



Sailing Club christens new sailboat in Millikan Pool Wednesday.

Teckers Ambivalent Toward Reagan

Caltech students have mixed feelings about the invitation of Gov. Ronald Reagan to address the kick-off dinner for the Institute's fund drive, it was learned this week in a verbal survey. Slightly more than one half of those questioned disapproved of Reagan as a keynoter at the November 8 dinner at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, which will launch a campaign for \$85 million.

A slight majority of the undergraduates queried thought that Reagan was a bad choice. This

stemmed mostly from a feeling that it would be hypocritical for a college to ask a foe of education to work for its behalf. They thought that even the Board of Trustees could have found a better person to speak on "Silence for Mankind."

Opinions were also gathered on the decision of 150 faculty members to send a letter to Dr. Arnold Beckman, chairman of the Board of Trustees, expressing their disapproval of the invitation. The signers stated that they regretted the choice of Reagan

because some of his positions have been contrary to the principle of intellectual inquiry but that they realized that the Board could invite whom it chooses. Almost all the students who disapproved of Reagan agreed with the faculty letter.

Some thought that even the Trustees should have listened to faculty and student opinion, but others accepted the action. As Duncan Taylor put it, "I'm against it, but there is nothing we can do now. Formal protesting will only harm the fund drive."

A substantial number of Teckers approved the Trustees' action. Many felt that the highest ranking person possible should always be invited for such functions. The fund drive basically concerns the business community and not the academic one. Others pointed out that the Trustees have as much right to invite whom they please as the faculty has to write a letter. A sophomore remarked that students and faculty have no more right to impose their will on Trustee speakers than Trustees have a right to censor the choice of speakers for ASCIT or the YMCA.

Some said that they don't like Reagan, but they don't care if he speaks at the dinner. A few felt that the letter sent by the faculty was not very "academic."

Topic for Research Remains a Question

The ASCIT research project topic was finally chosen a week ago. But not for long. After discussing the topics of food production, air pollution, and under-water systems, the students voted on the alternatives of food production and air pollution. Food production won by such a narrow margin (four votes), that the BOD decided Monday night to have another meeting for more discussion and to achieve more unanimity of opinion.

This next meeting will be held 9:30 tonight in Clubroom 1. Students from Pitzer, Pomona, and UCLA will be there in addition to the usual contingent of Teckers. This time only those actually present will be allowed to vote, and it will take a 2/3 majority for the research topic to be chosen. The discussion will again be centered around food production and air pollution control. The food production problem covers in general the underdeveloped countries and the lag between them and the developed countries, and the means by which science and technology can be

applied to this area. Air pollution not only covers the technological aspect of reducing contaminants in the air, but also the potentially harder and sociological problem of getting people to accept the solutions.

Other aspects of the research project are slowly developing also. Consideration is being given to the idea of making the upstairs of the coffeehouse the permanent headquarters of the project. Funding groups have met and given a favorable reaction. Steve Pomeroy has been named financial director. And on December 2, the East Coast Representatives will hold a meeting on the project. The E.C.R. is a group of students on the East Coast who have been asked to participate in the research project. The colleges represented are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Pembroke, Brown, Swarthmore, Haverford, the University of Pennsylvania, Carnegie Tech, Barnard, Brandeis, and Cornell. More colleges are expected to participate in the future.

University Professors Promulgate Rights Bill

National educational associations representing faculty members, administrators, and students have developed a Statement on the Rights and Freedoms of Students and propose it for adoption as a joint statement of principle. Joint efforts to draft a statement began in the fall of 1966.

Under the auspices of the American Association of University Professors, thirty-three representatives from ten national educational organizations met in Washington, D.C., on November 13-14, 1966 to discuss the academic freedom of students and to explore the feasibility of reaching a consensus on standards in this area. Five organizations — The American Association of University Professors, the Associ-

ation of American Colleges, the U.S. National Student Association, the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors — participated in the planning of the conference. Five additional organizations — the American Council on Education, Association of American Universities, Association for Higher Education, Association of State Colleges and Universities, and the American College Personnel Association — participated in the conference. Those who attended concluded the meeting by concurring in the establishment of an ad hoc committee to draft a statement for possible joint en-

(Continued on page 4)

Czechs Eye East, West Critically

by Steve D'Arazién

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (CPS) — The perspective of an East European Communist is unique: he takes a critical view of both East and West.

He is very critical of the much more dogmatic Chinese Communists and, to a lesser extent, of his Soviet comrades. And, of course, he has a critical outlook on Western capitalism.

Editor's Note: Steve d'Arazién is CPS's Vietnam Correspondent. This is his first dispatch, filed from Prague on his way to Saigon.

Part of the reason for this realism is that he is in contact with much more moderate Communists in Italy and France who have a working knowledge of the machinations of the bourgeois state. And Eastern Europe is undergoing a Marxist kind of renaissance. The basic doctrines are being examined, often modified, sometimes discarded completely, by men accustomed to critical thinking, like Adam Schaff of Poland, Ivan Svitak of Czechoslovakia, and others.

Dr. Egan Busch, editor of *Mezinarodni Politika*, a magazine of political commentary published by the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, is such a Communist.

(Continued on page 3)

EPC Poll Largely a Failure

Results from the Education Policies Committee poll taken last year have been compiled. Of the seven copies that will be made, one each will be in the Ricketts, Dabney, Blacker, and Rudock libraries. Two will go to the faculty, with each professor having results concerning his classes. The administration will also have a copy.

Covering 271 courses, and with 2731 responses, over 50 per cent of the results are unreliable, according to Bob Enestein, EPC chairman, because they had fewer than 5 responses.

However, the general result, which provides a summary of the individual courses, shows a good deal of information. The poll covers the instructor, the course itself, and the student. Each of these is broken into questions rated on a one-to-five basis, five being the most favorable rating.

The instructors' knowledge of

the subject rated a five from 53 percent of the responses and 28 percent gave a rating of four. Daily preparation and clarity of presentation each received a five for one-fourth of the answer while 60 percent divided between the three and four rating.

The interest of the instructors' in the students and in teaching drove 38 per cent for a five, and 31 and 21 for four and three ratings, respectively. Instructor inspiration was fairly even both ways with 11 per cent for one and 14 per cent for a five, 13 per cent for a two and 28 per cent for a four, and 32 per cent for a three rating.

