

ALBERT RECEIVES EXPULSION NOTE; SDS PLANS RALL

Albert no longer undergrad;
Assembly may demand
his reinstatement

By Alex Makowski

Mike Albert received yesterday the letter from President Johnson that effectively terminates his status as an undergraduate at MIT. The letter marked the end of the formal process for "requesting the withdrawal" of students cited by the Faculty Discipline Committee.

According to Institute procedure, Albert may apply for readmission next fall. But both Professor Roy Lamson, Chairman of the Discipline Committee, and President Johnson warned that the mere passage of time would not be considered sufficient grounds for reinstatement. Lamson elaborated, explaining that other students expelled for disciplinary reasons generally submitted recommendations from their employers or other schools when seeking reentry.

Appeals

There is no appeal of the Committee's decision, save for a request to Johnson himself. Many students have criticized the MIT judicial system for this fault, and Lamson agreed that we need a more highly organized judicial setup. Meanwhile, Johnson had previously insisted that he would abide by the Discipline Committee's recommendations.

SDS Plans

Forgetting, at least temporarily, the ideological clashes that provoked tension between the two groups during the November Actions, the SDS chapters have joined forces to sponsor a rally this afternoon at 1:00 in the lobby of building 7. Claiming that the expulsion of Albert is another example of administration and Corporation attempts "to destroy dissent," the radicals demanded an "End to political repression at MIT," specifically amnesty for Mike Albert and the other students involved in similar cases. The other half of the demands reiterates the NAC condemnation of war research projects.

Assembly motion

As for the General Assembly, a motion will be introduced at (Please turn to page 7)



UAP (?) Mike Albert

HARVARD REBUFFS CIS PROJECT CAM

Decision will not interrupt
work of CIS staff,
Pool affirms

By Joe Kashi

Harvard participants in the Cambridge Project (CAM) have withdrawn a motion which would have asked Harvard to confer special status upon Harvard participation in the project.

According to Edward Newman, Professor of Psychology and spokesman for the Harvard participants in the project, the motion asked President Nathan Pusey of Harvard to appoint the Harvard representatives to the governing board of the project. However, other members of the Harvard faculty objected that this would confer a special status to the controversial project. The Harvard participants agreed, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn by the project's members.

Newman emphasized that Harvard did not forbid faculty participation in the project as was implied in Wednesday's *Harvard Crimson*. "Further," he said, "Harvard has taken no official action on the project other than to approve faculty participation through its Committee on Research Policy."

Professor Ithiel Pool said that the most important result of the controversy was that agreement was reached in advance that Harvard participants would not seek the involvement of Harvard as an institutional sponsor.

None of the principals in the project expected lack of official institutional representation by Harvard to have a significant effect on participation of Harvard faculty in the project.

Student influence seen as prime UAP issue

Ehrmann, Eddleman, and
Dresser weigh place
on ballot as UAP

By Lee Giguere

Student influence in Institute policy decisions will be an important issue in this year's UAP race, according to two possible candidates. Although Karen Wattel has stated that she will not replace Mike Albert as UAP, no special election will be held and the post will remain vacant until the regular elections in early March.

Steve Ehrmann, '71, XVI, and Wells Eddleman, '71, XIIB, are both strongly considering running for UAP. Both stated that they were interested in increasing the student role in decision making at the Institute.

Bob Dresser, '71, XV, said that he had been asked to run and that he is trying to find out "if he can do something" in student government. If he ran, he would want to "mobilize the student body." However, he felt it was "unclear if it wants to be mobilized."

Ehrmann said that at the present time his candidacy was uncertain because he was considering the possibility of running with another candidate. He also mentioned the possibility of running for UAPV himself.

Participation

Ehrmann believed that the important issue would be participation on the part of more people in the student government. Concurrent with this, he placed importance on getting information on what people want.

Ehrmann said that he wanted to see "students working as closely as possible with the fa-



Wells Eddleman

culty." Together he felt they could assert "the latent sort of power that both groups have." This could come from wider participation.

Ehrmann said that he would run a different sort of campaign, by putting emphasis on administration and bringing up new ideas from the Assembly itself. He felt that if people have something they want to do, the GA should be able to help them with their project.

Communication

Eddleman felt that communication would be an important issue. "It is important that people know what's going on." Eddleman said that in the past, student government has been a "playtoy for student politicians" of both extremes. He believes that student government should "assert student opinion." However, its influence "depends on the quality of its work."

Eddleman said he would "look into incorporating the student government" in a manner similar to that at Caltech. This would allow the GA to sponsor research. At the same time, however it would also increase the government's legal liability.

Activist running mate

When asked about possible running mates, Ehrmann said that he is looking for one or two types of people. His first choice would be an activist, who would work with the administration while leaving him free to serve as a sort of general coordinator. His second choice would be a freshman or sophomore who showed promise in student government. He felt that this would provide needed continuity in the spirit of the government.

Eddleman said that he was looking for a running mate with whom he could work effectively. He also said that it would be important for his choice to have a philosophy similar to his. While he would consider the vote-getting value of his running mate, he did not feel this was an important factor.

Last year's race

Last year's presidential campaign was characterized by confusion over just who was running. Jim Smith, a strong contender who had run the year before, entered, withdrew, then entered again late in the race. Mike Albert, the eventual victor, declared himself a candidate too late to be listed on the ballot, and ran on a write-in campaign.

The main issue last year was radical reform -- Smith and Albert, the two top finishers, both advocated far-reaching changes in MIT's educational policy.

I-LABS SEEN MOVING TO NASA SITE

President Howard Johnson
angrily denies all rumors;
Draper misinterpreted

LAB SPIN-OFF DUE

Hanscom Air Base, site of
Lincoln Lab, rumored to
be phased out soon

By Harvey Baker

Dr. C. Stark Draper, former director of the Instrumentation Laboratory, said in an interview with a *Boston Globe* reporter earlier this week that he was "discussing informally with officials in Washington" the possibility of moving the Labs into the newly closed NASA center in Kendall Square.

The closing of the uncompleted center was announced December 29 by NASA Administrator Thomas Paine. Termination of the center at this time will likely damage the economy of the Boston area, unless it is taken over by another federal agency that can make use of its facilities, at the present thought to be the most likely possibility.

Draper's statements were immediately refuted by President Howard Johnson, who announced in a statement released by the Public Relations Office that "Dr. Draper has been misquoted or misconstrued."

"MIT has not been talking formally, informally or otherwise with anyone in Washington about use by MIT of the NASA property in Cambridge."

Future of Lincoln Lab

In an unrelated story, Hanscom Field, site of MIT's Lincoln Laboratory, is rumored to be moving to Rome, New York, for consolidation with Griffith Air Force Base, in an economy move. While Lincoln's work is not directly tied to Hanscom, but rather to the Air Force as a whole, the land on which it rests is owned by the Air Force, which if it sells out, would force Lincoln either to buy the land or relocate.

At present, neither option is under consideration by the Institute, whose Vice President in charge of Special Laboratories, Jack Ruina, stated in an interview with *The Tech*, that he had "absolutely no information" about the rumored move. Nonetheless, job placement services are already said to be preparing to canvass employees at the Lab in anticipation of the potential move.

The idea of consolidating Hanscom and Griffith is not a new one. Eight years ago a similar move was proposed, but at the time Griffith was reported to be coming to Hanscom rather than vice versa. The facilities in the Boston area are far superior for research than those in Rome, New York, and Vice-President Ruina said he would be "shocked" were the Hanscom move to be consummated.

Draper denies remarks

Regarding Boston's fine facilities and potential for electronic research and development (Please turn to page 3)



Steve Ehrmann

A. Hill will replace Ruina



Photo by Gary DeBardi

Doctor Jack Ruina

Major shakeups in the Institute administrative structure concerned with the Special Laboratories took place during the vacation period.

Thursday, Professor of Physics Albert Hill confirmed rumors that he would succeed Dr. Jack Ruina, currently Vice President for Special Laboratories. Ruina was not available for comment. Hill declined additional comment, referring reporters to the President's Office. Assistant to the President Constantine B. Simonides was unavailable for comment. Hill's new post will carry the dual title of Vice President for Research Administration and Special Laboratories.

