

Housing Sites: map shows location of 1600 dwelling units MIT proposes to build in Cambridge.

MIT housing progresses

By Bob Dennis

In vital steps toward the accomplishment of its housing plans for Cambridge, MIT recently concluded some major agreements with the Boston Area Office of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Cambridge Housing Authority (CHA) and expects to shortly receive final approval from HUD in Washington.

The agreements call for MIT to develop 684 units of housing for the elderly on three sites in the city. The Institute will be working under a federal Turnkey Program, in which a private developer builds housing and sells it to the local housing authority, which then administers the units. Not only will the development be the largest one initiated to date in the nation under the innovative Turnkey Program, but it is also believed to be the largest such role undertaken by a university.

The three sites are part of the "Housing Program for Cambridge" which MIT announced in April of 1969. The plan called for constructing about 1600 new

units (both subsidized and non-subsidized) on five sites in the city. MIT's administrative team for the program - headed by Institute Real Estate Officer Antony Herrey, his three project managers, (Leigh Woodward, Charles O'Neal, and Ralph Devir), and Walter Milne (Assistant to Chairman James R. Killian) - have held numerous meetings with neighborhood

residents and city officials over the past two years in order to gain acceptance for the program.

Three sites

Of the 684 units covered in the recent agreements, 304 will be built in one building on Gore Street in East Cambridge, 199 will be built in two connected buildings on Clarendon Avenue in North Cambridge, and 181

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Student financial aid drops

By Alex Makowski

The student financial aid picture, slumping for the past three or four years, will continue to slide next year as students are asked to shoulder a greater part of their costs in the form of jobs or loans.

The financial aid office forecasts for next year a gap between need and aid on the order of \$400 per student. Even with term-time employment wages of \$600, students will be asked to apply to their state banks for federally guaranteed loans to meet the difference

between the money MIT has to offer and the student's calculated need.

Though accurate figures are not available since computation of the need for next year's freshmen is still underway, associate director Leonard Gallagher outlined the situation for *The Tech*. No prospects of increasing the amount of gift money are seen for the future, though there is a possibility that MIT's low-interest loan capital will increase.

Impossible

The financial aid office this

New EE building underway

By Paul Raber

The Electrical Engineering Department and the Research Laboratory of Electronics (RLE) will move to their new home sometime in the fall of 1973.

The Electrical Engineering and Communications Research facility currently under construction between Building 26 and 24 and Vassar Street will consolidate activities spread over several Institute buildings at present.

When completed and ready for occupancy in 1973, the building will have 220,000 sq. ft. of floor space and will consist of two sections with a glass-walled connection. The 8-story east building will be devoted to the RLE, while the 6-story western section will house many aspects of the EE Department. Eight classrooms, 63,000 sq. ft. of lab area, 53,000 sq. ft. of offices, commons facilities, and shops are presently planned, according to Senior Architect H.P. Portnoy of the Planning Office. Eliminated from the plans was a

conference center and lecture hall originally to have been located between the two sections.

The move to the new facility will involve, in the EE Dept., the administrative offices including the department headquarters and the undergraduate and graduate offices, service facilities such as machine shops and instrument labs, the undergraduate labs, approximately half the teaching assistants, and a number of faculty members not affiliated with research labs. Electrical Engineering Dept. Facilities Officer D.A. Powers also noted that most but not all of the RLE would be relocated. Research groups in Active Plasma Systems, Plasma and Nuclear Fusion, Plasmas and Gaseous Electronics, Continuum Electromechanics, Charged-Particle Optics, Continuum Electrodynamics, Speech Communication, Cognitive Information Processes, Neurophysiology, and Communications Biophysics, would have space available in the new building. In addition,

administrative offices and some of the service facilities will be moved.

No information could be obtained on the Institute's plans for use of the present EE and RLE facilities when vacated. The decision would probably be made at the time of the move.

Total costs for the construction have not been finalized, but construction cost alone is estimated in excess of \$11 million. The final figure will also include expenses for moving and other incidentals.

Planning and design of the new facility began in 1967. Throughout the planning process, architects Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill (Chicago office) consulted with representatives of the EE Dept., Physical Plant, and Planning Office in client team sessions, designed to assure the approval of the final plans by the users themselves. The contractor for the air-conditioned, concrete structure is C. Vappi and Co.

McGovern advocates recognition of China

By Peter Peckarsky

Senator George McGovern (D-S.D.) advocated recognition of the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China in a Boston speech Wednesday evening.

McGovern spoke on "America's China Policy: The Coming Crisis" to the World Affairs Council in the Oval Room of the Sheraton Plaza Hotel. The speech was the final event on a three-day swing which took the senator to New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Senator McGovern appeared to be tanned, fit, but a bit tired as he delivered his address and fielded questions. He maintained that there is no more critical issue of American foreign policy today than our relations with China.

McGovern asserted that a two-China policy or a one-China, one-Taiwan policy was unacceptable to him because both of these policies fail to recognize the World War II agreement that Taiwan is part of China and would be returned to China after the war. McGovern, the only announced candidate for the 1972 Democratic Presidential nomination, posited that the final political resolution of the China problem should be made

"by the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits" after the US recognizes the Peking government.

The senator also stated that:

1) The US should announce a timetable for withdrawal of all US forces from Vietnam both for the good of the US and as a means of normalizing relations with mainland China;

2) the US should forego plans to construct an area Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) system which would undermine a future Chinese strategic nuclear deterrent;

3) A visit to China by President Nixon or a high-level emissary and a return visit to the US by leaders from Peking would improve Sino-American relations.

McGovern, who has a doctorate in history, noted that it would be "unrealistic to assume that any initiative will lead to an immediate resolution of tensions" because there has been too much ill feeling between the US and China in the past. He further asserted that Chinese rhetoric has, in the past, not been backed by large numbers of soldiers although they have exported military equipment to other nations.

