

Questionnaire issued to determine needs and desires of both schools by MIT-Wellesley Committee

By Steve Carhart

Several thorny problems remain to be solved before the Wellesley-MIT cross-registration program becomes a reality. In order to provide some hard data on which to base planning estimates, the joint committee in charge of working out the details of the exchange has issued a questionnaire to all students. The questionnaire, which will be distributed through the mails and by members of the Freshman Council, is intended to determine just how great the interest is at each campus and how students would like to see details of the exchange arranged.

Details of questionnaire

Questions are divided into two categories. The first set seeks to find out what courses students would like to take were there no travel and schedule restrictions. The possibility of taking part in extracurricular activities is also probed. In order to assist students in filling out this portion, Wellesley catalogs have been distributed to all living groups.

The second section deals with transfer and scheduling problems; students are asked such questions as what time of day they would prefer to have classes and how much time they would be willing to spend in transit. In order to give the committee as much time as possible to analyze and use the results, the questionnaires must be returned to W20-401 or a freshman councillor by Thursday.

Date needed

Many of the problems faced by the committee cannot be effectively handled until data is available which show the magnitude of student interest. One such problem is that of transportation. The

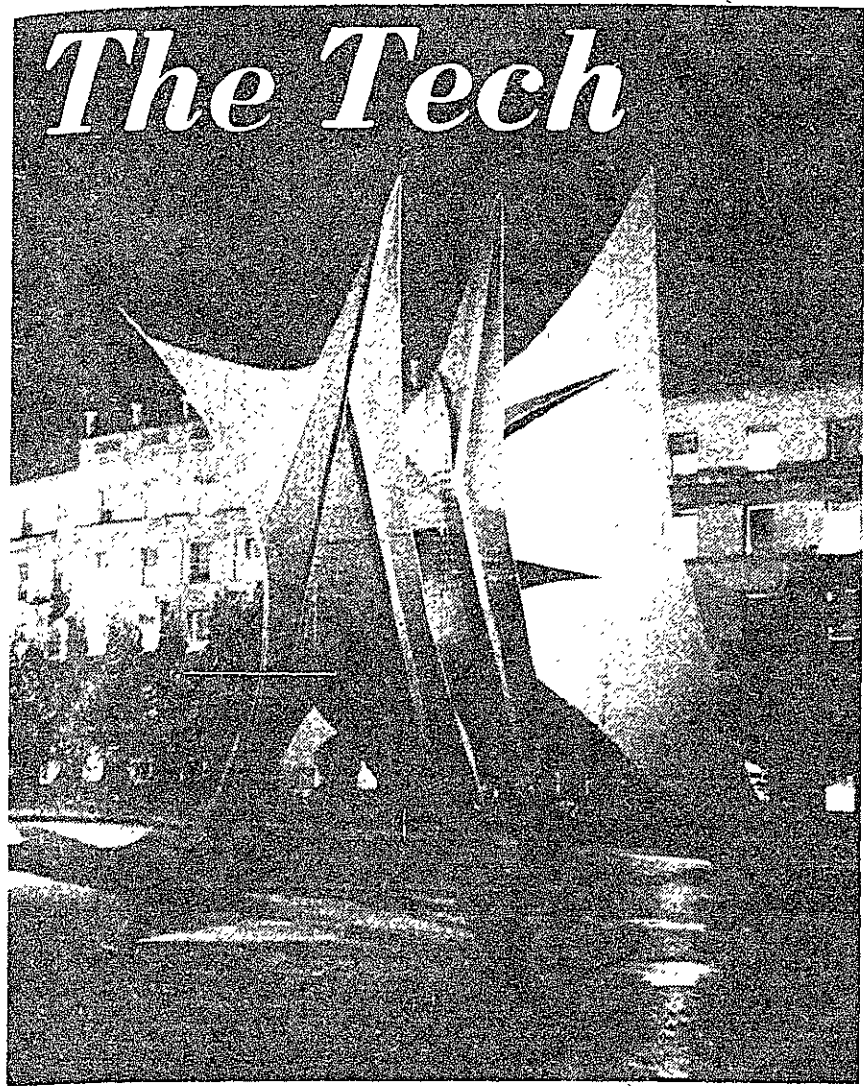
subcommittee in charge of transportation has examined various modes of transportation suitable for every possible size of student response. At one end, plans have been examined for a bus shuttle, while taxis and pools of private autos have been suggested for a smaller degree of interest. The use of nine and twelve passenger vehicles has also been explored for medium-sized response. Naturally, once the planners have some idea of the number of students who will be cross registered, they will be able to concentrate their efforts in one segment of the spectrum of transportation possibilities.

Another major problem is the different academic year schedules; Wellesley has three terms while MIT has but two. While no solution seems near in this problem, it is likely that the two schools' spring vacations will be changed to coincide in the near future.

Libraries, meals

Another area in which arrangements are being made is that of library and meal privileges. Schedules will undoubtedly be such that some students will have to eat at the other campus, while many types of books are available only in the libraries of one institution. The principal problem with meals is that of payment; while all Wellesley girls have paid for their meals on a commons basis, not all MIT students eat commons; a simple exchange will not work.

MIT students who wish to register for Wellesley's term beginning January 1 of next year should contact Dean Robert A. Alberty of the School of Science. Though no formal arrangements will be made for cross registration this spring, Dean Alberty feels that response will be greater than it was this fall when four students cross-registered.



Vol. 87, No. 45 Cambridge, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1967 5c

High school study program to be run by TCA next term

By Greg Bernhardt

The Dean's Office has approved plans for a study program for high school students. Taught by undergraduate and graduate students, the MIT High School Studies Program will offer Saturday classes for students from the Boston metropolitan area. Classes are scheduled to begin February 3.

Independent of the "MIT High" project being studied, The Studies Program represents a school year continuation of the summer program which has been operating for 11 years. The summer program is run by TCA, as will be the new project.

Twofold value

The goals of the program are twofold; to give high school students the opportunity of a college enrichment program and to give the MIT students experience in organizing and teaching courses. Emphasis will be placed on selecting and preparing the student teachers for their courses. The Studies Program will also offer guidance for the high school students.

Precedent at Columbia

The program was inspired by a similar program at Columbia, the Columbia University Science Honors Program. The MIT version will offer topics in the humanities as well. An enrichment program for the brightest students is also planned.

Student planned

Charles Manski '70 is the chairman of the program. Phil Laird '69, is recruiting the students and Bob Metcalfe '68 has charge of selecting the teachers. The program was approved Nov. 2 in a meeting with Dean Holden and Professor Austin.

Wiesner blasts ABM procurement plan, calls Johnson's decision 'tortured logic'

By Jack Katz

In the November 28 issue of Look magazine Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Provost, will present his criticism of President Johnson's decision to begin construction of a limited antiballistic missile system. The article is entitled "The Case Against An Antiballistic Missile System."

Dr. Wiesner has been Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee and consultant to the Department of Defense on military technology.

Johnson's 'tortured logic'

Dr. Wiesner calls the President's decision a matter of "tortured logic." He claims that Johnson's reasoning the need for a defense against a small Chinese missile attack is really cover-up for his submission to military, congressional and industrial pressures to respond to Russian attempts at an ABM defense. Dr. Wiesner points out that had Kennedy or Eisenhower submitted to such pressure the United States would have wasted \$20 to \$30 billion on what would now be an obsolete Nike-Zeus system.

The article states that the right strategy for the President is stronger efforts for mutual disarmament. It sees the building of an ABM system that will not protect us against a Russian attack as a "portentious" step. Dr. Wiesner believes that such a minor step could have as serious consequences as the decision to send a few military advisors to Vietnam.

Concept behind ABM system

The United States first began to study the concepts behind missile defense in the late 1950's. The two basic concepts are low and high altitude defense. Fallout shelters are needed in low altitude (Please turn to Page 9)



Provost Jerome B. Wiesner

Plight of IFC, students

Depledge problem examined

By Paul Johnston

Over the years one of the major problems that has plagued the MIT fraternities is that of depledging. The problem is, of course, not peculiar to MIT fraternities indeed, it exists to a far greater extent at houses on other campuses. But it is a problem which is upsetting to the fraternities at MIT, and one which they are trying to correct.

The problem

Just how serious is the depledging problem at MIT? According to Dean Paul E. Gray, Chairman of the Freshman Advisory Committee, no records exist for more than two years ago, due to change overs in the school's administration. However, he noted that since records have been kept the numbers are just over 20 each year; 22 in 1965-1966, and 23 in 1966-1967. So far this year, he said, nine persons have depledged fraternities. Dean Gray observed that there is no particular "season" during which depledging occurs to a large extent, rather it begins even before Registration Day, and "runs in a steady trickle" through most of the first term, drying up toward January.

