

The Tech

VOLUME 92, NUMBER 34

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1972

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS

Discipline hearings begin

By The Tech staff
(For more details concerning the preparations for last night's hearings, see "Plans for ROTC probe set." —Editor)

The Discipline Committee kicked off its series of hearings on last spring's ROTC building occupation last night, taking testimony in the case of Jeffrey Mermelstein '72.

After a review of the methodology and sequence of events for the hearing, the new chairman of the committee, Professor of Management Charles Myers, pointed out that "this is not a court of law." That statement, and later repeated references by committee members to "doing things as they have been done in the past," elicited laughter from the crowd of 80-100 students

present in the public room, the majority of whom seemed sympathetic to the defendants.

Myers stated that no decisions will be announced in any of the current hearings until all of them are completed.

The "court of law" statement was used several times in connection with the type of testimony allowed, and was clarified by one committee member, who pointed out that the committee was not a jury, and that the purpose of the hearing was to "find out what happened."

Mermelstein's opening statement raised question of common law precedents that might be appropriate to the hearing, as well as asking for a clear enunciation of the regulation which he had violated.

The reference to precedent was invoked when Mermelstein challenged attempts by the Institute's "aggrieved representative," Vice-President Kenneth Wadeigh, to take testimony from then-Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart on Mermelstein's role in the occupation. Observers claimed that Nyhart was trying to style Mermelstein as a "leader." Mermelstein's cross-examination attempted to show that all decisions were joint and democratic, that all present had a free choice to leave at any time, and that there were therefore no leaders.

Observers noted that Nyhart's testimony seemed at least partially self-contradictory, contending that the meetings in the occupied area had a democratic form, but that the "discussion was being manipulated."

In general, Mermelstein tried

to show that testimony on his conduct was improper, as he was charged with being "present without right" and that the charge had nothing to say about what he was doing. In addition, he refused to contest his presence, but focused on the question of his right to be present. At no time did he admit his presence in the building; such admission might damage his still pending case in civil court.

James J. Culliton, administrative assistant to the Vice-President for Administration and Personnel, testified second. He identified Mermelstein as being present, and as having snatched a trespass order out of Nyhart's hand.

Questioned closely on philosophical issues, Culliton replied, "There's lots of ways to do lots of things at MIT," when asked how students could protest the war. He also conceded that demonstrations were a legitimate tactic as long as they did not "completely" impede the rights of others.

Mermelstein called only one student witness, who stated that Culliton blocked Mermelstein's path when he tried to leave the occupied area. The witness added that Culliton pointed to Mermelstein and told him he couldn't leave. Culliton was recalled, and replied that the incident might have happened, saying, "By nature I kid around a bit." Mermelstein noted that when one administrator tells people to leave and one says not to, it's bound to cause some confusion.

MIT student arrested; Draft violations cited

By Lee Giguere

Two federal marshals arrested Gary Woods '74 Friday afternoon at MIT for violations of the Selective Service Act.

Woods, who publically burned his draft card in Post Office Square in 1968, was attending a humanities seminar when a man he was unable to identify stuck his head in the door of the classroom and asked if Woods was there. He then asked Woods to speak with him in the hallway.

When Woods appeared in the hallway the two marshals arrested him.

After his arrest, Woods said he quickly returned to the class and, when asked what had happened, informed them of his arrest. Ms. Rena Leib, who was conducting the class, explained that the people in the class "didn't know Gary or what he'd done," but decided to go with him to the court to "give him support."

According to Vice President for Administration and Personnel John M. Wynne, the federal marshals had presented their credentials and the warrant for Woods' arrest at the Campus Patrol Headquarters Friday afternoon. They said, Wynne continued, that they understood Woods was in a humanities class. Chief Norman S. Sydney then detailed Lieutenant Richard G. Driscoll to accompany the marshals in the search for Woods.

Wynne explained that it was his understanding that Driscoll identified himself and told Woods that the policemen wanted to speak with him. However, Woods specifically stated that Driscoll did not identify himself before speaking with him and did not ask the instructor for permission to address the class. Leib, a research assistant at Boston University, also stated that Driscoll neither identified himself nor asked for permission to address the class.