The senator, drawing on his own experience, said: "When I travel around the world these days, I see very few Chinese soldiers in airports of other nation's capitals. I see many American soldiers going hither and yon."

He claimed that the Chinese seek a defensive force and a credible nuclear deterrent; in his opinion if the US wishes to maintain a deterrent it should also allow the Chinese the same.

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year found it impossible to meet the need of all students with the resources it had available. The federal government guarantees loans to college students from banks or specially chartered institutions under the following

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Students on vacation will find poorer jobs

Matching the deteriorating financial aid picture has been a worsening of the outlook for student jobs this summer.

Daniel Langdale, director of the Student Employment Office, emphasized that while no hard data is available the prospects this summer are likely to be poorer than last summer's disappointing offering.

The big decline has been in the "quality" category of lab assistant or management associate. As the economy has fallen industry has had to cut back on the number of these positions they could open.

But Langdale predicted that students arriving back home could still find jobs doing roadwork or driving a delivery truck. Normally these would go to juniors and seniors from high schools, but most employers would give preference to college students.

On the MIT campus jobs are also a bit tougher to come by, both because there has been some decline in the work available and because students are much more aggressive in using their own contacts to seek out a job for the vacation. Since all the employers at MIT tend to seek employees on their own before applying to the student

employment office, again there is no hard data available.

In an attempt to improve its placement service, the Student Employment Office last summer mailed out questionnaires to all undergraduates seeking feedback and information on what jobs might be available this summer. 250 students responded, with 100 sending along suggestions for places undergraduates might apply to this spring. Of the 250, only a handful had found their jobs through the Employment Office.

Additionally, the Employment Office during December mailed out letters to 2,000 firms requesting information on job possibilities. The correspondence resulted in information on about 300 available jobs. Traffic to the Office information booklets has been steady, but Langdale explained that there is no way to determine how many MIT students successfully landed a job.

Comparison with past years is difficult because no records were kept. From 1964 through 1968 nobody gathered any of the relevant data because the demand for students exceeded the supply. During those years students had little trouble finding appealing work.

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MIT to build 684 units for elderly

(Continued from page 1)
units will constitute a building on Hamilton Street in the Cambridgeport area. Extensive community facilities, which will be open to all elderly people in the neighborhood, are also planned for each of these sites. Included will be medical clinics, rooms for dining, crafts, TV, reading, and food stores on the Gore and Clarendon sites.

In addition to these units for the elderly, MIT had hoped to build 16 townhouses for families across from the Hamilton Street site, but this phase of the Program had to be abandoned during the negotiations with the CHA and HUD.

MIT has undertaken the development on a non-profit and no-loss basis, and the agreement calls for the Institute to be re-imbursed for \$17,092,423, which is the sum it expects to advance for site acquisition, improvements, construction, and other development expenses on the three sites.

Housing analysis

By Bob Dennis

On November 5, 1968, in an issue in which *The Tech* endorsed Hubert Humphrey for President as the "least objectionable" of the candidates, this reporter began a four-part series in this newspaper on "The Cambridge Housing Crisis."

Six months later, while the news scene was being dominated by "the bust" at Harvard, I co-authored a special edition headlined "MIT Unveils Major Housing Plans." Today, the country is still in a rather screwed-up condition and the Cambridge housing crisis is far from solved, but I can leave MIT — and *The Tech* — with the satisfaction of being able to report that MIT is progressing admirably on its ambitious housing program in Cambridge.

In its April, 1969, press conference that announced its housing program, MIT stressed that its proposal of 1600 units on five sites in Cambridge was not a definite commitment but an "offer." Co-operation and approval would have to be obtained from the city government and from the neighborhood groups that would be involved, even before the problem of obtaining financial commitments from the federal government.

Many were cynical and suspicious of the program at the outset, and the Institute had to work within an environment that was initially hostile due to a long-standing and inherent dis-

On January 26, the CHA had collected submissions from potential developers who hoped to build under the reservations for the Turnkey Program that the CHA had received. Out of half a dozen applicants who submitted ten proposals, the CHA selected MIT on April 16, apparently because the Institute was the only applicant which already had title to its sites, the necessary zoning, and community support for its proposed projects.

After formal approval by HUD, the next steps call for an "annual contributions contract" to be executed between the CHA and HUD guaranteeing payment of principal and interest to the holders of 40-year bonds which the CHA will sell to the public, and for a "contract of sale" to be executed between MIT and the CHA, in which the Institute will agree to sell the completed buildings at the agreed price to the CHA.

trust of the large universities. Nevertheless, MIT — led by Antony Herrey and his staff in the Institute Real Estate Office — has worked dilligently over the past two years to overcome the difficult and sensitive problems that had to be confronted, and it is now apparent that at least a substantial portion of the original plans will be coming to fruition in the foreseeable future.

MIT is certainly to be commended for the successes achieved to date in its courageous departure from its ivory tower and its determined effort to become a major constructive force in the Cambridge community.

Construction in fall

Construction is expected to begin this fall on the three sites, with completion of the development anticipated about the end of 1972. This would represent a delay of only a few months out of MIT's original timetable, with the short lag largely due to matters beyond MIT's control in the process of getting the necessary approvals.

Architectural plans for the sites are being completed by Benjamin Thompson and Associates of Cambridge. Neighborhood meetings are still going on to examine these plans, and the Institute Real Estate Office reports that there have been no major disagreements to date.

Under the Turnkey Program, rents for the completed units will not exceed 25% of the inhabitants' incomes, and the maximum income permitted for those elderly who apply will be \$4400.

