



Bud Shank, saxophone player, will lead his quintet in a free jazz concert tonight in Beckman Auditorium.

New Student Camp Found Unpopular in Frosh Polls

The results of a freshman survey conducted a week after New Student Camp by the California Tech concerning the worth of the camp have now been compiled. Indications from the report are that most freshmen this year considered camp to be of little value.

Approximately 75 percent of the frosh responded to the questionnaire, and of that number 73 percent felt that new student orientation could have been done in a better way. The other 27 percent were split evenly between those who liked camp and those that had no opinion either way.

Most prevalent criticism of the camp was that speakers gave little practical information in their presentations. More extreme commenters claimed that the discussion groups were pointless, and that the camp provided a distorted picture of Caltech life. It was also felt that students could have assimilated much more rapidly if they remained within the campus environment.

It was claimed many times before by various members of the Caltech community that there

was little use in New Student Camp, but this was the first survey to test that theory. New students themselves indicated in their responses that they felt the camp should be abolished, but few gave any alternative method for orientation.

Several students surveyed felt that the atmosphere of camp was strained, despite efforts to the contrary on the part of the organizers. Most liked the talent show, however, and stated that they felt at ease that night. Others felt that the "loner" type was not encouraged enough to join in activities. The speakers very often intimidated those who weren't sure that they were able to withstand the pressures at a

fast pace school like Caltech.

Still other freshmen disliked the uncomfortable cabins, the food, and the lack of sanitary facilities. Furthermore, one frosh disliked being in an area so prone to forest fires in the dry season.

When asked for suggestion concerning improvements, several freshmen suggested that camp on the beach would be more enjoyable than in the mountains.

There are no current plans for the results of the survey, but it is expected to be used in the planning of next year's orientation program.

Committee to Determine Future of Grid Squad

Will Caltech have a football team in the coming years? The question of whether or not to discontinue intercollegiate football was seriously discussed at the last Tuesday's meeting of the Committee on Physical Education and Athletics. No definite action was taken, but a sizeable number of the committeemen favored chucking the team because of the complete lack of interest in it.

Sick Joke

One member of the committee stated that the football team is something of a "sick joke" among the students, and that there "are more Caltech spectators on the bench than in the stands at most of the games." Another mentioned that football just drains away money here at Caltech, while at most other colleges it is a source of money.

Also, the rest of the teams in the league are not particularly enthusiastic about playing football with Tech. The coach of one team lamented the injury of four of his players in an absolutely worthless game against CIT. He made it clear that he didn't really relish the thought of playing Tech again. And ex-

cept for the game with Claremont-Mudd, it would be hard to say that any kind of football game is really being played.

The 26 game losing streak was also broached. "The worth of any program is measured by its success, and any team that loses 26 games in a row with no prospect of getting better is not worth beans. While there might be some measure of benefit as far as the players themselves are concerned, it is not really worth the valuable time it takes out of their studies." A member of the athletic department responded by saying that "there is already enough studying going on around here, and that it should not be encouraged even more." The issue was then closed until the next meeting, and until the student reaction to the proposal was ascertained.

Students Say

The Tech interviewed a few students concerning the football team. One student said "we should not give up so easily-after all things cannot get worse." Another student, a frosh, did not even know that Tech had a football team in the first place, but added that since she did "we may as well keep it."

Jazz Quintet Performs Tonight

by Alan Stein

Ticket Office.

Tonight in Beckman Auditorium, music-loving Caltech students can attend a jazz concert featuring the Bud Shank Quintet. The concert, which starts at 8:30 p.m., is free to all Caltech students and personnel, but a ticket is needed for admission. Tickets may be obtained from ASCIT representatives or the Beckman

Bud Shank began studying the clarinet at the age of ten. Since then he has extended his talents to the alto, tenor, and baritone saxophones and the flute. He began his professional career in 1946 with Alvino Ray and Charlie Barnet, and in 1954, he was named "New Star Alto" by *Down Beat* magazine. In the same year,

Metronome named him "Arrival of the Year". In 1960, Shank won second place on the baritone sax in the *Payboy* Poll. Shank has led his own groups all over the world, touring Europe in 1957 and Africa in 1958. His most recent tours covered Mexico City, Argentina, and Brazil. Twenty-five albums for World-Pacific Jazz and three movie scores are credited to him. His present group, the Bud Shank Quintet, includes Dennis Budimir on guitar, Bob West on base, John Guerin on drums, and Stu Williamson on trumpet.

The Bud Shank Concert is the first of two free jazz concerts to be held this year. The second, featuring the Shelly Manne Quintet, will be held on January 18.

Senate Policy Committee Challenges Rusk's Stand

(Editors' note: This is the second of two installments detailing Secretary of State Dean Rusk's recent defense of U.S. Vietnam policy before the Senate Foreign Policy Committee, chaired by Senator Fulbright of Arkansas. The first part consisted of a prepared speech; this concluding segment is a partial transcript of Sec'y Rusk's response under questioning.)

Sen. Church (D., Id.): I would like, if I may, Secretary, to put in a word here about our commitment in Southeast Asia, rather, I'd like to ask you a few questions about it. Now, isn't the United States forced to discriminate in its foreign policy somewhat? I mean, wouldn't we get a lot more upset if, say, Brazil went Communist that if Cambodia did?

RUSK: Senator, it could not be denied that a Communist takeover in Brazil would most likely be more inimical, more damaging to United States interests than a similar coup d'etat in Cambodia.

CHURCH: Could I ask you then, Secretary, to give us a short summary, a short priority list of what countries are important to us and what countries not

so important.

RUSK: I can neither give you such a list now nor at any time in the future, Senator, for our commitments are not rated on priority. Berlin is not one and-a-half Santa Domingos. Such a list would be unnecessary, useless, and overly limiting our flexibility in response, if only in the minds of the State Department personnel who are using it.