The reasons

But why do these depledgings occur at all? Dean Gray, Interfraternity Conference Chairman Tom Neal '68, and IFC Incomm Representative John Kotter '68 all agree that there are four major reasons that pledges leave the fraternity system. The first of these is due to what Dean Gray calls the "correction of honest mistakes made in Rush Week." These occur when a rushee misjudges a house, or perhaps the house misjudges him. Mistakes of this kind are few, and usually pan out in the first week after Rush Week. The IFC main-

tains that false representation of the houses is not a big problem, but that difficulties arise more from mistakes in communications. Kotter noted that the fraternities continue to work to improve Rush Week to make it a more effective experience for both houses and freshmen.

Mutual talk-over

Occasionally depledging occurs after a "mutual talk-over" of problems confronting a fraternity and its pledge. Such a depledging can stem from a whole spectrum of reasons, including family and personality problems. The IFC emphasizes that it is trying to initiate pledge programs in the houses which personalize the training as much as possible. In this way it hopes to resolve this problem as much as possible, but there will always continue to be problems that can not be solved even by such an individual effort.

There are also depledges which have been initiated by the houses themselves. In these cases the fraternity feels that a relationship with a particular freshman is not going to work out for the good of the house, and it breaks off the contact by asking the pledge to leave.

Underestimation of time

Finally, and perhaps most important with respect to number of depledges, is the underestimation, on the part of the freshman, of a fraternity's demands on his time. It is a case, Kotter says, of a person who "does not want to make a little extra commitment" to a house. Kotter feels that this problem lies with the freshmen who pledge before they realize that it is going to take more than they want to commit.

(Please turn to page 5)

1500 attend mixer Saturday night; Music provided by Tea Party

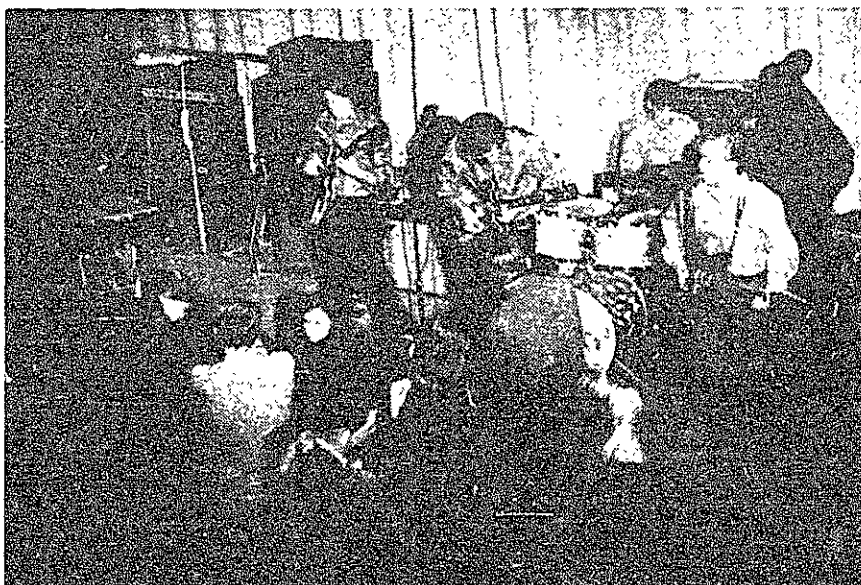


Photo by Steve Gretter

Travis Pike's Tea Party plays for a mixer Saturday night in the Student Center for one of the largest throngs ever to crowd the Sala de Puerto Rico. The mixer was sponsored by Burton House and BU's Charlesgate Hall.

Technique 1968—better than ever

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1967

THE TECH

Technique '67 was the largest yearbook ever published at MIT; it also happened to be one of the best, in terms of writing, photography, and layout. We even feel a little bad about showing it up. But we did: Technique 1968 is even bigger (by twenty-four pages) and even better (with most of the '67 staff, and a score of talented freshmen, how can we help?) If you still need convincing, here are a few highlights from those 392 pages:

Opening Section: Technique '68 turns camera and pen on MIT, the Awakening University. Student and faculty writers explore the history of MIT as an engineering school, and offer opinions on the future of liberal arts here. The Opening Section also features notable events, like the MIT-Wellesley merger (profusely illustrated, of course) and discusses student problems (drugs, deans, dropping out . . .) and more. Much more.

Sports Section: One of the few weak spots of our '67 book, that will be one of the many strong sections of '68. The best sports pictures we've ever had, linked with a really original writing idea—you'll see. **Senior Section:** we cornered the greatest percentage of the Senior Class for pictures than ever before. **Living groups:** For the first time, an honest, continuous section of the book.

If you think all this is bragging, you're probably right. But if you think we don't have reason to brag . . . well, your batting average just dropped to .500. We'll even bet you \$2.00 that you'll want a copy on publication day: wait, and the book will cost you \$10.00. Buy an option now and you'll pay just \$8.00. But hurry. We turned 200 people away last year and we've already sold 1,000 books this year.

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When MIT was Boston Tech

Note: Most of us are familiar with the recent history of MIT; the scientific and technological advances which came about during the Second World War, and the new additions to the campus.

However, many of us are totally ignorant of the times when MIT was struggling for its existence before it had achieved a national image. This period in the history of MIT can be likened to the period of residence in Boston proper, or in other words, "when MIT was Boston Tech."

In the succeeding issues of The Tech, we will continue to explore this interesting and colorful aspect of the history of MIT.

(Portions of the following material are reprinted with the permission of the MIT Press, from the book When MIT was Boston Tech, by Samuel C. Prescott. Copies of this work are still available from the publisher.)

By Don Minnig

William Barton Rogers was one of the most outstanding scientists and educators the United States ever produced. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he founded and nurtured through its difficult early years, stands as a living memorial to his greatness.

Rogers came from a family of outstanding men. He was one of a notable group of four brothers, all of them distinguished scientists and educators of a century ago. Like the three Compton brothers a hundred years later who showed such a striking combination of scientific and administrative ability, each of the "Brothers Rogers," as they were known in their day, made his name distinguished in some branch of science and held some prominent academic post.

Patrick Rogers

Their father, Patrick Rogers, was a revolutionary refugee from the Irish Rebellion of 1798. He settled first in Pennsylvania where he took up the study of medicine, and later migrated to Maryland and Virginia where he established himself as a physician, apothecary, and finally Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at William and Mary College. Three years after his arrival in America he had married Hannah Blythe. She bore him four sons, all of whom were to follow their father into science and academia.

James, the eldest of the four brothers, became Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. He died in 1832, and Robert, Patrick's youngest son, after a brilliant career at the University of Virginia, was prevailed upon to take his late brother's place. Henry, the third son, always most closely associated with William, had achieved great prominence as a geologist and lecturer in Boston and also in Europe. In 1857, he became Regius Professor of Natural History and Geology at the University of Glasgow. Before leaving America, he aided greatly in the proposition of the "Polytechnic School" that the brothers hoped to establish in Boston.

Their dream

This dream of the brothers Rogers had grown out of their love for science and education, and their recognition of the need for a school teaching the application

of science to industry, i.e. technology, in an already industrial America. It remained for William, the second son of the far-seeing refugee to realize this dream. It was his greatest and immortal achievement.

