhattan's very fast and agile wing and they compounded this by the tactical error of kicking to him. Evans



Tech sailors competing in MIT Open Regatta on the Charles on Sunday.

Photo by Vicki Haliburton

Netmen, Trinity replay 5-4 Dartmouth debacle

In their closest away match this season, the MIT racquetmen fell victim to the Trinity team Saturday, 5-4. In fact, all the desperation and disappointment of last Wednesday's Dartmouth match were repeated.

Once again, the teams battled to a 3-3 tie in singles competition. Bob McKinley finished off Dick Palmer (6-3, 6-3), returning with a flourish to his consistent, powerful game. Manny Weiss continued his win streak (6-0, 6-2) against Chuck Wright, but Joe Baron lost a close one to Bob Goldman (6-2, 4-6, 7-5). Steve Cross came on strong on the second set against Gary Mescon, but his opponent overcame him on the third (6-3, 1-6, 6-3). Scudder Smith utterly demolished Dave Casey (6-1, 6-0), displaying some of his best play of the season. Jim Bricker lost on 3 sets to Bruce Mahaffey (6-4, 6-8, 6-2).

In doubles, McKinley-Weiss shone brightly and brought Goldman-Mescon to their knees (6-4, 6-0), while on 3rd doubles Greg Withers-Skip Perkins fell (9-7, 6-1) to Campbell-Palamar.

Harvard edges sailors by 2 for Friis trophy

A weekend of sailing came to the happiest conclusion possible in view of the cliffhanging loss to Harvard by a mere two points in the Friis Trophy sailed at Tufts. Coach "Hatch" Brown has plenty to be proud of in the effort put forth by Tom Bergen '72 and Pete Nesbada '71, who will be the starters for MIT next year. With Steve Milligan sleeping all weekend and Dave McComb playing the role of coach, Nesbada and Bergen had their first big opportunity to meet the top teams in the East; they performed tremendously, leading almost the entire way.

Tufts, New York State Maritime, and Harvard provided the prime opposition from the start, but on the strength of Nesbada's three straight first place finishes,

Tech broke off the action on Saturday with a 2 1/2 point lead over Maritime, with Tufts and Harvard further behind. On Sunday, Tufts suffered from the start in Bergen's division, as both MIT skippers won their first races. Nesbada fell to a sixth in the second race, but returned with 2-3 during the lunch break for Bergen. Sadly, the 8 1/2 point lead over Maritime vanished as Bergen finished sixth and seventh. Nesbada came back from a 10th place position at the first mark of the next race to finish third, passing all the intervening boats in a monster traffic jam at the reach mark. Rejuvenated, Bergen won his next race on a shortened course. Nesbada fell to sixth in his last race, though putting Tech behind Harvard, who had at last made up the 15 point deficit they had suffered earlier. Tech had finished better than Harvard in a majority of races, so the one point difference between the two Boston teams would have resulted in a victory if Bergen had beaten his opponent, Abbot Reeve, even without intervening boats. Such was not to be, however.

Both skippers started well, and came together on top of the fleet halfway up the weather leg. Reeve forced Bergen about twice, then led him around the windward mark. Bergen nearly got swallowed by Tufts as they rounded the leeward mark in front of cheering fans, then set out to catch up on the final two laps. He sailed beautifully, but Reeve just beat him to the weather mark.

Batsmen beat CG 6-1 drop second game 5-1

By Steve Goldstein

The Coast Guard invaded MIT last Saturday, not as a part of Richard Nixon's "if it moves, invade it" foreign policy, but for a doubleheader against the Tech nine, who were fresh from their big 7-3 win over Boston University. In the opener, the impetus from the BU game was apparent as MIT won 6-1 behind strong pitching by Bruce Wheeler and good team hitting. In the second game the story was different, as Tech just couldn't come up with the big play when they needed it, and dropped a 5-1 decision.

In the first game, Coast Guard took a 1-0 lead in the top of the second, on two errors, and that proved to be their most potent offensive threat of the game, as Bruce Wheeler shut them out the rest of the way on only three hits. Al Dopfel opened the MIT second with a walk and he moved to second on Steve Gass' grounder to short. Bob Dresser then tied up the game with a single to center, as Dopfel scored on a beautiful slide which knocked the ball from the catcher's mitt. Dom Camardella stepped up and singled to left, driving in Dresser with what proved to be the winning run. Tech put the icing on the cake in the fourth inning as they came up with four runs on four hits. Dopfel started things off with a single and took second when the shortstop threw wildly to first on a relay from left field. Gass hit a smash to the pitcher, who spun around and tried to catch Dopfel off second, but Al slid in under the second baseman's tag giving Tech runners at first and second. Dresser followed with a perfect bunt down the third base line to load the bases. Camardella then came up with his

second RBI single of the game, as Dopfel scored and the bases remained loaded. Wynn Harper, the Coast Guard pitcher, got into the act as he threw a pitch which bounced in front of the catcher and rolled to the backstop, allowing Gass to score. The inning was capped off as Ken Weisshaar doubled into the left-center field gap scoring Dresser and Camardella.