Under the "Course" heading, organization received one-fourth for both three and five ratings with about 40 percent giving a four. Two thirds of the voters thought the unit rating of the course was half-way between best and worst. Assignments had 58 per cent answering on the

middle-ground.

Twenty-nine percent of those responding felt class attendance was worth a five, and 36 per cent rated it a four. However, 63 per cent gave actual class attendance a five rating. Benefit derived from the course followed closely the rating given for the voter's own effort. Thirty and forty percent voted a three for benefit derived and effort given, respectively. These percentages trailed off on both sides with about one-third giving four ratings.

Three-fourths said they would have taken the course if it were not required. A slightly larger per centage answered positively that it was a valuable course. Two-thirds said that the course was enjoyable.

None of the results on individual courses will be seen by instructors other than those concerned. The information in the poll is to be treated with regard to the Honor System.

Notices

GO, GO, GO

with Go Club, Friday, Y Lounge 4-6 p.m.

HOP TO

Pomona-Caltech folkdancers meet Sunday 8-11 p.m. at Pomona gym. Call E. Feustel X1792 for information.

A HOOTENANNY

with UCLA girls at the UCLA YWCA will take place on Saturday, November 11 at 8:00. Song books and rides provided. Sign up at the Caltech Y. Bring your guitar!

MATH CLUB

The Caltech Math Club will meet in the Sloan Lounge at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, November 9, 1967, to elect officers and to discuss the Putnam Exam. Anyone interested in joining the Math Club is invited.

FOLKDANCE AT POMONA

You can learn to folkdance under the loving tutelage of Scripps, Pomona, and Pitzer women. 8-11 p.m. Sunday. Contact E. Feustel, x1792 for information.

Editorial

An Experiment Completed

In last week's issue of the California Tech the stories titled "New Student Camp Found Unpopular in Frosh Polls," "Committee to Determine Future of Grid Squad," and "Senate Policy Committee Challenges Rusk's Stand" were blatantly and knowingly false. We hereby retract each of them.

These stories were part of an experiment conducted by the Tech on its readers. In performing this experiment, we have used you, taken advantage of you, lied to you — all in a very real sense. We have especially stepped upon the rights of the faculty members who comprise the Committee on Physical Education and Athletics (We refer you to the letter on this page from Dr. Robert V. Langmuir, chairman of this committee), the members of the freshman class, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and the members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. To them we have attributed words and deeds for which they are not responsible. To these individuals we apologize. We will now explain exactly what we did and why.

All too often, people will rely on a single publication for source of information on a given subject. Whether it be the New York Times, the Los Angeles Free Press, or the California Tech, very subtle influence can bias the final product. A reporter covering Presidential affairs for the N. Y. Times who enjoys going to parties at the White House might mince words to insure not getting the President mad. The Los Angeles Free Press, though providing a healthy rebuttal to the "establishment" press, is by no means a comprehensive source. The California Tech is limited to incompleteness because the members of its staff devote only part of their time to it. Another factor biasing publications, one of which the California Tech is especially guilty, is the choice of stories that it does cover. So we see that real influences exist which tend to make reliance on single publications dangerous.

How far can a news source go in influencing or even fabricating news? Many of you have read George Orwell's novel 1984, in which a government "changed" history by rewriting news sources. In last years YMCA Political-Military Exercise, the executive branch of the United States government told of the end of the Vietnamese War; everyone believed, for nobody knew anything else. But in fact it was not true.

Last week's issue of the Tech showed how a combination of noncritical reading and apathy can fool many. We have received no letters from irate freshmen who "reputedly" filled out a poll but certainly did not. Nobody has challenged the preposterous "statements" of Dean Rusk. If indeed management of the news such as this can fool so many, what is to prevent more influential sources of information from doing the same? Indeed, 1984 can be played.

If you are not now totally shocked, you should be. We do not want people to consider the California Tech to be the last word in reporting news comprehensively, for it has never been so, nor will it be ever so. But neither can any other news source. We hope a publication will stir your interest enough so that you will want to get the facts from primary news sources; this attitude is what our hoax was intended to foster.

We now come to the ethics of what we did. We violated common standards in performing a psychological experiment. Can this be condoned in the free atmosphere of a university? Were we too brutal in our methods? Should we have informed relevant faculty members before "using" them as we did? We are inclined to answer yes to each of these questions, realizing full well that this leaves us with a contradiction. Perhaps a better question is this: should we have been more judicious in our subject matter for the "stories"? Or would we be wrong even if we had treated the faculty members with the proper respect they are certainly due? These questions remain in our mind, and we would like to see what you feel about them.

A final note is that we heartily support the football team and all others because there exist students who desire to participate; we also believe that freshman camp is a good introduction to the people at Caltech.

—Les Fishbone
Kirk Benson

Letters

The Lion Roars

Editors:

The report in the last issue of your so-called newspaper concerning the meeting of the faculty Committee on Physical Education and Athletics is completely false. That a Caltech student would deliberately perpetrate such a falsehood is almost unbelievable.

I will be unable to believe anything that I read in the California Tech as long as the present editors continue in office.

Robert V. Langmuir

We refer the reader to this week's editorial.—Eds.

Hirsutes Beware!

Editors:

It is now even more apparent that our trustees have made a mistake in inviting Ronald Reagan for that banquet. Recently on T.V., George Wallace said,

"The first thing I'm going to do when I'm President is to go out and grab the first bearded professor I see by the beard and drag him off to jail."

Isn't it obvious that we should have Wallace, not Reagan? Perhaps we can get him to come if we can round up some signatures for his petition to be put on the California ballot.

Richard Lane

Mr. Reagan will do a perfectly adequate job of removing hirsute professors from campus. Watch out, Professors Feynman, Owen, and Roberts!—Eds.

Project Hits Topic Snag

Editors:

The ASCIT Research Project should not be allowed to fail as a result of division in the ranks of the student body. It is unfortunate that the election of October 25 resulted in a near tie vote between the problem of the underdeveloped nations and the air pollution project. What is needed now is a consensus of opinion, for the problems we face are so complex that their solution will demand the best efforts of us all.

