Focus on the Urban Negro: Caltech Tolerates Racial Imbalance in Admissions

by Roger Goodman and Cameron Schlehuber

Negroes have probably never exceeded one percent of the Caltech undergraduate student body. Information has been gathered from a number of faculty members concerning the causes of this imbalance and what can be done to correct it.

Racial discrimination is not the cause of this imbalance. In the past there has been a lack of applications from minority groups. Few Negroes are in the American and American Indian student groups, even if they are qualified, have been bothered to apply to Caltech because of the lack of home or school encouragement. In three minority groups, Caltech and science in general, represent white institutions.

According to Dr. Peter Miller, Associate Dean of Admissions, Caltech has always had enough qualified applicants, most of which are black and are rejected each year. No attempt is made to go out of the way to attract students. Because of this admissions policy, many students who have the ability never hear of Caltech.

The problem is slightly different on the graduate level. Dr. H. F. Bohnenblust, Dean of Graduate Studies, feels that any Negroes who enter college and survive would have enough drive to carry them through graduate school.

The problem then lies between high school and university. The Faculty Committee on Relations with Secondary Schools provides an officer for Negro Letters concerning Caltech and, specifically, Students’ Day. The committee does not seek out students but could provide an active avenue for recent graduates to draw upon if interested.

At the present number of prestigious universities have undertaken massive recruiting programs, they include John Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and the University of California.

Dr. Robert Woodbury, Associate Director of Admissions, claims that the program at Wesleyan is a failure.

After a talent search covering the entire city of Los Angeles, Wesleyan was able to increase enrollment of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and American Indians, even if it is qualified. On the contrary, Caltech has always had enough qualified applicants, most of which are black and are rejected each year. No attempt is made to go out of the way to attract students. Because of this admissions policy, many students who have the ability never hear of Caltech.

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Letters
Pass Peace

Editors:

I received the following letter in the mail and thought the Caltech community should have the opportunity to participate in the debate that it describes, especially by being made aware of the stance taken by the California Student Senate.

"Please continue this chain letter. Send it to your friends right away. We hope to have one million such letters reach the President within two weeks. Write President Johnson telling him that you will not vote for him in the next election unless he puts an end to this dreadfully serious threat to life, liberty, or the American way of existence, not escalation. Please don't break the chain. Peace.

Mike Berenson (VT)

The inadequacy of the Administration's reply to these letters is illustrated in the course of events in Vietnam. Last week the delegates to the National Student Congress wrote President Johnson and demanded an immediate end to American involvement in Vietnam and a thorough investigation of the Administration's statements. One of the main purposes of this week's national student congress is to strengthen our efforts to undo the evil effects of the war.

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Act, 1968

Editors:

In the last three weeks we have had many letters from students around the country expressing their desire to bring about a non-violent solution to the problem of the urban Negro. There is no question that the issue of affirmative action is a complex one which will require the cooperation of all of us to solve. In this letter we are not attempting to present a solution to the problem, but rather to present some of the issues involved.

We are currently in the process of supporting a program of civil rights education which will be implemented in schools throughout the country. This program will be based on the principles of non-violence and respect for human dignity. We believe that these principles are fundamental to the solution of the problem of the urban Negro.

The California Student Senate is committed to the non-violent solution of the problem of the urban Negro. We believe that the issues involved in this problem require the cooperation of all of us to solve. We are currently in the process of supporting a program of civil rights education which will be implemented in schools throughout the country. This program will be based on the principles of non-violence and respect for human dignity. We believe that these principles are fundamental to the solution of the problem of the urban Negro.

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Tech YMCA Tackles the Ghetto

by Will Manning et al.

The urban ghettos of the United States, where 75% of our Negro Americans live, is a worsening cancer in our society. A seeming-ly endless cycle of poverty, discrimination, ignorance, and hopelessness constitutes an urgency Americans dare not dismiss. The summer's turmoil is too serious a warning to ignore.

University students find that barriers of background and academic life often prevent their grasping an issue of this magnitude. They also sense that protestations of goodwill too often lack awareness of the reality of the ghettos. A lecture, a headline, or a ball session is insufficient to sustain reflection or provoke involvement.

