

## Humphrey, Samuelson and Friedman slated for Compton Seminars

By Tony Lima

Hubert Humphrey, Paul Samuelson, and Milton Friedman will highlight the Compton Seminars this term, informed sources revealed recently.

Robert McNamara was also mentioned as a possibility, although, as one of the individuals put it, "Don't hold your breath."

Humphrey's appearance seemed certain, as he had definitely accepted the invitation, and scheduling problems are the only remaining ones. It is likely that he may speak as early as the February Seminar. Samuelson and Friedman, on the other hand, were to be scheduled in a debate, representing the two currently opposing views of economic theory. They, too, were subject to scheduling, but appeared certain to appear.

### Timing important

The timing of Humphrey's appearance could conceivably be important. It now appears obvious that it will come after President-elect Richard Nixon's inauguration on January 20. Thus, it would appear likely that the longer Humphrey's appearance were delayed beyond that date, the less reticent he would be in terms of criticizing the new administration. However, the other side of the coin is represented by the fact that his speech would also be less objective with regard to his own party, and would probably already carry the sounds of a distinctly ringing campaign talk.

The Samuelson-Friedman debate also should be important with regard to timing. It appears certain that at least one of the two will be working on Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, and that the national economy will have either slowed appreciably or grown rapidly in pace by the time of their appearance. Therefore, the debate should touch on current issues as well as theory.

The one surprising thing about the Samuelson-Friedman is that it has not been tried earlier. Apparently, and according to these same sources, the two have appeared together in much the same circumstances literally all over the world. However, at last, MIT will get to hear from one of its own.

### Economic thought

Friedman and Samuelson are the two leading exponents of relatively opposing economic schools of thought. Friedman, who teaches at the University of Chicago, espouses the monetary view, which states that control of the economy comes about largely through control of the supply of money. Samuelson is the most widely-known advocate of the New Economics, which states that there are many other factors besides money which influence the nation's economy. The current ten percent tax surcharge is providing a testing ground for these theories, with the monetarists claiming that the fact that the economy has not slowed down proves they are right. The New Economists, however, counter with the argument that the surcharge has not been in effect long enough to have the sort of effect they are looking for. Most of them now predict a slowdown late in the second quarter of 1969, or possibly as late as the beginning of the third quarter.

## Draper hails Apollo 8

By Bob Dennis

After a year in which rays of hope were darkened by despair and triumphs were overshadowed by tragedies, 1968 was culminated by an event in which all men could find pride and exhilaration—an event in which MIT played a prominent role. According to Dr. Charles S. Draper, Director of the MIT Instrumentation Laboratory, the Apollo 8 flight was truly "a milestone in the history of the human race."

In an interview following his return from the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Dr. Draper, former head of the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, explained that the Instrumentation Laboratory conceived, worked out, designed, prepared manufacturing documentation, checked, and since has served as consultant for the entire guidance and navigation system for the Apollo program. The Laboratory has also been responsible for all the software and information in the memory of the spacecraft's computer as well as having implemented the digital autopilot of the control system.

"We could do it"

Dr. Draper, who also holds the title

of Institute Professor Emeritus, recalls that the Laboratory began doing work in guidance and navigation in 1954 for the Air Force. When NASA was organized in 1959, the Laboratory told them that "we could do it." Over the past eight years, about \$65 million was spent, and about 700 people were involved in the project which reached its successful fruition on the recent flight.

Dr. Draper hails the flight as highly significant since a manned vehicle made a purposeful trip to the moon and returned to earth all in accordance with a preconceived plan. He says the mission "ranks with anything the human race has ever done." He points out the "comprehensive design" aspect of the mission in the coordination among management, technology, funding, politics, and engineering and he adds that the Russians have been "less systematic" in their space program. Because of the great success of the Apollo 8 flight, in which none of the backup systems were needed, he believes that we have an excellent chance of winning the race for a manned lunar landing this year.

Declaring that he was not at all surprised that the mission worked out so well, Dr. Draper asserted that he had been confident all along that the flight had a high probability of success. From his observations at the Cape Kennedy launch and at Houston up to and following splashdown, he concludes, however, that the astronauts were apparently much more relaxed than the ground controllers. He recalls that the officials seemed "amazed" that the mission went so perfectly.

As have all the astronauts since the (Please turn to page 2)

### Three proposals

## Faculty debates secrecy

By Steve Carnart

Three proposals for altering the faculty's rules concerning attendance at faculty meetings were presented and debated at the faculty meeting of December 18.

One proposal which was advanced was that the rules concerning the secrecy of faculty meetings be retained essentially intact, with the exception that a published summary would be made available within the MIT community. In the discussion that followed, there was some talk concerning how to control this information and whether releasing it within the MIT community might result in its appearance in the Boston press. There was also some concern that if the meeting summary had to be approved at the following faculty meeting, as is currently the case with the faculty minutes, the summary might then be so outdated as to be of little use to the community.

It appears that this option enjoys the support of only a minority of the faculty.

### Second proposal

A second proposal was presented by Professor Philip Morrison and Professor Boris Magasanik, Head of the Department of Biology. Under the Morrison-Magasanik proposal, faculty meeting would ordinarily be open to students and members of the staff. Non-faculty members would be free to attend and speak, but would not have voting privileges. In the event that the faculty were considering matters of concern only to the faculty, it would meet in closed executive session.

The faculty task force assigned to explore this problem put forth a third proposal. Under this plan, the February, March, April, and May faculty meetings would be opened on an experimental basis to a limited number of students, who would be granted speaking privileges.

The following groups would be admitted: student members of faculty committees; representatives of student government; members of *ad hoc* faculty committees and task forces when their group's area of concern was on the agenda; and anyone who might be able to make a special contribution who petitioned the faculty for admission.

(Please turn to page 5)

## Black admissions appointee to promote minority recruitment

The appointment of John A. Mims as Assistant Director of Admissions, effective January 1, 1969, has been announced by President Howard W. Johnson.

Mims, a black, will play a key role in a program to interest more Negro and minority group high school students in scientifically-oriented higher education. He will accept, as a special assignment, a significant part in evaluating the credentials of applicants from predominantly black high schools. However, President Johnson said Mims will participate in all phases of admissions rather than focus on a single program.

Administration officials have been collaborating with black students on plans for student recruitment in high schools throughout the United States. For three weeks prior to Christmas vacation, eleven black MIT students visited such schools to locate black students interested in technology and to urge them to apply to MIT.

### Qualifications

A native of Boley, Oklahoma, Mims was educated in the Detroit public schools and was graduated from Chicago State College in 1966 with a B.S. in Education. He then became a faculty assistant in admission at Chicago State College, and was promoted to administrative assistant in admissions last July. He is co-chairman of the Chicago Area College Assistance Project (CACAP), which is an affiliation of over thirty colleges and universities in Illinois. He has also been a member of the National Community School Education Association, and the Illinois Guidance and Personnel Association.

The appointment of Mims to the admissions post represents the fulfill-

ment of one of the demands presented to the administration by the MIT Black Student Union in October. Other aspects of the BSU's program for black equality at the Institute include a recruiting effort spearheaded by members of the BSU designed to increase black representation in entering classes to about 10%, black staff members throughout the Institute, transition programs for disadvantaged blacks, and other activities.

### Features small classes

## ESG plans frosh change

By Alan Baumgardner

A proposal that would call for small-scale institution of the results of the Experimental Study Group on next year's freshman class has been delivered to President Johnson.

This was announced by the chairman of the group, Dr. George Valley, Professor of Physics. The program would be all-encompassing, taking eligible freshmen out of the regular individual subjects and grouping them together in this single program. Thus, while no student would take a course labeled "calculus", each student would receive the proper instruction to qualify him for the next more difficult program.

### Undergraduate instructors

Another concept that will be inaugurated is the use of undergraduate instructors. With such help, it will be possible for students to be broken down into smaller classes, thus allowing students to proceed at their own pace. Professor Valley feels that this is one of the important aspects of the proposal, remarking, "everybody should learn something well."

The students will be chosen on the basis of their own interest in the idea and within space limitations. A letter will be sent this spring to the incoming freshmen. Those

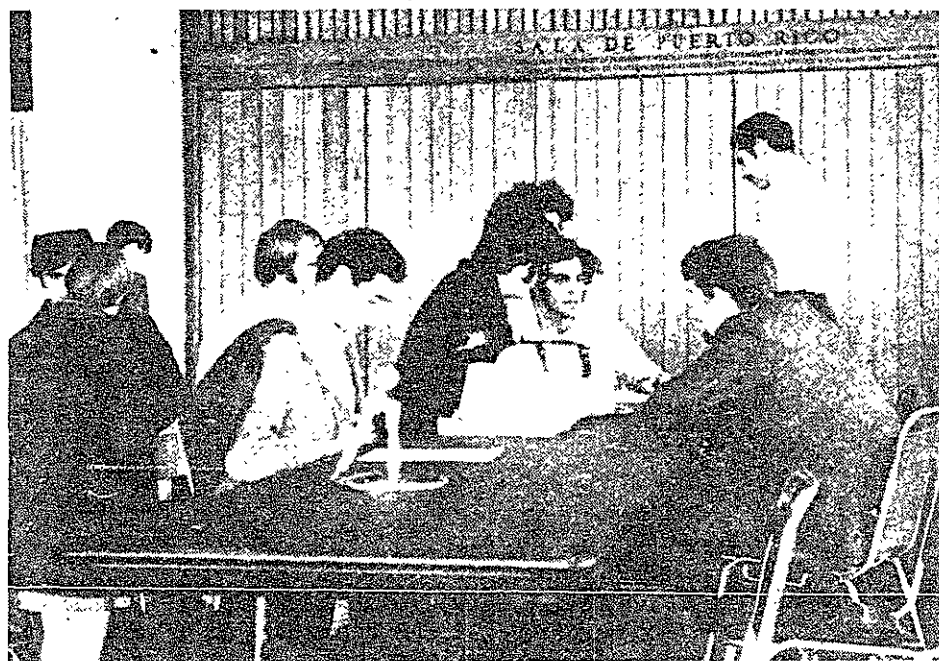


Photo by Tony Lima

A "non-faculty" meeting held simultaneously with the December faculty meeting in order to present to the students three proposals concerning opening faculty meetings was sparsely attended.

# Harvard debates ROTC

A major administration decision is expected this week in the continuing debate over the status of ROTC at Harvard College.

A seventeen-member administrative board is scheduled to recommend punishment for 115 students whose attempt to observe a special faculty discussion of ROTC on December 12 led to the meeting's cancellation. The faculty, whose meetings are closed to students, will then rule on the administrative board's recommendations.

### Seek support

On the night of December 15, about 90 of the students who participated in the demonstration met in order to plan means of gathering support among students and faculty on their demands that the University abolish ROTC and grant amnesty to those involved in the demonstration. Besides scheduling a rally for January 10, the students adopted a statement charging that the administration opposed the sit-in because it wishes to keep ROTC at Harvard.

The students charged that "the administration is using disciplinary action as a political weapon." The statement asserted that the reaction of the administration "is too strong to be directed simply at the tactic of sitting quietly. It indicates a general fear of SDS and other radical movements at Harvard because our activities have definite, practical goals which they oppose, in this case the abolition of ROTC."

On December 17, a meeting of Harvard-Radcliffe SDS discussed plans to spread a petition with a statement blaming the administration for having "disrupted the faculty's business of discussing ROTC" and having refused to consider their alternative of disaccreditation, saying that "disaccreditation, far from being a step toward the abolition of ROTC, actually serves to reinforce its position at Harvard."

The initial faculty meeting on the ROTC question had been on December 3. The Harvard *Crimson* reported that "Outside Sanders Theatre, student demonstrators were chanting 'ROTC must go,' but inside the position received little support. Most of the faculty speakers either criticized SDS's plan to abolish Harvard ROTC or ignored it, and spoke instead on whether ROTC should be denied academic credit and what the consequence of that action would be."

### Pessimistic

Hilary Putnam, Professor of Philosophy, who presented the SDS resolution, conceded that it was very unlikely that the faculty would vote to abolish ROTC outright. "The faculty is not that radical yet, though I'm optimistic in the long run they will be."

