Minority Employment Small at Institute

by Roger Goodman

Caltech has very few Negroes and members of other minority groups as employees. Any look around the campus will confirm this. More Negroes on campus have menial jobs than technical. The percentage of minority group employees, as with students, is far below the national or local population average. Twenty-four percent of Pasadena is Negro.

In an interview, Richard L. Mulligan, Director of Personnel, explained Caltech’s employment policy. The policy has been one of non-discrimination, long before the 1964 Civil Rights Act required such a statement in writing. Lack of applicants from minority groups is the reason for small representation among Institute personnel.

Caltech’s first responsibility in employment is to itself Mulligan implied, Department, faculty, and technical needs must be met. An attempt is made to get most personnel in the local area, for there is less of a transportation problem for people who live close to campus.

There is a scarcity of skilled workers to fill the lab technician positions. According to Mulligan, there is not an abundance of technically qualified persons in Pasadena especially in minority groups. One must remember that Caltech is in competition with industry in employment.

Mulligan pointed out that the personnel office is mainly a service organization for Caltech. Besides advertising, it keeps flies of applicants and of job vacancies, and applicants prepared to those who request them for screening. But the employment office does not make the final decision. It is project heads or supervisors who in the last analysis, are non-faculty, who do the actual hiring.

Thus, under the present system, it is the responsibility or supervisors to train, if they so desire, unskilled members of minority groups. This year Caltech started an apprenticeship program for the crafts which at present involves two apprentices. Priority for this program is normally given to present personnel. The individual nature of each job makes training programs complex.

They often take more than a month, during which a present employee is training a trainee while he works. The crafts are the largest group of jobs that are at all similar, but even their diversity necessitates individual attention from supervisors.

A few members of the faculty have invested some time in training unskilled people for jobs as technicians. For example, in the synchrotron lab a small number of Staff members and a student operated.

Each exercise of initiative could be the basis for a major venture by Caltech, according to several Caltech.

Ad Hoc Committee Expires With Final Four Proposals

by Tom Carroll

The final four proposals of the new standing Ad Hoc Committee were presented at the Faculty Board Meeting on October 9, 1967. The Committee, organized formally on September 16, has been in existence for about three months. Its original motion was a proposal to dissolve itself.

The first proposal concerned a revised freshman curriculum for the academic year 1968-1969. Departing from Caltech’s classic rigid freshman schedule, the new idea would replace the first year’s take the basic mathematics, chemistry, physics, and physical education courses a tidier, and than will get his choice of humanities course and electives courses, if he wishes. Eleven new electives are included.

All of the participants are in agreement that the idea is imminent, enthusiastic is also strong. Meeting between Dr. Owen and students, a group of students, and also Joseph Rhodes, is slated for tonight. Dr. Owen feels that some definite action will be taken “by Christmas.” Caltech is one of the few schools across the nation retaining the rigid freshman schedule. In defense of the plan, Dr. Owen cited the latest agenda of the Faculty Board Meeting.

“Conditions do change — they have changed — the right (Continued on page 3)

Faculty Members Voice Views on Role of Scientist
Social, Applied Scientist Must Solve Public Ills

by Robert P. Sharp, Professor of Geology

It is abundantly clear that scientific knowledge, know-how, and understanding have a major bearing on many aspects of public policy and government in the modern society. It is further apparent that scientists themselves must play a major role in seeing that science is brought to bear effectively on public problems. No one else can really do it. The basic questions raised by editor Les Flibeck’s communication concern the degree and ways in which scientists should participate. It is to be understood that the term scientist is used here in the broadest sense to include applied scientists, engineers, and social scientists as appropriate.

Such people are already deeply involved in helping frame public policy and practices through service on countless advisory councils, commissions, committees, panels, and similar bodies both within the Federal government and the National Academy of Sciences. The degree of involvement has been increasing for years, and implying the magnitude of this effort, but suspect that it is far from having peaked in the magnitude of this effort, but suspect that it is far from having peaked in the magnitude of this effort, but suspect that it is far from having peaked.

The involvement of these people in already advisory, and only a few participate in the implementation and execution of public policy. Nonetheless, it seems a fair statement that the scientific community is currently making a significant contribution to the framing of public policies and practices through this advisory service. The communication represented is often incomplete or ineffective, to be sure, but its magnitude cannot be dismissed as insignificant.