The Caltech YMCA plans a four-phase program in the fall and winter of 1967, in an attempt to involve the entire California Institute of Technology community in the first steps toward understanding what it means to be black in this land, and toward exploring the city's resources to implement the American dream.

During the fall and winter months, several Negro leaders, among them California Senator Thomas Kuchel, concerned with the ghettos, and the city, will speak on campus to impress the weight and urgency of the issues on the community. Perceptive social commentators will probe the issues and black leaders will confront the community with the issues from their perspectives.

Exposure

In mid-October articulate young persons from the ghettos of southern California will live in each of the student houses. In informal surroundings the students can question, try to communicate and venture to expose themselves in a personal encounter. The awkwardness as well as the satisfaction discovered in attempted communication across racial and ethnic barriers will help prepare for Phase Three.

Immersion

At the beginning of second term, about ten percent of Caltech's undergraduates will be immersed for several days in northwest Pasadena, a ghetto area of 25,000 people two miles from the Caltech campus. This phase will be guided in large part by the Westside Study Center, one of the nation's most successful community service organizations, one that is supported and staffed by ghetto residents.

Opportunities will include spending complete days with ghetto residents in their home territory, acting as unskilled volunteers in Negro self-help organizations, travelling with Negro ghetto residents the routes prescribed by bureaucratic procedures, choosing to join as a participant-observer in community action programs devoted to alleviating the lack of employment opportunity, the administration of injustice, educational inequality and stifled mobility.

A series of lectures, seminars, study and action programs constituting the second term will offer a deeper opportunity for reflection and commitment. Able men who can suggest ways to use all the resources of the university and society to come to terms with the issue will visit the campus.

West Side Center Aids Negro Youth

(Continued from page 1)

designed just to keep kids off the streets and out of trouble. The boys are paid minimum wages to do a job for the city. Some people feel that the only way to keep black school for ghetto inhabitants seems to be just to keep them off the streets. They feel that a total disgraceful job of education is being done.

Pasadena is on the verge of riot all the time now, according to Rhodes. The city almost had two riots this past summer because of what Rhodes calls the incompetent police force. And Rhodes is frankly very pessimistic about the future he considers programs such as the West Side Study Program almost last-ditch efforts.

YMCA to Sponsor Black Militants

by Mike Fuehr

During this year the YMCA will bring on campus some of the more articulate and militant leaders of the Southern California black community to stimulate discussion about the entire question of race relations in America. One of the most hotly debated concepts of race relations is the philosophy of black power. Black power, the cry of the new militants of the civil rights movement, is violently opposed by such old-line leaders as Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, as well as by many white liberals who have formerly given much support to civil rights activity. However, its supporters, including such predominantly white organizations as the National Student Association and the California Federation of Young Democrats, claim that black power is the only way that the civil rights struggle can be made relevant for the people in the ghettos of Watts or Pasadena.

In essence, black power is the philosophy that the black people must develop a united community in order to capture their share of political, economic, and social power in American society. It calls for the pride of black people in their own achievements, rather than their identification with white models and white society. Black power stresses economic and political equality rather than integration, which is held to be of benefit only to the small black middle class.

Black Control

The most controversial feature of black power is the role it assigns to whites in the free-dom movement. Some black power leaders, such as H. Rap Brown and Sterling Brown, head of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, have stated that there is no place for white people in the movement, and that black people must form their own separate community. More moderate leaders, however, claim that there is a place for whites in the movement, but that control must remain in the hands of the black community.

Although the idea is still re- pugnant to many so-called liberals, it seems that black power is the only rational direction in which the civil rights movement can move. Those who oppose it generally do so out of either fear or hypocrisy, which only strengthen the hands of those who wish to bar all whites or moderates. Without black power, the American dream is limited to second-class citizenship.

More Notices

(Continued from page 1)

RATES

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Slums Housing Very Poor, But Maintenance Worse

by Tom Carlson

To find out about the housing problems in the various neighborhoods, a survey was conducted in Los Angeles, the largest city in California, by the Department of Public Social Services. It has done all of its work in Los Angeles, but the conditions are the same in other areas such as Watts.

