The CALIFORNIA Tech

Vol. LXXII

All this for just an 'A'?

Snags in Systems Approach

by Paul Levin

Dr. C. West Churchman, Professor of Business Administration at the University of California at Berkeley, used the Tuesday night lecture of the Systems Engineering Seminar to pose several problems of the systems approach. A self-proclaimed philosophe, he explained that philosophy "seeks difficulties in any large enterprise, not necessarily solutions since philosophers don't like solutions." He hoped that his lecture would embarrass the rest of the speakers.

While the systems approach is not a new idea (Plato's Republic is a good example of the application of the systems approach to a civil system), it was not until the 1950's that systems engineering as we know it today began. It has only been referred to as management science or operations research.

Where to Begin

The first step then, as it is now, was to get an overview of the whole organization and to identify the "feasible problems." This step was little more than a "plus hope." It was recognized that one should stay away from problems of personnel, concentrating on those of equipment and materials. During the fifteen this led to the advances in production scheduling and inventory control, problems that could be classified as "conflicts of interests within the organization."

Once the goal has been established, it is necessary to maximize its attainment. To this end certain mathematical tools, game theory and simulation, were developed.

One such approach is the mathematical model. This system employs a single equation to give a single measure of success based on all of the parameters, and some set of constraints on the various parameters. The overall goal might be profit, consumer satisfaction, public well-being, etc., and the constraints might be cost, size, etc.

What did you expect?

World Blown Up by U.S.

by Berto Kaufman

This Saturday's Baxter Festival is the first feature film made entirely by Black Africans, and it has won numerous awards. Dr. Strangelove will play as the second feature.

By Phil Neches

Watch for multifacets and exciting things from the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences. Budget restrictions notwithstanding, several new and innovative programs will be started next year according to Dr. Huttenbach, the genial division chairman.

A proposal for a graduate program in the social sciences will go to the Faculty Board at their next meeting. The envisioned graduate program would emphasize the problem of how society can best be served by different options available to it. A stress of economics and psychology. The goal of the program would be to produce a "unique individual" social scientist.

Also, the Faculty Board will be asked to approve an undergraduate option in Social Sciences. An undergraduate in this option would have a unique opportunity to combine a strong natural sciences background with social science fare.

In an attempt to help fund some of these projects, Dr. Huttenbach has suggested a "Center for Applied Economics." The National Science Foundation has indicated its interest in a graduate program.

Best in the Country

According to Dr. Dave Smith, Caltech may have "the best poetry department in the country" next academic year. Plans currently call for two poets-in-residence: Robert Kelley and Diane Wakowski.

News Briefs

Huttenbach's Slush Fund Exhausted

You'll Have To Go Dutch

Our genial Dean's slush fund has been spent. There will be no more refunds on theater tickets this academic year.

GimnasteK To Show Black African Movie

This Saturday CinemasteK will present Mandabi by Ousmane Sembene in Le Cinema. This is the first feature film made entirely by Black Africans, and it has won numerous awards. Dr. Strangelove will play as the second feature.

Techers Wanted To
Give Ecology Seminars

Twenty students are needed to give seminars on ecology to high school students. The talks will be given at high schools in Glendale, Riverside, and San Bernardino on April 20, 21, and 22. They will take place from 9:30 to noon, and each Techer will be in charge of a small group that will discuss a major topic of ecology.

Those interested in this project should contact Lee Browne in 156 Throop or Dwight Carey in Ricketts House.

Baxter Festival

Meeting Tonight

There will be a meeting of the Baxter Festival Committee tonight at 8:00 in Winnett Lounge. All are welcome, as the group is still under construction and get under way tonight.

Around and Around

It Goes....

Learn how bottles, aluminum, and paper are recycled here at Caltech, and learn what you can do about it. Come to the meeting this Tuesday, April 13, at 7:00 in Winnett Classroom 2.

Fresh Workshop

Location Changed

This Saturday's Freshman Orientation Workshop will be held in Dohney Gardens instead of Tournament Park. Off-campus (who are going to attend should contact the R.A. of the house that they are associated with, so that an accurate count of the number of participants can be made.