At the meeting of October 25 I proposed that the student body choose to concern itself with the problem of the underdeveloped nations, but at the same time I expressed the opinion that the specific topic was not as important as the fundamental direction of our concern. As the articles in the October 26 issue of the California Tech by Fishbone, Sweezy, and Haagen-Smit point out, our concern should be with attempting to see that the vast resources of science and technology be oriented toward the solution of the serious problems facing all mankind. From this standpoint air pollution and world food production are both suitable projects. The most important thing now is that as many students as possible be enthusiastically involved in the project. It is my hope that we can find a way to unite the partisan factions.

After sampling student opinion on the subject of the project and its goals, I am of the opinion that nearly everyone will be able to achieve his aims within the structure of a project directed at air pollution. I don't think that

this would be true of a project centered on the problems in the developing nations. I urge the ASCIT Board to reconvene the October 25 meeting so that all interested parties can have a chance to work out a common solution. We have the opportunity of demonstrating that students can unite together to exert a positive effect on their society. We must at least begin by exhibiting a united front.

David M. Mog

California Tech

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Letters

Smog Problem For Project?

In order to more fully comprehend the content of this article, we suggest that the reader stop breathing until the very end (of the article, that is).

About two weeks ago, a subcommittee of the Ascit Research Committee, consisting of several Techers obsessed with the notion of breathing fresh air, met in the Lloyd conference room. As a result of this meeting, several pathways were laid by which Techmen might enter in and help with the battle against local air pollution.

First of all, some general recommendations were made. These included the idea that our efforts initially zero in on L. A.

County problems and that Caltech formulate a specific policy for the reduction and eventual elimination of L.A. smog. A few specific recommendations were then contemplated, such as improvements on the internal combustion engine, "smoke sewers" and processing plants for industrial smog, and the development of a high performance battery system for electric cars.

The committee then considered how the scientific, engineering, political, and economic aspects of pollution control would relate to student interests and abilities. They concluded that well over half of the student body could relate to the project without stepping outside their various academic interests. For example, the political relevance is obvious if we just consider the A.P.C.D., the Detroit Oil Lobby, California vs. Washington policy regarding engine emissions, etc. Perhaps the biologists could discover a new strain of insect or plant that would inhale smog and exhale oxygen. Actually, there is a growing feeling that

knowledge gained from enzymatic processes in animal cells could be applied to electrochemical cells. Such a needed link for the development of improved batteries might conceivably transform electrics into GTO's. And if the biologists can't figure out the battery problem, maybe the physicists could do it using quantum theory.

Should all the Tech scientists fail to find a "technological fix" for smog, perhaps our economists can find a clever way of making fresh air economically profitable. Believe it or not, that is just what Pittsburgh industry discovered when they started making higher profits selling the stuff that previously went up the stack.

The committee also concluded that funding might be relatively simple since numerous L.A. industries would stand to profit from cleaner air. Also, money for such ideas as a battery project might be easy to find, since agencies like NASA are always looking for new space applications.

Well, if you've held your breath this long, you may well feel at this moment what the average L.A. citizen will feel after a deep breath in the near future. In short, the L.A. smog

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Our Man in Prague Continueszzz . . .

(Continued from page 1)

He says that "Never has a foreign policy issue had so much importance here as does the Vietnam war."

With the exception of normal diplomatic relations (which have not been broken), the Czech government is not receiving any prominent Americans in any official way. When U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren was in Prague recently to lecture on the American constitutional system, he was greeted by the minister of justice, an unusually subordinate official to welcome a man of Warren's stature. And when Richard Nixon was in Prague he got no welcome at all.

Busch says Czech political analysts see Republican nomination of a Vietnam dove in 1968. He says this is the logical response to the fact that U.S. prestige is at an all-time low in Europe (standing on a metro platform in Paris I was denounced as an assassin) and that America should realize that "no act taken by De Gaulle has helped (French) prestige as much as the pullout of Algiers, especially among the under developed countries. And Algeria was regarded as part of France."

Busch says American anti-Communism is not "a religion,

more like an anti-religion or a creed. To be perfectly frank, I would say for many years Communism was a creed, not a political opinion, in the Soviet Union. But Communism is supposedly based on science.

"America has such an emotional reaction to Communism that she hasn't a chance of understanding. Anti-Communism grew in two big steps. After World War I it did not differ from the reaction in Europe. But after the Second World War, anti-Communism in Europe developed in a classical way. But not in the United States," he stated.

How do East Europeans feel about China? "The American fear is not a realistic assessment of China," Busch says. "For fifty years you have been poisoned by prejudice (against the Soviet Union.) When the menace proves to be not as expected, you find another fear. Here people are upset about China, but not frightened. One day the Chinese will find out all this is idiotic. This is not Communism, not Marxism . . . People hear are inclined to make jokes."

"I believe that if America has normal contact with China, she couldn't do what she is doing. It's like Stalinism. If there were not so much isolation, there could not be so much distortion," he added.

As Busch sees the world, the essential division is, as the Chinese assert, between rich nations and poor, between citified nations and agrarian nations. But he does not agree with the Chinese that the way to eliminate the difference is through violence. "The essence of revolution is change, not violence," he emphasized.

Unfortunately the distance between the rich and poor is increasing. He believes the best way to deal with the situation is for the two blocs to cooperate in helping the third world. "We must get together and develop a program. The Chinese have a program for the world. We don't," Busch stated.

Meanwhile in Czechoslovakia young people are demanding more freedom and are looking to the West for new models. "Young people don't understand our system of one party government. They say, 'In the United States there are two parties.' Why, they don't realize, in Czechoslovakia we used to have ten or twenty parties."

Tension between militant young people and moderate party members like Egan Busch is increasing. With loosened restrictions on travel, young East Europeans are traveling all over Europe, talking to Provos in Holland and New Leftists in England. When the magazine of the Writers Union was recently taken over by the Party in a dispute over what can and cannot be said in Czechoslovakia, and was transferred to another other hands, they are upset. And they want to know what to do. One thing is certain, with the increased tourism that the Party wants for financial reasons, not much can long remain the same in Eastern Europe.

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scientists; and we need help from business and liberal arts graduates who understand people and their problems. If you want to help solve important problems, we'd like to talk to you. We'll be visiting campus soon. Drop by the placement office and arrange for an interview.

