

MIT students say draft distribution not random

Four MIT students have concluded that the recent Selective Service System lottery was not entirely random, following a statistical analysis of the numerical distribution of call numbers by month.

In a letter to the editor of Science magazine, Carl Pilcher, Jonathan Elias, Larry Lebofsky, and Jay Kunin, stated that the procedure used to fill the capsules containing the dates into the bowl may have been incorrect.

The final order of dates shows that many of the low numbers in the call order fall in the second half of the year. In this respect, November and December were especially low in the average call number, with a mean call date of 148.7 and 121.5 respectively. An equal (but not random) distribution of high and low numbers would place any month's mean average call number at 183.5.

The last six months of the year have means lower than this mean, while the first six months' averages are higher than this figure. Of the first half of the numbers drawn, 73 fell in the first six months, while 110 fell in the last six months.

The probability for the first six months being above the mean average call number of 183.5 and the last six months falling below it is about .2%. Twenty-six of the thirty-one dates in December fell below the

statistical mean. The probability for this occurring on a purely random basis is also very low.

However, the lottery itself is only quasi-random. As each date is drawn, it is removed from further drawing and cannot enter into the calculations again, as it must if the lottery was to be purely random.

The mean average call numbers are as follows: January -201.2, February -203.0, March -225.8, April -203.7, May -208.0, June -195.7, July -181.5, August -173.5, September -157.3, October -182.5, November -148.7, December -121.5.

It is possible that these improbable results were due to filling the bowl sequentially by month. January's numbers were placed in the bowl first, followed by the February numbers, and so on to the December numbers, which were placed in last.

The four MIT students were not the only ones intrigued by the distribution. Independently, two other students prepared a mathematical study of the lottery results. And in Wisconsin, a university professor wrote a letter to the editor of the *New York Times* suggesting that the chances of the December 1 distribution occurring were amazingly small.



Voting ran heavily against continued MIRV research in the General Assembly MIRV referendum.

70% OPPOSE MIRV IN REFERENDUM; 2100 CAST VOTES

Seventy percent of MIT students voting in a recent poll oppose the Institute's continuing MIRV research.

This is the major conclusion of the General Assembly sponsored "MIRV Referendum," in which 35% of all undergraduates cast their ballots.

The graduate response was somewhat lighter, but nonetheless about 70% of the graduate students voting also opposed MIRV.

Significantly, of the 1394 undergraduates voting in the referendum, 747, well over a majority, checked off a box in the optional section indicating that they felt they were "knowledgeable enough on this issue to vote." By contrast, only 19 undergraduates thought themselves not sufficiently knowledgeable to vote on the issue.

Even more surprising was the hard line attitude the undergraduates took on the issue of negotiating out of the present MIRV contracts. A majority of those students who had any opinion on the negotiation question stated that they felt that MIT should "try and negotiate out of present MIRV contracts before they expire, and if unsuccessful, break those contracts unilaterally." Thus if the sample represented by this referendum is accurate, over half the undergraduates identify themselves with the SACC/SDS position that regardless of any further debate, if MIT can not get out of MIRV legally, it should simply remove itself any way it can, and worry about the consequences later.

Further, it appears that the sympathy of the undergraduates lies largely with maintaining the Instrumentation Laboratory as a regular part of Institute life. Of those responding, 926 favored "conversion" of the labs, presumably to more "socially useful" civilian-oriented projects. This follows the line of both the Pounds Panel and SACC. 303 students said they preferred that the labs continue to function with the Institute in their "present relation," thus indicating some support for the present Department of Defense funded contracts. Only 79 students favored "spinning-off" the I-Labs, and only 41 would "break them up."

The results of the referendum were first announced at a regular General Assembly meeting Tuesday night. Task Force chairman Dave McIlwain '70 made the announcements, which were still quite sketchy and incomplete at that time, because the balloting had finished only a few hours previously. Booths were set up all over MIT to facilitate the voting, and were manned by volunteers. Upon presentation of an Institute activities card, students were allowed to fill out the ballot.

Relaying of the results to the GA and to MIT as a whole was delayed by the necessity of counting ballots by hand. Not enough money was available to buy the computer time needed for a more rapid count and evaluation of the complex balloting form.

SDS claims investigated

By Bruce Schwartz

Talks with MIT officials, members of MITSDDS, and campus physical plant workers reveal that there may be serious dissatisfactions among physical plant workers who have worked under foreman Salvatore Ciulla.

MITSDDS has alleged that workers have been harassed and saddled with increased work loads, and that there has been particular pressure exerted on the men by Ciulla. These allegations have been denied by President Howard Johnson, by Institute officials at an MITSDDS sit-in

outside Johnson's office, and again Monday in an interview with Assistant Director of Physical Plant, William Dickson.

In discussions this reporter had with over a dozen worker's on Ciulla's shift, none sided with the Institute stories and some agreed with SDS.

SDS charges that MIT has been "speeding up" workers and assigning heavier workloads since about two years ago, coincident with the hiring of Ted Doan, Assistant Superintendent of

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Coop postpones boycott debate

By Lee Giguere

The Board of Directors of the Harvard Coop decided yesterday to continue discussion of the GE boycott at their meeting next month and put off making a final decision until then.

For the present, the Coop will continue to sell GE products already in stock. Due to the time of year, the Directors pointed out in their statement that it was a practical matter that no more purchases would be made from GE until after that meeting.

Prof. Loss of the Harvard Law School a Director of the Coop and its General Counsel, who made the statement for the Board, emphasized that they were "not making any commitment." The members of the Board felt that they should wait until more of the student directors would be present at a meeting. Only two of a possible eleven student directors were at yesterday's meeting. The rest have not yet been elected since they were just recently added to the Board by an amendment to the constitution.

Benjamin Ross, of Harvard, Boston coordinator of the Youth Committee to Support GE Workers, said that the decision was "completely unacceptable." He said that his group would continue to apply pressure on the Coop in the form of picketing. Activity is likely to be curtailed during the holidays however.

Ross had presented to the Directors a petition signed by 1612 students calling on the Coop "to remove from sale all General Electric Company goods until such time as a contract settlement is reached which is accepted by a democratic vote of the GE workers out on

strike." Ross made a five-minute presentation and afterwards answered the Director's questions. According to Ross, the Board considered the question for about an hour before deciding to defer the final decision.

Ross also said that his group would be organizing on the MIT campus sometime after the resumption of classes. This could lead to picketing of the Tech Coop if enough support could be gained on the MIT campus.

Union members have already begun picketing stores in downtown Boston. The student group, recently formed, has not as yet been involved in this. Several stores in Lynn have already agreed to stop selling GE products, and the union is continuing to ask all stores to do so. The pickets, however, have been stressing that they have no bone to pick with the individual stores, only with General Electric.

The strike itself has been going on since October 26, when it began after approximately six months of bargaining between the union and GE. During this period, union workers have been receiving \$12 a week in strike benefits. The union claims that GE has refused to bargain with them and has made only non-negotiable offers.

At present, the union is asking for an 18-month contract with a 35 cent wage increase and cost of living benefits.

With 150,000 of its members on strike, the IUE has exhausted its funds. The AFL has given the union \$5 million and the CIO has asked its members unions to assess their members \$1 each. The unions feel that if they loose this strike, they will be in great difficulty when contracts in other large industries come up for negotiation. Because of this, they have given greater than usual support to the IUE.



William Sloan Coffin pleads with his audience to be militantly tender at Tuesday's Christmas Convocation.

STORY ON PAGE 3.



MAX MILLIKAN DIES, 17 YEARS CIS HEAD

Dr. Max F. Millikan, 56, Professor of Economics at MIT, died Sunday, December 14, at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, to which he was admitted three weeks ago.

Director of the Center for International Studies since it was founded in 1952, Millikan had been a member of the MIT faculty for 20 years. He was one of the world's leading authorities on developing countries and their economic growth, and president of the World Peace Foundation since 1956.

The son of Nobel Prizewinning physicist Robert A. Millikan, Max Millikan was born in Chicago on December 12, 1913, at a time when his father was engaged in some of his most crucial experiments at the University of Chicago.

After attending Phillips Academy at Andover, he was an undergraduate at Caltech for

(Please turn to page 3)

Student participation in MIT Clubs increases

Students home for the holidays are being invited to attend MIT Club luncheons and meetings in eighteen cities across the country as guests of the clubs. The purpose seems to be to bring together students and alumni in these cities so that alumni can learn at first hand how changed MIT is from their days. Alumni are also interested in knowing how students from their cities are getting along.

Christmas holiday meetings

In this issue of *The Tech* the Alumni Association is listing all club programs scheduled for the year end period. Each club mails an invitation to the undergraduates from their area describing its meeting and also depends on *The Tech* to let all students know so as to reach students who will be visiting these cities.

Summer picnics

Alumni Clubs in these and other cities hold Summer Picnics to which they invite incoming freshmen and upperclassmen and alumni so as to introduce the incoming students to upperclassmen and alumni from the same area.

The Alumni Association assists Clubs planning such programs by providing envelopes addressed to students and to alumni and publicizing undergraduate-alumni meetings.

Summer employment

A few Clubs have Summer Employment for Students Committees. These Committees secure a list of local summer employment opportunities (described approximately by background in selected departments at the Institute) and mail these to students from their home city.

Apparently, there are many students who would like summer employment in strange parts of the country instead of at home. The Alumni Association funnels such requests to Clubs in the desired geographic area.

98 Alumni Clubs around the world

There are 73 Alumni Clubs in the United States; 13 in North, Central and South America; and 12 overseas in such cities as London, Paris, Haifa, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo and Manila.

In the United States last year, 156 alumni club meetings brought together an estimated 11,200 alumni, wives and guests to hear faculty speakers and local speakers on subjects of continuing interest to MIT.



STUDENTS INVITED TO BE GUESTS OF ALUMNI CLUBS

Opportunity to meet alumni, describe MIT, discuss career factors, make friends.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

MIT CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Charles M. Edward, Regional Chairman

Monday, December 29: Meeting at TRW's Main Cafeteria, Building S, One Space Park, Redondo Beach at 7:30 pm. Victor Azgapatian, Director, Information Sciences and Systems, McDonnell-Douglas Space Systems will speak and films of latest Space Craft and of MIT

DENVER, COLORADO

MIT ALUMNI OF COLORADO
Edward Hanley ME '48, President

Monday, December 29: "Our Toast to the Undergraduates" at the Denver Athletic Club at 12:00 noon

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MIT CLUB OF WASHINGTON
Robert W. Blake '41, Chairman

Monday, December 29: Luncheon at 12:00 noon at the Cosmos Club, Massachusetts Avenue at Florida Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C.; for alumni and students.

SARASOTA, FLA.

MIT CLUB OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
A. R. Holden '23, President

MIT Club of Southwest Florida, PO Box 2271 is planning a luncheon for students and alumni. When plans are complete they will notify them directly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MIT CLUB OF ATLANTA
Robert W. Temple '55, President

Tuesday, December 30: Luncheon at 12:15 pm at the Marriott Hotel for students and fathers.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MIT CLUB OF CHICAGO
Robert Morgan, Program Chairman

Monday, December 29: Undergraduate-Alumni meeting, at the Sherman House Hotel, Gold Room 114 at 5:00 pm

BALTIMORE, MD.

MIT CLUB OF BALTIMORE
Charles A. Speas '42, President

Monday, December 29: Annual Christmas Reception for MIT Students at the Baltimore Engineering Society, Mt. Vernon Place, at 12 noon

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

MIT CLUB OF SAINT LOUIS
Paul A. Lux '52, Chairman

Tuesday, December 30: University Club, 3607, at 12 noon, the Annual Student-Alumni Luncheon

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MIT CLUB OF ROCHESTER
Robert G. Bowie '38, President

Friday, January 2, 1970: Luncheon at 12:00 noon, Chamber of Commerce Building, Small Hall, 55 St. Paul Street, Professor Avery Ashdown, Speaker

CLEVELAND, OHIO

MIT ASSOCIATION OF OHIO
James A. Wolf '65, Program Chairman

Tuesday, December 30: Luncheon at 12:00 noon at the University Club, 3813 Euclid Avenue, for alumni, students and fathers of students.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

MIT CLUB OF CENTRAL OHIO
William P. Moser '48, President

Monday, December 29: Students guests of alumni at a Luncheon at Westinghouse Electric Company, 300 Phillipi Road, at 12 noon; followed by a tour of the plant.