First Totem

To Be Out Soon

The first of two two-term issues of the Totem, Caltech's creative writing and what-not magazine will be coming out this quarter. The second one comes next two weeks. There currently exists sign-up sheets both in the Continued on Page Seven

News-Type at Work

The highly-trained and efficient crews of News-Type Service in Glendale illustrate the modern techniques employed in the production of the California Tech. In figure 1, an apprentice journeyman blankly prepares plates for the carbon arc. Figure 2 shows an ultra-modern fast switch controlling the carbon arc. In figure 3, we see how they can easily print the Tech at the rate of 20,000 copies per hour. In figure 4, the foreman carefully prepares the bill.

--photo by Franklin

Pitch your idea to California Tech and make your mark in the world of journalism.

Learn about the California Tech at our website: caltech.edu
Frosh to be Reoriented

by milikan troll

Planters of the Freshman Educa-
tion Workshop expect a good
turn-out this Saturday. According
to its sponsors, it is both "a continua-
tion of the orientation process" and
an "opportunity to air questions
and puzzlements."

The morning session will be
devoted to what freshmen think
about what the past seven months
of being Techers had done to them.
They will meet in small groups,
each led by a freshman, with
supervision and faculty ready
with advice (the current jargon for
such is "resource people.")

Major Minor

The afternoon will offer fresh-
en information on the Options available
to them, including Inde-
dependent Studies and exchanges.
Although freshmen must specify an
Option their third term, Dr. Bommer
reminds them that choices of option
and major are not "set in stone"
decisions; you can change your
mind latter without the forces of
darkness being unleashed.

In any event, the Y and the
Student Affairs people have put a
lot of effort into making this happen.
Good luck!

Top of the Week

The APC has been exhausted,
so no ticket refunds will be
available for the rest of the
academic year. Anyone with ideas
for uses for the Dean's fund should
bring them to Dr. Hattenbach.
This last year, the Dean's fund has
supported ticket rebates, the speed
reading class, and partial financing
for faculty members who invite
students to their homes for
dinners.

AM 95 may soon become AMa
95. ... The Genial Dean may
appear on the Olive Walk soon.
... Plans are afoot to extend the
exchange program to include
Scripps on the same basis as Oxy.
We'll relay details as they become
available.

New Grading?
The Academic Policies Commiss-
tee presented a new version of
Pass-Fail grading for freshmen to
the Faculty Board Monday which
included such features as adding the
grade "Frosh to be Reoriented.
The grade would be given for students who do
extra or outstanding work in a
course, but, in the current scheme,
would not be reflected in any sort of grade-point average.

The APC also recommended making "F's" "erratable," that is, subsequently passing a course failed
would erase the F. This would not
go as far as a Credit-No Credit plan since F's not made up would
remain on the record, whereas under Credit-No Credit, no indication of failing a course is recorded at all.
The APC called for a faculty
discussion meeting on the whole
matter of grade systems before the
faculty votes on the plan.

The Statistics
The APC report included a
statistical study of attrition rates,
mean GPA's, and GRE scores both
before and after the adoption of
Pass-Fail grades. No significant
difference could be found on any of
those indicators under grades or
Pass-Fail. However, the Institute
psychologists indicated that they
feel that freshmen have suffered from
fewer academically-based psychological problems since the
instituion of Pass-Fail.

So They Tell Me

A new version of the Humanist
ities requirement has been proposed
which, although still requiring a
total of 108 units, would require
54 of those units to be in "humanistic
subjects" such as English and
history, with 54 in English in
particular. The old business with
English 1 and English 7 would be
ended. ... Would you believe a
petition for granting a BS without a
major?

Watch for an Aden House
coffee and pizza bash around the 28th (the
date is not certain yet). The
Dean's office listed that an unusual
number of academic problems for
the middle term occurred in the
middle of last term. ... Watch for
announcements concerning new
computers for Booth in about two
weeks.

Etoin Shulldr Winner

This week's winner of the Etoin
Shulldr Award for Wheedgeheadedness
Above and Beyond the Call of Duty
is the intrepid Business Manager of
the California Tech, for doubling
the length of this issue without
any sort of grade-point average.

