Construction started; festive ceremony held

By Robert Elkin

Approximately 200 Cambridge residents, federal, state and local officials attended what MIT Corporation Chairman Howard Johnson termed a "neighborhood block party" to celebrate the start of construction of MIT's three-site $17.7 million housing program for the extension of MIT's three-site "neighborhood housing program" to include Cambridgeport, which represents Cambridgeport, North Cambridge and Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The festive groundbreaking ceremony was marked not only by impromptu singing and dancing, but also by the ejection of Steven Goldin (left, above), a resident near the Cambridgeport site, for leafleting against noise pollution caused by the construction.

The construction of 684 units of housing at three sites in East Cambridge, North Cambridge and Cambridgeport represents part of the "Cambridgeport" program in the nation. Under this program, MIT will build the apartment complexes and sell them to the Cambridge Housing Authority on a non-profit basis.

To finance the construction, MIT will borrow funds from the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency.

The ceremony consisted of the pouring and making of three cement cylinders which will be placed in the buildings during construction, by representatives of the three neighborhoods. Embodied within each cylinder will be a chrome capsule containing the names of those Cambridge citizens involved in the neighborhood planning groups which advise MIT in the planning of buildings to conform to their own needs.

During the preceding ceremony, Goldin hand-ed out flyers attacking MIT for its failure to require the use of low noise construction equipment, such as jackhammers, despite the availability of the equipment. When requested by Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh and finally had to be practically dragged out by Lieutenant Director of the Campus Patrol.

MIT loses in Coop election

By Paul Schizas

An (55, turn out of eligible Coop voters lowered MIT's representation among student directors in results announced by Coop Manager Davis last Friday.

The top vote getter was Joe Anderson (MIT); third place was taken by another MIT director, John Newkirk. The pair room together in Boston, and when contacted by The Tech both said that they "gratified" by the results.

The Tech noted that the call Sunday night was the first time they had received of their election.

Representations of MIT and Harvard, at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, is defined by the Coop as follow: the proper number of people are nominated by the Coop each year for student director positions. But the petition process, according to Davis, throws out this provision, and awards the directorships on the basis of votes received.

The Coop bylaws merely require that there be 23 directors of the Coop: 11 of whom must be student members, along with 11 non-student members and the General Manager. Student members are any degree candidate.

34/5 out of a possible 17,600 student members voted, and they reduced MIT's graduate school representation by one, while adding one more member of the Harvard Business School. The balance of student Coop members overwhelmingly favors Harvard, since Harvard is the largest federal "Turnkey" apartment complex.
West Point CO tells story

By Norman Sandler

Lieutenant Louis Font was honored to be discharged from the Army in April of this year. He is a West Point graduate, and the first such graduate ever to be discharged from the Army as a conscientious objector.

A 1968 graduate of the service academy, Font first applied for exemption from Army duty in February of 1970 on the grounds of his opposition to the Vietnam War. At the time of his application, he was a graduate student at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, working on his master's degree. Following the submission of his application through Army channels, he was immediately sent to Fort Meade, Maryland, where the Army did their best to render Font harmless, including supplying him with an office but nothing to do.

Font was finally discharged from the Army while Font was stationed at Fort Meade. Font was assigned to be barracks inspector. He proceeded to inspect the 1941-vintage barracks to find out how the Army got itself into that situation.

No longer able to avoid the situation, the Army finally submitted a 110-page report which he attempted to read through proper channels. He finally succeeded in getting the report to the press, much to the embarrassment of the Army. As Font points out, "The slightest bit of truth on the printed page sends generals up the wall." Font relates that finally, much to the pleasure of the Army, which he says is trying to rid itself of dissenters, he was released with an honorable discharge earlier this year. His release came at a time when he had enough charges filed against him to warrant a 25-year prison term, over a year after he first submitted his request to the Army. In a statement at a Senate hearing, General William Westmoreland attributed Font's change-of-attitude from the time he entered West Point to the time of his release to "the environment Font was exposed to while at Harvard."