In his speech, professor Putnam argued that by training junior officers Harvard was "complicit in war crimes, complicit in the suppression of fundamental human rights to popular revolution and self-determination. Our contention is that ROTC is training people to violate dear human rights."

He concluded, "This is not a 'student power' issue, and it is not an 'academic credit' issue. The issue is that Harvard should no more arrange with the federal government for junior officers to be trained at Harvard than it should arrange with the federal government for napalm bombs to be manufactured at Harvard."

### Weak position

Opponents of the resolution argued that it was illogical "to assume that because the army is pursuing policies we disapprove of we could do without an army." It was also asserted that a simple withdrawal from a situation of which one does not approve is a weak position.

Several faculty members declared that the faculty did not have enough information to act at that time. It was pointed out that they would be "launching an unguided missile" because it was unclear how the Defense

Department would to the abolition or withdrawal of credit for ROTC.

Students in the fourth-year ROTC program prepared a statement defending the existence of ROTC. Attempting to prove its academic legitimacy, the students wrote that the programs' courses were just as difficult as other courses and should be included in the curriculum because military affairs are part of modern life. "The courses are

of specific relevance to the military obligations now legally incumbent upon all male citizens," the students said.

Although the students said getting rid of "the necessary conditions for the existence of ROTC at Harvard" would seriously limit students' opportunities, they requested that, if changes were to be made, the courses should be analysed individually.

## Referendum to offer three student government choices

Inscomm this week will set a date for the referendum to select a new student government. The referendum will probably be held January 20, 21, and 22.

Three different proposals will be on the ballot; two arising from the Inscomm Committee on Reorganization, and a third, entitled Towards a New Government, being submitted independently by a group of students.

The proposals grew out of several committees that had been set up to reorganize the student government. With pressure being brought by the inoperativeness of Inscomm after the walkout by the UAP, and the agitation of the TANG group for some referendum as soon as possible, the committee worked through Christmas to produce the following proposals.

One of the Inscomm proposals calls for a revised form of the present Inscomm system with about eighteen voting members selected from living groups, the Activities Council, and the Athletic Association. The other would create an assembly with thirty members elected from living groups. The plan includes a student ombudsman to be elected at large. His duty would be to hear student complaints and remedy grievances.

The TANG proposals would create a total democracy with no term offices. All existing student governments would be abolished and in their place would be an open assembly at which anyone of the academic community would be able to vote.

Forums explaining the three proposals will be held in the living groups next week. Data sheets, constitutions, and by-laws will be published in the near future.

## 'Miraculous'

# MIT guidance system praised by astronauts

(Continued from page 1)

beginning of the space program, the Apollo 8 crew spent considerable pre-flight time at MIT. In July, the three astronauts visited the Instrumentation Laboratory for a briefing on the flight's computer program. Ten days before the flight, Astronaut James Lovell was at the Laboratory's building at 75 Cambridge Parkway for a simulation session in using the spacecraft's sextant to make position sightings using the stars and landmarks on the earth's often fuzzy horizon.

From this training, the astronauts demonstrated on their flight that the guidance and navigation can be done from the spacecraft using its own computer. As usual, the ground stations did the tracking during the flight, but Lovell was doing the same work on board and his figures compared nearly identically with the ground's. At one point, Col. Borman told the world that the MIT system was "absolutely miraculous."

Early in the flight, Col Borman congratulated Lovell on his skillful use of the ship's computer: "We've got to spend another four days up here with him and already he's talking about going back to MIT as a professor."

In addition to having Dr. Draper and a number of his associates directly involved in the proceedings at Houston, a group of engineers at the Instrumen-

tation Laboratory were constantly receiving performance data from Houston during flight and relaying the analyses.

### Post Apollo view

Concerning the future of the space program after the manned lunar landing, Dr. Draper says that it will depend on "the temper of the country." He pointed out that the major contributions of the program include the aspect of its serving as "a means of supporting fine engineers." He noted that funds have already begun to be cut back, but added that the success of the flight should help the situation. Dr. Draper concluded that the program will certainly stay alive, but its scale will depend on what the Russians do as well as on the character of the new administration.

The Instrumentation Laboratory has 2078 employees are about equally divided among projects for NASA, the Air Force, and the Navy. Among the more than forty programs currently underway are guidance for the Poseidon program and for the deep sea merger submarine, a project for the Federal Aviation Agency, guidance for Air Force ICBM's, work on the Army VTOL helicopter and on the SST for Boeing, NASA projects such as the generation inertial sensors and position Apollo programs such as the Orbiting Astronomical Observatory.

# Announcements.

\* There will be an MIT Young Democrats meeting at 8 pm on January 13, 1969 in the Small Activities Room of the Student Center. The meeting will consist of a discussion of 1) constitution; 2) election of officers; and 3) dues. Questions? Contact Lenny Sigal, or Don Emerick.

\* On Wednesday, January 8 at 8 pm Dr. Janus will present a lecture on "A New Concept of Matter and Forces." The talks will be held in Room 491 of the Student Center. Refreshments will be served by the Baha'i Discussion Group.

\* At its December 12 meeting, the Committee on Evaluation of Freshman Performance decided to change the limit on freshman registration from 54 to 57 units for the spring term.

Students wishing to receive credit for more than 57 hours in the spring term must petition the CEFPP outlining their program and the reason they wish to pursue it. Petitions without the support of the student's advisor are not likely to be approved.

Freshmen are encouraged to take advantage of the listener status as a means to broadening their exposure to the formal curriculum.

\* There will be a meeting of SCEP on Wednesday, January 8, at 8 pm in W20-400. Everyone is invited.

\* In response to many inquiries, the Developmental Reading Program will be offered again just after spring vacation to members of the MIT Community. The program, which carries no academic credit, will run three evenings a week for one hour. There will be a total of fifteen sessions, at a cost of \$30.

Notices about registration procedure will go out to the entire MIT Community just prior to spring vacation.

Inquiries may be addressed to Associate Dean William Spear, ext 4861, or to Mr. John A. Carley, Personnel Officer for Training and Information, ext 4276.

\* Any people interesting in working on the Student Government referendum should contact Steve Ehrmann, ext 3272, or Wayne Wenger, ext 3784.

\* The U.S. Office of Education Fellows Program, in its third year, seeks to develop leadership in American education with insight into the role of national education policy.

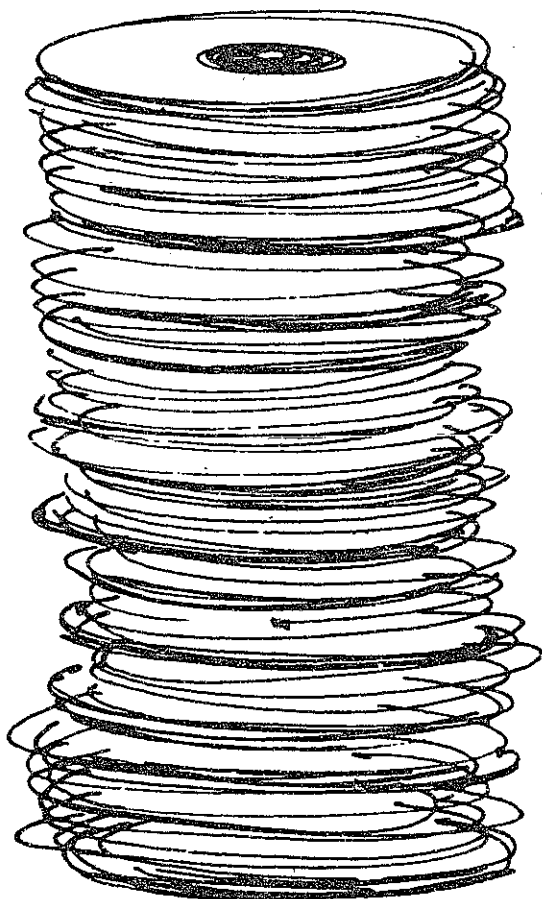
Aspiring educators and graduate students from institutions of higher learning and personnel of State Departments of Education are eligible to apply for the program.

Candidates are selected in recognition of their past achievements, of their promise as educators, and of their demonstrated commitment to education or a field related to education.

\* The Lecture Series Committee has raised the price of admission to all of its Friday and Saturday night movies to one dollar. The action was necessary due to rising costs and the desire to support a more interesting lecture series. LSC would appreciate written opinions of the matter.

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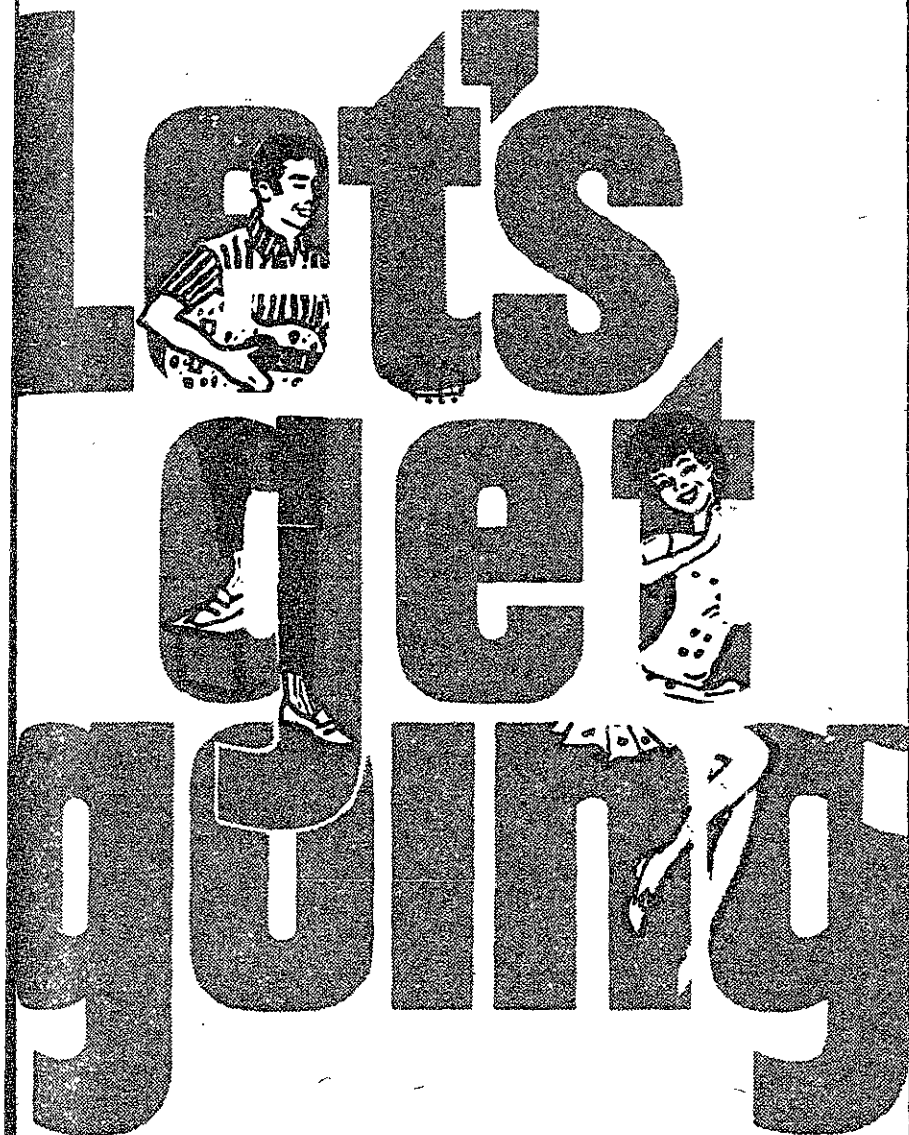
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## The Greater Boston Careers Exposition

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9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

### Student leader

# Rhodes analyzes Caltech

Edited by Larry Klein

*Editor's note: In early December Joe Rhodes, undergraduate president of Caltech, was in Boston and was invited by Maria Kivisild to come to the Institute and talk with a few MIT students - Bill Spies, news director for WTBS and former Caltech student; Carson Agnew, The Tech news editor; Harold Federow, off-campus editor of The Tech; and Peter Harris, chairman of SCEP - about matters of mutual interest. What follows is a condensed version of their very unusual "hack" session.)*

Carson: Joe, what brought you to New England?