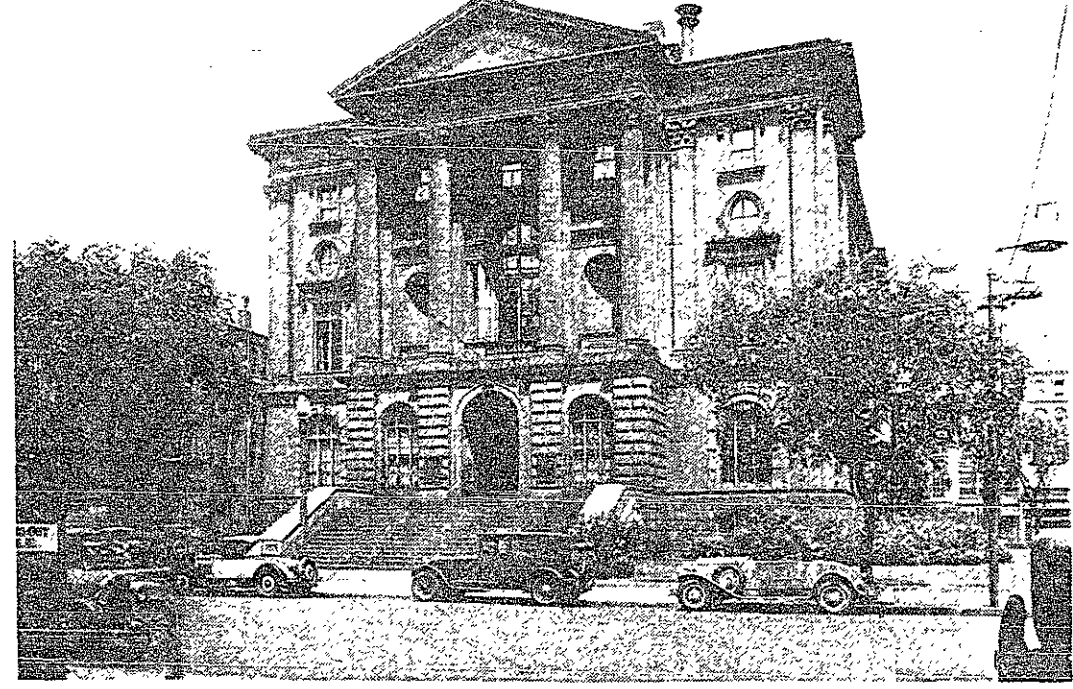
For the first fifty years of his life, William Rogers lived and taught largely in Virginia. Not until 1853 did he give up his professorship at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville to move to Boston and an uncertain future. He had first seen the city when vacationing in New England in 1842. At that time it was a peninsula cut off from the main part of the shore, except for a narrow neck of land, by the waters of the Charles, which at high tide extended south to what is now Roxbury and Brookline. This is now known as the Back Bay, later the site for the first

ing need for technically trained and competent people at the outbreak of the Civil War.

Henry Rogers had first met John A. Lowell, dominant member of the Harvard Corporation and trustee of Boston's Lowell Institute, in 1844. The Institute had been established in 1836 by the will of the deceased John Lowell, Jr., a wealthy and public-spirited Boston merchant. Its purpose was to offer a series of public lectures on science.

Henry first discussed with Lowell the possibility of a technical school to be associated with the Institute in 1846 when the former was in Boston applying for a professorship at Harvard. He immediately wrote William in Virginia, asking for ideas.

William sent back a document entitled



The William B. Rogers Building as it stood at the turn of the century, a living monument to the founder of MIT.

buildings of MIT. When Rogers arrived, this land was just being reclaimed.

'Hub of the Universe'

Boston in the mid-nineteenth century had a population of about 100,000 mostly of British extraction. It was also the literary and cultural center of the nation, dominated by Harvard College, and producing such figures as Emerson, Whittier, Hawthorne, Longfellow and others. It was the major source of capital, and of commercial and technical talent for the young country, as well as the center of the burgeoning China trade and textile industry. No wonder the practical minded professor of science was drawn to the "Hub of the Universe."

Primitive technology

But the state of technology in the United States, as in the world, was still primitive. Most of the men who worked in an engineering capacity were self-educated. There were few schools which offered any technological curriculum. West Point had offered formal training in military engineering since its founding in 1802. Norwich University, which claims to be the oldest engineering school in the country, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which offered the first Civil Engineering degree in 1835, had both grown into technical schools from humble beginnings in the early part of the century. But these were exceptions. Industry still had a cry-

"A Plan for a Polytechnic Institution in Boston," which outlined a proposal for such a school as he and Henry had in mind. This has been called "MIT's Magna Carta," and contained in substance the basic conception of what was later to be the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lowell, however, found the plan unacceptable. It was shelved for thirteen years.

In 1855, two years after William had moved to Boston, Henry accepted his professorship at Glasgow University. William was thus left alone to pursue the plan.

Back Bay land

A glimmer of hope arose in 1859, though, when Governor Banks urged the Massachusetts legislature to use some of the newly-filled Back Bay land for educational purposes. William and a group of notable associates known as the Massachusetts Conservatory of Arts and Sciences immediately petitioned the legislature for land to support an ambitious plan for an institution providing educational facilities in the fine arts, the sciences, commerce, agriculture, technology, and other fields.

The plan was voted down as was a subsequent similar proposal by the same group. A subcommittee composed of Rogers and four other men formed a proposal entitled: "Objects and Plan for an Institute of Technology, including a Soci-

ety of Arts, a Museum of Arts, and a School of Industrial Science, proposed to be established in Boston." The proposal received approval from the legislature in November of 1860.

Act of Incorporation

The next task was to secure the approval of an Act of Incorporation for the Institute. The request was defended by Rogers before the Joint Standing Committee on Education, with the support of such groups as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Board of Trade.

The opposition consisted mainly of the friends of the School Fund which was to benefit from the sale of Back Bay land. The charter was finally approved in March of 1861 after the third hearing.

War's interference

With the outbreak of war, William took on many civic duties such as State Inspector of Gas Meters and Gas. He was also instrumental in the organization of the National Academy of Sciences established by Act of Congress in 1863.

All of his spare time, however, was devoted to raising funds for the new Institute.

The Corporate Charter required the raising of a \$100,000 Guaranty Fund at the end of one year. Gaining financial support was a difficult ordeal. Ralph Huntington, for whom Huntington Avenue is named, promised \$50,000 in his will to the new Institute, and John A. Lowell promised \$3,000 a year as soon as construction started. But all of these guarantees of future help did little good in the present situation. At the end of the year, the money was still not raised, and a year's extension had to be requested from the legislature.

Aid of Morrill Act

The Morrill Act of 1862, passed by the 37th Congress provided funds for public education derived from the sale of western lands. Governor Andrew wanted to use Massachusetts' portion of the money to establish a comprehensive union of all the educational organizations and facilities of the Boston area, or of the state, including the new Institute. William opposed the idea, and it was subsequently scrapped. The Institute did acquire a portion of the Massachusetts allotment which put it a step closer to attaining the \$100,000 necessary for the Guaranty Fund.

Despite this windfall and additional gifts from such friends as Nathaniel Thayer and Henry B. Rogers (no relation), only \$40,000 was raised as the year of grace neared its end.

Walker to the rescue

On the eve of the expiration of the second year, the Institute's first great benefactor came to the rescue with a gift of \$60,000. The man who saved the day was Dr. William J. Walker of Newport, R.I. He was later to bequeath a much larger amount to MIT at his death. His name is perpetuated in the Walker Professorship of Mathematics.

By 1863, the construction of MIT's first building was begun on Boylston Street next to the new building of the Society of Natural History. It was 100 feet wide and 150 feet long. Henry Rogers had sent

(Please turn to Page 7)

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"Whatever happened to..." Blues

● **Activities Plaques** — When student activities moved from Walker to the Student Center, they left behind numerous plaques containing the names of all the past heads of the activities. Each year the names of the Finboard Chairman, or Editor-in-Chief of Technique, or UAP, or Chairman of The Tech, etc., was added to the appropriate plaque. The Student Center Committee was supposed to see that the plaques were moved to new locations in the Student Center. That was over a year ago. Whatever happened to those plaques?

● **Library Guide** — After much agonizing delay (see Editorial May 10, 1967), the SCEP-inspired Expanded Guide to MIT Libraries was finally completed this summer. Unfortunately it was distributed only to the Libraries, not to students. The Student Center Library has already lost its copy, and other libraries do not have

enough copies to give to interested students. We think such a publication provides much more useful information than the abbreviated booklet more widely distributed. If it is too expensive to allow every student to have one, an acceptable compromise would be to make a few copies available to each living group. The Student Center ought to get a new one, too.

● **Coffee Rooms** — In December, 1966 the Faculty Committee on Student Environment issued a resolution. Its opening statement: "Believing that an urgent need exists for natural sites at which informal discussion between faculty, students and staff can occur spontaneously, the Faculty Committee on Student Environment strongly endorses efforts to set aside a small number of 'coffee rooms' at critical locations in the Institute on an experimental basis." Whatever happened to the experiment?

The Ivory Tower

Dow debate missed point

By Steve Carhart

Amid the heated debate about napalm and the Dow Chemical Company which so engrossed the campus last week, an issue of much greater importance was occasionally mentioned but never really discussed: what moral responsibility does the corporation in general have in our society today? Naturally, it is far easier to get people concerned about napalm, with its connotations of screaming aircraft and burning babies, than about the motor oil which is being supplied to lubricate US Army trucks in Vietnam. Nonetheless, there is a moral issue in each case. The handout given to those entering Kresge for the napalm meeting by the organizers of the Dow sit-in recognized this fact on the last page, but for the most part the responsibility issue was de-emphasized in the various meetings.