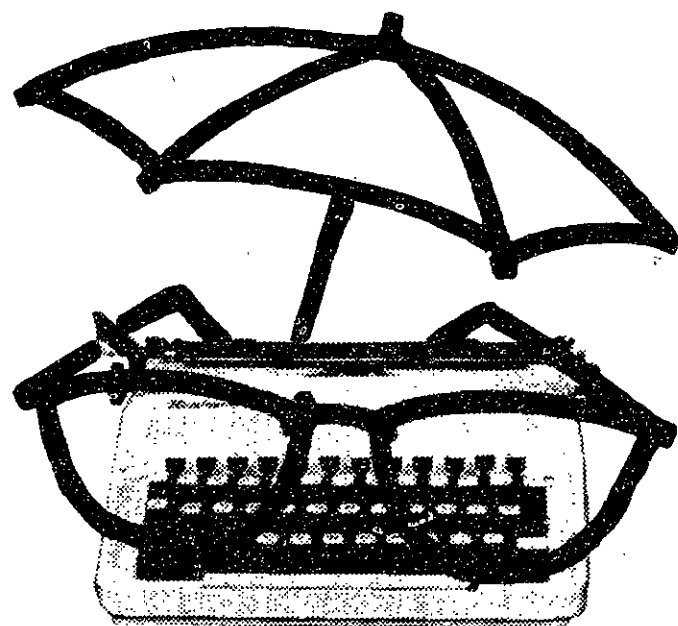
Of the other two sites in MIT's housing program, 300 units of non-subsidized housing (with a substantial number of these expected to go to MIT staff and faculty) are being designed for 1000 Massachusetts Avenue, and MIT has just begun planning meetings with neighborhood groups relative to the Portland Street site, which may

be the largest of all of MIT's developments.

Purpose

In announcing the program more than two years ago, Chairman Killian had noted its unprecedented nature: "The pro-

posal we make represents an effort to find ways for an educational institution, without distorting its central academic function, to take initiatives in assisting the community in meeting critical housing needs."



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Discipline at MIT

By Alex Makowski

It's well over a year now since the MIT community's interest centered vocally, violently, and exclusively on the Institute disciplinary procedure. In the throes following UAP Mike Albert's expulsion and the subsequent campus catharsis, reform attempts were born. Throughout last spring an ad hoc group met until the Commission lent its prestige; a student/faculty committee was formed under Professor Campbell Searle to complement the Commission report with a study of judicial policy.

MIT was fortunate, for since the time President Johnson's office was seized there has been only the disruption of that incident itself to deal with, and the limited, temporary reforms instituted by the Discipline Committee were sufficient to mollify most of the critics. Had there been more disruptions this school year, the discipline process, still really unprepared for dealing with political action, might have cracked, but MIT spared the agony of a repeat of the '69-'70 violence.

Political activity

The key observation to be made about MIT's judicial system is that it was terribly ill-prepared for dealing with political activity. Appointed just a short time ago when the only discipline action needed involved petty theft or such academic crimes as cheating or plagiarism, the committee members had no experience to help them through the first few SDS cases. The paternalistic attitude appropriate for the student caught copying his roommate's term paper was singularly inappropriate for dealing with students angry at the administration.

Most important, there was no common understanding among judges and accused as to what sort of activity was appropriate for dissent. What the administration termed protecting academic freedom protestors termed political repression, and there was no set of standards to refer to for a decision.

Only within this context can the committee's report, released last week, be viewed, for these were the problems that urgently demanded attention. It is perhaps ironic that the need for the report has passed with the decline of political activity, though most of the community would agree that preparing for the future is a good idea.

Rights and responsibilities

What has the committee presented us? The statement of rights and responsibilities stands as a clear attempt to formalize to some extent academic common law. The report does go a long way to clarifying the responsibilities of membership in an academic community, but there are a few weak points.

The academic research statement decidedly fails to clear up the issue of freedom for faculty, since the phrase "in the spirit of free inquiry" was included.

Might this not justify many

of the charges that some of the research here was inappropriate? After all, classified work isn't really "free inquiry," and the professor who contracts himself to the government may well exhibit the wrong "spirit." Some improvement in the phrasing here is needed.

The prohibition against "willful refusal to provide information to those who have a legitimate right to such information" is similarly vague, since there are few guidelines included to explain who has a "legitimate right." Do students have a legitimate right to find out how much their teachers get paid? Do students have a legitimate right to see their own file in the Dean's office?

Context

Undoubtedly the task force served a useful purpose by introducing these topics for discussion, but perhaps the context of a final report is inappropriate.

Another topic the task force might have considered was the legality of an advocacy role in disruption. Should the student, for example, who publicly (or privately?) urges an act that contravenes the statement of rights and responsibilities go unchastened? If the university is dedicated to the reasoned solution of problems, perhaps those that advocate a violent resolution do not deserve membership. Admittedly, as Searle pointed out, this does enter the grey area of conspiracy, but some discussion might be appropriate.

The judicial procedures proposed to protect the rights of the community are well-thought out, rectifying many of the flaws that surfaced during the stormy times last year. Particularly impressive is the emphasis on informal mediation, for "creeping legalism" is a bane to any academic community. One objection might be raised about the policy that exists for taking students to court and the questions of double jeopardy involved. It would seem appropriate for MIT not to take to court students subject to MIT's own discipline process. Following the office sit-in last year, for example, some people argued that while MIT had no alternative but to take non-student offenders to criminal court on trespass charges it might have been reasonable to limit action against students to the campus judicial proceedings.

This both resolves the problem of double jeopardy and forestalls unnecessarily harsh (from the university's point of view) treatment of students.

Governance

A last important observation to make about the entire report is to note how closely the discipline and governance of a university are intertwined. The drafters of the report took note of this in an introductory statement, but perhaps they did not recognize how hard it is to separate the two processes.

In the statement of rights and responsibilities we find the emphatic precept that "members of

the academic community have a clear right to use Institute facilities for meetings of recognized groups." Searle explained that the task force wanted to block out the possibility of "any old group" wandering in, but the issue is complex.

Following November Actions last year, administration vetoed a request from the November Action Coalition (NAC) to hold a meeting in the Student Center.