TOLEDO, OHIO

MIT CLUB OF TOLEDO
Don Schlatter '51, Program Chairman

Monday, December 29: Holiday Inn - Room A, 10630 Fremont Pike, Perrysburg at 12:00 noon, Annual Christmas Luncheon for students, their fathers and alumni.

BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

MIT CLUB OF LEHIGH VALLEY
D. A. Olsson, Secretary

Monday, December 29: Luncheon and plant tour; 1:00 pm at Western Electric in Allentown, 555 Union Blvd.; for MIT students from the Lehigh Valley as guests of the alumni.

DALLAS, TEXAS

MIT CLUB OF DALLAS
George A. Filak '54, President

Tuesday, December 30: Luncheon at North Park Inn, No. Central Expressway at Park Lane. Dr. Morris Chang '52, V. P. of Texas Instruments will speak on "The Future of Integrated Electronics"

HOUSTON, TEXAS

MIT CLUB OF SOUTH TEXAS
Edwin A. Reed, President

Monday, December 22: Christmas Holiday Luncheon 11:30 am at the Houston Engineering & Scientific Society, 2615 Fannin; for undergraduates and alumni

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

MIT CLUB OF VIRGINIA
Donald L. Brown '51, President

Saturday, December 27: Refreshments and Dinner at 6:30 pm at the Engineering Club, Jefferson Hotel for undergraduates and alumni.

SEATTLE, WASH.

MIT CLUB OF PUGET SOUND
William M. Eldridge '60, Program Chairman

Tuesday, December 30: Students and their parents will be guests of alumni at a luncheon at 12:00 noon at the Royal Fork Restaurant, Mercer Island.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

MIT CLUB OF MILWAUKEE
Martin M. Kuban '37, President

Tuesday, December 30: Luncheon meeting at 12:00 noon at the Library of the University Club, 924 East Wells Street.

Coffin, at Convocation redefines nonviolence

By Bill Roberts

Yale University Chaplain William Sloan Coffin delivered the keynote address at the 1969 MIT Christmas Convocation in Kresge Tuesday, saying "We must forge in the smithy of our souls the uncreated conscience of our race."

After comparing the world to "... a great big demented inn in which there is no room for Him at all," Coffin went on to say that violence and non-violence need redefinition. Non-violence, according to his definition, is a determination not to violate the integrity of another human being — including and especially ourselves.

Instead of examining our feelings, he claims, we repress them; it is this repression which results in violence to others and to ourselves. "... It is alright to have ambivalent feelings — it is wrong to pretend not to have them."

Our social structure is the same, Coffin continued, being outwardly orderly but inwardly violent. Any social structure which violates the integrity of human beings is wrong; it is violent. Exploitation, he claims, is the essence of violence — the violent class in America is not "... blue collar or no collar, but white collar."

Violence is just not physical, Coffin pointed out. As an illustration, he compared the

world to a town of 1,000. Of these, 60 would be American; these 60 would control 50% of the income of the town, would have over 15 times as much material wealth as all the rest combined, and their average life expectancy would be 71 years as opposed to less than 40 years for the other 940.

"Poverty," he said, "is no longer a private tragedy; it is a public crime!" Nothing is more pathetic than the blue collar workers of today. Unlike the blacks, they are part of the American dream. But they come home to their "overheated teenage daughter and a D in English, car-smashing son" and the dream turns to a nightmare — ashes in the mouth.

How many have the courage to tell them, "Buddy, it's the wrong dream." Until they understand this, Coffin says, "... will always go around looking for scrappoats."

To increase this understanding, we must "re-invent manhood." This new "testament of manhood" must be human; "Pig!" "Nigger!" "Honky!" are all cowardly, cheap, easy — dehumanizing. A cop, he says, "is one of our kids, too."

Violence is a mixed thing, Coffin says. "If I threaten a man, I can no longer be his equal," though I still can be if he threatens me, Non-violence, though, has nothing to do with

Announcements

* The second half of the Faculty Meeting on Special Laboratories and Military Research at MIT, held Dec. 10, will be broadcast at 6 pm, Friday, Dec. 19, on WTBS.

* An all-day seminar on water pollution, sponsored by the US Department of the Interior, will be held on Monday, December 29, starting at 9:30 am in Kresge Auditorium.

* All students should obtain an examination schedule from the Information Office, room 7-111. Examinations not listed or a conflict in examinations should be reported to the Schedules Office by Wednesday, December 31, 1969.

* The first transcripts of meetings of the MIT Commission are now available in the lobby of building 7. The transcripts include presentations made by Drs. James Killian, Frank Press, and Francis Low.

* The Department of Metallurgy and Materials Science will offer a course in Techniques of Metal Sculpturing (3.19; 6-0-0) next term. Interested students should contact Mr. Tony Zona, x5297, room 4-133.

acquiescence — everything to do with resistance. If a man doesn't believe in the draft, he shouldn't register; if he has thought the act through and decided to accept the consequences, it is his decision.

Dr. Coffin followed Dean for Institute Affairs Benson Snyder, who talked primarily about care, saying, "We must care intelligently... care without intellect and intellect without care are not enough..."

City Council approves 2 MIT housing sites

By Bob Dennis

MIT's housing program for Cambridge overcame some of the major preliminary obstacles Monday night as the Cambridge City Council gave final approval to zoning variances on two of the five sites included in the Institute's package.

The Council gave unanimous final approval to rezoning the Gore Street and Clarendon Avenue sites to the highest possible residential density. The high density is needed in order to keep the per-unit costs of the project below the limitations for government subsidy programs. Several hundred units for the elderly are planned for these sites.

The Council also held hearings on two other sites and passed them on to final hearings on December 29. While the Erie Street site for the elderly was approved unanimously, the Massachusetts Avenue site (at Green and Bay Streets) was the subject of several hours of heated debate as certain citizen groups questioned the nature of MIT's plans. This site was approved on a 7-2 vote.

The Institute Real Estate Office will continue planning on these sites and hopes to submit proposals this spring for the federal Turnkey program to the Cambridge Housing Authority and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This

program, which is aimed to greatly facilitate the development process, is intended for each of the above-mentioned sites except for Mass. Ave., which will be developed for market rent residence.

According to Institute Real Estate Officer Antony Herrey, construction will hopefully begin on the above four sites in March of 1971, with a possibility that it might commence by the fall of 1970. The fifth site in the program, Portland Street, is still in the very early stages of planning. MIT's plans for the new housing construction were announced in April.

CALENDAR GROUP PROPOSES THREE NEW SCHEDULES

By Warren Leonard

The Committee on the Academic Calendar has presented Provost Jerome Wiesner three plans for changes in the MIT school year.

All three plans would cut intercession back to 2 days, begin the first term just after Labor Day, and add several four-day weekends to the schedule, to provide rest & recovery periods.

In detail the plans are as follows:

Plan 1: First term runs from Monday after Labor Day until Christmas vacation, followed by a two week reading/exam period. Second semester begins after a two-day break and ends with another two-week reading/exam period.

Plan 2: Registration for first term on Monday or Wednesday (depending on year). Christmas vacation is preceded by an eight-day study period and followed by a three week study period, the last two including exams. Again, second semester starts after a two day break and ends with a two week reading/exam period.

Plan 3: Same registration as plan 2, but no exam period after Christmas. Instead, January would have 3½ weeks devoted to independent study. Again, a two day break comes before second semester, which also contains no exam period.

The committee recommended that plan 2 or plan 3 be adopted over plan 1, but said that either of the three would improve the MIT calendar. It felt that the January independent study period would be especially beneficial, permitting students to do project work, obtain tutoring, study whatever they wished, attend seminars or career orientation meetings, or even relax and investigate Boston.

The committee's recommendations follow from what it feels are the objectives for a new calendar. They listed these as:

(1) Eliminating the January lame-duck period. Professors find that students are less receptive to new material at this time, being preoccupied with impending exams.

(2) Easing the end-of-semester rush and equalizing the length of the semesters.

(3) Providing a more varied and effective educational pace. The committee found that many students are under almost constant pressure with few slack periods.

(4) Providing "fallow" time for independent effort at a leisurely and individual pace.

(5) Providing opportunity for flexibility in learning and teaching styles.

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Millikan left CIA to head CIS

(Continued from page 1)

two years and then transferred to Yale, where he received a BS in physics in 1935. He then changed his field of interest and after a year at Cambridge University returned to Yale where he received a Ph.D. in economics in 1941.

He was appointed associate professor of economics at MIT in 1949 and, on leave of absence, served as an assistant to the director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1951 to 1952.

Establishment of the Center

for International Studies represented a new kind of undertaking for MIT and Millikan's broad experience qualified him for the directorship of CIS from its inception. Within the framework of the new School for Humanities and Social Science, he built a staff of distinguished economists, political scientists,

AID POLICY CHANGE TO INCLUDE JOBS

The Student Financial Aid Office will initiate changes in the financial policy effective next year (1970-1971). Changes include MIT participation in the Federal-College Work/Study Program.

Although scholarship funds will be increased in light of increased costs (including the tuition increase), loan fund availability has decreased. The MIT Loan Fund capital has been depleted and National Defense Loan allocations have been cut.

In order to offset the gap between need and available aid, the Institute will begin participating in the Federal-College Work/Study Program in 1970-1971. Term-time earnings will be considered as a means of offsetting need next year. Specific term-time jobs will not be assigned.

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The dust clears

Now that the Faculty Advisory Group is doing such a fine job of supplying the MIT community with facts concerning the issue of the Special Laboratories, and the November Actions have apparently scared some people into taking the laboratory issues seriously, the community is confronting some of the issues which the Pounds panel either did not consider or did not discuss openly enough.

As the discussion continues, it becomes more apparent that the recommendations of the panel were more of a short-term political compromise than a workable solution to the rather unique problems posed by these unusual appendages of the Institute. Judging from some of the opposition to conversion heard recently from the direction of the labs (exacerbated to some extent, no doubt, by the lies and half-truths propagated by Joseph Alsop), the general funding situation, and the specialized nature of the labs, it seems that events may show that the only realistic options open to the Institute with respect to the labs are divest-

ment and a continuation of the status quo.

On the other hand, we are among those who believe that this country has *enough* defense contractors, *enough* engineers who will design any kind of doom device if the technical problems are "interesting", and *enough* "security" weapons which are stealing resources from places where they are badly needed. We cannot help hoping that any progress, however slight, that MIT can make toward redirecting our research priorities will be successful.

Therefore, we support all efforts being made in the field of conversion. We are compelled, however, to fear that all the talk of conversion is nothing more than a cruel hoax, and that in May we will find ourselves severing the labs from the Institute. If this happens, it will be a demonstration that when large amounts of pressure applied in an exceedingly complex issue are countered by a slickly managed, politically expedient "solution", no one wins. The hopes of many will have been raised, only to be dashed.

116. Civil Liberties Dept.: One speaker at the recent "Tell it to Hanoi" rally was Boston Licensing Commission chairman Albert "Dapper" O'Neill. He told the crowd, "There is a movement of communism going on in the nation's churches and institutions." After the US has "wiped out Hanoi," O'Neill said, it should tell members of that movement "you're next."

117. We received this interesting letter from Mr. A. Dovekie this past week:

"I send this comment on a commentary to *The Tech* with the hope that it will be printed.

In the December 10 issue of *Ergo* (and we all know what that means) Mr. Stefan Unger extends the thesis that commiseration between individuals is not consistent with Capital-

ism. He dwells on the importance of individual freedom above all.