Another Germany?

Anti-war groups invariably compare our nation's industrial base with the industrialists who supported Hitler, whose actions constitute a definition of "war crimes." This happened in Kresge meeting Monday, when Dow's Max Key was asked whether he would have made gas chambers for Hitler had he lived in Germany. The difference here is twofold: first, it is more difficult to assign responsibility for the production of war goods in the case of today's American corporation than it was in the case of, say, the Krupp family's steel monopoly.

Second, our government has much more of a right to make moral decisions for our nation than did Hitler.

The diffusion of power in our corporations into many levels of management which are supervised by boards of directors who in turn represent vast amorphous masses of stockholders makes it difficult to determine where a moral decision could or should be made. If responsibility must be assigned, it probably should be taken by the board of directors. However, Key, a director of Dow, took the position in Monday's meeting that Dow is qualified to make moral decisions. To many, this argument suggested that Dow was shirking its moral responsibility. It's unfortunate that the opportunity was not taken to advance a much stronger argument in favor of Dow's producing napalm: Dow has no right to make moral decisions for the nation. One could hardly characterize the board of directors of Dow as being "representative" of the nation and therefore qualified to make decisions of this nature for the country. Dow's moral position as a corporation ought to be that it accepts the right of the US government to make moral decisions for the country.

This brings us to the second distinction between the US today and Nazi Germany. Our government, while far from perfect, is the only body sufficiently representative of the nation to have any right to

make moral decisions on behalf of our citizens. Needless to say, not everyone will agree with the decisions the government makes, but is probable that a majority will. Due to the fact that most of the special capabilities needed by the government are owned privately and controlled by bodies not representative of the nation, it is not unreasonable for the government to commandeer these resources for what it deems to be the national welfare, should the private ownership fail to consent to their use.

None of the foregoing, however, relieves our citizens, be they employees of Dow or any other company, of their individual responsibilities. If a citizen disagrees with decisions made by the government, he has a duty to try to change them, whether the decision be the use of napalm or our presence in Vietnam in general. (These are separate issues.) Picketing on other forms of demonstration are certainly legitimate ways of winning support for a campaign to change a government policy. Though some anti-war groups would seem to doubt it, the present war policies will be reversed when and if a majority of the nation feels that they should be. In addition, an employee of Dow or any other concern ought to be able to be at ease with his own conscience concerning his work; this could mean either asking for a transfer from napalm production or quitting altogether if he feels he must.

Letters to The Tech

Editorial disputed

To the Editor:

The following quotes are taken from your editorial "The Quality of Teaching" which appeared in the November 7 issue:

"... nor does their teaching ability significantly affect their future in the academic realm."

"The ability to communicate ideas effectively to a class of undergraduates is considered minimally in the tenure decision process at best. Nor does later advancement in the academic hierarchy hinge very critically on actually pedagogical talents."

Not true! As a member of the Budget Committee—the final review and decision making group in the tenure process—I know personally that these statements are inaccurate.

Although "professors and instructors at the university level have not had education courses," this fact does not mean "the

quality of teaching at the undergraduate level remains largely a student problem." (quotes also taken from the same editorial, underline mine)—good teaching is properly the concern of all parties in the process — students and faculty and administration.

While I certainly would agree that there are many areas at MIT in which teaching needs considerable improvement, the fact is that significant efforts to improve have been and are in process. I feel that your statement to the effect that MIT relies only on "the publish or perish" principle certainly does not do justice to these efforts nor does it help the morale of those involved.

Kenneth R. Wadleigh '43
Dean of Student Affairs

Bloc protest

To the Editor:

There was no dormitory bloc voting in last year's Freshman

Council elections. As far as I know, all Class of '70 Freshman Councilmen voted for the man they thought would make the best president.

Jerry Grochow '68 said in his "orientation talk" to this year's Freshman Council that only 300 members of the Class of '70 attended Field Day '67 compared to 500 sophomores, and that this poor freshman turnout was due to disunity caused by bloc voting. As a matter of fact, 500 freshmen attended Field Day, and we outnumbered the sophomores by at least one hundred.

Inscomm's advisors to the Class of '71 have been telling ludicrous untruths about last year's Freshman Council. I wish they would stop.

John Dollar, President
Class of '70 Freshman
Council

College World

By Ed Chalife

Grambling College, in Grambling, Louisiana, has suspended 25 students who have been leading demonstrations and class strikes aimed at upgrading the "academic environment" of the school and de-emphasizing sports. The students, 22 males and three coeds, were given two hours to leave the campus. Among those suspended were the student body president and the editor of the student newspaper.

Grambling president Ralph Jones, who doubles as baseball coach, refused to make any comment on the demonstrations. However, a member of a 12-man faculty mediating group selected by the students characterized the school as ranking academically among the "lowest of Negro colleges in the country."

The following announcement appeared recently on the sports page of the campus newspaper of Norwich University:

"Tomorrow at 1330, live and in color; Third Battalion Good Guys vs. Hilly Chillie Bad Guys; box seats \$2, Grandstand \$1.50."

I don't know what it means, but I hope the bad guys won.

Coed assaults increasing

The coeds at the University of Minnesota claim that assaults on their campus are on the rise. The campus police feel that this is partly the fault of the girls themselves. It seems that the coeds have not been calling the cops, and because of this the police are powerless. One girl said she was "just plain scared... it was such a horrible experience I didn't want to tell anyone about it, not even the police."

When discussing the subject, one girl was optimistic:

"I never thought I'd say this, but I can hardly wait for winter. Any guy who'd stand out in that freezing weather just to molest a

girl who's all bundled up in mittens and boots and a heavy coat would be crazy.

The Student Council of George Washington University recently sponsored a "Bitch-In" for the student body. Rhonda Billig, Student Council member who suggested the outlet, said, "It gives the students an opportunity to voice their dissatisfaction with any aspect of the University. At the two hour "Bitch-In" the students were provided with microphones with which they aired their gripes.

Efficient cops

When six Ohio State University students were arrested for jaywalking two weeks ago, the Columbus police explained that "We were just getting them out of the cold." The students, returning from the school's Homecoming festivities at night, were charged early the next morning with crossing against a light. Patrolmen Raymond L. Belcher and Ralph W. Webb informed the students they were under arrest, frisked the men and checked the women's purses. Then they called in a paddy wagon and escorted the students downtown.

At the station the men and women were separated and booked. The men were told that they had to post bail of \$5 each or go to jail. The men posted bail for themselves and their dates and the six were released.

Faculty asks for booze

Recently the University of Oregon faculty voted to ask that an existing rule against liquor sales within five blocks of the campus be eliminated. The dry zone was established in 1951 when several freshman students became intoxicated before a Mother's Day function on the campus. The faculty group said it opposes the rule as "a matter of principle."



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Secretary	Linda F. Stewart

Front page photo of the great sail by Steve Gretter.



Understanding of goals should lessen depledging

(Continued from Page 1)

This commitment usually takes the form of giving time to a pledge training program. Kotter states that the "average" pledge hears of this commitment before or during the bid speech, but it "doesn't hit some of them." Dean Gray, however, feels that sometimes houses fail during Rush Week to elucidate the objectives of pledge training to the Freshmen, or indeed tell them that anything is expected of them. Even later he says, the objectives are not rationalized to the freshmen, so that they do not know why the house thinks it is important that they undergo the training.

Dean Gray suggests that such mistakes are the result of a house's uncertainty in the goals of its pledge training program, and its inability to communicate these goals to the freshmen. Perhaps, he suggests, the real reason for this stems from a "lack of appreciation of the goals of the house." He also suggests that a fraternity may have an unreasonable pledge training program, in which he includes the "phenomena of the initiatory rite."

Here the IFC agrees that unreasonable pledge training programs should be abolished, along with the old-fashioned "Hell Week," for which it finds no justification. It feels that pledge training should take the form of "some difficult but not insurmountable obstacle" placed in the way of a pledge. By overcoming this obstacle the pledge demonstrates his "loyalty and commitment to the chapter" and his "worthiness for initiation." The IFC emphasizes that such a training program "must be useful . . . and must prepare the pledge to be a qualified brother."

The depledges' side

But there is another side to the story, the side told by those members of the community who have depledged fraternities this year and in the past few years. These students left the fraternity system because they found something in it that to them was objectionable. Several of these "ex-pledges" preferred not to comment to The Tech about their reasons for leaving. Those who would talk to The Tech cited reasons ranging from the purely practical annoyance of the long

walk across the bridge several times a day, to disenchantment with unethical Rush Week practices, such as telephone tapping, which were learned about after pledging.