'Courts' and 'executive'

Under the statement, could NAC, a group "recognized" by the student government, haul J. Daniel Nyhart before the Discipline Committee? Or could the administration legitimately contend that the "courts" were interfering in an "executive" matter? Nyhart suggested to *The Tech* that the task force had tried to write one part of a constitution while the rest went undone, arguing that a similarly detailed study would have to be undertaken of governance before many of the judicial questions raised in the report could be settled.

It would not be proper to appear too critical of the report, for the task force has done a commendable job of raising many of the issues to be discussed while providing good answers for some. Now an interested and aggressive response from the community is necessary before needed reforms of the judicial system can be implemented.

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DC - medics take a beating

By Peter Peckarsky

In the aftermath of the recent peace demonstrations in Washington, several questions remain. To wit, why did the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and its Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) resort to brutality, especially against medical personnel, to cope with the attempted traffic stoppage on Monday, May 3?

From April 19, when the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) began their campaign on the Mall just west of Capitol Hill, to the morning of May 2, when the permit granted to the Mayday Tribe for the use of West Potomac Park was suddenly revoked, the MPD and the Medical Committee on Human Rights (MCHR) maintained a close working relationship. The MCHR is a national group which has been in existence for about 15 years and usually functions in paramedical situations in cooperation with local authorities. In an interview on the afternoon of Monday, May 3, Drs. Michael Davidson and Randy Cope described problems the MCHR encountered with the MPD.

When the MPD announced that the West Potomac Park would have to be vacated by noon on May 2, an agreement was made that between ten and 20 medical personnel under the direction of Davidson and Cope (the latter was being paid for his

work in the Park by the DC Public Health Service) would remain after the demonstrators left in order to dismantle the medical facilities and safeguard the remaining drugs which were being used in treating drug cases.

As the sweep began around noon on Sunday, Davidson and Cope were informed that they too would have to leave the area. Since there were dangerous drugs (naline used as a heroin antidote and phenobarbitol used to treat strychnine convulsions) remaining in the medical van and because the doctors had personally signed for the equipment loaned to the MCHR by the DC Public Health Service, they chose to remain rather than allow the drugs and equipment to fall into unauthorized hands.

For their efforts, the doctors were manhandled by several policemen; the next day, the marks of the beating were visible on Davidson. The MPD failed to find the drugs on Cope when they searched him after his arrest. After four hours, Cope was able to call a representative of the DC Public Health Service who gave him a receipt for the drugs. These two young, admittedly hirsute doctors were deprived of their liberty for upwards of ten hours as a reward for their work.

When the MPD realized the magnitude of their error, they

tried to release the two doctors; both men attempted to obtain court dates; Davidson's case was dismissed while Cope received a court date at which time he will ask the court to redress his grievance against the MPD for false arrest.

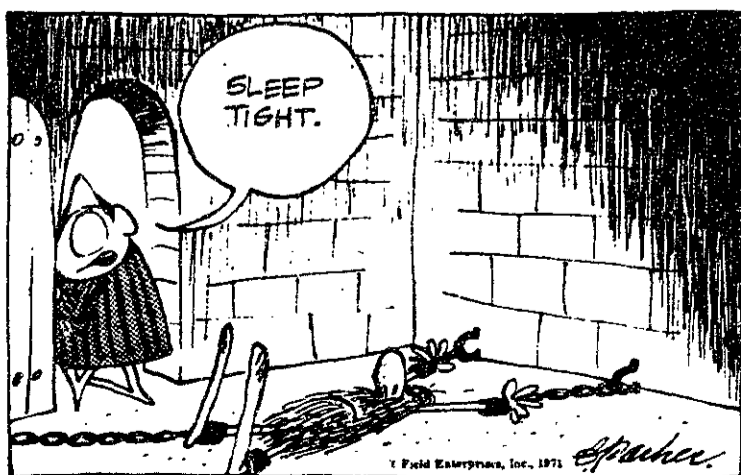
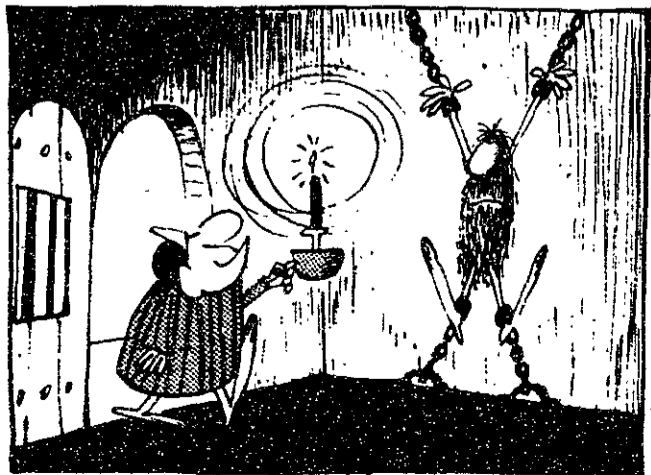
A major problem of the MCHR was that people were "placing a red cross and the letters 'MCHR' on everything from panties to car doors," as Davidson freely admitted. Hence, the police, beginning on Sunday morning, refused to cooperate at all with medical personnel.

On Monday morning, the doctors were told that, in contravention of a previous agreement, all medical personnel crossing police lines would be arrested. The US Park Police said they would arrest medics setting up facilities on land under the jurisdiction of the Park Police across from the Lincoln Memorial, even though this area was outside of police lines. The Park policeman who refused the medics permission to care for patients in front of the Memorial said: "We don't want any medical care in here. If any of the demonstrators are hurt or killed, that's their fault."

The medics then moved to the north side of Constitution Avenue (this area was outside of police lines and adjacent to one of the areas of heaviest action), where approximately half of the medics treating demonstrators were arrested. The doctors also reported that about 7 am May 3, police refused to take a protester with a four inch gash in his head to a hospital even though Davidson told the police that the man's wound required immediate suturing and offered ambulance transportation for the protester and his arresting officer.