I'm glad that everyone didn't feel this way, because if they did - THERE WOULD BE NO CHRISTMAS."

118. While writing an article last Thursday, a member of our staff needed the name of the Captain of the Boston Tactical Patrol Force. We called headquarters and they answered, "That's Captain Allen." What was his first name? "I don't know, but I can give you his office."

A moment later, the man himself was on the line. Our staffer asked for his first name and he replied, "Well, that should be on file with headquarters." He pressed, but the Captain replied, "You'll have to get it from them."



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Pollution action

A little publicized event with great potential significance will take place in Kresge on December 29. The Federal Water Pollution Control Agency will be holding a regional conference for college students interested in doing something about water pollution. A five-man regional board will be selected, and one member of that group will go to Washington to participate in a national board which will (supposedly) advise Interior Secretary Hickel on water pollution problems.

Federal planners looking into the future have already determined that environmental pollution will be the next target of activist youth when (if?) the war is ever over. Since they cannot get on the right side of the war issue, they are apparently trying to get in on the right side of the pollution issue, or at least co-opt as many of the anti-pol-

lution crusaders as possible.

What dumbfounds us, however, is the date that they have chosen for the conference. Either the Department of the Interior is incredibly stupid in thinking that college students will be around on the 29th to participate in the conference, or else the Department is trying deliberately to catch the people seriously concerned about ecology off guard and choose youth panels that won't rock the boat on pollution control.

In either case, we urge everyone who is concerned about the destruction of our environment to attend the conference and ensure that our regional board will consist of students who believe that people's right to clean water is more important than corporations' right to use rivers for sewers.

Merry Christmas

In keeping with the spirit of the season, *The Tech* would like to present Christmas gifts to various individuals who have been in the news during the past year.

For Professor Stark Draper: a post office contract which will help begin the "conversion" process. It seems that they need a guidance system for their ballistic missile mail system which will deliver mail packets to several different destinations in the Soviet Union using only one missile.

For Richard Nixon: 500,000 pre-addressed congratulatory telegrams which he can mail to himself after his next Vietnam speech.

For General Lewis Hershey: an eggbeater which he can use to mix the lottery capsules a little better than they were last time.

For Professor Charles Miller: a new lock for his file cabinet to protect secret ruling class correspondence.

For David Eisenhower: a 1-A, an M-16, and a jar of vaseline.

For Assistant Dean Dick Sorenson: a jar of mustache wax.

For the MIT Public Relations Office: two free tickets to Owen Franken's slide show about the November Actions.

For Spiro Agnew: a one-way ticket back to Greece and a position in their junta, where he will undoubtedly feel at home. We also have a cage for his daughter which he can use to keep her from participating in subversive Moratorium and other evil things.

For the members of the Student Advisory Group: copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and shoe-shine kits.

For Professor Herbert Woodson: a copy of A. S. Neill's *Summerhill*.

For Harvard University: a sign-up list for student groups who wish to take over University Hall.

For Tricia Nixon: an evening date with Mike Albert.

We were going to give Steve Ehrmann a UAP nomination petition, but we figured that he already had one.

Carson Agnew

Behind the scenes

In case you missed the stories in the papers, last week, hear this: there's a good bit more to this draft lottery plan than meets the eye. Col. Feeney, Ass't Director of SS in Massachusetts has been quoted as saying the new system is a "cruel deception." The *Sunday Globe* reported a majority of the state boards expect to get well into the so-called "safe" numbers, four saying they expect to reach 366 in 1970. One New England state has found that the first available man for the January quota holds number 274!

So it's beginning to look as if the lottery doesn't leave much chance at all—if you're 1-A next year it's a sure thing.

But think a little about the implications of this apparent fact that the whole pool of "eligibles" will be called for the draft. First, this doesn't match the figures the Defense Department gave out when the drawing was made. 290,000 volunteers plus 250,000 draftees does not equal the 850,000 men in the expected 1-A pool. So how come boards get to 366?

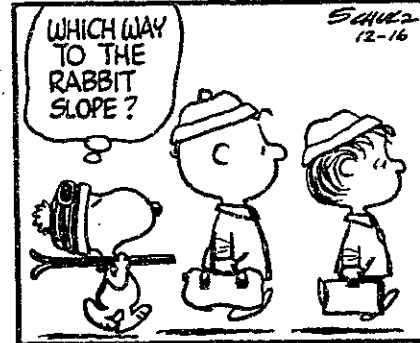
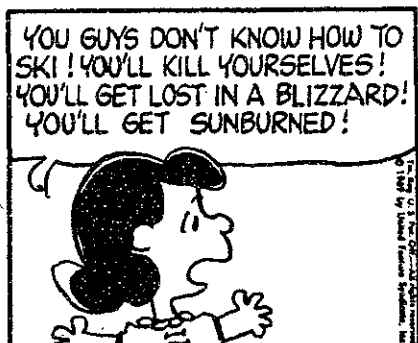
Part of the reason is that the figures aren't entirely accurate. They are all based on pre-lottery estimates. 290,000 men usually volunteer each year, for example, and DOD apparently saw no reason why the new system should change that number. The 850,000 man pool is sort of questionable too. It is based mostly on results from past years, and it doesn't take into account any sort of transient effects such as deferment shifting (which piles up the paper work) or the growing tendency of draftable men to delay or avoid induction by appeals, CO status or resistance. And as long as the Vietnam War goes on, all these draft avoidance routes will be used.

As long as the way continues, the Army will need at least 250,000 draftees, too. Presumably all our readers noticed how circumspect DOD was about that number. It is based solely on the amount of money allowed for manpower in the Appropriations Bill passed by Congress. It could go down if Nixon pulled out, and no one denied that it could go up either because of some obvious escalation in the war or because a supplemental appropriations bill is passed by Congress later. (In many cases, supplemental appropriations get less publicity than the original bill because they are apparently asking for funds to meet an unforeseen but real need. Sometimes, needless to say, the need is foreseen.)

But this writer wonders something more. What would have happened if the lottery had not been instituted. Well, if we recall how the numbers were generated, the 1-A pool would have been only about 700,000, not 850,000. That implies, if we assume that Nixon won't be ending the war this year and if we believe that local boards under the lottery will draft all available men, that *without the lottery the government would have exhausted its manpower pool sometime in 1970*. We would then have had to see some major and tremendously unpopular change in the system of deferments—2-A's would probably have become awfully scarce and 3-S's (that's you and me) might have gone away too.

Any move like that would have been a disaster even for an Administration which exists for the silent (undraftable) majority. Nixon would have been politically dead just in time for the 1970 elections. It may well be that the President's insistence that the lottery come *now* stemmed neither from a desire for reform nor a hope of pacifying two-thirds of the young men in the country. Rather, he needed the lottery now to keep the country (full of parents with kids who are suddenly not deferred) from repudiating him in 1970.

It's not too hard to believe that Nixon, Mitchell and Laird aren't Machievellian enough to have done just that.



The Tech
centerfold
DECEMBER 17, 1969 NO. 9

film: "De Sade"; books: films in print
recordings: Pop discography of 1969; Mahler's Sixth
theater: "Ulysses in Nighttown"; religion(?): Paleo-American Church
concert: MIT Symphony; more recordings: Kinks, Eric Andersen, Dillard & Clark, Tramline

theater:
Dramashop 'Ulysses'

By David Housman
The MIT Dramashop production of *Ulysses in Nighttown* gives one a taste of James Joyce's genius. That one receives only a taste of this brilliance is unfortunate. Joyce's prose is an expressive form which has no comparison in the English language. The rhythm and inflections of sections of *Ulysses* are musical to the ear, and these sections form the strong points of the play; its dramatic content is a less satisfying aspect.



Ulysses is a very complicated novel, and to condense its complexity into a short drama is not an easy task. Although the adaptation is ostensibly limited to the Nighttown section of the novel, other sections are included as well, and the result is a bit too much of a hodgepodge for my taste.

A sharp contrast emerges in the play between the degree to which Bloom's character is developed successfully and the lack of focus on Stephen's character. Anthony Bright is a very lively and expressive Bloom. It is unclear, however, why James Pelegano's Daedalus does not come off well. I suspect that the difficulty may lie in the adaptation rather than the production, but it is difficult to say without the script in hand. Pamela Seton evokes the sensuousness associated with Molly Bloom, but is given very limited room to develop her character. There is much in Bloom's relationship to Molly which is not touched upon by the script. In a word, while it is obvious that a great deal has to be pared to turn a novel with the

scope of *Ulysses* into a play, some of the essentials of the dramatic development seem to have been lost.

A serious question posed by this production is whether an adaptation of Joyce's work belongs in a traditional theatrical setting at all. The film version of *Ulysses* was successful to a great extent in extracting the dramatic power of the novel. Even in the film, however, one could argue that the real sense of the novel was distorted. Theatrical ver-

sions of *Portrait of the Artist* and *Finnegan's Wake* evoked the same questions in my mind: is the theater an appropriate medium to capture the structural rhythm of Joyce's prose?

The only answer to a question of this sort is a continuation of efforts such as the present production. If Dramashop's production was not a loud affirmative answer, it was at least a courageous attempt to deal with an immense but unrealized theatrical potential.

books:
Films in paperback

By Robert Fourer
Printed versions of plays go back as far as the ancient Greeks—which is to say, as far as play-writing itself. They've become familiar to most people through their use in classrooms, as a substitute—and generally a poor one—for seeing an actual

performance. They do have a more vital use, however, namely preservation of the play. Virtually every traditional theatrical production must work from a printed script; and when members of the original production are no longer living, there is no other way. Or there wasn't, at least, until the invention of sound films.

Films, needless to say, need no printed preservation. Production and performance are identical, and one need only save the original prints (which isn't necessarily too easy, if they're on old nitrate stock). Making them into books, except for commercial novelizations, has been almost unheard of, and with good reason. With the preservation aspect gone, they'd be useful at most for instructional purposes; but then, as a substitute for seeing the movie itself, they'd be next to worthless.

However, the emergence of film as a recognized art form, and academic field, has brought new considerations to bear. Despite the availability of prints for private screening at fairly low prices, a serious student still can't keep copies around for detailed reference; and anyhow, there are mechanical problems in trying to scrutinize a short section several times over. The embodiment of a movie as several long strips of acetate is inconvenient, to say the least, and suggests one more virtue of printed plays. (Strangely, we have recently seen the success of unscriptable experimental theater, which may owe something to the general atmosphere produced by the movies.)

The result of all this, in any case, is the recent emergence of several series of "film books" meant for serious study. In the process, however, none of the problems mentioned has gone away; there is still no traditional written form for a movie. In other words, how does one transfer into print what is happening on the screen?

More specifically, the problem is this: most films do start out in a written form, known as

concert:
MIT Symphony

By Robert Fourer
In its regular fall concert last Sunday night, the MIT Symphony Orchestra presented once again the sort of performance its audiences have come to expect: a solid program of twentieth-century music, featuring largely little-known works of greatly varying styles. While not everything was quite as solid as one might have hoped, and the audience was a few hundred less than the usual capacity crowd (perhaps reflecting the weather and the record turnout for *King Kong*), the group's impressive accomplishments lost none of their luster.

The program opened with Ernest Bloch's *Concerto Grosso* of 1925 for string orchestra with piano obbligato, one of two such pieces (the other written in 1952) which have received less than their just share of attention. It is an expert study in the treatment of the warm sonorities of massed strings, requiring straightforward, confident ensemble playing and several skilled soloists. There is little

doubt that the Orchestra has this capability, and they demonstrated it well in the first of the four movements (Prelude).

In the remainder, however, though it was still impressively played, there was intermittent trouble in keeping together; and this somewhat diminished the piece's impact. Part of the problem may have been conductor David Epstein's insistence on abrupt changes in tempo, especially in the Dirge. These were followed a number of times by brief periods of uncertainty, which were hard to ignore in a piece that demands so heavily a solid sound. In addition, some may feel a more even tempo is more effective in impact, though it's purely a matter of taste.