The second game was much different, as the Tech hitters were unable to hit Coast Guard pitcher Kevin Schein in his first start in intercollegiate baseball. Third baseman Jim Morton led the Coast Guard attack with one hit in two at-bats, with two RBI's.

MIT plays their final GBL tilt of the season this Thursday at Northeastern.

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Tuesday, May 5, 1970

STRIKE!

The Tech

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ME 90, NO. 23 1/2

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

FREE

VE CENTS

FACULTY CANCELS CLASSES

Backs anti-war motion

By Alex Makowski

Following President Johnson's order to maintain "maximum flexibility," the faculty yesterday overwhelmingly approved "the extension of formal schedules for the remainder of the week."

The meeting went beyond the meeting to approve two policies-of-the-faculty resolution. One supported "the national university strike" and deplored "the growing suppression of dissent."

The second deplored the results of our prolonged action in Vietnam and called on Congress to exercise its constitutional responsibility and end, "as soon as possible," the Asian

and on the question of MIT employees, the faculty agreed that supervisors should be lenient and flexible, any other actions must be on their own terms.

Heavy turnout

The votes were taken to a ground of applause from hundreds of students that drew the visitors' sections of the building. The faculty turnout was heavy; perhaps 700 professors. The votes on cancel classes and calling on Congress were overwhelming—barely a dozen professors registered opposition. On solidarity with the national strike the vote was much closer, with 60% in favor.

In fact, discussion yesterday presented remarkable unanimity. Most of the arguments developed over procedural issues, the chief exception being debate over workers. No professors rose to speak against the motion to cancel classes.

Johnson emphasized that he had no artificial limitation on the decision to cancel classes, no limit for a strike to last just a few days. He asked faculty member Ted Martin to appoint a committee to consider what actions the situation might require for the remainder of the academic year. The committee report to another faculty meeting scheduled for this Sunday. And the academic motion passed emphasized that due dates for assignments and theses should be extended

Due to the current activities on campus, the Discipline Committee hearings have been postponed. They will be scheduled sometime soon.

into the summer if necessary.

On the political motions, Professor Klaus Liepmann headed a long list of supporters. A native of Germany who immigrated here in 1933, Liepmann argued "there are times when business as usual becomes a crime." He likened the present situation with Hitler's Germany but for one exception—people are not remaining silent here. "Our duty as intellectuals and artists is to speak up now, to act now." He sat down amidst a thundering standing ovation from both faculty and spectators.

Professor Jerrold Zacharias also joined in support of the political motion. Though he opposed the faculty taking a stand on the Viet Nam War last October, he announced that "the time has come."

And the unanimity was again evident. No one rose to argue, as they had in October over Viet Nam and again this winter over MIRV, that the faculty had no

(Please turn to page 2)



Interim committee formed

By Joe Kashi

Nearly a thousand students, faculty, and staff voted Tuesday afternoon to allow a temporary strike committee begin organizing MIT's part of the university strike until the community could vote on a permanent coordinating committee today.

The motion which finally passed was offered by George Katsiaficas and UAP Wells Eddleman. It called for the establishment of constituencies of 25 people, each to elect repre-

sentatives to a general strike committee which would advise a central planning committee; the representatives would then report back to their constituents. A friendly amendment offered by Professor Louis Kampf XXI proposed that at least one-half of the committee be women. It was accepted by Katsiaficas and added to the motion.

Committee Selection

Debate bogged down on the selection of the central strike coordinating committee. About

half wanted the members elected last night, but many felt this would not be representative of the majority of strikers.

Finally, the meeting voted on an interim steering committee, chosen from among volunteers, to determine the time and place of a mass meeting today and organize other activities in the meantime. There were about 20 who volunteered, from whom ten were to be chosen; however, most of the volunteers were men, violating the provision that half of the committee be women. The matter remained unresolved.

Meeting scheduled

The interim committee, meeting later, scheduled today's mass meeting in Kresge. Election of the steering committee, to be composed of four students and two each of faculty, employees, and staff, will be held at that time. The faculty representatives were being chosen in the Student Center at press time, but their identity is unknown as yet.