Later Monday morning, the police ripped batteries from medical communication equipment. (Please turn to page 7)

THE WIZARD OF ID



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Herald Traveler*.

Bridge



A column on things

By Daniel Reinharth

North
109853
A2
K1084
KQ

West
J2
J10764
6
108763

East
A764
KQ
AJ972
42

South
KQ
9853
Q53
AJ95

North East South West
1 spade 2 dia double pass
2 spades pass 3 notrump pass
pass pass

Sunday afternoon, May 2, channel 5 aired an hour-long program entitled "World Championship Bridge." I didn't see how it could possibly be interesting, but I felt duty-bound to watch. When it was finally over I was amazed to discover that I had rather enjoyed it.

The two opposing continents were the "Goren Stars" and the world champion Dallas Aces. This match, the first in a series of five, was composed of twenty boards, approximately ten of which were described to the viewers. The hands were interesting, but what made it all worthwhile for me were the anecdotes and quickie player biographies interspersed throughout the hour. I had already read about all the competitors, but it was fun to see them in action for the first time. It was fun to hear about how the bridge elite actually lives.

There were many instructive hands. There was a trump coup, an elimination throw-in, and an intriguing psychic bid of one spade, bid with a void in that suit. They were all clearly explained, and the practice of cutting into the players' thoughts livened up what might have become a dry narration.

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After nineteen boards the Stars led by twenty points. In the twentieth and deciding hand (see the appended hand) the Stars bid one notrump and made two, but the Aces gambled by jumping to game.

The opening lead, the ten of clubs, was taken by the king in dummy. A spade was led and East permitted declarer to take two tricks, hoping to prevent him from setting up dummy's spades. A low club was played to the queen, following which East took the spade lead with his ace, upon which South and West discarded a heart and a club, respectively. The king of hearts was taken by the ace, a spade was cashed, and the king of diamonds was taken by the ace. Declarer was now home free, for his queen of diamonds was now available as an entry for the two winning clubs.

So the Aces scored 430 points and won the hand by 310 points. Final score: Dallas Aces 10560, Goren Stars 10270.

By Paul Schindler

Conformity

There is something of a cult at the Institute, although the word cult might be too esoteric for any organized thought that can continue to exist within the four grey walls of MIT. It is most prevalent among humanities instructors and humanistic students and its influence spreads far beyond its numbers of true believers not only here, but in this country in general.

I mean the cult of non-conformity. It is the belief that any tendency (as it is often expressed, without qualification) to conform to the norms of society as a whole, is a bad idea.

Clearly, this is extreme: most people hedge their non-conformity by drawing a line. That, in my opinion, is the crux of the entire matter: drawing the line.

Very few people believe in non-conformity to the extent that they either begin to rape and pillage. There are certain norms with which they are content to conform; yet they develop a rather intolerant attitude

for people whose line is drawn at a different location from their own.

The line to me is drawn much too close to the conformist side of the scale; people who are close to the line tend to be intolerant of others with a different viewpoint. It would certainly be a healthier condition than the status quo if people were to develop a little more tolerance of external trappings which bear little relation to sociological interaction: to whit, long hair and odd clothes. Just to say that, and claim to believe it, of course is not quite enough. Charity begins at home, and unless your attitude is tolerant towards the other side, you have pitiful little excuse to ask for tolerance from him.

So, my advice for today (bringing us thankfully to the end of our sermon) is to remember always that we all conform a little, and that how much is a very personal decision that none of us should really scorn.

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O'Grady, assured me that, "There isn't a real restaurant in the Boston area that isn't a good place to eat." On his lips, this smacks of modesty above and beyond the call of duty; he manages the best restaurant I have been to in Boston so far, and probably one of the two or three best period.

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Chan, Lee of CSC A win IM table tennis

By Jay F. Benesch

The culmination of over two months' of elimination rounds occurred at 8 pm on Wednesday, May 5, in the basement of Baker House. At that time, Chinese Students Club 'A' met Math Team 'A' in the finals of the IM Table Tennis tournament. All of the matches have been the best of five sets form, with each set consisting of two or three games as needed. There are two-man teams and five sets, thereby allowing one doubles set and one set between each pair of players.

This was a meeting of two styles of table tennis, with Chuck Chan and Joseph Lee of CSC 'A' playing penholder and Prof. Wan and Peter Groot of Math 'A' playing stakeholder. Penholder seems more aggressive visually, with its emphasis on speed and slamming. Shakeholder is usually seen as defensive because of the preference the grip gives to spin.

Prof. Wan's style is an excellent example of how far this latter preference can be taken, as he puts incredible amounts of spin on the ball with his chops. There are specific techniques

within the penholder style, most notably the loop shot, to deal with this problem.

The shakeholder chop can be an effective defense against the penholder slam, but it required rather more room than is available anywhere in the Institute to be used to best advantage against the fastest slams. It also has the unfortunate fault that the ball returns in perfect position for another slam.

The actual play began at 8:30 with the set between Groot and Chan.

The second set proved to be much more interesting than the first, with Prof. Wan and Joseph Lee quite evenly matched. Joseph Lee managed to win in three games with scores 15-21, 22-20, 21-13. The doubles set was not as interesting as the other two, since all four are strongly individual players and not used to playing doubles. These were the closest sets, and Math 'A' just missed a victory here, 15-21, 21-14, 21-18. CSC 'A' therefore won the finals, three sets to zero, and became MIT's intramural table tennis champions.

McGovern gives policy talk

(Continued from page 1)

McGovern saw no danger in a Chinese deterrent because he asserted the US would have a massive retaliatory capability in any event.

In addressing the risk of a new China policy, he stated that a policy of accepting risk in pursuit of peace is different from a policy of accepting risk in a confrontation. The senator opined that the US should accept the risk of a new China policy in an effort to normalize relations with the mainland Chinese.