The second selection was Stravinsky's brief, little-known *Four Norwegian Moods* of 1942. Though written at the height of his neo-classical period, it harks back to his earlier interest in nationalistic music. It is one of the great merits of the MIT Symphony that is willing to perform worthwhile pieces such as this; it is another that they were able to give it such a fine rendition.

After intermission, the audience was treated to an entirely different sort of work, conductor Epstein's *Sonority-Variations for Orchestra*, which was given its first performance. The Orchestra has been working on this since last year, and rendered a fine performance. As to the piece itself, it was the last of several sets of variations by Mr. Epstein, each employing variation in a progressively freer way. Here, as one would guess from the title, the effect is produced by judicious use of different groups of sonorities, of which the composer has chosen to emphasize four. Any judgement at this time would be premature, to say the least; the piece was not unimpressive, and deserves further hearing.

Rounding out the program was the one commonly played work, Mahler's *Songs of a Wayfarer*. This gave the orchestra a chance to play with a professional soloist, Eunice Alberts, who had performed with them several years back as well as with many major orchestras and opera companies. The performance was exemplary, and not even the Kresge acoustics could manage to ruin the balance between soloist and orchestra.

film:
De Sade

By Emanuel Goldman
Few perverts have captured the imagination of Western culture so thoroughly as the Marquis de Sade. Not only have psychologists and artists devoted volumes to his activities and influence, but even language itself has paid him homage. Webster's defines "sadism" as "the infliction of pain as a means of obtaining sexual release." It's a pity that the film version of his life, *De Sade* (at the West End Cinema), does not live up to that definition. Indeed, one might consider the film itself as a sadistic expression against the viewer, in that it so cruelly fails to satisfy the vicarious expectations and preconceptions that we may have brought to the theater.

In an attempt to provide an avant-garde veneer, the film presents the Marquis' life in disjointed episodes which, we come to realize at the end of the film, have been flashbacks of old de

Sade on his deathbed. In the mind of the old Marquis, his experiences were derived from contact with his sadistic uncle, the Abbe de Sade; that is, the Marquis played a role in a play, acting out his uncle's fantasies. Thus, we have scenes such as de Sade, agonizing in prison, being informed by his uncle that there is no wall, and he can come out of the cell to continue the play (i.e., his life).

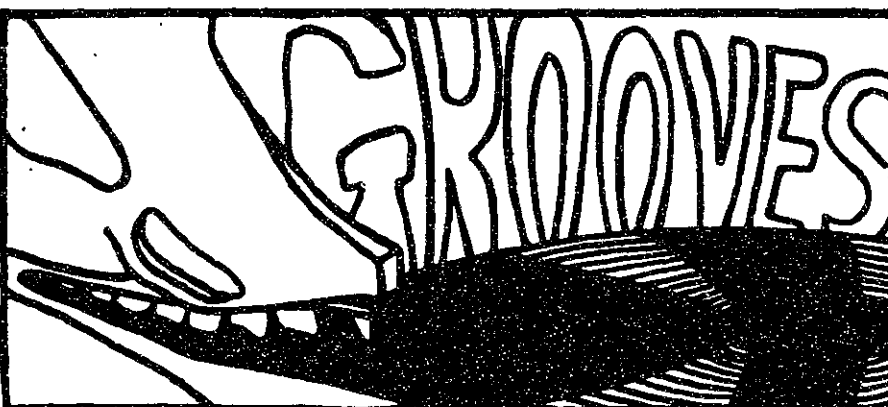
It comes over as a confused, unconvincing, pretentious, and mechanical business. *De Sade* himself claims to be riddled with guilt, but this is spoken, not acted. Pretty faces are presented as the cornerstone of his obsession. Surely, there was more to it than that! But worst of all, cruelty is never created with any conviction. Physical cruelty is meaningless without psychological cruelty, and the motivation for it. To simply film people whipping each other is absurd; in order to take it seriously, such whipping ought to be an aspect of a relationship, and an expression of the need for psychic power.

De Sade cannot be taken seriously. At best, it is comical, and at worst, as boring as the succession of pretty faces and derrieres it presents (of course, some may not find that so boring). After the film, I asked a neighbor whether she'd noticed that shady character in front of the marquee, selling used whips. It's a good thing I was joking, for the ushers and manager might have a hard time if such paraphernalia were readily available in the vicinity of the theater.

the shooting script or scenario. These range from detailed scripts with exacting dialogue and camera directions to rough sketches, and directors may follow them exactly, or only generally, or hardly at all. If the shooting script is followed closely, it may make a suitable printed version; if changes were not too great, it may still be usable with appropriate notation or modification.

On the other hand, if the director made significant alterations, or worked from a vague scenario to begin with (or lost his notes after shooting), there is only the finished version to rely upon. Someone has to watch the movie and transcribe the dialogue and camerawork. The result is only still more problems, since there's no agreement on how much detail to include—specifically, on whether to just describe the action or to indicate individual shots.

Furthermore, most such books are liberally supplied with stills from the movie, and with good reason. But there's a choice there, too: publicity stills versus
(Please turn to page 7)



'69 Discography

The list below, including some of the discs listed last week plus about two dozen more, comprises some of the best buys of the past year, and many which will remain good buys for years to come. They are listed alphabetically by performer.

- David's Album—Joan Baez (Vanguard)
- The Band (Capitol)

- Abbey Road—The Beatles (Apple)
 - Ahead Rings Out—Blodwyn Pig (A&M)
 - Blood, Sweat, and Tears (Columbia)
 - The Best of Booker T. and the M.G.'s (Atlantic)
 - Retrospect—The Buffalo Springfield (Atco)
 - Country Roads and Other Places—Gary Burton Quartet (RCA)
- (Please turn to page 6)

LSC changes

Following are changes in LSC's January schedule for the listed dates:

- 9 Rosemary's Baby (Kresge)†
- 10 The Graduate (Kresge)
- 16 Monterey Pop (Kresge)
- 17 Elvira Madigan (26-100)
- 23 Winning (26-100)†
- 24 The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie (26-100)

All shows are at 7 and 9:30, except those marked †, which are at 7 and 10.

Records: Eric Andersen, Dillard & Clark

(Continued from page 5)
Best of The Cream (Atco)
Bayou Country—Creedence Clearwater Revival (Fantasy)
Those Who Are About To Die Salute You—Colosseum (Dunhill)
Lady Coryell—Lary Coryell (Vanguard)
Crosby, Stills, and Nash (Atlantic)
Filles De Kilimanjaro—Miles Davis (Columbia)
Streetnoise—Julie Driscoll, Brian Auger and the Trinity (Atco)
Nashville Skyline—Bob Dylan (Columbia)
The Electric Flag (Columbia)
The New Don Ellis Band Goes Underground (Columbia)
Fathers and Sons—Muddy Waters, Paul Butterfield, etc. (Chess)
10 to 23—Jose Feliciano (RCA)
How Can You Be Two Places At Once When You're Not Anywhere At All—The Firesign Theater (Columbia)
The Fourth Way (Capitol)
Big Huge—The Incredible String Band (Elektra)
Jacob's Creek (Columbia)
Stand Up—Jethro Tull (Reprise)
Left and Right—Roland Kirk (Atlantic)
Led Zeppelin II (Atlantic)
America the Beautiful/An Ac-

count of Its Disappearance—Gary McFarland (Skye)
The Natch'l Blues—Taj Mahal (Columbia)
Turning Point—John Mayall (Polydor)
Clouds—Joni Mitchell (Reprise)
Harry—Nilsson (RCA)
Song Cycle—Van Dyke Parks (Warner-Seven Arts)—[This is actually from 1968, but never has a record been so acclaimed and sold less:]
Sweet Child—The Pentangle (Reprise)
Let It Bleed—The Rolling Stones (London)
Santana (Columbia)
To Love Somebody—Nina Simone (RCA)
Stand—Sly and the Family Stone (Epic)
Traffic (United Artists)
Johnny Winter (Columbia)
Tommy—The Who (Decca)
Elephant Mountain—The Youngbloods (RCA)

Happy record shopping and a joyous holiday season.
 —Jeff Gale

Eric Andersen

Eric Andersen (Warner-Sever Arts)

This is not a great album. It is a good and worthwhile addition to a folk/country collection.

The first side is devoted to country music, with folk cuts inserted to remind us that all is not fun. "The Sound of a Desperate Man," done in a country vein, is the only protest song on the album, but I kept having the image of someone laughing just behind the last note.

The second side reverses the first—folk interspersed with country, the country intruding as if to say there is still hope, and we can have a little fun. "I Was the Rebel (She Was the Cause)" is a foot-stomping, hand-clapping tune that is a lot of fun. However, also on this side is the only cut I don't like, "Go Now, Deborah," which just doesn't seem to be up to the others.

Eric Andersen wrote all the songs on the album. He writes well in both idioms country and folk—and can put them together equally well, as "Lie With Me" shows. This song is also an example of his soft, gentle love songs; songs that nevertheless know that love can be bitter as well as sweet.

To repeat, it is a good album. Buy it.

—HF

Dillard & Clark

Through the Morning, Through the Night—Dillard and Clark (A&M)

The original Byrds were one of the best groups of the sixties. Gene Clark was one of the greatest of that quintet, having written "I'll Feel a Whole Lot Better" and a lot of other early Byrds tunes. Clark is now holding forth with Dillard and Clark, a six man one woman group that is so deep in country you can hardly see them for the bluegrass.

Dillard and Clark have a couple of albums out on A&M, the latest of which is *Through the Morning, Through the Night*. This sort of music is what the country revival is about: mildly electric, and very pleasant. The songs go from jug band music through country standards to spirituals, and with five singers the harmonies get really heavy. All of the group are top-grade musicians and know their medium.

You don't like country music? This record should still appeal to you. The lyrics aren't going to end any wars or send adrenalin through your head, but they will please your ear and

soothe the savage beast. From Crosby, Stills, and Nash and Johnny Cash it isn't a big step. Give Dillard and Clark a listen.
 —Jim Duggan

The Kinks

Arthur—The Kinks (Reprise)

Everyone seems to be doing a score for something these days. The Kinks have now released the score to a TV show. This latest in a long series of Kinks albums is on Reprise and is called *Arthur*. The show portrayed the bitterness and disillusionment of the working class Briton as the sun sets on his empire, and as his children grow up to despise the things which his brothers died for and which he has finally attained. It would be heavy mood music, but when you decide to add the Kinks' fondness for lots of lyrics you're in trouble.

The Kinks broke into prominence playing hard driving rock and roll. They still play rock and roll, but the heavy beat has been traded for convoluted lyrics. This is the major trouble of *Arthur*. The music tends to get swallowed by the words, and the cut ends up something like a
 (Please turn to page 8)

religion: Freaks worship, Gods inscrutable

By Michael Feirtag

A whacked-out rite conducted by the Paleo-American Church (PAC), a psychedelic religion, saw between twenty and forty youthful freaks wallowing on the floor and giggling softly while the universe breathed on them Friday night and into Saturday morning on the fourth floor of the Student Center.