Joe: Oh, I had to talk to some people at Harvard and at the Ford Foundation about certain projects.

Bill: Joe, isn't it kind of unusual for an undergraduate president to travel around the country?

Joe: Actually, I do it a lot. For example, I've been traveling all over California talking to student government leaders concerning student projects on their campuses.

Bill: I entered Caltech in '62 as a freshman. I'd like to know a few things; for example, I know you've introduced Pass-Fail. In fact, you beat us to it, and I'd like to know how you believe it's worked out.

Joe: If you're talking about the freshman program of Pass-Fail, it's certainly an improvement over the structured ratrace of before. But it certainly shouldn't be looked upon as an ultimate solution. The problem facing the freshmen with Pass-Fail is that after a while a feeling seems to develop among some freshmen transcending the benefits of Pass-fail. For instance, you'll see freshmen going over their finals. They're Pass-Fail, but still have numbers on them. And one freshman will say: "I have a 32; you have a 33. Oh God, I've got to do better!" It's really strange. So, although the Pass-Fail system has obvious benefits, there are still forces in the Institute (Caltech) which tend to bring freshmen back in line. I find this very depressing.

#### Inensitivity and reaction

Speis: Do you believe this is the fault of the system or simply the fact that most freshmen who enter Caltech like to compete. When they can't compete in grades, they find these other ways in which to compensate.

Joe: I don't know how much I can credit what they say, but for the last three years we've made surveys of freshmen - both before they've gotten

into the Institute and afterwards, and in most cases they say that when they came to Caltech they weren't so worked up over competition. They had been so outstanding in their high schools that they'd been kind of off by themselves. We sent out questionnaires to freshmen asking what they liked to do most, and many of the answers were almost lyrical. It's sad to look at them after two or three months at Caltech.

#### Mandate for action

Bill: When I was at Caltech, I argued strongly for changes and was told flatly that it was impossible. Actually, it was mainly my dealings with the administration, I think, that caused me to leave after two years. I found the administration to be stiff and, quite honestly, dishonest in their dealings with their students.

Maria: I think one of the reasons Joe initiated his project at Caltech was to try to change this situation.

(Ed. note: The project to which Maria is referring is a research study into the problems of air pollution planned and carried out by students working at Caltech.)

Joe: To talk about the project is difficult, for it was a complicated affair. But I think you're right, Maria, in what you said. We were dealing with an administration which was insensitive to students, primarily, I think, because it is a research institute. Although education is certainly a concern of the administration, it is not always considered so by the faculty who are more interested in their research.

Bill: You know, when I was a freshman we had a student government president like you who wanted to accomplish changes, but he only succeeded in very minor ways. Do you think Caltech is finally changing now?

Joe: No, I don't think Caltech is becoming a more flexible or sensitive institution, if that's what you mean. What I think has happened is that the student body is becoming a lot more sophisticated in their approach to the Institute as a problem. I believe this is particularly manifest in the project and our approach to it regarding our own problems. We didn't start the project mainly because of a concern for air pollution, as most people think. We were interested in the problem primarily as a means of bettering Caltech as an educational institution, rather than for the sake of the problem itself. We sat down to draw up a program that would solve our problems and also serve as an aid to the

community. We decided that there must be a project people could work on where they could release both intellectual energy and social concerns. This is why we chose air pollution. We felt this was a serious problem that we could get support for, while also having an impact on the Institute and the surrounding community.

Harold: Who was the "we"?

Joe: Oh, probably about two hundred Caltech students in all.

Harold: These were merely concerned people, not ones with special qualifications?

Joe: That's right, just interested people.

Carson: I wondered how you've come about to be president twice now? Was there some issue you've stood for or has it simply been that no one else was interested in the job?

Joe: No, there were other people who wanted the position. I ran on a platform of change; I felt change was necessary at Caltech. As a sophomore I was involved in a variety of smaller projects working for change. People began to tell me to put myself where my mouth was, so I ran for office. During the election I said student government should be an active entity, rather than simply sit back and be a liaison between the administration and the students. I felt I received a mandate from the student body for this action when I won an overwhelmingly large portion of the vote. So, we had a whole year of action. We started out by having visible type things - we had one mass meeting with four hundred and fifty-five of the school's seven hundred undergraduates and two hundred and twenty of the faculty. At this meeting we discussed educational policy. One person would stand up and say "Caltech is the most wonderful, most beautiful place..." and a small faction would clap. Then another person would stand up and give detailed arguments about what he thought was wrong at the Institute. Then, we voted on things. We voted on abolishing majors, on reducing requirements, on establishing an Academic Reforms Committee. Everything passed by the majors proposal, and even close to half the students voted for this. I really felt this was amazing, since so many people at Caltech are sensitive to the value of their having a diploma and a major when they graduate.

Bill: And what happened then?

Joe: This is very interesting. Everything we voted for, except for putting students on faculty committees, we obtained quickly. We then had a series of meetings with the faculty, and this was very good for us. We saw differences in the faculty members; we saw that the faculty was not a monolith. Some faculty members were friendly to our request, others flatly said students couldn't be trusted. Finally, though, the faculty decided they could survive us being on their committees and that, perhaps, we might even be helpful. Now we have students on all committees, even on the admission committee!

Reid: You must have been rather pleased with this.

Joe: No, actually we weren't. Even though we could make these public, visible changes, we felt we weren't making substantive changes. We could get on committees, hold meetings, etc., but real changes, like in faculty-student relationships, weren't being accomplished. We weren't doing anything for the personal life of the guys at Caltech, and it's really a very sad thing to see these bright, sensitive guys deteriorating. It was out of this dissatisfaction that our project came.

#### Concerns and a project

Joe: This was the beginning of the project. We had, you see, a number of

(Please turn to page 5)

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# Black problem

How deep is our commitment to increase the number of Black students at MIT? How effectively are plans being implemented?

Members of the Black Student Union who went out recruiting Black applicants to MIT were often greeted in high schools by much confusion, even though they had been preceded by brochures describing Project Epsilon. Schools which had never before sent students to MIT were uncertain of the standards required for the project. Schools which had sent graduates to the Institute were unsure of what standards to set for comparison.

While it is important to remain flexible in such a new venture, at the same time it is necessary to be decisive enough to communicate to prospective applicants to give them a basis for making a preliminary decision.

This lack of communication between MIT and

# The Parking Implosion

One unfortunate result of the recent building explosion on campus has been a parking implosion. This means, quite simply, that parking spaces are disappearing at a rate which is higher than that at which they are being created. We would like to offer a suggestion which could, in the long run, alleviate the problem somewhat.

Briefly, we would like to propose that, for future building at the Institute, parking garages be built underneath the buildings in question. The example of the Boston Common parking garage will

the school guidance counselors should not be allowed to take place in the other phases of the program. If it is indicative of an even deeper problem, indecision about the problem at the Institute level or lack of a thorough plan, more work must be done immediately.

Many questions must be answered. Do we want the students enough to go further out of our way to lure them here over our Ivy League competition? What adjustments should be made in admissions and academic standards? Should the counseling system be revised?

The Black Student Union and the task force have begun the work. The faculty, administration, and concerned students must join them in shaping last year's decision into this year's meaningful reality.

KHW

serve to illustrate this point.

We realize that there are many objections to a proposal such as this, but we feel that the parking problem on this campus, which the construction of the new chemistry building has magnified, has reached totally unacceptable proportions. Such areas as cost, and, given the nature of the land, even feasibility must, of course, be examined carefully. Nevertheless, we believe that this proposal deserves some consideration in future building plans.

# Letters to The Tech

## Housing Correction

To the Editor:

In his progress report on Cambridge housing (The Tech, Dec. 13) Bob Dennis was apparently reporting before the fact. He correctly reported that the Graduate Student Council, at its December 9 meeting, passed resolutions concerning the housing crisis but the text of the resolutions given in the article was the proposed text which was amended before passage.

The changes were not substantial but because the GSC felt that MIT was a more desirable landlord than some of our friendly, local slumlords, point two should read "MIT in appreciation of the current housing crisis, should desist from purchasing any further housing in residentially zoned areas if the effect of such purchase will be to remove this housing from the market available to low-income families, and elderly Cambridge residents." And, secondly, that there is an urgent need for remodelling Burton House and that any renovations in Ashdown House might aggravate the housing crisis and not alleviate it. The fifth point should read "MIT place primary emphasis on constructing and improving on-campus housing for graduate students."

John B. L' Harkness  
President,  
Graduate Student Council

## Burton or Ashdown?

To the Editor:

We would like to commend the Graduate Student Council for its interest in the housing problems in Cambridge and here at MIT. One of its recommendations deserves further comment from our point of view. Specifically this is the proposed delay in the renovation of Burton House. We understand the concern of the GSC with graduate housing at MIT because there is a problem there. This problem cannot be solved, however, by delaying the renovation of Burton House. This suggestion shows that the GSC acted on the basis of the need improvement in graduate housing rather than on the facts concerning Burton House.

Burton House was temporary housing when it became a dormitory in 1951. It has been hopelessly overcrowded, housing about 540 students, since that time. Since 1951 renovations

in Burton House have been delayed several times due to lack of funds. Finally, funds are available to renovate the building. The facilities in Burton House are quite simply inadequate for the number of people living in the building. In comparison to other undergraduate housing both at MIT and at other schools, Burton House is a fourth rate facility at best. The building has not held its age well and, if there were a fire, there would be a large number of casualties. In view of these facts it is imperative that the renovation of Burton House take place as soon as possible.

To suggest that the renovations of Burton House be delayed for simple summer renovations to Ashdown House demonstrates ignorance of the conditions in Burton House. We hope that we have presented these conditions clearly in this letter. The renovation of Burton House cannot and must not be postponed even one week, and a delay of four years to 1975 is simply out of the question and totally unacceptable.

John Head  
President, Burton House Committee

Leonard A. Distaso  
Vice-President, Burton House Committee

## Laundry

To the Editor:

Once again the word has come down from high—Mr. Bishoff has decreed that MacGregor House, when opened, will not be allowed to own its own laundry machines. He feels that an outside company will give better service "in the long run."

This is not a trivial matter. Because Burton House owns its own laundry machines, and derives the profit from them, its House Committee has consistently had more resources to be used to improve conditions for each

house resident; this in turn has helped make the house government effective and responsible.

Mr. Bishoff's argument is incomprehensible to me—one need only compare the operations of Burton Laundry Committee to those of, for instance, Servend (which has a franchise to operate food machines in Burton) to see how much better a service operation works when it is student-run. Every house member feels a little responsible for the operation; also, repairs and adjustments are made by persons inside the house, who are easier to contact and who can make the repairs more quickly than the employees of a large company with many other locations.

I hope that, in the face of these considerations, Mr. Bishoff can be induced to change his mind, and allow Burton-style laundry operations in MacGregor and any other dorm that wants them. Dormitory residents can only benefit from this change.

Peter Meschter '69

## Student Center

To the editor:

I was amused and chagrined at the thoughts in the article by Bob Dennis which you ran last Friday. Briefly let me recount a few of the thoughts and then present mycrit.

Bruce Anderson, et al, "is attempting to categorize the types and needs of MIT students and to determine whether all the types are being served by the present facilities." If all the "types" are being served one wouldn't think the study would be necessary would it? Looking at this point historically demonstrates the relevance of most of these types of studies. Undoubtedly Walker was the product of some series of studies and long, thoughtful deliberations. We are

still having difficulty with this building (Please see the recent Catalyst.). Past attempts to "categorize the types" have also given us the present facility; a structure grossly inadequate from the viewpoint of the "needs of the MIT student." Face it, it's an architectural dinosaur. We struck out twice, have we another chance?

My second objection is to the functional space use concept applied to student life. One specific use for use specific area is an efficiency condition only to be applied to the discipline areas behind 77 Mass. Ave. The very thought of a room for this, a room for that, fragments one's life and one's activities.

The fantastic/new/wonderful thing about the sanctuary experience (which our leading thinkers seem to idealize) was its overall integrity in the face of its plural practices. One was free to do as one wished/ Many wished to do many things/ Many did many things. But a basic unity was preserved, both in the community and in the participants.

