The Tech

James Baldwin To Talk On Negro Problems At Civil Rights Committee

The Civil Rights Committee is sponsoring a lecture by writer James Baldwin in 36-10 tomorrow at 8:00. Baldwin is the author of Another Country, Go Tell It on the Mountain, Giovanni's Room, Notes of a Native Son, and Nobody Knows My Name.

Baldwin was born in Harlem, Baldwin spent ten years in Europe. "I doubted my ability to survive the culture problem here," he wrote in Nobody Knows My Name. He ended his self-imposed exile, as he has said, "I proved, to my satisfaction, to be as American as any Texas Hillbilly.

He has also written controversial profiles of Norman Mailer, Richard Wright, and Ingmar Bergman. He has been awarded a Guggenheim Literary Fellowship, a National Institute of Arts and Letters Fellowship, and a Ford Foundation grant.

The lecture will be held in the basement of the School of Architecture, and the admission charge will be collected at the door.

J P Queen Photos Due Next Friday

Juniors who wish to enter their photos in the Junior Queen contest are urged to get their photos into circulation as soon as possible.

PROMOTIONS

No Official Action On Much-Discussed E. C. Song Booklet

No official action was taken on the East Campus waterfront, presented last week at the East Campus House Committee meeting last Thursday.

After a discussion of other matters related to East Campus, the question of the songbook was again discussed. Discussion was unofficial and minutes suspended.

The songbook was not considered by the East Campus House Committee, and the songbook question was referred back to the respective House Committees.

The lobby of Building 10 about noon last Wednesday as students waited for Junior Prom ticket options to go on sale.

Junior Prom Committee To Distribute Tickets On A Proportional Basis

The Tech

The lecture series Committee will present a lecture by William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of the National Review, on Wednesday, October 22, at 8:00 p.m.

The lecture is titled "A Conservation Feast: Fall Of the West." In its final event, the lecture will be followed by a question-and-answer period. Tickets may be obtained on Tuesday, October 21, from 8:00 to 5:00 in the lobby of Building 10.

Buckley founded the right-wing weekly National Review in 1954 to "keep the left from winning by default," in his words. He del...
Foreign Students To View State Gov't

MIT's 800 foreign students, among the 4500 studying in Massachusetts this year, are invited to view the workings of Commonwealth government at the first International Student Day on October 26. The program, administered by Secretary of State Kevin H. White, was designed to give students "a first-hand view of democratic institutions of government in practice."

The day will begin with tours of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and Boston newspapers. Students will have an opportunity to meet the judges and editors. Then, following short lectures on "Urban Development," "Labor Organization in the United States," and "United Fund Voluntary Agencies," the students will be treated to lunch on the Boston Common.

In the afternoon they will be welcomed to the State House by Gov. Volpe and have an opportunity to meet legislators in their chambers. There will also be a panel discussing "Politics in Massachusetts."

Any student who has not yet replied to his invitation should contact the Foreign Students Office in 3-108.

Mrs. Karl Taylor Compton, widow of the former president of MIT is chairman of the committee arranging the luncheon and reception for the students.

"We are eager." White says, "to have these students become aware of our government structure at the state level."

Said President L. Susan H. Surgeon, "Foreign students to view state government in practice."

AIEE Presents Awards To Guillemin, Shannon

Dr. Ernst A. Guillemin and Dr. C. E. Shannon were among the five electrical specialists to receive awards recently from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The awards were presented to Dr. Guillemin, professor of electrical engineering, for changes in engineering education and to Dr. Shannon, professor of science and consultant to Bell Laboratories, for his work in communication.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS


Chemical Engineering: Daniel Nyhart, John E. Her, Daniel S. Hekuiman

Chemistry: Paul M. Newberne, Maurice S. Fox, Pierre E. Connor Jr., Richard S. Eckaus

Computer and Information Systems: Harold L. Beebe, Daniel D. Ham, Franklin D. Hum, Martin S. Osman

Economics: Ronald B. Goldner, Ronald B. Goldner


Economics: Gerald N. Wogan, Ronald B. Goldner, Ronald B. Goldner

Education: Martin S. Osman, Martin S. Osman

Electrical Engineering: E. Amstutz, John Jarm, Stephen J. Ohorover, Daniel S. Hekuiman

Electrical Engineering: John Jarm, Stephen J. Ohorover, Daniel S. Hekuiman

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Electrical Engineering: E. Amstutz, John Jarm, Stephen J. Ohorover, Daniel S. Hekuiman
Completion Of Kresge Dome Uncertain

By Joseph Sullivan

Contractors and Physical Plant officials told the-weekly meeting that work on the dome of Kresge Auditorium that had been carted away by the winter time water seeps in.

For a while, alternates' advisers appear to have suggested to the director of the Physical Plant to spend the next two months with favorable weather or else needed to be completed.

Wortman have been covering the dome with lead sheets since the building was under construction. Expansion and contraction of the outer surface has been handled by the Physical Plant crews since the work started in 1956.

Six months after the building was completed, the dome's cover has been put on and out covering began to be expected. A new plasma coating proved to be ineffective.

After five years of experimenting, Physical Plant experts and representatives of the architect and general contractor decided that lead sheets would provide the best covering.

Last year, the north corner of the dome was covered with a precast concrete cover. At the same time, the core facing Rockwell Oceane was covered with a precast type of lead shingles.

Plastic sheets of lead will be bordered with stain less steel and steel which are in the process of being driven into the concrete shell. At least two and one square so no water seeps into the concrete shell and 4% of an inch is left in the structural slab.

This advantage of the cover is that in the event of a possible disaster, it will remain intact in each square. Access to the materials in the building will not impair the excellent acoustics in Kresge.

Workman install lead tiles on the roof of Kresge Auditorium. Interior of the original concrete roof has been covered with a covering.

Tops '65 Score By 16

Freshman Average 697 On CEEB Tests

By Dave Vandevert

The average CEEB score of entering freshmen is increasing every year, according to Richard W. Willard, Statistical Analyst for the Admissions Office.

