By Lee Giguere

In a ceremony that left the new president visibly moved, Corporation Chairman Howard Johnson formally installed Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner as the thirteenth president of MIT.

The change of office was marked by a presentation of the MIT charter to Wiesner by Johnson. Overshadowing this moment, however, was Wiesner’s inaugural address and Archibald MacLeish’s reading of his poem honored in honor of Wiesner’s election.

Wiesner’s speech was in large measure a synthesis of the ideas that have to prominence at MIT during the last few years, for in his words: “The inaugural occasion offers an opportunity for affirmation — for a re-dedication of the community to the values and ideas we all share. Rather than presenting a startling new program, he chose to focus MIT’s attention on its recent self-examination (in which he has played so great a part).

On opening the program, Johnson remarked: “We must today celebrate the Institute and all who are a part of it,” and termed the inauguration “a new beginning and a new dedication.” He then gave a brief sketch of Wiesner’s career, followed by the introduction of Honorary Chairman of the Corporation James Killian, who commented on the post of president.

Johnson then introduced poet Archibald MacLeish, for a “unique message.” This was fol-

By Alex Makowski

The final panel discussion of the Inauguration Week program, yesterday afternoon, offered a variety of views for the directions MIT might take with its educational policies over the next decades.

Chancellor Paul Gray moderated the remarks by the five faculty members and one undergraduate gathered on the Kresge stage. He insisted that the panel consider possibilities for the future—“the Institute is at a new threshold of internal development.”

The participants were from diverse disciplinary backgrounds; the program was not set up to reach some sort of consensus. The subjects covered ranged from the relations between MIT and the outside world to such purely internal concerns as improving the contact between faculty and students.

A major topic of discussion concerned the value of MIT’s educational changes due.

By Dree Tnenboetum

Draft ceiling set at 125 during current year

The Selective Service System announced Tuesday that 125 would be the highest lottery number reached this year. As a result, all men born before 1952 who are classified 1-A as of December 31 and hold numbers higher than 125 are safe from being drafted unless there is a major national mobilization.

The agency also declared that all men who had numbers 125 and below would definitely be drafted, unless they had received exemptions or deferments.

The announcement does not affect men born in 1952, who were assigned lottery numbers this summer. They are not eligi-

Corporation Chairman Howard Johnson presents newly-inaugurated president Jerome B. Wiesner with a copy of the charter of MIT, symbolizing the authority and responsibility vested in the office. The charter was originally granted to William Barton Rogers by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1861. Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

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Rogers summarizes education proposals

By Lee Giger

Proposals for closer faculty-student interaction through a seminar-program, for a new faculty committee on the focus of faculty responsibility for undergraduate education, and for a joint conference on the focus of faculty responsibility for undergraduate education were among the final recommendations of the Special Task Force on Education.

Professor of Mathematics Harriet Rogers, chairman of the Task Force, submitted the outline of the group's still unfinished work to a panel discussion Wednesday afternoon.

The opening session with a few historical remarks completed the work of the Task Force, Professor of Mathematics William Martin, who directed the discussion, introduced the Task Force members: Professors of Humanities: Archibald MacLeish, Professor of Electrical Engineering Robert Gallagher, Professor of English Frank Press, Professor of Economics Franco Modigliani.

At one point the group was having difficulty discussing the nature of the market for graduate students and the problem of training students for graduate and professional schools.

As the discussion progressed, the group decided to recommend a faculty committee on education at MIT, including a representative faculty committee to be composed of faculty members from different departments.

The faculty committee would meet periodically to discuss the nature of the market for graduate students and the problem of training students for graduate and professional schools.

The faculty committee would also be responsible for making recommendations to the faculty and the administration on the allocation of resources to support graduate education.