I am suggesting that the differentiation of a room to engage in the euphemistic "social purposes" with Wellesley students is a completely false and specious idea which will do nothing to contribute to the Institute's health, nor will it lend wholeness or integrity to the lives of the students it seeks to serve. Sex is a part of health, but compulsive, mechanistic sex is not. It reduces both partners to machine status. Setting a specific room aside for 'social purposes' is as ridiculous as living one's sex only from 8 to 1 on Saturday nights. How can one deny this or relegate these facets of personality to mere functions? People are sexual beings; people are sociable beings. Obviously what is needed is a free, honest, open society where people can be what they are, and not have to divide their personalities into functions to be performed in functional rooms.

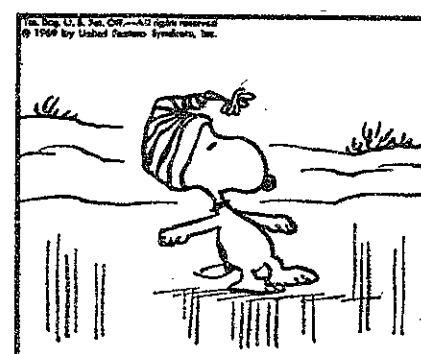
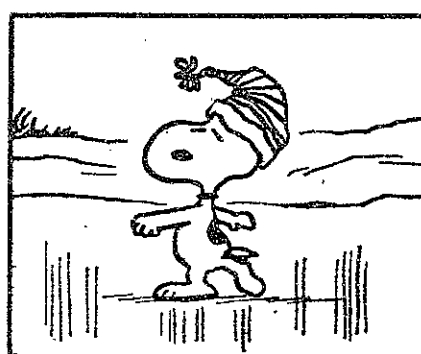
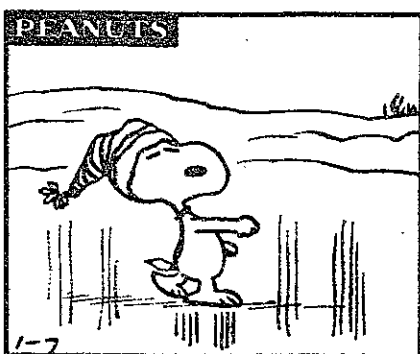
Besides the fragmented

departmental mausoleums, the more specious artifacts planted in our midst are the chapel and the rose garden, both manifestations of a back-to-the-woods philosophical disorder. Both were meant to provide a place to get away from the hustle and bustle of the hectic life at the Institute. Students need engagement, not escapement! If one's life is not healthy, or is tending to induce neuroses, by all means one must have the right to change it! The never-never land of the university is not the seat of life affirmation today.

If one agrees that hacking without guilt is healthy, if one seeks a whole and integrated lifestyle, one's mandate is clear. He must speak out and speak out loudly against fragmentation wherever he finds it and in favor of humane social forms promoting a free, honestly pluralistic but, whole society.

Specifically, give the Stratton building to the faculty; it is impressive enough. As for a new building, clues to the design can be taken as the negation of the present one. The whole building imposes an outmoded and inappropriate Spanish form/symmetry/rectangularity/positivity on all who come near. Going up to go down/a unidirectional approach/ turned from the main/approach directions/inflexible spaces/ the extreme positivity and formality of furnishings (which doze people will sit on couches on one side of a room looking at another dozen of the other?) the complete lack of visual and aural privacy (one couple in a lounge fills it) — these are all totally irrational in our context and marvelously unsuited to the needs of even the most sophisticated MIT students. This 'type' is changing but one thing is certain: he abhors 'good old state school fun' as much as he distains Latin American authoritarianism.

S. J. Pecsente  
Course 17, '69



## 'Sexually segregated'

## Caltech life examined

(Continued from page 3)

concerns. We were disturbed by the fact that most of the Caltech student body was unexcited intellectually or otherwise. People who come to Caltech tend to be socially underdeveloped, and we weren't helping them a bit. Moreover, we were concerned about the fact that faculty and students seldom seemed to be interacting with each other. Do you realize that we have almost as many people at Caltech with faculty status as students? You would think this might mean a close student-faculty relationship. In fact, most students seldom see their faculty out of class. You would think that at Caltech with only two hundred freshmen we would have small classes. Instead, we throw all two hundred freshmen together for their three lecture classes.

Bill: It's like an 8.02 lecture here in the number of people.

Joe: We felt that students should exploit faculty. I'm very much for student exploitation of faculty resources. We thought that with a research project we could really get to the faculty. Faculty aren't so up on having students walking up to them and saying, "You're a faculty and I'm a student. Let's have some faculty-student relations." They just don't like this. But if you walk up to them with a problem and say, "Look, Doctor, I've got this problem and I wondered how to set up this equation...", their eyes light up and they're more than glad to tell you all they know. So, we thought if we got a project with lots of open ends and lots of questions, we could get faculty excited and working with us. These were some of the things we wanted to do, so we decided on the air pollution project.

Pete: Did you only have Caltech people working on your project?

Joe: No, in fact we invited three girls to work with us as research affiliates, and their impact on the Caltech community was almost unmeasurable.

Bill: It's hard for an MIT student to imagine what it's like at Caltech. If you think you live on a sexually-segregated campus, you should see Caltech. All it takes is for a girl to come walking into the library and half-a-dozen guys drop their books.

Joe: Yes, girls have been rare occurrences on the Caltech campus, and when these three girls came to the Institute, each was quickly adopted by a dorm. The faculty kept close tabs on the girls, for the possibility of Caltech going coed was being considered at the time. Fortunately there were no problems with the girls. This had quite a positive effect on the faculty. You wouldn't believe the wild premonitions some of the faculty had.

## Money and togetherness

Joe: Another aspect of our project was to learn how institutions in America work. We wanted to learn how to accomplish change in America. We used air pollution as our problem for it was an obvious problem. After all, who could be for air pollution except for a few misguided businessmen. So we thought we had a problem we could raise money for. We went to foundations and our first efforts at proposals were terrible, but we learned tremendously from these attempts.

Maria: And you finally got your money?

Joe: Not from the foundations. We finally found that we had no choice but to go to the Federal Government for help since we couldn't get money anywhere else. And we thought "Good Lord, we'll never get anything from them", but we tried and learned that if you go to the right people you may be able to get what you need. We found the Federal Government to be a

combination of warring baronies with a tremendous range of feelings, not one evil monolithic institution trying to screw everyone. And when we went to HEW, we found, I think, some of the most sensitive people to our plan we came upon. Moreover, they gave us the money we needed.

Reid: That's very interesting. How about the success of the project itself, though?

Joe: Last summer we had seventy-five students at Caltech working on the air pollution research, and I thought it was a true exhibition of great potential. Can you imagine a community of seventy-five people, close with each other, where you don't have to succeed at the expense of others? For instance, here at Caltech if one guy gets an A on a test, then the next guy thinks "God, he's raised the curve and now I've probably got only a B." During the summer, though, everyone was pulling together. When one person succeeded, all succeeded, and people were sincerely happy. This doesn't happen regularly at the Institute. Moreover, people worked hard and we found that when people really get turned on to something they learn. The faculty was stunned by this enthusiasm. They could see that it worked, though, so some of the faculty came around and gave some seminars. These seminars weren't the kind you go to sleep in, though. We knew what they were talking about and we challenged them and we questioned them, for we needed the information they were giving us. And, finally, we ended up giving the faculty some seminars ourselves.

Maria: How did your administration react to your project?

Joe: The administration eventually tried to help us too, for we were aiding the Institute's image which was not too good. We figured this gave us power, which it did.

## Brandeis sanctuary ends; soldier turns himself in

Sp/4 John D. Rollins and fifty of his remaining comrades at the Brandeis Sanctuary "busted" themselves Thursday, December 19, by parading and demonstrating against the Vietnam war at Fort Devens.

He and the Brandeis students brought hundreds of leaflets with them. The leaflets saluted his friends at Brandeis who had given him sanctuary, saying, "The people with me today supported me in my struggle. They are living proof that support exists for servicemen in their struggle against the military."

Rollins and others left Brandeis in a motorcade of eleven cars, bearing such slogans as "Peace, Brother, Peace." The sentry guard at Fort Devens, a sergeant, waved the cars filled with Brandeis students onto the base. Then the group left the cars and began passing out their leaflets on MacArthur Avenue. Some of the soldiers took the leaflets from the demonstrators, while others refused and anxiously awaited the arrival of the military policemen.

The military police were nowhere in sight, so the group began to parade up MacArthur Avenue. They began to distribute the leaflets to some civilian construction workers. At this point, it was remarked that the demonstration had no organization, and the crowd began to disperse back to the parking lot.

## MP's arrive

The military police arrived in three jeeps. Lt. Col. Leon Sexton, the Fort Devens Provost Marshal, ordered the MP's to form a line across the street, preventing the students from advancing. He said to the students, "This is a United States military reservation. You are not allowed to come on a military reservation to pass out leaflets. There is a federal law against it."

Some of the students began to protest and jeer, but Col. Sexton calmly maintained what he had previously stated. "There will be no leaflets," he stated. "I am ordering you to leave the reservation." The students began retreating on MacArthur Avenue, and Col. Sexton said, "Which one is Rollins?" After walking up to Rollins, Col. Sexton shook hands with him and did not release his grip until Rollins was safely aboard one of the jeeps with two military policemen.

The students waved good-bye to Rollins as his jeep pulled away, exchanged Christmas greeting with the remaining soldiers, and got back into their cars. They were escorted back off the base by an MP car.

## Faculty debate on requirements postponed until special meeting

(Continued from page 1)

sion. In addition, there would be a gallery for observers and the press.

Discussion of these motions lasted two hours, with much faculty support in evidence for the second and third proposals. Professor Noam Chomsky moved to make the second proposal effective on an experimental basis. The possibility of a student referendum on this issue was also discussed. Many members of the faculty expressed concern that if meetings were opened, only

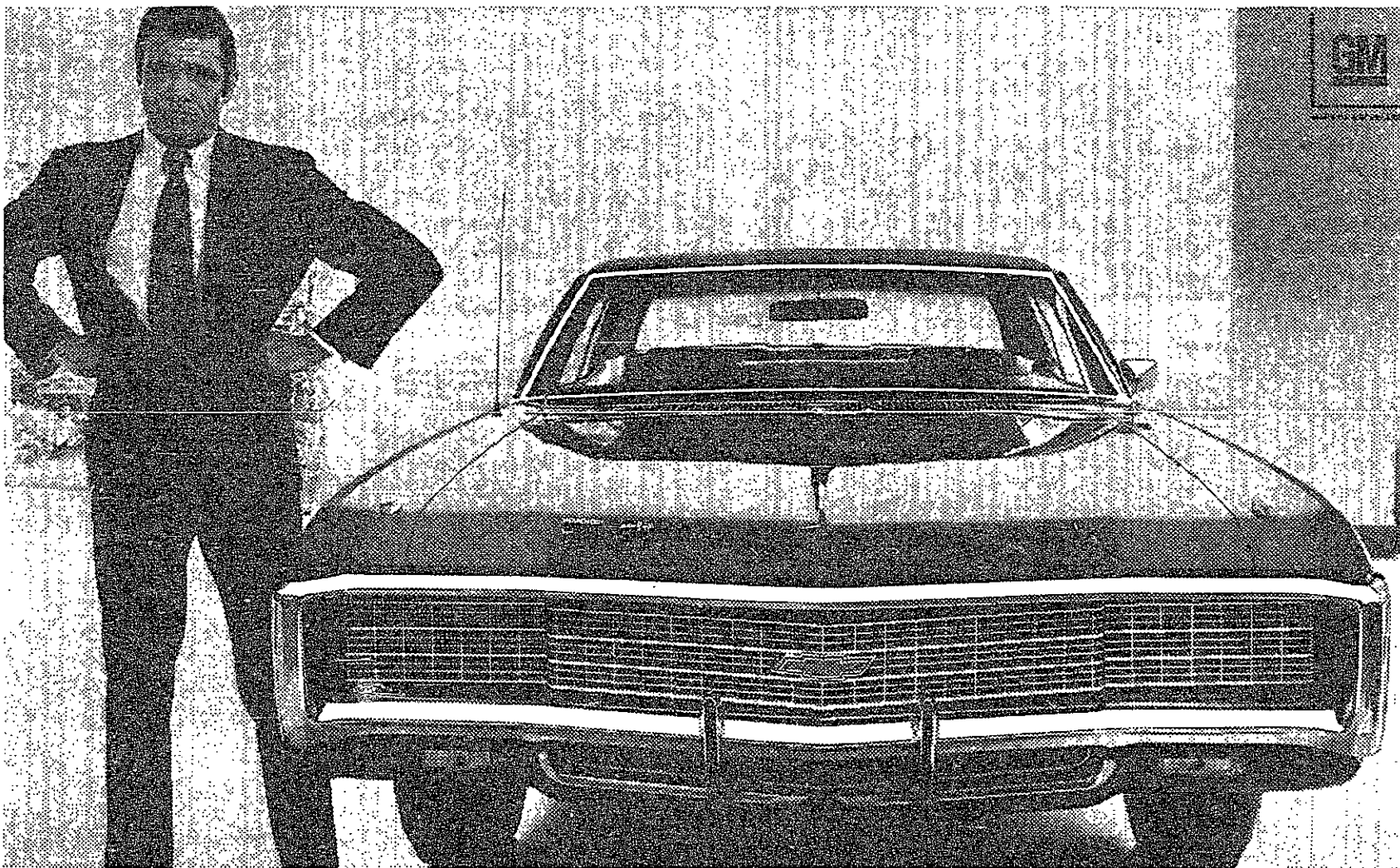
the radical elements of the student body would attend.