Sen. Russel (D., Ga.): Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

CHURCH: So treaty commitments are not binding us to a war in South Vietnam.

RUSK: If flexibility were the only criterion to be applied to our policy in Vietnam, it would be possible, technically, for us to withdraw, stop bombing, and pull back. But then China's sphere of influence would be enlarged.

Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.): Now here is a point, Mr. Secretary, upon which I think we could expand. You have said that the "so-called" Domino Theory is not the basis for United States foreign policy in South Vietnam. You have admitted that, because we have treaty obligations which

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Notices

PUTNAM COMPETITION

The twenty-eighth annual William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition will be held on Saturday, December 2, 1967. All undergraduates are eligible to compete with a chance to win fame and fortune. Enter by signing up on notice located on the Math. Dept. bulletin board, second floor of Sloan.

SEE THE NEW SAILBOAT

Christening ceremonies will take place Wednesday, November 1, 11:00 a.m., Millikan Pool in front of Throop. Everyone welcome.

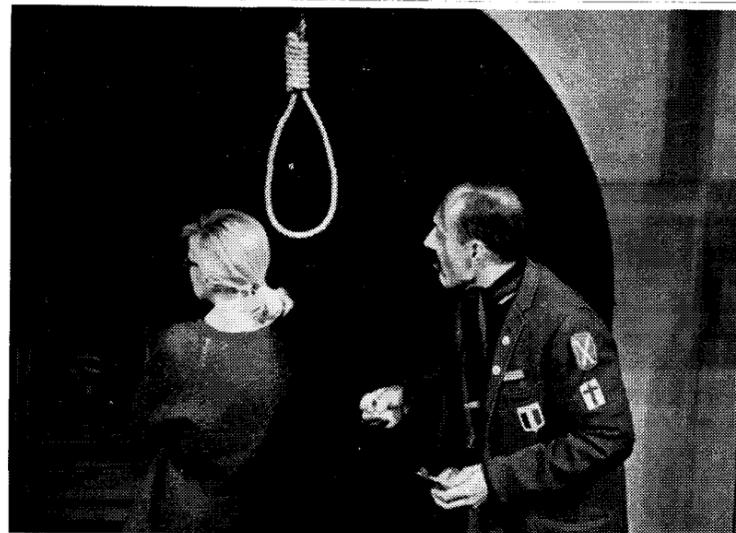
THINK ORIENTAL: PLAY GO

Go club meeting Friday YMCA Lounge at 4 p.m. for beginners, intermediates, and advanced. Contact D. Knutsen, 17 Steele.

SENIOR PICTURES

Seniors! Call Kent Studio (799-7337) now to make your appointment so you can get the time most convenient for you.

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—photo by DeWitt

Paul Kent's Melrose Theater performed in the two English comedies, *SQUAT BETTY* and *THE SPONGE ROOM*, Saturday night at Beckman. The plays, written jointly by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall, portrayed the problems encountered by lovers in other than the best of circumstances.

Editorial

Priority Ratings of Scientists

In the current Tech series on "Scientific Advancements and Public Policy," many of the contributions are avoiding a very critical issue which was mentioned to us by Dr. Daniel Kevles, Assistant Professor of History. This is the problem of priorities in science and technology.

The scientific community is one of the nation's most influential interest groups. It has the power to influence officials at all levels of government, and it does. As scientific advancements proliferate, new areas of specialization open, and the demand for trained people and research funding develops. But even now the nation's budget cannot sustain every demand for funding. With a war going on, belts must be tightened; some scientists with pet projects must lose.

In many cases it is the scientists themselves who decide which research projects are worth funding. But they usually do this in the context that the National Science Foundation or the Atomic Energy Commission has already appropriated X million dollars for research.

What happens when a debate arises as to whether five billion dollars is better spent on the space program as opposed to the smog problem or rebuilding the nation's cities? Should 200 million be spent on a new particle accelerator, or could the money better be used to revamp the nation's archaic public education system?

Is the function of a scientist to do science regardless of the needs of his times and the implications of his work, or should the science that a scientist does serve mankind?

When it happens that vast resources that could solve significant problems are used for the pursuit of scientific ventures that have few immediate uses, we must question the priority list created by the powerful scientific and technological community.

—Les Fishbone
Kirk Benson

Quo Usque Tandem Abutere
Catilina Patientia Nostra

There is nothing quite so exasperating as going into the bookstore to purchase a textbook for a given course, and finding that that particular book had been underordered, so that all available copies have already been snatched up. Usually, there are a variety of circumstances which contribute to such under-sights, but with a little concentration such inconveniences could be nearly, if not entirely, eliminated.

The common procedure for ordering textbooks is this: the faculty responsible for each course meets during the summer to decide on which text will be used. Then, an order sheet is sent to the bookstore, the number of books ordered is based on the faculty estimation of class size. A good indication of the size of each course would be preregistration figures, but according to the registrar's office, few inquiries are received by them for this purpose.

This year, 90 undergraduates preregistered for Ph 125, quantum mechanics, and 94 registered at the beginning of this year; however, only 80 texts were ordered. This situation also occurred in several other courses. Therefore, we suggest the following revisions of procedure.

After preregistration, the registrar's office should send figures for each class to both the bookstore and the professors. The admissions office should provide freshman class needs, and instructors for each freshman English section should also provide facts on the texts they would use. After particular texts have been decided, the bookstore should check each order form for discrepancies with the preregistration figures, and check back with the faculty if such discrepancies occur. Furthermore, if certain courses showed a marked and habitual difference in preregistration and registration figures, they should have their orders adjusted accordingly.

With such a procedure in operation, we believe that under-orders would be substantially reduced, and in addition, over-orders, expensive to the bookstore, could likewise be extensively reduced.

