Greek minister visits MIT

By David Searle

A high-level cabinet member of the Greek military regime paid an unofficial visit to MIT Wednesday.

Nikitas Sioris, Minister of Education in the present Greek government, is currently on a three-week tour of the United States as a guest of the State Department. MIT sources revealed that the visit remained unannounced "at the express request of the Department of State."

A subsequent afternoon tour of the Harvard campus was also shrouded in secrecy, until revealed by the Crimson on the eve of Sioris' arrival. The story has since been confirmed by some Harvard students who organized a picket line in anticipation of the appearance of Sioris, who, although a civilian, gained his present post by Astro in Greece.

Sioris' visit came at a time when the junta, George Papadopoulos, last year. After an apparently uneventful tour of MIT, however, any possible confrontation at Harvard was avoided by a last-minute change of schedule.

Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart, a member of the Academic Council who was contacted by The Tech, discussed the last-minute change. "Students are entitled to evaluate the proposed change. Besides financial matters, in this case relatively inconsequential, the Council has discussed how a separate department might be created and what the humanities education offered under that name, and what departmental status might have in attracting new faculty. No administrative source would subvert this request."

According to the Harvard administration, there is a need to "provide additional programs in the humanities, particularly in the field of philosophy."

By Paul Raber

The Student Committee has attempted to add a bit of color to the political atmosphere of the Strafford Building. They plan to create a new look for the Student Center Library which will be double and the corridors will receive a new coat of paint. For the third floor, Student Committee has purchased a new 25 inch color television and new chairs. The pinger phones will be moved to new locations in the West Lounge. East Lounge will be adapted to handle the increased overflow from Lobdell when the Ashdown Dining Hall closes this year. Plans are at present uncertain, but something must be done to prevent the anticipated increase of several hundred customers at the Lobdell facility.

In the near future, possible cases for renovation, Brown revisits a system for the Student Center. The system would be color-coded to match the color scheme of the stairwells: a different shade for each floor.

Community suggestions

Brown asked that the students interested in commenting on the work already completed or suggesting ideas for the immediate future and for longer-range projects attend a meeting to be held on Monday, March 1, at 8 pm in the Student Center Office on the second floor. He stressed that he and the others

Ticket system ready for bus to Wellesley

MIT and Wellesley have adopted a ticket system to solve problems on the exchange bus service.

Beginning Monday, all students cross-registered from the two schools will be given free bus tickets. When the bus stops to pick up passengers, the students with tickets will be given the first seats.

No tickets sold

Two years ago tickets were also used, but this term no tickets will be sold. Extra seats available after ticket-holders have boarded will be distributed among waiting students on a first-come first-served basis.

Tickets are available in the bus office at Schneider Hall (the Student Center) from 9:30 to 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm on weekdays. For students who can't make it to the office at those hours, a few tickets will be available at MIT from Jane Sauer in 35-956 from 9:00 to 1:00 and 2:00 to 5:00 on weekdays.

No attempt will be made to stamp the tickets for use at specific times only. Students traveling out to the other campus to use facilities will be urged to travel during off-peak hours.

Five-day study

Robert Albertz, Dean of the School of Science and exchange co-ordinator here, explained to The Tech that the switch to tickets followed a week-long examination of the bus schedule. During that five-day period, there were 125 trips between MIT and Wellesley, and ten buses were forced to leave students behind for lack of room. The exchange committee decided that this constituted too great a problem to ignore, and opted for the ticket system.

Kazavanjan drops out of UAP race

The race for Undergraduate Association President has taken on a new character with the withdrawal of Richard Kisz, the organization of another, and the emergence of several new candidates.

Withdrawal from the race is the third in as many weeks for Kisz, Kazavanjan felt that the campaign, which he had started with the writer, was too expensive for him.

The first ticket to announce itself, John Kranzicki and Bob Schulte, now features Schulte at the top spot. The switch was effected just before the team circulated petitions last week.

Among the new candidates include Dick King '72, Robert Gozar and Bob Walls.

The deadline for completed petitions has been extended to Monday and any student who has been able to meet the Wednesdays in the lobby.