In an interview following the meeting, Professor Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the Faculty, commented that the discussion was at all times "gentlemanly" and that he felt that the majority of the faculty was ready for an experiment in solving this problem. He added that it would not be necessary for a majority of the student body to be interested in attending faculty meetings for it to be worthwhile to allow some sort of student participation.

The extreme length of the secrecy debate precluded any possibility of discussing the controversial proposals of the faculty task force concerning revisions of the Institute requirements. This discussion will be held instead at a special meeting of the faculty on Wednesday, January 8. Professor Rosenblith told The Tech that no students would be invited to attend that meeting, though a proposal from SCEP concerning Institute requirements would be presented.

Another faculty issue on which a decision will be made in the near future is that of the Institute calendar. A proposal which may include changing January into a month of low-pressure independent study may be presented to the faculty within a month or two.

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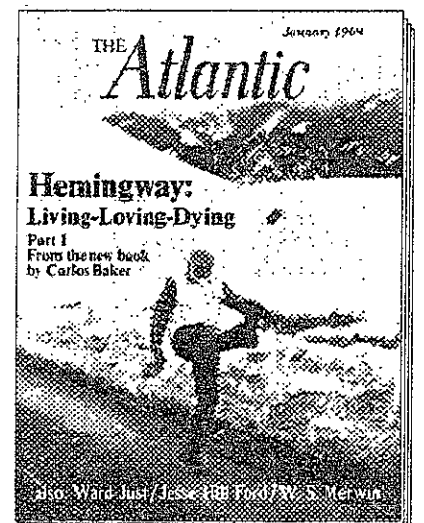
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# The Chevrolet Value Showdown is on.

theatre...

Light company: bright ideas

By Gary Bjerke

(Ed. note: This review is based on a preview performance given last week. The Tech will present further comment after the official opening tonight.)

From the oozing Cambridge swamp of protesters, protestees, wah-wah pedal stompers and would-be wah-wah pedalers has arisen something refreshing. Although not everything that it advertises to be, at least not yet, it is certainly several cuts above what other, better-known theatrical efforts claim to be. We are referring, of course, to the newly hatched Blatant Beast of campus satire, *The Light Company*.

The *Company*, which will hold its opening performance January 7 in its rather unique auditorium at 719 Massachusetts Avenue, consists of Bruce Clayton-Brown, Howard Jerome, Jan MacKenzie, Cindy Hathaway, and William T. Whitman, and is directed by Jeremy Carl Leven. According to its Penny Paper, part of *The Light Company's* assault on everything that comes to mind, the members of the cast are quite varied in background, sporting working women, Afro-Americans, Jews, Catholics, Transcendental hippies, and one Puritan witch."

The *Company* advertises to be "a Theater of political controversy and contemporary humor." That is most certainly is. Its skits range from mildly humorous (if perhaps a bit obscure) through outrageously caustic to abso-

lutely brilliant. The *Company's* claim to the usage of multi-media, however, is a bit less precise. If, by "multi-media", one merely means the use of pointed pictorial messages projected onto screens surrounding the stage, then the *Company* is definitely involved in multi-media. In fact, it may be guilty of overuse of this device, which because of the positioning of the screens causes the viewer to detach himself from the action on the stage to see what is happening behind him.

Receptive attitude

The *Light Company* is young,

Grading forum

Self-evaluation proposed

By Harold Federow

Pass-no credit and no grades at all were among the new grading forms discussed at the Forum on Grades held in the Little Theater December 16.

Undergraduate Planning Professor Edgar Schein, who chaired the meeting, attempted to direct the discussion to some system that would go beyond merely changing to a pass-fail form of grading, and would involve some sort of student-instructor interaction as part of the evaluating process.

Any evaluative proposal must provide some feedback on performance. It must evaluate potential in the course field. It must also certify a certain level of learning.

Grades, it was felt, did not perform any of the above functions well, and did not perform at least one at all. Alternates could be either standardized tests or personal evaluation. The personal evaluation could be either self-evaluation, done by the professor, jointly, or even by other students.

Mike Albert '69, introduced a proposal, written by Bill Berry '69, Larry White '69, Mike Sporer '69, and himself, entitled "Towards a New Grading System." This proposal would allow the student to choose his own grading system, except that the consent of the instructor would be required in

order to take a course pass-pass. The choice of system would have to be made within three weeks of the beginning of the term. After that time, any changes would have to be with the consent of the instructor. According to Albert, this proposal was drawn up after serious thought into the functions of any grading system and with the thought of maximizing the freedom of all who participate in the learning process. This system is intended to avoid the artificial imposition of grades from the outside by the administration.

In later debate, Albert said that, in his opinion, the best grading system was pass-no credit. Under this, a person either passes the course or no record is made of his having registered for the course. In effect, therefore, it would be what we now have as listner, except that credit would be given for the course.

Two professors who had had experience with pass-fail grading systems were asked to comment on their experiences with it. Professor Wedlock said that in his course, 6.70, few students had more than a quarter of the work done with three-quarters of the term gone by. This resulted in most students living in the lab during the last few weeks of the term.

Professor Donovan, who teaches 6.251, said that he had had similar problems. The students would slack off on his course, and too many were getting borderline grades. When grades were reintroduced course work improved, more got done, and most people were getting either A's or B's.

There were several points made in rebuttal. It was pointed out that, because the students were human, they would naturally tend to skimp on pass-fail courses and concentrate more on graded courses.



MANTOLOGY

by Raoul

Ever since the election of Richard Nixon, a great deal of speculation has been made concerning the successes and disasters which might befall the new leadership. It is indicative of the short-sightedness of the average mortal that he ignores the obvious and immediate answers to his deepest questions. These answers lie in the stars, or in the Arcana of the Tarot (if adequate astrological facilities are lacking).

When this newspaper called upon

me for consultation on the future of the new leadership, Boston smog obscured the heavens, making precise astrological measurements impossible. I was, however, able to make first order approximations using the Tarot.

Following the Egyptian tradition, the Wheel of Fortune was used as the significator. For checking of past accuracy, a card of the past was first cast. The card that fell was one of failure: the Five of Swords. Thus encouraged by the deck's statement of Mr. Nixon's past failure, I proceeded with the analysis of things to come.

The next inquiry concerned Mr. Nixon's house (or in the political sense, staff or administration). The card cast was the Eight of Pentacles, a card of skill or competence. One infers, then, that the cabinet and administration will function efficiently and responsibly, if not brilliantly.

On the query of the most significant future development, the Three of Wands (reversed) was cast. Happily, this is one of the few cards which has no ambiguities or variations in any case or reading known to me. It clearly means an end to conflict, or more generally, to adversity.

The second card on the same query was the Three of Swords (reversed), which in its Egyptian sense implies loss or alienation, particularly with respect to one's followers. It is said that it was this card, in combination with The Devil, which was cast before the death of Julius Caesar.

In the present case, however, there is no such connotation of violence as that of The Devil. All things considered, it appears that Mr. Nixon's administration will probably bring the conflict in Vietnam to an end, but that there will be some kind of trouble besetting the administration after the cessation of hostilities.

The trouble will have the form of schism or alienation, and it appears that the trouble will not in any way be based in corruption. It will, however, be sufficiently severe to preclude a re-election.

I must confess my regret that my prediction is limited to the comparatively poor accuracy afforded by the Tarot deck; and it is my hope that more precise measurements can be effected at a later date. I hope that I have shone some light on the problem, nevertheless.

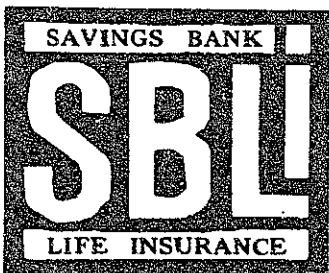
If any readers desire consultation with Raoul on personal matters, or wish to suggest future inquiries, they are invited to address correspondence to Raoul, The Tech, W20-483. Correspondance will be handled as time permits.

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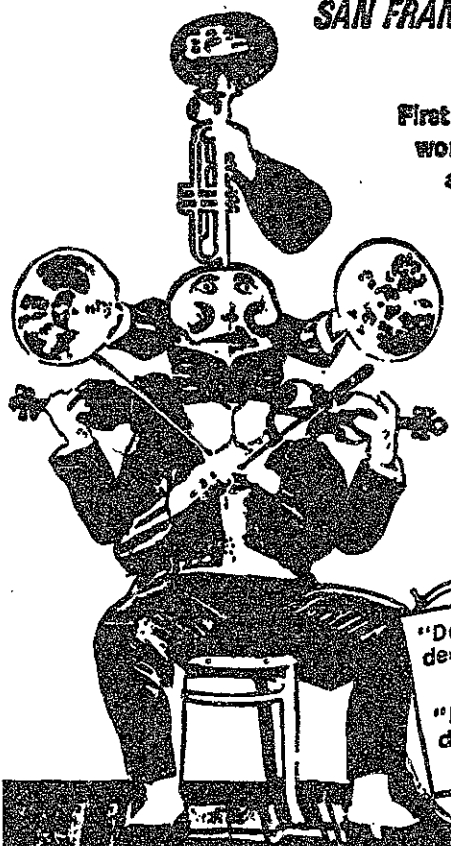
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movie...

# Rewritten 'Minsky's' a mess

By Robert Fourer

"The Night They Raided Minsky's" is supposed to be a super-nostalgic look at burlesque in the twenties. It is supposed to star veteran actor Bert Lahr, as an old-time comic who was once "top banana." And it was supposed to be about an innocent girl that he brings to Minsky's Burlesque after she runs away from home, who is persuaded unawares to appear on stage as a trick to foil a police raid, and whose appearance accelerates the charges the old man is incapable of understanding.

Bert Lahr's unfortunate death put an end to that film, however. None of its important scenes with the girl had been shot, and the producer (Norman Krasna) was unable, or unwilling, to find a suitable replacement. His only recourse was to rewrite the script, salvaging what could be of the original intentions, and playing up the

remaining major characters, especially Jason Robards and Norman Wisdom as Minsky's new star comics. Understandably, the shooting was confused, and the changes were mostly just a matter of clever editing.

Just a mess

The result, finally, is just as much a mess. It vacillates between an almost serious love story and a straight-out farce, with burlesque more the background than the subject. What's left of the original intentions is mostly the long introductory sequence, and in the advertising. Admittedly, there are plenty of well-staged recreations of burlesque numbers and routines, and many funny shots of stereotypes of the

period; but they no longer bear any relation to the picture's plot or purpose. Any intended subtleties have become hopelessly lost in the struggle to fabricate an understandable succession of events.