Other proposals for the selection of a strike committee that were voted down included daily meetings to decide strategy, selection of one representative from each political group on campus supporting the strike, election of a smaller number of representatives, and selection of at least two faculty members, two employees, two Wellesley students, and six MIT students.

No politics discussed

The ten students on the agreed-upon steering committee would be empowered to make political decisions bearing upon the strike. Although many wanted to discuss the politics of the strike at the formative meeting last night, the meeting broke up without their being considered.

Earlier in the meeting, Jon Kabat of SACC addressed the crowd, describing an alleged beating he had received while he was canvassing in the afternoon.

Kabat hurt in police station

By Bruce Schwartz

Jon Kabat and Charles Cole, both graduate students in biology and members of SACC, were arrested and bodily injured inside a Cambridge police station yesterday afternoon. Kabat, after being dragged into the station, suffered a head wound requiring several stitches which were taken at Cambridge City Hospital.

The two were part of a group of about 20 who had been leafletting and canvassing students on their lunch break at Cambridge High and Latin School. They were attempting to explain and gain support for the nationwide university strike.

Plainclothesmen

Kabat, describing the events of the afternoon to a mass rally in Kresge at about 5:30 pm, said that the police had followed them all the way from MIT. Many were present as they canvassed, both in uniform and, said Kabat, "in plainclothes." Someone set off a fire alarm in the school so that several hundred students were outside.

At about 1 pm, the police ordered the canvassers to leave. They did so, some of them sitting atop their microbus in violation of the motor vehicle code. The police stopped the van

as they were driving to the State House rally and ordered the driver to police headquarters in Central Square, alleging that his registration and insurance were "not in order."

At the station, the driver, Jeffrey Johnson, went inside to be booked. The others remained on the sidewalk outside on the orders of the police. Several police were gathered on the sidewalk also. Kabat said the canvassers attempted to engage the police in conversation.

Then, he explained, "This huge pig comes out and orders us to disperse," after which they punched him and dragged him inside. Cole followed, saying "You mothers can't do that!" Inside, they said, they were beaten by at least a dozen police shouting curses and assorted epithets. Kabat claimed he did not try to fight back.

Drug charge

The two were charged by police with disrupting the school and disorderly person. In addition, Kabat was charged with possession of marijuana. The police found an empty pipe in his possession, he said.

They were arraigned at 3:45 before Judge Ruben Lurie in Middlesex County 3rd District Court, along with Johnson, re-

presented by attorney Harvey Silverglate. Johnson was fined \$150 on three motor vehicle violations and a jury appeal was set for 9 am today. Kabat and Cole received a 30 day continuance to prepare their cases.

All were released in \$500 bail, provided by MIT for the two students. (Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson was present at the arraignment.) Johnson's companions raised \$30 to pay a bondsman.

Students at the mass meeting expressed outrage at the evident police brutality and harassment, and several MIT administrators privately expressed similar sentiments. At press time, the administration was preparing a statement which was expected to condemn the beatings.

Today the House of Representatives will vote on a bill which could immediately end the United States military intervention in Cambodia.

Two amendments will be offered for a regular appropriations bill. The first cuts off all funding for US actions in Cambodia; the second declares that no US funds can be used to support the Cambodian government.

...a well organized proposal and was favored by the deans, most of the girls who wanted to move felt that it had very little to offer as a change.

Compulsory commons and lack of cooking facilities were major factors in many girls' decisions. In a poll conducted in McCormick, only five girls listed Baker as a first choice, while Senior House and East Campus each had fifteen first choices and several second choices. Random and Bexley fared no better than Baker, while Russian House, which had tried to go coed, had difficulty in finding coeds who wish to live in a Russian-speaking living group.

WHICH HOUSE IS LARGER

By Dave Johnston

The mass demonstration in Washington this weekend is gaining momentum as tens of thousands of people are expected to participate.

Although permission has not yet been given for a Saturday march on the White House, negotiations for the use of the Ellipse and Lafayette Square are going on. Permission or not, according to the New Mobe, the movement will march at 11 am and participate in a nonviolent demonstration. Police, however, have blocked nine square blocks

around the White House in anticipation of a potentially disobedient crowd.

For Friday, most of the contingents have made their own plans. The Harvard-MIT group will picket Henry Kissinger's house at 6:30 am, meet with senators at 9:30 to discuss anti-war strategy, and spend the rest of the day lobbying Congressmen to obtain a commitment of support for immediate anti-war actions.