Overall class average this year for all tests is 678. Mr. Willard, compared to last year's 681. This year's score was 376 for SAT verbal, 526 for SAT math. Achievement test scores were 376 for advanced math, 600 for English composition, 701 for chemistry, 699 for physics, and 672 for psychology.

Students whose applications were not accepted averaged 803, 677, 623, 589, 573, and 545, respectively. The average for accepted students was 867, 699, 647, 604, and 567, respectively. A total of 69 percent of the students admitted to this year's averages above the average scores of 612 on five recent Harvard tests between 613 and 616. For a while, alternates' advisers appear to have suggested to the director of the Physical Plant that work on the dome of Kresge Auditorium that had been carted away by the winter time water seeps in.

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**Concrete Jungle**

Will MIT ever have a campus? In the sense of the pastoral beauty of Wellesley, probably not. At ground level, the new construction provided in the Second Century Fund's massive building program will rob most of the re-remaining plains of grass and trees, even the parking lots, being eaten away.

The task of making an architectural entity of the MIT campus is now divided among three architects, one each for the East, North, and West campus areas. The only hope for retaining some feeling of spaciousness, in what will surely become a university of sky-scrapers is the creation of small, well-landscaped courtyards among the buildings. If one can think of a challenge worse than any architect, to create in these limited surroundings a feeling of intimacy and beauty, bear in mind the structures of stone and mortar.

MIT can help in this effort. As long range proposals are evaluated, it is evident that more and more will have to be accepted. For future construction. At the risk of an economically unsound proposal we urge that this land be purchased as soon as possible, and land-locked to provide open areas which can exist. The $500,000 in tax propositions on annual taxes, this could compensate for the $6,000,000 a year in the seizure of the campus, which remains a valuable piece of human property to the possibility of saving some green places.

**Political Activities**

The letter appearing on this page was written in objection to a decidedly op-posed discussion of campus political groups and their rights to stage as activities, which appeared in the "Incomming News-letter."

The writer of the letter states that "The Caucus's role is a relative one to the reasoning of the newsletter article and second to its place in a publication of that nature."

Two groups are in question, the MIT organization "Disarmament and Peace (RAPD)" and the MIT Civil Rights Committee (CRC). Both were granted recognition, according to the Activities Council in December 1962. In the last four months, they have both shown themselves to be well-organized dynamic groups, and as a part of the community, CRC was in fact responsible for the excellent presentation of Massachusetts political candidates earlier this spring.

These two groups have made the Activities Council aware of their responsibilities to political organizations. It has the power to deny or use the name of MIT and facilities made available for use to finance board. All these privileges could certainly be abused by an over-exaggerated political group. If a privilege could possibly be abused is not a real reason for denying it.

We think that any organization which has shown merit in existing in the interests of the MIT community should be granted the privilege of associating with Activities Council. We think that there should exist a representative group of students of the privileges granted by the Council, and that members of the Council should necessarily be representatives of MIT Activities.

"We certainly do not wish to see the name of MIT or its Student Body as- sociated indiscriminately with groups of a particular political nature. We wish to see MIT money spent to further the cause of an individual program or candidate. We wish to encourage political interest on campus and not stifle it by a policy of indirection and inaction.

The question of political organizations not of any single opinion or candid
tate must remain. We think that there should exist a political organization for a Rational Approach to Political Activities (RADP) and RADP, as its name implies, is a challenge working for the good of any architect, to create in these limited surrounding a feeling of intimacy and beauty, bear in mind the structures of stone and mortar.

"It has been stated by a number of students that the privilege of associating with Activities Council must make a distinction between "associations with individuals with like opinions and action of men and issues rather than on a specific stand on a specific issue." This is, of course, a false distinction. There is no reason why a group with a definite political position cannot constitute a political organization.

The article also contains the basis of recognition in activity of the rights of the group representing the political group, which purports to give the facts regarding the granting of recognition by the Activities Committee. It claims that a specific stand on a specific issue, it is not clear whether we are "committed to support, in a political campaign," on the specific issue, a group, a specific set of national policies.

The YRC is a political organization. It is not associated in any way with any outside group since it has any specific national policy.

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American Council On Education Authors New Oath

To the Editor:
In the last Inscomm Newsletter there was a brief editorial criticizing certain aspects of the intramural sports program, mainly with respect to the intramural eligibility requirements for participation on intramural teams. The Athletic Association is trying to establish the intramural program on the largest possible basis of participation on intramural teams. The Ath

Paradoxically, the reappearance of the intramural eligibility provisions in the NDEA which have drawn some criticism from educators was suggested to Congress by the American Council on Education. Among its other activities, the ACE lobbies for educational legislation on behalf of approximately 100 colleges and universities.

According to ACE spokesman Charles Dobbin:
"The ACE's concern on federal relations was one of the first groups to come out against the disclaimer provision. The efforts to remove it this year were carried out quietly, although we didn't "muck it through" as the Chicago Tribune recently charged."

Dobbins said that the ACE motion came last May that the Science Foundation Bill provided for replacing the disclaimer requirement in that program with a criminal penalty and it was decided that the same approach should be used on the NDEA."

"The ACE and the American Association of University Professors were both in the forefront of the opposition," he said. "And Julian Levi of Chicago played an important role in getting the job done." Levi is a University of Chicago representative to the ACE Council and an ACE lobbyist.

Dobbins said that Levi consulted Albert J. Eimer, Jr., a noted Chicago lawyer, to write a legal opinion on the constitutionality of the disclaimer requirements. This opinion, which later was incor-

Kibitzer

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[continued from page 4]

American Council On Education Authors New Oath

ruined their qualified approval of the new legislation.

Top Educators Fight Oath

Many of the nation's top educators have been fighting since 1969 to remove the disclaimer requirement. They had argued that the affidavit's declaration of substantive organizations was too vague, and that the requirement might infringe on free inquiry, since it required student applicants to disclaim "belief."

Among prominent university leaders who opposed the affidavit were Presidents of Harvard, Griswold of Yale, and Beadle of the University of Chicago.