Font warns that with the advent of automated warfare and electronic battlefields, the Army may get a vote of approval from the public, since the new methods of killing, according to Westmoreland are "99.9% effective against the enemy" with American losses being nearly nonexistent.

Font went on to say that since much of the research and development of these technological weapons is done at and around MIT and Cambridge, people at MIT should be equally aware of the situation and should attempt to stop it before it goes any further, when many feel we will be "past the point of no return," when, according to Armanian expert Ian Ingram, and friend of Font's, "the Pentagon will be fighting Armageddon with electronic monsters."
Withdrawals - 'not really dropouts...'

By Bert Halstead

Have you heard more than at usual number of stories in recent months about the MIT Institute? Do you suspect that maybe MIT isn't a college but rather a training camp to get students into jobs? Well, your suspicions may be entirely founded. This fall, a new category was added to the usual number of stories expected them to become juniors. We would have to subtract the students who transferred from the total registration.

First of all, the consequences of the course withdrawals are being taken into account. For example, 67 of the 83 special freshmen students registeredfall 1970, though, and is given in Table 2. The percentage changes thus far for each of the four years are given in Table 4, which is available for the fall term of 1970, and in Table 5 as a summary of the results. The bulk of the withdrawals are concentrated among sophomores and juniors, which is what several explanations for the rising withdrawal rates. One factor, which had thrown a monkey wrench into the process for several years with the university, is that now it is less of a concern (at least for those with high numbers), taking a term off has become a more realistic alternative. Mr. Leggett of the Admissions Office also mentioned a general change "out there," an increasing acceptance by society of the idea of dropping out. Students find a creative way to use a term and then re-register at a later date. I don't think you can really call them dropouts.

Together, the difference must represent students who had previously withdrawn but were readmitted through the Dean's Office, so a healthy number of those who do return for their sophomore year. I was impressed with the increasing number of students who withdrew "very intelligently," carefully planning what they will do while away from MIT and considering what their position will be when they return. Yohn also pointed out that there is an increasing amount of interchange among universities and predicted, "we are going to see more students who find a creative way to use a term and then re-register at a later date. I don't think you can really call them dropouts."

By Bruce Schwartz

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On November 22, 1971, the former MIT student Larry J. Harmon entered St. Aljandro Roman Catholic Church in his hometown of Boston. With the hammer he smashed the interior of the church and with the rifle he killed the priest he had identified as the old Holy Father. Emerging from the church, which stands on a hill behind the church, Larry J. Harmon wounded four more people before police officers shot and killed him.

Larry Harmon was a man who had lived an extraordinary life. Everyone he knew would say that if that word has any meaning. His father, attorney, Glenn Harmon, said in newspaper accounts the day after the tragedy, described his son as a religious fanatic who had told him that he would hurt him and that Christ was an impotent, “the devil incarnate.” Frustrated in his attempts to present this gospel, his father said, Larry went on a rampage. The elder Harmon said that his son had a “sustained and morbid” madness to LSD which Larry had taken while a student at MIT in the summer of 1969.

Inevitably, the incident attracted wide public interest. The tragedy occurred at a time when there was a hot, hot, hot, even for the staid New York Times, especially when the sensation continued to grow. The media covered the stabbing, the violence, the материал, the angles that had treated the Associated Press floor the story across the continent, with a “spokesman for the relations department at MIT said the boy was not in any academic difficulty at the time of his arrest.

Most of these accounts relied on E. Cline Matheson, a member of the family of Larry Harmon. One paper in Pittsburgh published the news across the front page of the city’s most important paper. Some of the reports were inaccurate, but the consensus was that the story was a “cruel custodian.”

More significant was the instant acceptance of the interpretation of the boy’s “initiation” into acid. The stories seemed to raise questions, and ones which since then have been asked.

The boy existed in a vacuum. The constellation of events surrounding the tragedy of Larry Harmon in the Spokesman Daily, that week, included “Cargo Plane Mishap Kills 10,” “Troop Cuts to Stop Up” “Stock Theft Is Over” “LSD and Mitigating Details” “Raid on Dormitory” “LSD. US. Courtroom.”