Last year MIT has seen varied candidate styles for the office. In 1968 presidential candidates include King, who ran as a "Strictly Political"

Kazavanjan won the 1968 race over a field of three more student political figures. The 1968 calend-
Schulte

Just as publicly got under-way for the Krzywicki-Schulte campaign, a belief that left Bob Schulte the candidate for UAP and John Krzywicki the candidate for UAVP. According to Schulte the success of the campaign sounds, inasmuch as it would not change the relationship in the office.

The ostensible reason for the switch was that Schulte’s primary function would be to act as a liaison between students and the administration, a role which would be more effective for UAP.

Krzywicki’s main concern, however, was the designation of various committees’ activities, which would be done just as well by UAVP.

Schulte admitted, however, that his decision for the switch was the characterization of Krzywicki as a “greasy student politician.”

“...and I feel there is no place for it in the faculty, although ‘too many’ people don’t . . .”

Schulte underscored the hope that his administration would be less political than that of the past UAP candidates. “We want to be non-political as possible. The member of UAP (about 80% of the students don’t listen to you anymore.)

He sees the function of UAP “more administrative than political.”

As part of the platform, the reorganization of student government would center around the abolition of the General Assembly.

The responsibilities would then rest with the Executive Committee. The remainder of student government would remain in its present form.


gorsche

UAP candidate Robert Gorsche is centering his campaign on a curriculum reform and financial aid policy. He has chosen to legislators the UAP government as it was in the “not great.” The Association would be a whole “could not have been better.”

Gorsche argued that the curriculum should be project oriented and that the Office of Administration might take, Gorsche felt, is not “great.” The Association would be a whole “could not have been better.”

He says that “to get involved in the faculty power on campus, then students complain about endless requirements, compulsory courses, and other things that are crammed down their throats. How does the magic of financial aid topics?” Appointment a Commich with the proper qualifications will alleviate some of the less endurable conditions here (awful gray buildings, the physical plant, the cafeteria, etc.)

The “first thing” students are confronted with after graduating, Gorsche noted, is solving budget problems. His project oriented curriculum would “teach people to handle with problems they

King

I am not running a standard campaign for UAP. I am not separated into the traditional role of non-competent to operate the current student government structure of deans, students, and faculty. This is a new direction for the student government.

I am actually interested in the students, not that I have new directions to take. I am claiming that the existing government has to be overthrown before it becomes an instrument of oppression.

Government is now organized into a general assembly (GA) which has representatives for about fifty people; an executive committee consisting of the chairperson of UAP, UAVP, secretaries general, and other members of whose selection I will describe shortly, and several general committees which include the nomination committee, which recommends candidates for office. The Commission of students chooses the general committee of students, membership on general committees including itself, and for members of faculty committees which open a few places for students.

The general committees and the student-faculty committees do not await the all of the work of student government. The GA does very little, and its work is taken care of by the members of the student body chosen by the students. Although the constitution of the now in force is that NomCom merely security screen applied for positions on committees, with GA making final choices, what actually happens is that NomCom

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Woke

It seems that this administration never really cares about students. Students, to them, are merely products in the process of being assembled.

When differentiation here, but even so, the finished graduate-computer must have progressed through 10,000, 80,000, etc., plus various subroutines depending on what job you’re designed to do.

In at least 90% of the cases, periodically the students complain about endless requirements, compulsory courses, and other things that are crammed down their throats. How does the magic of financial aid topics?” Appointment a Commich with the proper qualifications will alleviate some of the less endurable conditions here (awful gray buildings, the physical plant, the cafeteria, etc.)

Perhaps they feel that the more students who are crammed down their throats, the better.

The “first thing” students are confronted with after graduating, Gorsche noted, is solving budget problems. His project oriented curriculum would “teach people to handle with problems they

Grove tube is an incredibly funny show satirizing today’s political scene. (Grove is pretty funny by itself!)

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Edgerton: 'strobe alley' pilot

By Buddy Miller

Allstonian benevolence of students at MIT have probably seen the impressive display of stroboscopic equipment known to most as "strobe alley" (the fourth floor of building 10). The facts of the man behind it all, Dr. Harold Edgerton, are less commonly known but are even more interesting than those of the equipment itself.