Transportation to Washington is limited; there is a ride sign-up sheet in the Bush Room

assault and battery; Neil Goldstein '72, being a disorderly person, disturbing the peace, and assault and battery on a policeman; John T. Berlow, assault and battery of a police officer; and Peter A. Altamont, larceny, assault and battery, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the peace. Their cases have been continued to May 13 in the same court.

Before being sentenced, Berg had tried to make a political speech, explaining how Harvard controlled the courts. After listening for a while, Judge Parker ruled Berg out of order, and told the court guards to

the demonstrators were slow to respond, the police moved to clear the area, and in the ensuing scuffle Goldstein, Altamont, and Berlow were arrested. They were released on \$500 bail each; Weston was released on personal recognizance.

The Institute paid Goldstein's bail, as Dean Sorenson appeared in his behalf at the arraignment. Berg and Kilbreth, the two charged in the University Hall takeover, whose trial had sparked the whole incident, were both found guilty and sentenced to nine months in jail. It appears likely they will appeal the conviction.

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Faculty raps War, growing repression

(Continued from page 1)
business taking a political stand. Those who addressed the issue insisted that silence was wrong. On the issue of employee time, Johnson insisted MIT does not have the financial resources necessary to give time off to all workers. Cases, he promised, would be handled flexibly on an individual basis.

Following are the text of the two political motions:

The MIT faculty supports the national university strike in protest against the invasion of Cambodia and the continued war in Vietnam. It abhors the deaths of the students at Kent State University and stands against the growing suppression of political dissent.

Prof. Jackson Giddens
Political Science

Whereas our stated national policy is one of bringing peace and freedom to the people of Southeast Asia, and whereas the years of consequent war have brought death and suffering to untold thousands of Asians and



Schedule of events...

Following is a schedule of events planned for today in connection with the strike and protest of the Indochina war:

- 6 am onward - leaflets and canvassing information will be available in the Student Center West Lounge for use in canvassing factories.
- 12 noon - Humanities Department Meeting.
- 12 noon - Meeting of interested MIT employees in Walker Memorial.
- 1 pm - mass meeting in Kresge.
- 2 pm - There will not be a free concert by the Grateful Dead today.
- All day - "Telegram Booths" will be set up at busy MBTA locations in Boston, to be manned by volunteers.

Further information on the above is available from the Bush Room Information Center, 10-105, x1602, 1603, 2331, and the Strike Headquarters, Student Center East Lounge, x1746, 1751.



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Americans, and whereas the latest unilateral actions by the President in expanding the war promise to increase the suffering and, in addition, raise serious constitutional questions, and whereas the expanding sense of crisis over the war is exerting a corrosive effect on our educational system:

Therefore, the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, urge the Congress of the United States to assume its responsibility over the ultimate questions of war and peace and to take all steps necessary for a quick end to the Southeast Asian War.

Professor Louis Smullin
Electrical Engineering

BU students ordered out

By Curtis Reeves
At seven last night, the Boston University administration announced that all BU students must move out of their dormitories by 5 pm Thursday.

The decision came after a day of bomb scares and false alarms at the university and the bombing of administration offices Monday night. The BU administration was reportedly concerned about rumors of possible disturbances on Bay State Road last night. The university had already canceled yesterday's final examinations.

Most other colleges in the Boston area are also deeply involved in the strike.

Perhaps the most innovative of the striking schools in Brandeis, which has opened a national strike information center, to coordinate information from local centers concerning the strike which has affected campuses across the country.

At Tufts last night 800 people attended a rally and 1800 students turned out today to overwhelmingly approve the strike. Student demands, which include cancellation of final exams and the institution of pass-fail grading, will be discussed at a special faculty meeting later this week.

Up the river at Harvard, where reading period has already begun, lack of a faculty strike has caused a split among students. Moderates are protesting against the U.S. involvement in Cambodia while radicals have lashed out against the administration, adding to the faculty's confusion in trying to decide whether to go ahead with exams or let students take them in the fall.

Yesterday, afternoon meetings were held for students to discuss their position with respect to the strike. Since the school is now in its reading period, a member of the *Crimson* staff said it was difficult to assess how much support it had. He also added that there were rumors of a violent demonstration at the college's ROTC building. The Harvard Law School, and several other graduate schools have voted to strike, also.

Boston College students went on strike on April 13 to protest a tuition increase planned for next year. That issue has been submitted to arbitration, but the student body voted in a poll today to continue the strike over the Cambodian issue by a two to one margin.