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The current rising tide of anti-scientific and anti-technological sentiment prompted him to examine the background of scientific doctrine, to search for a clue that might explain whether the current negative attitude merely a misplaced reaction to such modern ills as pollution and the arms race, or whether the cause might be some inherent feature of science itself. The Making of a Counterculture by Theodore Roszak suggested a direction. Roszak wrote that science fostered two intrinsic evils: the technocracy that made possible the manipulation of masses by experts, and the dedication of society to unlimited economic expansion. The scientific outlook, he continued, is an alienated one—man stands apart from nature, in opposition to it. As an alternative he offered the more relaxed approach of participation with nature. The standard defense to such an attack, explained Wren-Lewis, is to point out that the evils of technology are not the results of the scientific revolution but rather the result of flaws in societal structures amplified by the adoption of scientific techniques. Before the scientific revolution, man was expected to study nature to determine the

Revelation–science tool?

By Alex Makowski

A British industrialist opened MIT's new Technology and Culture Committee Tuesday with a proposal that a new fundamental science could be developed to implement existing ecological methods.

Dr. John Wren-Lewis, of the

Dr. Wren-Lewis was joined on the Krege Little Theatre stage by MIT Professors Philip Morrison (Physics) and Jerome Lettin (Biological). Remarks from both took strong exception to his suggestion of a new form of science. The seminar presentation was the first of what will be a weekly series of programs exploring the connections between technology and culture. The series' organizers hope the project will develop enough interest within the MIT community to stimulate some program during the January Independent Activities Period.

Dr. Wren-Lewis intends his new method to be both a complement to and an extension of present experimental techniques. The current rising tide of anti-scientific and anti-technological sentiment prompted him to examine the background of scientific doctrine, to search for a clue that might explain whether the current negative attitude merely a misplaced reaction to such modern ills as pollution and the arms race, or whether the cause might be some inherent feature of science itself. The Making of a Counterculture by Theodore Roszak suggested a direction. Roszak wrote that science fostered two intrinsic evils: the technocracy that made possible the manipulation of masses by experts, and the dedication of society to unlimited economic expansion. The scientific outlook, he continued, is an alienated one—man stands apart from nature, in opposition to it. As an alternative he offered the more relaxed approach of participation with nature. The standard defense to such an attack, explained Wren-Lewis, is to point out that the evils of technology are not the results of the scientific revolution but rather the result of flaws in societal structures amplified by the adoption of scientific techniques. Before the scientific revolution, man was expected to study nature to determine the

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12
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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS
October 18 & 19, 1971
Contact College Placement Office to arrange interview appointment.
Second-guessing our 13th president

By Bruce Schwartz Marten

President Jerome Bert Wiesner, in his Inaugural Address to the MIT commu-
nity, did not mention anything unexpected; ceremonial events are rarely the occasion for anything more substantial than a record of the cliches one ex-
pects. The President alluded to when he said, "I am especially pleased to have the opportunity for affirmation - for a reeducation of the community to the values we hold so dear." That sentence is remarkable, not for what it means, but for what the President undertook it. Two years ago, optimism, even of Wiesner's cautious variety, would have been considered a gross error by many people on this campus. No one has, indeed, castigated him so far this year. I am interested in the idea that there are values and ideals we all share. Two years ago it seems the responsibility of the President was to present us with a realistic picture, even if it was a difficult one to consummate.

M.I.T. has survived the upheaval of the last three years. Student activism is in its lowest point in half a decade - for a number of reasons. This means we can explore here - and seems likely to remain that way for the future. The administration, for the moment, is content at the present status of the student clubs and activities, a situation a bit subtle but clear. Jerry Wiesner is so sure of his office door he's lost it. More signs of this are needed this year, or the President may be in for a rude awakening. Wiesner is a co-opted leader...

MIT, the social fabric of the Institute, is unchanged. Passing courses and attaining grades of the larger society, as well as those of the institute, he did not depart from. The new managers will be examined not for any expressed message or any external influence that of loyalty to learning. Anyone can examine the political causes of his election, but he did not depart from. Anyone can speculate, tools in the hands of humanized technology is not the source of trouble, "our few-carping criticisms; for example: "A~

..."the MIT image for the 1970's is attracting: at the very moment when'..."