—Kirk Benson
Les Fishbone

Letters

Ghetto Tutors Stultify Teckers

Editors:

From the 16th to the 19th of October several Negroes from the ghetto tutor program lived in the Student Houses. I met about seven of our guests and talked intensively with three. Most of them were members of some black-nationalist organization, especially one founded by Ron Karenga, known simply as US, which has as its aims the development of a black consciousness and culture among Negro-Americans.

I had been informed that these would be some of the more articulate and intelligent members of the militant black-nationalist movement, so I was expecting some discussion of mutual interest and benefit. I have had considerable experience in working with culturally-deprived teenagers of all races, but I had never met any of these nationalists about whom the papers and the telly have been screaming, so I was looking forward to this contact. I was and still am in support of Black Power — the acquisition of political and economic power through direct action by colored people in achieving their rightful place in the social structure of this land.

Then I met our visitors. Instead of intelligent thought and discussion they shouted slogans. Instead of presenting us with piercing insight into problems which I perceive only dimly, they regurgitated a simplistic theory of race and color that was supposed to have gone out with Divine Creation. "The black people cannot afford the luxury of rationality," they explain. The white man throughout history, along with his yellow and black

brothers, has been remarkably irrational, as these visitors spent endless hours pointing out. What is rational about slavery, genocide, or war of any kind? Man has been rational only to the extent that he approaches each of these phenomena and devises the most efficient manner to carry it out. And they tell me the black man cannot afford rationality. What is rational about the petty wars between the brave new nations in Africa? Minimal battles. But the war in Vietnam, genocide of course! And what about the extermination of the bushman by whites and blacks as both races moved into South Africa around 1870?

What bothered me most about the ghetto tutors was not that they dumped me into the same garbage can with an insipid, white middle-class, nor their fascist assertions that to find his identity the black man must find an enemy, but that they found rational discussion impossible, that their response to any question was one of a limited set of broad-range tirades, and that they not looking for ways to broaden themselves. They had the true and holy — "Ron Karenga teaches us..." — a direct pipeline, and all that remained was for them to lay it on us so we could grovel in the self-awareness of our sub-conscious racism. Their arguments had an undefeatable aspect much like Freud's theories — if I as a white man did not accept their arguments, I was a racist, and so the statement that all whites are racist is impregnable. In fact, this dogma of theirs was so obvious and consistent that one Tecker expressed the opinion that they had been

programmed, and indeed they had been!

In fact, the members of US that I met, "the articulate, well-educated, and well-chosen tutors" which "evidence the scope of opinions present in the Negro community" (California Tech, Vol. 69, No. 5) represent the

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Should you drink beer
straight from the bottle?

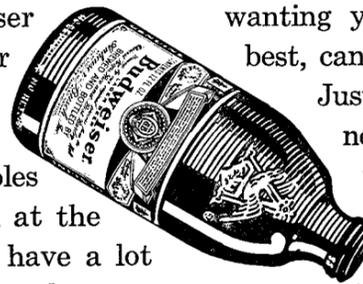
If you're on a blanket party or something, carrying along a glass is pretty clumsy. But when it's convenient, we think it's a shame not to use one. Keeping Budweiser inside the bottle or can is missing half the fun.

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Ghetto Tutor Program Dissatisfies Careful Observer

(Continued from page 2)
 worst sort of True Believer. As Eric Hoffer teaches us, the frustrated and those without opportunity often provide the best material for causes of any sort. These people offer themselves and their individuality for the security of righteousness and the common bond they hold with others in the movement. This cause may be the John Birch Society, a far-out religious sect, the Communist Party, or US. These True Believers care for little but the furthering of their cause, never questioning its aims or methods, but carrying through its program until their initial frustrations cease or until the cause falters, at which time they

change banners and still charge blindly onward crying "Excelsior!"

This puts these ghetto tutors in a different light. I have been told that I was being "sensitized" by contact with Negroes, but as far as I am concerned, I might have listened to "der Fuhrer" in a Bavarian beer hall around 1930; and the racism would have been just as fast and thick. What is terrifying is that these tutors were of far-above-average intelligence and should have been most resistant to such an irrational surrender to a cause of dubious worth — the assertion of black culture through the destruction of the white culture. Their less intelligent brethren — the faceless mass that makes up the bulk of all humanity — will be far more vulnerable to such a urge, as has been shown by Detroit, the rise of demagogues like Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, and the

rumbling of young Negroes everywhere. So here is yet another strong reason for the need of **Freedom Now!** This slogan carries with it all the strength of the need for an end to these frustrations that are forcing more and more Negroes into this irrational surrender to a cause that seems to show a way to the freedom and equality that white America consistently withholds. In alerting Caltech to the urgency of the problem, in awaking it to the fact that this bloodbath **Newsweek** and **Time** have been mentioning can, may, and will happen unless everyone works together now to avert it, this visit, for all the unpleasantness it caused, has justified itself over and over.

For those Caltech students who have turned to race jokes and "Yeah I'm a white bigot, haven't you heard" I wish to add that US has not taken over the colored community yet, and that most Negroes, like people everywhere, are too wrapped up in the mere business of living to worry too much about US. However, if people like our guests run around unanswered, if all their predictions that the white man will never help the Negro continue to be fulfilled, then it is only a matter of time before the entire colored population will stand as one, and attempt to find their "identity" through the fire.

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Rusk's Containerism

(Continued from page 1)
 are ignored in other areas of the world, our treaty commitments are not totally binding. Then, Mr. Secretary, then after we have dispelled these chimeras, what is the true basis of our foreign policy after all?

RUSK: Red China.
 FULBRIGHT: We're fighting now instead of later, is that it?
 RUSK: We are trying, Mr. Senator, to contain Communist China, a nation — I should say a part of a nation — which is now threatening and will continue to threaten for a good while into the future the sovereignty and the security of the rest of Asia.

Were the United States not to oppose the efforts of Red China to subvert her neighbors, no other country would. The interests of the United States, the interests of democracy and the free world demand our involvement.