The reports raise questions: Who was Larry Harmon? What was he doing? What did he want? Who was he doing it for?

LSD is one thing we are sure of. We are even remember it? Or it is an unfortunate coincidence that what Larry Harmon did was a result of his LSD use. It is a coincidence that he had the opportunity to use LSD. It is a coincidence that he used LSD at the age of 23.

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as anyone knows he had never experienced a religious hallucination until the first time he tripped: on June 27, 1969, according to his father.

Larry, according to his roommates, did not get along with his parents and did not want to return home for the summer. He enrolled in summer school here and stayed on in Boston with one of his roommates. In late June, they decided they wanted to trip, and got some "sunshine" from upperclassmen on the floor. This drug was most likely a combination of LSD and a powerful mescaline-related hallucinogen sometimes said to be "acid and solid drugs." The experience of taking it has been described as "an express train in the skull," as "overwhelmed by mental excitement." By all accounts it set Larry Harmon on a three-day nightmare in which he hallucinated with beards as Devils. During the trip he was driven to read the Old Testament, and out this was later to come his obsession with religion.

Several days after the first trip, apparent signs convincing himself that his visions had been hallucinatory, not real, he took the drug again—and the visions recurred, more intensely. This time, though the drug again wore off, the religious obsession remained. He began seeing the devil in people on the street.

During this second trip he phoned his parents, told them he was tripping, and said he wanted to come home. He apparently convinced the MIT psychiatrist who dealt with him that there was nothing dramatically wrong; his father bitterly notes that he was "told to keep a mental diary," and other officials at MIT, who deprecated the seriousness of what happened to Larry. He went home and was hospitalized for four weeks, kept under sedation, but apparently received no psychotherapeutic treatment since his Stanford physician regarded the drug as brain damage resulting from LSD.

In the fall, he returned to MIT. He spent the holidays in Spokane, where he still saw devils. Harvard Square, he said, was 90% full of them. After smoking a hajula and starting tripping, then he began flashing people and couldn't stay alone in a room with another person. Three weeks into the term, he withdrew from MIT and returned to Spokane.

His father's account takes over from here, as he relates how his son has--and how a cure for a real cure." Larry read the New Testament, and became convinced of Christ's non-violent character. The family moved to Coeur d'Alene Lake, where they hoped hard work would cure Larry.

Larry sent two or three letters to his former advisor, Dean Richard Sorenson. The last came in January of this year. He was speculating about returning to MIT. Then, last March, Larry hopped a plane for Israel, where he went to the tomb of the Holy Sepulchre and desecrated the shrine by blowing out the candles there, and climbing upon it. He was arrested, then released to his father, who flew over after word of his son's arrest came through Senator Henry Jackson's office.

E. Glenn Harrison believes his son went to St. Aloysius Church to commit suicide. "He could not stand it that no one would listen to the distorted 'truth' he had found in LSD pills. Whatever his motives, Larry's fate is the same."

II

Dick Sorenson, Larry's roommates, high school teachers, all surprised, shocked. The brat of the high school math department "was one of those nice people you meet, a boy you'd never expect violence from." When Charles Whitman climbed a tower in the University of Texas on August 1, 1966, and shot 33 people, killed 12, the same sorts of things were said.

We received a letter which shows a typical reaction to the news of Larry's rampage. It indicates how ready people are to attach blame to a drug and an institution for something that is not simply explained:

The Editor
Student Newspaper
MIT

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing newspaper clippings of the discussion held by the LSD fearless talk of a former student at MIT. Mr. Harmon took LSD as an MIT dorm on June 27, 1969 and also several days later.

If you can possibly ascertain which don't have their lives ruined by drugs. These articles are being sent to you -- not the administration because I am afraid that an administration that condones drug experimentation would try to keep knowledge of this under wraps. Larry's father notes that he, "talked to a doctor who flew over after word of his son's arrest came through Senator Henry Jackson's office." Larry's father believes his son went to St. Aloysius Church to commit suicide. "He could not stand it that no one would listen to the distorted 'truth' he had found in LSD pills. Whatever his motives, Larry's fate is the same."