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Weiser on technology and the quality of life

The text continues from the previous page. It reads:

Second-guessing

(Continued from preceding page)

I see 200 more. An attempt to bring about the necessary improvements in our own lives and in MIT's would be premature. Not only does it contravene the very culture of the Institution ("You are what you eat," your mean SAT scores . . .), it was also premature in the light of the crisis in which we now find ourselves. For the moment, the question of what MIT is doing for the world appears irrelevant, and for now we must look elsewhere for leadership. Yet, if we are to move beyond this point, we must find a way to make the connections between our lives and the world of MIT. The administrators, faculty, and students of MIT must begin to understand that their actions have consequences, and that these consequences are not confined to the campus.Only bit by bit can feeling men understand the interconnections between our lives and the world, and only bit by bit can we begin to see the world as a whole. If this vision is correct, we are already on the way to creating a new kind of world, one in which we are all connected.

One thing Wiesner has in common with Johnson: he will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT. He will fight any attempt to change the fundamental structure of MIT.

* What can we expect of the Wiesner administration? The answer seems clear, given his statements and actions since taking office July 1: The same, only more so.

We have been given a chance to move past the past, to move beyond the old ways, to move towards a new future. The new administration will bring new leadership, new ideas, and new possibilities. The old ways will be left behind, and a new future will be created. The administration will work to bring about a new future, a future that is different, a future that is better.

There are those who say that the past will not repeat itself, that we are living in a new era, a new time. They are right. The past is gone, and we are free to create a new future. The administration will work to bring about a new future, a future that is different, a future that is better.
sustaining interest on the part of students unpanied by the development of a deep Group. the Unified Sciences Studies decade ago today's student contemplates going. They want to develop broadly in greater than right here at MIT. And. an ever. it's obvious that, to date, the good social crisis. At all levels and in every kind dissatisfactions with the status quo was accepts, and is prepared to -pay for, and stopped that poisoning of the atmo-

sion and study. in which a regard for involvement, the Experimental Studies seminars. the undergraduate research lockstep - to make it possible for a and political and they do not want their all spheres - moral. social, intellectual important reason for this educational continuing search for a "better," more reaching upward in a of school we see new programs, experi-

tation. a .reaching upward in a of knowledge and the liberal arts the impact of current social turmoil on the community in which we live. He said: "We have integrated problems with the study of man and his culture. Thus we can recast the concept of a

provide opportunities to create exciting the quality of the campus environment. men through opportunities as stu-

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world's foremost institute of technology, lovingly retrieve it.

No equation can divine the quality of life

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We have integrated problems and disintegrated skills. And the aliena-

tion of knowledge and the liberal arts institutions and respond with a not dissimilar vision of a

the liberal arts and sciences. And maintain their traditional aloofness, their devotion to pure research and contemplation, their subject matters remain inalienable. The profes-

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Concert proves diverse

By Robert Fremer

A concert is a public gath-
ering at which musicians per-
form. An Inaugural Concert is just
like a concert, except the public
consists of quite a few more
celebrity auditors. Admission-
istas include a symphony orches-
ta, various soloists, a few
speakers, a folk singer, a huge
choral group, and two
loudspeakers.

Such is the conclusion one
must reach, at least, on the
basis of last Wednesday night's
festivities at Kresge Auditorium in
honour of MIT's thirteenth pres-
ident.

The occasion reminded one
not so much of a modern con-
cert, as of a folk song. It was
bigger than the event's char-
acters, but for whom the
music was suffering at the
occasion recalled other affairs two
and three years ago, when con-
certs and other large gatherings
were commonplace. It is to be
hoped that excitement will not
now be limited to inaugurations.

Although there were occasional
lengthy rounds of applause,
no one kept silent, and the
snare drum was played with
energy and intelligence.