In a change officially announced over vacation, Professor Charles L. Miller, who succeeded Professor C. Stark Draper as director of the recently renamed Draper Labs on January 1, was named to the new post of Associate Dean of Engineering. He will retain his position in the Draper Labs, but will resign his position as head of the Department of Civil Engineering. He will be succeeded in that position by Professor Peter Eagleson.

The dual shakeup sparked speculation in some quarters that the decision to give the top Special Lab administrators dual positions was a hedge by the

(Please turn to page 3)

COMMITTEE SETS PRIVACY GOALS

By Werner Schlegal

The preliminary report of the Committee on the Privacy of Information at MIT, recently released to the community, addresses itself to the problem of protecting individuals against the invasion of their rights of privacy. The report observes that no serious violations of individual privacy have come to the committee's attention; there is a very real danger.

Accessibility

The basic suggestions of the committee cover the setting up of guidelines for the assimilation, use, and dissemination of information concerning members of the MIT community. One of the important issues discussed is the accessibility of information. The individual, according to the report, should have access to information pertaining to himself. That is, he has the right to know what records exist about him, the accuracy of the information, and its potential use by other people outside his control.

Concerning the collection of information, the guidelines call for justification for information gathered, an indication of intended use included on questionnaires and other forms, and a separation of sensitive personal material from other records. Forms such as applications for admission and financial aid, which contain an implicit sanction against non-compliance, would have a statement of consequences, if any, for withholding information. Also included is a suggestion that personal information be destroyed after it has ceased to be useful.

Physical security

The physical security of information was also touched upon. The committee found that, on the whole, files were adequately locked and supervised except in a few instances. The possibility of unauthorized and anonymous use of information was also discussed, and it was felt that with adequate safeguards this problem would be avoided.

The committee also surveyed the present state of law concerning the privacy of information in order to determine what protection an individual has under the law and to determine where action can be taken to expand present legal protections. For example, present laws which cover the immunity to subpoena of such privileged information as communications between religious counselors and members of their congregations could possibly be extended to include written communications of a private nature between a student and his advisor.

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PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS

Pursuant to Article VI, §2, of the Society's By-Laws, as revised October, 1969, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred student members and filed with the clerk (by leaving the petition with the manager of any of the four stores) not later than 5 P.M., January 19, 1970. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled in that school. IF A STUDENT SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

Pursuant to Article VI, §4, additional nominations for officer-alumni directors may be similarly made by petition signed by at least one hundred non-student members.

On December 17, 1969, the Board of Directors appointed Alexander Zavelle General Manager, and in that capacity he was elected a Director at the December 19, 1969 meeting of the stockholders.

As a result of the filling of vacancies at the Stockholders' meeting, the ten stockholders (of whom five are students) are:

JOHN P. ELDER *Professor of Greek and Latin, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies (Harvard)*, *DANA L. FARNSWORTH *Henry K. Oliver Professor of Hygiene, Director of the University Health Services, Member of the Faculty of Public Health, Member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (Harvard)*, *CARL F. FLOE *Vice President, Research Administration, Professor of Metallurgy (M.I.T.)*, *ALAN S. GEISMER, JR. *Class of 1970 (Harvard)*, *RICHARD G. HENDERSON *Graduate School (M.I.T.)*, CORNELIUS W. MAY *Kennedy School of Government, Graduate of Law School, 1969 (Harvard)*, DANIEL H. SMITH *Medical School, Class of 1972 (Harvard)*, JAMES R. TAGGART *Class of 1970 (M.I.T.)*, KENNETH R. WADLEIGH *Vice President (M.I.T.)*, **CHARLES P. WHITLOCK *Assistant to the President for Civic and Government Relations, Member of the Board of Freshman Advisers (Harvard)*.

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MIT not buying NASA CJAC issues report on November Actions

(Continued from page 1)

ment, President Johnson added in his statement that he was "surprised and disappointed" that the new NASA facility was being closed down. He emphatically denied, however, that MIT was enthusiastic about the closing so that it could buy the center for itself. Issued simultaneously with the President's statement was a denial by Dr. Draper of what the *Globe* reporter took to be his previous remarks. Draper said in the Public Relations release that "he had made

no proposals nor entered into any negotiations aimed at acquiring the abandoned National Aeronautics and Space Administration buildings in Cambridge, Mass." *The Globe*, when reached for comment, said only that they would stand by the integrity of their reporter.

The article had noted that Dr. Draper was in Houston, Texas, procuring contracts for the Labs, and stated that he had been offered "a total of \$130 million worth of new military research work to be done over the next four or five years."

The controversy stimulated was particularly high, due to a statement contained therein that should Dr. Draper be successful in bringing the new contracts to the Instrumentation Lab, that the nature of these contracts might necessitate "a split-off from MIT." In short, this means that the Labs might be spun off.

Significantly, this statement was not specifically denied either by President Johnson, Dr. Draper, or Vice President Ruina. In fact, Ruina, when queried as to the possible structure of the I-Labs five years hence, stated that he saw two real possibilities emerging. First, a successful conversion of the Lab to doing both military and civilian work might occur; secondly, circumstances might dictate that the Labs be spun off. Whatever the case though, Ruina added that he would be "greatly surprised" if the NASA center were actually purchased outright by MIT for the exclusive use of the Labs.

A more realistic possibility, he imagined, would be for the center to become a federal research lab, with MIT involved in some of the projects it would undertake. This, he indicated, would be the most desirable solution of all for the problem, because, it would make the best possible use of the already built center, would involve the Institute in research projects in some ways, and also would take advantage of the general wealth of the Boston area in scientific knowledge.

By Lee Giguere

A lively discussion of the effect of the November Actions on MIT took place at an open meeting of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee just before the Christmas vacation.

The meeting, which was held on Friday, December 19, opened with the presentation by Karen Wattel of the Committee's report on "observations and reflections" concerning the November Actions.

The report was prepared by a special subcommittee consisting of: Randy Hawthorne '71, Karen Wattel '70, Prof. Haywood Alker, Prof. Donlyn Lyndon, and James Champy, a member of the Corporation. While the report was issued by CJAC, it was not signed by the full committee because "they did not feel they necessarily agreed with every detail."

In her opening remarks, Miss Wattel explained that the report was "not meant to be a total overview of the November Actions." She followed this with a summary of the first part of the report which concerned communications during the week of the November Actions.

The report emphasized the role played by open communication between members of the Institute community in preventing the occurrence of violence. "Shocking violence did not occur, but it is felt that this came from the words directed to its avoidance rather than the handling of events." Miss Wattel also emphasized the importance of the role played by the campus media and the ad hoc information center in providing members of the community with accurate information about what took place.

The report also notes that "this was the first time that students were allowed in the Faculty Council meetings as participants," referring to the Student Advisory Group.

Prof. Lyndon then summarized the section of the report dealing with faculty reactions. He said that now "a large number of faculty did have a greater sense of urgency" in looking at those issues presented by NAC. The results of the week, however, were to change priorities rather than add new information. Lyndon said that there is "considerable concern among the faculty to organize themselves to come to grips" with these issues. He also pointed out that, as is stated in the report, there is "anxiety on some people's part that political stance will enter into academic questions."

The third section of the report summarized the legal actions taken by MIT with respect to the NAC. It states that MIT has not yet made its final report to the court and has left open the possibility of legal action against those named in the temporary restraining order.

The fourth section reviews the events of the week in the context of how both sides acted to avoid violence.

The report closes with a brief summary of the questions facing the Institute which the November Actions served to emphasize. It cites the need for "both a communal spirit and a clearly understood common law." It also repeatedly states that there is a need for a new system within the Institute for formulating community goals and determining both priorities and the solutions to new questions.

Miss Wattel concluded her presentation by saying that the only position of the subcommittee was that it is "of the highest importance that these questions be answered, not by small groups but by large groups of people coming together."

In the discussion that followed, Marv Keshner '71, pointed out that rules governing research should come from within and not be the result of external force, whether this be some sort of artificial legislating within the community or the result of the decisions of some funding organization such as the government. He said that the guidelines should be "decided upon by those people whose freedom is going to be restricted."

The difficulty of the task facing MIT was emphasized by one person who pointed out that in the past it's always been easier to set up new institutions to solve technological problems rather than convert old ones. Comparing this to the greater complexities of social conversion, he asked, "can social conversion succeed?"