This week's hand: Partner

This week's hand: Partner

"We were very unhappy to see these colleges out of the program," one congressional source said. "It was a matter of finding a solution to a vexing problem and to keep out subversives. The crimi-

Repeal of the disclaimer requirement is regarded in Washington as a tribute to the efficiency of the education lobbyists. While they don't have the money or power of such groups as organized labor, the business lobbyists and some other special interest organizations, the education lobby has worked hard effectively.

The chief proponents for educational legislation are the ACE, the AAUP, and the National Education Association. The ACE and the AAUP deal with higher education, while the NEA is more interested in elementary and high schools.

A serious rift has developed between the ACE and the NEA resulting from the fate of education bills in the recent session of Congress. The ACE feels the NEA helped kill the college aid bill after it found out that the public school measure wasn't going to be approved.

However, if the education lobbyists learned anything from the NDEA fight it was that strength in unity. Many educators want the NEA and ACE can patch up their differences and work for federal aid to education next year as they have in the past.

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Wilson Gets Life

Wilson John J. Wilson, Boston Indus-
“Gallows Humor,” a comedy by Jack Richardson, starts October 23 at Actor’s Playhouse.

The play has two acts in which the actors play dual roles: the first act is in the prison cell of a murderer about to be hanged, and the second in the kitchen of the prisoner’s houseman.

Featuring actors will be Peter Wallcott Jr., Barbara Lacy, Robert Leibacher, and David Tabor. Richardson’s latest play, “Lore,” will be produced on Broadway in January. “Gallows Humor” was first performed at the Gran-
'Never Too Late' Opens At Willubar; Stars Maureen O'Sullivan. Orson Bean, Paul Ford

Maureen O'Sullivan, Orson Bean, and Paul Ford will answer in New York. The plot concerns a middle-aged couple who have a married daughter and son-in-law living with them. Performances will be evenings October 29 and 30 and matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

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"The Three Faces of Eve": 7:30, 9:15
Starting Thursday: "Sons and Lovers": 9:30, 7:30, 5:25
"Bossa Nova!"
Brattle 50.

"The Five Dollar Lover": 9:30, 7:30, 5:25
"Bossa Nova!": 9:30, 7:30, 5:25
"Bossa Nova!": 9:30, 7:30, 5:25

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THE COVE

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Organists Perform

Four Recitals At Kresge

Four noted American and European organists will give recitals on the Hohentamp organ in Kresge Auditorium this year. Program schedules will be: October 24, Heinz Wunderlich, organist and harpsichordist from Hamburg, Germany; December 5, E. Power Biggs, the world-famous organist; March 11, Janne Marchal, blind organist at Saint-Eustache in Paris; April 25, Daniel Schnieders in all the organ and teacher at the Hochschule fur Musik in Frankfurt, Germany. Heinz Wunderlich is organist at the Protestant Church, Hamburg; the church's organ was built in 1886, when Bach first became organist there. He wrote his "Fantasia and Fugue in G Minor" especially for that organ. Mr. Wunderlich will play this work along with Haydn's "Introduction, Fugacitatis and Fugue" and Bach's "Bourrée." He will also perform a recital at New England Conservatory of Music.

Harvard Leads MIT In Alumni Gifts

Harvard alumni led the Massachusetts give-away game for the 1964-65 period, according to the American Alumni Council. Gifts totaling $54 million were received by Harvard, compared to a total of $44,817 alumni. MIT was second in total amounts received with $45.9 million being donated by 23,560 alumni. MIT alumni gave about 2.9 million per person as compared to 3.6 million per person for MIT.

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Good Until Nov 6
By Charles Foster Ford

The theme of "Under Milk Wood" is nowhere more
explicitly stated than in the following line, said by
the character of Doctor Clegg: "Every man and
woman is a world in itself, a little world of
strife, passion, aimlessness, and self-preoccupation, and
the same is true of the world as a whole."

So long as this fresh interest in human truth is kept alive,"Requiem For A Heavyweight" is a moving, revealing experi-
ence that creates an impression through its characters.

But the qualities that made him a success as a manager, his
size, his strength and aliveness, his sight, sound, and sense,
are little use to him in retirement.

That the burden, Army, is a surprising little change and
brings to mind the thought that life is short and a man should make the
most of it. Life is short and a man should make the
most of it. So long as this fresh interest in human truth is kept alive."Requiem For A Heavyweight" is a moving, revealing experi-
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movies...

Dassin's "Phaedra"
Shallow, Overdramatic

By Gilberto Perez-Guillame

A strange woman-hours screwer, a "chore" of Greek women crying, a shipwreck as an outcome of Fate, a diamond ring sacrificed to the gods: these devices represent the director's effort to build classical tragedy on melodrama. Not withstandable favorable reviews in the daily press, I thought "PHAEDRA" a shallow, overdramatic and senseless, ludicrous piece of cinema.

There are some impressive scenes. The first love sequence is brilliant: the lovers standing in intense rapture, flames and glowing, flames expressing the communiaction of their passion. A meeting by the Aegean sea is also effective: Phaedra resting, the sun, inclusive of sun, then the ominous death of the sun by Alexia shadow and the shock of recognition. The trouble with the film seems to lie, however, in director Jules Dassin's failure to convey staves of mind. His previous successes were melodramatic ("Rififi") or philosophical ("I Who Have Met Life"). "Phaedra" is a film of conflicting feelings. M. Dassin never manages to show Phaedra's discontent with her husband; she is merely somewhat annoyed by his inattention. He even kills in the opening scene, for which Kyrillos may be a more circular master than a shipping magnate. The characters are very superficial: there is no psychological insight into their actions. Alexis Kyrillos zone is ludicrous, and his mumbled heroine establishes unpleasantly with the supposedly anxious tragic ending. "Phaedra" is made up of generally unsuccessful, and frequently irrelevant scenes. Languages and accents are mixed as an unw hearable dialogue, and an analysis of what was meant in the language would reveal some unpleasant inconsistencies. The unimaginative and mundane use of the Greek setting detracts from the dramatic and Greek unity of the film. Miss Mercouri's histrionic and vivid qualities seem wasted in a mediocre script (she was so much better in the Greek film, "Birlta"). M. Dassin circles only in the melodramatic, but this it perhaps the anti-theatrical of a great tragedy. He makes excessive use of the close-up, although he has never mastered it. The talent invested in this film could have been better employed elsewhere.

