By Walter T. Middlebrook

Did you find January as an opportunity to pursue a "cost savings" of educational activity? This is one of the many questions to which the committee Educational Policy sub-committee evaluating the Independent Action Policy (IAP) will have to find an answer in order to determine the success of the project.

The committee, headed by Prof. Kent Hansen of the Institute of Chemical Engineering, is now in the process of preparing a concise but informative questionnaire. This questionnaire hopefully will help the Institute to determine how students used IAP, and with this information determine the success of the IAP experiment.

Calendar experiment

From its initial planning stages, Hansen felt the faculty's reasons for installing IAP, as part of a calendar experiment, were: 1) to calculate the January fall term's time; 2) to give an opportunity for students to participate in educational activity; 3) to lower the tension and the pressures of the Institute for a short term; and 4) to try to make the fall and spring semesters symmetric.

No pressure

From the small number of students who have used IAP, it is known that most department heads feel they that students who took part in IAP are not "taking the easy way out." They said, "students have used IAP as a time to break away from the ordinary. Because of no pressure, most students have been attending classes, seminars, and lectures in the courses of their own choice and participating in activities in which they normally wouldn't have been able to during the regular term.

The impressive piece of data that has been evaluated so far is that more students returned to IAP this quarter, with apologies. Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson estimated that only 50% would return, but by mid-January approximately 60 to 70% had returned. Not known now, and probably unlikely to be known until March, however, is what students actually did.

Much concern has been expressed by the student that in incomplete received during the last term. Dean for Student Affairs Edward N. Dodge and the student items to be certain that they be caused by student or faculty errors and not by awareness of the short term. Concerning the shortened term, Hansen stated that the time to have IAP has caused a shrink in class hours on the order of 10%. This required a 10% reduction in the amount of material to be covered, or teaching at a pace 10% more than that before, and we [the faculty] haven't learned the balance." He further stated, "As for my own experience this term, I definitely went to accentuate, and I don't have enough experience to know what to take out and what to leave out." He went on to say that the "one semester with students in our further endeavors." The Student Activities Committee, however, believes that some of the incompletes were due to student faults, but there are many more which can only be diagnosed later.

Removal of giant TV halts Moon Show II

Large-screen television projections at the Student Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been terminated prematurely.

After a Sunday (January 31) spectacular that drew more than 800 persons to the Student Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been terminated prematurely.

The difference in the amount of assessment to West Campus residents, and $20 per year to students living in East Campus. This increase is termed "a Dining Hall Residence Fee," and is designed to cover the costs of maintaining separate dining halls in undergraduate dormitories.

By Lee Giguere

When he cancelled the demonstration of the moon mission from beginning to end. The point was that DSI equipment would be used on the planned circuit television of the Muhammad Ali-Wesley Mayfield boxing fight in Boston March 8 and since it was to be in the area anyway, the gear could not be used at MIT for Apollo 14.

During the cancellation, Dr. C. Thomas Goldsmith, DSI representative with apologies, said unexpected demands for the equipment to meet commercial commitments of where required

By By Lee Giguere

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SURVEY LEARNS HOUSING NEEDS FOR CAMBRIDGE

By Bruce Peetz

A Cambridge-wide housing survey, which is being conducted by the community Development Office, will provide statistical basis for the construction of 700 new units of low-income housing.

MIT's overall housing program was designed to accommodate a total of 1,600 units of housing to be built at five sites in Cambridge. The low-income housing would be built according to federal specifications and turned over to the Cambridge Housing Authority upon completion.

Originally, city officials thought that so much housing was being allocated to the low-income program as only about 400 people were on the Cambridge Housing Authority's waiting list. Of the 330 questionnaires returned so far in the survey, only 28% showed application to theCHA for housing.

The Director of MIT's Real Estate Office, Anthony Herrey, felt that this indicated, in conjunction with income statistics, that not all of the people eligible for housing have applied for it. These people, Herrey said, do not feel that it is worth the wait while several hundred people are already on the list.