III

Life - and the Spokane Daily Chronicle - presents us with a ball of stories. Consider: Larry Harmon came to MIT intending to study nuclear physics, according to one account. His father says "he was not adequately equipped with interpersonal relationships." His father says they didn't worship, and had become a nuclear physicist. As an aside, Larry was not evolved so fast that it had not interconnected. This seems to be Larry's case. Life on campus may be harder, but it's not easier. What about the future? Larry's father says he is not sure what to do, but that "the anxiety less burdensome than Larry's insensi-ble." What about "Shattered Statues Litter Church" matter in Spokane when brought up? Larry's father says he is not sure what to do, but that "the anxiety less burdensome than Larry's insensi-ble." What about "Shattered Statues Litter Church" matter in Spokane when brought up? Larry's father says he is not sure what to do, but that "the anxiety less burdensome than Larry's insensi-ble." What about "Shattered Statues Litter Church" matter in Spokane when brought up?

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**ARTS**

**film:**

Desperate Characters

By Emanuel Goldman

Watching a Frank Gilroy film is like being on a no-T-group: interpersonal conflict everywhere. It's a world of weakness and glibness exposed, but absolutely nothing resolved. First in The Sub. We See . . . The Man Who Never Sang for My Father, and now Desperate Characters, Gilroy creates an enormous abyss between people, an abyss which the characters have no idea how to traverse.

What makes this film so dreadful is the idea that it is basically well-made, that nothing is learned either by the characters in the film, or by the viewer watching it. Why take out your dirty laundry in public unless you intend to demonstrate how to clean it — or at least, how not to clean it?

To be fair, Desperate Characters has another theme. Set in Brooklyn (that well-known haven of brotherly love), the film makes several correlations between the outer state of the emorions and the inner state of the protagonists. A stray cat bites Sophie for no reason; people lie in the street; arenas wall; a man talks to himself on the subway — and no one pays attention. In parallel to this, the pattern of Sophie's life-style is sketched during the course of a weekend: her non-relations with her husband and friends; fruit-traiting memories of an affair; the car, which at first was an appropriate metaphore for the theme, is overworked and loses all its authority — even to the point where the husband asks, "Do you want to be railed?" Sophie's reply: "If I was, I'd be equal to what's outside."

It seems as if Gilroy is on the verge of making a definite statement about cities and people, but he backs away. The city is used to serve as a reflection of the venom in his character, but which came first — the character or the city? To put it differently, is the city that bad because the people are bad, or are the people messed up because of the city they live in? Had Gilroy taken a stand on this question, the film would have been far more provoking.

*At the Circle Theatre, Brookline*

**records:**

Scagg's Dreams, et al.

Boz Scaggs & Band — Columbia

Boz Scaggs, Dream, et al

Desperate Characters

Scagg's, Dreams, et al

Towled by many as a prime candidate for picture of the year, *The French Connection* deserves every one of the superlatives that have been heaped on it everywhere it has been released.

Pictured right is the director of this film, William Friedkin, who scoured a cinematic masterpiece from several accurate portrayals: New York City, police officers as humans, and the thrill of the boring chase.

Although New York City is merely a background for the action, its presence can be felt in every scene, as the city exhibits its seamier side for all to see and marvel at. Garbage, smoky steel, and the harmonies so fine, that they sculpted a cinematic masterpiece from several accurate portrayals: New York City, police officers as humans, and the thrill of the boring chase.

*The French Connection*

**film:**

French Connection no bad

By P.C. Schindler, Jr.

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*At the Circle Theatre, Brookline*
Energy: 1971, 1975, and 1,000,000 AD

By Storm Eastman

Although the United States has less than a twelfth of the population of the world it uses a quarter of the energy produced. This was but one of the facts presented by David White, Fuel Professor of Engineering, and Electrical Engineering doctoral candidate Marty Boughman in the "Energy Crisis" seminar Thursday.

There is apparently a correlation between a nation's Gross National Product and its consumption of energy. The US with a level of about $4,000 per capita uses some 100 million BTU per person per year.