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ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES
for Seniors and Graduates in
MECHANICAL, AERONAUTICAL, CHEMICAL, ELECTRICAL, NUCLEAR, and METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING
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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

NOVEMBER 1

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Equipment Utilization Key To Successful Airlines

Melvin A. Brenner, vice president of American Airlines, made an airline scheduling seminar at the international Flight Transportation Seminar October 11.

Mr. Brenner explained that an airline's success depends on getting the maximum use from its equipment. The schedule planner's job is to coordinate the operating, sales, and personnel departments of the airline to produce an efficient schedule.

He tries to minimize the competition and maximize profits while meeting the needs of the passengers clearly in his mind.

The weather, type of equipment available, flight crew regulations, and airport and gate openings are all limiting factors which the planner must take into consideration.

Mr. Brenner stressed the sensitivity of flight schedules, saying that even slight variations in departure time could mean a steep loss in revenue to the airline.

As an example, he said, that if American lost ten round-trip transcontinental jet passengers per day, the company would lose more than a million dollars a year.

The operational cost of a flight increases only slightly as the number of passengers increase on any one flight, but not linearly with each additional passenger.

The jet transition is another problem for the schedule planner. Jets are faster than conventional aircraft and take more passengers to fill them. Also, many airports are not equipped to handle the bigger planes and consequently cannot be included in jet flight schedules.

The introduction of the jet has necessitated changes in almost every part of the company's schedule.

Mr. Brenner has had experience in air transportation management in both private business and in government. He helped form the International Civil Aviation Board while serving on the Civil Aeronautics Board.

He has also been a consultant to the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, Bureau of the Budget, and served in the Department of Commerce.

Brenner joined American Airlines in 1955 and successively served as manager of route development, manager of schedule planning, director of schedule planning and forecasting, and, finally, vice president for schedules and equipment utilization.

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Our University suits are cut on Brooks traditional models in a range of attractive materials including unfinished worsteds, worsted flannels and worsted cheviots. The distinctive colorings include black-olive, black-brown and unusual olives... and greys, browns and navy. $65 to $80

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Alpert Proposes Subsidies For "Sick" Railroads

George Alpert, Chairman of the Board of the New Haven Railroad, gave his views on "Management Problems in a Regulated Industry" Wednesday, October 17, Mr. Alpert, former president of the same railroad, spoke on the problems of railroad management in this lecture sponsored by the Industrial Management Society.

The troubles of the railroads are many, Mr. Alpert said, but he doubted that these problems would be solved by industrial dynamics. The problems, he went on, are those of political dynamics and can only be solved by a complete revision of the "archaic regulations and inequities." Mr. Alpert, who has been described as a "socialist" and an "advocate of rationalized railroads," denied truly that he or anyone else desired the nationalization of the railroads. But he added, that "Nationalization is inevitable if discriminatory barriers are not removed." Subsidy is a part of a solution offered by Mr. Alpert.

Fifty to seventy-five years ago, Mr. Alpert noted, railroad presidents were considered tycoons and railroads, monopolies. With the advent of interstate commerce laws and the Interstate Commerce Commission, all of this was changed. The railroads were not allowed to raise or lower rates without the permission of various regulatory bodies, nor were they allowed to discriminate unreasonably in the provision of services to unregulated industries. These regulations were designed to regulate excessive rates in a time when the railroad was the principal form of transportation.

Mr. Alpert continued with a review of the railroad's problems. The two main factors affecting the railroads are the amount of freight and passenger traffic. Mr. Alpert pointed out that the railroads have been forced to compete with unregulated and often subsidized industries such as trucks, barges, and airplanes. The eastern railroads lost together a total of $10 billion in freight to other forms of conveyance in 1951.

Senator Seaborn of Florida in one study of the railroad problem asserted that the railroads are in "sick and precarious times." Others have called the railroads "the unauthorized sick man of American Transportation." But the studies have brought nothing new into the field of railroad management. The railroads have been studied to death," stated Mr. Alpert.

Mr. Alpert showed how the railroads are forced to compete with unregulated and often subsidized competition and must labor under unequal taxation. The competition, which can cut prices at will, cost the railroads almost $500 million in passenger revenue loss in 1951.

The loss in passenger revenue hurts the railroad greatly. Mr. Alpert stated, especially for eastern railroads where passenger income accounts for a much larger percentage of the total receipts than in other parts of the country. The Santa Fe Railroad which last year lost $10 million in passenger revenue was able to make up this difference with $30 million in freight revenue. But in eastern railroads, where the passenger rates account for 20 to 40% of the total receipts, this deficit is hard to overcome.

The Fare Increase

Yet the railroads do not want to abandon passenger service, Mr. Alpert added. They would like to charge a fare that is competitive, but the public would refuse to pay the subsequent increase in fares.

All other public transportation systems would have an inevitable fare increase by government subsidy. Mr. Alpert stated, "The situation of the railroads is the same in the railroad's passenger problems, Mr. Alpert continued.

Labor- The labor complications have also plagued the railroads. In 1937 the New Haven was able to gross $194 million, but in 1958 when the Connecticut Thruway was opened, the gross had shrunk to only $81 million.

Mr. Alpert favored subsidy as the solution to the problems of the railroad. He said that although more freight might lead to the failure of many railroads, the ultimate end will be the speedier political interest in the subsidies in highway construction and the development of jet airliners, in the construction of air terminals, and in traffic control systems for airliners. The railroad would have to have at least equal subsidies.

Tax Discrimination

Discrimination in taxes also hurts the railroads. The Logan Airport, which cost the people $100 million in tax revenues pays no taxes at all. The Smith Station, built by railroad investments, pays $225,000 in taxes yearly.