Dr. Edgerton, known to most as "Doc," received his BS degree from the University of Nebraska in 1925 and his MS and PhD in electrical engineering in 1927 and 1931 here at MIT. He has taught here since that time and is presently Institute Professor Emeritus.

In 1931 Dr. Edgerton perfected the first modern stroboscope, the idea for which sprang from his need for some way to photograph the oscillations of synchronous machines. It served his purpose quite well, and someone suggested to him that his strobe might be used in other fields. He was soon to see this for himself, and to extend the stroboscope's field of usefulness far beyond the expectations of anyone else in the field.

Combined with photography, his research has extended the limits of the visible world far beyond the old horizons. The impact of a golf club as it hits the ball, the flutter of a hummingbird's wings, the bullet going through a soap bubble, and many other wonders of the unseen world have been seen by us so often that we think of them as almost commonplace.

Aside from his invention of the stroboscope, Dr. Edgerton's activities and inventions in all phases of cinematography -- in the air, under water, and even in the human bloodstream -- have greatly advanced research in all fields of science and technology.

In 1939 Edgerton and his associates adapted the stroboscope for use in night aerial reconnaissance photography, and in 1944 he spent nine months in England as a civilian directing the use of his equipment by the Allied military forces. Strobe cameras, used for various purposes throughout World War II, were used the night before D-Day when aerial photographs of Normandy were taken by piercing the clouds and darkness with flashes of intense light.

In the years immediately following World War II, he designed a camera for the Atomic Energy Commission to photograph nuclear explosions after it was found that the blinding light rendered all conventional cameras useless. He solved this problem of light intensity with a special shutter called the "Rapetronic" which allows light to pass through for as short a time as one microsecond.

With Edgerton's special shutter, pictures of nuclear blasts can be taken ten miles from the site.

In the early 1950's Edgerton set up his cameras on Euroeek Atoll in the Pacific and, despite dust, rain, wind, and salt spray, successfully photographed H-bomb tests at the moment of detonation.

At the request of the Atomic Energy Commission Edgerton and two of his former students, Kenneth Germshausen and Herbert Grier, founded in 1947 a firm called Edgerton, Germshausen, and Grier (EG&G) which was given a franchise in nuclear bomb testing. Since its founding, EG&G has participated in all but three United States nuclear bomb tests. Dr. Edgerton is presently honorary chairman of the board of EG&G.

In 1953 Edgerton began underwater research under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society. He designed an electronic flash camera capable of operating in the deepest parts of the ocean, where pressures are as great as 8 tons per square inch.

He has been on numerous expeditions with the French undersea explorer Jacques Cousteau. Edgerton's cameras on these expeditions he attached to a "pinge", a device which uses sound to measure distances from the ocean floor. Noting that these sound waves often penetrated the ocean floor, Edgerton devised a way to search for irregularities beneath the ocean's floor and now uses this technique in archaeological research.

Edgerton and Cousteau went on one expedition to study the deep scattering layer in the ocean. Of this study he said, "All over the ocean all over the earth there's a layer that acoustically reflects a signal from about 1000 feet down in the daytime, and at night this layer migrates to the surface. From a sonar standpoint all you know is that you get an echo, but it moves during the day and night, so you know it's something alive. . . . People are still working on it.

Edgerton recently returned from a trip to the Gulf of Aqaba where he used sonar to search for lost ships that were sunk in Biblical days and have thus far eluded discovery. On several other occasions he has been to the coast of Israel to search for harbors mentioned in the Bible but which "have been misplaced."

He has not yet found either the ships or the harbors, but he did recently discover an irregularity about 25 feet under the sand at a point in the Gulf of Aqaba. It is about 50 meters across and is raised about a meter from the land around it. "And what is it?" he said. "Well, somebody will have to dig a hole and find out."

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By Alex Makowski

"The hypocrisy of a venner of classrooms, his research, his laboratory, his core of laboratories and research tracts should provoke both student editors and faculty searching."

The Tech, December 8, 1970

During December The Tech published a number of critical essays on MIT's educational policies, reaction from students on the topic, and proposed reforms through to a top-level administration response. Although there is one thing to point out problems, and quite another to discuss their causes and possible remedies.