Far and away the most dominant reasons for a pledge's leaving, however, were the reversal of false impressions which they had received during Rush Week, and a total disgust with the pledge training programs.

Misrepresentation

Depledges claimed that many houses presented a false front to them. One said "The houses want to make you decide on them if they've already decided on you. . . . They don't care if they lie. . . ." Another called it "hypocrisy; you see things which you're led to believe are there all the time. They're not." Another depledge said that he had not been told about "Work Week," or for that matter about the weekly clean-up night. One depledge said that he had met only the "more mature people in the house's selling of itself." He said that he didn't meet any sophomores, who were presumably less mature than the seniors.

In some houses, if the brothers did not like the way the work was done, they pulled the pledges out of bed and made them do the work over again. Such treatment started on an individual basis, but soon spread to the entire pledge class. Pledge material had to be learned, and in at least one house there was physical mistreatment for not knowing the answers.

Said one depledge, "all you hear is 'pledge do this,' or 'pledge do that.' I began to hate the word 'pledge,' . . . and didn't want to walk into the house any more."

Another house attempted to "mold the pledge to the characteristics of the house," by constantly picking on his personality. A depledge stated that "it is the most insecure brothers who do the criticizing, but they're all just a bunch of college guys playing at adult games." He continued "They view everybody equally. A pledge doesn't become a complex personality until he becomes a brother."

Said one depledge, referring to the whole of pledge training, "I couldn't make people do it next year."

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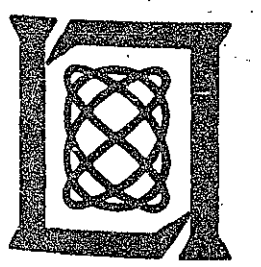
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The diving exhibitions will include Dick Kimball and Ron O'Brien, who form what is probably the finest clown and serious diving act in the world. Micki King, current holder of three AAU diving titles, will also be present.

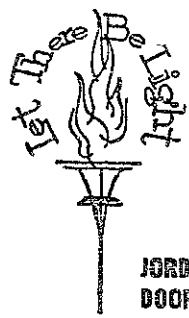
The exhibition will be held at 6:30 and again at 9 pm. Admission will be \$1.75 and \$2.25; proceeds will be donated to the 1968 Olympic Fund.

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music . . .

'Festival' poor picture of folk music

By Jay Garrick

Folk music, as a commercial art form, is dying. "Festival", a composite film of the 1963-66 Newport Folk Festivals, is an attempt to promote commercial folk music. Unfortunately it is too dated to succeed.

Different kinds of music

At no time has music undergone such rapid development as it is now doing. Bob Dylan, one of the two most important influences in contemporary music along with the Beatles, provides an example. Early in the film Dylan sings "All I Really Want to Do," which is more famous in two rock versions than the original. Later on he sings "Maggie's Farm" in fine fast-paced style with electric backup, including lead guitar by Mike Bloomfield, who has played in the various backup bands on Dylan's records. Bloomfield also appears

with the Butterfield Blues Band, which he recently quit to form the Electric Flag. As commercial entries, the acoustic folk can't compete with loud, amplified blues.

Self-contradiction

Even if the two are on an equal artistic basis, Dylan and Judy Collins have almost deserted acoustic folk format for more elaborate backup. Dylan is as far into rock as anyone. While Miss Collins isn't rock, she uses heavy string and keyboard backup on her records. The film has a long sequence with various artists including Joan Baez explaining the merits of folk music.

It is difficult to accept their logic, however, when Bob Dylan and Judy Collins don't.

Offensive details

There is no quarrel with the level of technical competency of the various artists, except Judy Collins. In the film she just doesn't show the smooth fluid control

of her singing that she has always had on her records and which she showed at Symphony Hall last Friday.

The actual physical production of the film is atrocious. There is no reason to present 10-second fragments of songs instead of the entire performances. Even "Maggie's Farm," the film's highlight, is cut, although only slightly. On the other hand, drastically shortened performances by nearly every performer serve no purpose except to tease and irritate the viewer. They certainly have no artistic end.

"Festival," then, fails on two counts. It contradicts its own chief argument, and is a poor presentation of its content. If either of these faults had been avoided, this would have been an enjoyable film indeed. As it stands, however, it is merely a series of unrelated, annoying irrelevancies.

movie . . .

'Mother's House' is quiet success

By Pete Lindner

There's a movie in town which seemed to have crept into Boston, rather than having been heralded by a deluge of performance propaganda; it is "Our Mother's House". It is a modest movie, yet this does not detract from its deli-

cacy; and subtlety. "Our Mother's House" is the struggle of a family of children trying to preserve their life as it was prior to their mother's death.

Victorian house

Although they live in a Victorian-style house, and keep that era's traditions, the time is the present. The fear of society prevents them from revealing their mother's death, so they bury her in the backyard. When one of the little girls gets ill, the oldest brother

sends their divorced father a letter asking for help.

This addition of an element of the modern, "swinging" life into the staid environment that existed causes an almost complete collapse of the orderly, decent society which once characterized their household.

Morality play

The movie has been described as an "adult morality play." Perhaps there could be good argument for this point of view, but the most salient characteristic is the realism that can make the viewer feel for every single event; one laughs and fears along with the children as they bear the consequence of their self-imposed code of right and wrong.

The photography is interestingly done in muted, autumn colors. The warmth of the hearth is contrasted with the coldness of the metropole. The seven children do a remarkable job and keep the audience on their side regardless of their faults. The affect is a victory for the film and the audience.

The Paris Cinema, on Boylston Street near the Prudential center, is presenting this movie at 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 p.m.

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movie...

'The Sucker': funny Frenchmen fumble

By Roy Furman

"The Sucker" is a jocular vacation through Europe. Based on the perennial chase by the thieves, of the unsuspecting man-off-the-street with the loot, "The Sucker" recaptures the inane humor of the old Laurel and Hardy style film.

Mightiest of French Villains

The sucker is stupid, or more accurately Antoine Marechal is an honest, ingenuous, and sincere gentleman (which means stupid in today's world). Magniloquently describing himself as quite well-

"The Sucker," features Bourvil as Antoine Marechal and Louis de Funès as Leopold Saroyon, now playing at the Cheri 3.

to-do in the world of diapers, Antoine seals his fate with the mightiest of French villains—Saroyon. It seems poor, dear old Antoine's trip to Italy fragmented under him when Saroyon pulverized Antoine's car. The brilliant Saroyon, however, insists on making full reparation to Antoine in the true DeGaulle manner. A magnificent Cadillac complete with radio,

heater, windshield wipers, and power steering (as well as radio-telephone and record player) is at Antoine's disposal if he will leisurely drive it on his vacation through Italy. Saroyon's dear friend is unable to do so, but he must have the car driven from Italy to France for eventual exportation to the U.S.

What a clever rogue is that Saroyon. Only a French mastermind would think of hiding the stolen gold in the bumpers, the missing jewels in the battery case, and the heroin in the fenders. The crux of the situation is that what customs official would suspect the beguilingly sweet Antoine of subterfuge? Clever friend that Saroyon. Pure thoughts and pure actions, however, win out over the bad buys. Antoine is not as dumb as he looks.

Comedy of errors

Fearing the failure of his plan, Saroyon surreptitiously follows Antoine to protect the car from a would-be usurper following both Saroyon and the car. It is a delightful, madcap comedy of er-

rors. In a thoroughly predictable, but frolicsome chain of events the car loses its items of precious cargo. What makes all this nonsense entertaining is the caricatures of types — the bumbling mastermind Saroyon, his doltish cronies, the stuttering usurper, and simple, lovable Antoine. Antoine is French, and the French love women. What a lover is Antoine—first Gina, then Ursula. Antoine is not dumb as he looks.

The photography adds color and life to this French farce. The picturesque countryside of Italy and France complement the cities of Paris, Naples, and Rome. The camera doesn't allow the movie to become stagnated by the comedy.

English subtitles

"The Sucker" is marred only by the English subtitles; it would be all the more hilarious in English. But this turns out to be an almost unnoticed nuisance. The film is as every bit hilarious as the slapstick comedy of silent films that delighted millions in its day.

Rogers Building erected as MIT's first structure

(Continued from Page 3)

drawings of the Industrial Institution in Edinburgh as a source of suggestions. In 1864, after resigning his position as Inspector of Gas Meters and Gas, William took a well-earned vacation of six-months to Europe. But even then his thoughts were of the Institute. He spent much of his time gathering material on Continental schools to design the interior of the almost completed Rogers Building.