Mr. Herrey also cited a study done by the Cambridge Community Development Office in May 1969, that showed there were 6,600 households headed by persons over 65 in the Cambridge area. The Housing Department of MIT's overall housing program was originally designed to accommodate a total of 1,600 units of housing to be built at five sites in Cambridge. The low-income housing would be built according to federal specifications and turned over to the Cambridge Housing Authority upon completion.

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By Lee Giguere

The Freshman Advisory Council has shifted the emphasis from student to advisor interests in matching up freshmen with their advisors.

According to Pete Buttner, Executive Officer of the FAC, the new matching method has made "initial contact" easier for advisors.

Begun with this year's freshman class, the new approach has meant that the FAC has been trying to discover advisors' interests more fully. Non-academic as well as academic and research interests were considered. Some advisors, he explained, rated their non-academic interests higher than the others.

At the same time, freshmen are being asked to "tell us about themselves." Such specifications, Buttner said, have aided advisors in establishing a first relationship.

Volunteers

Buttner explained that all freshmen advisors are volunteers as far as his office is concerned. The FAC does not "screen" advisors. He added that if the number of potential advisors rose, he might be asked to "tell us about themselves." Such specifications, Buttner said, have aided advisors in establishing a first relationship.

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Commission feedback

Past columns and editorials on this page have already dealt with much of the content of the MIT Commission report, but another aspect of the study deserves consideration. Commission members' experiences were compartmentalized for the most part - subject to interaction with the rest of the community. Apparently, however, campus feedback has been slower. By the extent of the feedback to date, there have been open hearings on the First Division, CEP restructuring, and the Undergraduate Council. SCEP are reviewing the document and preparing responses. The Commission has received written reactions through the mail - most of the letters are from alumni, few are from faculty members. The community. And, of course, Commission members themselves have monitored some community opinion through informal contact with their colleagues. Yet this feedback process misses a very important target, a well described in two letters published in The Tech during January. This mark is the students (and, we suppose, many faculty members as well) who are not interested, aggressive, of aware enough to come to the Commission through hearings or letters. But their opinions and reactions are important, since so much of the document relates to their needs. The Commission, for example, illustrated the fragmentation and lack of community on campus and proposed some remedies. Such attempts to draw in the uncommitted community must be continued in part by these same uncommitted students and faculty. Similarly, the report's "Knowledge and Values" section, an attempt to alert the community to the true nature of scientific expenditures of the Vietnam war, remains far beyond the comprehension of the general public... the only tangible consequence of these hearings are to medical students to discuss their ideas with the undergraduates and graduates they meet. The faculty members must be willing to seek out their colleagues in departmental meetings or research laboratories. Questionnaires and hearings alone are much too passive.

The essential difference

By David Searls

Recent columns and editorials on this page have raised up some interesting questions concerning the relationship of science to those outside the scientific community. In fact, in light of current events, such issues are more and more in the public eye. While scientists, by nature, are far from zealous about such issues, the experience has shown that combinations of non-scientific publicists can lead to exaggerations, fabrications, inappropriate emphasis, and emotional outbursts. Have we not seen these phenomena in action? (e.g., Marvin Minsky's recent encounter with LIFE magazine.) But it is possible that the real trouble goes deeper, to an emotional fractionalization of the discipline by those same scientists.


In light of cutbacks, layoffs, demonstrations, protests, and dropoffs in enrollments (January 20 and 27) on the MIT campus, we must ask ourselves a very important question: Why the scientific community, specifically, in the aerospace industry, never more in the public eye, is science not "mission-oriented" - it most certainly is, of awareness, but are scientists any more so than the public? While scientists, by nature, necessary - it most certainly is, of awareness, but are scientists any more so than the public? While scientists, by nature, necessary - it most certainly is, of awareness, but are scientists any more so than the public?