The rate of energy expenditure has been growing at a steady four percent a year for the past century and a half. If this were to continue for another one hundred and fifty years, the thermal release of energy consumed would be approximately one percent of the sun's incoming radiation.

In referring to this aspect, White said "It could be like we're all living in Miami; then again, it could be like we're living somewhere else."

To bring the prediction closer to home, it was noted that the US already releases one-sixth of the solar energy it receives. If this were magnified to a global scale, the environment could not withstand it. Not to mention melting of the polar cap, there would also be a gigantic release of carbon dioxide from the oceans which contain some sixty times the atmospheric concentration.

Returning to economic considerations, energy concerns take up neatly one-fifth of the capital investment in the US, though energy is still cheap at three percent of the GNP. Now, as nuclear plants become increasingly necessary, the capital investment per plant will increase but be balanced by the lesser cost of fuel.

Nationally, five energy sources are used but there is regional diversification. New England depends on oil for ¾ of its energy and, as it has no such resources, it is an energy deficient region. The East and North rely mostly on solid fuels and oil while the West and South use gas and oil. The national breakdown is 20% coal; 33% gas; 43% petroleum; 1% nuclear; and 3% hydro-electric.

Humble Oil Company has projected nearly a doubling of petrochemical requirements by 1985 with 28 million barrels per day compared to a domestic production of only 6 million. Even sooner, in 1975, the US will be producing only 6 million barrels to meet a demand of 18 million.

The Alabama finds, and any others that may be discovered in the region, will not boost our reserves greatly. The Alaskan oil field is now known hold only three years supply. Presently, we are in fact robbing underdeveloped countries of their natural resources to support our high standard of living.

While noted that now that there is a flattening of gains in efficiency of power production at 40%, only resources will be nuclear plants. There is effectively a delay of 30 years between the time when a new energy source is discovered until the time it can become a significant factor. Solar energy is impractical at the present state of technology and geothermal sources are already being moderately tapped; neither can become important after the turn of the century.

It is very likely that by 2000, as electricity becomes more and more the energy common denominator, forty percent of our energy will come from nuclear sources. There is presently a thirteen year construction time for such plants, but this should decrease. Present fuel processing capabilities are sufficient because of military drives of the past. More importantly, there are significant proven reserves of nuclear fuel; many were found during explorations in the '50's but as uranium is now cheap such efforts have all but ceased.

First, what is known of the fuel supplies, a worldwide extrapolation leads to the belief that our energy worries would be over for a long time. If the breeder reactor is added to the calculations there is no practical limit; and the introduction of fusion power should be able to supply us for the next billion years.

Mordecai? ... Marijke?

(Continued from page 6) Mary Lou, the one with the black and white striped tights, the one with the white coat and brown hair, the one with the long yellow hair, is America's lowest cost life insurance for all Ordinary and Preferred Risks. Seemon & Marlike play right in Central Square.

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THE NAVY
B-bell set to open season

By S. Hollinger

MIT's basketball team, hot prospects for a winning year, will begin their season on December 1 vs. Tufts. Coach John Barry believes there are three key requirements which will determine how the season will go: 1) the team will need improved play from the experienced forwards, and 2) the answer to the guard question.

All of the front-court men from last year's 11-10 squad are returning but there's a problem. Co-captain and starting forward Bill Godfrey '72 is still recovering from the knee injury he suffered last year, causing him to miss a significant part of the season. He sat on the bench during the scrimmage with Suffolk, but has been back in practice for a week and probably will be ready to play by Tufts opening.

Co-captain Hal Brown '72, the other starting forward, has always been strong on offense, and this year Hal has been working on passing and defense. Brown looks to be the team's top scorer. Coach Barry is concerned that center Jerry Hudson '72 will demonstrate the most improvement, assuring the squad of a solid front court attack.

The loss of guards Bruce Wheeler and Gerry Loo through graduation poses the biggest problem for the team this year. However, this varsity is the biggest squad in years and there are many bright candidates for the back court positions. The starters in the two scrimmages played to date have been Minot Cleveland and Ray White '74. Cleveland returned to the squad after a one year absence from the Institute, and is a fine shooter besides being experienced as a guard.