After intermission came an
ever greater variety. First off
were the Merwin Songs for Alto
Flute and Piano by the late Prof.
Gregory Tucker. His untimely
death last summer had prevented
his composition of an orchestral
piece for the occasion, and so
the recent chamber piece was
offered in his memory. It was
performed by Karl Kraber, flute,
and Frederik Rzewski, piano.

Music then ceased for a short
time to let the speakers talk. It was
reported by a playwright like-
Himan Helman, an old friend of
President Winser's. She called
for a brotherhood of science and
art, to oppose their real enemies:
governments which misuse scien-
tific and artistic creativity. She
then read a poem, one of her
own compositions, which was
entitled: "This Machine Sings to
Itself." The music was suffering
at the occasion, but the number
of people deciding that burning
is the best way of change,
violently round him singing along
on the chorus, Pete Seeger ex-
ited to a standing ovation.

Pete Seeger opened his part
of the program with "This Land Is
Your Land," the most popular
song of the evening. The
theme of this song is a call for
freedom and a demand for
peace. The music was suffering
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MIT panel examines urban transportation

By Bert Halstead

A panel discussion entitled "Future Modes of Transportation" investigated what MIT's role might be in developing future transportation systems and solving associated social problems.

Professor of Civil Engineering Charles Miller, chairing the meeting, indicated that the purpose of the discussion was to assess and discuss where MIT is and where it's going as its efforts to solve urban transportation problems.

Miller pointed out that there were two approaches to the problem. The "action" approach, consisting of individual research and specialized study of a portion of the problem, and the "action" approach, which he defined as attempting to bring about change in the field by designing large systems and taking on the responsibilities of carrying out the plan.

At the close of the discussion, Miller commented that "knowledge is power" and that computers are "knowledge up to us in the hands of those who are going to hold it. Weizenbaum contended that knowledge, especially at the present time, must make decisions on what kind of decisions to make, and that "the flexibility should be there. If we allow it, it should be small."

Winston then noted that systems must have "some understanding of who they are dealing with." In explanation, he added that he hoped "to incorporate some of the characteristics of people" and ways of dealing with them. Fano praised him to say that "people and computers should be able to get together and settle things." Winston argued that it was not just a language problem, but also a need to have a basis of common knowledge. Building on this, Weizenbaum noted that they will be in the way that they have successful communication, what we are saying is that we have a base of a computer, he foresaw the spectre of "an ancient machine which will not longer change its mind." In any event, he argued that such long-lived machines may alter man's view of himself, and society, and return to the discussion to a more personal level, interpreted that computers are being pushed around by computers they don't understand. He then broached the possibility that "computers might provide more help of themself" to communications. By improving computers to be "humanized" and the need for buffers within an organization, and made central in social flexibility, more important for universities to have solutions to the problems still exist, and that our role might be in developing future transportation systems and solving associated social problems.

Professor of Electrical Engineering Joseph Weizenbaum, who serves as a "devil's advocate" on the panel "Can People and Computers Co-exist?" makes a point in opposition to another panelist during the discussion last week.

Photo by Dick Tresnemans

MIT continues work in international arena

By Ken Vtaca

The second panel discussion on "International Programs at MIT" dealt with future prospects for international studies. It was em-}

By Lee Giguere -

To bring about- change in the society, but came to no solid conclusions about the question "coexist?" produced a plethora of answers which is made, and that the state of technology controls the class of society in choosing to develop hard science in international affairs is presently viewed from outside MIT.

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Revelation suggested as method for science

(Continued from page 3)

pation itself may need to conform to the pattern. A hierarchic structure for society developed because the methods of science were adopted by the old power structure.

So attacking science and technical goals as the result of a direction of effort, it could damage one of the few tools available for breaking away from harmful societal patterns. Wren-Lewis pointed out that a fundamental attitude is the affirmation of the rationality of man's relationship with nature. Knowledge gained about nature enables man to do something new—rather than just conform to pre-existing patterns.