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The Irish Rovers, currently appearing at the Pasadena Ice House, perform a widely varied program of Irish folk songs and ballads.



by Hentchel and Wegener

Hello again all you mangy folk-lovers and latent musicologists. Your intrepid reviewers tripped on down to both Ice Houses and perused the goings on. They looked upon it and found it was good. In Pasadena we found a Stone Country with a hard-blowin' bag of new-Country-Western-Pop-Blues-et-al direct from Aeolus. They also had, of all things, some good-time crooning by Doug (True Teeth) Brooks along with some superior blue-grass Banjo (Don Beck) and a fine lead guitar (Steve Young). Since their debut this summer, the group has noticeably increased their vocabulary with "hip-talk" like "rap", "hassle", and "up-tight", possibly

indicating a trend. (?) Ne'ertheless, their sound is good, enthusiastic, and intricate.

Out of the same magic hat flew Ginni flashed her groovy, lim-Ginni Clemms and her love-puppy, Spot. A one-woman Love-in, pid pupils at the audience, while Spot accompanied her on the bark. Her Sgt. Pepper's "Day in the Life" left much to be desired, but the rest of her Hippie-Folk (you heard that here first!) music was much more enjoyable. She has recently sacrificed her banjo for the more versatile, although reluctant, accompaniment of Spot.

"Ted Anderson is the only folk-singer in the world for whom it is impossible to come up with an opening line" (. . . Bill Ring). However, proceeding with all due dispatch to the middle, he did write all his songs, belaboring, once again, the love theme. He is addicted to peanuts and coke, and sings more or less psychedelic, childish music. He's nice.

Meanwhile, in a grubby, abandoned warehouse in Glendale, things are happening (mostly to the audience). Starting at the bottom last week, we have the Revelation. This bouncing group of teenie-boppers, complete with braces and well-groomed smiles, had good technique, but little soul. Their psychedelic approach produced only a shallow sentimentality; they had obviously never experienced the feelings they attempted to communicate. They improved during the 12:30 show when they turned to hard rock, like "Satisfaction" and "Light my Fire". The high point (?) of their performance was the turned-on drummer's solo.

Moving on, and up, to the second act, we find Bob Lind residing therein. Lind has always been a favorite of your humble reviewers, whose highest expectations were fulfilled. San Francisco's son Lind recounts genuine personal experiences in his songs. When he sings, you know that he knows. To the blues he brings a touch of hope and a memory of joy. To songs of good times he brings a hint of melancholy, like a bittersweet will-o-the-wisp. Bob Lind returns next month, and we highly recommend seeing him.

The Irish Rovers start next week in Pasadena, at which time yours trulies will enlighten you on the proceedings.

Education Groups Draft Student Rights Statement

(Continued from page 1) dorsement.

The drafting committee, comprised of one representative each from AAUP, AAC, USNSA, NASPA and NAWDC, with the staff assistance of Dr. Peter H. Armacost, AAC, and Mr. Robert Van Waes, AAUP, met in Washington on June 23, 1967. The joint statement which follows is a mutual effort in every respect. While it owes much to statements proposed by the AAUP, AAC, and USNSA, the suggestions and perspectives of other educational organizations have been taken into account. The result is a consensus that links good standards to viable practices.

The U.S. National Student Association approved the Statement at its summer congress. The other organizations will act within the year. Following is the proposed Statement.

Preamble

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the attainment of these goals. As members of the academic community, students

should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. Institutional procedures for achieving these purposes may vary from campus to campus, but the minimal standards of academic freedom of students outlined below are essential to any community of scholars.

Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility.

The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. Each college and university has a duty to develop policies and procedures which provide and safeguard this freedom. Such policies and procedures should be developed at each institution within the framework of general standards and with the broadest possible participation of the members of the academic community. The purpose of this

statement is to enumerate the essential provisions for student freedom to learn.

I. Freedom of Access to Higher Education

The admissions policies of each college and university are a matter of institutional choice provided that each college and university makes clear the characteristics and expectations of students which it considers relevant to success in the institution's program. While church-related institutions may give admission preference to students of their own persuasion, such a preference should be clearly and publicly stated. Under no circumstances should a student be barred from admission to a particular institution on the basis of race. Thus, within the limits of its facilities, each college and university should be open to all students who are qualified according to its admission standards. The facilities and services of a college should be open to all of its enrolled students, and institutions should use their influence to secure equal access for all students to public facilities in the local community.

II. In the Classroom

The professor in the classroom and in conference should encour-

age free discussion, inquiry, and expression. Student performance should be evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

A. Protection of Freedom of Expression. Students should be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

B. Protection Against Improper Academic Evaluation. Students should have protection through orderly procedures against prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation. At the same time, they are responsible for maintaining standards of academic performance established for each course in which they are enrolled.

C. Protection Against Improper Disclosure. Information about student views, beliefs, and political associations which professors acquire in the course of their work as instructors, advisers, and counselors should be considered confidential. Protection against improper disclosure is a serious professional obligation. Judgments of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, normally with the knowledge or consent of the student.

III. Student Records

Institutions should have a carefully considered policy as to the information which should be part of a student's permanent educational record and as to the conditions of its disclosure. To minimize the risk of improper disclosure, academic and disciplinary records should be separate, and the conditions of access to each should be set forth in an explicit policy statement. Transcripts of academic records should contain only information about academic status. Information from disciplinary or counseling files should not be available to unauthorized persons on campus, or to any person off campus

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Gallup Polls Drug Use

From Releases

Reports of mass student involvement with the illicit drugs Marijuana and LSD are wildly exaggerated, according to the Gallup poll.

Only about six percent of the nation's college students have ever tried marijuana and not more than one percent have experimented with LSD, according to a survey of student in 426 colleges by the noted pollster.

The poll was taken by Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion for the Reader's Digest; results are published in the magazine's November issue, out October 26.

For all the outcry about drugs on campus, a majority-fifty-one-percent-of the students questioned said that they did not even know a single student who had tried marijuana or LSD. And they estimated with reasonable accuracy that only about four percent of those on their own campus had tried drugs.

However, when asked how many of their fellow collegians across the nation used drugs, the students interviewed jumped

their estimates to a very high 13 percent. This higher guess for "outside" campuses could be a reflection of exaggerated news accounts about drug use on campus, the Digest suggests.

Projected to the nation's six million college students, the Gallup figures indicate some 300,000 drug users — a sharp contrast to the reported "millions." Moreover, the percentage applies only to those who have tried drugs. It is likely that a far smaller group are regular users.