So, without any preliminary explanation, the film is so haphazard one might seriously doubt the competence of everyone involved; and even with an explanation, there isn't much left to enjoy. There are some good comic scenes, though others could be better, and the photography and acting are not lacking. But, with most of today's film audience born somewhat later than 1925, you can't stake everything on nostalgia.

movie...

# O'Toole, Hepburn shine in 'The Lion in Winter'

By Robin Hood, et al.

"The Lion in Winter" is the story of the struggle between Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine, his wife, to determine the succession to the throne after Henry's death. It is the story, too, of the betrayal of brother against brother. Set in 1182, some years after the death of Thomas a Becket, it begins at Christmas, as Henry is holding court. He releases his wife from her prison, and calls his sons to him.

We then meet his sons for the first time: Richard, who, having vanquished a foe, is trying to work up the courage to kill him; John, who is being instructed by his father in the arts of swordsmanship; and last (and even in this we see a hint of the future), Geoffrey, directing several ranks of mounted soldiers against a troop of foot-soldiers.

They all come to the castle, and the struggles begin: Eleanor and Richard against Henry and John, Jeff and John against Richard, Richard and Jeff against John. Winner take all, and the winner in Jeff—except that the winner is none of them.

The intrigues all take place to the background of the battles of Henry and

Eleanor. While fighting for Henry against a young ward, or for Richard against John, we see Katharine Hepburn at her best. Ranging in passions from proud arrogance to bitter defeat, she is still the queen.

Pitted against her is Peter O'Toole as her husband, Henry II. Loving father and husband, lusty Englishman and King of England, he epitomizes the legends of that time.

The interplay between Eleanor and Henry is, unfortunately, practically the whole movie. Not enough time is devoted to the sons, though they do have a few moving moments, like those between Richard and Eleanor, or Richard and Henry. John is played well, properly pitiful. It is, in fact, difficult to conceive of John as the future King of England he became. The truly masterful son is Jeff: eternally the overlooked son, neither his father or mother cared for him.

The title, if you're interested in the historical angle, comes from the fact that Henry II added the lions to the coat of arms of England.

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Making the scene

A work by MIT music professor David Epstein will be performed in a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Chamber Players Wednesday, January 8 at 8:30 pm in Jordan Hall. His String Trio will be performed by Joseph Silverstein, concertmaster of the BSO, Burton Fine, principal violist, and Jules Eskin, principle cellist.

The MIT community players will begin its 36th season with six performances of Jean Anouilh's *Antigone* at MIT's Kresge Little Theater beginning January 10, 1969. Performances of the celebrated Anouilh play will also be given Saturday and Sunday January 11-12 and Thursday to Saturday January 16-18. The play will be directed by Tom Cooke, and stars Marie Philips and Erik Goldner. All performances begin at 8:30, except Sunday which begins at 3:30; ticket information may be obtained by phoning 864-6900, ext. 720.

## NCAA to ponder new proposals

The RPI Athletic Department, in an attempt to bring to a final decision the controversy over eligibility of college freshmen to participate in varsity sports, has proposed three different amendments to be considered at the annual NCAA gathering in Los Angeles this month.

Amendment A: To make freshmen eligible for all NCAA events and to count participation by a freshman on a varsity team as one of three permissible seasons of varsity competition.

Amendment B: To make freshmen eligible for all NCAA events in all sports.

Amendment C: To make freshmen eligible for all College Division events, but not University Division events; and freshmen would be eligible for three subsequent seasons of participation in both divisions.

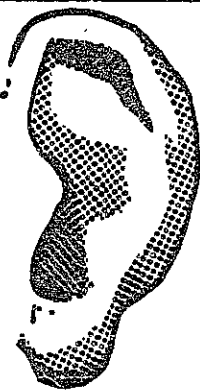
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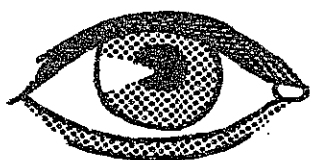
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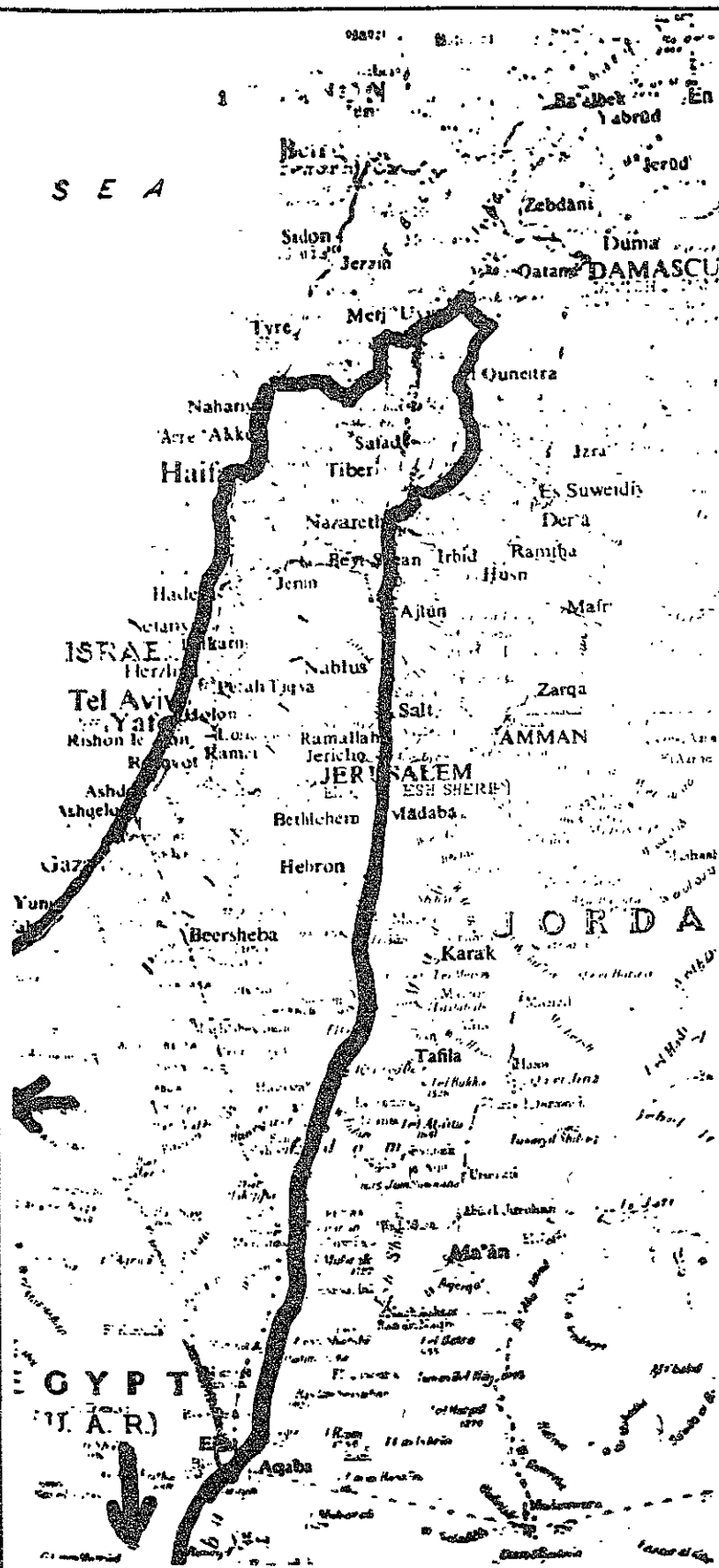
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theatre...

Light company: bright ideas

By Gary Bjerke

(Ed. note: This review is based on a preview performance given last week. The Tech will present further comment after the official opening tonight.)

From the oozing Cambridge swamp of protesters, protestees, wah-wah pedal stompers and would-be wah-wah pedalers has arisen something refreshing. Although not everything that it advertises to be, at least not yet, it is certainly several cuts above what other, better-known theatrical efforts claim to be. We are referring, of course, to the newly hatched Blatant Beast of campus satire, *The Light Company*.

The *Company*, which will hold its opening performance January 7 in its rather unique auditorium at 719 Massachusetts Avenue, consists of Bruce Clayton-Brown, Howard Jerome, Jan MacKenzie, Cindy Hathaway, and William T. Whitman, and is directed by Jeremy Carl Leven. According to its Penny Paper, part of *The Light Company's* assault on everything that comes to mind, the members of the cast are quite varied in background, sporting working women, Afro-Americans, Jews, Catholics, Transcendental hippies, and one Puritan witch."

The *Company* advertises to be "a Theater of political controversy and contemporary humor." That is most certainly is. Its skits range from mildly humorous (if perhaps a bit obscure) through outrageously caustic to abso-

lutely brilliant. The *Company's* claim to the usage of multi-media, however, is a bit less precise. If, by "multi-media", one merely means the use of pointed pictorial messages projected onto screens surrounding the stage, then the *Company* is definitely involved in multi-media. In fact, it may be guilty of overuse of this device, which because of the positioning of the screens causes the viewer to detach himself from the action on the stage to see what is happening behind him.

Receptive attitude

The *Light Company* is young,

Grading forum

Self-evaluation proposed

By Harold Federow

Pass-no credit and no grades at all were among the new grading forms discussed at the Forum on Grades held in the Little Theater December 16.

Undergraduate Planning Professor Edgar Schein, who chaired the meeting, attempted to direct the discussion to some system that would go beyond merely changing to a pass-fail form of grading, and would involve some sort of student-instructor interaction as part of the evaluating process.

Any evaluative proposal must provide some feedback on performance. It must evaluate potential in the course field. It must also certify a certain level of learning.

Grades, it was felt, did not perform any of the above functions well, and did not perform at least one at all. Alternates could be either standardized tests or personal evaluation. The personal evaluation could be either self-evaluation, done by the professor, jointly, or even by other students.

Mike Albert '69, introduced a proposal, written by Bill Berry '69, Larry White '69, Mike Sporer '69, and himself, entitled "Towards a New Grading System." This proposal would allow the student to choose his own grading system, except that the consent of the instructor would be required in

though, and because it is based on the feeling and desires of the audience, it will no doubt smooth its natural wrinkles out before long. This surprisingly receptive attitude towards the audience, indeed, is the lifeblood of the *Company*. The concept behind it is that of keeping the material in a constant state of evolution, refreshing it every day with suggestions from fans who call in and tell the *Company* what they feel. In a sense, this is a muchly desired substitute for all the all-out participation of *Living Theatre* genre, which more often than not degenerates into meaninglessness.



MANTOLOGY

by Raoul

Ever since the election of Richard Nixon, a great deal of speculation has been made concerning the successes and disasters which might befall the new leadership. It is indicative of the short-sightedness of the average mortal that he ignores the obvious and immediate answers to his deepest questions. These answers lie in the stars, or in the Arcana of the Tarot (if adequate astrological facilities are lacking).

When this newspaper called upon

me for consultation on the future of the new leadership, Boston smog obscured the heavens, making precise astrological measurements impossible. I was, however, able to make first order approximations using the Tarot.

Following the Egyptian tradition, the Wheel of Fortune was used as the significator. For checking of past accuracy, a card of the past was first cast. The card that fell was one of failure: the Five of Swords. Thus encouraged by the deck's statement of Mr. Nixon's past failure, I proceeded with the analysis of things to come.

The next inquiry concerned Mr. Nixon's house (or in the political sense, staff or administration). The card cast was the Eight of Pentacles, a card of skill or competence. One infers, then, that the cabinet and administration will function efficiently and responsibly, if not brilliantly.

On the query of the most significant future development, the Three of Wands (reversed) was cast. Happily, this is one of the few cards which has no ambiguities or variations in any cast or reading known to me. It clearly means an end to conflict, or more generally, to adversity.

The second card on the same query was the Three of Swords (reversed), which in its Egyptian sense implies loss or alienation, particularly with respect to one's followers. It is said that it was this card, in combination with The Devil, which was cast before the death of Julius Caesar.