Political Scientists

(Continued on page 3, Col. 4)
Letters

Stefako Critical
Editors:

The plight of the off-campus members of ASCIT is an over-riding concern of the editors of the California Tech. These students are treated unfairly by the horrible injustices that the Institute imposes on our fellow students.

I feel that we should urge the Institute to act since the following points have been made:

(1) That the Institute request the city and citizens of Pasadena to offer only substantial housing to those off-campus.

(2) That the Institute levy a $1000-200 charge to all off-campus members so that their cost for room and board would be the same as the cost of living on campus.

(3) That they install long walking lines around campus so that the OC members would not miss the spirit of cafeteria and under-waited menus.

(4) That the Institute patrol OC members for strict observance of all regulations.

I am sure that once the students realize that the Institute is acting in a rational manner, its policy will create good will and increased school spirit.

Until these policies are enacted or if you no longer have to live here, the Institute will have to bear a hard time getting me to move off campus.

However, if there are still persons who insist upon moving off, and, like myself, not guilty of the crime charged to us by the Institute, a good starter set of OC tables would be the extent of the damage we would do to the school.

Mike Stefanko

Withhold Podium From Militants

Editors:

It is deplorable that the new radicalization of the so-called "civil rights" movement is away from true civil rights and toward general anarchy. If this trend should continue, it will certainly have an adverse effect on both the black and white populations of America.

At the Black Power Conference in New York, held only days after the tragic Newark riots this summer, H. Rap Brown, Ron Karenga, and other black militants declared virtual war on the white population of the U.S. Karenga, a militant black separatist, advocated the creation of an Independent Black America. The meeting, completely dominated by black power leaders, went to the point of provoking anarchistic destruction of the current leftist "civil rights" movement. These persons are not working for civil rights; their goal is black control of America, or failing that, its destruction.

If these anarchists are permitted to incite to riot and the burning of cities, as in Detroit and Cambridge, Md., the result will be the destruction of America from within. We need leaders who will continue to proclaim the free speech and peaceful assembly" theory. Shouting down whole cities only fuel to the fire. Inciting to riot, thinking, and hosting are crimes, regardless of the cause. The only way they are committed in the guise of "civil rights" and they must be treated as such and be punished swiftly and severely. Failure to do so will only encourage and advance the same thing.

Should the Caltech YMCA program forums for these black power radicals in their own cause disintegrate itself, but also the entire Caltech community.

Alan J. Coles

Editorial

Scientists Must Be Vocal To Avoid Being Used

During the summer, the following letter was sent to about fifty faculty members at Caltech and to about 25 assorted Congressional leaders, science advisors, and other influential, science-related individuals.

In an interview published in the May 29, 1967 issue of the magazine, U. S. News and World Report, Dr. Edward Teller made the following statement:

"There is one thing I should like to add. It is my conviction that a scientist's responsibility is to apply science—and to explain as best he can what he has found and the apprehension of the public as possible, or he has accomplished. And there his responsibility stops.

"I am afraid I have transgressed: I have done more than explain in the sense in which a scientist should explain. I would be quite happy to say I apologize for it."

Later in the same interview Dr. Teller said:

"Look, we are influenced by many factors—emotional factors, too. I have written about it in my book, The Legacy of Hiroshima—that in the war against Japan I felt we should demonstrate our atomic bomb and not actually use it, or use it only if the demonstration did not convince the Japanese."

These two passages illustrate a dilemma. In general, Dr. Teller is a devoted scientist in public policy. Were he to stop doing research, the nation's decisions. We merely wish to state that the scientist holds an important post in modern society; he must do more than exercise his vote. His knowledgeable voice must ring loud and clear, or the politicians will yet be his and the world's greatest enemy.

Richard Sinclair

Notices

ORCHESTRA

Members of the Caltech community interested in playing in a chamber-orchestra are invited to a rehearsal Sunday 15 Oct. at 3:30 p.m. in Calhoun.

DISCOUNTED TICKETS

Would you like 1/2 price tickets for many programs at Pasadena Civic Auditorium or the Encounters at the Art Museum? Then get your Student Sampler Card at the Caltech Ticket Office, 332 S. Michigan Ave., and show it when you buy your ticket. Just $1.50.

COFFEEHOUSE LIVES!