The trial of Lt. William Calley is
said not to be the American
analogue of the trial of a war
criminal; but the truth is that the
muders of the villagers is set apart
from the problem of criminal causes
and the reaction of society to criminal acts. Manson and his Clan have
been sentenced to death; it is highly
likely that Calley will be subject to
the same fate. By eliminating the
performers in the nightmare, it is
hoped that the dream will not
mimic.

The trouble is, however, that it
isn't a dream. The Manson clan, it
is true, is a social extreme and there
will always be social extremes. Why
does a Manson clan develop: Charles
Manson is an ex-con, and certainly
no hippie. Somehow, and even the long trial failed to show
how, Manson developed a frenzied
grip on his group several young women and
colonial transient tenants and
students. When we shudder at
Manson, should we not shudder at
ourselves for not understanding why
our society produced the defects we
lament?

One of the network news
commentators remarked that if the
Manson clan were penalized to
life, they might be used as subjects in
the study of social mental disorder.
Perhaps we could learn something.
The verification of whether a
man, after the Eichmann trial, the mental
contortions a human being is
capable of performing. The death
penalty, however, is one of the
contortions we should have
observed.

The trial of Lt. William Calley is
said not to be the American
equivalent of the trial of Eichmann.
It is said not to be the trial of a
war criminal, but the truth is that
men have declared that Calley killed
or was responsible for the death of
102 persons, not involved in
combat. Perhaps this is why Calley
did not deny this fact, but
that his superior even tried to cover
up such facts after the
indictment. It is hence true that the
trial of William Calley is not an
analogue of the trial of a war
criminal; but the truth is that the
murders of the villagers is set apart
from the problem of criminal causes
and the reaction of all the participants of
the war.

No one, not even Lt. Calley,
knows now what happened in
that village. Removed from the military,
Calley probably wouldn't be moved
to commit murder. Perhaps this
should be the question: Are not the
superior officers, knowing that
such things might happen, just as
guilty as those that have committed the
murder?

The often stated principle that
capital punishment is in itself a
murder is true. It is the opinion of
this author that the trial of a man is
a public thing, and should fulfill
an educational purpose. As a trial of
law, it also furnishes us with a
reasonably fair means of testing
suitability of an offender for life
not for life itself. A rational
judgement is the purpose to remove from society those
who have proven themselves dangerous
to society by criminal acts which
might be repeated; and to prepare
and reform a criminal for a life
gentler compatible with the society
in which he lives.

Death, of course, is a permanent
means of removing an individual
from society. It also removes the
threat of a criminal's similarity to
social beings from that same
society. We are implementing the
very means by which we removed the threat of self-acquamation.
The legal system we believe in
bases its judgments upon the
standards of procedural law which
we have set up. We cannot deny the
proper implementation of those
proceedings. Both the Manson and Calley trials appear to the
implementations of the jury system
and trial by advocacy. Our
procedural law is the nightmare
which, although still requiring a
superior officer's knowledge of the
criminal; but the truth is that the
murders of the villagers is set apart
from the problem of criminal causes
and the reaction of all the participants of
the war.
by Mark Peterson

On April 1, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly voted to extend the draft law for another two years. The House also voted to change the draft by abolishing student deferments, in effect the term of alternative service for conscientious objectors and modifying the lottery system. The extension and changes in the draft are extremely important and will be discussed in the next several articles.

Some people are surprised that the House would extend the draft, almost without debate, since the draft is uniformly unpopular. Furthermore, draft resistance has made the draft virtually unworkable in urban areas. For the entire country only one of two men entered for induction ends up being inducted. In California, the state of the greatest opposition to the draft, three of every four men ordered for induction ends up being inducted. Even with attempts to close draft loopholes, draft counselors and lawyers can assure almost every man that he can avoid the draft.