In the present case, however, there is no such connotation of violence as that of The Devil. All things considered, it appears that Mr. Nixon's administration will probably bring the conflict in Vietnam to an end, but that there will be some kind of trouble besetting the administration after the cessation of hostilities.

The trouble will have the form of schism or alienation, and it appears that the trouble will not in any way be based in corruption. It will, however, be sufficiently severe to preclude a re-election.

I must confess my regret that my prediction is limited to the comparatively poor accuracy afforded by the Tarot deck; and it is my hope that more precise measurements can be effected at a later date. I hope that I have shone some light on the problem, nevertheless.

If any readers desire consultation with Raoul on personal matters, or wish to suggest future inquiries, they are invited to address correspondence to Raoul, The Tech, W20-483. Correspondence will be handled as time permits.

Professor Donovan, who teaches 6.251, said that he had had similar problems. The students would slack off on his course, and too many were getting borderline grades. When grades were reintroduced course work improved, more got done, and most people were getting either A's or B's.

There were several points made in rebuttal. It was pointed out that, because the students were human, they would naturally tend to skimp on pass-fail courses and concentrate more on graded courses.

Carolyn Pass '72 said that in her experience freshmen may not do all assignments on time, but they all eventually get done. Also, she felt that she had much more time to get involved in things that were more personally meaningful to her than courses than she would have if she had to worry about grades.

One other problem that caused concern was that of motivation. Several people felt that the joy of learning was not a sufficient motivation for most people to study and learn. Under these new grade systems, provision is made for students who do need grades to motivate them. One problem that was somewhat blown up was that it was felt that we would lose "Quality Control" at MIT. If there is no way to flunk out people, then one gets the "undesirables" whose first priorities may not be an MIT education. This point was not fully explored, however.

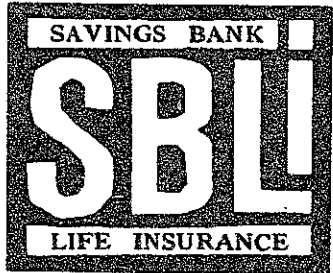
It was unfortunate that only about 50 students and about 42 faculty and administration personnel were there. A request was made for a sense of the meeting in favor of the TANG proposals. A majority did in fact seem to be in favor, but it is not at all apparent what will now happen. As of press time Prof. Schein had not announced a decision on a future forum.

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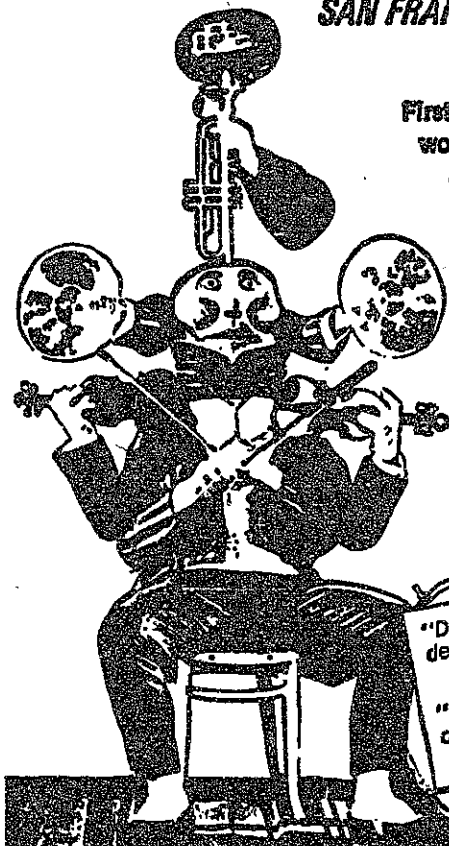
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movie...

# Rewritten 'Minsky's' a mess

By Robert Fourer

"The Night They Raided Minsky's" was supposed to be a super-nostalgic look at burlesque in the twenties. It was supposed to star veteran actor Bert Lahr, as an old-time comic who was once "top banana." And it was supposed to be about an innocent girl that he brings to Minsky's Burlesque after she runs away from home, who is persuaded unawares to appear on stage as a trick to foil a police raid, and whose appearance accelerates the charges the old man is incapable of understanding.

Bert Lahr's unfortunate death put an end to that film, however. None of his important scenes with the girl had been shot, and the producer (Norman Lear) was unable, or unwilling, to find a suitable replacement. His only recourse was to rewrite the script, salvaging what could be of the original intentions, and playing up the

## Making the scene

A work by MIT music professor David Epstein will be performed in a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Chamber Players Wednesday, January 8 at 8:30 pm in Jordan Hall. His String Trio will be performed by Joseph Silverstein, concertmaster of the BSO, Burton Fine, principal violist, and Jules Eskin, principle cellist.

The MIT community players will open its 36th season with six performances of Jean Anouilh's *Antigone* at MIT's Kresge Little Theater beginning January 10, 1969. Performances of the celebrated Anouilh play will also be given Saturday and Sunday January 11-12 and Thursday to Saturday January 16-18. The play will be directed by Jim Cooke, and stars Marie Philips and Erik Goldner. All performances begin at 8:30, except Sunday which begins at 1:30; ticket information may be obtained by phoning 864-6900, ex. 4120.

## NCAA to ponder new proposals

The RPI Athletic Department, in an attempt to bring to a final decision the controversy over eligibility of college freshmen to participate in varsity sports, has proposed three different amendments to be considered at the annual NCAA gathering in Los Angeles this month.

Amendment A: To make freshmen ineligible for all NCAA events and to count participation by a freshman on a varsity team as one of three permissible seasons of varsity competition.

Amendment B: To make freshmen eligible for all NCAA events in all sports.

Amendment C: To make freshmen eligible for all College Division events, but not University Division events; and freshmen would be eligible for three subsequent seasons of participation in both divisions.

In addition, an amendment was submitted by the ECAC, the Big Ten Conference, and Pacific-8 Conference intending to rule freshman students from institutions with more than 1250 undergraduate male students ineligible for all NCAA events, and freshman students from all institutions ineligible for National Collegiate Championship events.

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Plus "LE PETIT SOLDAT"  
2:15, 5:00, 8:05

TR 6-4226

Camus' "THE STRANGER"  
5:30, 7:30, 9:30

remaining major characters, especially Jason Robards and Norman Wisdom as Minsky's new star comics. Understandably, the shooting was confused, and the changes were mostly just a matter of clever editing.

Just a mess

The result, finally, is just as much a mess. It vacillates between an almost serious love story and a straight-out farce, with burlesque more the background than the subject. What's left of the original intentions is mostly the long introductory sequence, and in the advertising. Admittedly, there are plenty of well-staged recreations of burlesque numbers and routines, and many funny shots of stereotypes of the

period; but they no longer bear any relation to the picture's plot or purpose. Any intended subtleties have become hopelessly lost in the struggle to fabricate an understandable succession of events.

So, without any preliminary explanation, the film is so haphazard one might seriously doubt the competence of everyone involved; and even with an explanation, there isn't much left to enjoy. There are some good comic scenes, though others could be better, and the photography and acting are not lacking. But, with most of today's film audience born somewhat later than 1925, you can't stake everything on nostalgia.

movie...

# O'Toole, Hepburn shine in 'The Lion in Winter'

By Robin Hood, et al.

"The Lion in Winter" is the story of the struggle between Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine, his wife, to determine the succession to the throne after Henry's death. It is the story, too, of the betrayal of brother against brother. Set in 1182, some years after the death of Thomas a Becket, it begins at Christmas, as Henry is holding court. He releases his wife from her prison, and calls his sons to him.

We then meet his sons for the first time: Richard, who, having vanquished a foe, is trying to work up the courage to kill him; John, who is being instructed by his father in the arts of swordsmanship; and last (and even in this we see a hint of the future), Geoffrey, directing several ranks of mounted soldiers against a troop of foot-soldiers.

They all come to the castle, and the struggles begin: Eleanor and Richard against Henry and John, Jeff and John against Richard, Richard and Jeff against John. Winner take all, and the winner in Jeff—except that the winner is none of them.

The intrigues all take place to the background of the battles of Henry and

Eleanor. While fighting for Henry against a young ward, or for Richard against John, we see Katharine Hepburn at her best. Ranging in passions from proud arrogance to bitter defeat, she is still the queen.

Pitted against her is Peter O'Toole as her husband, Henry II. Loving father and husband, lusty Englishman and King of England, he epitomizes the legends of that time.

The interplay between Eleanor and Henry is, unfortunately, practically the whole movie. Not enough time is devoted to the sons, though they do have a few moving moments, like those between Richard and Eleanor, or Richard and Henry. John is played well, properly pitiful. It is, in fact, difficult to conceive of John as the future King of England he became. The truly masterful son is Jeff: eternally the overlooked son, neither his father or mother cared for him.

The title, if you're interested in the historical angle, comes from the fact that Henry II added the lions to the coat of arms of England.

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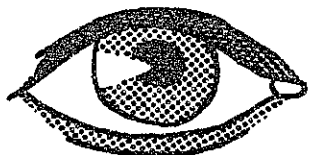
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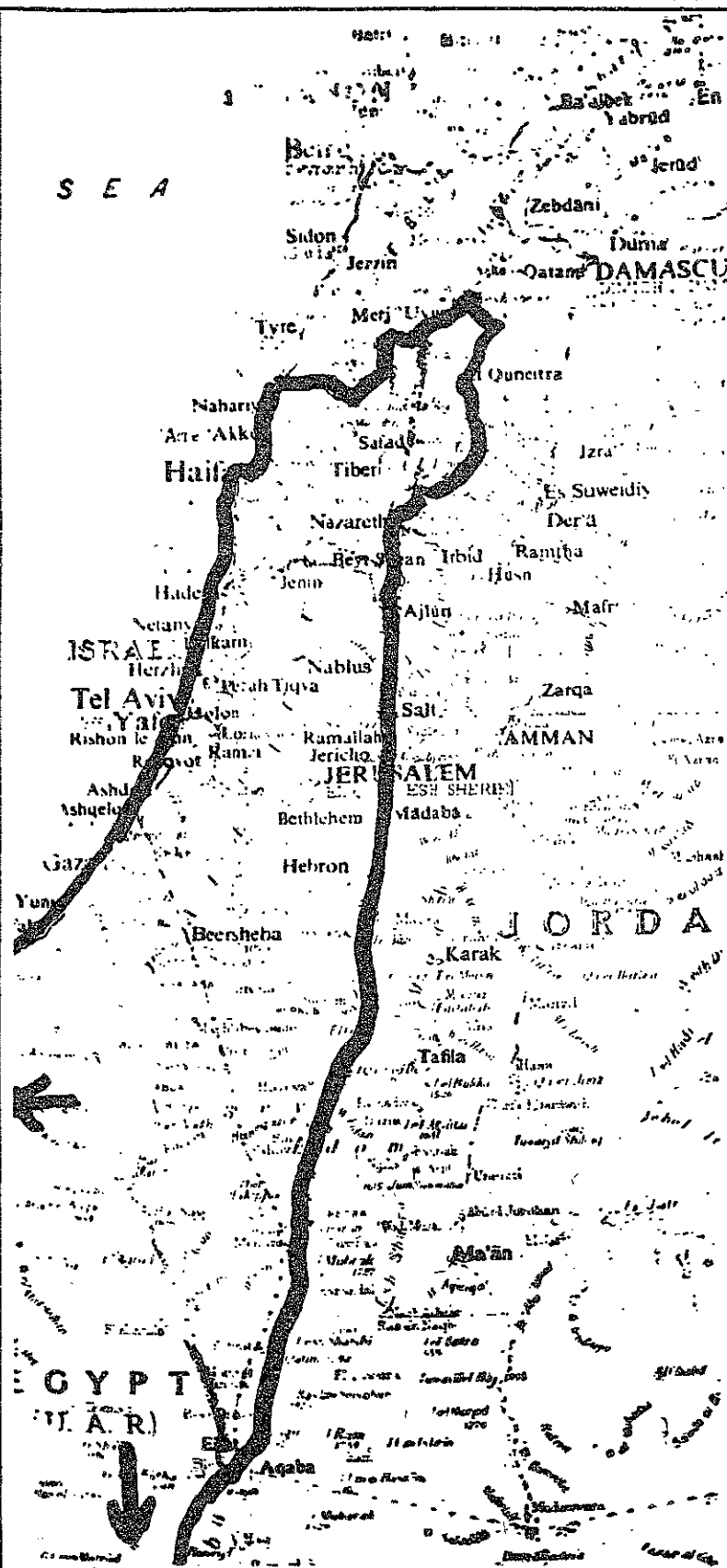


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Stomp WPI 42-3

# Matmen fifth in tourney

By Ray Kwasnick

Not all Techmen spent their vacations under tanning suns or flashing down ski slopes. Part of the engineer wrestling squad remained in the Boston area to participate in MIT's annual vacation tourney. Over thirty schools were represented as close to eighty men competed on Saturday, December 28. Just a week and a half before, the Tech matmen clobbered WPI 42-3.