FULBRIGHT: But this war, Mr. Secretary, is not being fought by Chinese in order to conquer Vietnam. Indeed, if it were, I'm sure you would find much less opposition to the course of events among myself and my colleagues. This war is a civil war, a war between the north and south of Vietnam.

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Into the Incinerator

Good Ol' School Daze Again

by Jim Cooper
 Frosh Edward B. Barrelmaker of the Mythological Institute of Theocracy gazed uncomprehendingly down at the blackboard. Professor Laser Prime was in his best form, and not only was Barrelmaker lost in a fog thicker than any London had seen, but all other Freshmen were also nourishing themselves on the copious quantities of pea soup.

The lecture in Basic Theocratic Relationships was continuing as Barrelmaker slid down the silky, comfortable road into unconsciousness. "The integration of the philosophy of virtuous labor as well as the homogenizing of the mass-cultures differentially is exothermic in nature, as we will discover in our first lab when we mix thirty militant Negroes with thirty members of the John Birch Society. If we allow . . . mumble . . . the mumble . . . zzzzzzzzzzzz."

The Dark Confuser turned from the blackboards in his chamber of metaphysical tortures to his victims chained in the hot, humid atmosphere of the amphitheater, which reeked with smog and brimstone. His black cape hung loosely about his hunched shoulders, and saliva

dribbled down his pointed fangs onto his garish chin. "Now," he cackled, "you all shall learn of the wrath of the Dark Confuser."

He turned back to the blackboards and with a wave of his evil sorcerer's wand, the solution to the multiplication of seven times four appeared in the form of thirty-seven simultaneous fifth-order differential equations, and the victims writhed in agony. Two seconds later, as the Dark Confuser cackled, "It is obvious," the wand was waved again and with a loud "Shaam!" the blackboards were clean again.

Suddenly, a form in blue tights and red cape came crashing through the roof. A gasp of relief went up from the victims as they realized that Super-Scientist had finally found them. With 99.98% of the speed of light, he landed beside the Dark Confuser and immediately proceeded to homogenize him with his Super Integrating Non-linear Homogenizer (SINH). With a wave of Super-Scientist's slip-stick, all chains were broken and the victims leaped up to their feet shouting "Freedom! Freedom!"

. . . "Yes, Barrelmaker. Absolutely right. This integration does eventually lead to freedom, but next time you want to add a comment to the lecture, please raise your hand and do not leap up in your chair like that and shout at the top of your lungs." "Yes, Professor Prime," said Barrelmaker.

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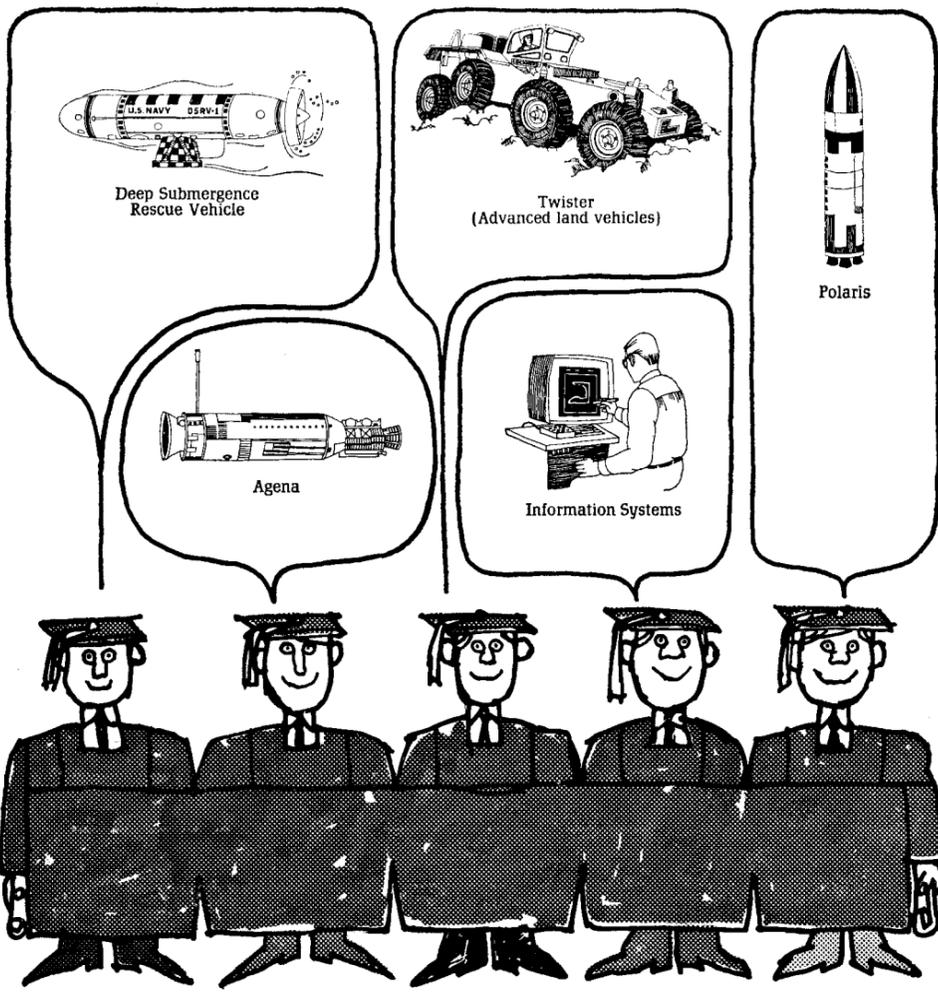
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"Technostructure" Regulates Provincialism Hampers Science

By Dr. Alan Sweezy

Economists have helped scientists evade the question of responsibility for the consequences of their work. They have done this in an indirect and subtle way through their whole conception of what the economic system is and how it works.