Gregory Smith, chairman of CJAC, noted:

"There comes a time when you have to ask if discussion is taken seriously." He then ended the meeting by saying: "I think it is taken seriously at this Institute."

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Miller heads D-Labs

(Continued from page 1)

administration against the possibility that the labs will spin off in May when President Howard Johnson is due to report on the progress of the conversion program recommended by the Pounds panel

Concurrent with the Miller appointment, Draper stepped down from his position as Director of the Draper (formerly Instrumentation) Laboratory to assume the post of Vice Director for Guidance and Control. The official MIT press release announcing this change characterized the post as "a full-time position of major leadership responsibility at the Laboratory that now bears his name."

The announcement that Miller would succeed Draper was initially made at the faculty meeting of September 24. At that time it was said that Draper had resigned effective January 1 rather than wait for his planned retirement in June. Miller's appointment was seen as an indication that some sort of conversion was



Prof. Charles L. Miller

being planned for the laboratories. Miller is a world authority on systems engineering and analysis, particularly in relation to urban technology, highways, and transportation networks.

Since that time, Draper's stepping down has been characterized by many, including Draper himself, as having been fired.

MIT students warned against care packages

Comment

By Bruce Schwartz

As everyone knows, the dreaded time of year, finals is approaching. The harried tool faces an awesome climb past mountains of material before reaching the lush valley of intercession. And as if he didn't have enough to worry about, there's the "CARE package" racket, which works like this:

About right now mimeographs are somewhere cranking out an appeal which goes like this: "Dear Parent: Think of your son at MIT, so busy tooling for exams he hasn't even got time to run out for a candy bar! Show him you love him by sending him some provisions. Send us \$6.50 and we'll send him a boxful of succulent goodies." The appeals are mailed to your parents (addresses from the MIT directory, natch) and if they take the bait, two weeks later you get maybe \$3 worth of junk, as many angry dormies

discovered last year.

The racket has apparently been going on for several years, and it isn't confined to one entrepreneur. Last year, for example, letters received by parents originated at Smith College and at a post office box right here in Cambridge. The latter party, never identified, was the perpetrator of the big gyp: the Smithies' profit margin was only about \$1.50 judging from the retail value of the goods received. At those rates your parents are better off mailing you a package.

Many upperclassmen have been burned before by this ploy, and most have at least heard about it. Freshman should advise their parents, however. The sad part is that this year someone may be offering a fair deal in "CARE packages", but you have no guarantee as to whether or not they'll deliver. We advise caution.

UAP expulsion

The manner in which the Discipline Committee handled the case of UAP Mike Albert represents a dangerous precedent and a threat to the rights of students in due process in disciplinary matters. It illustrates the utter bankruptcy of the Institute's current judicial structure and the need for thorough reforms.

There have been a number of incidents, both during the November Actions and in other circumstances, which have involved Albert and might be appropriate for judicial action, perhaps leading to expulsion. However, the events which are cited as cause for the committee's recommendation strike us as being a cover for the real reason for the expulsion: Albert's activities in organizing the November Action Coalition. Yet the Rogers Panel which investigated the events of November determined that organizational activities on behalf of NAC did not constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

One incident contributing to the committee's recommendation was Albert's disruption of the Discipline Committee hearings on December 17. While we do not condone disruption of those proceedings, neither do we know of any authority which that committee has to inflict punishment for what amounts to contempt of court, and in light of the way the proceedings have been handled, we hardly find the defendants' frustration surprising.

The other cause given for the recommendation is "active participation" in a demonstration (October 29 outside the Placement Office in a protest against GE recruiting) in which violence was present. If an individual is to be expelled, it should be because of some concrete act of violence committed by him rather than his presence in a group which is judged by subjective standards to be "violent". We find it significant that Albert was singled out of the crowd of demonstrators when he was no more "violent" than anyone else.

There were other instances of lack of due process as well. For reasons we cannot understand, the MIT judicial system still places the Dean "for" Student Affairs in the multiple roles of plaintiff, prosecuting attorney, and member of the jury. The fact that he does not vote in the final decision is immaterial; the system amounts to having the plaintiff and his counsel present during the deliberations of the jury. Furthermore, the short notice of the proceedings — mailed only 96 hours before the session — did not allow the defendants time to arrange for the presence of witnesses to speak on their behalf. We have not and do not condone violence on this campus. While we agree with the point of view that any violence which has occurred here is miniscule in relation to what the US has done in Vietnam, it is not clear that violence here will solve anything. At the same time, we wish that those who object most loudly to "violence" at home would devote as much time and energy to ending the violence we are perpetrating abroad.

We cannot support expulsion of students except after due process has been followed. The entire matter should be reopened after safeguards for due process are established.

Well done

Last April, a possible new era in university-community relations began as MIT announced a proposal for "A Housing Program in Cambridge". The Institute was ending its years of community aloofness with a proposal of truly significant magnitude. It had assembled five sites in the city which had the potential for 1600 new dwelling units, representing a 5% increase in the city's total housing stock. About 750 of these units would be developed under federal programs for low-income families and elderly persons, representing a 45% increase in the city's supply of subsidized units for poor households.

As Antony Herrey, MIT Real Estate Officer and co-ordinator of MIT's housing efforts, explained in a recent article in *Urbanaction* Magazine: "We were seeing mounting evidence of hardships in housing experienced by MIT personnel and Cambridge residents alike... As a citizen of Cambridge, we concluded, the time had come for us to assist the city by taking a firm initiative."

The word "initiative" had been stressed in MIT's announcement. The proposal was an offer, not a promise; its viability was entirely dependent on the support of the city government and the citizens from the neighborhoods involved. Considering the suspicion and mistrust which many citizens held toward the universities, this support certainly could not be taken for granted at the outset.

During the past several months, MIT has worked tirelessly to allay fears of those who might have questioned its motives. After a grueling schedule of planning meetings, neighborhood surveys, coffee-hours, open houses, and bus tours, MIT succeeded in winning sufficient community support so that, by the end of 1969, the Cambridge City Council approved the necessary zoning changes for four of the five sites.

Despite the fact that MIT has succumbed to the pressure of neighborhood fears and biases in agreeing to develop mostly units for the elderly rather than for low-income families and notwithstanding the fact that the yet-to-be approved fifth site comprises about half the total units in the program, it is apparent that MIT deserves congratulations for the progress it has made on its historic program.

Not until the developments are completed, inhabited, and evaluated will we know for sure whether MIT's ambitious departure from the ivory tower has been truly successful. Hopeful that the projects will continue on their slow but well-guided path to completion, we commend the Institute's exemplary effort at becoming a major and constructive citizen of the Cambridge community.

Repression and expulsion

(Editor's note: David Kaplan was a graduate student member of the panel headed by Professor Hartley Rogers which investigated the November Actions. The views expressed in this column are Kaplan's own and are not necessarily held by other panel members or by this newspaper.)

By David Kaplan

The recent decision of the Committee on Discipline to expel Mike Albert '69 calls into question the role which disciplinary procedures should have at MIT. There is no doubt that, at other universities, the role of university disciplinary committees has been a political one, designed to serve university administrations by repressing undesired political activity. Thus, though there are already Federal laws which serve to regulate political activity, such as those which would make it illegal for any university to administer Federal fellowships to students who have participated in disruptive activities, government authorities clearly believe that the most effective form of repression is internal university discipline. In particular, there is a widespread feeling that students are far more unwilling to face expulsion from a university than court charges for trespass, assault, or the other charges which might be expected to arise from a demonstration. A statement to this effect was made, for example, by Massachusetts Attorney General Quinn this past fall at a press conference following a conference of university presidents. In this light, the decision to expel Albert must be carefully examined to see if it is not a political decision, one which amounts to punishing a man for his ideas and life-style.