The Politics of Pure Science

By Lee Giguere

Newspaper reporters frequently receive a curt "no comment" in reply to their queries, or else a reference to another executive with the comment that the information "should come from him..."

The urban blight is the politician who thinks rent control, zoning laws, building codes, and control (or the threat of it) have sent honest builders and landlords to the courts and small towns. Large, orthodox apartments are unprofitable, inertia, prefabricated or modular buildings are illegal. They are afraid; afraid for their jobs, afraid of the consequences of pure science are far from semantics, even in the aerospace industry, much more in the public eye.

Bureaucracy shelters administrative figures

By Lea Giguere

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Draft law changes near

By Peter Pedaksky
Washington
All future undergraduate draft deferments will be changed, it was announced this week, if the United States Senate is ever to adopt a new draft law. Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced a comprehensive bill to bring the Selective Service System up to date with the times. If the current draft authorization expires on June 30, 1970, the Congress will have to do something about it. At least one of the current three draft boards will quietly disappear on July 1. The major points of contention are whether individuals who have left the country to enter foreign schools, the granting of non-military national service options, and reinstituting Justice Department review of cases where CO status is denied by a local board. It would afford registrants the right of review in cases in which CO status is denied by a local board. Kennedy noted that some of the Attorney General Burke Marshall's Commission proposed changes such as "random selection" of the young and first and second degree conscientious objectors. The Selective Service System is a big step in the direction of increasing Justice Department control over Presidential war-making powers.

For children who have been banished from force or si, one did not expect to mount a major attack on Kennedy's proposal, thus increasing the chances that it will be adopted in one form or another. Senator Kennedy proposes a two-year bill that would limit the number of enlistments to about 150,000 men per year. The Selective Service System would be reorganized with a national headquarters as currently exists, and regional offices where they can be right every time, or they must be right every time, or they only have to interpret the rules. Make the hard decisions, they taught from their earliest days. But science and technology, by its nature, is subject to the laws of economics: its progress, at any rate, should not be so dependent on a federal center. When it is not addicted to a wave of popular pet peeve, it can, but itself, science should remain at least structurally non-political. Otherwise, its viability is in question. The real problem with bureaucracy is that they are so helpless in dealing with a national system avoids conflict and competition in one easy effort.

The real problem with bureaucracy is that they are so helpless in dealing with a national system. It's quite possible to have a program in which the manpower is to be allocated on a mixed national and local basis; eliminate new students, and the economic life of the country. For children who have been banished from force or si, one did not expect to mount a major attack on Kennedy's proposal. However, the sense of the program is overwhelming. There are a few points of view which appear to be the most worth while. The first is the point of view which the Selective Service System is an economic and political institution. Kennedy's Commission proposed changes such as "random selection" of the young and first and second degree conscientious objectors. The Selective Service System is a big step in the direction of increasing Justice Department control over Presidential war-making powers. Violence that is committed by the Selective Service System is a big step in the direction of increasing Justice Department control over Presidential war-making powers. Violence that is committed by police, or by individuals who have left the country to enter foreign schools, will be reorganized with a national headquarters as currently exists, and regional offices where they can be right every time, or they must be right every time, or they only have to interpret the rules. Make the hard decisions, they taught from their earliest days.
By Alex Makowski

American herbicides have been sprayed over 1/6 of the land area of South Vietnam in the last 10 years. Such spraying has caused extensive damage to the environment and has resulted in widespread health problems.

In contrast, most of the herbicidal effort went to spray cover for the Montagnard population. Meselson detailed the three techniques developed by the army for use against three varied targets: 1) linear spraying—used along roads, rivers, and canals to clear away the dense growth of mangroves; 2) block spraying—directed against wide areas in an attempt to radically alter the environment (for example, whole forests were sprayed to improve air visibility); and 3) ten to twelve percent of the total American herbicide effort went to spray crops to reduce the food supply.

In contrast, most of the block spraying was confined to the five to ten percent annually. The spraying marked the first war-time herbicide campaign for the United States, though chemical agents had been available as long ago as World War II.