Accompanying the poll is an article exploding some of the myths about "mind-expanding" drugs such as LSD. Author Dr. Donald Louria, an associate professor at Cornell University Medical College and president of the New York State Council on Drug Addiction, says there is no evidence to support claims that LSD increases creativity. More likely the opposite is true, he states.

He notes for example that in one study a group of accomplished pianists played under LSD's influence. Although each thought he played superbly, all reacted with distaste when the recording


was played back after the LSD had worn off.

As to the claim made by Dr. Timothy Leary and others that LSD is an aphrodisiac, Dr. Louria says that it is "totally spurious."

"While an LSD hallucination may have highly erotic content," he writes, "the drug is, if anything, an anti-aphrodisiac."

Against this background, it is encouraging that the students questioned in the Gallup poll were not only reluctant to try drugs themselves, but felt that those who were "on" marijuana or LSD were "lost, mixed up, sick." Far from being the "in" group, those who take drugs are seen by their fellows as victims rather than heroes.

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Statement Delineates Numerous Rights Due College Students

(Continued from page 4)
without the express consent of the student involved except under legal compulsion or in cases where the safety of persons or property is involved. No records should be kept which reflect the political activities or beliefs of students. Provision should also be made for periodic routine destruction of noncurrent disciplinary records. Administrative staff and faculty members should respect confidential information about students which they acquire in the course of their work.

IV. Student Affairs

In student affairs, certain standards must be maintained if the freedom of students is to be

preserved.

A. Freedom of Association. Students bring to the campus a variety of interests previously acquired and develop many new interests as members of the academic community. They should be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.

1. The membership, policies, and actions of a student organization usually will be determined by vote of only those persons who hold bona fide membership in the college or university community.

2. Affiliation with an extramural organization should not of itself disqualify a student or-

ganization should not of itself disqualify an organization from institutional recognition.

3. If campus advisers are required each organization should be free to choose its own adviser, and institutional recognition should not be withheld or withdrawn solely because of the inability of a student organization to secure an adviser. Campus advisers may advise organizations in the exercise of responsibility, but they should not have the authority to control the policy of such organizations.

4. Student organizations may be required to submit a statement of purpose, criteria for membership, rules of procedures, and a current list of officers. They should not be required to submit a membership list as a condition of institutional recognition.

5. Campus organizations, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, should be open to all students without respect to race, creed, or national origin, except for religious qualifications which may be required by organizations whose aims are primarily sectarian.

B. Freedom of Inquiry and Expression.

1. Students and student organizations should be free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately. They should always be free to support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution. At the same time, it should be made clear to the academic and the larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations students or student organizations speak only for themselves.

2. Students should be allowed to invite and to hear any person of their own choosing. Those routine procedures required by an institution before a guest speaker is invited to appear on campus should be designed only to insure that there is orderly scheduling of facilities and adequate preparation for the event, and that the occasion is conducted in a manner appropriate to an academic community. The institutional control of campus facilities should not be used as a device of censorship. It should be

made clear to the academic and larger community that sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement of the views expressed, either by the sponsoring group or the institution.

C. Student Participation in Institutional Government. As constituents of the academic community, students should be free, individually and collectively, to express their views on issues of institutional policy and on matters of general interest to the student body. The student body should have clearly defined means to participate in the formulation and application of institutional policy affecting academic and student affairs. The role of the student government and both its general and specific responsibilities should be made explicit, and the actions of the student government within the areas of its jurisdiction should be reviewed only through orderly and prescribed procedures.

D. Student Publications. Student publications and the student press are a valuable aid in establishing and maintaining an atmosphere of free and responsible discussion and of intellectual exploration on the campus. They are a means of bringing student concerns to the attention of the faculty and the institutional authorities and of formulating student opinion on various issues on the campus and in the world at large.

Whenever possible the student newspaper should be an independent corporation financially and legally separate from the university. Where financial and legal autonomy is not possible the institution, as the publisher of student publications, may have to bear the legal responsibility for the contents of the publications. In the delegation of editorial responsibility to students the institution must provide sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy for the student publications to maintain their integrity of purpose as vehicles for free inquiry and free expression in an academic community.

Institutional authorities, in consultation with students and faculty, have a responsibility to provide written clarification of the role of the student publications, the standards to be used in their evaluation, and the limitations on external control of their operation. At the same time, the editorial freedom of student editors and managers entails corollary responsibilities to be governed by the canons of responsible journalism, such as the avoidance of libel, indecency, undocumented allegations, attacks on personal integrity, and the techniques of harassment and innuendo. As safeguards for the editorial freedom of student publications the following provisions are necessary:

1. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.

2. Editors and managers of student publications should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers should be the agency responsible for their removal.