There were three reasons given for Albert's expulsion. The first was his participation at the disruption of the Alumni meeting in the early fall of 1969. The second was his presence at and participation in the disturbance at the Placement Office at the time of the recruiting by General Electric representatives. The third was his show of "disrespect" before the Committee

250 students sat in at the Placement Office to protest. There is a question which the Committee on Placement Services did not answer, however, in determining its policy; i.e., is a company which is the object of a nation-wide strike a "bona fide employer" at the time of the strike? The answer, to me, is that it is not; the university is taking sides in the dispute by helping such a company recruit workers at a time when other workers are striking, and is thereby taking a political stand. This is the view of the striking workers who distributed leaflets at MIT urging MIT students to boycott the recruiting and not to scab. It is entirely reasonable to demand that a company which is the object of a nation-wide strike postpone its recruiting until after the termination of the strike, with whatever attendant difficulties such postponement would engender. If such questions had ever been asked by the Committee on Placement Services, there might have been a policy along these lines. The fact is that the Committee on Placement Services conceived of a "bona fide employer" in a very simplistic and narrow way, excluding from its decision considerations of this type, which are critical for anyone who takes a pro-labour view. The issue is entirely a political one.

The situation itself might not have become as fraught with potential for physical violence, however, if several — but not all — of the members of the Committee on Placement Services had not taken it upon themselves to decide the question of whether G.E. — with a national strike on its hands — had the right to recruit, and to enforce their decisions themselves. Thus, when Walter Rohsenow, Chairman of the Committee, heard that there was a plan to picket the G.E. recruiter, he tried to contact the members of his committee to ask them to come to the Placement Office in case of trouble. Pete Eagleson and Erik Mollo-Christianson both showed up, and both placed themselves in a position to "defend" the entrance to the Placement Office. Micheal Piore, another member of the Committee, refused to go to the Placement Office, because he felt that the best policy would have been to inform the demonstrators that disciplinary charges would be brought against them in the event of obstruction, and not to confront the demonstrators physically. Rohsenow replied to this suggestion of Piore's by claiming that disciplinary procedures would be ineffective. Thus, he and a few members of his committee decided to give G.E. the right to recruit and to enforce that right. This is, exactly, the same thing that the students did: they decided to refuse G.E. the right to recruit and to enforce that decision themselves. Both sides claim that they intended to obstruct the other side, but not to initiate violence. Some pushing occurred. There is no reason to believe that the students are any more responsible for that pushing than the members of the Committee on Placement Services who were at the scene that morning.

The decision to consider the events at the G.E. recruiting — a factor in disciplining Mike Albert — or any other student — is therefore a political decision, based on a view of the legitimacy of recruiting during a

Please turn to page 7 for further statements by Michael Albert and Karen Wattel

on Discipline during its investigation of the GE incident. I have nothing to say about the first incident, for which Mike and several other students were admonished. The last two incidents, however, seem to me to show clearly that the real charge against Mike is that he has different views than the administration of MIT and that he expresses them in a way which is unintelligible to many members of the administration and faculty.

The disturbance at the Placement Office at the time of the GE recruiting is a clear case of differing political views: the administration taking one view, and a number of students another. The Committee on Placement Services established the right that any "bona fide employer" has the right to recruit MIT students. This policy was established after a picket and sit-in had taken place at the time of recruiting by Dow Chemical in 1967, in which over



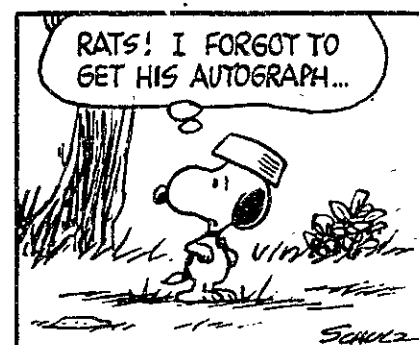
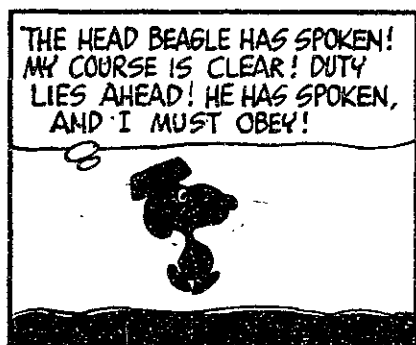
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(Please turn to page 6)

Attacks on I-Labs bode an uncertain future

By Robert Elkin

(Editor's note: This article is the result of two weeks of interviews with the staff and administration of the Instrumentation Laboratories, as well as studies of various faculty and administration reports and releases.)

Once considered heroes by the nation for their contribution to space flight and national defence, now suddenly condemned by their own community for continuing to do this very same work, the Instrumentation Laboratories face an uncertain future.

The attack on the labs began last spring with Agenda Days. Following this, the administration created a special panel to review the operations and programs of the special laboratories. Now there is the present intense debate by faculty members and students on the implementation of the recommendations of the review panel or the adoption of other alternatives. In addition, the founder and leader of the I-Labs, Dr. Charles Stark Draper,

oratory brought the total membership to 22.

A majority of engineers and technicians feel that there were too many members on the panel representing the radical point of view and not enough representing the laboratory. Noting the presence of Chomsky, Professors Peter Elias and Victor Weisskopf, both members of the Union of Concerned Scientists, and Jonathan Kabat and Jerome Lerman, members of SACC, several engineers called it a "stacked" panel.

No strong defence view

Steven Allen, an engineer at IL-3, stated that, "I can't really identify the people on the panel who stood up for defence or, as it is frequently called, war-related research. I can identify people who have strongly stood up in opposite directions."

Amplifying this view, many workers noted the absence of any laboratory representative currently engaged in classified military research. Gilbert S.

all other working papers. Stratton was a former president, and Morison while a member of the MIT faculty was concerned with the issues.

Major question

Much of the dissatisfaction with the Pounds Panel report revolves around one question: What type of research should the Labs do and who should determine it?

The Pounds Panel found that the present programs at the labs are "limited in range of sponsorship, to a large extent military in orientation, and large in total scale." This represented a serious problem of imbalance compared with the entire scope of research done at MIT. The panel therefore called for a better overall mix in MIT research programs.

To accomplish this aim, the panel recommended that "the laboratories and MIT should energetically explore new projects to provide a more balanced research program," and that MIT should establish a standing committee on the special laboratories to review new contracts and make recommendations concerning programs at the laboratories.

While some I-Lab employees feel that a change is desirable and inevitable, a majority believe that the present scope of DOD work should be continued. Many cite the need to maintain American military superiority in the light of recent advances in weaponry in the Soviet Union. They feel that as long as the government wants the laboratories to continue doing significant amounts of defence research, the laboratories should do it.

Many support the position of Alfred Freeman, engineer at IL-3, who believes that "the laboratories should perform the kind of work they are best capable of performing, and of course the work that is most needed. I can conceive of a situation in which the specific laboratories do nothing but defence work or nothing but socially-oriented work."

However, Richard Haltmaier (an assistant, director of the Poseidon project) stated definitively, "I have no intention

to "successfully convert the labs." Most feel that this is inevitable but few foresee it in the near future.

The question of whether conversion is technically feasible drew divergent answers. Most felt that the Instrumentation Laboratories could expand into related civilian areas since a large part of military research has civilian applications. Sapuppo feels that the I-Labs have an adaptable environment and the technical capability to do this work, provided that there is some continuity in defence work. However, a large number of staff members feel that a long transition period would be needed for the laboratory to reach its potential.

Others, however, are of the opinion that the particular talents are not there to work in such areas as air pollution. One engineer, while acknowledging that the laboratories could do something on air traffic control, termed the number of such areas limited.

While undecided on whether the government, the MIT administration, or the laboratory itself should make the decisions concerning the mix and scope of research, a large number of technicians, engineers, and laboratory administrators had reservations about the ability of a student-faculty committee to give advice in this area. Many agree that the concept of having a group of some sort pass on what sort of work is done at the laboratory is reasonable and proper, but believe that the review committee as set up today is unsatisfactory.

One engineer stated that a standing committee should have some responsibility for the operation of the laboratory as well as "just the ability at whim to make recommendations that are extremely important to the continued existence of the lab." He referred to the section of the Pounds Panel report which recommends that the standing committee not have a formal veto power but recognized that "a strong recommendation by the committee would be hard to resist."

Steven Allen declared that

ministration's whims, having no voice at faculty meetings.

Terming the faculty arrogant and aristocratic, Kenneth Fertig remarked that in something defined as a three-part community, composed of faculty, students, and staff, "the faculty assumes everything. The faculty has no recognition of those below."

Engineers cite examples to substantiate their charge. Philip Bowditch notes that while graduate students do their research under the direction of an I-Lab engineer, theses can only be supervised by faculty members. Another engineer noted that several years ago, a committee composed entirely of faculty members, in the process of reviewing faculty and staff patent rights, made changes granting the faculty greater privileges.