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Economic effect The total effect of block spraying on Saigon’s economy can only be estimated, but a few facts emerge. Per capita consumption of charcoal, for example, has dropped to 1/20 of its pre-1960’s level. Meselson’s team calculated that the forest destruction, if the photosynthesis lost from the food chain is taken into account, corresponds roughly to the country’s rateable annual fish catch.

As for crop spraying, this attempt to reduce the food supply as available to Communist forces was concentrated in the central highlands. Much of the native Montagnard population there has already been forced to seek refuge in government refugee camps; once sprayed, their farms are no longer capable of supporting families. The goal of the chemical campaign, reducing the Communist food supply, was never realized — “our observations in Vietnam lead us to believe that precautions taken to avoid destroying the crops of indigenous civilian populations have not been a failure and that nearly all the food destroyed would actually have been consumed by such populations.”

Public health Public health was the final topic of Meselson’s address, and he stressed that no conclusive evidence was gathered. Records from provincial hospitals are often sketchy and never fully reliable; birth defects, for example, are seldom officially recorded. Research has centered on the possible effect of dioxin, a contaminant of the principal herbicide used in Vietnam. Dioxin is exceedingly toxic, quite stable in the environment, and being fat-soluble, may be concentrated as it moves up the food chain into the human diet. Lack of sufficiently sensitive and reliable methods for the analysis of dioxin, however, has hampered research.
Over the past two-week period, the Tech basketball team played four games, and came out on the short end of a 1-3 split. Against Wesleyan at home on January 26, the engineers were outrebounded and outshot as they lost by a score of 71-62. Harold Brown led the Techmen outrebounding, scoring 12, and Jerry Hudson with ten each.

In the Bowdoin game on January 31, Hudson again led the Tech scoring attack with nineteen points, followed by Bill Godfrey with 18, followed by captain Bruce Wheeler with 16. Al-though the Technicians outrebounded the Bowdoin shooters, 46-27, the final score showed a 54-50 win for the visitors.

February 3, 1971, the MIT units that will be right back to deal the New York Maritime Academy a crushing 81-37 defeat. Brown again led the Techmen (Continued from page 2) with 23 points, and Wheeler passed off assists, as the team set a new school rebounding mark with 20. Al though the MIT squad came back to deal the New Yorkers converted 86% of their free throw attempts.

Center Jerry Hudson (20) slips through Queens defense for layup, as Gerry Loe (15) follows the shot. Hudson finished the game with 10 points and team-high 12 rebounds. Although they held a six point halftime lead, the Tech shooters ran into foul trouble late in the game, allowing Queens to use its free-throw accuracy to advantage. The New Yorkers converted 86% of their free throw attempts.
Cost to increase with curtailed service

(Continued from page 1) Ity on an a la carte basis. Resi-
dents of Harvard and Random
Halls are exempt from the Din-
ning Hall Residence Fee.

One year experiment The contro-
versial element of the new proposal is the one-year experimental implemen-
tation of the voluntary commons pro-
gram. This fee will cost students
more money however, with the
transitory fees being set at $25
per year for West Campus resi-
dents who choose to remain on
commons, and $35 per year for
those who go off the meal plan.
The effect is to have all West
Campus residents, not just those
not eating commons, pay for the
cost of the program. The fee
is set higher for those not stay-
ing on commons, to serve as an
incentive to continue taking
it.

Soon after the plan was made
known, there were complaints
from some West Campus resi-
dents that those electing to stay
on commons were subsidizing
those who did not. Such objec-
tions were met by the counter-
claim that if West Campus resi-
dents were to have a voluntary
commons option, then all those
with the option should be made
to pay for it.

House tax eliminated Housing and Dining officials
stated that the increases would
have been even higher had not
services to the affected houses
been curtailed. If the proposals
are adopted next year there will
be reductions in cleaning services
in the dormitories; house desks
will be kept open only eight
hours per day, if at all; the
dorm house tax will be eliminated; and a
breakage deposit will be collect-
ed at the beginning of the year
from all Institute House resi-
dents.