The germ of a new scientific attitude came to Wren-Lewis in a reclusive, a mystical experience in the Alps of Switzerland. The depth of his anger with Roszak had already crystallized into a protest against what he saw as the manipulation of one by the other. The speaker's remarks, reminding him that the displacement of a concept for ethics around the sixth century BC caused the loss of many important intellectual triumphs. He questioned the value of relying on the "Vancouver group" method of gaining knowledge.

Technology and Culture Seminar series was originally conceived as a way of raising on the MIT campus various issues involved in the interaction of science and the field of human knowledge. Though there was no direct cause-and-effect relationship between the science and the MIT Commission's discussion of the value of such a thing was new, and the discussion generated by the Commission provided an important boost for the Seminar group.

One of the most interesting research projects discussed was "a new concept of technology," developed at MIT by Professors Richard D. Thornton and Henry H. Kolm.

Thornton explained that the high speed ground transportation system they developed is a magnetic suspension "maglev," propelled by a force between "induced current in the rail (aluminum) and these magnetic fields established by the use of cryogenic superconductors."

Thornton noted that the vehicle would probably attain speeds of 250 mph, and even greater if it travels through a partial vacuum. According to Thornton, the requirements for construction of the system would "not be as great as six lane highway," and it would "probably be more economical in use than a jet plane along the same route."

He said that there is little being done in the United States with the idea of magnetic suspension but that in Japan, the new Tokyo-Osaka high-speed rail will be a form of magnetic suspension. Thornton estimated that a "Boston to New York run will be the first employment of the system in this country, and that what they hoped to have a 1/25th scale model of the "maglev" on display at Dulles International Airport in Washington, D.C. next May.

Other research cited by staff members as currently going on at MIT include application of pattern recognition and image processing to traffic and blood tests, the increased need for biomedical engineering in the medical field, and a voluminous body of research in image processing as currently going on in the area of electrical engineering.

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Government and private industry.

Professor Myers was the only panelist to mention the manpower/womanpower aspect of the topic, was this was only to note that women are filling increasingly larger percentages of "professional, technical and kindred workers," which is the fastest growing section of the labor market. Unemployment is also on the rise in this segment, with two groups in particular greatly affected: young, inexperienced scientists or engineers, and older men who have not kept up with their education, particularly engineers without college degrees who had been upgraded from technicians in the manpower crunch of fifteen or twenty years ago.

Right now, there is a decline in the number of students choosing physical science and engineering (except, for some reason, chemical engineering), and a great increase in those studying the life and social sciences. The current over-supply of physical scientists, the National Science Foundation claims, is mainly due to the great decreases in technically-oriented space and defense expenditures, which cannot be made up by private industry.

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In brewing Bude's, our choice is to go all the way. We hope beer matters enough to you that you too will go all the way... with Budweiser.

BY CAROL MCGURE

Labor and education specialists urged a greater flexibility in technical and scientific training to prevent a repetition of the current engineering and scientific unemployment, in an inauguration panel Monday.

Entitled "Manpower and Womanpower," the panel was chaired by Dean Robert Albert of the School of Science, who opened the discussion with a presentation of figures on population and technical training.

The panelists were Dr. J. Herbert Holleman, Consultant to the Provost and the President; Professor Charles Myers, Manpower; Dr. Raymond Bishophoff of the National Science Foundation and Aeronautics and Astronautics; and Dean William Porter, Architecture and Urban Planning. Each of these presented his views of the trained manpower situation at length.

Dr. Holleman views the scientist as movinq in a cyclical "corn and hops" pattern, according to the economic laws of supply and demand. He also stated that to employ all the scientists in the labor market now or soon there will take a major change in the availability of development, both by federal
By Walter Middlebrook

As a direct result of action taken last week by the IM Executive Council, only two teams will be playing football from the IM league.

The major reason for dropping out of the league, according to to the players, was the decision reached by the Council declaring LCA the winner in the control game last week—the Black Students Union is withdrawing its protest in the early minutes of the first quarter.