Many staff members of the laboratory have seriously considered the possibility of divestment as an alternative to the present situation. In fact, according to one group leader, there have already been several meetings of senior staff members to discuss the feasibility of separating the laboratories from MIT.

While many engineers, especially those who are alumni of the Institute, would prefer the I-Labs to remain a part of MIT, there is an almost unanimous feeling on the part of all employees that divestment might be a necessity in order to "maintain the integrity of the laboratory." They cite restraints imposed by the faculty on contracts, one-sided control exercised through the standing committee, and personnel cuts brought about by the expected loss of funds resulting from the discontinuance of defence research as factors which will contribute to a decision.

There is no single answer to whether the laboratories can effect a separation by themselves. All contracts are with the Institute and not the laboratory. While most of the equipment including desks, tables, and chairs is owned by the government, it is also leased to the Institute for the duration of the contract. For these reasons, many believe that any form of separation would require the mutual agreement of the laboratories and MIT.

Unilateral separation

Several engineers feel that the I-Labs can unilaterally force a separation. They point out that the government has the authority to break contracts at any time. Therefore, with the cooperation of the government, the I-Labs could be set up as a separate entity without the agreement of the Institute. According to one engineer, it would be as "simple as repainting the signs on the door."

David Hoag feels that such a move can be successful. He stated, "We are sitting with a hair trigger. If the faculty votes for either conversion or divestment and starts down one of the roads in an impractical sense... the majority of the lab people, an organized movement by the lab as a whole, will effect a separation in the way they are happy."

As the situation appears now, there is not enough money available for non-military research projects to cover the potential loss of major military contracts. A significant portion of the faculty is currently in favor of divestment. Therefore, it appears that by May, when the seven-month trial period for the implementation of the Pounds Panel recommendations comes to an end, the Instrumentation Laboratories will no longer be a part of MIT.

Workers feel divestment may be necessary move

was retired by the MIT administration from the job of director six months in advance of a previously agreed-upon date.

The employees of the I-Labs feel they have been given the bad side of a very raw deal. They believe that the I-Labs have played a major part in making MIT the prestigious technological institution it is supposed to be, and are thus very critical of what they consider the Institute's shabby treatment of the labs during the past few months. Much of this criticism is directed against the operations and findings of the Review Panel on the Special Laboratories (commonly known as the Pounds Panel).

The Pounds Panel was created, had its members appointed, and held its first official meeting in the space of three days. President Howard Johnson, in a letter to the MIT community dated Friday, April 25, 1969, announced the formation of the review panel to "conduct a full assessment of the laboratories' relationship to MIT." He requested a preliminary report from the panel by May 31, with the final report due October 1. Johnson also included a list of people whom he intended to ask to serve on the panel.

The panel met informally on the following day, and held its first official meeting (i.e., official transcripts of the proceedings began with this session) on Sunday.

Citing such factors as an allegedly unrepresentative panel composition and a too-early deadline, many I-Labs workers feel that the Pounds Panel could not have done a proper job or made fair and impartial recommendations.

Composition of panel

Chaired by William F. Pounds, Dean of the Sloan School of Management, the panel was originally composed of 18 members: two from the administration, eight faculty members, two engineers representing the Lincoln and Instrumentation Labs, two graduate students and one undergraduate student, one alumnus, and two members of the MIT Corporation. The panel added Professor Noam Chomsky XXI and graduate student Jerome Lerman at its initial meeting April 26. Several days later, the addition of Philip Bowditch of IL-11 and Gerald Dinneen of Lincoln Lab-

Stubs, an assistant director at IL-7, pointed out that William Denhard, the only I-Lab employee considered for the panel who was currently involved in such work, was rejected.

David Hoag, member of the panel and director of the Apollo group at IL-7, agrees that the impartiality of the panel was hurt by the lack of a person representing classified war research. Such a representative could have produced a better cross-section of I-Lab input. Noting that he had not worked on military programs since 1961, Hoag feels he was forced to take a role he was not prepared to assume.

One employee, however, debated whether any particular person could represent as diverse a group as the labs. A minority felt that the laboratories actually had adequate representation in that a mechanism existed whereby I Lab workers could present information through statements and testimony before the panel.

Certain I-Lab staff members feel that the four to five week working period of the panel was too short a time to adequately deal with the issues. Dr. Michele Sappupo of IL-1 stated that he couldn't really see how they could have assimilated all the data concerning the workings of the labs in that time. Philip Bowditch believes that it was impossible to properly assess and fully understand the subject in a month.

Hoag stated that the problem was one of such an urgent nature that a massive attack was called for. Though the panel spent much of May listening to speech after speech of people's personal views, he feels that it wasn't until the last few days in May that the panel really faced the issues.

Uninterested participants

One engineer strongly attacked what he felt was an apparent lack of participation on the part of two panel members, Prof. Elting Morison of Yale University and Julius Stratton, Corporation member and former MIT president. He asserted that neither man spent more than four days actually attending panel proceedings.

Pounds replied that this did not affect the report in any way since both men were familiar with the operation of the laboratories and received copies of the proceedings' transcripts and

Engineers want DOD research to continue

of leaving DOD flat in any circumstance. DOD needs me."

This leads to the question of whether conversion or a shift in the present mix of 50% DOD sponsored work and 50% NASA and non-defence research is possible.

Shift possible

Most of the I-Lab employees point out the present lack of funding for major projects in non-defence areas. Paul Watson, an engineer at IL-7 and a participant in the SACC Conversion Conference, pointed out that "the laboratory to a large extent is a reflection of our society, especially the government. Presently, many branches of the government are not supporting large amounts of non-military work."

Kuri Kunimi, engineer at IL-1, commented on Congressional allocation of funds to DOD. "As soon as they allocate that kind of money to DOD, then we won't be able to have funds necessary to undertake significant work in civilian and domestic areas, unfortunately."

Several engineers remarked that only a reordering of national priorities would produce sufficient sources of funds

the guidelines used by the committee must be clear and sufficiently general. According to Samuel Forter, definitions the committee makes on what are acceptable contracts and what are not acceptable must be reasonably broad. They are to be practical. A narrow definition "could lead to nothing but trouble."

However, one staff engineer warned that it would be "somewhat assinine to consider these people capable of judging various contracts." Kenneth Fertig, group leader at IL-6, agrees with many that the students and faculty have no experience, and, not knowing the full ramifications of many contracts, are incapable of judging the type of work that is coming in.

I-Labs disenfranchised

The situation has been aggravated by the feeling of a majority of I-Lab employees that they might have no voice in the MIT community, especially when it considers policy matters relating to the laboratories. According to Philip Bowditch, many have the feeling that they are slaves, captives of the ad-

Repression...

(Continued from page 4)

strike, and, it constitutes a repressive act against those who believe that the University should not allow such recruiting. It seems entirely reasonable to me to insist that Professor Rohsenow and the members of his committee who took their own law into their own hands are as responsible as the students, and, further, it seems to me that this is not a case where discipline, but a political policy which will benefit not only MIT students, but also the majority of people in society, is needed.

The final charge against Mike Albert is that he was disrespectful in front of the Committee on Discipline. His disrespect consisted of referring to various research projects at MIT, in particular the development of MIRV and MFI, as "all that shit" and responding "aw, shit" to Professor Lamson's order that he "watch his language." Albert and Lamson then faced each other angrily, both asked the other to sit down, after which Lamson decided to adjourn the hearing. There is nothing to say about this charge. There is no statement of the powers of the Committee on Discipline concerning contempt. Albert, like many other students (and even some faculty members) uses words like "shit" in his speech, which are construed as marks of disrespect by other people. People so easily offended should not be in positions to dispense discipline, let alone do justice. Lamson earlier in the evening corrected the grammar of Pete Kramer, a member of the Committee on Discipline, who said, "with him and I". "Him and me, Mr. Kramer", came the correction, loud and clear. Mr. Kramer is lucky this was his first offense; otherwise, he might have been warned, put under admonishment, or placed on probation. The point is that a person's method of showing contempt verbally, whether through irony, ridicule, or pro-

fanity, is no reason to expel him from MIT.