The generally accepted view among economists is that the economic system is simply a mechanism for satisfying consumers' wants. The economy is the servant; the people, in their role as consumers, are the masters. At any given level of technology, the function of the economic system is to allocate resources in such a way as to maximize satisfaction of consumer wants; as technology advances, to satisfy all wants more fully. There can be no question of responsibility for the results on the part of any of those who participate in the process — scientists, engineers, businessmen, production managers, etc. They all merely do what the people want them to. If there is anything wrong with the end result, it is the people who are to blame.

There have, of course, been dissenting views. Marx held that satisfaction of consumer wants is a relatively superficial aspect of the economic process. "Use value is, by no means, the thing 'qu'on aime pour lui-meme' in the production of commodities." The real goal of the capitalists, who control the system, is to accumulate capital. The Great Depression of the 'Thirties demonstrated that, in case of conflict the goal of the capitalists would prevail in an unregulated economy. Faced with a shortage of profitable investment opportunities, i.e., opportunities to accumulate more capital, the owners of the means of production chose to shut down rather than to continue to satisfy consumer wants.

Keynes showed how the government, through appropriate fiscal and monetary measures, could compensate for a decline in overall demand consequent on a shrinkage of investment opportunities. We have not had a chance to test willingness to use Keynesian policy in a fully peacetime economy, but the experience in Western Europe since World War II, and in the United States in the 'Sixties, is encouraging.

In his recent book, "The New Industrial State", J. K. Galbraith points out that a new element, which he calls the "technostructure," has come to overshadow capital in the modern economy. The technostructure is the conglomeration of scientists, engineers, production managers, stylists, marketing experts, etc., who dominate not only our large business organizations but our government agencies as well. What is more, the dominance of the technostructure characterizes communist as well as capitalist economies. Any idea that by changing the form of property ownership we will get rid of the problems created by the technostructure is an illusion.

The technostructure has goals

of its own. The first is growth. I remember talking to a former Caltech student who had been with an electronics company in the Palo Alto area for ten years or so. The company had been growing rapidly and he had been doing correspondingly well. He said: "When I started there were ten scientists and engineers working for the company. Now there are 100. In an outfit like that you can hardly miss."

Its second goal is a chance to exercise scientific and technical virtuosity. This means constantly developing new, more sophisticated products. It also means that society as a whole must be induced to accept constant rapid change as the greatest possible good. Several years ago we had a visitor here whose speciality was industrial psychology. He was deploring the resistance of the majority of engineers to technological change and stressing the importance of finding ways to reduce that resistance. I finally said: "I don't see why you are so worried about speeding up technical change. It seems to me change in our society is too rapid as it is." He looked dumbfounded, and there was an embarrass-

Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit

Some years ago the American Association for the Advancement of Science decided to tackle the problem of the role of the scientist in our social and economic structure and especially his role in the forming and directing of public policies. Its test case was air pollution possibly because it seemed a rather simple straightforward problem; nobody is for it, it does affect everyone and it takes governmental action at all levels to do something about it.

The Commission appointed by the A.A.A.S. studied many long weekends discussing this problem, listened to experts in scientific, technical, socio-economic and legal matters and produced in due time the inevitable report, which came to the inevitable conclusion that: "The final decision on public policy must rest with those who are affected, that decisions on what to do about the facts — the actual weighing of risks versus benefits — should be a responsibility of the entire community, including scientists."

A special task was assigned, however, to scientists who should play an active role in informing the public and public policy bodies of the facts and their significance. Webster tells us that a scientist is someone

resists any attempt to change its pattern of operation, tenaciously holding on to ways of living which has given a sense of familiarity or security. Apathy and indifference is another major barrier to any change and even if there exist a realization that innovations are needed, the problems turn out not to be simple at all and many competing solutions are lobbying for support.

In this not-too-receptive atmosphere the scientist has to explain his ideas and promote actions which he feels would benefit the community. He could follow, to him, a familiar road and publish his ideas in a scientific journal, give a few seminars for a specialized audience and be sure that he will be left in peace. On the other hand, if he feels deeply enough about the subject active participation in the opinion forming mechanism of community life is a must. This means appearance in public and confrontation with often vigorously opposing forces. If he is successful, others will

soon join the movement which up to this time was his own, but which now becomes a team effort. Not any longer is his work, his judgment, supreme; others working toward the same goal may differ in many respects and he has a choice to go it alone or assimilate the ideas of others for the greater advantage of presenting a united front.

Apparently the task assigned to the scientist to inform the public about the facts and an analysis of their significance is not as simple as the general call to arms would like you to believe. But this is no reason to sit back and let others often less qualified take the floor. He is probably far from the idealized popular image of the scientist as an omniscient, unbiased gentleman, but if he has the enthusiasm and drive and in addition has just a little time to listen to other people he can do a world of good.



Dr. Alan Sweezy



Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit

—photo by Stein

ed silence among my colleagues. As Galbraith says, "One would encounter less dispute, on the whole, by questioning the sanctity of the family or religion than the absolute merit of technical progress."

In our economy the technostructure operates by catering to the whims of consumers — in matters of detail, that is. Consumers decide whether they will allow themselves to be persuaded to buy color or black and white TV sets, plastic wrap or aluminum foil, mentholated or nonmentholated cigarettes, etc. But in the large, they can have their way only so long as it fits in with the goals of the technostructure. In the traditional view the economic process is rational: it consists in using limited means to satisfy given wants. Its objective is modest, finite. There could be no possibility of its developing a dangerous dynamic of its own. The actual process is quite different. There is no such thing as satisfaction of wants in the larger sense. The system must grow and change, getting bigger and "better" without limit. Therein