Despite these problems, the Senate and President will extend the draft law and almost certainly accept the House changes in the law. The draft will be extended because there is nothing to replace it. The military and foreign policy of the United States require that several hundred thousand men enter the military every year to maintain bases and United States influence around the world. Although many congressmen oppose the Viet Nam war, few question foreign and military policy to such an extent that they would cut off the supply of draftees necessary for such policies. They want to end the Viet Nam war, not the military.

The draft must continue because the military cannot get the hundreds of thousands of men it needs through volunteers. Despite military pay raises, a new armed forces public relations image and a ten million dollar advertising campaign to promote enlistment, government and military leaders know that they will still not get enough volunteers. Furthermore, selective and military leaders admit that the draft must continue while the Viet Nam war continues. Thus, the Nixon administration promises a volunteer army only when the Viet Nam war is ended. The earliest date projected for a volunteer army is in 1973, after the next presidential election. That way Nixon can be around in the election of failing to meet his promise of ending the draft.

Frosh, Things are Looking Down

The House not only extended the draft, but also abolished student deferments and extends the term of alternative service for conscientious objectors. Those changes are tied in with the new lottery system. Under that system, if your number is reached, you are supposed to be drafted. If your number is not reached, you are safe. In order to assure that those men whose numbers are reached are drafted, Nixon and Congress are trying to end all loopholes, such as deferments. The administration has abolished fatherhood deferments, and occupational deferments and intends to abolish student deferments. The only deferments which still will be available for most men will be conscientious objection and physical and hardship deferments.

Despite the House action, some men will continue to keep student deferments. The House did not abolish student deferments but rather gave President Nixon the power to abolish those deferments as he wishes. On April 23, 1970, Nixon requested Congress to give him such power to abolish student deferments for all men who were not in college before that date. In January of this year, Nixon again announced that if he were given the power by Congress, only men who were in college before April 23, 1970 could continue to hold student deferments in the future. Thus, if Nixon is to be believed, men who were in college before that date will continue to get 2-X deferments. However, if you are now a first year student you will not be able to get a student deferment next year even if you have a 2-X now. Similarly, men who enter college next year will never be able to get a student deferment.

As a result of the House's changes in the draft law, this year's freshmen and men entering college next year must start planning now to avoid the draft. If you start early enough almost anyone can avoid the draft. If you wait, however, you may find that you have no way of avoiding the draft when your student deferment is taken away.

The next article will discuss the other significant changes in the draft contained in the bill enacted by the House of Representatives. If you have any questions about deferments you would like discussed by a draft lawyer in this paper write to: Mark A. Peterson 1627 West Washington Blvd. Venice, California 90291

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Bring in your amplifier, preamplifier, or receiver and have it analyzed by expert Marantz audio technicians during our Marantz Audio Analysis Program. It's free! Your equipment is thoroughly analyzed on $25,000 worth of the latest laboratory test equipment and you get the written test results! While you're here for the Marantz Audio Analysis Program, you can hear a free demonstration of the new Marantz Imperial III bookshelf speaker system. Marantz is so proud of the Imperial III that they've acquired full-fidelity master recordings for the demonstration. You will actually hear the difference between Marantz quality and that of all competitive units. We'll also have the complete new line of Marantz equipment in demonstration.

So remember the dates. Bring in your system and have it tested—free! It's on Marantz.

Continued from Page One

Bill and Louise Hood's office in Winnett. If you want to get a copy when the issue comes out, sign up before tomorrow. The magazine will be free to ASCF members, but signing the sheets is still necessary so that the correct quantity of the things are printed. Anybody who wishes to submit material (poems, short stories, drawings, photos, and whatever else) should direct items to Philip Massey at Ruddock House or leave them in the Tech office. Material will be accepted at any time, but will not get in the first issue unless submitted before this deadline. There will also be one more meeting of all those persons interested in the production of material and production, to be held tonight in the Tech office at 7:30.

Budweiser presents JOHN WAYNE
in "SWING OUT SWEET LAND"
Thursday, April 8 8:30-10 P.M. EST NBC-TV

W. Hasiahah Williams Talks to Techers
On Educational Issues

Continued on Page Eight

“A memorable, heart-warming 90 minutes . . .”

“Who would believe history could be so entertaining and enlightening?”