The BSU filed its protest because of the unfair and incom- petent method which took place and the feelings of pre- judice and racism which prevailed on and off the field. It was based on incidents where coaches of the BSU team had to take the referees to the IM Rules Book to show them, on at least three occasions, the first quarter, illegal calls made thus far in the game. The protest was based on the fact that three BSU players were taken out of the game, two of which because tags were made on the ref’s back. The game was protested because of LCA’s first touchdown in which the running back was penalized on the field, right in front of the referee, and the referee did not stop.

All the other players stopped, but when informed by the intransigent ref that no whistle had sounded the back glided in for an easy touchdown. The only explanation given, thus far, is that one member of the BSU team, who saw the game protested feel their provost is justified.

Yet when it was presented to the IM Executive Council, the protest was totally dismissed. The only explanation given, thus far, is that one member of the BSU team, who saw the game protested feel their provost is justified.

The representations of the BSU football team have been meeting with the IM Executive Council, representatives from the SAE football team, representatives from the Office of Student Affairs, and representatives from both teams to together in hopes of forming some type of fruitful relationship in the near future.

Although not in the best interest of the game, many observers feel the BSU team players are the best of what he deserved, but one question remains un- answered: “Should a team bo unjustly reprehended for the actions of one player? Never before has any action of this sort taken place anywhere before. When a professional athlete breaks a league regulation, that player is fined, suspended, or throws out of the league; the same thing happens in intercol- legiate athletics.”

What hurts most of all is that an incident of this nature took place last year involving the BSU team. Last year’s decision declared the game “no contest”.

Members of the BSU team had been accused of coming onto the field in hopes of starting a fight, or in a last for blood, but in actuality other teams in the league had actually drawn blood. The SAE-PSG game was played the same weekend as the BSU-LCA game, for example, was described as “friendly competition" and ended with five players being sent to the hospital, while during the BSU-LCA game there were no hospitalizations or serious injuries. The only incidents were a punched referee and bystander, whose nose was broken. Both incidents occurred after the completion of the game. Other players were wishing to have the BSU thrown out of the IM league, and other teams were seriously considering not showing up for games against the BSU. What else could a situation like this do but create a bad situation.

The BSU came on the field "tend" u up in a sense, because of the attitude which is being projected to them from reading and hearing of the 'A' league. Members of the team wanted to join with all other teams and come together to play someplace, but they didn’t know they would have to play the officials as well. It’s bad enough playing eight guys, but when there are ten against you…

What really should be done about the officials. More care should be taken in training and choosing officials, especially for the ‘A’ league, wherever, although taken in fun, the game is a serious business. They should be able to stand up to all and justly do their jobs. It is quite evident the officials are black. Most members of the BSU team, however, felt that it doesn’t matter whether the officials are white or black just as long as they do their job.

Nevertheless, the BSU team have made their move. The time has come now for the IM Council, the other intramural teams, MIT, to make a move. How can it be let it be known how you feel about this matter, because it is you who determine whether any type of harmonious activity is to be carried on in, or around MIT's campus.
There is much that could be said about the heated participation by the BSU in "A" League football this year. Although there is a very real danger of reading too much into the situation, it still warrants, and indeed requires careful consideration to see what can be done about both the BSU's conduct and the relationship between the black undergraduates and the rest of the campus.

It is natural to begin by considering the football game two weeks ago between the BSU and Lambda Chi Alpha. I arrived in the first quarter, but witnessed all of the rest of the game as well as the tension and violence afterwards. The refereeing was poor--no worse, perhaps, than the officiating at any other of that first weekend’s games, but still poor. The BSU reacted vehemently on a play in the first quarter when their secondary seemingly tagged a pun receiver (the receiver just stopped on the sidelines), only to see him tear off and score a touchdown when there was no white being defended. In the second quarter a fine touchdown run by their quarterback was called back by an official well behind the player who claimed the ball carrier had held his hand on the goal line. Everyone on the sidelines agreed that it was a call, but that it undoubtedly was not comfortable to the BSU when they failed to win.