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Inscomm Newsletter Editorial Policy Clarified

(Continued from page 1)

amendment to (1) make the office of the Junior Class full voting members of the Junior Prom Committee, with the president of the Junior Class serving as committee chairman; and (2) credit profits and losses resulting from the Prom to the Junior Class Treasury. Speedy approval of this amendment seemed likely, in view of the fact that it comes near a regularly existing tradition. However, somesat Inscomm members noticed that the Junior Prom Committee is presently elected in November immediately following the Prom, whereas the president of the Junior Class is not elected until March. They suggested a postponement of the November elections until March, and refused to vote on the original amendment until some clear policy as to the date of election was established, and a lively and heated debate as to the relation between the Junior Class president and the J.P. Committee ensued. After an hour of clarification and controversy, the amendment was adopted by an unanimous vote.
In Chapel Sunday

Rev. Bloy Writes On "Jazz Mass"

By The Rev. Myron B. Bloy, Jr.
Episcopal Chaplain At M.I.T.

This coming Sunday, at their regular service in the MIT Chapel at 10:30 a.m., the Protestant Christian congregation will sing their praises accomplished by a jazz combo. This so-called "Jazz Mass" officially "The 5th Century Folk Mass," was written by English clergyman Geoffrey Beaumont; the MIT combo that plays it is made up of students Jerry Baronevich '64 (piano), Jim Boebner '66 (trombone), and Dave Kinter '69 (drums). Needless to say, the very idea of singing jazz versions of Psalm, Kyrie, Sanctus, Lord's Prayer, Agnus Dei, Gloria in excelsis, and Hymn harmonics both the religious and musical traditions of the figures, but the MIT congregation which has sung the Jazz Mass several times in the last two years has found it a surprisingly appropriate manner of restoring the real meaning of worship. I think the best way of illustrating the profound appropriateness of jazz as a vehicle for worship is to tell the following story from the Old Testament (2 Samuel 6). While the sacred ark of the Lord was being returned to Israel after it had been won back in battle from the Philistines, "David and all the house of Israel were making merry before the Lord with all their might, with songs and lyres and harps and tambourines and cymbals," but, "as the ark of the Lord came into the city of David, Michal the daughter of Saul (and David's wife) looked out of the window, and saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord; and she despised him in her heart." Later, when David returned to bless his own household, Michal greeted him with sarcastic bitterness for thus demeaning himself before the common people. David replied to his wife, "It was before the Lord, who chose me above your father, and above all his brothers, to appoint me as prince over Israel, the people of the Lord—and I will make merry before the Lord." The writer then significantly adds, "And Michal the daughter of Saul had no child to the day of her death." This story has the single-purposed clarity of a parable; the theo-Philistines, the bittersweet wife who is bound by her social pride and thus blinded to the glory of the Lord, her sterility being simply the physical sign of her spiritual lifelessness.

Our congregation can see in this Old Testament story a peculiarly relevant word which we must listen to: we can either assert, in the spirit of David, "I will make merry before the Lord!" and thus revel in the joy of living, or we can do as Michal did, despise (and secretly fear) such joyful abandonment to the Lord because of our anxiously self-conscious lifelessness.

Worship when it is true to itself, not in stylized propriety, but in the joyful freedom of life, thus reveal in our life and worship our belief in the world in which most of us live, the good news of the world found, of life triumphant over death—or we can, as Michal did, despise (and secretly fear) such joyful abandonment to the Lord because of our anxiously self-conscious lifelessness, of the world lost, of life inscrutable in religious propriety (And what fruit would we bear?).

I am, of course, using this story as an apologia for the Jazz Mass: this music is doubtless no better to a professional musician than David’s spontaneous dancing was to the trained choreographers of his time, but it is music which, like David’s dancing is a present rendering of the real "5th" world in which most of us live, our real lives, and it expresses a sense of liberation which is sometimes very difficult for most of us to appropriate in the small measure, and to the measure of the Church; thus, this music is not only adequate, but it enhances the earthy concreteness and the thanksgiving which will always characterize the Church’s self-offering in worship when it is true to its own nature. In other words, our congregation believes that we gather together in the Chapel to offer to God not our "religious" selves especially got up for our mortification, but our selves, not in stylized propriety, but in the joyful freedom of people who believe themselves especially got up for reconciliation with the real world, and we are offering our selves, not as a pretense of purity, but in the joyful freedom of people who believe themselves to be found.

One final comment. People outside the MIT community often suggest to me casually in playing it that it must be difficult for a congregation of the Church to exist in a place like MIT. But, in fact, the exact opposite is true: it is precisely the freedom from sentimentalized past, the readiness to experiment boldly in the interests of truth, the openness to change as characteristic of MIT that leads us as nouveaux riches, in the midst of the Jazz Mass, crucial qualities of the Church’s life long buried under the weight of dead custom.

Military Engineers Tour St. Lawrence Seaway

Members of the MIT student chapter of the Society of Amer can Engineers toured the St. Lawrence Seaway this weekend. Eighteen students, with two faculty advisors, were flown by the U.S. Air Force to Massena, New York, after classes on Thursday, October 31, and returned early Saturday afternoon.

The group visited the 45-mile International Rapids Section of the Seaway, including the U.S. Lock and Dam No. 7. Willow, Sewell and Tugboonas locks during their locking operations. At the Robert Moses Power Dam, the students inspected the American and the Canadian generating stations.
ME, EE, AE ENGINEERS

Ever wonder why you've never been to Paradise?

It isn't because no roads lead there. According to the promise held out to engineering students, almost everywhere there's an opening there is an ecstatic little Eden, or one close by.

'Wall of Fire' Burns at RPI

One of the fraternities at Rensselaer has incurred the wrath of RPI's Interfraternity Council. During last year's senior week two members of Delta Kappa Epsilon caused $1,000 damage to their house. This incident was the culmination of a series of events which prompted the IFC, in the name of the Alumni Trustees, to request that the fraternity not be permitted to use their house for a period of at least one year.