During January we received many segments of the MIT community for information. Students discussed their role in influencing their education; faculty, their insights into day-to-day and year-to-year departmental routine; administration, many specific that greatly affect students, and faculty issues of interdepartmental problems.

Perhaps this column will fill some of the shortcomings of the Thomas Paine letter. It is a letter to many specifics that greatly affect students, but for the majority of letters to the Editor, the Commission opted to leave out of their findings. In any case, our hope is that the students and faculty reading this paper who see the possibilities for improvement in teaching and right for reform.

The number of students and faculty, a few pertinent observations can be made about the advisor problem. The Student Commission opted to leave out of their findings. In any case, our hope is that the students and faculty reading this paper who see the possibilities for improvement in teaching and right for reform.

Additionally, we must also applaud those of MIT administration and students who have spent considerable time investigating and discussing MIT's educational engineering students.

Department Framework

Recent events have taken place at MIT within a framework of independent departments, and this framework has a large impact on MIT's educational processes. For it is in the individual departments that decide who gets the tenure positions, and by and large, which of the administrative propositions will be implemented when. The departments are more open now than they were earlier in the century, where they were, the administrators dictated central authority in the highways of a faculty of autocratic chairmen.

In some of the departments, the system varies within the science change; this apathy has been discovered. Work must be done on the system, educated. We helped to create the system. With the system, we helped to create the system.

One factor that comes across directly is that the faculty notice is the small amount of the weekly ending establishment and younger faculty on education. Older faculty, obviously, need considerable amounts of time helping with professional research, and assign poor teachers to work with graduate students. Much of the research is devoted to informal input - the sum of faculty conversations with advisors and students in sessions of student dissertations.

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This letter is prompted by an increase of student demands and student advisor dissatisfaction. Some people have observed that MIT's reputation for education, and its response to student needs, have decreased. The student advisor system has taken the liberty of being in charge of this process.

To the Editor:

The student advisor system has taken the liberty of being in charge of this process.

Kiss me, and a happy New Year! appears.

The Wizard of ID

WHY ARE YOU SO NAIVE?

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Why are you so naive? To the Editor:

I feel impelled to protest the inaccuracy in the most recent issue of Ergo. I have just received a copy of theplatform statement by Steve Schulte and Richard Krywki who state that Krywki is "active on the department's undergraduate education and its response to student needs."

First, formal feedback from students to the department is not effective. There are many students who have successful course evaluations and have given good feedback, but there is very little input on tenure decisions. Robert Alger, chairman of the Science, noted that many department heads are reluctant to reveal their faculty goals to their department goals. They are up for tenure consideration in an area, for fear of losing their job. Comparing a possible correlation between the age and length of service at MIT with Institute regulations on tenure, the department of a professor may not be able to receive a tenure offer.

Many departments have student professional societies of varying degrees of worth in educational matters. Some organizes written course evaluations, a few more students are contributing to this. For example, the coffee, and coffee hours, one or two or more this is to be provided in the form of faculty conversations with advisors and students in sessions of student dissertations. However, the final possible observation to be that general lack of student interest is not well received. This is due to informal input - the sum of faculty conversations with advisors and students in sessions of student dissertations.

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Silence is ...

Photos by Sheldon Lowenthal and Dave Vogel
SCC revives center

(Continued from page 1)

in the morning were open to suggestions from members of the MIT community. Insistence on the part of students and others has largely convinced the Committee that the work already completed. Brown said that anyone interested has the opportunity to influence the committee's plans.

The physical renovation in progress represents only one aspect of the committee's plans for the Student Center. It hopes to expand the social function of the building as well, to make it a focal point for activities, a place where students can go, not necessarily for a specific activity, but simply for recreation and enjoyment.

Money for the renovation is coming from the Physical Plant. However, the committee, not the Physical Plant, has the responsibility for deciding on plans. The administration supports the work, but has entertained interested and cooperative Brown, emphasized the primary importance of students and committee in the work rather than administration involvement. Several architecture students in the first-year design class have worked on plans for the Student Center but have not become seriously involved. New people are needed for the work to replace committee members who will leave this year.

Fourth people rallied at the Tech Coop Wednesday afternoon to protest Polaroid business dealing with the apartheid South African government. The group plans to boycott products of the company.