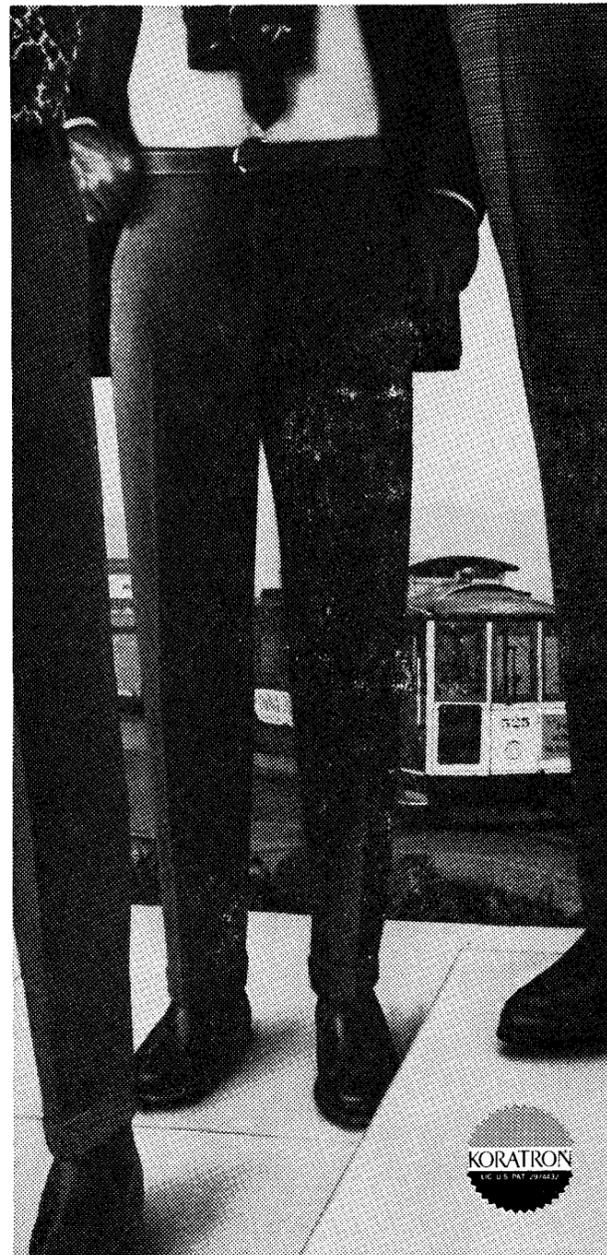
(Continued on page 5)

versed in science and we find further that science is defined as knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking. Here our trouble starts. The world has millions of scientists or at least persons who received a training which tried to instill degree of objectivity in observation and judgment. In reality they represent a whole spectrum ranging from the opinionated to those who can't make up their mind on anything. Instead of objectivity we find that most of them are irrevocably bound to preconceived notions, religious, philosophical and political ones.

This heterogeneous group faces a social system which strongly

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More Notices

(Continued from page 1)

ASME PAPERS

Attention: A.S.M.E. student paper presentation Wed., Nov. 1, at 3:00 p.m. in 206 Thomas. All members should attend, all friends invited. Refreshments served after.

JPL TOUR

A.S.M.E. sponsored JPL tour scheduled for Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9. Sign up list now posted first floor Thomas East bulletin board. Anyone who might go must sign up by Wed., Nov. 1. Guest speaker is Prof. R. F. Scott, principal experimenter, Surveyor spacecraft.

United States Policy Resists Chinese Aggression

(Continued from page 3)
 RUSK: The winners in the war, Mr. Senator, will be the Chinese Communists. . .
 FULBRIGHT: If the Communists are on one side, we're on the other, is that it?
 RUSK: We cannot tolerate aggression on the part of the Communists against a defenseless. . .
 FULBRIGHT: Come on, Mr. Secretary. . .
 RUSK: Would you please let me finish, Senator Fulbright?
 FULBRIGHT: Yes.
 RUSK: Thank you. The Communist Chinese cannot be allowed to expand any further, and it

is in the interest of the United States that no Communist power at all be allowed to expand any further. A necessity of this policy is the defense of the anti-Communist nations which are invaded or threatened by invasion, as in Thailand and in Vietnam,
 FULBRIGHT: Fine, but where is the end of it all? What is the objective? Do we wipe China from the face of the earth?
 RUSK: Our job would be considerably easier if we could, I must admit. No, we have to work with the day-to-day realities of the situation, Mr. Senator. We

are more or less reacting to the stimuli of Red China, and we've got to make it clear to the men in power over there that we mean to stop them.
 FULBRIGHT: How far will we go in order to, as you say, "stop them"?
 RUSK: We are willing to do all that is required to stop aggression. . . .
 FULBRIGHT: In spite of the fact that that term aggression, that word is undefined after twenty years of debate in the United nations.
 RUSK: We will go as far as they require us.

Wegener Barf

(Continued from page 3)
 bomb and the mob. People of all colors should work together toward the only reasonable goal of mutual respect, understanding, and brotherhood. There are so many unsolvable problems in this world that seem bent on suicide that if we do not unite and avoid the KKK, US, and similar organizations we will all fall. Nirvana lies within our reach and we shout slogans across a line of state troopers!
Paul Wegener

More Sweezy

(Continued from page 4)
 lies the danger: in the simplest case the danger of military destruction; if we escape that, the danger of more subtle psychological destruction growing out of awareness of the increasingly patent nonsense involved in so many of the wants we work so hard to satisfy.

At Caltech's 75th anniversary last fall, Murray Gell-Mann said it would be nice if we could control our destiny sufficiently to decide that we simply would not undertake certain developments even though they might be technically feasible and interesting.

Ultimately, this may be the crucial issue on which the fate of our civilization will depend. In the near future, however, the problem will be more one of re-direction of effort rather than of flat renunciation. In a sense we are lucky that we still have many problems: crime, race conflict, population control, urban rehabilitation, just to mention a few of the most pressing. We need to direct more of the efforts of our highly trained manpower to the solution of these problems rather than to the development of new technological wonders, such as enabling Aunt Sally in Minneapolis to take part in our conversation with Cousin Jim in Atlanta, or making it possible to take a plane after lunch in New York that will get us to Los Angeles in time for breakfast.