The case was turned over to the IFC Executive Committee, which not only granted the Alumni Trustees' request, but also put the fraternity on social probation with loss of all rushing privileges.

In addition, the IFC required that DKE pay all costs and outline a plan for financial responsibility, be able to fill their house completely in the fall of 1963, and submit a letter of membership.

New Grading Policy Proposed

Have you ever felt that if you should have had an 'A' in a course in which you got a 'B' or a 'C' you should have had an 'A'? (and you've got a 'B' or a 'C' in a course in which you should have had an 'A')? This is the situation at Western Reserve University, one of the many schools that have experimented with a grading system. By Toby Zidle '63

The first major proposal of SEPC was the abolishment of the ABC-system of grading to favor a twograde system—pass or fail. In this year, SEPC hopes to eliminate the tendency of professors to grade a particular grade rather than an overall picture. The Western Reserve administration is now giving serious consideration to this suggestion.

The second proposal of SEPC was the elimination of the grade of 'A' as the highest grade a student could achieve. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The third proposal of SEPC was the elimination of the grade of 'F' as the lowest grade a student could achieve. This proposal was also rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The fourth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'E' which would be awarded to students who were 'excellent' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The fifth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'D' which would be awarded to students who were 'distinguished' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The sixth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'C' which would be awarded to students who were 'competent' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The seventh proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'B' which would be awarded to students who were 'capable' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The eighth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'A' which would be awarded to students who were 'excellent' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The ninth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'F' which would be awarded to students who were 'fail' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The tenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'I' which would be awarded to students who were 'incomplete' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The eleventh proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'W' which would be awarded to students who were 'withdrawn' from their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The twelfth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'Q' which would be awarded to students who were 'questionable' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The thirteenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'A' which would be awarded to students who were 'excellent' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The fourteenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'F' which would be awarded to students who were 'fail' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The fifteenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'I' which would be awarded to students who were 'incomplete' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The sixteenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'W' which would be awarded to students who were 'withdrawn' from their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The seventeenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'Q' which would be awarded to students who were 'questionable' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

The eighteenth proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'A' which would be awarded to students who were 'excellent' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.

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The twenty-second proposal of SEPC was the creation of a new grade, the 'Q' which would be awarded to students who were 'questionable' in their work. This proposal was rejected because of its potential for reducing student motivation.
A NEW INTEREST

More than academic interest for the well-rounded ... Arrow's "Gordon Dover Club" shirt. Comfortable medium-point, button-down collar is softly rolled for a new but natural look. Trim placket front and plait in back make this shirt the all-round favorite. Trimly tailored specifically to fit the well-tailored young man. 100% cotton Oxford is "Sanforized" labeled for long-lasting fit. $5.00.

SHAVE

The one lotion that's cool, exciting -- brisk as an ocean breeze! The one-and-only Old Spice exhilarates... refreshes after every shave... adds to your assurance. The one-and-only Old Spice exhilarates... gives you that great to-be.

Give To The United Fund

Three children that are accepted to enter college.
The theoretically classless society is developing into a multi-class system. There is an ever widening gap between the rich and poor. Roosevelt is constantly breaching between the two factions. Now that there is a genuine relaxation of restrictions and increased liberalization, the will of the people is being felt by the government. The masses are speaking more openly against the government and the professional class. The people constructively criticize the governmental operation of favoring the people's will and the prestige of world leadership.

As dismal as the picture seems, the Russians are not a dissatisfied people. They are now beginning to reap the benefits of the revolution of 1917 and they want to reap more. They realize that communism has developed industry and has raised living standards. Consequently, they are willing to stand up in the state in time of need and to fight to the end for it. Russians are patriotic. The Russian threat is a potent danger that cannot be over exaggerated. America must remain on the rise in order to match the Russian accomplishments.

Mr. Bassow emphasizes that today the U. S. is a number one in the world, but our lead is diminishing. In order to remain number one we must advance at a rate much greater than we are accustomed. We must, he says, be willing to sacrifice for America as the Russians have done in the past.

For the past two years Mr. Bassow had been chief of the "Novosok" staff in Moscow. Prior to this he spent three years from 1959-1961 in the U.S.S.R. as a U.P.I. correspondent. In 1958 he ended his career with UPI and returned to America as the Russians have done in the past.

As a result of the revision, students will be able to fulfill their general requirements in three semesters, rather than four. Flexibility during the first two years has been the aim of the reorganization, to meet the needs of the individual students who vary in their high school preparation. According to the dean of admissions, the new curriculum should permit the very well prepared student to go rapidly into advanced work at the same time that it continues to provide for those students who need courses in the basic principles.

SQUASH RACQUETS

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(Cont from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 14)

A second reason for the revision was cited by Academic Dean Benefield E. Cannon. "Stopping what she calls "the rat race," the new program will enable students to concentrate more intensely and not as superficially. By having less and fewer subjects at one time, the student will be able to think less often and can make more effective use of her time."
Dyeing For Color

Snails, Cochineal & Tars Are Colorful Resources

From the beginning of time mankind has desired color. Our ancestors have been fascinated by it, drawn to it, and repelled by it. People have used color in their art, in their clothing, in their food, in their homes, and in their lives.

The use of color in art is as old as humanity itself. The earliest known examples of painted cave walls date back to the Upper Paleolithic period, around 30,000 B.C. These paintings consist of simple geometric shapes and figures, and are thought to have been created for religious or magical purposes.

In ancient Egypt, the Egyptians used color extensively in their art and architecture. The temples of Luxor and Karnak are adorned with brightly colored murals and reliefs, depicting gods, goddesses, and everyday life.

The use of color in clothing has a long history as well. In ancient Rome, for example, the use of vivid colors like red, green, and blue was reserved for the wealthy and powerful. The poor were limited to more muted tones.

The ingenuity of early civilizations in creating dyes is remarkable. The ancient Egyptians, for instance, used a variety of natural sources to create colors. They used the blue dye indigo, obtained from the leaves of the indigo plant, to dye their textiles. They also used the red dye carmin, obtained from the cochineal insect, to dye their fabrics.