Slums in the West are not the same as the well-known slums of the East, such as Harlem. In Los Angeles slums are mostly single family dwellings or small apartments. While there is no problem with rats as in the East, many houses are infested with cockroaches and bedbugs.

Most of the landlords of the private housing are absentee. This is due to the lack of maintenance, for the landlords do an absolute minimum. Toilets do not work, electrical plugging, and the electrical connections are faulty. Housing codes exist, but these are ineffective for a variety of reasons. First, the tenants are very unskilled in dealing with authorities, so that they have trouble trying to get something done about their complaints. Secondly, at least with the Mexican-Americans, there is often a language barrier, and so the complaint is not even understood. And lastly, even if the authorities do act upon a complaint, the landlord can always get a delay order, and the whole affair goes on interminably.

As always, the rents are extremely high for the kind of housing that is being rented and the kind of people renting them. It is generally agreed upon that a family should spend no more than a fifth or a fourth of its income on housing. Most people on welfare have to pay much more than that, and they often are unable to keep up with the rent. If that happens the landlord can have the welfare department take the money out of the welfare recipient's check and have it paid directly to the landlord. This solves all payment problems, but it makes these welfare recipients lose even more of his already too little supply of respect.

Public Housing

Public housing is really not a whole lot better. It is newer and better maintained and, on the surface at least, the rent is lower. But there are many hidden expenses. The tenants have to pay for any damages to his apartment, even if he was not responsible for the damage. And the tenants have to pay for a fee that the utilities use beyond a certain minimum amount. For example, the housing authority pays 5 or 6 dollars a month for gas, while the tenant has to pay an extra $10 or $15 above that. Morgan considers these rates so exorbitant that he suspected that the meter readings were not made honestly. There are many things about the way the authority is administered that are very questionable. Regulations are rarely enforced except to the detriment of the tenant. For instance, one rule is that an unmarried woman with children is not allowed to live in the authority. But they often, in practice, are allowed to get a house in the authority. And then on they are at the mercy of the administrator, who can then have the woman ejected any time he wants. Also, a file is kept on every person who is either under the housing authority, and this too leads to all kinds of abuses. The people who live in public housing are only there at the discretion of the manager, who can always find some rule by which he can eject a family.

Housing has always been a major frustration for the poverty stricken and those who are discriminated against. And really about them only thing that has happened in recent years is that the present, has joined the private landlords in taking advantage of these people.

"I don't have two years' experience. I have one year twice.

Some people get experience in a job. Other people get older. There's a big difference. And it all depends on where you work, and with whom you work. You can start some place that has all the proper systems engineering credentials — significant contracts, modern physical plant, and the usual fringe benefits — and in two months have the desire to leave for a less enjoyable place, years later, just a couple of years behind.

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Environment, Structure, Hamper Education

(Continued from page 4) The apparent conclusion that the Watts environment inhibits intellectual growth and mental awareness. Late week my eyes were opened even wider as my Algebra I class grappled with the questions: "What is the population of Los Angeles?" and "What is the average number of students in our classroom, building, school, and then the city? We finally decided on about three million people in the city and then went to the second question. The first guess was 90%, then 70, 60, 50, 40, and 20%. They couldn't believe it when I told them that there were only 300,000 Negroes in Los Angeles, or about 16% of the city and about 8% of the county.