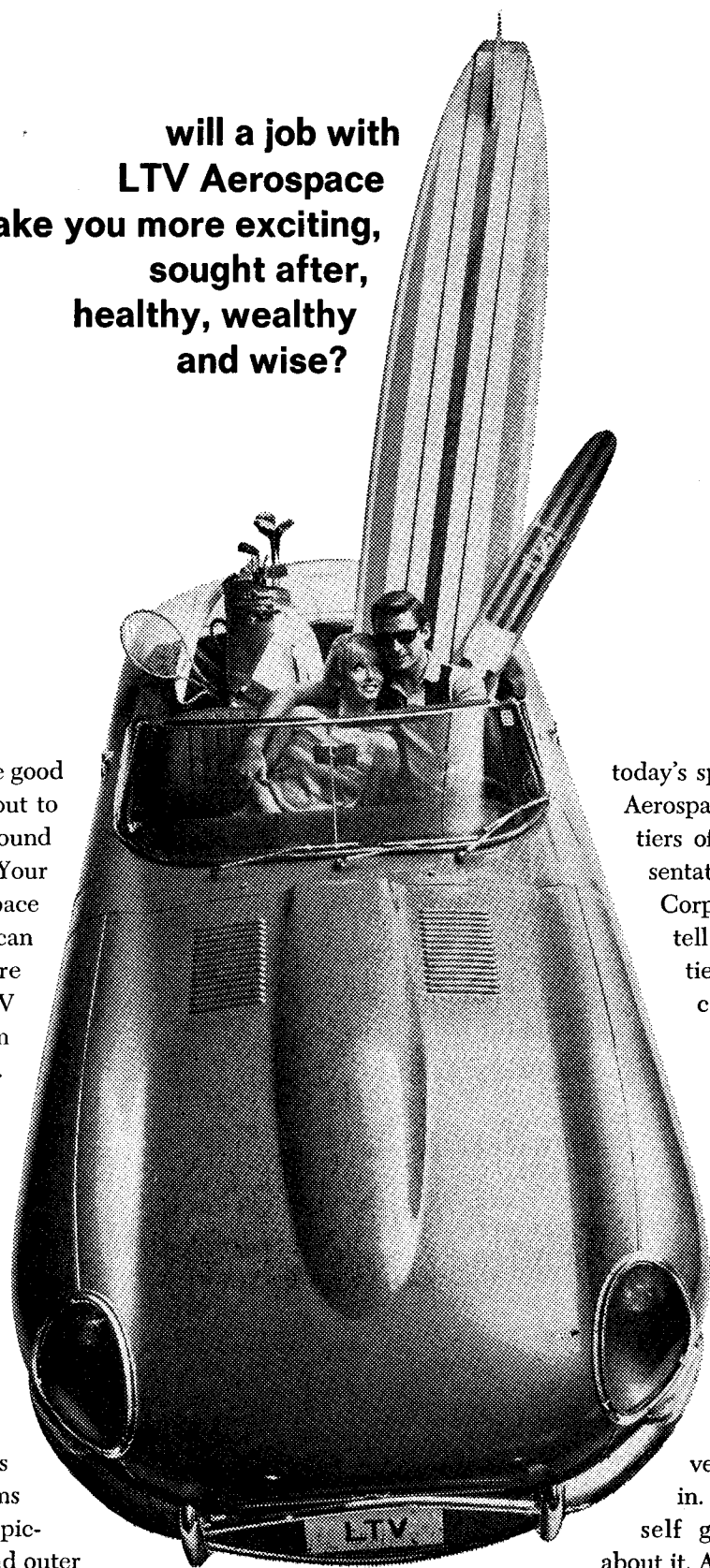
3. All university published and financed student publications

(Continued on page 7)

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Action in the Caltech vs Biola soccer game.

Soccer Team Wins Its Third Contest

On October 18, Caltech's soccer team defeated a tough team from Biola for its second win of the 1967 season. Three days later the Beavers lost to Loyola. Last Saturday, however, they came back with a big win against Occidental College.

Biola fought hard and unsportsmanlike, but the Beavers avoided most of their attacks and fought brutality with skill. Tech was hurt early in the game when Les Fishbone sustained a knee injury and put out of action.

Caltech's first goal came when Ralph Graham slipped through the Biola defense to score just seven minutes into the first quarter. Biola managed to sneak through the Engineers' defense halfway through the second period, but the Beavers came back rapidly and skillfully. Less than two minutes after the Biola goal, Armando Moreira scored Tech's second goal. Neither team was able to score again, and the game ended Caltech over Biola 2-1.

When the Beavers travelled to downtown Los Angeles for the Loyola contest, they put up a tough fight, but were unable to stop the skilled Lions' squad. Caltech scored first when a Loyola player accidentally kicked the ball past his own goalie. The Lions roared back, however, with a goal with only two minutes' time remaining in the first stanza. The second period was entirely Biola's, as they scored twice — once just over a minute into the quarter and again off a corner kick in the middle of the period.

The third and fourth quarters were evenly split, with both the Beavers and the Lions scoring once in each. Tech's goal in the

third period was scored on a surprise play by Richard Strelitz after just five minutes of play. Loyola came back with a goal near the end of the third and scored the first goal of the final stanza within a minute after it started. Caltech was able to get only one more goal in the game — by Moreira — and lost to the Lions 5-3.

The Occidental game was Caltech's third win and first overtime game of the year. The Oxy Tigers were hard pressed to get past the tight Beaver defense.

The first goal of the game was scored by CIT's Richard Burton (not the actor) eleven minutes into the first quarter. The Beavers were then stunned by the loss of Harvey Butcher with a broken leg, and were unable to get up enough steam to score again in the remaining three periods of regulation play.

The fourth quarter ended with a tie, and the game went into overtime — two short periods of five minutes each. The first overtime was uneventful, with neither team able to muster up a score. A little over one minute into the second overtime, an indirect penalty kick by Richard Burton was deflected into the Oxy goal by Tech forward Armando Moreira. One minute and fifty-seven seconds later, Moreira scored again to bring the score to 3-1 in the Beavers' favor.

The score remained that way for the rest of the game, and Caltech scored its third win of the season. The soccer team's record is now 3-5, making it Tech's winningest undergraduate squad this year.

Tankmen Lose

Water polo fans saw Caltech go down to defeat to relatively poor teams. Wednesday saw Tech traveling to UC Riverside where they quickly lost their chance of winning the game by allowing Riverside six goals in the second quarter. Behind 9 to 1 at the half and 11 to 2 shortly thereafter, the tankmen started playing as the referees were calling it and had a resurgence led by Henry DeWitt with eight goals but the rally fell short for a final score of 16 to 11.

Saturday Redlands came to Caltech with a full complement of seven starters and no subs. Despite that disadvantage Redlands was able to score a goal that did not go in and have one of Caltech's called back. This loss leaves Caltech 0 and 3 in league play.

Thursday the team travels to Oxy for a rematch and hopefully another win. Saturday the team travels to CHM and Wednesday Pomona is here.

TECH Sports

Grid Team Suffers Fifth Straight Loss

Caltech's football Beavers lost their fifth game of the 1967 season last Friday night when LaVerne College defeated them 34-7 in a non-conference meeting at the Rose Bowl. The victory brought LaVerne's record to 4-2 while Tech is now 0-5.

The Beavers started the LaVerne contest on the wrong foot as they allowed a 94 yard return by LaVerne's fleet Fred Long on the opening kickoff. Long scored again later in the first half on a long pass play from quarterback Mike Clifton.

Barring those two big plays, the first half was relatively even, with each team scoring one touchdown apiece. Caltech's TD came late in the first quarter when running back John Frazzini plunged over from the one; Tom Burton tacked on the point after.

The score was set up by a sustained drive in which Frazzini and fullback Ray Kawal ran well behind good offensive line blocking. Also, split end Lonnie Martin made several key first down grabs along the way.

Although the Beavers failed to score for the remainder of the battle, they did manage to put together two drives which stalled inside LaVerne's ten yard line; this has been a problem for Caltech all this season so far.