There is a logic behind all these trumped-up and unjustified charges, and it is a combination of repression and a notion of the purity of the University. Several people, in the Administration and the Faculty, would like to expel Albert, and others, for ideas which make it difficult for these people to continue the kind of work they are now doing. These people must be forced to consider these challenges, and they must be stopped from killing off the sources of criticism. Other people would like the criticism to be voiced in a manner which they consider appropriate to the University. These people will simply have to change their ideas of appropriate forms of expression at MIT.

There are, at the moment, no adequate safeguards at MIT to protect students against this kind of miscarriage of discipline. There are no higher courts to appeal to. In general, observing due process of law is at the discretion of the members of the Committee on Discipline; in this case, the defendants were not

(Please turn to page 7)

BENCHWARMER: PRICE'S REPLY

(Continued from page 8)

vote. I believe in this system, for I feel a person who dedicates 20 hours a week to a program should have a greater voice in the election of the President of the Association that is going to shape that program.

Finally, I challenge you to find any more qualified representatives to the Board. The members' records in their areas are impressive: Dan Tyler, who managed Gymnastics from a club to a varsity sport; Paul Sullivan, who personally started the Scuba Club and was a member of the 1969 Henley Crew; Ben Wilson, who captains two varsity teams, knows more varsity athletes than anyone, and managed an intramural sport for three years; Bob Dresser, IM basketball manager and member of the varsity baseball team; and myself who has managed a team, managed an IM sport, participated in a club, and participated in a varsity sport. Incidentally, I live in Eastgate, and since 30% of athletic users are not undergraduates, think this feature makes me more representative than you suggest. I mention these men and their credentials because despite your attempt not to "reflect on the student members," you do: I think they have done as good a job as any group before them.

Walter C. Price, Jr.
President, MITAA

Announcements.

* The following Policy Seminars will be offered next term. Students interested in taking a Policy Seminar should indicate their interest to the office of the professor offering the seminar. Enrollment will generally be limited to 20 students. No prerequisites are required.

- Science, Values, and Law 3-06
Michael Baram 3-134
- Engineering Strategy for the '70's 1.99 2-04
E. Basler 1-142
- Introduction to Water Resources 1.60T 3-06
John Schaake 1-276
- Problems in Technological and Vocational Education 3-06 W. Turchinetz 26-411
- Post-secondary Technical Training Programs 3-06
R. Adelstein 9-337
- Race and Racism: an Historical and Anthropological Study 3-06 R. Herzstein 14N-326
- Vietnam Policy 3-06
A. Hill 6-113
- The New England Estuary 3-06
W. Seifert 1-211
- Automation: technological and socio-economic aspects 3-06 H. Paynter 3-445

* Election of officers for Urban Action will take place next Wednesday evening at 6:30 in the McCormick Hall Country Kitchen. All volunteers are invited to attend. Any student who is interested in becoming an Urban Action Fellow next term should contact the Urban Action office, room 437 of the Student Center, x2894.

* Not enough people are writing for *Tangent* and therefore the editorial board of that of worthy organization is getting bored and also panicked 'cause it'd like to publish soon. Therefore, all you myriad creative people there out in the ol' MIT boondocks submit your writing and art work and photographs to Ed the Hick, Room W20-467 in the Student Center, marked clearly on the envelope "Pastromi for the Editor". Thank you all. Amen.

* MIT Gilbert and Sullivan Society auditions for "Patience" will be held at 7:30 pm on January 12, 18, 19, and 20 in Rehearsal Room A, basement of Kresge Auditorium, and on January 22 on the third floor of the MIT Student Center. Design and production positions are also available; interested people call 868-9336. String players are needed, and interested people should call 734-9181.

* LSC is opening its membership to freshmen. Those interested come to a meeting Tuesday January 13 in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center or leave name and address at the LSC office, W20-431.

* The Chinese Students' Club is showing the film *The Arch*, Sunday, January 11, 6:30 and 8:30 pm in Kresge. Advance tickets are on sale now in Building 10, \$1.75. At the door, \$2.00.

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

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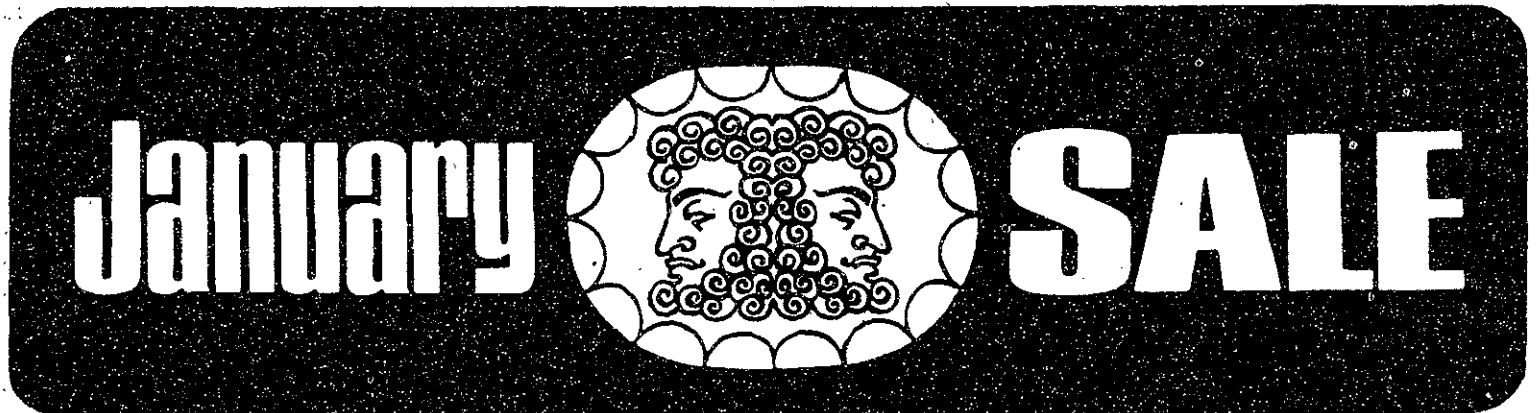
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GA WILL VOTE ON EXPULSION ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

the regular Tuesday night meeting:

"Whereas the General Assembly does not consider 'insolence' or abusive language grounds for expulsion; and

Whereas the charge of 'active participation in a demonstration where violence is present' contravenes the academic freedom the administration has claimed to protect; and

Whereas it appears that the disciplinary hearings were conducted without sufficient regard for due process:

The General Assembly demands the faculty to reinstate Mike Albert.

Albert condemns 'MIT's repression'

Dear Friends etc.,

Some perspective before I begin in earnest. Massacres in Vietnam and throughout the Third World, death and degradation due to racism and chauvinism, poverty both economic and spiritual that reigns everywhere due to systems we have been taught to call Democratic or perhaps primitive, it is of these that I have written in the past. Imperialism which enslaves us all and democratic socialism which will free even the masters are the center of concern in this letter too, though in a more round-about fashion than usual.

Ever since 'barnyard fever' began to rear its piggish head at MIT even the most apolitical have talked about repression—what it is and what to do about

it. Now that the fever has caught hold and repression commenced 'friends' keep approaching me with comments like "Well you knew it was coming" or "well you don't really care that much anyway, do you?" These are mostly friends who are less than politically active and might be said to savor the thought of getting their own little paper ticket, their own personal degree. Certainly at least they have not rushed to risk it by crossing the disciplinary committee, or their teachers, or the state or anyone else either. These people who want very much not to have to think that I was 'punished' or hurt, for then their lack of response would be slightly harder for them to rationalize. Well, on those counts at least, I won't let them down, I knew that I would be kicked out; I didn't know it would be such a clumsy affair but I had no doubts as to its happening. As to losing the degree, well, from one perspective it would offer slightly more flexibility in the future, but from another the degree is just another 2-S deferment except this time the war is one I believe in. I felt a little, pain, but mostly just ambivalence.