This involves some really serious thinking about values, about what is and what is not worth doing. Who should take the lead in such a reappraisal of social goals? The academic community, scientists and non-scientists alike, is the natural candidate. The question is: Has the academic community the detachment, the disinterestedness, the freedom from involvement in the goals of the industrial society around it to make such leadership possible? Economics has, unfortunately, tended to discharge speculation about the goals of our system by depicting them as so patently good and innocent. Perhaps the most hopeful sign is that an increasing number of students are disposed to such speculation. They are skeptical about the importance of the wants and economic system strives to satisfy — and to create — and about the satisfaction to be obtained from a hard-working career in the pursuit of the system's objectives. Their revolt, inchoate and in some ways unappealing as it is, may be the harbinger of a reorientation of our society to new, aesthetically and morally more meaningful goals.

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Much Ado About . . . The Abolition of Football at CIT

by Paul Patson

The proposal of the Committee on Physical Education and Athletics to abolish intercollegiate football at Caltech is the most absurd suggestion I've heard forwarded in the several years I've been a student here. Obviously the members of that Committee never played football or any other sport of similar caliber. For if they had, they never would have considered such a move, especially for the reasons which they use to provide justification.

They cite the admittedly poor won-loss percentages of Tech's gridiron squads and use them as a measure of the success of the football program. They claim that financial assets supplied by the Institute to help support the program are just being wasted. They suggest that the GPA's of the football players improve if there were no team. And finally they stress the point that Tech opponents often complain about having to play what they (the opposing coaches) call "a useless game which could hurt some of our key personnel". My response to all of these "reasons" which the committee provides is the same: Surely they jest.

The Committee seems to have its values distorted. The emphasis of football and of all athletics here at Caltech, according to the Athletic Department as well as the ASCIT publication **Facts About Caltech**, "is on participation". I think that's where the emphasis is or should be if it isn't. And I think that active participation should be the measure of success, not the won-loss record. Looking at things from this point of view, the money issue (which the Committee was quick to emphasize) is resolved, too.

The suggestion that there is a clear relationship between football participation and the GPA of the participant — and an unfavorable relationship, at that — is utterly ludicrous. Absolutely no evidence exists to conclusively support such as implication. And even if there were, why would not the Committee's proposal include other sports activities.

And complaints from other schools of the nature of the one mentioned above should never be a consideration. If the schools take that attitude, they could choose not to schedule Tech.

It seems to me that the benefits of the Caltech football program — the pursuit of interest through participation, the expression of individual ability, the comradeship of one's teammates, and the building of moral fiber (and believe me, it takes character to lose twenty-five straight football games and yet persevere.) — far outstrips its shortcomings. Therefore, I solicit support to defeat the Committee's proposal to abolish football at the California Institute of Technology.

TECH Sports

Engineers to Host LaVerne Tomorrow

"Oh defense! Oh defense! Why has thou forsaken us?" could very appropriately be heard flowing from the lips of an enthusiastic Tecker genuinely concerned about and frustrated by the performance of his alma mater's varsity football team.

As far as Caltech is concerned, the 1967 football season is half over; the grid squad has played four games of its eight-game schedule. The Beavers have been badly beaten in all four. Opponents have outscored Tech 209-36; that's an average score of 52.9 per game. Performance of such mediocrity does not say much for what has been called Caltech's best assembly of football talent in recent years.

Although one couldn't tell it by looking at the scoreboard, CIT's offense is actually quite capable of moving the ball well against teams of the caliber of Tech's opponents. Surprisingly

enough, the Engineers have actually beaten two of their opponents in the first downs category and were not far behind in the other two games. Also, Tech's quarterback Tom Burton is one of the best passers in the conference, and split end Lonnie Martin and flanker Charles Creasy are both among the top ten SCIAC receivers.

Although Tech's rushing game was stifled through her first two contests, it has improved considerably in the last two. But the offense is not without its problems. The major problem has been its inability to sustain a drive inside the opponent's thirty yard line. Another difficulty has been failure to provide Burton with time to throw the long pass.

It is Caltech's defense, however, that is the real sore spot. And the defensive secondary, in particular, is especially weak. Opposition averages about seven touchdowns per game against the Beaver defense. More than half of those are either scored or set up by plays of fifty yards or more. Beaver foes average more than 500 total yards per game. Cal Lutheran, 55-0 victors over CIT last Saturday, managed more than 700 total yards in the rout!

Yes, the first half of the Engineers' 1967 season is over. Coaches and players believe the better half (and the easier half) will be the remaining half, which begins tomorrow night when the Beavers play host to La Verne at the Rose Bowl. Last year LaVerne downed Tech 34-8.

Caltech Distance Men Lose Pair

The Crossless cross country team lost its second meet of the season, against Oxy on Friday, October 13. The meet proved that Oxy again outclasses the conference. Oxy won the meet with a perfect score, 15-50, as frosh runner Tardiff finished first for Tech, followed by Schneringer and Ledford. Smith and Meo completed the scoring for the Beavers.

Coach Mack's runners lost again at the three-mile Caltech course on October 20. A meager number of supporters watched as Pomona won, 26-31. Ledford finished second at 16:45, with Tardiff and Smith taking fifth and seventh. Stoecker, Jackson, Hermeyer, Thompson, and Johnson followed.

The outcome of the first meet is in question, but counting frosh runners in the scoring gives Caltech the win, and a 1-2 season record.

Wrestling coach Tom Gutman has announced that official wrestling practice starts Monday, October 30. All Caltech undergraduates interested in participating are invited to report to Coach Gutman on or before that date in the gymnasium. It is absolutely necessary that all who plan to participate meet the report deadline as none (except those participating in concurrent sports) will be accepted after that date.