But such stories as these were common to every football game the BSU played. Were these poor calls the result of bias or prejudice? Although I do not believe that theBSU players were naturally psych-up for the game, and were understandably frustrated when their daily practice and serious offensive formations were frustrated by clumsy officiating. And there certainly was no unusual team attitude of hostility. Several Lambda Chi’s commented along the sidelines that there were BSU players out for nothing more than a good game of football.

The BSU's decision obviously touched the core of the IM sports program. As IM Council Chairman Ken Weinshaar pointed out, there are limitations to what the IM program can provide for officiating. It would be foolish and financially impossible to hire outside referees for touch football games. Other teams besides the BSU have been frustrated by the officiating they received. They usually decide that the participation, with the weight and importance of this event, provides enough satisfaction. There can be no denying, however, the legitimacy of the BSU's objection. If the IM program were to succumb to the brand of devotion to football, perhaps they would be better off in another league.

This raises the discouraging spectre of a gradual black withdrawal.

Beyond the IM sports program, what happened that Sunday afternoon revealed something fundamental about the relationship between blacks and whites on this campus. At a few other times since 1969, when blacks began forming a sizable part of the incoming freshman class, has it been so apparent that students from the two races are not communicating with each other. For example, many whites were probably surprised to learn about the serious way the BSU team took participation in "A" league football this year. Why did the BSU decide to withdraw from "A" league competition? An important factor seems to be the frustration with the refereeing Moultry spoke of. Once their protest of the game was rejected, the blacks had to seek themselves whether it was worth their effort to play with the kind of officiating they were likely to get the rest of the season. Whether they attributed the officiating to some form of prejudice, the frustration was still more than they were willing to take. Deciding that they couldn't get even-handed treatment that befitted the time and work they put into the game, the BSU players left IM football.

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This raises the discouraging spectre of a gradual black withdrawal.
By Brad Billideaux

MIT's lightweight crew squad now includes some unusual oarsmen. Slayan Tuggle '72, Peter Sheets '72 and John Sheets '74 represented the United States at the Champagne Regatta in L'Aviron, 1971's top worldwide rowing event.

Their European odyssey began at the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the NAAO, National Championships Regatta held on the Charles river course in New York on August 5-8. There, along with Joe Clift '72, and two members of Harvard's and one of Yale's lightweight varsity squad, were 1972 former MIT graduate student, they rowed under the auspices of the Cambridge Boat Club in the Senior Lightweight Eight-oared event. Their second place finish was best of any US crew, earning them silver medals and NAAO sanction to row in the European Championships on the US team. (St. Catherine's Rowing Club of Canada won the race, but of course was ineligible as a berth on the US team.) The oarsmen were issued blue sweatshirts, white shorts, and official NAAO racing jerseys.

Upon their return to practice on the Charles, the crew, coached by MIT lightweight varsity coach Dave Oxley, found three seat races in a quest to find an even faster combination. Both Oxley and Clift lost their seats in the shell to oarsmen from Preston High School.

The European Championships were held on Lake Bagvard near Copenhagen, Denmark, as an FISA (International Rowing Federation) regatta. That's when the Cambridge Boat Club boaters gained national team status, as they were issued official NAAO racing jerseys.

In intramural football, BSU, a new team, expected good officiating, and LCA did not. The LCA-BSU football game of a few weeks ago that the visitors won on the ice hockey rink. The ice hockey rink is utilized to the utmost, to the point of an identity. People out for sports want to work, want to be in the thick of it, to be challenged...to be a large number of mistakes - in fact expected them.

Less than an athletic event is the American Football League, as the aerial game is now threatened by new television contracts. In the America's Cup, the shell to oarsmen from Preston High School were rewarded that the boat didn't fall into the goal. Hopefully they will regain "the winning way" of the '69 crew, which went to the Henley Royal Regatta in England. In the meantime the lights are looking forward to the Head of the Charles Regatta in two weeks. John Sheets, winner last year in the Junior Single Scull, will attempt an even greater triumph this year in the Elite Lightweight Singles.