White is Barry's accomplishment: the coach describes him as very coachable and says, "Ray worked himself into the starting guard spot. I believe he'll be able to do the job." Other candidates for the slot are Walter Stanley '73, Robert Roth '74, and Roger Teal '72. Stanley will probably stay as much as either White or Cleveland, as he is just as capable, and Roth is described as another fine shooter.

Ball-handling will be the guards most important and most difficult function this season, as the opponents will be aware of our position with experienced forwards and new guards. "Guys will probably press the guards very closely to attempt to keep the ball away from the forwards.

To date the team has scrimmaged three other squads, beating Babson College and Suffolk University and losing 53-49 to New England powerhouse St. Anselm's College in Manchester, New Hampshire. The scrimmage at St. Anselm's was unique -- the spectator area was completely filled and the game was videotaped. MIT played as if it were a scrimmage rather than a regular season game, substituting and not being so psyched up.

Record win for gymnastics

The MIT gymnastics team snapped its record classed the opposition Saturday at the University of Bridgeport. The team scored 126.63 to break the old team record by 3.7 points. In fact, MIT has never seen an opposing team score that high either. Danny Bock '72 became the first MIT gymnast to score above nine on the vaulting horse. Larry Bell scored the most points ever scored in one meet by a Tech gymnast, 40.57. Dave Beck '72 broke the individual floor exercise record with 8.37, and along with Bell and Bocke broke the team record for the event with 22.47. By S. Hollinger

The Techmen were greeted with first, second, and fourth place finishes, but the other three scores were disappointing. Top finisher Neil Davies with 6.37 and third place Bell with 5.47 produced fine routines, but the other three (no record) 25.23.

The meet opened with the record performance on the floor. Beck, Bell and Bocke finished 1-2-3 in the routine, no different from 2nd and 3rd places. Their performance was especially good because the less-than-ideal setup they had to work on. The pommel horse team is making friendly improvements over last week's practice meet, as they produced the largest margin of victory of any event and in fact doubled Bridgeport's score.

Paul Rubel's second place 7.9 and captain Beck's 6.53 for fourth place combined for the second highest event score, 22.7. Up to this point the team had 110.62 and hopes of reaching 120. Unfortunately, the high bar was a disappointment. Top finisher Neil Davies with 6.37 and third place Bell with 5.47 produced fine routines, but the other three in the event did not perform as expected. Freshman Scott Foster performed well, up to his disappointment, and put a fourth place with 4.17.

The Techmen were greeted by a crowd of around 300 at what was Bridgeport's first home meet ever. While they had an easy time with the new team, winning 126.63 to 89.17, it will not be so easy at the next meet. On December 4 they will try to capture the individual and floor exercise records, but the other three in the event did not perform as expected. Freshman Scott Fos...

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Pool Regulations

Due to increasingly heavy use of Alumni Swimming Pool and the resulting load on the filtration and chlorination systems, the Department of Athletics and the Department of Physical Plant jointly announce the necessity to control the number of visitors entering the pool. A regulation stating: Fish enthusiasts are requested to acquaint themselves with the rules and regulations posted at Alumni Pool.

MIT Pool Regulations

Pool attendants are directed to enforce the following regulations in compliance with the Massachusetts Public Health Regulations:

1) Thorough soap shower, with swim suit removed, is required prior to entering the pool area.
2) Suits supplied by MIT must be worn. Exception: individuals may use their own suit if provided it is submitted to pool personnel prior to each swim.
3) Bathing caps must be worn by all swimmers unless hair is washed thoroughly before entering the pool.
4) Children must be toilet-trained to be admitted to the pool area.
5) Street shoes are not allowed on the pool deck.
6) Do not enter the pool if you have a cold, any open sore, or skin infection.

Note: In addition to the above rules, please note that baby carriages, strollers, or bicycles cannot be accommodated in the building.

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IMPACT

The FINEST FAMILIES OF THE YEAR!}

"ONE OF THE FINEST FAMILIES OF THE YEAR!"

Frank Kelty, Boston Globe