The Caltech Coffeehouse is once again dispensing remedies for B&G dinners. It is open every night from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. (Continued from page 4)

On your way to the Game At Pomona

Charlie Brown, you must always take me so literally!

California Techละครs weekly during the school year except during holidays and exams by the Associated Students of the California Institute of Technology. Editions: Kirk Bonde and Les Fishbone. Editors-in-chief: Jeff Heald, Mike Heaney, Charlie Brown, Managers: John Middleditch, Manager, John Walters, Circulation Manager.

Involvement Praised

Editors:

As a former Teacker, I am sur- prised and delighted to read of the heightened interest at Caltech in regard to the problems of the urban ghettos. Such prob- lems can not be ignored by fully- thinking men. This is quite encouraging to note that the Image of Tech as a "scientific enclave" is being dispelled.

At the same time, there is still a problem of taking part in a tutorial project which is rather well developed. Al- though Tech is a much smaller school, with its concentrated body of brains it ought to be able to effect a stable achieve- ment in helping the educational- ly handicapped.

America's biggest domestic problem is a challenge to every individual. Perhaps the Caltech than elsewhere. Cheers to you in your efforts to make that challenge.

Robert Sinclair
Group Proposes Women

(Continued from page 1) fresh from her basic curriculum. Berkeley, an
undesirable anachronism." People under­
graduate may choose not to
in the formative years. An informal discussion of
them is slated for November 19 and final bills are expected on November 27.

Ad Hoc also brought up the topic of possible women under­
graduates. The third proposal strongly urges inclusion of wom­
men as an integral part of all phases of Caltech life, and
challenges the basic concept of action is discriminatory. An­
other possible suggestion is to begin exchange programs be­
teen Caltech and a women's college in the surrounding area. Concern was expressed, however, that unnecessary haste may cause an unhappy female student group not suitable for the Caltech system. Accord­
ing to Dr. Owen, this program will probably also be referred to a standing committee. The bill submitted was, as said be­
fore, a motion to dissolve the Ad Hoc Committee. It also suggested
that a standing committee re­
place Ad Hoc on a permanent basis. Dr. Owen feels that this is a
definite possibility, and that undergraduate dormitories may be
on the new committee.

All these proposals, of course, are now only in the formative
stages. An informal discussion of
them is slated for November 19 and final bills are expected on November 27.

If Caltech undergraduates were the national electorate, the Republic­
tic ticket of Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey, and John
Percy for Vice-President would win the 1968 elections, by a size­
able margin over the liberal line­
nominees, Robert Kennedy and
William Fulbright. In a poll conducted by the Cal­
tech Young Republicans in the Soldier Field Dome in Chicago, even if you vote on October 9th, Richard Nixon would receive 46.4 percent of the votes for President. Follow­
ing in the Republican column for President were Charles Percy, 13.9 percent; Nelson Rockefeller, 13.3 percent; and George Rom­
ym, with 5.4 percent. Charles Percy was the leader among Re­
publican candidates with 11.2 percent in the total Presidential vote, fol­
lowed by John Lindsay, 12.4 per­
cent; a tie between Nelson Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan with 7.3 percent; and George Romney with 5.3 percent.

In the democratic column, the most interesting result was the relative repudiation of the John­
son Administration, with Robert Kennedy and J. William Ful­
bright both tallying 5.8 percent of the Presidential vote to Lyn­
don Johnson's 51 percent in­
cidentally reducing the percentage of the Presidential vote as Barry
Goldwater received. Among the Democratic Vice-President can­
didates, Hubert Humphrey led with 38.7 percent, followed by J. William Fulbright with 38.9 percent, and Bobby Kennedy with 35.5 percent.

Tentative data indicates that an overwhelmingly major­
ity of students favor the democr­
can candidates to the present admin­
istration or any other Demo­
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for President. While no final error, while Democratic can­
didates received 24 percent. The votes for President. We do not have the most frequently mentioned were Edward Brooke, R. P. Feyn­
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vin Powell, independent candidates like George Wallace and Dick Gregory, and a majo­
House Population Wanes Markedly

Caltech is a school of constant change, not only from the educational viewpoint, but also from the standpoint of student housing and population. Over the past six years data of 1960-1967 with those of the first term, 1967-68, it was found that a total of 3,155 students, or a decrease of 9 per cent, are living in the undergraduate houses. All of the 125 freshmen admitted this year live on campus, as opposed to 167 or 83 per cent of the sophomore and following classes.