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Mime's message falls flat; troupe just tried too hard

By Raisa Berlin

LSC presentations are cultural, right? A Mime Troupe gives non-verbal shows, like pantomimes, or that fellow Marcelle Marceau, right? Well, not the San Francisco Mime Troupe, as several parents who brought their young children found to their horror.

The San Francisco Mime Troupe is a company of young actors whose stated purpose is to "deal with hypocrisy in America. We're here to disturb you. I'm willing to expose myself to the same thing we expose the audience to." They also seem willing to expose themselves. Their method is unorthodox, but unfortunately largely unsuccessful.

The Mime Troupe doesn't mime. It talks! It gestures! It stamps its feet! (Does it ever stamp its feet! At the slightest provocation, until the audience's head begins to ache.) And yes, it disturbs me, although probably not in the way they intended.

Baffled audience

It started, not with a bang, but with a whimper. For twenty minutes before the start of the play, the seven actors stood in a circle by the side of the stage and clapped their hands and sang.

The baffled audience talked among themselves. Then, at eight, the troupe danced onto the stage and began. There were funny moments in their first half, but these were vastly overshadowed by a generally tasteless production. It doesn't matter if we are supposed to be adult, there is a limit beyond which things cease to be funny and merely become offensive. The Mime Troupe crossed that line too often. Many people left during this half; many more looked tempted to.

Something to say

The Mime Troupe has a lot of worthwhile things to say. The play they presented, L'Amant Militaire, (roughly translated as the War Lover), tells of Spain's 'defense' of Italy. The Vietnam parallels are obvious. But instead of letting the satire speak for itself, the players felt the need to hammer the point through with some meaningless additions such as a song dedicated to Sgt. Barry Sadler, or comments about Saigon. It weakened their effect.

A similar sag was caused by pointless references to Harvard, in a seeming attempt to appeal to the MIT mentality. Again,

subtlety would have been more effective.

Archer hits mark

The players wore masks over colorful costumes in an attempt to imitate the commedia dell'arte. Each actor, with one notable exception, let the stereotyped nature of his character confine him. The standout was Sandra Archer as Coralina. She had presence, charm, and the ability to bring off the coarsest line with enough finesse to conquer an audience. Unfortunately, the rest of the cast was not up to her standard. Peter Cohon's characterization of the money-hungry merchant was merely vulgar, and poorly controlled at that. Marilyn Sydney did the best she could as a hysterical female, but had no charm. Whoever played the puppet Punch was not bad. R. C. Davis, Darryl Henriques, Arthur Holden, and Charles Degelman had their funny moments, but generally were noisily ordinary.

The second act of the play was a vast improvement. The good moments were far more common, and the play became extremely funny. However, there were still lamentable lapses in taste. Again, Miss Archer was outstanding. She made an impressive Pope, and has a most infectious giggle. Her description of a death in battle was one of their most effective bits of anti-war propaganda.

The staging was novel, and often effective, although the constant movement of non-participating actors tended to be distracting, and their backdrop needed repair.

The most disturbing thing about the Mime Troupe was the way they presented their point of view.

(Please turn to Page 9)

Turntable Talk

By Michael Warren

Two recent albums deserve mention among the new releases: Noel Harrison's *Collage*, under the Reprise label, and the Harpers Bizarre's *Anything Goes*, under the Warner Brothers trademark.

The first revolution of the turntable makes it very clear that Noel Harrison can't sing. And yet, after listening to a few lines of "Suzanne," it is obvious that this is a minor deficiency. To Harrison, the song is more important than the melody, and he succeeds in communicating the song to the listener.

Comparing "Suzanne" from *Collage* with the Judy Collins' rendition on *In My Life* is a delightful musical experience. Collins with her magnificent voice, and Harrison with his choppy, talky style provide quite a contrast. The musical arrangement is also different, with the Harrison version reaching a crescendo lacking in the Collins recording.

Harrison borrows heavily from the Beatles ("Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds," "When I'm 64," and "Strawberry Fields Forever.") The latter is without the garish accompaniment of the British four's original. Among the other songs on the album are "Just Like a Woman," (Bob Dylan), "Museum," (Donovan Leitch), and a beautiful version of "Woman" in Harrison's inimitable style.

The Harpers Bizarre album *Anything Goes* is literally a potpourri of sounds. As it is written on the jacket: "The album goes on, like a brilliant but undiagrammable sentence, of many parts, all nice words, but making no

nice sentence."

The first song is actually a throwback to the early days of radio, with all the static and lack of fidelity of those years. This quickly fades into the group's brilliant arrangement of Cole Porter's "Anything Goes."

"The Biggest Night of Her Life" injects a bit of wry humor into the album. Susie is on her sixteenth birthday fling with her boyfriend, whom her parents like because his hair is neat. Yet despite her outward innocence, Susie has a promise to keep. Equally enjoyable is the group's version of "Chattanooga Choo Choo," and old Glen Miller tune reprocessed for today.

Harpers Bizarre exhibits a unique and thoroughly invigorating style on *Anything Goes*. Throughout the album, one is struck with the seeming lack of organization. Yet, many of the unrelated parts are brilliantly conceived. To speak of the release in a word, the word because be "whatever."

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Mime troupe offends audience in generally tasteless performance

(Continued from Page 8) They were full of sound and fury, trying too hard to signify. "The audience has to come to the same conclusion as you, hopefully. Otherwise it's didactic theatre and you might as well write an

essay," says the Troupe's director. One who agreed with what they were trying to say would find the fact that they offended rather than communicated lamentable. We do need effective dissent. But perhaps they should have written an essay.

15 year development

Offense has advantage over ABM

(Continued from Page 1) defense to protect the defender's population from the fallout due to his own defense system. High altitude defense is an improved idea; however, both systems are subject to simple decoy procedures which foul up the radar detection.

left in a worse situation than when we started.

Arms spiral with China

Even in relation to China Dr. Wiesner does not think an initial \$6 billion commitment for an ABM system would be effective. Once China can build an ICBM it would be relatively inexpensive for them to create an arsenal of 100. Such an arsenal would cause millions of fatalities even if an ABM system were 90% effective and this does not seem likely in regard to past history of air defense and decoy techniques.

Strategy against Russia

In answer to Russia's ABM construction the United States has already begun a program to make its missiles more penetrating. If the United States should build an ABM system the Soviet Union would create a more sophisticated offensive system and we would be

Dr. Wiesner states that military men view the "thin ABM system" as only an initial step to a

much more expanded system. The construction of such a defense would make disarmament much more difficult. To cite an example of the spiral that would develop, Dr. Wiesner said, "Since it is obvious folly for us to build a defense against missiles while we also are so vulnerable to a bomber attack, the Pentagon has quietly decided to spend four billion more dollars improving our air defense system."

Anxiety of China

Dr. Wiesner states that many people also retain an outdated fear of an irrational China. People think that offensive weapons would have little deterrent effect on an irresponsible nation. However, China no longer makes boasts of surviving a nuclear war. Dr. Wiesner believes she is more cautious now that she has seen the effects of nuclear explosions.

Unforeseen consequences

In the decision to develop the ABM defense the Johnson administration did not perceive the consequences that it would have on United States alliances. It would leave nations like Japan and India in very vulnerable positions. They would perhaps conclude "that it was time to make their peace with the Chinese."

In addition the project would cost hundreds of millions of dollars a year to run in its least expanded stage. Fallout shelters would be raised to defend against defensive fallout. Finally pressure to test the system in the atmosphere might force a breach of the test ban treaty.

Renewal of Fear

The fear of surprise attack in the 1950's will most likely resume if a new arms spiral begins with the construction of an ABM system. A certain degree of order and rationality have been developed since that time that is on the verge of collapsing. There are no technical obstacles to creating security by disarmament. The obstacles are only political and psychological. Dr. Wiesner believes these are the ones we must overcome.