What all this means is that in
the case of a typical West Cam-
pus student who elects to stay
on commons, his room and
board bill will increase by $150
next year ($45 + $45 + $65
+ $25), which is a larger jump than
most had anticipated.

The reason for this is that the
Housing and Dining Office has
been running at a deficit for the
past three years, and has decided
to make up the deficit by at-
tempting to make a profit, be-
ginning next year. The amount
of the existing deficit is expect-
ed to reach $125,000 by this
June. A $25,000 surplus is pro-
ected for this year. They hope
to raise additional funds for
long-term rehabilitation by a
special fund raising effort.

- "Insanity may be a sane
reaction to an insane world." - Dr.
Ronald Lang, Scottish psycho-
nurse

Proposed Room and Board Rates
September, 1971

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C. Board Charge

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D. Residence Fee

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New Charge

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Swamprock at the Baker House Mixer
Tonight-8pm
MIT Student Center
Guys $1, Girls 50¢

FOREIGN LANGUAGE EXPERTS

Many translators are needed for full- or part-time
employment. Many cultivated and well-read
individuals, especially recent B.A.'s in foreign
languages, are needed to help in the translation
of English works to foreign languages.

A list of positions is available on the
Interest Posters in the SU. Send $1.00 for
application and the name and address of
three references.

Come and hear

The No. 1 Best Selling Book of 1970
The Biggest Film of 1971

The ORIGINAL SOUNDTRACK

Paramount keeps on truckin'
Enigmatic Registry of Guests explored

By Matt Lieff

Tucked away unobtrusively in the southwest corner of the Building 7 lobby, near the Physical Plant desk and the ghosts of the coffee tables, is an obscure office known as the Registry of Guests. This office has been the cause of much speculation, among elements of the student body, on the question of just what, if anything, this office does. As it turns out, the Registry of Guests does, in fact, do something and has been doing it since its creation in 1952. Headed by Carolyn B. Cox (who is celebrating her 25th anniversary at the Institute this week), the Registry is an obscure office known as the Registry of Guests, which manages the activities of foreign visitors here warranting such an appointment for this time, generally not exceeding one or two days. There were 843 visitors handled thusly by the Registry in the past year.

Starting in about April every year, the Registry works very closely with the Commencement Committee, coordinating efforts of Physical Plant, the Senior Class, and others. It is mainly because Mrs. Cox is executive secretary of Commencement, and performs this function from her office at the Registry.

The last function is that of supplying alumni to represent MIT at functions at other universities. Any request received for such representation is forwarded to the Registry which writes to an alumni in the area of the school requesting him to attend as official MIT representative.

Perhaps with this at common knowledge there will be no more need for the occasional visit of Tech tools, overcome by insatiable curiosity, who wander into the offices and plaintively ask, “What do you people do here, anyway?”

Chicago 7 lawyer to speak

William Kunstler is speaking in Cambridge Saturday night as part of a Festival of Resistance in support of Paul Couning, on trial Monday for draft resistance. Appearing at Harvard’s Lowell Hall at 8 pm with Kunstler will beCouning himself. Other activities in “response to repression” include a “Rental and Adventure” concert and lightshows, send $1 (credited as $2). World’s largest psychedelic concert—The Grateful Dead and the Grateful Doe. Send specifications: For less than $25 a year

There’s money in numbers

Look into a career as an Equitable actuary. If you have a way with math, think creatively, express yourself clearly and work well with others—you can be on your way.

As an actuary with Equitable, you’re both a technical expert and a business executive. Your work has a direct impact on the operations and financial results of the company—and you can be a prime candidate for a top managerial spot. Your future is one of challenge, responsibility, and the kind of salary a position like that deserves.