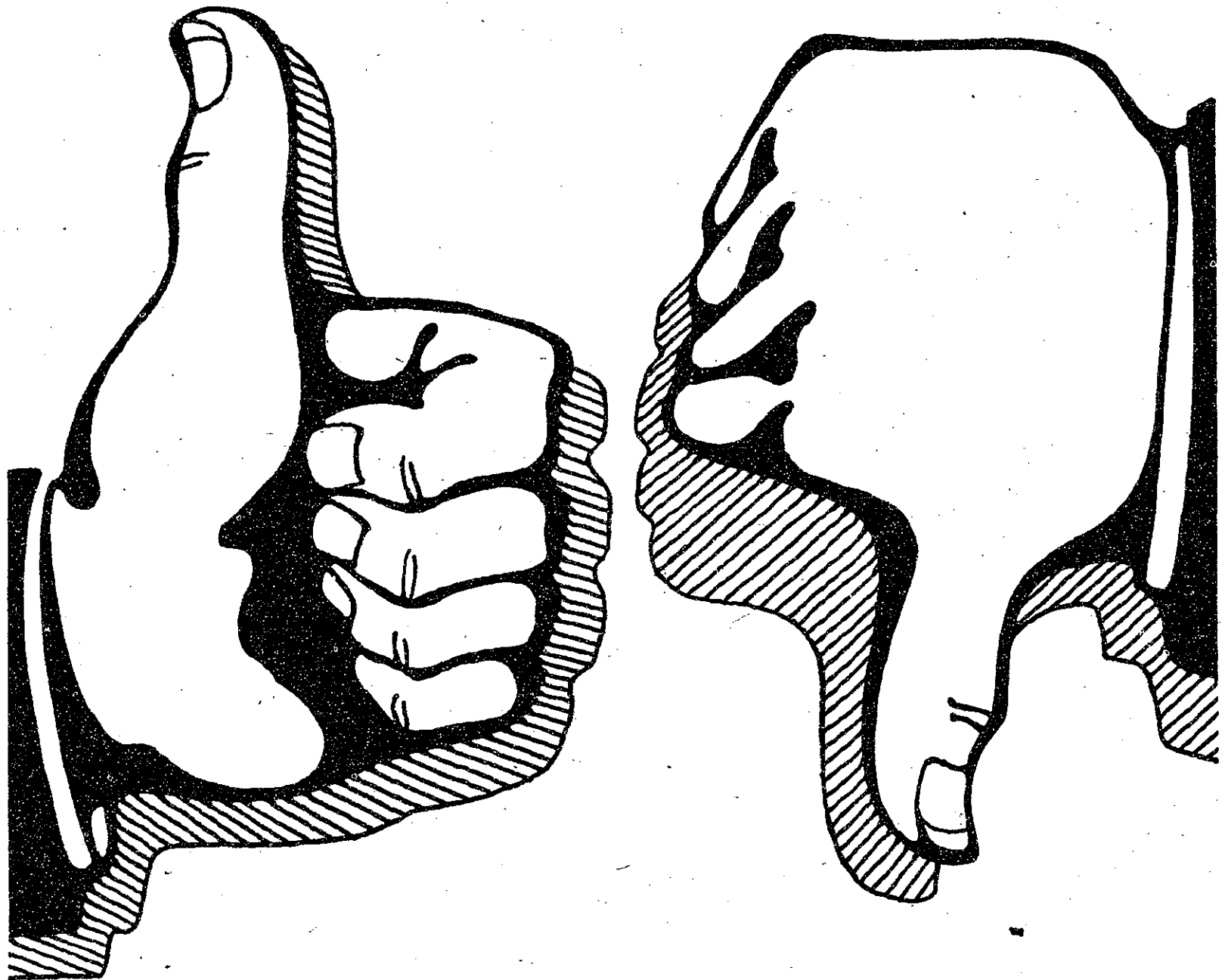
PAC is the newest religion treating psychedelic drugs as a sacrament, superseding the Neo-American Church (NAC), which dissolved when the chief Boo-Hoo was arrested and freaked out a few years ago. PAC religious leaders, called "thorns," conducted Friday's service and picked the records, as well as tastefully announcing the musical selections while intermodulating with audio feedback, to the delight and chagrin of the multitudes. There are three "thorns" in the side of MIT.

Projected scenes on the wall of coupling globs of oil were interspersed with slides of Black children and peace marches, reminding one of the heroine of *I Am Curious (yellow)*, who wandered around asking deep political questions between sex acts.

The hippies generally talked among themselves, and the worship was uneventful, although unreliable sources reported that the Student Center rose into the air and flew silently toward an Infinite Light over a crystalline sea. These reports were denied by Administration sources, who disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged incident.

Thorns were considering the possibility of a bust, but none materialized, as none of the nubile freaks present felt like removing her clothes. Most straight observers, who had come seeking cheap thrills as a spectator sport, went unrewarded, and many expressed their desire to rather have been at a mixer, "Where the action was." One pubescent degenerate, however, was overheard muttering "Insane."

The expected guest appearance of God did not materialize, although reports are conflicting.



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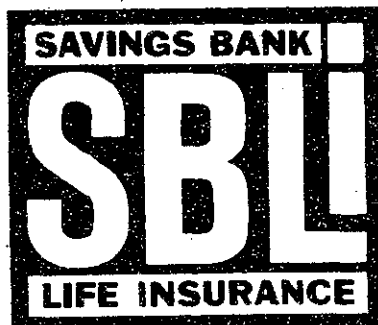
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Film books

(Continued from page 5)
frame enlargements. Stills, taken by a photographer during shooting, don't necessarily correspond closely to what the cameraman shot; enlargements, on the other hand, are not as clear, and are hard to make from cinemascope (wide-screen) prints.

Despite these problems, there are two notable series of films in book form. One, put out by Simon and Schuster, is divided into *Classic Film Scripts—Grand Illusion, Potemkin, The Blue Angel, L'Age d'Or and Un Chien Andalou, M, and Children of Paradise—and Modern Film Scripts—Jules and Jim, Alphaville, The Bicycle Thief, The Seventh Seal, Ikiru, and The Third Man.* The other, more recently from Grove Press, includes *Masculine Feminine, I Am Curious (yellow), Rashomon, L'Avventura, and The 400 Blows.*

The Simon and Schuster sets, as their titles imply, emphasize shooting scripts wherever possible. Thus, individual shots and camera positions are generally not too clearly distinguished, though this varies from film to film. In a few cases, where the shooting script and final print differed significantly, additions and deletions are noted in the

text; in *Alphaville*, where there was no shooting script at all, a reconstructed description of action is used instead. The source of the pictures is not identified.

The use of shooting scripts works best where there are variants in the final version—there the reader can see how the director's ideas evolved through shooting and editing, and he still has a complete record of the final version. In addition to the text, there are usually a brief introduction and an abbreviated filmography, neither of which is an especially useful study aid—though they're better than nothing.

The books are oversized, and pleasingly laid out, with pictures grouped at about half a dozen places and keyed in the text. Prices are \$1.95 and up.

Grove's set, which assumedly will grow larger in the future, has a fundamentally different viewpoint. With the exception of *I Am Curious* (which can be overlooked, since Grove is distributing the movie and probably brought out the book for publicity), all the books rely on descriptions of action based on the final print, with some variations in the shooting script noted at the end in *L'Avventura* and *The 400 Blows*. Each shot is numbered, with its length in seconds at the end, and directions are fairly detailed. There are numerous pictures, all frame enlargements, and distributed throughout the book near descriptions of the shots they represent.

While some people might find the extra notation bothersome, it is often quite illuminating, especially when directors piece together many brief shots. Notations of camera distance and motion are made clear by the adjacent pictures, whose scattered layout proves a fine idea.

What's most impressive about the Grove editions, though, is the wide array of supporting material. Much of the critical opinion available on each particular film (though not on the director in general) is included, as are interviews with those involved. What's more, the editors have reprinted the short stories on which two of the films were based; and there's even a summary of a 1964 MGM remake of *Rashomon*. Each book serves not just as a printed version of the film, but as a full introduction to its study.

The series' main fault is physical: the books are standard paperback size, and the layout is somewhat cramped. This may have helped to keep the price at \$1.95, however.

Both series can be worthwhile, depending on one's interests; very likely they will be added to (8½ seems an especially popular candidate). Hopefully such books won't be used to publicize unproved new films, and poor editions won't get exclusive rights to good classic ones; they may not outsell printed plays, but their popularity is bound to grow.

* A Final Note: All of these books are carried by the Coop, though not many are in stock at any given time. A better place to try might be the new Orson Welles Cinema Bookstore, scheduled to open this week.

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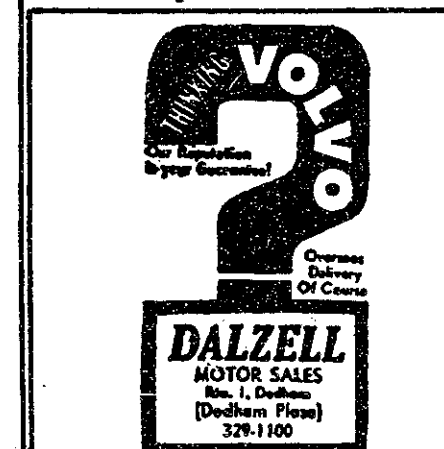
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recordings: Mahler's Sixth

By Michael Feirtag

Every other Mahler symphony ends joyously, or at least peacefully, violent and sarcastic as the opening movements may be. The "Tragic" Sixth snarls all the way through, and its last movement is Mahler's most savage creation. Small wonder that this symphony went begging in the proliferation of Mahler recordings of a few years ago, and has only recently begun to catch up in the Schwann with the other, more popular, and friendlier Mahler symphonies. The sixth was represented by only one interpretation—Leinsdorf's—until roughly a year ago, when Bernstein's three-record set of the Sixth and Ninth Symphonies was released, completing his Mahler cycle. More recently, Angel and Deutsche Grammophon have released their efforts.

A comparison of the four recordings now available:

Leinsdorf

Leinsdorf's bland conducting, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's uninspired playing, and RCA's mediocre pressing combine to produce a most unusual record: Mahler with about all the impact of Mantovani. But let us be merciful, and say no more.

Bernstein

Bernstein conducts the New York Philharmonic on Columbia like a cheerleader. The performance is loud, raunchy, and satisfying, if not downright cathartic. Perhaps the music loses just a bit of its seriousness and tragic nature in the bombast, but who cares?

The orchestral playing is excellent, but a bit loose; precision may not be a virtue anyway (see the discussion of Kubelik's effort below). The Philharmonic's bassists, who usually sound like they are slicing baloney, are fine here. The orchestral color is warm.

Barbirolli

Barbirolli and the New Philharmonia (Angel), play slower, more spaciouly, drawing out

sonorities, particularly in the brass parts. Mahler loses a little whoopee, but gains dignity. The orchestra plays beautifully, with special attention to the eerie quiet episodes between the climaxes, which are as powerful as Bernstein's (his orchestra's, that is).

Perhaps the best and bluntest way to differentiate between Barbirolli and Bernstein: the former's Mahler is "tragic," the latter's is "pissed off." Both recordings are excellent.

Kubelik

Something went wrong with Rafael Kubelik's attempt with the Orchester des Bayerischen Rundfunks on Deutsche Grammophon. The orchestra played too well for its own good—what

should have sounded drunken, reeling, and angry, comes off depressingly precise. The solo parts are played with technical expertise, but little oomph. Those parts of the score calling for small ensembles of instruments are played surpassingly well, but the torrents of sound seem empty. The tempi are too fast for comfort.

One hates to criticize an expertly-made recording by an orchestra of excellent musicians that just doesn't make it somehow. At least, the fourth side of the two-record set contains an incredible, jarringly intense reading of the first movement of the unfinished Tenth Symphony, showing the capabilities of the group.