I knew what was to happen, and in fact, I posed it as an inevitability to a number of administrators late last spring and early this fall. The response of the rulers was memorable. Wiesner said it couldn't happen. He simply wouldn't allow the backward elements to chuck me for political reasons. 'Simonides

thought I was crazy to anticipate anything like that and of course he'd have nothing to do with political repression; he just wanted to know me better as an individual. Sorenson said he'd quit if they went after me for political reasons. I told them all that they'd sit and warch, even participate, saying all the time that I had gone too far and "of course this isn't an act of political repression." Well fellows, I still think I was right, and of course, dignity unruffled, you think you're all honorable men doing difficult and productive jobs better than most anyone else could. Of course you agonized over the decision—I'm sure your few moments of pain eased your consciences, but how is it that I knew the result before you began your struggle to do right. What's most disturbing to me is that you're probably more upset about your role in shafting me than you are about war research or the death of Fred Hampton. That's called racism and intellectual bigotry and we've all been fed a little of that mixture. Of course not all of us liked the taste enough to ask for a bigger dose, but then not all of us have to find ways to rationalize and defend corporate power and genocide either.

When I was a sophomore I went down to the Arlington Street Church and watched one of the early draft-card turn-ins. It was quite an experience but what struck me most was that my applause and admiration were being given to people like

myself who were doing something I could do — but wasn't doing. I decided that in the future I would think before I cheered and that I would do the things I admired others for doing. That left me with two immediate alternatives: either I had to start doing what I liked or I had to stop liking it. How many of you, fearing to act, are already conveniently forgetting how to applaud for those on the left who are fighting in all our names? That's polarization. That's why we talk about being solution or problem — and that's why most deny the validity of our claim. Most non-leftists prefer the quiet liberal backslide into apathetic injustice and evil over the loud fascist leap into active injustice and evil.

"To live outside the law you must be honest." Bob Dylan said that and its meaning is clear. If obeying the rules doesn't come naturally there is no escaping the law. If you disobey it as your nature entails you will be jailed by the state, but to obey it means you have chosen to jail yourself. You know as well as I that in a society that preserves the sanctity of profit above the dignity of man a good person is "dishonest". According to the great rulebook in the capitalist sky we are all natural-born criminals whose only real choice is which type of jail to habituate. Well there's a new choice that some are proposing. We conquer ourselves and we conquer the state and we do it simply by organizing and fighting together, side by side, until we win. It's the choice of the Vietnamese and the Cubans; it's the choice of the Panthers and it must become the choice of every man and woman who will ever understand the meaning of the words freedom and love.

For those at MIT who dislike my politics because it threatens their interests, be they they actual or prospective, all I can say is tough shit. And for the hypocrites who pretend only to dislike style and tactics while living comfortably and quietly in the most violent and destructive country the world has ever known, it is your hypocrisy that will be responsible for a great many of the lives that will be lost in coming years here and abroad.

And for the rest who don't know, well, as The Band has said, "You can go straight to the right or turn to the left, self-imposed hell or a tough hard road that leads to a new kind of heaven."

Free Bobby
Free Huey
Free yourself

Power to the people
Mike Albert

Repression..

(Continued from page 6)

even told what they were charged with until the first hearing opened. The measure of impartiality of the Committee on Discipline may be judged by the opening remarks of its Chairman, Roy Lamson, who informed the defendants that there were five witnesses for "our side", and that the defendants could bring "their" witnesses. The entire proceedings and final decisions took place during vacation, when students could not make their views felt. There is yet a hope that President Johnson will not support the decision, and will either dismiss or re-open the case. One can only hope that he will take one of these courses. Of not, a flagrant case of repression and punishment for ideas and manner of expression will have occurred.

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Wattel decries trials

I shall remain vice-president of the student body with the presidential post either open or filled by Mike Albert. His expulsion upon grounds of disruption of the disciplinary committee proceedings is a farce.

There may be many things which hurt people in this world today over which we may have no control. There are systems which seem beyond reach, which is the excuse many people offer for not doing something about them.

Therefore, when it comes to an unreasonable system which is obviously within our control, it is incumbent upon us to improve it, and certainly not to employ it while it is in question. Yet our judicial process, declared unsatisfactory by students, faculty, and administration long ago, is still being used to establish order on this campus.

We find, too, that our academic, intellectual school must be practical rather than humane. When there's conflict between what the students want and what Washington wants, it's easier to fight the students than to fight Washington; a student pays only \$2150 while Washington is a basic source of income for the Institute.

It is also easier for an institution to rid itself of a dissatisfied member than to evaluate and change itself in a Pareto optimal way. And it is always more convenient to effect change in

leisure time rather than to work on it immediately, even if the immediate work would be directly useful.

I think it is true that a university is in many ways defenseless; it does not have high brick walls around it with guns at the entrance ways. However, it is not defenseless with respect to being able to exercise complete power over students being allowed in or out.

A university may wish to operate without disruption, but, as difficult as it may be, it must then make sure that its path is a good one, and must not use its few defenses arbitrarily in desperation, fear, or panic. Adhering to the judicial process at present does not insure any of these principles; it means merely that a certain system is being used.

While the judicial committee may have spent long arduous hours. these hours may have been misdirected. It is honestly felt that Mike's presence in the Institute was more than it could tolerate, for certain reasons, these should have been made clear, rather than veiled in the accumulation of small points upon which they could trip him. Maybe he was foolish to have taken the bait which so obviously would lead to this kind of action, but perhaps it was worth it to him to point out the foolishness behind the facade.

Karen Wattel

Reading Period
BEER P
Cancelled
chuck Berry
Jan. 17 8-12 ARMORY
\$5 per couple

Benchwarmer

By Jay Zager

(The following is a letter I received from Walter Price, MITA President.)

First, I would like to clarify the functions of the A-Board. It is to make decisions governing long-range goals, plans, and policy for the department of Athletics and Program. Its chairman is Professor Woodson (not Professor Smith), and it is hardly the sequestered, provincial body you have delineated. Besides the members you mentioned and the several you neglected to mention - Dean of Student Affairs, Medical Director, and Planning Officer - there are *always* guests invited to each meeting. These guests tend to be of two kinds: regular guests, who have represented such areas as women and graduate students; and special guests. The special guests are chosen from a group or groups pertinent to the topics that are on the meeting agenda, and these people usually have a major role in any policy formulated by the Board. I might add that a guest invitation is easily obtained by the interested.

My second major contention with your article centers around the two ideas that 1.) "the undergraduate membership of the Board is designed to give the student population adequate representation in the school's athletic program" and 2.) four of the five undergraduates "represent non-functioning groups". Let me begin with the second idea. These four members represent the varsity managers, the clubs, the varsity athletes, and the total group of these and the intramural managers. The groups are all functioning very well, thank you. The members do not *necessarily* represent a Varsity Club or a Managers Council, since these are at best dormant organizations and exist mainly as polling bodies of eligible voters. Similarly, Bob Dresser does not represent the Intramural Council but rather the intramural managers who have an organization, the Council, at which they iron out administrative problems in the intramural program. It may be argued that the reason the Varsity Captains and Managers groups do not hold similar meetings is because their administrative work has been taken over by the business manager and the athletic staff.

A major problem in your thinking is you assume that, without frequent meetings such as the IM Council has, a student cannot adequately represent his constituency. Certainly monthly meetings are nice, and I'm sure both Ben Wilson and Dan Tyler would like to hold such; but, as I have explained above, they simply do not have the necessary subject matter to require these meetings. Their attempts to create new functions have met with little response, perhaps because their constituents were discouraged by your belittling of their efforts. In order to counteract this situation, the Association instead holds seasonal meetings of captains, coaches, and the Executive Committee. These hopefully serve the purpose of input and output for the groups.

Your first idea, that of giving the present population adequate representation; and your solution, presenting the student body with qualified candidates, both strike me as naive generalities. First, three of the students are elected from definite constituencies and allowing all students to vote seems to me as absurd as putting some office such as President of TCA up for general ballot. The other two students, the President and Secretary of the Association, should be and are elected by a larger and more varied group. This group is more slanted toward the student population in that each IM manager and many living group representatives are allowed to vote in addition to varsity captains and managers, not simply lettermen, who also have a vote. Each voter must "register" by showing some interest in athletics at MIT and putting in his time to qualify for a

(Please turn to page 6)

Grapplers tie Harvard

Bruce Davis '71 came off the injured list to salvage a 17-17 tie with Harvard by convincingly beating his opponent in the last match of the meet. The grapplers are still undefeated in dual meet competition with a 3-0-1 record.