If one studies the freshmen list, one finds a noticeable difference. Also, the dates of arrival are earlier than in years past. The freshmen are no longer expected to live in the houses but are given a choice of living in dormitories or finding their own apartments.

The freshmen are also expected to make a decision as to whether they wish to continue living on campus as sophomores and juniors. Dr. Robert Huttenback, master of student houses, has stated that several new programs will be started in the near future. Among them will be a series of guests meals in Student Houses, featuring various faculty members. Costs will be underwritten through the office of the master of student houses. Also, the dates of students' tickets are being reduced by 50 per cent in an attempt to bolster the cultural activities available to students.

Another proposed idea includes an expansion of YMCA sensitivity training programs, speed reading classes, and formal receptions in the student houses for faculty members.

Dr. Huttenback also stated that the purpose of the increased number in programs for students was to help make "living in the student houses not a penalty but a privilege."
“This is an opportunity to get a lot done!” said ASCIT president Karen Rhodes was confident that such a decision could be made before the application deadline.

The project will truly be a comprehensive effort, giving it a certain credibility to those groups who study only one aspect of a problem. To be truly comprehensive, it will be necessary to “import” non-technicians and scientists, a problem so far only solved in the early stages of war. Such people would be expected to present social and other viewpoints which Caltech students are not capable of providing. This, Rhodes points out, is the area of science and Caltech’s relation to the community.

Rhodes believes the project should not run more than one or two years. Otherwise, future students will not be forced into something they never expected to do as graduates. A number of research topics are available, including the popular topics of education, civil rights and ghetto improvement, and the results of the decision will be made in the early stages of program development.

Rusk Citest Foreign U.S. Policy Commitments

The following article, which will be continued in succeeding weeks, is the text of a speech made by Secretary of State Dean Rusk before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee on August 25, 1967.

The speech entitled, “International Defense Commitments of the United States,” I am pleased to appear before this committee at the beginning of its hearings on the subject of this country’s international defense commitments.

I should like to begin by reviewing briefly with the committee the reasons behind those commitments.

As the central object of our foreign policy, as I have stated before, is the maintenance of the founding of the Republic — to “secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.” To this should be added our determination, expressed so eloquently in the preamble to the U.S. Charter, “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.”

The basic political and military means by which the other nations have chosen to achieve a large measure of the purposes of article 1 of the U.S. Charter, . . . to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

The United Nations itself, of course, represents the most ambitious attempt to organize collective security during peacetime. It is well to recall that while the United Nations has perhaps faltered short of the far-reaching purposes that many entertained for it in 1945, the world organization has had many notable successes. The contribution it has made to maintaining some semblance of order in the postwar world has been indispensable.

U.S. machinery has been used for peacemaking operations in such diverse situations as Indo-China, Egypt, and Cyprus. We have participated in the fixing of the peace terms. We have furnished logistic support under United Nations’ supervision in areas like Korea, where the security of major power interests has been at stake.

The fact that each nation pledged itself to the United Nations means adequacy to deal with all crises. There has not yet been just solution to the problem of financing the agencies. However, there is a growing realization that we must be able to project our influence abroad and to bring to the conference table the means to comfort the parties engaged in war in Viet-Nam.

Nevertheless, the United Nations continues to offer the nations of the world the most promising means of maintaining international peace and security. A major share of the credit for preventing the sharp clash between India and Pakistan last year from erupting into a major conflict must go to the prompt action of the Security Council in bringing world opinion forcefully to bear on the parties.

Collective Security Arrangements

It was recognized from the outset, however, that the United Nations might not be able by itself to carry the full burden of collective security. The charter explicitly provides for the existence of regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States, which would deal with problems of international and regional peace and security in their respective areas. It also explicitly recognizes that the United Nations is not the only forum for both the individual and collective self-defense.

Consistently with the U.N. Charter, we have entered into multilateral arrangements and with more than 40 countries of five continents. Chronologically, these arrangements begin, appropriately enough, with the creation of the Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, commonly called the Rio Treaty, of 1947. It is the basic collective security instrument of the Inter-American system and has been ratified by all 21 American Republics. The Senate gave its approval by a vote of 66-1, and the League of Nations, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France, which have not been ratifying the League’s covenant, have all been signatories to the Rio Treaty.