If this lack of awareness of events outside of their immediate surroundings is a handicap for the non-Negro student, how severe is it for the Negro? Last week I talked with Dorothy Berry, an exceptional student last year who has been a freshman at Stanford for two weeks. Her initial reaction to her class was that all the students seemed so well informed, particularly in her Western Civilization course. She had barely heard of most of the topics being discussed, whereas her classmates articulated answers with apparent ease. Johnny Scott, a talented Jordan grad of several years ago, experienced similar problems in adjusting to the intellectual climate at Harvard. Last year he wrote an article for Harpers concerning his education in Los Angeles, and while his tone was perhaps too sweeping in its harshness, most evidence demonstrates that he and other intellectually talented graduates of Negro high schools are pitifully prepared for competition in a four-year university. It is then, education as usual at Jordan, with many of the ap­pearances of a high school as you and I know it. The differ­ence is that we predict this system is not ready. They are eager to find one of the new "equal opportunity" jobs or to further their education at one of the colleges which are supposedly "Negro-ratio" conscious. Yet for many the first step is the hard­est and they meet with disap­pointment. Why? Consider the analogy of a computer to the human brain. One's output is a function of total input - not only consciously stored data, but subconsciously learned sub­routines or behavior patterns. A typ­ical Watts child learns less in school than a middle-class child (including middle-class Negroes as well as Whites) because his education is so limited? In particular there is the problem of language, for it is through the acquisition of language that we establish frames of refer­ence for newer words and more abstractions. I grew up with accept­able speech and syntax, and I grew up with acceptable words and syntax. A child in Watts actually learns a com­pletely different language, with different rules and norms, and this is then, environmental. A child enters elementary school with an experi­ence for newer words and more abstractions. By the time he enters high school he becomes aware of his inability to cope up with the standards of the essentially alien system. Many students either drop out, or continue with no curricula, or enthusiasm, and a growing hatred for the system. Their presence in the classroom often affects the enthusiasm of other students, so that study and class participation are minimal.

Once the students have entered high school there are other ob­stacles to learning besides those imposed by environment. The classes are ostensibly programmed by ability level, yet standardized tests are nearly use­less in placing these students. For a large variety of reasons, in particular a different cultural background than that being test­ed and an inability to read the instructions, many students test lower than their true abilities. One student earned an A in my Geometry class, yet when I checked his cumulative record the last I.Q. test score was 68, three standard deviations from the norm, or nearly retarded on a normal distribution. The result of such anomalous testing is that the teacher of a particular student can really do, and in any case he may never gear the lesson to several different levels in order to meet the learning needs of the various students. This is difficult to do without sacrificing quality in the over­all course structure.

What about the quality of teaching at Jordan? That's a differ­ent question, for there is a broad spectrum of quality rep­resented. In my own department, 5 out of 7 have college majors in their field and placed high on the L.A. City qualifying exams. The shops are generally good, though there are not enough of them to meet the needs of mod­ern job openings in industry. The English and Social Studies de­partments have many dedicated and enthusiastic teachers who are at or near the national level in their fields. Other hand, there are some teach­ers who are just putting time, others who are obviously not prepared enough in their subject field and a few whose prejudices create continual problems. In general, the quality of personnel is about average, though it is be­low that of the Innovative.sub­urban schools which attract many vital and dynamic teachers.

(Continued on page 6)
Peace Party Needs Many Names

by Mike Farber

The Peace and Freedom Party, a new, independent political party, is now seeking registrations in California. Formed primarily of Democrats dissatisfied with President Johnson's policy in Vietnam and his handling of the racial explosions in our cities, it now numbers 5,000 registered voters, mostly in Southern California. The statement of the party's position reveals that the group is for "immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam" (and) "non-aggression and self-determination which are manifested in the Black Power movement." An unusual feature of its organization is that people under 21, though not allowed to register to vote in California, are allowed to join the party and participate fully in the decision-making process. The new party hopes to be able to combine political activity with organization, especially among students and the black and Mexican-American communities.

Recognition

According to J.P. Parker, Pasadena chairman, and Donald Hoffman in Church, a student serving as vice-chairman, if the party reaches a level of organization by January 15, 1968, it will become a party for registration in California. If so does, it will then run candidates in the 1968 presidential election to provide an electoral alternative to a two-party system.

The party has already held one registration drive at Tech, obtaining nearly a dozen registrations. More are planned, and a registration campaign will start in Pasadena on Monday nights. For more information, contact Donald Hoffman in Church.

Racial Imbalance at Caltech

(Continued from page 1)

Will Coeds Grace Caltech Campus?

(Continued from page 1) is accepted. Such an option would enable an uncommon student who is uncertain what his option should be or is only in one subject, to change his major if he has no other choice.