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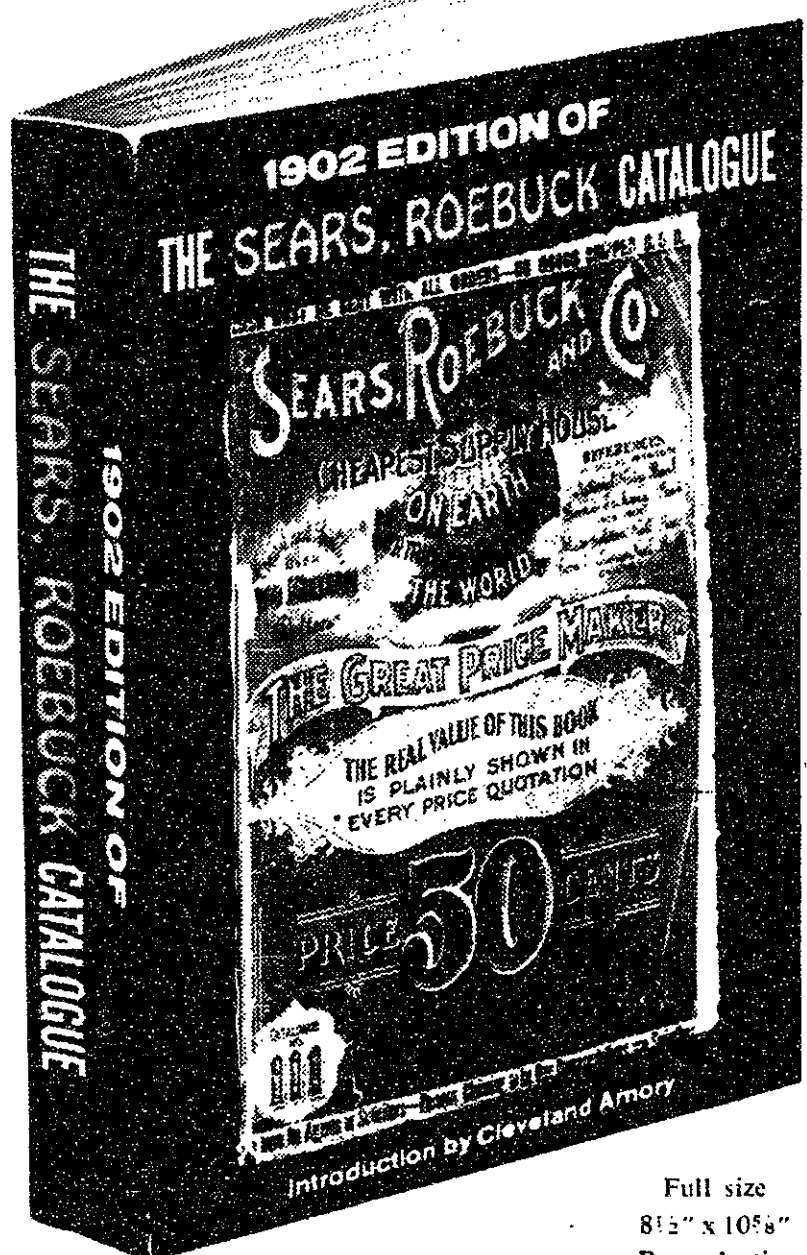
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More records

(Continued from page 6)

music hall turn. The music is imaginative, intriguing, and well-played, but it can't support the weight of the messages loaded on it.

On three or four of the cuts the lyrics let the music through and the song clicks. Then the result is great. It's for these high points, and the valiant efforts on the other cuts, that the album is worthwhile.

—Jim Duggan

Tramline

Somewhere Down the Line—Tramline (A&M)

A&M is now the American distributor for Island Records, one of the larger British companies. This new partnership has resulted in the release here of some fine records, like Blodwyn Pig's reviewed here several weeks ago. It was too good to have lasted. Somewhere down the line is where Tramline should have stayed.

Tramline might be a marginally adequate blues group, but their producer has made sure you won't get a chance to find out. This record is not worth your time or money. It is badly produced, unimaginative, and doesn't contain anything you can't find done better elsewhere.

On second thought, it does have the worst version of "Rock & Roll Woman" ever recorded.

—Jim Duggan

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Seminar will consider water pollution control

A day-long seminar intended to involve college students in the problem of water pollution will be held in Kresge Auditorium beginning at 9:30 am Monday, December 29.

This seminar, one of nine to be held across the nation during the Christmas holidays, is being conducted by the Northeast Region of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the agency of the Department of the Interior that is responsible for cleaning up the country's waterways. The seminar is open to students from all over the area.

One of the primary tasks of each of the seminars will be the election of a five member group to make up a regional Student Council on Pollution and the Environment (SCOPE). Each of the nine regional SCOPE's will elect one of its members to a National SCOPE which will serve in an advisory capacity to Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, who will designate an additional student to serve with the National SCOPE to make it a ten-member body.

Preliminary plans for the day's activities, which are intended to focus on what is being done and what still needs to be done to combat water pollution, are to be as informal as possible. The agenda will probably include short talks by FWPCA members, discussion, and election of regional SCOPE members. The talks, which will be accompanied by visual aids, will include subjects such as possible technological solutions to particular pollution problems.

In announcing the seminars, Hickel said, "We want to tap the enthusiasm, vigor, and fresh ideas of the nation's youth in

the battle to protect and preserve our precious and irreplaceable water resources."

There has been considerable speculation on campus concerning the December 29 date chosen for the conference. Some students have felt that this was an attempt to cut down on attendance by students seriously interested in controlling pollution, and that the conference was merely a charade. Federal officials in Boston, however, explained that the date was chosen in Washington for reasons they did not understand, but that the conference was a serious effort to involve youth in pollution control.

Janitors say equalization orders increased work

(Continued from page 1)

Building Services. SDS has also charged that custodians must clean fifty to eighty rooms per night. Dickson said that this figure was meaningless, since rooms vary in size. He said that a more realistic criterion of how much workers must do is the number of square feet which must be cleaned, which he quoted as 11,000 per man per night. (At the sit-in, the figure quoted was 8,000). This, Dickson said, is far below the national average of 20,000. As for "speedup", Dickson said that there has been an equalization of work, with lightly loaded men being given more work and others being relieved.

Whatever the nature of the redistribution of work, some workers are distressed by the

Chicago (LNS)—Evidence has been presented that Fred Hampton, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, was murdered by Chicago police in an early morning raid on his apartment on December 4.

Charges have been traded back and forth by the Panthers and the State's Attorney's police who conducted the raid over who initiated the gun exchange that took the lives of Hampton and Mark Clark, Peoria Deputy Defense Minister of the Panthers. The Panthers charge that the police broke into the apart-

ment and murdered the men, while the police vehemently deny this.

The Afro-American Patrolman's League of Chicago denounced both the killings and the official version of how they happened (the vice-president of this group of black policemen called it "an obvious political assassination"). Three city aldermen, leaders of CORE and SCLC, the white mayor of Maywood, a Chicago suburb and Hampton's home town, and several U.S. Congressmen took a look at the apartment and joined the call for an investigation of the matter.

Independent autopsy

The Panthers announced the results of an independent autopsy performed at the funeral home (owned by one of the aldermen, A.A. Rayner) where Hampton's body was kept for almost a week before being flown to his parents' original home town, Haynesworth, La. The Panthers stated that the autopsy, conducted by three white doctors, "confirms our theory that he was murdered while he was asleep."

"A bullet hole was found just below Fred Hampton's hairline and above his right eye. An examination of the angle of the wound showed that if Hampton was lying on his back, the person who shot him would have been standing above him, slightly to the right and behind his head."

"Another bullet hole was behind his right ear, with an exit hole on the left side of the lower neck, showing exactly the same angle as the other bullet hole." Two other bullet grazes showed the same angle. The report differs markedly from the published results of the official autopsy which referred only to bullet holes in the "left temple" and the lower neck.

Police response to the announcement of the autopsy at Rayner's funeral home was to reveal the Alderman Rayner was himself "under investigation" for his "connections" with the Panthers.

Then, a week after the killing, State's Attorney Hanrahan made another announcement. He called the press together, and deplored the way they had succumbed to evidence offered by the Panthers. Then he released photographs showing bullet marks around the back door of the apartment, supposedly the marks of a Panther shotgun barrage.

Police version

Hanrahan didn't point out that this contradicted the account of the affair that he had released a week earlier. At that time, Sgt. Daniel Groth, leader of the raid, had explained how the "gunfight" started:

"I knocked on the front door. . . . As I entered the darkened apartment, I saw a girl on a bed holding a shotgun. As she fired the gun. . . ." That's the way it was—one week ago, that is. But now the story has changed—changed because the fact is that the only mark anywhere near the front door is the hole made by a bullet fired through the door from the outside. That and the mark left by a pool of blood on the inside, where Mark Clark was hit by the bullets.

Hanrahan revealed bullet marks near the back door. The *New York Times* report had flatly stated earlier in the week, "There were no bullet marks around the two doors through which the police said they entered. There were 'no bullet marks in the kitchen (the room into which the back door opens) and the dining room. There were

a lot of bullet marks where the Panthers were shot."

The day after Hanrahan's revelations, the *Times* laid it out even more clearly:

"The Tribune printed four pictures provided by Mr. Hanrahan and his staff.

"One picture shows the kitchen door in the back of the cramped five-room apartment. There are three circled areas on the picture, two on the door jamb and one on a piece of cloth draped over one side of the door. The caption said the circled indicated bullet holes.

"But an inspection of the apartment showed the two spots marked by the circles on the door jamb were the heads of nail. There was a circular hole in the cloth at the spot indicated by the circle in the picture, but its edges were not burned and there was no bullet hole anywhere behind it."

For the rest "... a bullet-marked door described by the police as the outside of a bathroom door is the inside of a bedroom door; and . . . there are no marks on the walls where the police say a heavy deer-hunting slug was fired through a door."

Memorial service

More than 5000 people made the journey across the city to Melrose Park to the final memorial service for Hampton. Many of them stood outside in the cold and filed past the coffin while 800 packed the seats of a church where Bobby Rush (Panther Deputy Minister of Defense and Hampton's closest associate), Ralph Abernathy of SCLC and Jesse Jackson, Abernathy's lieutenant, spoke about the life of Fred Hampton.

The night before, some 3000 demonstrators chanting "Avenge Fred Hampton!" marred President Nixon's visit to New York by battling police across the street from where Nixon was attending a banquet of the National Football Foundation.

RACE TO FEATURE CLEANER-AIR CARS

Plans were recently announced for a coast-to-coast collegiate Clean Air Car Race in which new kinds of low-pollution vehicles — electric, steam, turbine, hybrid, etc. — will compete over public roads between Massachusetts and California.

The contest is an outgrowth and expansion of the Great Electric Car Race held last fall between electric cars built and operated by students from MIT and Caltech.

The Clean Air Car Race will be bigger and open to more kinds of entries. The vehicles may be designed, developed, built, and paid for by any kind of organization, including commercial companies and foreign groups. The restriction is that only groups of college or university students may do the actual driving.

Prof. Richard D. Thornton, VI, of MIT, and Prof. Jerome Shapiro of Caltech, the organizers, plan to hold the race in September, 1970, and are asking all potential entrants to contact either of them by February 28. A copy of the preliminary rules may be obtained from the MIT Public Relations Office.

The competition will consist of three parts: a series of short events emphasizing performance, safety, road handling, and energy consumption; the race from MIT to Caltech; and emission measurements to be made in California at the conclusion of the cross-country race.



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magnitude of the increases. One man said he was cleaning an area formerly done by three men; another said his quota of rooms was increased from fifty to eighty. For its part, MIT cites figures showing that while floor space to be cleaned has increased 57% since 1962, the work force has gone up 93%. SDS says that the "speedup" only began in 1967, however.

As for Ciulla, whom Dickson praised as a very diligent worker with an excellent record (giving this as the reason for his promotion), it appears there is considerable animosity toward him among the workers. Dickson's explanation for this was that it was "a small group that has some kind of axe to grind. We feel that this small group of people is feeding information which is itself distorted to the SDS."

A number of workers were quite explicit about their dislike for Ciulla, however. One said: "I hope he breaks his leg." Another said Ciulla would take employees' keys, tell them to go home, and then face Doan the next day for not finishing their work.

Those who criticized Ciulla also expressed a lack of trust in the union grievance procedure, contending the union leadership sat on their grievances. Three also said they had been ordered not to talk to SDS.

Whether this controversy is merely an example of the sort of friction which can occur between a few workers and their supervisor in any organization, or something serious, is difficult to tell without much more extensive investigation. We hope to have a more complete analysis in the near future.

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Flemings committee reports to Johnson on Nov. Actions

By Duff McRoberts

The report of the "Flemings Committee", the second of two panels commissioned to investigate incidents occurring during the week of the November Actions, has been submitted to President Johnson.