Even in defeat, the Engineers actually controlled the game as far as ball control is concerned. They ran some fifteen plays more than LaVerne. Caltech had twenty-one first downs to LaVerne's twelve. The Beavers were forced to punt only three times to LaVerne's four.

For the third week in a row, CIT quarterback Tom Burton was offensive back of the week. Tom connected on 12 of 27 passes for 123 yards. In addition he ran with the pigskin for 112 more yards. His performance against LaVerne should lift Burton higher among the nation's small college leaders in total offense. Last week Tom was 29th on the list.

The Engineers' defense was also better than it's been for a long time. They limited enemy rushers to 166 yards on the ground and to 175 yards through the air (not especially good but tremendously better than it has been).

This Saturday the football team travels to Riverside for an 8:00 p.m. game against the University of California at Riverside. UC Riverside is a fairly big, fast team with shifty backs and a good blocking line. Their defense, however, isn't exceptional. Last year Riverside blanked CIT 43-0.

Old Teckers Never Die; They Live to Drive in Auto Race

by Carroll

The sun roasted down on a record crowd of 82,500 last Sunday at Riverside as Caltech grad Jim Hall proved once again the power of a Tecker at the Los Angeles Times Grand Prix auto race.

Hall, driving his self-designed Chaparral, finished second to Bruce McLaren. Although this seems a dubious honor, it is a moral victory for the lanky Texan, who has been unable to catch McLaren all season. In the last Group 7 series race, Hall was lapped by McLaren, who then as now was the only man to finish ahead of Hall.

The race followed the recent usual pattern; records were broken in the time trials, in the grandstands, and during the race itself. Dan Gurney broke the lap record of the 3.275-mile course and earned the pole with a sizzling 118.7 mph on Saturday. On Sunday, however, he went out almost as soon as the green flag fell with serious oil problems.

McLaren appeared to breeze through the course during the race, averaging 114.405 mph — eight miles per hour past the previous record set last year. Yet it was obvious that McLaren wouldn't have pushed as hard as he did were it not for the menac-

ing white Chaparral that tailed him throughout the event.

Both of these two pacesetters, along with five others in the top ten finishers, were Chevy powered. Of the 39 slated starters, 29 were Chevy powered. This obviously points up to the fact that Chevy dominates the Can Am series. She will apparently continue her dominion next year, since none of the major builders plan to change the brand of their powerplants.

For the spectators race day was as uncomfortable and grueling as for the drivers. Winds whipped across the unusually barren track carrying with it mountains of dust. Refreshments of the liquid variety were consumed at a lighting rate as the and machines literally choked dry climate parched lips.

Yet for the tue race buff it was well worth the agony for the ecstasy. The ecstasy in this case was witnessing the orange McLaren M6A Chev as it outclassed es, and then watching Hall catch Hall's white monster in the ess-up on the straight with the 45 extra horsepower he had captive under the hood. And for the red-blooded American male Tecker, ecstasy was also, of course, a good eyeful of the vibrant females that decorated the course.

Black Belters to Display Talent in Karate Exchange

by Gish

Tomorrow at 3:30 in the Scott Brown gymnasium the Caltech Karate Club will host clubs from the Long Beach City College and the University of California at Santa Barbara for the annual exchange practice among these clubs. Although this is the third time that Caltech and Long Beach City College have faced each other, it is the first time that the University of California at Santa Barbara has been able to attend.

An exchange practice is a meeting of two or more clubs to have a half-practice, half-demonstration with each other in order to both show their proficiency at karate and their respect for each other. Due to the lethal nature of karate techniques, direct competition is clearly impossible. However, the karate tournament, in which all contestants are required to pull their techniques, is not a true representation of karate, it is more like a dance. Hence the exchange practice has become the only reasonable type of competition among clubs.

Several black belts will be here and anyone interested in seeing what the true practice of karate is like is urged to attend.

IHC Proposals Acted Upon by P.E. Department

The Athletic Department has acted on several proposals by the Interhouse Committee (IHC) to make certain changes in Interhouse and Discobolus competitions.

On October 23, the IHC proposed the addition of soccer to Interhouse competition. The proposal suggested the rescheduling of Interhouse tennis from second term to first term and the addition of IH soccer during second term. The Athletic Department rejected the proposal for several reasons, notably lack of facilities and planning.

The Department approved (although its approval was unnecessary) the IHC's decision to add a new category of sports to the Discobolus program (i.e. hockey, rugby, cricket).

The Department also approved the proposal to permit intercollegiate athletes to participate in Discobolus sports with the permission of their coaches. They feel that it should be on a one year trial basis with the implementation (effective immediately) to the rule to be carried out in the following manner:

The intercollegiate athlete who wishes to participate in Discobolus contests will pick up a form at the Athletic Office, take it to his coach, get his signature and leave it with the coach. The coach urns this form over to Jim Nerrie, Interhouse Director, who will check these forms against the Discobolus eligibility lists submitted by the House Athletic Managers.

The deadline for submission of the House eligibility lists should be 1:00 p.m. on Thursday prior to weekend contests, and two days in advance of weekday contests. The deadline for submission of the intercollegiate athlete's permission form will be 1:00 p.m. on Friday prior to the weekend contest, and 1:00 p.m. on the day prior to a weekday contest.

The implementation of this rule may change as the Athletic Department determines what the problems are.

Discobolus

Dabney House is well on her way toward compiling an almost insurmountable lead in Caltech Discobolus competition for the school year 1967-1968. Last weekend the Darbs managed to win their fourth Discobolus challenge of this season, by defeating Ricketts House in a basketball game.

Before the victory over Ricketts, the men of Dabney had whipped Discobolus teams from Fleming (last year's champions), Ruddock, and Blacker. This impressive record is worth twelve Trophy points for the Darbs. Fleming, Ruddock, Blacker, and Ricketts all have one point apiece. Page House (1966-67 runner-up) and Lloyd House have yet to play a match and therefore have no Trophy points.

Page has challenged Dabney in golf, tennis and volleyball. The Darbs have accepted in volleyball, and the match will be played this weekend.

AAUP, AAC, USNSA, NASPA, NAWDC, UNCLE, . . .

(Continued from page 5) should explicitly state on the editorial page that the opinions there expressed are not necessarily those of the college, university or student body.