McGovern avowed that we should invite the Chinese to compete in peaceful areas to see which system is better. He declared that we should go ahead to seek peace with courage and hope.

In response to a question about a residual force in South Vietnam, the senator indicated his displeasure with recent statements by the Administration pointing to a residual American force in South Vietnam. He said that he could not envision a prisoner exchange while American troops remained in the South.

A second interrogator asked for Senator McGovern's reaction to charges that the last US troops in Vietnam would be massacred and that South Vietnamese civilians would be subjected to a bloodbath by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

The answer proffered was that a Dienbienphu was possible unless an agreement was reached with the North Vietnamese after an American announcement of a date for final withdrawal of all troops from South Vietnam. In response to the bloodbath issue he said "There is a bloodbath going on now."

McGovern asserted that he could not conceive of any combination of things the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese could do which would equal the destructive power the US is currently applying in Southeast Asia; if necessary, asylum should be offered to those in South Vietnam requesting it.

In answer to a question about McGovern's readiness to apply World War II agreements to

the other divided countries (i.e., Korea, Germany, and Vietnam), the senator responded that he really wanted to leave the final resolution of the problem to the people of China and Taiwan and felt that the people on Taiwan would have more of a voice in their future after Peking is admitted to the UN. The senator candidly admitted that he was not sure exactly what would happen if the Chinese worked the problem out among themselves.

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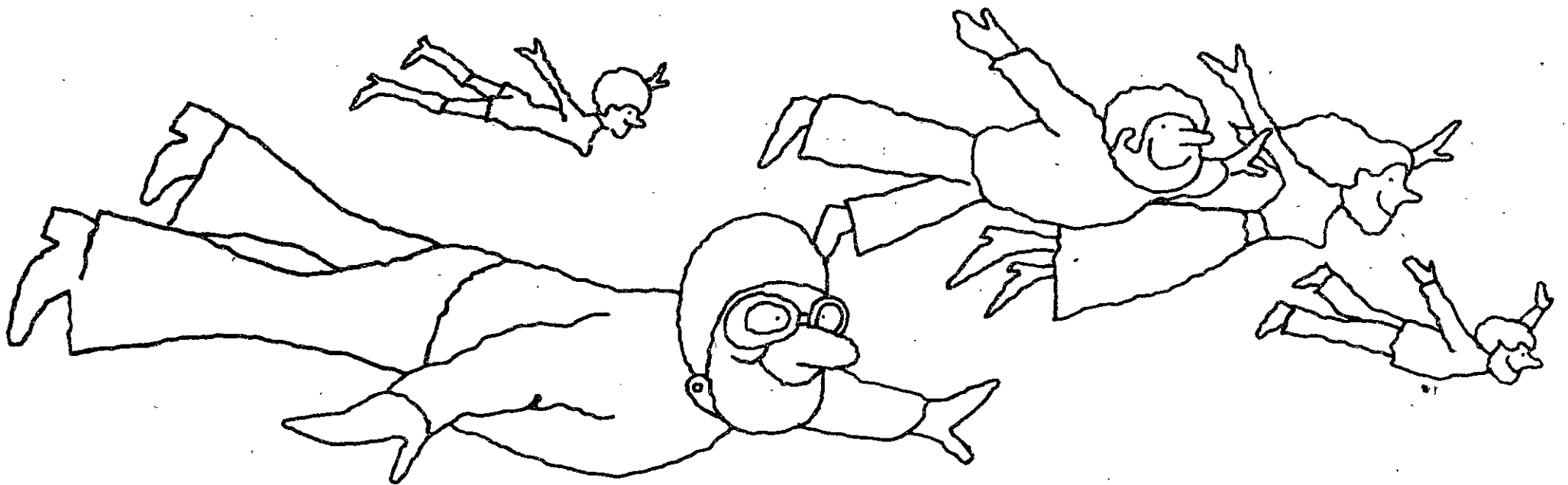
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DC - how do you maintain order?

(Continued from page 4)
 ment which had been licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. They ordered a number of MCHR ambulances to stop, told one driver to position his ambulance over the feces from an overturned portable toilet at a construction site or "You're going to be a dead driver," forced the ambulance drivers to park their vehicles on the sidewalk, removed the keys (thus immobilizing the vehicles), and roughed up a number of doctors. The crowning insult was when the police towed the ambulances for illegal parking. Apparently the police cooperated with the demonstrators as long as they approved of the goals of the demonstration and did an abrupt about face when the demonstrators' politics became too radical for the MPD. It seems clear that there was an official policy of MPD harassment of medical personnel on Sunday and Monday.

This reporter has seen the MPD out of control on only two occasions (February 1970, "The Day After," and May 3). In his opinion of most observers, the MPD is the best in the country; it is important that procedures be developed to control the force. The MCHR and the MPD will have to reach an agreement, at a minimum including a system of passes issued only to authorized medical personnel to prevent indiscriminate use of the MCHR insignia, before the next series of demonstrations. The MCHR provides a useful service and, in fact, saves money for the DC government which would be compelled to provide medical services offered free by the MCHR. Even in war, medical personnel are respected; it seems reasonable to assume that similar

protection should be afforded paramedics operating within American cities.

Law and order

How can the government, in the future, deal with massive civil disobedience without violating Constitutional protections against deprivation of liberty without due process and/or probable cause?

As mentioned in an earlier column, the arrest procedures used by the MPD on Monday, May 3, were unconstitutional. Since then, it has become apparent that the arrests of May 4 and 5 at the Justice Department and on the East steps of the US Capitol, respectively, involved deprivation of liberty without probable cause, as many of those arrested had their cases dismissed by the court. These detentions were probably unconstitutional also.

At Justice, the MPD blocked 10th Street from Pennsylvania to Constitution before the demonstrators arrived. The question therefore arises as to whether the protestors or the MPD were blocking the street.