Professor Merton C. Flemings (III), chairman of the panel, said the report was delivered late last week. He declined to divulge the contents of the report, saying the decision of when the contents will be released is up to the President.

The Flemings panel was charged with the task of evaluating complaints concerning violations of the law that may have occurred during the November Actions. The other committee, chaired by Professor Hartley Rogers, released its report and recommendations on internal disciplinary considerations earlier this month.

Testimony heard

During its investigation, Professor Flemings said, the panel heard testimony both from persons who came from or their own accord and from others who were invited to appear before the committee. He added that all of those whom the committee heard are members of the MIT community.

"I'd say we had people representing a wide range of opinions," he commented, when asked about the apparent attitudes of the people who appeared.

The question of possible legal action by MIT has been raised due to the militant nature of the November Actions. On the morning of November 5 an obstructive picket line was set up around a building housing an Instrumentation Laboratory. MIT had previously obtained a court injunction ordering the November Action Coalition to refrain from certain militant actions.

Both committees, the Rogers and Flemings committees, were appointed to act in only an advisory capacity, not to act with power. The recommendations of the Flemings committee are presumably what the administration is considering now, pending release of the report.

ROTC report soon

Professor Frederick J. McGarry (I), chairman of a special committee that has been considering issues relating to ROTC on campus, has told *The Tech* that the report of his group will be submitted to the faculty within a week or two.

McGarry declined to discuss the probable contents of the report, but there were special issues toward which the committee was told to direct its attention when it was formed last spring.

Those issues include the academic status of ROTC courses and departments, the use of regular MIT subjects for ROTC credit, and academic rank of the ROTC instructors. It is likely that a permanent committee will exist in the future to provide a continuing survey of ROTC.

MIRV work discussion

Another group, the Organizing Committee of the Faculty Advisory Group, has been at work with the objective of encouraging and stimulating discussion of issues relating to MIRV and the Special Laboratories. The group arranged a special Faculty meeting last week and has distributed several position papers on relevant issues, with several more to come. The com-

mittee has also been active in organizing large and small discussion groups on the subject.

Several reports complete

With next week's anticipated delivery of the report of the ROTC committee, the reports of several committees and panels that have been established in the last few months will be in. Besides those already mentioned, the list includes the Pounds Panel, the Task Force on Equal Employment Opportunity, and the Baddour Committee on this fall's Corporation meeting disorders.

Besides the MIT Commission, a new group whose work will be continuing is the Standing Committee on the Special Laboratories.

Students structure course examining radical politics

A group of students including UAP Mike Albert is attempting to create an experimental course in radical politics which would be taught by students.

The idea for the course was presented to the Planning Committee for the Commission on an MIT Education, which said that the time was not right for a proposal of this sort. An "ad-hoc" committee was later set up to examine the idea of this course and this committee later made a recommendation to the full commission stating that they thought it was a good idea

to recommend the course to the Committee on Educational Policy. The course would be taken for credit and the student teachers would be paid by MIT.

The full commission took the statement of the ad-hoc committee and gave CEP's Subcommittee on Student Taught Courses a much weaker statement not recommending the course but asking that the CEP look into the course.

If the CEP supports the course, the Commission will probably accept it as supported by the Subcommittee.

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Riflemen clobber BC to continue streak

The latest victim of the varsity rifle team was Boston College. There was no stopping the red-hot Engineers Friday evening as they extended their winning streak to six. Firing at Boston College, the riflemen had a team score of 1319 to BC's 1248. It was doubly important for MIT to win this match, as it counts twice - once in the Greater Boston League and once in the New England League.

Karl Lamson '71 contributed a 279 to the team score through his steady, consistent shooting. He had 99 in the prone position, 92 in kneeling, and 88 standing.

Next best of MIT's scores was a strong 268 by junior Bill Swedish. His individual scores were 93 in prone, an excellent 94 in kneeling, and 81 standing. Overall his score is very good and is above his average, but he would have had a better score except for some trouble in prone and in his last five shots in the standing position.

Captain Dick Evans '70 came through with a solid 265. His aggregate was composed of a 93 prone, 90 kneeling, and 82 in standing. Though Evans had some trouble in the prone position, he came through with good scores in the difficult kneeling and standing positions.

Eric Kraemer, a junior, fired a respectable 260. By position his

scores were 99 in prone, 84 in kneeling and 77 in standing. His excellent prone score helped to offset his problems in kneeling and standing. Kraemer is remarkably consistent in matches; his average is 260.

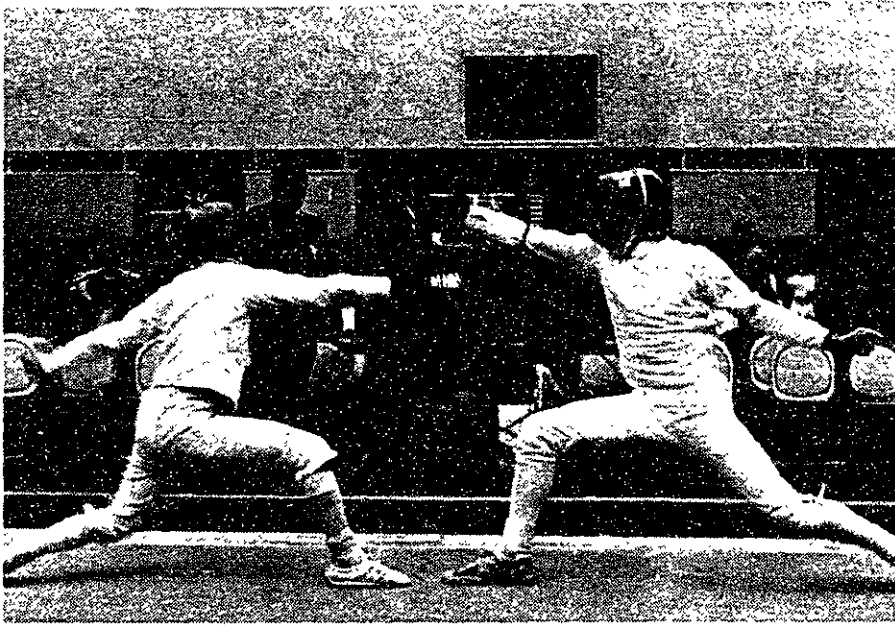
The fifth man on the team was Jack Chesley, another junior. His score of 247 was composed of a 92 in prone, 80 kneeling and 75 standing. These scores don't reflect his true ability; he simply had many difficulties in this match.

All of these scores compare well with those of Boston College. In the individual positions their scores ranged from 84 to 98 in prone, 79 to 92 in kneeling, and 64 to 80 in standing. BC simply was not able to cope with the superior shooting ability of the Tech shooters.

Other Engineer shooters competing, but not counting for team score, were sophomores Howard Klein with 242 and Don Falkenstein with 236. Dave Hunt, Tom Stellingner, Frank Leathers, and Dennis Intravia were unable to attend the match.

The team relaxes now until January 9 and 10, when they take on Harvard and the University of New Hampshire. Coach Al Hannon will be applying the pressure then to ensure that the team continues its winning streak.

Fencers skewer Brooklyn



Tech fencer scores a touch on his Brooklyn College opponent. MIT won 16-11.

Photo by Stephen Rovinsky

By Dave Rapoport
Mike Asherman '72 and the foil team led MIT to a 16-11 win over Brooklyn College in fencing on Saturday. Mike not only won all three of his bouts but was not scored against once by an opponent. John Sachs '71, new to foil, also went undefeated. The foil team's superb performance was rounded out by Karl van Bibber's '72 2-1 record which gave Tech an 8-1 victory in foil. Epee did nearly as well. Guy Pommarses '71 led the squad to their 6-3 win by going undefeated in three bouts. Vince Fazio '70, Ed Delters '72, and Bob Lukens '72 rounded out the score with one win each.

Sabre proved to be Brooklyn's strongest weapon. Jon Abrahamson '72 and Captain Dave Rapoport '70 won the only two matches in this division.

Second in a row

The match, which is Tech's second win in two outings this season, was a good show of strength and spirit from this year's young but well-balanced team. Brooklyn College which hails from the nation's fencing capitol, New York, beat the Techmen 14-13 last year, and has always been a tough opponent. Saturday's decisive first round (8-1) in Tech's favor, despite an important last minute injury to foilist Nick Lazaris '72 holds out great hope for the season. Coach Ed Richards, who is new to the varsity this year, is well-satisfied with the results of the first two matches.

This evening at 7 pm the team will meet their traditional opponents from up the river, Harvard, at Harvard. This promises to be a match well worth seeing.

Trackmen, Columbia struggle to 52-52 tie

By Buzz Moylan

On Saturday afternoon the indoor trackmen hosted Columbia in Rockwell Cage. In a hard-fought duel the Engineers had to settle for a 52-52 tie. Led by Ron Furcht, Columbia jumped to an early lead by sweeping both the 35lb. weight throw and the shot put. The visitors also dominated the high jump, taking one-two at 6'4 1/2", with Ty Rabe '72 placing third. Albert Lau '72 handily won the broad jump with a career best of 21'6". Charlie Gentry finished first in the pole vault at 13'6", with Jim Glowienka '71 clearing 12'0" for third.

In the track events MIT fought back to balance the score, sweeping both distance contests and taking three other firsts. Co-captain Larry Kelly '70 and Eric Hoffman '72 finished one-two in the dash. Eric Darling '70 led Bobby Myers '72 and Chip Kimball '72 to a sweep of the mile in a pedestrian 4:40.4. Double-winner Al Lau won the 45 yard high hurdles in 6.1. Henry Hall '70 was third. Craig Lewis '72 staged a mild upset by winning the two mile over Rich Goldhor '72 with a 10:04.6 clocking. Bobby Myers placed third with a fine 10:27.8. John Owens '70 won the 600 in 1:17.8. In the 1000 Owens ran behind the pack for much of the race. However, his fine kick came too late as Bob Douglas of Columbia held on to win by inches.

The freshman juggernaut rolled over Columbia, 60-43. Tech dominated both the field and track, copping eight firsts. Competing without the services of distance ace John Kaufman, who was sidelined with a back injury, the team held a comfortable lead throughout. Scott Peck sailed

21'2 1/2" to win the broad jump. Brian Moore won the shot and took second in the weight toss. Steve Bielagus was third in both events. Walt Gibbons' 5'10" leap won first place in the high jump. Peck came in second. Dave Wilson continued to amaze as he cleared the crossbar at 14'0" for a new freshman record. Mark Lewandowski and Terry Blumer tied for second place in the vault.

Elliot Borden took a second in the dash. Greg Myers was the only double winner in the freshman meet, taking the mile and the 1000. Walt Hill provided added depth to the distance squad by placing third in the mile. Bob Tronnier cleared the high hurdles in 6.1 for first; Scott Peck took third.

Gymnasts capture all firsts - down Lowell

By Dennis Dubro

Last Friday evening, MIT's gymnastic team held its second meet of the year in the armory. MIT triumphed over Lowell Tech with a final score of 115.85 to 97.85.

Working five of the six events, Tech gymnast Dick Hood '70 earned first place in all-around competition with 34.85 points. Tom Hafer '70, working three events, racked up 22 points to place third in all-around.

Point-wise, the team took every event, and it placed first in five out of six. Dave Beck '72 placed first in floor exercises, Paul Bayler '73 on side horse, Hafer on rings and parallel bars and Hood in long horse vaulting. Hafer received the highest


single score in any event, an 8.75 for his ring routine. Hood also received an excellent score of 8.6 for his long horse vault.

The team's second high-point man, Ken Gerber '71, was out due to an injury. Had Gerber competed, he would have chalked up at least an additional 20 points for the team.

Good routines were turned in by Dan Bocek '72 on floor exercise, Larry Wilson '72 on side horse, Hood on rings, Horatio Daub '71 and Donn Wall '72 on long horse, Beck on parallel bars and Hood and Hafer on high bar.