The final proposal by AHOFY asks that the College itself be dissolved at the four propens to be submitted complete to the AHOFY's function. In the same proposal the Faculty Committee, says, "The possibility of forming a faculty committee especially concerned with the sub- man and sophomore years." In their closing the Committee proposes that an Institute Committee on Relations with the Office be established. Such committee, would, in the words of the Committee on Relations, "demonstrate institutional responsibility to community, to service community, to social relations, and "maintain a community relationship which will attracting and hold faculty." The new committee would not formulate policy, but would only adopt the study of important topics such as "racial pat- terns in housing" and "problems of race, class, and neighborhood relations."

The final proposal recommends that the liaison between the Caltech and Huntington Libraries be remedied by identifying and informing persons to have library loan privileges at Caltech.

Negro Society Hampers Learning

(Continued from page 1) who would probably feel trapped by the administrative admiss and small homes and who would the giant L.A. City Schools (800,000 students).

We've discussed the inade quacy of a Jordan education and for the educational pace, we the learning deficit which grows from elementary to high school and essentially grades the possibility of graduating with an "equal" education. What, how ever, are some possible changes in the system which might over come this deficit? The given system is essentially untried until that of forty years ago, with the few modifications being patched over "leaky" systems and malfunctioning programs. The approach, then, must be imaginative and comprehensive if it to cure the ailments of the present system. A first step, ob vious to a Caltech, but probably not to a school admin is ter with a college major in P.R., would be to invite a team of systems analysts in for a de tailed study of every aspect of teaching in Westat, from Opera tion Headstart to the local junior college. Although there is a similar study for the Greek government in "the use of the change in the total economy of one of their islands. If Lardon can do it in, say, one year, it this study were made I imag ine that the following recom mendations would be among those presented:

1) Development of Operation Headstart in order to expose more young children to educational programs in elementary school;
2) Development of programmed textbooks, computer-assi sted instruction and teacher aides at all levels of education, in various learning speeds and for mastery; and
3) Nongraded curriculum which allows a student to move into any class which he is capable of handling;

Carefully determined behav ior objects to be taught, with the possibility of passing out of that level and getting a vitory grade on a pre-test or of staying in for several semesters if the objectives are not the first time around.

Loosening the class size bar to be tween 15 and 20 pupils per teacher and reduction of class load to 3 per day with 3 preparation periods, in order to provide adequate preoccur and rapid feedback if all papers, for stu dien have demonstrated that ade quate feedback is one of the learning;

5) Freible scheduling, via com puter, of class length and size, depending on the nature of the subject; with this system a typing class might meet for 20 min utes and a physics lab for two hours, a large slice of time, a small group lecture on the history of the Com mon Mar ket might be appropriate at one time while a small discussion seminar on the politics of Black Power might be appropriate at some other time;

7) Development of suitable test devices, for use in contrast more precisely than pres ent tests the differential apti tudes of students. The com miss ion of the counseling staff to permit genuine help rather than purely as a program as at present;

8) Adequate procedures, orient ed toward rehabilitation, for handling the troublemakers on campus;

9) Development of curricula geared toward future job open ings, with emphasis on computer technology, electronics and mainte nance of the varieties of new machines being marketed;

10) Appointment of an adminis trator whose job would be to en courage and aid innovative proj ects by teachers, administrators and students.

The Implementation of any all of these recommendations would greatly increase the primary and final elections being unmeaning ful at Jordie. There is even a possibility, as happened with an experimental element a r y school in Berkeley, that while middle-class parents from the fringes of the city would begin to look toward service to Jordan, voluntarily, in order to take ad vantage of the superior education there.
Soccer Season Is Under Way

Caltech's Soccer team lost its first game last week against Cal Poly at San Luis Obispo. The spirit shown by the team, however, pulled all of us through the loss. Tech will present a threat to any American team.

With only two weeks of training under the direction of Coach Davis, the team met a tough team of foreign transfers at Cal Poly. A strong roster, the Beavers fought amazingly well after a titling drive of over one hundred miles, but lost 2-1 to the skilled Cal Poly team. Despite hard work, Tech was unable to beat the转入somewhat consisting of eleven semi-professional, one referee and two linesmen.

Skillful play by the Beaver's forward line gave Armando Morales the chance to make Tech's goalie good. Quick action and fantastic play by Tech's freshman Joe Templeton kept the opposition from scoring several more goals.