The Mayans and Aztecs in this hemisphere also used natural dyes. They used the dye preparations from the stigmas of the poppy flower, called papaver, to make a deep red color. They also used the dye preparations from the stigmas of the poppy flower, called papaver, to make a deep red color. They also used the dye preparations from the stigmas of the poppy flower, called papaver, to make a deep red color.

The use of color in food is as old as history itself. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to signify rank and status. The Pharaohs were often depicted wearing clothing of bright, vibrant colors.

The use of color in medicines is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Chinese used color to classify medicinal compounds. They believed that the color of a substance determined its properties and effects.

The use of color in religion is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to represent different gods and goddesses. The god Horus was often depicted wearing a blue robe, while the goddess Isis was often depicted wearing a red robe.

The use of color in politics is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to represent different political parties. The Party of the Sun was often depicted wearing a blue robe, while the Party of the Moon was often depicted wearing a red robe.

The use of color in festivals is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to decorate their temples and buildings. They used brightly colored fabrics and decorations to create a festive atmosphere.

The use of color in fashion is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a fashionable look. They used bright, colorful fabrics to create a stylish appearance.

The use of color in advertising is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a memorable image. They used brightly colored logos and designs to create a recognizable brand.

The use of color in art is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a visually appealing image. They used bright, colorful paintings and sculptures to create a striking composition.

The use of color in education is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a stimulating learning environment. They used bright, colorful teachers' aids and materials to create an engaging lesson.

The use of color in science is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a practical application. They used bright, colorful experiments and demonstrations to create a hands-on learning experience.

The use of color in religion is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a spiritual experience. They used bright, colorful ceremonies and rituals to create a meaningful ceremony.

The use of color in politics is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a political statement. They used bright, colorful flags and banners to create a political message.

The use of color in fashion is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a personal style. They used bright, colorful clothing and accessories to create a unique look.

The use of color in advertising is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a commercial appeal. They used bright, colorful advertisements and promotions to create a sales incentive.

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The use of color in science is another example of the long history of color in human life. The ancient Egyptians, for example, used color to create a scientific concept. They used bright, colorful diagrams and schematics to create a scientific explanation.

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Have A Spare Cave? Rent It As An Industrial Site

Due to the predictions of Ug- walt, an early cavernist historian who scratched memoranda on the walls of his underground office, Kansas City is turning to cave quarters, as abandoned quarries in the underlying rock have become popular sites for industry.

In other areas where the trend is catching on, underground space is used mainly for storage, or to house defense installations, but in Kansas City, they’re moving whole factories into the cool stone recesses.

Why caves? A big reason is temperature, which varies between 56 degrees Fahrenheit to about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, requiring a lot of open space. Now the quarrier can use the redundant space even very small heating systems requiring a lot of open space. The through the stone walls of his underground office, who scratched memoranda on the walls of his underground office, is used mainly for storage, or to house defense installations, but in Kansas City, they’re moving whole factories into the cool stone recesses.

But even more far-sighted is the manufacturer who quarries his own cave, planning the space exactly the way he wants it. One such practical firm paid for two-thirds of its plant cost, exclusive of land, by selling limestone quarried from the new site. Over-all, the company figures one plant cost about $6 a square foot compared to a $12 figure topside.

Another example of the movement underground is that of the 60-million square foot of warehouse space in metropolitan Kansas City, almost half of it is cooled sub-surface.

The Student Directory for the fall term of 1962 is now available. Published by MIT with the cooperation of Alpha Phi Omega, the directory includes home and term addresses, as well as phone numbers of all undergraduate and graduate students at MIT.

The Student Directory has already been distributed to all dormitories and fraternity houses, one copy per student. Non-resident students may obtain a copy of the directory in the lobby of Building 10 through Friday.

NOW...GO CHEVROLET FOR ONE-STOP SHOPPING IN '63 IT'S EXCITING!

This is about the best thing that's happened to buying cars since Chevrolet started building them—four entirely different kinds of cars to choose from at your Chevrolet dealer's One-Stop Shopping Center. If you're a luxury-lover, you'll probably want to go no further than those 13 plush new Jet-smooth '63 Chevrolets. Want to give your budget an even bigger break? Drop over and see what's new with those 10 sporty models of the '63 Chevy II. Or maybe you've been eyeing sports-car caps, in which case have a go at a sporty new '63 Corvair (8 of them, including three snazzy bucket-seat Monzas and those big Greenbrier Sports Wagons). There's even something for the all-out sports-car set—the daring Corvette Sting Ray. Picking a new car has never been easier. (Unless you’d like to own them all!)

It's Chevy Showtime '63!—See four entirely different kinds of cars at your Chevrolet Dealer's Showroom
Engineer Don Mertens' experience shows that "Think Freedom" is a reality at Emerson.

Don Mertens came to Emerson Electric three years ago fresh from college and anxious to explore the challenge of basic research. He was placed in the Special Devices Group. Here he was given problems, rather than tasks to work on.

In an atmosphere of individual effort, supported by small-team operation, Don was able almost immediately to demonstrate his abilities and achieve personal recognition.

His second challenge—to devise a scoring device for a radar directed fire-control system—proved his talents. He conceived, designed, and brought to successful completion a magnetic scoring device. Other projects and successes followed quickly.

Emerson's policy of allowing engineers to range, to develop their individual abilities, to carry through projects to the end, has helped Don Mertens achieve an outstanding record.

Today, at 25, he is project engineer on a program developing a high-resolution radar involving advanced concepts. Don Mertens wants the opportunity to explore and demonstrate his personal talents. Emerson provided that opportunity within an atmosphere of "Think Freedom." Both have benefited. Is this the kind of opportunity you want too?
Olympic Rules Tightened, "State Amateurs" Barred

The International Olympic Committee recently banned all "state amateurs" subsidized by their governments and in college receiving scholarships based mainly on athletic ability from competing in future Olympic games. The first portion of this ruling seems to be aimed at the amateurs' "encouragement" of athletics, the latter half of the decision basically affects the United States. Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee and mother-of-pure-hearted amateurs, said that the ruling would "disqualify about half of the American Olympic team" if applied rigidly.