The United Nations has not been able to effectively stop all threats to the peace, nor will it be able to do so all the time. The main reason is that the clear and explicit purpose of the League of Nations and the United Nations is to be able to do so as long as certain conditions remain.

Nevertheless, there is the hope that the United Nations has not yet been able to do so as long as certain conditions remain.
Conferece to Reveal Selves

The Caltech YMCA is sponsoring a personal encounter weekend for about five hundred people on Sunday afternoon, October 22, in the Brea Canyon area. Persons interested in registering for one of the personal encounter groups may do so by depositing $15 slips in the box located in front of the library (Winnett) by 5:00 pm today (Oct. 12). The money will be returned if not needed.

There will be about twenty-five students and faculty members attending the conference, acting as guides and as facilitators of the group discussions. The weekend will be devoted to the process of revealing ourselves in terms of one's personal and social relationships. Most of our time will be spent in discussion and personal exploration with others.

The conference will be limited to fifteen groups of about five members each, so some advance planning will be necessary for those who wish to participate. There will be ten personal encounter groups and one group for persons who are interested in taking part in a group of their own choosing.

The conference will begin at 7:30 on Sunday night (Oct. 22) and conclude at 12:30 on Sunday night (Oct. 23).

State Secretary Discusses Affairs

(Continued from page 5)

We have 2, 3, 4 bedroom

BUNGALOW

We have 2, 4 bedroom houses in the Colca area.

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796-5647

Undergraduates to Sit on Institute Faculty Boards

The student body of Caltech is now eligible for seats on three faculty committees: the Committee on Undergraduate Student Relations, the Academic Policies Committee, and the Committee on Undergraduate Student Affairs. The student body will be represented on the committees by two senators, who will be elected by the student body.

Anyone interested in sitting on either the Academic Policies Committee or the Committee on Undergraduate Student Relations should contact Gastev Ayata in Blacker House before the ASCIT Board meeting next Monday night. The applicants will be interviewed at the meeting and the final selection will be made that night.

The Place to Stop

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Great Flavor! Great Steak!

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SARASOTA

CENTRAL TREA COMITTEE. The United States maintains membership on the Scientific Council and on the Military, Economic, and Counter-Subversion Committees of CENTO, and is an observer on the Ministers Council. In the 1958 declaration respecting the Baghdad Pact the United States expressed its intention to cooperate with the members of the pact for their security and defense and to work with identical bilateral agreements of cooperation with Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. These agreements declared that in the event of aggression the United States would take such appropriate action as may be mutually agreed upon.

In Europe and in Africa we have similarly indicated our interest in the security of particular countries not covered by treaty arrangements. For example, the 1959 agreement on cooperation with Liberia, an expression of the historic ties that have existed between the two countries, has been followed by corresponding agreements with other African states.
TechTankmen

Become First Squad to Win

The water polo team became the first Caltech team to turn in a victory with a 6 to 2 defeat of Citrus CC. The win broke the losing streak at four games, after two losses earlier in the week. Wednesday Cal State Fullerton invaded and won 10 to 6 with Henry DeWitt scoring all 6 goals. Then the team traveled to San Fernando State College and played its worst game yet this year, losing 12 to 3. Saturday's winning effort featured a strong defense which only allowed one goal, the other score being on a penalty shot, and a more varied offense with Norm Whitley, Mike Bell, and Dewitt each contributing two goals. The result of the game Wednesday were not in for the deadline, and Saturday the team travels to Claremont and Pomona for a tournament; the teams to be played are as yet unknown. Next Wednesday the league season begins with the team to beat in the league, CHM, at Caltech.

More Oliver

(Continued from page 3)

ter.

Without question, many Caltech graduates will have significant opportunities to influence public policy at the national and international levels, as well as locally. To them I would say, "Do what you can. There is much joy in service. But serve at the back of the week) at will, as

be able to get to Tech quarterback Tom Burton (offensive back of the week) at will, as

CIT's offensive line seemed to just crumble.

Another deficiency was the inability of Caltech's defensive secondary to get position in order to stop the key third down passes and the long gainers on the ground. If this were not enough, the highly-pressured CIT threw two interceptions which were turned for touchdowns. Also, Tech receivers dropped passes which they should have caught. When a team makes as many errors as the Beavers did, it's no consolation that Oxy's squad was faster and more experienced.