“I hope you will repay your special so our parents might have the opportunity to see it.”

Continued on Page Eight
Were You Lord of the Rings?
**Flemings Win Big in Interhouse Bridge**

by Charles Johnson

The Fleming House team of Bill Delaney, Loring Craymer, Dave Dobrin and Charles Johnson qualified first among seven teams vying for the interhouse bridge trophy. In the qualifying matches Sunday afternoon Fleming won all six of its contests amassing a total of 90 Victory Points.

Qualifying second with 67 Victory Points was the Dabney House team of Joel Friedman, Jack Stuart, Mike Hutchinson and Scott Cardell. In the final qualifying match the Fleming team playing with alternatives Andy Chow and Don Rasmusen defeated Friedman’s Dabney team 15 Victory Points to 5.

The third qualifier was Page’s defending champs with 65 Victory Points and fourth was the Blacker House team captained by Bart Jonsson with 63 Victory Points.

Thus, Fleming will meet Blacker in one 28 board semifinal match to be scheduled while Dabney Dabney and Page in the other semifinal match meet Page in the other semifinal Wednesday night at 7:30 in Club Room I. The winners of these two matches will meet in a 32 board final to determine this year’s interhouse champion.

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**Final Encounter**

Terry Riley to give Concert

by E. Gassner

The “whys” and “hows” of spaced-out music, undefinable in terms of the classical or rock genres, will be presented to the Caltech community April 18 in the form of Terry Riley. As the final program in this year’s Encounters series, Riley will present a solo concert of his music at 8 in Beckman Auditorium.

Tentatively, Riley will perform selections from “A Rainbow in Curved Air,” “Poppy Nogood and the Phantom Band,” and his “Keyboard Studies,” as well as some new works especially prepared for this concert. However, Riley is known for his long (sometimes all night) concerts, in which he becomes so involved in his music and its infinite variations that he just plays on and on, heedless of audience. In the usual Encounters format, the concert will be preceded by Riley discussing his works.

Theoretically opposed to the constantly moving music of Reynolds and Carter, Riley’s works tend to be incredibly static and simple. Albeit in nature, his pieces are based on a few small bits of thematic material, which, through jazz improvisation, tape delay and/or sheer chance, form a unified musical structure, which may last for hours. In effect, the music plays itself.

Two of his best-known works are “In C” and “A Rainbow in Curved Air.” Both exemplify his style. “In C” is aust for a group of any size composed of any types of instruments. Using 53 short motifs, each player moves through them in order. However, each player has the option of repeating a motif as much as he wants before moving on to the next, or he can rest whenever he wants. If the performers are good, they will react to each, improvising in time, when the music best calls for it.

A solo piece, “Rainbow,” used electric organ, electric harpsichord, dumbec, and tambourine. The piece seems to flow on and on, but never go anywhere. It was probably best described as “Your own private babbling brook.”

Riley was born in Calix, California in 1935. He developed much of his technique playing ragtime piano in saloons in San Francisco. After earning an M.A. degree in composition from Berkeley, he went to Europe, continuing his composing and winning an assortment of awards. Through extensive travel and study, he claims a background in ragtime, jazz, pop, Country-and-Western, classical, electronic, African and East Indian music.

Caltech students can obtain tickets to this concert from $1 from the Beckman Office.
Answer these questions, then come together and see how far apart you are.

For Teenagers

1. Do you see any difference between marijuana and alcohol?
2. Have you ever taken drugs to get high?
3. Do you know anyone who takes drugs?
4. Have you ever experimented with drugs to see what it's like?
5. Do your younger brothers or sisters have access to drugs?
6. If you wanted drugs could you get them easily?
7. Have your parents ever asked you directly, "Are you using drugs?"
8. Is it possible to get high on something in your parents' medicine chest?
9. Do your parents take too many pills?
10. What are the reasons young people take drugs?