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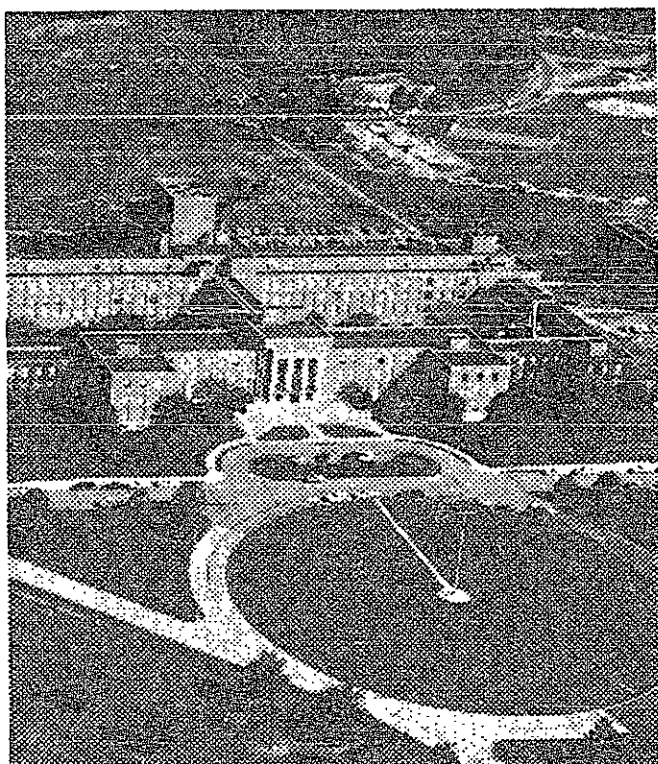
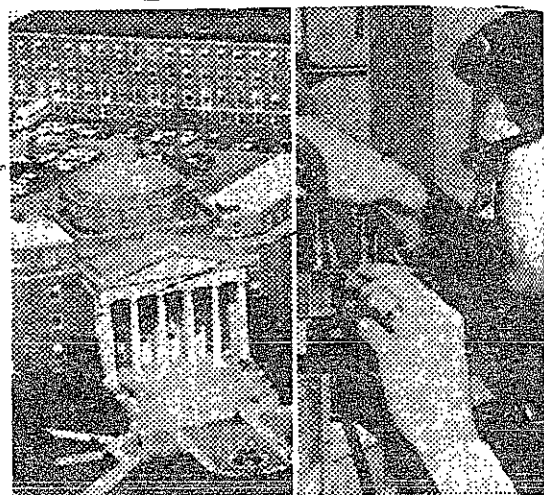
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Class Day ends fall crew season

By Harry Drab

After a week of wind, rough water and ice, Tech's crews found the Charles River a bit more tractable Saturday as they held their Class Day Races.

An annual event, Class Day gives the varsity squads a crack at one last race situation before the long, grueling and often tedious winter season. In addition, it gives the freshmen a chance to measure their progress, pitting the freshman heavyweights against the freshman lights.

The varsity lightweights started off the day. The sophomore, junior and senior classes each

entered a boat. Another crew composed of lightweight grads, some of whom had rowed for Tech at Henley, England, was included. As the race unfolded over the mile-and-a-quarter course, the seniors, grads, and juniors traded the lead among themselves. It was the juniors who finally took over, putting on a strong sprint to win by a half-length over the grad crew and a length over the seniors.

Senior heavies win

Next, the heavyweights took over. Rowing over the same course, the senior heavyweight boat held a commanding lead with only a quarter mile left in the

race. At that point, however, the junior boat brought up the beat and started closing the gap. They didn't close it fast enough, though, and lost by three-and-a-half seats.

In the freshman race, the lights pulled an upset and won an event that is normally dominated by the heavyweights.

Next, the varsity coxswains took on the coeds in a quarter-mile contest marked by low strokes, many crabs, and a wealth of crude comments from the sidelines. In this one, the coeds' superior training paid off, and they crossed the line well ahead of the coxswains.

Finally, the living groups came off the line. Sig Ep, with eight varsity crew members in the boat, won easily, followed by Delta Upsilon, last year's winner.

Coast Guard falls

NE Racing Championship captured by Tech sailors

(Continued from Page 12)

This gave Tech a 1/4 point victory and put them ahead 2-1.

In the next race Tech thwarted a futile attempt by the 2nd and 3rd place Coast Guard boats to slow down the next three Tech boats and went ahead 3-1. However in the fifth race Coast-Guard double teamed a Tech boat and fouled him out on the first leg. The engineer's 2-3-5 finish was wasted as Tech lost 19-18.

Resail in sixth race

The sixth race proved to be the wildest as the Tech boat in first place had to turn back just before the finish in an attempt to break up Coast Guard's winning combination of 2-3-4. In the wild melee that followed, six boats (3 from each school) crossed the line in about 10 seconds and the race committee was unable to agree on the order of finish. The resail of this race was the final race as MIT once again fought from behind to edge out Coast Guard by 1/4 point. A Tech boat once again fouled out in the pre-race maneuvering, but they managed to come

from behind on the last 100 yard upwind leg, which had just been added, to finish 1-3-5-dnf, and beat Coast Guard 4-2. In the other semi-final, URI upset Yale 4-2.

Finals anti-climactic

The finals proved to be anti-climatic as the hot Tech team overwhelmed URI 4-0. MIT had successive placings of 1-2-3-5, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3 dnf, and 1-2-5-6 for a clearcut victory. A fifth victory had to be resailed when the seventh place URI boat had a breakdown. URI only came alive in a futile attempt to disqualify the fifth place Tech boat at the finish of the last race. In the consolation round, Yale and Coast Guard tied 2-2, when the race committee was unable to decide a protest in the final race. Third place was awarded to Yale on the basis of cumulative point total.

This victory was a very important one for the young sailors. At last they had sailed consistently well and beaten top flight competition, including the Coast Guard team that won the North American Championships in 1966. With this fall's experience under their belt and no one graduating next June, this team could be one of the best in the country in the next two and a half years. They should close off their spring season with a strong finish in the North Americans at Yale.



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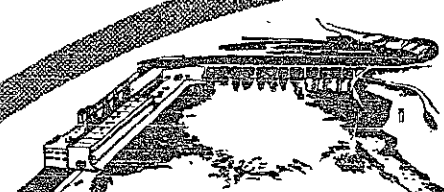
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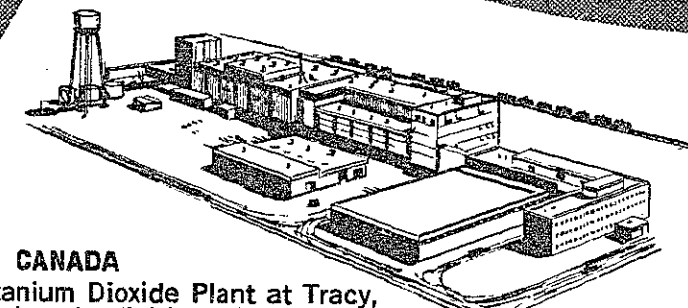
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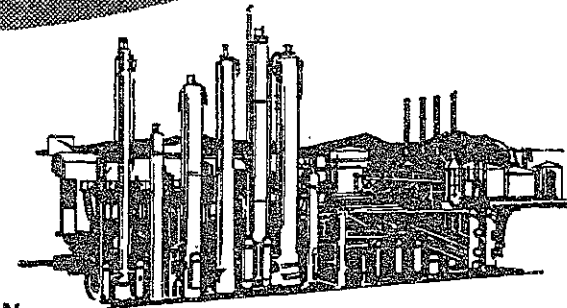
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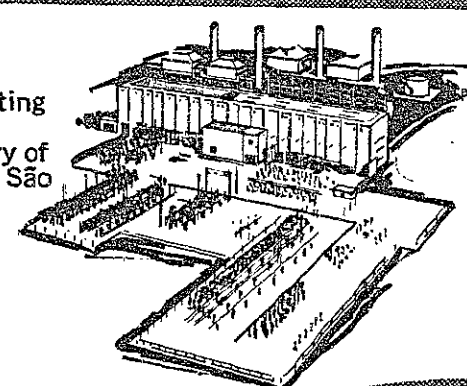
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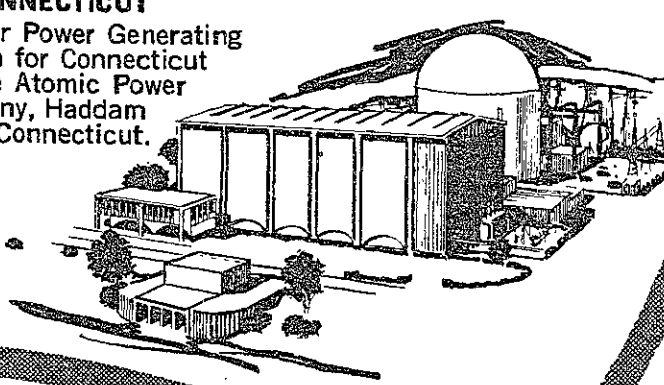
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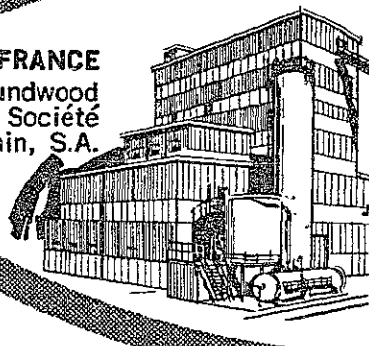
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Harriers finish perfect season

Farnham, Yankaskas call enthusiasm, high spirit key

By Tony Lima

Congratulations are in order to coach Art Farnham, captain Jim Yankaskas '69, and the varsity cross country team, as they brought home the first perfect season the school has seen in this sport for 13 years. Yankaskas commented on the team's performance, "We were all very pleased with this season, which came about through hard work and high enthusiasm. We hope to keep the record going through next year."