Interested? Stop in at your college placement office and set up an appointment with an Equitable actuary. He’ll have all the facts you’ll want to know, including details about sum-

Thursday, February 25, 1971

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

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January Review

(Continued from page 1)

doctoral programs in 36 specific fields of which MIT has programs in 18.

In terms of faculty quality, MIT ranked first in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and linguistics and was tied for first with Harvard in economics. MIT doctoral programs in microbiology, civil engineering, economics and linguistics received top ranking for effectiveness, and the electrical and mechanical engineering offerings were tied for first with Stanford.

Newly-appointed Dean of Engineering Paul Gray outlined his proposals for an educational system attuned to the needs of MIT undergraduates.

He advocated incorporating within the engineering school flexible alternatives—self-paced study, unspecified engineering degrees, approximate interdisciplinary foci—while suggesting that MIT concentrate on providing the foundation for a professional education while leaving the more vocational training to graduate schools or future employers.

Co-op and work/study programs, he concluded, might well provide a valuable bridge between educational programs and work experience. A Bush Room audience of 70 or 80 people, three-fourths of them students, warmly applauded his address.

MIT Commission

The MIT Commission held a series of "open hearings" to discuss three of its major proposals: the First Division, CEP reorganization, and the Institute Council. Eighty students and faculty filled the Bush Room to discuss the Commission's First Division proposal. The second meeting, focusing on CEP reorganization, drew less interest. The final meeting, held last week, is reported in today's The Tech.

Student government

"Destroy Student Government" the posters read; so supported in today's meeting held last week, is refocusing on CEP reorganization, proposal. The second meeting, the Commission's First Division filled the Bush Room to discuss the First Division, CEP reorganization, and the Institute Council, the Commission's First Division, CEP reorganization, and the Institute Council.

Under the incentives of national survival, the aerospace industry, utilizing advanced technologies, has developed into a permanent, flexible and highly diversified industry. The need to apply the aerospace systems approach to pollution control, mineral exploration, environmental planning, agriculture, forest management, desalting of sea water, modern transportation, air transport and control has greatly added to this diversification. Since the aerospace industry is not directly geared to the consumer, it benefits are social... national survival on one hand... a better life on the other.

The new Ecosystems endeavor at Grumman is ideally suited to the task of giving man greater control over his environment because of the Life-support Systems experience gained from the Lunar Module and undersea submersibles.

Positioned in the forefront of this remarkable industry and fed by the ideas emanating from its own advanced planning, scientific disciplines and industrial skills, Grumman pushes the aerospace art forward in deep submergence vessels, hydrofoil seacraft, advanced aircraft including business transport, lunar landing vehicles and space stations.

It's only natural, in a company that has quintupled in size in the last decade, that professional and management responsibilities would proceed apace.

Can you provide cogent solutions?

Grumman is situated in Long Island, 30 miles from N.Y.C. The white sand beaches of the Atlantic are 12 minutes away... the famed sailing reaches of Long Island Sound, an eleven-mile drive... five beautiful public golf courses right in Bethpage—2 minutes from Grumman.

Grumman representatives will be on campus February 24, 1971

To obtain Grumman literature and arrange an interview, contact your placement office.

If an interview is not convenient at this time, send a comprehensive resume to Mr. William E. Dwyer, Manager, College Relations/Recruitment, Dept. GR 251.
Institute Council wins qualified backing

(Continued from page 1)

Institute Council wins qualified backing

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Advisor wishes gain priority

(Continued from page 3)

Associated advisors

Buttner added that the role of associate advisor is still being defined, though, that FAC asks associate advisors to make a commitment to work with their advisees for at least six months. In a couple of cases, associate advisors have asked over for faculty members who could not continue. Buttner expressed satisfaction with the results.

When questioned about the possibility of making advisor assignments on a living-group basis, Buttner pointed out that six promotes advisors from meeting with their advisees the first two weeks. In each of these, associate advisors have asked over faculty members who could not continue. Buttner expressed satisfaction with the results.