Despite the generally poor showing by the Engineers, there were some commendable individual performances. Burton ran well on sprint cooks and managed to complete 17 of 36 passes. Frosh Tom Slaischko (671, 200 pounds) was selected by the coaches as offensive lineman of the week for his play at tackle.

Tom Hicknell intercepted an Occidental aerial and made several sure tackles and was named defensive back of the week as a result. John Frantzol outmaneuvered all 'Teckers, however, with his play at defensive end. He pressured the Oxy QI all night, made numerous tackles and had a hand in several others, and punt for a 37 yard average to boot.

The Beavers will go at it again this Saturday night when they travel to Pomona for an 8 p.m. contest. The coaches are confident that this is a game that the Engineers can win.

Freshmen Distance Runners Shine in Loss to Claremont

Hermeyer came CHM's Houle, then strung out behind the out-of-shape puffers that they were...
President Greets Incoming Faculty

The appointment of 30 new members of the faculty of the California Institute of Technology was announced this week at a tea given in their honor by President and Mrs. L. A. DuBridge at the Athenaeum faculty club on the Caltech campus.

The appointments include two new professors, two visiting professors, twelve visiting associates, two associate professors, one visiting assistant professor, two senior research fellows, four lecturers, two instructors, and one university education coach.

The professors are: Dr. Herbert B. Keller, applied mathematics; and Dr. Burton H. Klein, economics.

Visiting professors: Dr. Helga Kong, mathematics; Dr. Frederick J. Butler, electrical engineering.

Visiting associate: Dr. Jack H. Waggoner, Jr., physics; Dr. Bruce J. Rogers, biology; Dr. Thomas S. Lundgren, applied mathematics.

Dr. Lionel Salem, Dr. Melburn H. Winstead, Dr. Robert Stokow, Dr. Joseph E. Earley, Dr. Phillip C. Myers, and Dr. Herman E. Ziegler, chemistry; Dr. Howard B. Wilson, Jr., engineering; Dr. Howard L. Holt, mathematics; Dr. Sedat Serdecengil, jet propulsion.

Associate professors: Dr. Duane O. Mahleman, planetary science; Dr. Thomas J. Almers, geophysics.

Visiting assistant professor: Dr. Theodore P. Petrie, mathematics.

Senior research fellows: Dr. James B. Broadwell, aeronautics; Dr. K.S.P. Kumar, electrical engineering.

Assistant professors: Dr. David F. Godlee, English; Dr. John H. Seinfeld, chemical engineering.

Lecturers: Michael P. Schon, speech and director of forensics; Dr. Harvey A. Averbach, economics; Dr. Robert H. Warf, art; Dr. Alin Bembaum, chemical engineering.

Instructors: Dr. Eberhard K. Jobet, German; Dr. Douglas M. Fambrough, biology.

Swimming coach: Lawlor M. Beck.

Strategic American Positions Abroad

(Continued from page 6)

countries, states that in the event of aggression or its threat, the two Governments will immediately undertake any action may be appropriate for the defense of Liberia.

Similarly, the joint declaration concerning the 1963 renewal of the defense agreement with Spain states that:

A threat to either country, and to the joint facilities that each provides for the common defense, would be a matter of common concern to both countries, and each country would take such action as it may consider appropriate within the framework of its constitutional processes.

Warning to Would-Be Aggressors

Joint resolutions and executive agreements such as I have discussed, as well as statements by the President indicating our intentions should a country fall victim to aggression, may be regarded as supplementing our treaty arrangements. In common with the commitments expressed in those arrangements, they serve two purposes:

1. They warn potential aggressors that aggression would risk action by the United States.
2. They provide assurance to the country concerned, which knows that the United States does not lightly indicate its intention to provide support.

As the subcommittee is aware, the United States has military bases in a number of countries in different parts of the world. Most of these are in countries with which we have defense and security treaties. Whether or not we have such a treaty with a particular country, the presence of U.S. military bases clearly signifies a special interest and concern on our part with the security of that country. In the event of aggression against the country, our threat to its security, which at the same time affected our military base, the United States would, of course, consult about the situation with the host government.

I should add a further word on the possibility that the United States armed forces might be used in collective defense against an armed aggression. No would-be aggressor should suppose that the absence of a defense treaty, congressional declaration, or U.S. military presence grants immu-

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