Harvard started off with a five point lead when Tech was forced to forfeit at 118 pounds. Harvard hadn't been expected to enter a man at that weight. Joe Baron '70 tied it up immediately, however, when he pinned his opponent after only 3:57 of the first period. Baron is also undefeated in dual meet competition and this was his second pin.

Sam Arthur '72 continued

Tech's onslaught at 134 lbs. by crushing his opponent 11-0. This left MIT with a short-lived 11-5 lead.

Mike Dickens '70 at 142 was blanked 6-0 to put Harvard back in a tie. The results were just as disappointing at 150 where Bill Gahl '72 was soundly beaten 12-1.

The see-saw temporarily tilted back the other way when Dean Whelan won a narrow 4-2 victory at 150 lbs. Harvard immediately vaulted out to their biggest lead of the night at 17-11 by winning the next two matches; Monty Robertson '72 lost 7-1 at 167 and Jeff Cove '71 narrowly lost 6-3 at 177.

However, Walt Price '70 kept

the Engineers in the meet by winning a come-from-behind match. He was down 2-0 after the first period and lost the advantage at the start of the second. But in a fine display of wrestling, he escaped, took-down his opponent, and scored a near-fall. He finished with an 8-2 advantage. This cut Harvard's lead to 17-14 with only the unlimited match left.

Davis has been out all season with injured knees which are still weak. Despite this, he managed a very strong victory. The score of 10-4 doesn't give full credit to his superiority as his opponent's four points came on escapes where Davis's knees were obviously bothering him.

Cagers crush WPI 87-61,

Brown's 25 tops scorers

By Don Arkin

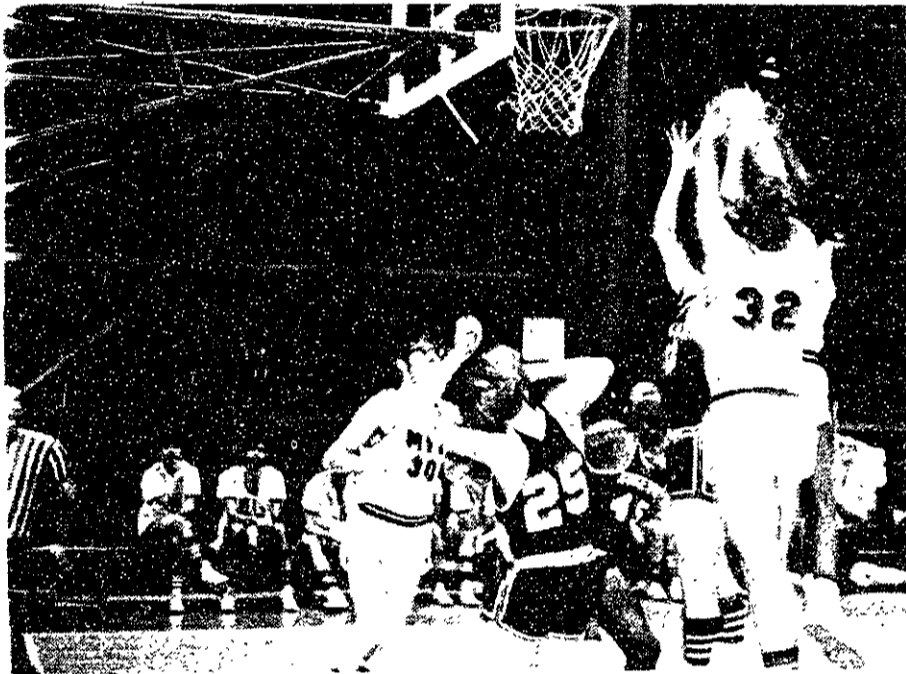
The hot shooting of Harold Brown '72 and Minot Cleveland '71 led a fine team effort as the Tech five crushed WPI 87-61 last Wednesday.

The game was close at the start with both teams in zone defenses, but when Tech finally pulled ahead 9-8 after five minutes, they were ahead to stay. About the middle of the half, Worcester went into a full court press, but the cagers held off the pressure effectively.

They continued to pull away steadily until they led 37-25 at the half. Brown scored 18 of his 25 points in the first half while Cleveland dropped in 10.

Coach Barry had started 6'9" sophomore Dave Miller for the first time this season in order to get some extra height in the lineup. Although Miller didn't get any points himself, he played well and had some beautiful feeds. The others in the starting lineup were Ben Wilson '72, Bruce Wheeler '71, Brown, and Cleveland. Nick Mumford '70 and Steve Chamberlain '70 also saw enough action to put their point totals in double figures.

When the second half began, the Engineers immediately showed that they had lost none of their momentum by rapidly adding six points to their lead at 46-30. The team played tremendously as a unit with the scoring being much more spread out. Worcester was completely out-



Ben Wilson (32) jumps for rebound while Nick Mumford (30) moves in to help. Tech trounced WPI 87-61. Photo by Tom Jahns

played all over the court. The final score of 87-61 was an accurate representation of the game.

Brown's 25 points keeps his ppg average at over 24. This is above the MIT scoring average record. He now has 218 points for nine games. Furthermore, the whole team is continuing to score at a record pace.

The cagers now take their 3-6 record to Halifax, Nova Scotia for the annual Bluenose Classic this Thursday. This will be Tech's third appearance in the tournament. MIT's last appearance was in 1966 when they

beat Acadia College and Dalhousie for the championship. This year they have drawn St. Mary's of Halifax for the opening round on Friday. The other teams in the tournament are Waterloo Lutheran and host Acadia.

MIT (87)

	G	F	P
Cleveland	7	7	21
Brown	10	5	25
Wheeler	1	2	4
Wilson	5	3	13
Mumford	6	0	12
Chamberlain	4	2	10
Lowe	0	2	2

WPI (61)

Cunningham	9	3	21
Backlund	1	1	3
Watson	1	0	2
Henderson	3	2	8
O'Brien	1	2	4
Rooney	2	6	10
Sullivan	4	1	9
McMahon	1	0	2
Kelley	1	0	2

SAE, DU lead 'A' league basketball

BOTH ARE 3-0

By Fred Mituv

With less than half the season completed, there are still three undefeated teams left in 'A' league. DU 'A' and SAE 'A' lead with three victories apiece with LCA 'A' right behind them with two victories without a setback.

This state of affairs is liable to continue until this Wednesday when the SAEIors and LCA square off.

Each of the 'B' leagues sport two unbeaten teams. ATO and Senior House 'A' share the lead of league B1 with identical 2-0 slates. Baker 'A' leads league B2 by virtue of one more victory, but runner-up SC is also undefeated.

The situation is similar in the 'C' leagues. In C1 Burton '3' and East Campus 'B' are both 3-0. LCA 'B' is all alone in league C2 with a 2-0 record. PKS 'A' is 2-1.



Jay Zager '70 drives in for a lay-up against two PLP defenders. Baker won the game to give themselves a 4-0 record for the season.

League C3 is led by TDC's 3-0, but DKE 'A' and SN are right behind with 2-0.

The Graduate league has four out of its nine teams still undefeated. Chemistry leads with

four wins. Chemical Engineering, Sloan 'A', and Gurus II are all tied with two wins. This Sunday Chemistry and Gurus II will be fighting it out to preserve their unblemished records.

IM Basketball Standings 12/19/69 'A' League

1.	DU 'A'	3-0
2.	SAE 'A'	3-0
3.	LCA 'A'	2-0
4.	KS 'A'	1-1
5.	Burton 'A'	1-2
6.	SAM 'A'	1-2
7.	AEP 'A'	0-2
8.	PDT 'A'	0-4

'B' League

1.	ATO	2-0
2.	SenHse 'A'	2-0
3.	Bexley 'A'	2-1
4.	SAE 'B'	2-2
5.	TC 'A'	1-2
6.	DTD 'A'	1-2

1.	Baker 'A'	3-0
2.	SC	2-0
3.	PLP 'A'	1-1
4.	SPE 'A'	1-1
5.	TEP 'A'	1-2
6.	BTP	0-1
7.	StuHse 'A'	0-3

Graduate League

1.	Chem	4-0
2.	Chem Eng	2-0
3.	Sloan 'A'	2-0
4.	Gurus II	2-0
5.	Ashdown	1-1
6.	Ruth's Raiders	1-3
7.	Econ	0-2
8.	Sloan 'B'	0-2
9.	Planning	0-4

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