The Beavers team included forwards, Joe Templeton, Ralph Graham, and Jerry Ertman, and substitutes Jon Hall. Returning goalkeeper playing for Tech last week was Bob Drean and Andy Joseph who attended the meeting in Winnett Clubroom #1. October 11, in Winnett Clubroom #1. October 11, in Winnett Clubroom #1.

The season starts in December, but training and growth will begin within the next few weeks. Anybody who has ever played rugby before is especially urged to join the squad. However, if you have enjoyed soccer, baseball, football, basketball, you are still welcome to participate.

There will be an informational meeting in Winnett Clubroom #1 on Tuesday, October 11, in Winnett Clubroom #1. October 11, in Winnett Clubroom #1.

The show will be presented in Beckman Auditorium on May 17-19, 1968, but much of the work has to be started almost immediately. The committee is looking for people to assist in all capacities, from actors to stagehands and publicity assistants. There will be a meeting of all interested persons at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, October 11, in Winnett Clubroom #1.

The first draft of this year's musical has already been written by Don Nemzer, a Blacker House tutor. The musical has already included some extraordinary talent in Lincoln's All-New "Grad Plan." A successful Business or Professional Career Will Require A Successful Personal Financial Plan.

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TECHNICAL - ADMINISTRATIVE - SALES
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Evaluation

For the twenty-fourth straight time, the victorious Beavers of the California Institute of Technology went down in defeat; Tech's latest setback came via Amasa Pacific Collegiate. The Cougars turned the game into a rout in the second half after leading only 60-60 when the first half ended. The Beavers, whose last victory as the first game of the 1964 SCIAC campaign, looked as though they might keep the contest interesting and close, as it was scoreless until about ten minutes of the second quarter. Then APC scored a touchdown, but the extra point attempt was no good.

During the first half, the Engineers' offense failed to put together the type of sustained drive that the powerful Tigres of Occidental in the Rose Bowl. Interestingly enough, Caltech actually led AFC in first down, 11 to 11, but even that is no consolation, since the only important statistic is the final score: Amasa, 26; Caltech, 0.

Tonight, Thursday, October 5, 1967 CALIFORNIA TECH Page Seven

4-4 so two five-minute overtimes finally fouled an alumnus. Much of the 29 team fouls which meant one to everyone's surprise the shot clock was still available at the printing deadline.

The Beavers included flanker Charles Creasy, quarter halfback John FraZzle, Kehoe, mis'Sed Sat. clean goals, with Norm Martini scoring 16-6, but before fatigue set in the second half after leading only 60-60 when the first half ended. The Beavers, whose last victory as the first game of the 1964 SCIAC campaign, looked as though they might keep the contest interesting and close, as it was scoreless until about ten minutes of the second quarter. Then APC scored a touchdown, but the extra point attempt was no good.

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During the first half, the Engineers' offense failed to put together the type of sustained drive that the powerful Tigres of Occidental in the Rose Bowl. Interestingly enough, Caltech actually led AFC in first down, 11 to 11, but even that is no consolation, since the only important statistic is the final score: Amasa, 26; Caltech, 0.

Tonight, Thursday, October 5, 1967 CALIFORNIA TECH Page Seven

4-4 so two five-minute overtimes finally fouled an alumnus. Much of the 29 team fouls which meant one to everyone's surprise the shot clock was still available at the printing deadline.
## CALTECH FIRST-TERM CALENDAR 1967

Sponsored by Beckman Auditorium -- Prepared by ASCIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legend:</strong> B—Beckman</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>D—Dabney Lounge</td>
<td><strong>First Term Calendar 1967</strong></td>
<td><strong>Add Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parent’s Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASCIT Exchange</strong></td>
<td>** anytime**</td>
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<tr>
<td>A—Athenaeum Luncheon</td>
<td><strong>Outlook Rex</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASCIT Exchange</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parent’s Day</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASCIT Exchange</strong></td>
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<td>Y—YMCA Lounge</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>—Caltech Student Discount</strong></td>
<td>** anytime**</td>
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### Note:
Fifty free tickets are available to students (one per student) for each of the Coleman Concerts starting at 9 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the concert. Fifty other tickets for each of the concerts are also available at the same time for $1 each also at a one-per-student basis. Both the free tickets and the $1 tickets are located in the same section.