For Parents

1. Do you see any difference between marijuana and alcohol?
2. Has your child ever been high on drugs?
3. Do your children associate with any drug users?
4. Have you ever experimented with drugs to see what it's like?
5. Do you think your children under 13 have access to drugs?
6. If your children wanted drugs could they get them easily?
7. Have you ever asked your child if he or she uses drugs?
8. Is there anything in your home that your children could get high on?
9. Do you believe you take too many pills?
10. What are the reasons young people take drugs?

When it comes to the drug scene, a lot of parents really don't know what's happening—as you may be able to see by their answers to their questions.

You can help them get the facts by sending for the federal source book "Answers to the most frequently asked questions about drug abuse."

When you get it, give the book to your parents as a gift. You'll have a lot to talk about.

For a copy of the federal source book:
"Answers to the most frequently asked questions about drug abuse"
write to: Drug Abuse Questions and Answers
National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
Box 1080, Washington, D.C. 20013

Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
City: ____________________________
State: __________ Zip: ______

If your child's answers disturb you, it's high time you sat down together and had a talk about drugs.

We've written a booklet that might help that talk. It's called "Answers to the most frequently asked questions about drug abuse." It won't make you an expert, but it will give you some important answers.

Send for the booklet. Read it. Talk with your child. It's important—for you both.

For a copy of the federal source book:
"Answers to the most frequently asked questions about drug abuse"
write to: Drug Abuse Questions and Answers
National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information
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Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
City: ____________________________
State: __________ Zip: ______

advertising contributed for the public good
PME Zotts Globe

Continued from Page One customary masterful fasion, aided by firm, needed too firm, US support. Third place goes to the Chinese under Henri Fabbio. Alone of the great powers, it showed no serious errors. With Britain's partial withdrawal from their "protected" Persian Gulf States allowing enough force to be economically and politically untenable without being militarily viable, neither the French, the Americans, nor the Soviets made any serious attempt to establish themselves in its stead, preferring to play at higher risks for smaller stakes. The Chinese did, though in American troop trans­ported (by the donor) for use against the Soviets. Indeed, those transports were cleverly misled to self-destruct if directed elsewhere than at the Soviet base. It failed to blow until 100,000 Chinese troops got to Saudi Arabia (via Afghanistan and Iran) through equipment malfunction.

The campaign for worst play was easy. The Soviets, after doing nothing about a state of civil disorder, did less still about a coup attempt not even removing the mutinous officers and were reward­ed by a second at the same time, successful this time. The Jordanians prevailed while their Arab neighbors attacked Israel, leaped to the fray as soon as cease-fire had been declared. The West Germans asked for "US support" if they attacked East Germany when Berlin was sealed off, but meant an all-out nuclear attack, which they didn't get. Luckily for them, Deng Heihminger of Control Board figured out their problems and cancelled their attack order, twice.

The Soviet's biggest boodah was their defeat in Suez. Actually, their intentions were peaceful; they did mean to ask Israel's permission to invade, but the Israelis (they never did consult Egypt). Their correspondence, however, was ambiguous. (I read it twice myself; Israel's claim that they hadn't been waiting for a declaration had been made). The furiously angry US reaction nearly caused a nuclear war right then. The US reaction nearly caused a nuclear attack, which they didn't get. Bruce Johnson

**THE POLACKS ARE COMING! THE POLACKS ARE COMING!**

End.

The enthusiasm of the fifties is easily separable. Perhaps the fifties were the golden era, that nearly everything that was good, right, and perfect happened then. The sixties practitioned systems with open arms and that implementa­tion once they had solved the system involved 2,000,000 variables and 35,000 constraints.

To solve these very complicated systems, much data is needed. Supplying the coefficients in the maximization equations proves to be one of the biggest headaches. Many people also thought that "if we have the model in hand, certainly any decent organization will have the data in hand." They couldn't have been further from the truth. For example, people involved in manufacturing couldn't determine the cost of holding inventory, because this depends on the firm's overall financial policies for liquid assets, what it would do with the money if it wasn't in the inventory, but it was usually marketing people who posed the inventory problem.

When the fifties method made system analysts expect that once they had solved the system people would welcome the solution with open arms and that implementa­tion would be instantaneous. False! The 1960's practitioner of system analysis needs a much different view of implementation; he knows it is just as hard as any other step. Once this was done, all we had to do was fidn a new problem.