Photo by Gary DeBardi



Chip Kimball '72 hands off in the opening leg of the mile relay on Saturday. The thinclads easily defeated both Tufts and BU in the meet.

side line and broke several tackles to score and thereby tying the score. Walker then won the game on a fantastic conversion kick from the side line.

The third game was the end for Tech, as they ran into Manhattan. They were just unable to control Manhattan's very fast and agile wing and they compounded this by the tactical error of kicking to him. Evans

got Tech's only try in the game in the second half, but it was of little use in the 30-3 defeat.

As the day was hot and the beer was beginning to flow, both Tech and Columbia, who had lost to BC, elected to accept a friendly tie instead of fighting it out for third. Meanwhile BC concentrated on Manhattan's wing to beat them in an exciting game.

Students rally downtown

By Dick King

An estimated fifteen thousand Boston area students held a peaceful rally at 12:30 yesterday on the steps and front lawn of the State House in Boston, and in nearby areas of the Common, to protest the expanded war in Asia and political repression at home.

Among the speakers were Representative Francis Shea, Professor Salvador Luria, Senator Maurice Donohue, Pete Bohmer, and George Katsiaficas '70.

Earlier in the day a feeder rally took place on the Student Center steps and Kresge Plaza, attended by an estimated 300 MIT students.

Luria raps Nixon

Speaking before the State House, Professor Luria insisted

that Nixon had gone back on his campaign promise to not only stop extending the war but to get the U.S. out of it. He also cited evidence from Cambodian history.

The state legislators argued that people were so angered by the Nixon move into Cambodia that they now had an ideal lever to make democratic processes work, and suggested that people should start writing letters and petitions to appropriate officials. Shea was the initiator of the "war bill" relieving conscripted Massachusetts citizens of the obligation to fight in undeclared wars. Donohue is working to have a referendum concerning withdrawal from Southeast Asia on the November ballot in the state.

The other speakers talked

about the strike, suggesting it remain indefinite. Some seems to be going well. The strike was described as a demonstration of overwhelming student opposition to the political repression, and attempt to get the government to act. Support for the Panthers was specifically mentioned as a related cause. Nobody advocated acts of violence or trash, though the killing of the Kent State University was compared to the Boston Massacre. The start of a second American Revolution. Speakers asked assembled to work for the end revolution which would otherwise happen.

Minor scuffling took place. Joseph Mlot-Mroz, self-proclaimed Polish Freedom Fighter, was roughed up in his attempt to force his way to the phone.

Peace asked

Somewhat later, one of speakers asked for a moment of peaceful intermission from the crowd. "All those who want the rally to end peacefully raise your clenched fist." Most of those present did so, although a few shouted from the audience, "What about the other side?"

After a few minutes the moderator asked the Governor, who was listening from the State House, to lower the flag to half-mast in memory of the Four, and the dead in Southeast Asia, the dead Panthers, Bobby Seale. When no action was immediately forthcoming, the moderator asked to bring up the next speaker saying that he would let the crowd would not accept.

The moderator then asked again that the flag be lowered - "We have all died and the governor himself eventually came out and performed the ceremony.

The crowd began to disperse at about 2:30, though the program was not completely



Faculty strike group ponders future moves

By Kathy Swartz

Following up on yesterday's faculty meeting, about thirty faculty members and fifteen other interested staff and staff met in the West Lounge of the Student Center last night at 7 pm to discuss what the faculty could do in the coming days to support the strike.

Biology Professor David Baltimore chaired the meeting, which chose Professors Baltimore, Chorover, Morrison, an Diskin as representatives to go back to the rest of the faculty to raise questions and stimulate discussion.

A proposal whereby students and faculty would take over the jobs of workers and staff so that they could go out into the

community was discussed. Some enthusiasm, the idea that the workers might be effective in talking to people in the community about the strike.

Other ideas suggested included having faculty go on line radio talk shows, have people talk to area radio after religious services this end, the setting up of groups of faculty and staff by departments to urge MIT faculty to join the strike.

It was also suggested that faculty join the expected being planned by the Economics Department to send groups of people out to talk with workers at spin-off companies in the Boston area.

ing in Dresser with what proved to be the winning run. Tech put the icing on the cake in the fourth inning as they came up with four runs on four hits. Dopfel started things off with a single and took second when the shortstop threw wildly to first on a relay from left field. Gass hit a smash to the pitcher, who spun around and tried to catch Dopfel off-second, but Al slid in under the second baseman's tag giving Tech runners at first and second. Dresser followed with a perfect bunt down the third base line to load the bases. Camardella then came up with his

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