### OCTOBER 6

- ASCIT Exchange: 8:30
- "Oedipus Rex": 8:30 B
- Coleman Concert: Amadeus Quartet 3:30 p.m. B
- Dabney Lounge Concert: Festival Players of California 8:15 D Free
- Coleman Concert: New York Chamber Soloists 3:30 p.m. B
- Dabney Lounge Concert: The DiTullio Trio 8:15 D Free
- YMCA Dixie-Land Band Concert: 3:00 B Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. R. Wark “The Blue Boy Revisited: The Case For The Huntington Art Collection.”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Tyler “The Start of Development in Animals”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. H. Gray “Molecular Irony; From Iron Rust to Hemoglobin”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. M. Plesset “Nuclear Proliferation and International Security.”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. W. Pickering “Progress in Planetary Exploration”
- Film: "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out.”
- Interhouse Dance

### OCTOBER 7

- "Swan Lake": 8:30 B
- “Squat Betty” and "The Sponge Room": 8:30 B

### OCTOBER 15

- Dabney Lounge Concert: The Diff'leal Tula 8:15 D Free
- Coleman Concert: Festival Players of California 8:15 D Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. R. Wark “The Blue Boy Revisited: The Case For The Huntington Art Collection.”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Tyler “The Start of Development in Animals”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. H. Gray “Molecular Irony; From Iron Rust to Hemoglobin”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. M. Plesset “Nuclear Proliferation and International Security.”
- Monday Lecture: Dr. W. Pickering “Progress in Planetary Exploration”
- Film: "Turn On, Tune In, Drop Out.”
- Interhouse Dance

### MIDTERMS

- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Sanders "The Time Scale of Creation" 3:30 B Free
- "P.D.Q. Bach": 8:30 B

### OCTOBER 22

- Coleman Concert: The Weizlin Ensemble and Kate Chamber Orchestra, 8:15 B Free
- Dabney Lounge Concert: The Diff'leal Tula 8:15 D Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. K. Vogo "Cosmic Rays" 8:15 B Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. W. Pickering "Progress in Planetary Exploration” 8:15 B Free
- Monday Lecture: Senator Keating "The Ghetto and the City: Blight and Promise” 8:15 D Free
- "Benjamin Franklin, Citizen": 8:15 B

### OCTOBER 29

- YMCA Dixie-Land Band Concert: 3:00 B Free
- Coleman Concert: Quartetto Di Roma 3:30 B
- Monday Lecture: Dr. K. Vogo "Cosmic Rays” 8:15 B Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. W. Pickering "Progress in Planetary Exploration” 8:15 B Free
- Monday Lecture: Senator Keating "The Ghetto and the City: Blight and Promise” 8:15 D Free
- "P.D.Q. Bach": 8:30 B

### NOVEMBER 5

- Coleman Concert: The Weizlin Ensemble and Kate Chamber Orchestra 8:15 B Free
- Dabney Lounge Concert: The Diff'leal Tula 8:15 D Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Sanders "The Time Scale of Creation" 3:30 B Free
- "P.D.Q. Bach": 8:30 B

### NOVEMBER 12

- Coleman Concert: The Weizlin Ensemble and Kate Chamber Orchestra 8:15 B Free
- Dabney Lounge Concert: The Diff'leal Tula 8:15 D Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Sanders "The Time Scale of Creation" 3:30 B Free
- "P.D.Q. Bach": 8:30 B

### NOVEMBER 19

- Coleman Concert: The Weizlin Ensemble and Kate Chamber Orchestra 8:15 B Free
- Dabney Lounge Concert: The Diff'leal Tula 8:15 D Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Sanders "The Time Scale of Creation" 3:30 B Free
- "P.D.Q. Bach": 8:30 B

### NOVEMBER 26

- Coleman Concert: The Weizlin Ensemble and Kate Chamber Orchestra 8:15 B Free
- Dabney Lounge Concert: The Diff'leal Tula 8:15 D Free
- Monday Lecture: Dr. A. Sanders "The Time Scale of Creation" 3:30 B Free
- "P.D.Q. Bach": 8:30 B