In between the events, Bob Emery, who last year placed second in all-around competition at the NCAA championships, performed an exhibition.


With an eye toward the near future, the team has four freshmen who plan to break into action early next year against Plymouth State. They are Dave Ashley on floor exercise, Dennis Dubro and Gregg Oppenheimer on side horse, and George Succi on high bar. Coach Bob Lily is quite optimistic. He claims that MIT has a good chance of taking the New England.




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Benchwarmer

By Jay Zager

Athletics at the Institute are united under the auspices of the MIT Athletic Board. The 'A-Board' as it is commonly called consists of five undergraduates, three faculty members, three alumni, the director of athletics - Ross H. Smith, who serves as chairman, and assistant athletic director - Jack Barry, who serves as the secretary. Most, if not all, of the high level athletic decisions are made by this group. The undergraduate membership on the board is designed to give the student population adequate representation in the schools' athletic program. A closer examination of the present structure reveals that this is not the case.

Two members of the A-Board are the president and secretary of the MIT Athletic Association. The MITAA consists of all IM Council members, all Varsity Club members, and all members of the Managers' Council. The association meets once a year with the express purpose of electing these two officers. At last year's annual meeting, which was attended mostly by DUs and Betas, the Association elected Walter Price as its president. Walt Price, a DU, is married and lives in Westgate, and his only connection with the MIT student body is with the wrestling team of which he is captain and with his old fraternity house. Paul Sullivan, secretary of the MITAA, is also from DU and is on the crew team. Both Price and Sullivan were elected by white ballot as they ran unopposed.

Varsity club president Ben Wilson is another member of the A-Board. Ben, another DU, was elected over Joel Hemmelstein, a Beta, at the annual varsity club meeting, a meeting designed with the express purpose of electing a president. Gordon Tyler from Sigma Phi Epsilon is currently president of the Managers' Council, an organization so sequestered from public view that some of its members do not know of its existence. Tyler, the varsity gymnastics manager, defeated Bob Shulte, an SAE, at the annual Managers' Council meeting, a meeting designed with the express purpose of electing a president.

The final undergraduate member of the A-board is the intramural council president. This year's president is Bob Dresser of SAE, who also defeated Joel Hemmelstein. The IM Council convenes monthly and runs one of the finest intramural programs in the New England area. In addition to the usual election of IM managers the IM Council uses these meetings to discuss the various aspects of intramural athletics at MIT.

These are the five undergraduate members. Except for Dresser, they represent non-functioning groups. Thus, when they attend A-Board meetings, or when they meet weekly with Professor Smith, the views they present are purely personal and do not reflect the views of the members of the groups which elected them. Therefore, the concept of student voice in decisions concerning student welfare is not realized within the present structure of the A-Board.

This does not reflect on the present student members of the A-Board. It is a criticism of the structure itself. A more democratic method of selecting undergraduate A-Board members is clearly called for. The athletic department could, for example, interview potential representatives and present the entire student body with qualified candidates. Such a method would eliminate the unbalanced influence of the jock houses.

Buffalo punishes pucksters

By John Kavazanjian

"How the hell did we ever get scheduled with these guys?" asked a weary Tech skater after the Engineers were bombed into submission by Buffalo State, 19-3, on Monday. However, there was a bright spot in the weekend as the Tech six scored a narrow victory over Wesleyan on Saturday. The split gave the Engineers a 2-3 record for the pre-Christmas part of the winter schedule.

Although close, it appeared that the Wesleyan game was never really out of control. In a hotly contested first period, the Wesleyan team jumped into the lead with a goal at 6:27.

The second period saw the Tech squad doing all of the scoring. With the first and second lines not able to click Coach Ben Martin made what proved to be a wise move by giving the third line a rare turn. They came through at 13:01 when Don Saer '70, stationed around the net, converted a sharp pass from defense man John Miller '72 for his first goal of the season.

This seemed to be just what was needed to ignite the team. Fifteen seconds later, Bill Barber '71 kept his goal a game streak going by scoring on passes from Bill Stensrud '71 and Andy Jarrell '71. The Engineers got an insurance goal in the third period on a strong rush by defenseman Miller, who streaked in and scored unassisted. Wesleyan scored a mere 20 seconds later,



Tech goalie moves to block shot against a powerful University of Buffalo squad. MIT lost 19-3.

but the Tech six, aided by a late Cardinal penalty, maintained domination until the end.

In Monday's debacle with Buffalo, the Engineers skated as well as they had all year, but were clearly outclassed. Buffalo sported their first varsity hockey team (they were the humber one club team in the country last year), and it was, of course, laden with Canadiens. Persistent defensive work by the Engineers, particularly by Gary Gibian '71, kept the score at 2-1 for 18 minutes of the first period. Gibian, true to form, hit everything in sight and kept the Buffalo forwards off balance. However, the close score, which was helped by Andy Jarrell's '71 unassisted goal, evaporated in the

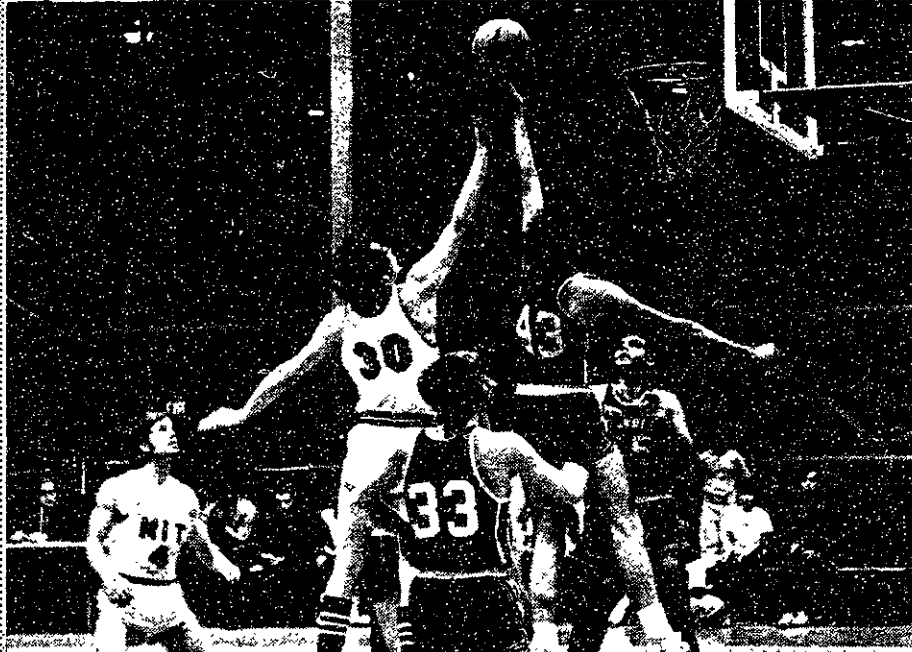
Trinity upends hoopsters

By Jay Zager

Last year on a cold and damp Saturday evening in December, the varsity five travelled by bus and foot to Trinity College in Connecticut and walked off with a thrilling 92-90 victory under assistant coach Fran O'Brien. This past Saturday evening the Engineers played host to that same Trinity ball club, and the visitors were avenged as they shot their way to a 94-90 victory over the Techmen.

Coach Jack Barry, still experimenting in an effort to find a

starting lineup that will click, tried his third combination in four games with senior Nick Mumford replacing sophomore Ben Wilson at the pivot position. Trinity got off to an early lead but was never able to pull away. At the half MIT had pulled even at 44 all. Once again Tech was paced by the backcourt with Minot Cleveland '71 leading the Engineer scorers with 18 first half points, most of them coming on long outside jumpers. Captain Bruce Wheeler '70 also contributed in this half.



Nick Mumford '70 fights for rebound with Trinity center. Trinity's height advantage was a big factor in their 94-90 victory.

Photo by Gary DeBardi

Racquetmen win 9-0, season mark now 2-3

By Jon Fricker

The squash team closed out the 1969 portion of its schedule Saturday at the Du Pont Courts with a decisive 9-0 win over Wesleyan University. The team's record now stands at two wins, three losses.

Weakened by some unexpected losses of personnel due to transfer and early graduation,

the racquetmen opened their demanding season on December 5 against Dartmouth. MIT and Dartmouth have in recent years produced teams of similar calibre, and it was reflected in this year's match. With the score tied at 3-3, Dartmouth captured two of the remaining three matches in the full five games to take the team match, 5-4.

In fact, four of Dartmouth's five wins were in matches that went the full route. At the top three spots, Steve Cross '71, Bob McKinley '70, and Manny Weiss '70 all dropped 5-game contests to fine players, as did Irv Asher '70 at the number 6 position. At number 9, Skip Perkins '70 went four games in a losing effort. Tech's wins were registered at numbers 4, 5, 7 and 8. Colbert Reisz '70 and Jon Fricker '70 came back from 2-1 and 2-0 deficits to edge their opponents by 3-2 scores, while sophomores Phil Hammond and Bob Rodgers disposed of their matches in swift 3-0 fashion.

The squad's season opening weekend continued with home matches against Adelphi on Saturday and the Naval Academy on Sunday afternoon. Both matches lacked the close competition of Friday's Dartmouth match with Adelphi losing 8-1 and Navy winning 9-0. In each case it was the winner's thirteenth win without a loss between the two teams.

This past Thursday the Techmen faced Princeton, a team they had beaten only once in the 25-year series between the schools. Princeton's domination continued, with McKinley at number 2 gaining MIT's only point in an 8-1 loss.

The Engineers continued their mastery over Wesleyan in recent years with the 9-0 victory Saturday. McKinley, Weiss, Fricker and Rodgers all won in short order, 3-0, and only Cross and Reisz were forced into five game matches.

With the onset of the 1970 part of the squash season comes four weekend road trips against traditionally tough opponents.

With a tie game at halftime, Trinity decided to concentrate their defense on stopping Minot. They assigned Howard Greenblatt the job, with an intent to slack off coverage of the other Tech shooters to assist in stopping the Tech gunner. The Trinity guard was successful, and Minot was held to only four points in the second half. Forward Hal Brown '72 took over the scoring punch for the Engineers and his game total of 28 points led all Tech scorers.

Tech fell behind early in the second half and never was able to pull even. Mumford at six-four was unable to stop Trinity center Joseph Pantalone, who led all scorers with forty-one points. Finally, with four minutes to play, Mumford fouled out and sophomore Ben Wilson came in as a replacement. Benjy was more aggressive than he had been in the Brandeis loss, but was unable to move the Techmen enough to catch Trinity. At the end the varsity had closed the gap to four at 94-90.

The loss dropped the Engineers to one and three. In those four games the offense has scored 327 points for an average of 81.8 points per game, higher than they have averaged in past seasons. But the defense has allowed 337 points, an average of almost ninety points a game. If the varsity has any hopes of reaching the .500 level this season, it must improve its play at the other end of the court.

SHOOTERS DROPPED BY AIR FORCE, BEAT MERCHANT MARINE

Depth was the deciding factor Saturday as the Pistol Team lost to the cadets of the Air Force Academy 3339-57X to 3318-62X. The Engineers were also paired against Merchant Marines in the five team match, defeating the Kings Point team by 140 points. MMA had 3178-49X. Other participating teams from the North-Eastern Collegiate Pistol League which MIT will shoot for record later were Coast Guard with 3186-34X and Boston State with 2731-20X.

Tech was led by solid performances from seniors Dan Flint and Oscar Asbell with 840-20X and 816-12X respectively. Wayne Criswell '71 broke a severe slump to shoot 827-11X. Robert Gibson '72 fell to 816-12X. Also on the first team, but not counted in the scoring was Al Smith '71 with 804-15X.

The second Tech team finished with 3102-25X.

On Deck Today

- Squash (F) - Milton Academy, home, 3 pm
- Fencing (V&F) - Harvard, away, 7 pm
- Basketball (JV) - Hanscom Air Force Base, home, 7:30 pm

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