One senior lost

The harriers stand an excellent chance of doing just that, as they will be losing the services of only one man, Pete Peckarsky '68, through graduation. Peckarsky has consistently run in the top three throughout the season, and will be sorely missed.

According to coach Art Farnham, the key to the team's success this year has been the high spirit displayed by the entire team. The combination of enthusiasm among the ten sophomores on the team with the capable experience of the three upperclassmen provided the necessary impetus to this team's victory streak.

An interesting note is that, including last year's undefeated frosh team, Wilson and his teammates are now 18-0 in dual and triangular meet competition. This should bode well for the future of cross-country at MIT.

Final record 2-11

Soccermen finish season with 3-1 loss to UConn

By George Novosielski

Travelling to the University of Connecticut for their last game of the season, Tech's varsity booters dropped a close 3-1 decision to the home squad in spite of their best performance of recent weeks. The kickers fought valiantly, but were unable to make headway against the stronger UConn team. The match was tied until late in the final period.

The Techmen managed to hold the homesteaders scoreless for the first two periods. However, a tight Connecticut defense also held back the MIT forwards so the half ended in a scoreless tie.

UConn scores first

Connecticut struck first with a score at the five minute mark of the third quarter. Steve Young '70 knotted the score with an unassisted goal later in the same period. Connecticut stormed to the attack in the last quarter, keeping a steady pressure on the engineer's defense until they were rewarded with their game-winning goal.

The soccermen finished their season with ten straight losses. They finished last in the Greater Boston Soccer League with an 0-4 record and were 2-11 overall.

Season reviewed

The Techmen opened their season with a 2-1 victory over a weak Holy Cross team. Though they lost 4-1 to RPI in their second match, the booters came back with an impressive 4-3 triumph over WPI.

At this stage, the team's spirit was high, but the kickers were then shutout by both Trinity and Harvard, their two strongest opponents. Also, injuries started to hurt the squad, and team spirit fell visibly. They were shut out



Photo by Jeff Reynolds

Ben Wilson '70 running last year against Colby's Sebsibe Mamo. Wilson finished second to Mamo Saturday, but the harriers' depth pulled them through for the win.

Top Colby, Bates in finale

By John Wargo

The cross country team wound up its regular season Friday afternoon at Colby with a 30-46-51 victory over Bates and Colby for a 10-0 record.

Six Techmen led with a slow pace at the start of the 4.3 mile grass and woods course. Colby and Bates runners moved up gradually, however, over the cold mushy course to offset some of

Tech's early lead. In particular, Sebsibe Mamo, Colby's ace runner who won the College Division of the IC4A Freshmen Cross-country Championships last fall, followed Ben Wilson '70 closely until the final half mile. Mamo then started his finishing kick and crossed the tape fifty yards in front of Wilson. In the process both Mamo and Wilson broke the Colby course record, Mamo by 24 seconds and Wilson by 9 seconds. Three of the remaining four scorers for Tech strided across the line in a group, a practice they have been noted for in the past and undoubtedly one of the important reasons for the 10-0 record. Pete Peckarsky '68 led the group for a fourth overall, followed closely by Jim Yankaskas '68 at fifth and John Owens '70 at seventh. Larry Petro '70 completed the scoring with a twelfth place.

Victory is sweet

The team relaxed after the meet with a victory dinner at Valle's Steak House. Coach Art Farnham received a cake inscribed with 10-0 and acknowledged it saying "I am very pleased with this season, and with the loss of only one senior, look forward to another good one next year."

The Sunday Herald Traveler picked MIT along with Springfield as the teams to watch to dethrone Providence as the New England champs. Then the harriers travel to New York City on Monday, November 20, for the IC4A Championships.

A meeting will be held this afternoon at 5:15 pm in the duPont lobby for all athletes interested in freshman hockey. Anyone with any skating experience is encouraged to attend. The freshman team will have a new coach this year, in the person of Dennis McLaughlin. The rink is scheduled to be ready for skating on Thursday, Nov. 16.

UConn tops frosh kickers, 3-2

By Scott Ramos

The soccermen ended their season in fine style last Saturday, although losing a heartbreaker to the University of Connecticut frosh, 3-2 in overtime.

Scoring finally began 2 minutes into the final quarter on an unusual play. Clearing the ball and trying to get a good pass away, fullback Dave Peterson booted a long kick. When the ball bounced, the goalie misjudged the speed

and the ball went over his head for the score.

A UConn player also got a lucky break and scored easily with 3:40 remaining. But neither team found the range again in the remaining time, so two 5 minute periods of overtime were begun.

Again it was Tech who drew first blood.

On the direct kick, Peterson sent the ball into the middle of the penalty area where Kenny Lord got control, who then took a quick shot that was deflected in by Scott Holden. But only 30 seconds later UConn came back to even the tallies when Shaffner headed a corner kick and bounced it off the post on the lower-right for a score. Then, with only a little time remaining in the contest, Anderson got loose on the left side and booted a hard one past Tovich into the nets.

Both squads played hard, but

tight defenses stopped most of the shots, the visitors taking 23 and Tech making 18 on the goal. The game wrapped up a 4-7 season for the kickers.

How They Did

Cross Country

MIT (V) 30, Colby 46, Bates 51

Sailing

MIT (V) won Fowle Trophy

Soccer

UConn 3, MIT (V) 1

UConn 3, MIT (V) 1

Riflemen top NU, 1289-1234; Lamson fires 271 to lead team; shoots 96 for possible record

Carl Lamson '69 was the hero of Friday's match when he fired

a 271 to lead the Techmen to a 1289 to 1234 victory over Northeastern. Included in his score was a 96 of a possible 100 kneeling which may set a league season record. Lamson's score was backed by an outstanding 262 fired by Tom Stellinger '70. The top five for MIT were filled out with a 258 by Dick Evans '70, 252 by Dennis Artman '68, and a 235 by Dave Hunt '69.

Firing at their home range, the engineer team was quite relaxed. Although riflery isn't the fastest and most exciting sport to watch, spectators are welcome to watch the matches held in the basement of the Armory. This Friday's match will be against Boston State at their range. On Saturday, the MIT shooters will fire against BU in the Armory.

Sailors finish first in Fowle Trophy meet

This weekend the young varsity sailing team capped off their fall season by capturing the Fowle Trophy for the New England Team Racing Championship. In doing so they beat their perennial rival Coast Guard, 4-2, in a very hard fought contest on Saturday in the semifinals and then crushed URI 4-0 in the finals on Sunday.

Sailing for MIT were six sophomores and two juniors, only one of whom had varsity experience previous to this fall. The Tech skippers were captain Dick Smith '69, Bob Berliner '70, Steve Milligan '70, and Dave McComb '70, and their respective crews were Tony Piccardi '70, Bill Michels '70, Chuck Wayne '70 and Lyle Groom '69.

Race delayed

On Saturday the first race was delayed for 90 minutes due to a total lack of wind. Once the action had started, the racing was very close and exciting except for one three hour protest meeting to decide the outcome of the third race. Tech got off to a slow start as one of their boats was disqualified in the strategic, split-second maneuvers before the start, and they lost 21-15.

Third race tough

In the second race MIT came back strong and finished 1,3,6,7 to win 17-19 (low score wins.). The third race was one of the hardest fought. Bob Berliner '70, in fourth place approaching the finish, saw that Coast Guard had finished 1-3 and was holding 5 and 7, which would win the race. So he turned back and attempted to spring the last two Tech boats. He forced



Photo by Li Liang

Tech skipper Steve Milligan '70 and crew Chuck Wayne '70 (boat 16) lead teammates captain Dick Smith '69 and crew Tony Piccardi '70 in a race Saturday for the Fowle Trophy, the symbol of the NE team racing championship.

the fifth place boat away from the finish line and lured the seventh place boat after him. While trapped between two Coast Guard

boats he succeeded in both disqualifying one of them and let each Tech boat advance 2 places. (Please turn to Page 11)

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