**WHERE DID WE GO WRONG?**

All this is wonderful and no one can argue against it. Wrong again. Critics have rightly hit the quantifi­cation of goals outside the private one sector as well.

Another difficulty encountered is that management of one company is a health problem but rather a debatable issue. It is more than poor play. That is downright stupidity. The Big Bang.

The game's end, for those who don't know, came to pass in this wise: as the US elections approached, and Nixon pulled troops out rapidly in the hope that the Saigon regime (Nixson) then ordered a tactical retreat, which the Saigon regime (Nixson) then ordered a tactical attack, which they didn't get. Bruce Johnson.

The lists can be and are endless. For example, people involved in manufacturing couldn't determine the cost of holding inventory, because this depends on the firm's overall financial policies for liquid assets, what it would do with the money if it wasn't in the inventory, but it was usually marketing people who posed the inventory problem. The reputation of the fifties made system analysts expect that once they had solved the system people would welcome the solution with open arms and that implementa­tion would be instantaneous. False! The 1960's practitioner of system analysis needs a much different view of implementation; he knows it is just as hard as any other step.

Once this was done, all we had to do was find a new problem.

Where Did We Go Wrong?

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Continued from Page Three

To Williams, America apparently believes that integration indicates a lowering of standards. Statistics regarding integration mean little in some areas where blacks and whites attend the same school but were segregated in gym facilities, classes, shops, and clubs. Where black students are taught that they are culturally deprived. "No," states Williams, "blacks aren't asking to take something away; in integration we're here to share our experiences. We have a culture," emphasizes Williams, "the feeling of the African heart as opposed to the Western cognitive mind; my emotionality is just as legitimate an avenue to truth as rationality." "Go to a black church," he states, "and you'll see that the rhythm in the singing and pauses convey messages of deep meaning; whether the words uttered are many or one.

Integration to Williams is not the static mixing of numbers but an exposure to blacks designed to show both the spectrum of blacks and whites exist, not just to mix the two. In Berkeley, where Dr. Williams has succeeded in engineering voluntary integration, benefits to whites and blacks have appeared. The black drive for integration, hiring of black teachers, and questioning of school boards and their policies and budgets has made whites realize the necessity of public supervision of public organs. "School boards must find their decisions known and their meetings open to the public; this way, people decide what's going to happen to their schools." In Berkeley, says Williams, "we've made sure that students understand that integration in schools is a serious effort, every business that deals with the school has to have minority representation in their employees, in absolute numbers and in the hierarchy," "We've been combating institutional racism by getting a responsible, representative [of races] school board, but cultural and personal racism have been harder to elimin­ate.

"Cultural racism (mythology of black inferiority) has pervaded the hiring of black principals while personal racisms exhibits itself in the teacher who automatically assumes the inferiority of black students," states Williams. But Williams notes that Berkeley is now beginning to hire more black teachers, and that concepts such as the Black House (for black kids sensitive to racism), credit/non-credit grading, along with new research methods and greater teacher (white) education about blacks have helped to abate cultural and personal racism.

Whites, too, have benefited from the black drive for better education in Berkeley: the non-punitive grading system (credit/non-credit), the program Other Ways for drug addicts, runaways, and mixed-up kids, and Dr. Williams' insistence that "the 1st Amendment [light of assembly, speech, press, and reli­gious worship] keep when the kids come to school.

Throughout his talk, Dr. Williams was firm in combating institutional racism, attitudes concerning the educational system. Schools, like Caltech, should commit a large budget to excite blacks and other minority students into better high school. The awarding of degrees and accommodation should include the measure­ment of innovative research methods, a school's effort in promoting integration and its real­ization that scholars are valuable whether they have degrees or not.

By talking about black consciousness, Williams demonstrates black pride and culture. In admonishing two black tachers for their inact­ivity in changing Caltech, he decry­ed his hope that black students would awaken to their responsi­bility. Then, by correcting a white's use of the term Uncle Tom (words to be used only by blacks), he projected his strong identification as a black.

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