The financial nature and source of the funds used to bring about the cellar renovation have become the subject of much controversy, as well as the issue of the basement itself. The renovation is one of the first steps in a series of changes which the committee plans to make in the Student Center. The goal is to make it appear as if "privilege" of not being on student government, I foresee an endless round of meetings, freaked out that they decided to compulsory commons, or any of the responsiveness of Exec- uncontested, and that they have the right to make up their own minds without interference. According to Harriet Pipel, a New York lawyer who has been involved in a number of cases relating to sexuality, this trend has grown up on the belief that the law has no right to interfere in the private acts of consenting adults.

These views were presented in the second in a series of lectures on human sexuality presented by the Lecture Series Committee and the Committee on Sex Education with the support of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs.

Mrs. Pipel, speaking in a quick, clear voice, covered a range of topics, including laws governing sex behavior, sex in the arts (photography), birth control, sterilization, and abortion, marriage laws, and laws pertaining to population control.

By Lee Giguere

The general trend in American law is to see sexuality, reproduction, and marriage as private matters, in which people can own minds without interference. According to Harriet Pipel, a New York lawyer who has been involved in a number of cases relating to sexuality, this trend has grown up on the belief that the law has no right to interfere in the private acts of consenting adults.

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US: 906 sex criminals

The Kinsey report, she explained, stated that "nine out of ten people are sex criminals." She elaborated on the law that says "any sex behavior other than face-to-face intercourse between married people." Anything else is considered criminal even between married people. Mrs. Pipel explained these laws, noting that they are seldom enforced, except against those who cannot defend themselves.

However she noted that an Alaska law had been declared unconstitutional on the grounds that it was an "invasion of privacy." The American Law Institute's Model Penal Code, she added, has been based on the premise that "any action between consenting adults in private is a question of the law." Birth control

A change in the laws governing the dissemination of birth control began 5 years ago when the Supreme Court overruled a Connecticut law banning their use. As the note on New York noted, is one of two states that prohibit their dissemination except to married persons on a prescription basis. This law, however, was recently overturned in federal court, while being upheld in the state Supreme Court. The attorney general is now awaiting clarification.

A major point of contention now is the dissemination of contraceptives to minors. 40% of all illegitimate births, Pipel stated, were to teen-age mothers. However, many of the difficulties that arise in this area are due, not to laws banning contraceptives, but to those that regulate the medical treatment of minors. A number of states, Mrs. Pipel explained, were beginning to make it easier for young people to obtain birth control devices.

Abortion

Only four states, however, have liberalized their laws banning abortion: Alaska, Hawaii, New York, and Washington, where it was the subject of a referendum. Another thirteen states, she noted, have liberalized their laws, but allow it in cases where it is necessary to save the life of the mother, or to protect the physical health, or to avoid birth defects of cases in risk of incest. In most states, sterilization and abortion are considered "unlawful" abortions, which she said, has been considered by those required to save the life of the mother.

Stenographer, she continued, was not considered by legislators until the 1920's when a number of compulsory sterilization acts were passed. Only two states, however, limit voluntary sterilization. She noted, however, that it is often difficult to find hospitals that will perform them.

Anyway, if we're elected, we're not going to promise anything except to use discretionary funds and what influence we have to help you do what you want, so you won't have to climb with us and get a job approved, to end compulsory commons, or anything else.
Professionalism exhibited in philosophy

(Continued from page 1) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1971 PAGE 7

sections, though, opinions of professionalism and separate departments are divided.

"Young people," explained one professor, "A lot of young people working here came from graduate departments that stressed professional, high-caliber research. After this has been drummed into them for several years, they find it frustrating to teach Introductory courses. So they introduce Thesysdile in an introductory subject, but the results aren't good." The split, then, cannot be divided along the lines of tenure / non-tenured or old / young. Even the other section heads are not committed to separate departments. Reached by The Tech, history director Robert MacMaster commented that he could "see no reason" for the history or literature sections following suit and applying for departmental status.

As for what effect the proposed change would have, young professors in the Humanities department feared that the close ties now existing between the various departments would break down. The music faculty, they explained, is pretty much separate from the other three sections mingle well, to the point of sharing office suites with teachers outside their discipline. Space in the Levent-Building is limited, and one faculty member forecast that overcrowding might prompt a newly-created philosophy secti
tion to volunteer to move elsewhere, destroying the close contact among faculty.