In a previous column, President Nixon, Attorney General Mitchell, and MPD Chief Wilson were ambasted for resorting to unconstitutional measures in their efforts to maintain a business as usual atmosphere in Washington during the Mayday Tribe's traffic-blocking attempt. It is the position of this reporter and those knowledgeable in Constitutional law that alternative means were available which would have kept the city open and still preserved the Constitutional rights of the demonstrators. As a possibility for the future, the Administration could place a curfew in effect from 4 am until 10 am except for those people who are employed in the

District of Columbia and who are on their way to or from their place of employment.

Alternatively, an injunction against anyone being on the streets except those on their way to or from work could be sought in an appropriate court. Then, it would be a crime merely to be on the streets during the specified hours and police would not have to make selective arrests. They could sweep everyone not going to work off the street and would have probable cause to arrest anyone just by virtue of his being outside.

Another possibility would be

for the police to erect barriers, or police lines, and not allow anyone through who did not have legitimate business on the other side. This would not necessitate photographing those arrested at the scene or filling out arrest forms at the scene.

It remains to be seen if the courts would convict persons swept up in such a situation. Such a procedure, according to one authority on constitutional law, would be constitutional. In addition, the MPD will have to be more eclectic in its arrest procedures, since even under a curfew or injunction, there will

be citizens with a legitimate right to be on the street. However, the businessmen of the District would probably be strongly opposed to such a procedure.

In any case, it is imperative that the Administration, which is so concerned with law and order and professes to believe that no citizen, including the President of the United States, is above the law, find some way to deal with the next instance of massive non-violent civil disobedience in a constitutional manner.

Student financial aid drops

(Continued from page 1)

terms: for students whose families have incomes under \$15,000 per year, the loans are interest-free while the student is in school and seven percent thereafter. For higher income families students pay seven percent from the day the loan is granted. This marks the first time in five years, said Gallagher, that the federal funds have been so important for supplying the aid money needs private capital once met.

Gallagher explained that MIT could help students who are turned down by their local banks. MIT does have a charter from the government entitling it to make the guaranteed loans, so frustrated students may turn to the Institute for loans at the bank rate.

TLF money

In contrast, the loans students receive from the MIT Technology Loan Fund (TLF) are interest-free as long as the student stays in school and three percent upon leaving school.

Perhaps an indication of how tight student aid money is the sense of relief with which MIT welcomed the assurance of bank rate loans. The funds are a source of capital that MIT can draw on at essentially no cost to lend to students.

Next year's freshmen and sophomores, operating under the recently implemented equity plan, can expect to find the first \$1600 or their financial aid in the form of loans or term-time employment. Any money needed beyond that would be a clear grant from MIT. Last year's threshold was \$400 less at \$1200. Juniors and seniors can expect a somewhat similar split between gift and loan or wages.

Need notices

Normally at this time need

judgements would already have gone out to all students, but the Financial Aid Office has been unable to meet its normal deadline. Students may drop by the office to see whether their need has been computed, but the chances for success are only 50/50. In any case, award notices will be mailed out to all students early in July.

Gallagher noted that changes in the financial aid policy over the past two years have greatly decreased a student's flexibility. Two years ago students had the option of working in the term to earn extra money; this year they found those potential earnings calculated as part of their income whether they worked or not. Over past years students have had the possibility of taking a federally guaranteed loan to take some of the educational cost burden off their parent's back; once again these funds are being counted as income whether the student applies for them or not.

Classical aid pattern

Even so, Gallagher claimed that students are better here than at many other schools. MIT,

for example, has moved away from the classical financial aid pattern of rewarding attractive students with a more desirable financial aid package. For the first time last spring MIT ceased using any sort of quality factor in determining the loan/scholarship ratio or aid award for any freshman. Several prestigious schools believe this is the most appropriate to help students, but Gallagher pointed out that at such a prestigious school as MIT the dividing line between desirable and average students is hard to draw with any meaningful precision.

Shortly MIT will begin consideration of the Yale plan to defer college tuition payments over much of a student's future wage-earning years. Gallagher guessed that the Yale plan would not be adopted here outright, but a variation might see modified TLF terms to extend the repayment date and perhaps scale repayments to earnings.

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The Tech Sports

Ruggers defeat HC; fare well in tourney

By Ali Kedou

The Tech Rugby Club has finally put two brilliant performances back-to-back with fine play in the Harvard Business School Sevens tournament a week ago and a crushing victory over Holy Cross Saturday. During what has clearly been a re-building and training year, the side has tended to play with an on-again, off-again style, losing often in the fall, and occasionally displaying incredible lack of finesse this spring. Yet the frustration of losing well-played matches to good teams and the exasperation of being hounded by clearly inferior sides were laid to rest in the club's last two outings.

The Sevens, consisting of A.N. Other, Terry Cerne, George Tzavaras, John Riley, Paul Dahlgren, Don Bailey - who was injured and replaced by Jim Hunt - decisively eliminated the mystery entry of the tourney, a side playing under the appellation "Phantoms," by a score of 19-0. A surprisingly-rugged Harvard side managed to hold the score of the second match down to a mere 10-6.

In the quarter-final match, the Tech side bowed to the eventual champions of the tournament, New York, by a 10-3 margin. That score proved to be the closest that anyone came to the fleet-footed New Yorkers, and eye-witnesses remarked that the match could easily have gone either way, particularly if a lead-footed ref had not missed seeing

another Tech try to Other. By the (bad) luck of the draw, MIT's second entry played a highly seeded Mystic side in its first match and was summarily eliminated.

This past Saturday, with the forwards and backs together again, Tech trounced Holy Cross, 14-8. Once noted for its inability to score tries and its reliance on kicking for winning, MIT laid four tries on Holy Cross and left them reeling.