By Brad Billideaux

The hat trick – three goals in one game – is an extremely rare choice in soccer, a sport where three goals per game is a very respectable team effort. Thus there was good cause for jubilation evident Tuesday afternoon on Briggs Field when John Kapazanjian '72 completed a hat trick that secured the MIT soccer team to its first victory of the season. That it was a comeback victory by the score of 4-3 and that the opponent was last year's NCAA qualifier Worcester Polytechnic only added to the sweetens of the win, especially for a team which has lacked spirit and not played up to expectations in its first three games.

The story on Tuesday against WPI was completely different. Both the offense and defense theme was in what definitely was the team's best effort this fall. The booters came out in a 2-2-2-2 contest, scoring with four liberals, only two halfbacks and four fullbacks. There is a lot of pressure on the two halfbacks to control the ball in the middle of the field, it is to their individual credit that they came through with all of the scoring.

Kavazanjian scores three

Former goal scorer Rich Straff '74 shows his competence at center forward by outmaneuvering two WPI men. Techmen won the game, 4-3. 

By John Kapazanjian

Ower the last few years there have been a large change in the character of athletes here at MIT. This has been noticeable on an intercollegiate, intramural, and on a personal, serious athlete. The changes have been very noticeable.

The changes have been noticed in the dilemma of athletics versus studies. Going back pretty far, the athlete at MIT was a student first, a gentleman second, and a sportman rather than having grace as a jock or jock in was in love for athletic competition and there was an action of spirit. As students (at least) seemed to have more free time to devote to sports, the intercollegiate program grew and throughout the fifties, MIT always seemed to have good sports teams. As we moved into the sixties things started to change, students found themselves with an excess of leisure time, more time away from campus if you will, and they started to question. Among the things that they questioned were the sacred words of coach and the merits of spending 2-4 hours a day getting battered around on a lacrosse field and carrying himself too thin for old Tech, or winning and getting the girl, no longer worked as motivators. Some coaches focused on the mental and physical pressure on teams, and self, net motivation was stressed.

There were of course notable exceptions, for instance the head soccer round that worked hard to go to the Henley Regatta. But that had to come from within themselves, there was no easy way, no easy academic, or athletic scholarships to push them into working towards that goal.

In the last three years, we have seen the conflict develop. It is the Mid-80's ideology, involving many players just plain dropping off of teams out of disinterest or dissatisfaction. Coaches were especially vulnerable, for if they tried to be strict disciplinarians they lost needed players and if they were lax and disorganized they just plain lost it. It was a case of a bad season circumstantially taking players out for a squad to practice.

But from all indications, for some reason, this year is different. More people are going out and staying out for intercollegiate sports than ever before. The question seems to be just how to adjust to this reval.

We are finding that teams this year in intercollegiate as well as intramural sports are just screaming for a team type of identity. People out for sports want to work, want to be treated as athletes, and want to participate on whatever level possible.

As the seriousness of the participants increases, their practice regimens do also. In intramural football, for instance a large number of the injuries that occur are as a result of one person or another just plain overplaying at football.

The incidents of injuries also puts demands on the systems of officiating in intramural sports from the conferences. The LCA-BSU football game of a few weeks ago that the BSU, a new team, expected good officiating, and LCA despite the fact that they knew that there were going to be a large number of mistakes – in fact expected them. Currently, demands for field time outstrip available because of the demands of team usage. For instance, try to schedule varsity, freshman, and 32 intramural teams on one roof on a Friday night. As athletics become more and more an integral part of the student's life, we must work to keep up with the demands on the system lost the spirit be frustrated and we go back through a cycle of disinterest.

John Kapazanjian is a former sports editor and is currently president of the Athletic Association.

IM Football

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C1 league

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