Julie Nixon feels that she was the one who actually handled the difficult situation, which was in the beginning of the school year. She noted that there were trade-offs between democracy, economy, and expertise in decision-making to be considered. The same speaker added that introducing the Cambridge City Manager to the judicial process at MIT was a little awkward, at best. Later in the meeting, however, Bob Smith, Planning Officer, noted that the City Manager probably wouldn't attend the meetings at all. Disputing those who had spoken against the council, Buttner pointed out that voting is a barometer on this group, giving an indication of what its recommendations mean.

Leaders need new ideas

The final speaker, Gregory Smith, Chairman of CJAC and a member of the Corporation, said there is a need for the establishment to get new points of view. Some of the defects pointed out by Weinberg can be cleared up if the ground rules for the Council are made clearer. "Men of good will," he said, "can realize the difference between recommendations and decisions," explaining that the Council could succeed even if it were set up only as an advisory body.

One faculty member noted that the Council would increase the already-heavy time demands on faculty members. He pointed out that there were trade-offs between democracy, economy, and expertise in decision-making to be considered. The same speaker added that introducing the Cambridge City Manager to the judicial process at MIT was a little awkward, at best. Later in the meeting, however, Bob Smith, Planning Officer, noted that the City Manager probably wouldn't attend the meetings at all. Disputing those who had spoken against the council, Buttner pointed out that voting is a barometer on this group, giving an indication of what its recommendations mean.

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**The Tech - Sports**

**Sports set for GBC championship track**

By Randy Young

On Friday and Saturday, Harvard will host the Greater Boston Conference Athletic Association (GBCAA) Championship Track Meet, and Tech's brightest prospects are two sophomores, Walt Gibbons and Dave Wilson, a high jumper, from St. Albans, New York, performers for the varsity track and Wilson, a pole vaulter, a naval officer at the Coast Guard Academy. Last year's indoor record of 6'4" against Brown, a pole vaulter, was the second highest in the nation.

**Double winners steer swimmers over NYU**

Having lost their first two meets dual duals, the men's swimming team traveled to New York University in an attempt to recover their battered fortunes. The result was a 74-79 level match for the final event, the 400 free relay. Co-captain Alan Graham '73 finished 2-3 in the tough 200 individual medley, and Pete Hadley '72 and Tom Peterson '71 were 1-2 in each event. The Tech swimmers started with a half twist. Scoring an 8.55, Daub joined Gerber and Rudd, and Dave Beck swept the team's top three finishes.

**Road runners set for GBC**

Wilson, Gibbons, a high jumper, and Wilson, a pole vaulter, have been consistently outstanding performers for the varsity track squad all season.

Gibbons, a 6'2", 177-pounder from St. Albans, New York, sports a personal indoor best of 6'6", an MFT varsity indoor record. In setting the mark against Tufts on January 6, Walt surpassed the 1968-69 program standard of 6'4-7/8.

By Larry Krussel

**Rifle team thumps Harvard**

By Randy Young

On Saturday, February 6, the fencing team meets Dulle and Yehuda in the DuPont Athletic Center.

**Gym squad conquers Yale**

By Randy Young

The MIT gymnastics team, returning from its competition schedule, scored a decisive victory over the seasoned Yale squad, coached by Olympic Don Toulouse. With individual first places in five events, and team supremacy in four events, the gymnasts justified the grueling workouts scheduled by Coach Lilly had improved during IAP, scoring 116 points to Yale's 110.

**Engineers outflank Indians**

Traveling to Hanover, New Hampshire to meet the Dartmouth Indians, the MIT fencing squad scored a convincing victory, defeating two more opponents, and he was joined by senior Peter Hwang. Team Captain Wolf Miller '72 clinched the meet for the engineers when he won the 14th dual match to give the team a 7-1 victory.

**Orson Welles Cinema**

The Orson Welles Cinema is located in the basement of the Ford Center, and the schedule is available at the Student Activities Office.