New Sloop Now Available to CIT Boating Zealots

Caltech's new addition to the sailboat fleet has finally arrived. The Athletic Department has generously provided the finances for the 13-foot Flying Dutchman Junior. This small sloop carries two or three sailors and handles a very colorful balloon spinnaker. It is quite an exciting boat to sail in and it was designed for high performance planing.

With the addition of this boat, the Sailing Club hopes that sailing interests will mushroom on campus to the point of obtaining more of the Flying Juniors. With the increased dues this year, the Club is optimistic about securing a second new boat by Christmas.

The Sailing Club's activities are not being limited to the new Flying Junior. Besides the continued use of Caltech's four recreational sailboats, the Club is encouraging racing and big boat cruising. Already more than a half dozen members are racing on 30-footers and longer.

The Club has plans to organize an experienced crew list for large boats and help provide opportunities for those with less experience to gain more. Los Angeles area yacht clubs welcome such a source of experienced crew, and the club hopes to locate boat owners willing to develop those without experience.

Poolmen Drop Three Games

Caltech's league championship hopes were dealt a severe blow this past week with the loss to league opponents Claremont Harvey-Mudd and Pomona, 7 to 5 and 0 to 4, respectively. Then Tuesday the tankmen played another close game, losing 6 to 4 to Cal. State (Los Angeles).

The CHM game was a tight match up to the end when CHM scored two goals to break a 5 to 5 tie in the final quarter. Sophomore Durnin of CHM provide the winning margin for CHM, as he scored 5 of their goals. Henry DeWitt led Caltech with two goals followed by Gregg Wright, Jon Haviland, and Norm Whitely with one each.

Against Pomona, the tankmen held the Sagehens close until half of the starting team had fouled out before the end of the third quarter. Pomona then ran away with the game.

The Cal. State game featured a strong defense that broke down a few times in front of the goal and a weak Caltech offense, scoring only one goal from the field. DeWitt contributed three goals with Whitely adding the other.

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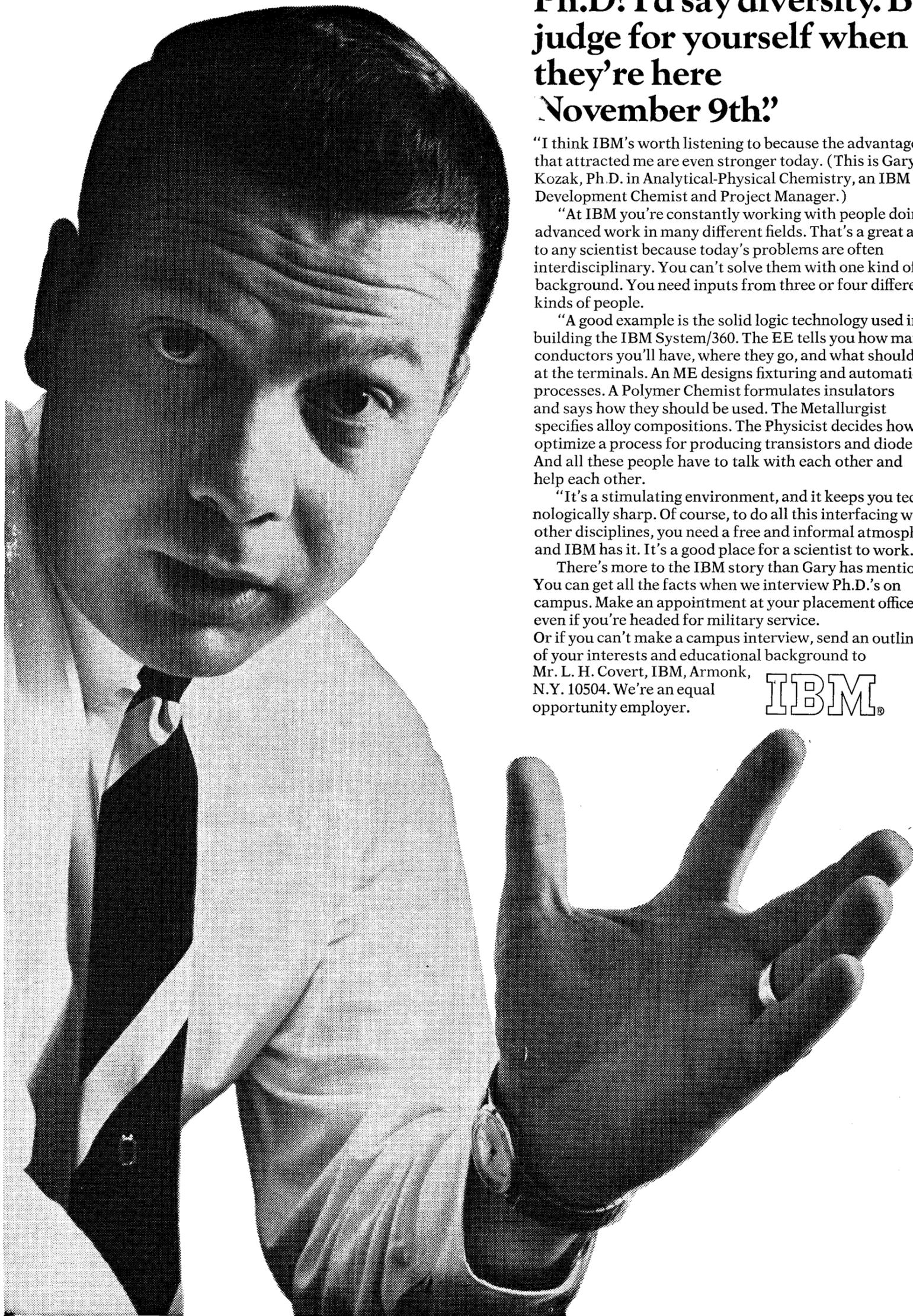
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