In that dual meet the wrestlers registered five pins and four decisions to overwhelm their foes. Bruce Davies '71 (191 pounds); Walt Price '70 (177 pounds); Norm Hawkins '69 (154 pounds); Ted Mita '71 (115 pounds); and Mike Sherrard '71 (137 pounds) all brought in the maximum five points with pins.

Rick Willoughby '70 (160 pounds) scored a 3-1 decision while talented Fred Andree '70 wrestling in the unlimited weight class blanked his man 5-0. Jack Maxham '69 (145 pounds) won a 7-6 thriller over Peter Grosch who placed third in the New England's last year. Dean Whelan '70 (167 pounds) also won by a decision.

Joe Baron '70 was awarded the 123 pound class by default. Gregg Erickson '69 was the only engineer grappler to drop a match. He lost a close struggle by a 3-0 count.

The Colt Athletic Association of Orange County, New York took first place in the team race of the vacation meet by eking out a narrow 55-54 margin over Springfield. MIT, with representatives in only seven of the eleven weight classes and nearly every one of its wrestlers entered in a higher than usual weight class, placed in a deadlock with Yale for fifth at 31 points.

John "Skip" Demarco of the Colt AA was voted the outstanding wrestler of the tournament. He captured the top spot in the 152 division. MIT's Bruce Davies copped the fastest pin award.

Davies, entered in the unlimited weight division, got his trophy by pinning Bill Windhold of Concord-Carlisle in a phenomenal twelve seconds. Davies continued on to grab third place. In the semi-final match he was pinned by Ed Smith of Dartmouth at 5:00. However, Davies rebounded with a 9-0 count over Ralph Lesser of Nassau Community College and an exciting 3-2 decision over Gary frosh sports

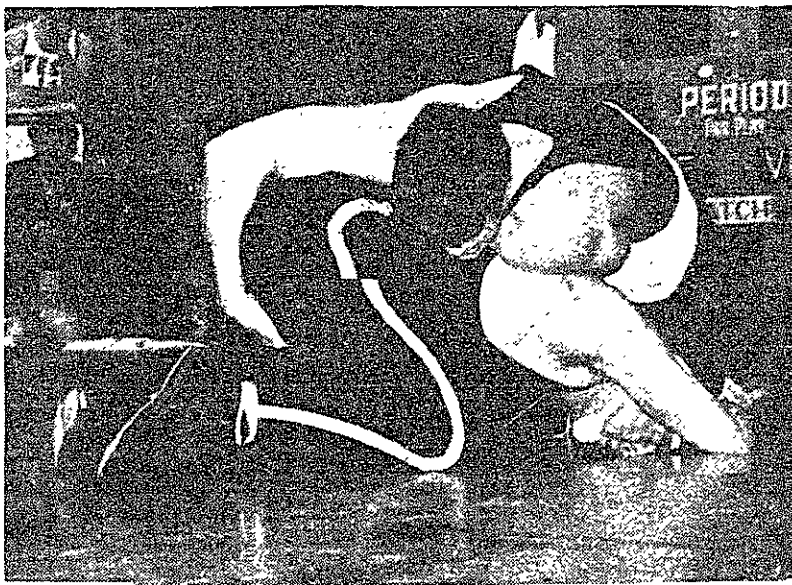


Photo by Brad Williamson

Fred Andree '70 prepares once more to overpower his opponent in the unlimited class. Andree won his WPI match handily, blanking his challenger 5-0.

Skalar of Amherst in the consolation rounds.

Baron was the only Tech grappler to reach the finals. He pinned his first two opponents in 1:34 and 2:40 respectively. In the semi-finals he met stiffer competition in Tom Pressman of Nassau C.C. In fact at the end of the first period Baron was down 2-3. However, the engineer matman blitzed his opponent with an overpowering second frame.

Baron exploded out of the down position to knot the contest at 3-3. Then in quick succession Baron scored on a take down and a predicament. Baron held off Pressman throughout the final period and registered a 9-4 decision.

In the finals Baron faced Dave McGill of Colgate. Neither wrestler could convert the up position into points as both constantly scored on

### How They Did

#### Wrestling

MIT (V) 42 - WPI 3  
MIT (V) - fifth in MIT Invitational  
MIT (F) 35 - WPI 0

#### Basketball

Bowdoin 77 - MIT (V) 71  
Colby 63 - MIT (V) 60  
Bates 62 - MIT (V) 47  
MIT (F) 99 - Trinity 79  
Bowdoin 94 - MIT (F) 43  
Harvard 109 - MIT (F) 51  
Worcester Jaycee Tourney:  
Clark 79 - MIT 55  
Springfield 96 - MIT 63

reverses and escapes. However, McGill's superiority in the take down gave him an 11-6 decision and first place.

Another engineer who fared very well was Walt Price. Despite the fact that his nose bled throughout the day, he finished fourth at 177 pounds. Price racked up early round pins of 4:00 and 6:00 against Bennett of URI and Hall of Lowell State. Toni Phillipi, who wrestled unattached, stopped Price at 5:00 of the semi-final with a pin. Price then earned the right to battle for third by pinning Knapp, who also wrestled unattached, at 1:43. However, Bill Barges of Springfield ended these plans at 2:23 with a surprisingly quick fall.

The other four Tech grapplers could only produce three victories between them. Gregg Erickson (145 pounds) won twice. He took an overtime 2-0 decision from Leone of Wesleyan and sandwiched a 5-4 victory over Pollack of Wesleyan between two losses.

### DePauw claims tourney

# Cagers foiled at WPI

In between two of the three tough dual contests which faced the varsity cagers over the holiday break, the Tech squad attempted a change of pace by entering the Worcester Jaycee Tourney at WPI. The competition there was even rougher, though, and the engineers ended up dropping their first two contests in the double elimination tournament. Coming out on top of the eight teams entered in the tourney was DePauw University, which earned its final right to the crown by defeating Assumption in the championship round.

#### Turnovers

The engineers faced a good team in Clark, but a 33 field goal percentage cut away any chance the hustling MIT team might have had. Tech's perennially cold offense spread into other areas as well, as double dribbles and bad passes forced an unenviable 23

turnover.

The Clark five controlled the boards most of the game, as no single Tech player could seem to find his way under the basket. Bob Vegeler '70 led the team in this department with eight rebounds.

Scoring on the Tech team was fairly even, if low. Steve Chamberlain '70 led the engineer attack with 11 points, followed by Vegeler with nine. Final score: 79-55.

#### Springfield

The Tech five fared little better against Springfield. A field goal percentage of 34.8 and a total of 19 turnovers combined to quell the hard-driving fight the engineers put up against the best team they've seen this season. Vegeler hit for 15 and Minot Cleveland '71 chalked up 10 points for the engineers.

	FG	FT	TP
Shields	2	0	4
Chamberlain	4	3	11
Taylor	2	1	5
Cleveland	3	0	6
Listfield	1	0	2
Lefebvre	0	1	1
Bell	1	0	2
Loe	1	1	3
Vegeler	4	1	9
Mumford	3	0	6
Clark: 39-40-79			
MIT: 28-27-55			

# Bowdoin and Harvard push cagers' record to dismal 1-5

The frosh cagers finally broke into the win column the week before vacation, but they were bombed on their next two outings to drop their record to 1-5. The victory came on Saturday, December 14 over Trinity by a 99-79 count. Three days later they were dumped by Bowdoin, 94-43, and on Thursday Harvard overwhelmed them 109-51.

At home against Trinity the Tech five were able to dominate the offensive and defensive boards against their smaller foes. After a close first half in which Trinity pushed out to a narrow 45-44 lead, the engineers poured it on to come up with the twenty point margin of victory.

Ben Wilson netted 30 points for the winners. Ed Fritsch and Steve Gass supported the offense with 26 and 14 respectively. The visitors' high men were Bob Nichols and Tom Floyd with 26 and 24.

The next Tuesday the Tech squad traveled to the frigid regions of Maine to do battle with Bowdoin. The MIT group couldn't get much warmer than

the weather as Bowdoin controlled the boards and the game. Combining the fast break and hot shooting Bowdoin ran the engineers off the court.

The frosh didn't fare much better at the hands of Harvard. The Tech hoopsters stayed with the Crimson in the early going, but in the second quarter the Johns opened up an insurmountable 54-26 lead.

# Crimson bury racquetmen

By Roger Dear

On Tuesday evening, December 17, Harvard's varsity squash team traveled to the du Pont courts and walked away with a 9-0 victory. The Crimson victory brought the MIT season record to 2-3.

The racquetmen have been playing the top teams in the country in their first month of competition. Their losses have come against Penn, Army, and Harvard. But it is evident that the team is improving with each contest. Against Harvard, the racquetmen were able to win three games, and many others were extremely close. For instance, Bob McKinley '70, the number one man, had the tough job of tackling intercollegiate champion Anil Nayer. McKinley made Nayer work a bit, especially in the second game, when McKinley broke out to a 10-2 lead, but the champion conquered, 15-8, 17-14, 15-10. Manny Weiss '70, playing in the number three slot, man-

aged to win one game against Michael Scheinman. Weiss played very well, breaking into a lead in most of his games, but Scheinman was too good, winning 15-8, 15-9, 13-15, 13-12. Number five man, Steve Cross '71, lost a close match in four games, 15-11, 15-10, 12-15, 15-10. Jon Fricker, '69, number eight man, surprised Bruce Wiegand with his fine play. Jon captured the first game, 15-14, but succumbed in the next three, 16-13, 15-10, 15-3. Steve Gottlieb '71 lost to Larry Terrell in the number two slot, 15-10, 15-5, 15-8. Captain Phil Scoggan '69, Geoff Hallock '69, Colbert Reisz '69, and Rod Walker '70, playing four, six, seven, and nine respectively, all lost in three games to the champion Crimson.

This weekend the racquetmen have two matches. Friday the team journeys to Dartmouth for an afternoon match, and then on Saturday will visit du Pont courts for a 2 pm contest.

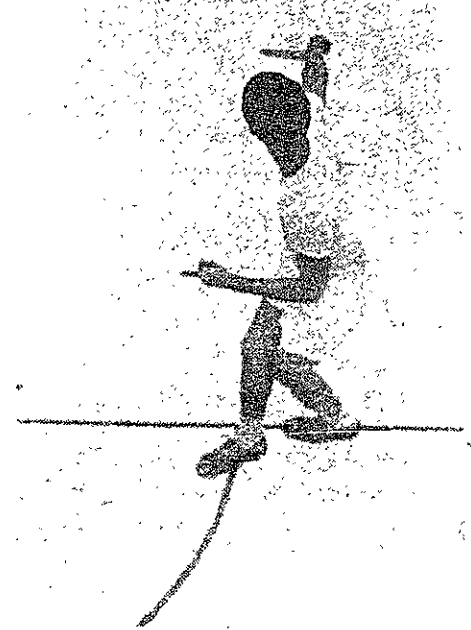


Photo by Terry Bone

A tech racquetman backhands a return at the duPont squash courts

On Deck	
Today	
Basketball (JV)	Wentworth, home, 7:15 pm
Tomorrow	
Wrestling (F)	Harvard, home, 6:00 pm
Wrestling (V)	Harvard, home, 7:30 pm
Hockey (V)	WPI, home, 7:00 pm
Thursday	
Fencing (V)	SE Mass. Tech, away, 7:00 pm

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