The rugged scrum play put the Tech forwards to their most severe test of the season and kept the forward scoring down to one try by tight-hand prop Frank Gaughan. Gaughan's try came on a play that illustrated one of the more ludicrous difficulties of the day. The somewhat weak whistle of the referee was difficult to distinguish from the rest of the chorus of whistles blown in intramural games on Briggs Field, and play was often stopped inadvertently due to an alien tweet.

Just before Gaughan's try, the Cross fullback had been run down in a position that can only be described as "ripe," about a yard from his goal. But the charging forwards, the somewhat rare chance to score setting an awesome giint in their eyes, pulled up short after hearing the whistle of one of the IM refs.

Fortunately, in the ensuing scrum, O.M. Thilly hooked the ball to Nelson Gurlil, who slipped it to Gaughan, who then bulled over for the try.

Bruins Westfall set to address sports banquet

Boston Bruin standout Ed Westfall is slated to address the Athletic Department's thirteenth annual banquet tonight at 6:30 in the Faculty Club. The banquet honors all twenty-three of MIT's varsity teams, including, for the first time, Tech's coed varsity, women's sailing. Over 300 are expected to attend. Honored guests will be Howard Johnson and James Killian.

Besides Westfall's speech, the agenda includes naming each team's Most Valuable Player for the past year. Straight T awards will also be awarded. The Straight T is MIT's most prestigious athletic award. It is designed to honor athletes who have not only excelled at MIT, but who have also gained national or regional recognition.



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Friday, May 14, 1971



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Frosh sailors second in NE

New England championship regattas highlighted last weekend's sailing action, and the performances turned in by the varsity men's and freshman squads illustrated both ends of a rather wide range of success. Although the varsity had a bad time sailing in the Coast Guard Bowl Regatta at Yale, the frosh placed a very close second in the racing for the Nickerson Trophy.

The MIT freshmen finished a mere 2½ points behind the host Coast Guard Academy squad, having kept the regatta close for the entire twenty-two races. The Tech team, consisting of Steve Cucchiaro, Launey Thomas, Kim McCoy, Walter Frank, and Randy Young, finished the first day's sailing 3½ points back of the CGA mariners, and managed to pull even and take the lead on Sunday. They headed into the last two races a half-point down, but couldn't make it up as Coast Guard went on to win the Nickerson Trophy and the New England title. Cucchiaro and Young each finished second in their respective divisions.

The varsity was plagued by bad breaks and poor sailing all weekend, as they finished sev-

STUD HOUSE TEAM TAKES SAILING CHAMPIONSHIP

Under last Saturday's gray skies, the Student House sailing team navigated past a twelve-team fleet to win the IM trophy, symbolic of the IM sailing title. The winds ranged from moderate to brisk and changed direction several times, providing a good challenge for the competing squads. The consistent and foul-free sailing of Kevin Sullivan and Clark Smith gradually worked out a lead for Student House, as the competition, supplied mainly by Random Hall and Sloan Labs, dropped further and further behind.

Harold Youngren, sailing for Random Hall, won low-point honors for the regatta, while Tom Hutchins, competing for Sloan Labs, led the field in B-division.

The day's action was marked by a large number of fouls, as a total of seventeen protests were recorded for the sixteen races (eight in each division). The outcome of the regatta remained in doubt until the final hearings were completed an hour after the last race.

The top six teams, in order of their finish were Student House, 68 points; Random Hall, 82; Sloan Labs, 85; Delta Tau Delta, 86; Phi Beta Epsilon, 92; and Hamilton House, 106.

enth in the nine-school field competing for the New England Dinghy title at Yale. Pete Nesbida '71, Tom Bergan '72, and Al Spoon '73 made up the Tech contingent. Defending champion University of Rhode Island managed to retain the crown and earn a trip to the Nationals, along with runner-up Harvard.

In women's action, the MIT

varsity women's team placed second in the Sloop Shrew Trophy Regatta at Radcliffe. Host club Radcliffe won the event, also billed as the Radcliffe Spring Invitational. Kathy Jones '71, with Lynn Royslance '72 crewing, was low-point skipper in A-division, while Maria Bozzuto '73 and Shelly Bernstein '74 sailed in B.

BENCHWARMER

By Brad Billetdeaux

MIT crews rowed below expectations at the Eastern Sprints last Saturday. To wit: 1) The frosh heavies had just one week previously beaten Dartmouth by a comfortable margin. Yet Dartmouth rowed in the consolation race, for places seven through twelve, while MIT was eliminated.

2) The frosh lightweights were bested by Penn, whom they had defeated just one week before.

3) The greatest disaster was the varsity light performance, a dismal seventh after having been seeded fourth. Fully four crews whom they had beaten during the regular season, i.e., Dartmouth, Yale, Penn, and Columbia, placed higher in the varsity event than our eight.

Post-season analysis reveals part of the reason for the poor showing. Obviously the Tech crews peaked too early for a championship effort at Worcester. The varsity rowed its best race against Cornell, and after that they didn't improve as much as the other schools. Both frosh squads fell behind the competition in the week of practice before the Sprints. This is a week that calls for extremely concentrated effort, not resting for the big day.

The rest of the reason for Tech's dark day lies with MIT's basic rowing strategy. Too much reliance on their sprint, that final burst of power and high-stroking, killed both the freshmen lightweights' chances of victory and the varsity's qualifications. With less than 1000 meters to go in their heat, the varsity eight was fourth and was back over a length from the lead boat.

This is too great a handicap to overcome with a final burst at the end. The finish was very close, all three lead boats within a boatlength, but had Tech rowed closer between 1500 and 1000 meters to go they would have qualified.

The frosh were luckier - they too were about a length back at 1000 meters in their heat. However they were in third place then and moving up. They sprinted and won. In the final it went the other way.

Two things should then be learned for MIT to do better in the championships. First, the season culminates at the Sprints and that's where the coaches should have their crews at peak performance. And second, a more flexible racing strategy should be developed to row for a favorable position in the early stages of the race.

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