This decision has invited a great deal of controversy in the last few days. Eddie Eagan of the People to People Sports Committee said this to say, "It's highly unfair, as applied to our college scholar-

ships and trips abroad away from them. If it is strictly

rulings falls first on the shoulders of the Amateur Athletic Union and the U. S. Olympic Committee who select the athletes from the U. S. for international competition. But final decisions are made by

manager of the N. Y. Titans, commented: "It's a big mistake."

"It's a mistake," said that the ruling would "disqualify about half the athletes," while giving the United States the advantage in a position of advantage, and for putting or assigning an athlete, the individual winners are decided

on a basis of these points.

Intercollegiate Rules Govern IM Wrestling; Point System Utilized

Wrestling does not always have to be a spectacular travesty (as on TV). Intercollegiate manager Bob Wells wanted to clarify this point before the coming 1 M tournament, and he requested that The Tech publish the following summary of intercollegiate wrestling rules. The intercollegiate matches are held in eight weight classes rang-

from 123 pounds to unlimited. The teams of the contestants are awarded points on the basis of the outcome of the individual matches. At the end of the meet, the team with the most points is declared the winner.

The matches are nine minutes long, consisting of three three-minute periods, the first beginning with both men standing, and each of the others with one of the oppo-

onents in a position of advan-

tage. Individual points are award-

ed for escaping from a position of disadvantage, gaining a position of advantage, and for putting or almost pinning an opponent. The individual winners are deci-


ded on a basis of these points.

Fijis In IM Tennis Finals; Semi Pairs Baker B, SAE

After a series of tight and ex-

citing matches, the IM tennis tournament has been reduced to a field of just three teams, with one final and one semi-final match remaining to be played. The final will be played on Sun-

day, October 28, when Phi Gam-

elta Dela will meet the winner of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Baker B. Baker A, Baker B Advance

The week began with the completion of three preliminary matches which were held on Shroyer Field, Delta Tau Delta edged Burton B by 5-2 on Tuesday, Oc-

tober 26, but fell to Baker A on Friday by the same 3-2 margins. In the last remaining second-

round match, Baker B took a hard-fought victory over Phi Sigma Kappa.

Fijis In Final

PoDF reached the final 3-2 victory over Baker A on Saturday, October 20. PoDF was in first and third singles, and in first double. Maurice Bowers '62 took a 6-1, 6-4 triumph over Jon Mackinnon '62, John Vereen '62 downed Jim Mayo '61 by 6, 61, and the tandem of Doug Wilson '66 and Nemo Dott '62 clinched the PoDF win with a 6-1, 6-2 sweep over Jack Solomon '62 and Pete Bohman '62. For Baker A, Stu Nelson '62 downed Don Janssen '62-62, 6-2, and the team of Bob Wolf '62 and North Gil-

bert '63 edged Randy Sexa '60 and Roy Wyburner '65 by iden-

tical 6-4, 6-4 scores.

Frosh Sports

Sailors Take 3rd; Harriers Bow

By Ed Steinberg

Perhaps still suffering from the after effects of Friday's physics quiz, MIT's freshmen teams experi-

enced rough going this week end. Freshmen placed third in the IM tennis tour-

ment, with the team with the most points is declared the winner.

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Tech Soccermen Ranked Top In NE After Amherst Win

By Neil Harvey

MIT's top-ranked, 10-0-0, is ranked top in New England last Saturday when it defeated Amherst, 10-0, at Amherst. Amherst, a top New England power, first-time opponents, 1-1, by Harvard, 5-0, and was con-
sidered the pre-game favorite to defeat the Lord Jeffs in every as-

Tech Defense Holds

Amherst started the game with an edge that would give them an edge to run upon. Tech's defense ac-
cepted the challenge and held Amherst to nothing but a few shots. After time pushed them back into
the first set, Tech could control the goal area for a

The strong Tech forward line, led by Bob McBratney, '64, center forward, Mohammed Chik-
haoui, '65, and John Dresser, back, proved to be
no contest for Amherst. Late in the first quarter, Chikhaoui drove in from the left on a quick break and shot as he collided with the Amherst goalie.

Just before the ball entered the net, the referee signaled handball and granted a

TheTech backfield, led by ballholders)

1. McBratney, '64, and Bob McBratney, '65, set up the MIT goal. He was untouched as he

5.30 elapsed in the fourth and final quarter, a perfect pass over the heads of the

Harriers Fall to UNH, Rebound to Down Brandeis

MIT's varsity cross country team fell to a very strong Uni-


Other scores were UNH 20, MIT 41 (F)

How They Did

Cross Country

UNH 10, MIT 47 (F)

MIT 25, Brandeis 49

Soccer

MIT 1, Antioch 0

Harvard 9, MIT 0

Tennis

Aasnaes, Seeded 2nd

Overpowers Brandeis Golfers, 398-482;

Hull Records Ace On Twelfth In Tech Win

By JOHN HENRIKSEN

Co-captain Neil Hull aces the twelfth hole and Bill Lakin carded a

Mike Parker

Photo by Joseph Barom

D U Tops LXA 13-6, SAE Edges Betas

Mike Souk's, off-tackle run. Then, again when

Kalo

is up for a Jim Allen aerial

Branson, and Terry

Jeff Pear '63 is up for a Jim Allen aerial
despite the full effects of LXA's Mike Parker

(Semifinal)

The IM Council's Protest

The IM Council's protest over a rules conflict emerging from Sat-

Sailing (F) - Freshman Individual Championship, Home

Sailing (F) - Freshman Individual Championship, Home

On Deck

Saturday, October 27

Cross Country (F) - Coaches' Invitational, Home

Sailing (F) - Freshman Individual Championship, Home

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Rens E. L. Today

Today, the meet beats Boston University and then prepares

vice-president of the National Championships in St.

Aasnaes Eliminated in ECAC Upset

Bent Aasnaes and Jack Moter ran into stiff competition in the final rounds of the Eastern Col-

See the article on page 79.

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