V. Off-Campus Freedom of Students

A. Exercise of Rights of Citizenship. College and university students are both citizens and members of the academic community. As citizens, students should enjoy the same freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and right of petition that other citizens enjoy and, as members of the academic community, they are subject to the obligations

which accrue to them by virtue of this membership. Faculty members and administrative officials should insure that institutional powers are not employed to inhibit such intellectual and personal development of students as is often promoted by their exercise of the rights of citizenship both on and off campus.

B. Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties. Activities of students may upon occasion result in violation of law. In such cases, institutional officials should be prepared to apprise student of sources of legal counsel and may offer other assistance. Students who violate the law may incur

penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but institutional authority should never be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only where the institution's interests as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved should the special authority of the institution be asserted. The student who incidentally violates institutional regulations in the course of his off-campus activity, such as those relating to class attendance, should be subject to no greater penalty than would normally be imposed. Institutional action should be independent of community pressure.

VI. Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Proceedings

In developing responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role substantially secondary to example, counseling, guidance, and admonition. At the same time, educational institutions have a duty and the corollary disciplinary powers to protect their educational purpose through the setting of standards the students who attend them for and through the regulation of the use of institutional facilities. In the exceptional circumstances when the preferred means fail to resolve problems of student

conduct, proper procedural safeguards should be observed to protect the student from the unfair imposition of serious penalties.

The administration of discipline should guarantee procedural fairness to an accused student. Practices in disciplinary cases may vary in formality with the gravity of the offense and the sanctions which may be applied. They should also take into account the presence or absence of an Honor Code, and the degree to which the institutional officials have direct acquaintance with student life, in general, and with the involved student and the circumstances of the case in particular. The jurisdictions of faculty or student judicial bodies, the disciplinary responsibilities of institutional officials and the regular disciplinary procedures, including the student's right to appeal a decision, should be clearly formulated and communicated in advance. Minor penalties may be assessed informally under prescribed procedures.

In all situations, procedural fair play requires that the student be informed of the nature of the charges against him, that he be given a fair opportunity to refute them, that the institution not be arbitrary in its actions, and that there be provision for appeal of a decision. The following are recommended as proper safeguards in such proceedings when there are no Honor Codes offering comparable guarantees.

(Continued next week)

Letters

(Continued from page 3)

problem is one that begs our attention as responsible scientists in a social community and is one which is entirely feasible as a project with respect to resources, interests, and abilities here at Caltech. Everyone talks about the smog, but nobody does anything about it! Let us defend one of our most basic human rights—the right to breathe fresh air.

Jeff Larson
Wally Rippel

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**CAMPUS INTERVIEW
Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1967**

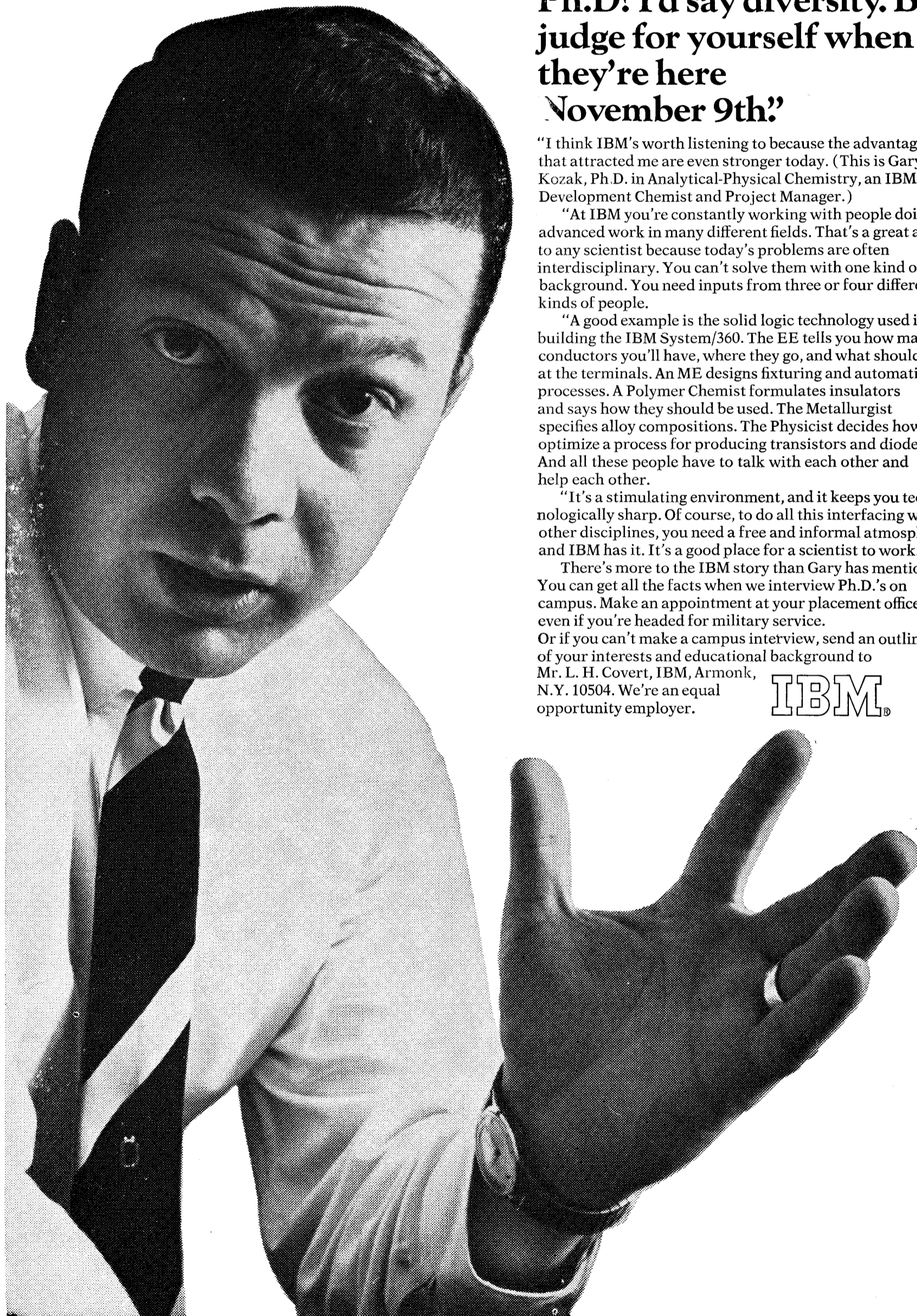


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