Effects on education

Effects on education, particularly undergraduate education, are difficult to isolate. Some faculty speculated that a philosophy department fed from a central humanities authority might encourage a stricter adherence to traditional, professional teaching policies. Currently, the philosophy section frowns, at least informally, on interdisciplinary courses and work, and stresses analytic research and publica
tion. The decision to set up a separate philosophy department is by no means finalized. MacMaster guessed that the request would be denied by the Academic Council; administrative sources insisted the proposal was still a "live issue."

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Swimmers up mark to 7-5

Heading into the last dual meet of the season, the varsity swimming team capped their record to 7-5 on Wednesday with a win over Holy Cross. The easy 74-39 victory brought the Yellowjackets' triumph in the last seven meets for the season. Even though several of the top swimmers were competing in an unofficial capacity, the engineering students were able to overwhelm the Holy Cross squad, winning almost every event.

The highlight of the meet was Bob Paster's new varsity record in the 1000 yard freestyle. His time of 11:01 marked the fifth time this season that the record has been broken. Sophomore Peter Porter joins previous record-holders Larry Markel '71 and Ed Kavazanjian '73 as participants in the event. Gary Moore placed second in the race.

Al Emerson '74 and Ed Rich '72 were double winners for the Tech team, Emerson winning both the 200 and 500 yard freestyle races, and Rich taking both diving events. In the 500, senior Dave James led practically the whole way, but was caught by Emerson at the end and finished second. Jon Keesler '73 took second behind Rich in both diving contests.

Freshman John Murray took first place honors in the fifty yard freestyle, while Kevin Burdett '72 and Ross Maloney '74 placed first and second in the individual medley. Pete Haddad '72 won the grueling 200 butterfly, with Dave James taking second.

IM ice playoffs underway

By Randy Young

On Wednesday, February 24, the Interscholastic Hockey League playoffs began, climaxing a season that started in December and that will end with the championship finals on Monday, March 1.

The teams have been seeded by IM hockey manager Joel Bergman and his assistants according to criteria including season's record, final standing in division, and the level of competition against which each team played during the regular season. Seeding will be conducted for the A-Leagues with first place until 1970, with 8- and 9-definition pairings being made at random. The playoff games will consist of three periods, each period twelve minutes in length. In the case of a tie at the end of regulation play, the teams will play sudden death overtime periods.

A-first round playoff games were played on Wednesday and Thursday, February 24 and 25, while the first-round B games are scheduled for tomorrow morning. All semi-finals will be played on Sunday, with the finals scheduled for Monday night.

In the two A-League quarterfinal games, the teams played in three different games. The A-Leagues are divided into two divisions, and the level of competition is based on the records of the teams.

Track down Colby to end dual season

On Saturday, February 27, the varsity indoor track team finished their dual meet season with a 59-36 win over Colby College of Waterville, Maine.

Scott Peck '73 took the long jump with a leap of 21'-9", as freshmen Dave Wilson and John Moore took second and third in the event. Gary Moore placed second in the race.

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Brown, Wilson head winter sports notes

With one more game to go, junior forward Harold Brown needs only four more points to reach the century mark of 100 and join three other MIT players who have surpassed it. In the past two seasons Brown has accumulated 956, setting a sophomore record of 514 last year and averaging 30.6 points per game. The 1966 graduate of Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Missouri should break the all-time career scoring record next year, the present mark is 1457 points and was set by Dave Janssen in 1968.

Daves Wilson, of Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, MIT's premier pole vaulter, finished the indoor dual meet season with a perfect slate of 7-0, and is looking forward to the New England championships to be held at the University of Connecticut on February 27, and the IC4A Meet at Princeton on March 6 and last week against the University of New Hampshire, the sophomore set a new school record of 15-1, and followed it up with a field house record vault of 17'-7" at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

Jacinto1 going into Monday's meet against Harvard, the Tech football squad posted a perfect 9-0 slate, only to see it fall at the hands of Crimson, 19-8. The engineers will have a chance for revenge on March 2.


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