Asked whether MIT might consider filing a complaint under a Massachusetts law which forbids the disruption of classes, as it did two and a half years ago under somewhat different circumstances, Wynne said he didn't want to equate the two events, noting that law officers with proper arrest warrants have the right to go wherever they have to to serve them.

However, Leib commented that the class was "pretty surprised." Asked if she felt that the class had been disrupted, she answered, "obviously."

The US marshals, according to Woods, had been looking around MIT for him. Leib noted that Driscoll had entered another section of the class, "Seminar in Technology and Society: Ethical and Social Issues in Bio-Medicine," looking for Woods.

(Please turn to page 5)



Photo by David Tenenbaum

Protestors leaving Building 20 after occupying Army and Air Force ROTC offices for over 20 hours last May. Discipline Committee hearings for students involved were to begin last night.

Plans for ROTC probe set

By Drew Jaglom

Preparations were made last week in various parts of the Institute for the Discipline Committee hearings of the students involved in last spring's ROTC building occupation.

In a set of controversial, poorly publicized hearings last Thursday, the Undergraduate Association Nominations Committee (Nomcomm) selected two students to fill temporarily the vacant undergraduate seats on the Discipline Committee, while the Graduate Student Council filled only one of its two seats.

Meanwhile, the Dean for Student Affairs office attempted to decide who would fill its seat for the hearings, since the current Dean for Student Affairs, Carola Eisenberg, was not Dean at the time of the occupation.

Sunday afternoon the defendants and a dozen or so others met in Conner 4 to determine their defense strategy and tactics.

Nomcomm hearings

In the Nomcomm hearings Thursday night Linda Tufts '74 and Judy Fairchild '75 were appointed to the Discipline Committee until the ROTC hearings are over, at which time new Nomcomm hearings will be held. The third undergraduate seat on the Discipline Committee is still held by Douglas Mayweather '72.

Robert Longair '72, chairman of Nomcomm, stated that he had received such short notice of the Discipline Committee hearings as to be unable to publicize the Nomcomm hearings in *The Tech*, as is usually done. *The Tech* later spoke with Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard Sorenson, to try to find out why the UA had not been notified soon enough for the usual Nomcomm procedures to take place.

According to Sorenson, both UA President Curtis Reeves and UA Vice President Steve Taylor had been told on or about September 11 by both Sorenson and Dean for Student Affairs Eisenberg that the hearings would be held as soon as possible in the fall. In fact, said Sorenson, it was decided last spring to hold the hearings almost immediately in the fall, so that there should have been plenty of time to schedule the Nomcomm hearings. He claimed that Longair must have scheduled those hearings for Thursday night prior to

The Tech's Sunday night deadline for last Tuesday's issue, since Sorenson had been told by Taylor of the Nomcomm hearings before that time.

UAP Reeves confirmed the fact that he had been told by Sorenson of the immediate need for the appointment of the undergraduate committee members, and that he had passed this information on to Longair by about Wednesday, September 13, five days before *The Tech's* deadline.

When contacted again, Longair said that he had been told by Reeves by about Wednesday of the immediate need for the hearings. Prior to this Longair had intended to hold the hearings on Thursday, September 28, using

the 21st for an organizational meeting for Nomcomm.

Longair decided by Friday that it would be better for Nomcomm to pick the Discipline Committee members than for one person to do so, and began telling people he ran into to get people to come to the hearings Thursday if they were interested in the positions. When asked why, if he had decided by Friday to hold the hearings the following week, he did not place an ad in *The Tech*, Longair replied, "This doesn't sound very logical, but at the time I was thinking I could put an ad in Thursday's *Tech*," which does not exist. He also said, when

(Please turn to page 7)



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

MIT President Jerome Wiesner and Dr. Claude E. Shannon (right), Professor of Electrical Engineering and Mathematics, attend the Cambridge end of an international press conference at which Shannon was announced as a winner of the 1972 Harvey Prize in the Field of Science and Technology. The actual award ceremony will be October 22 at the home of Zalman Shazar, President of Israel.



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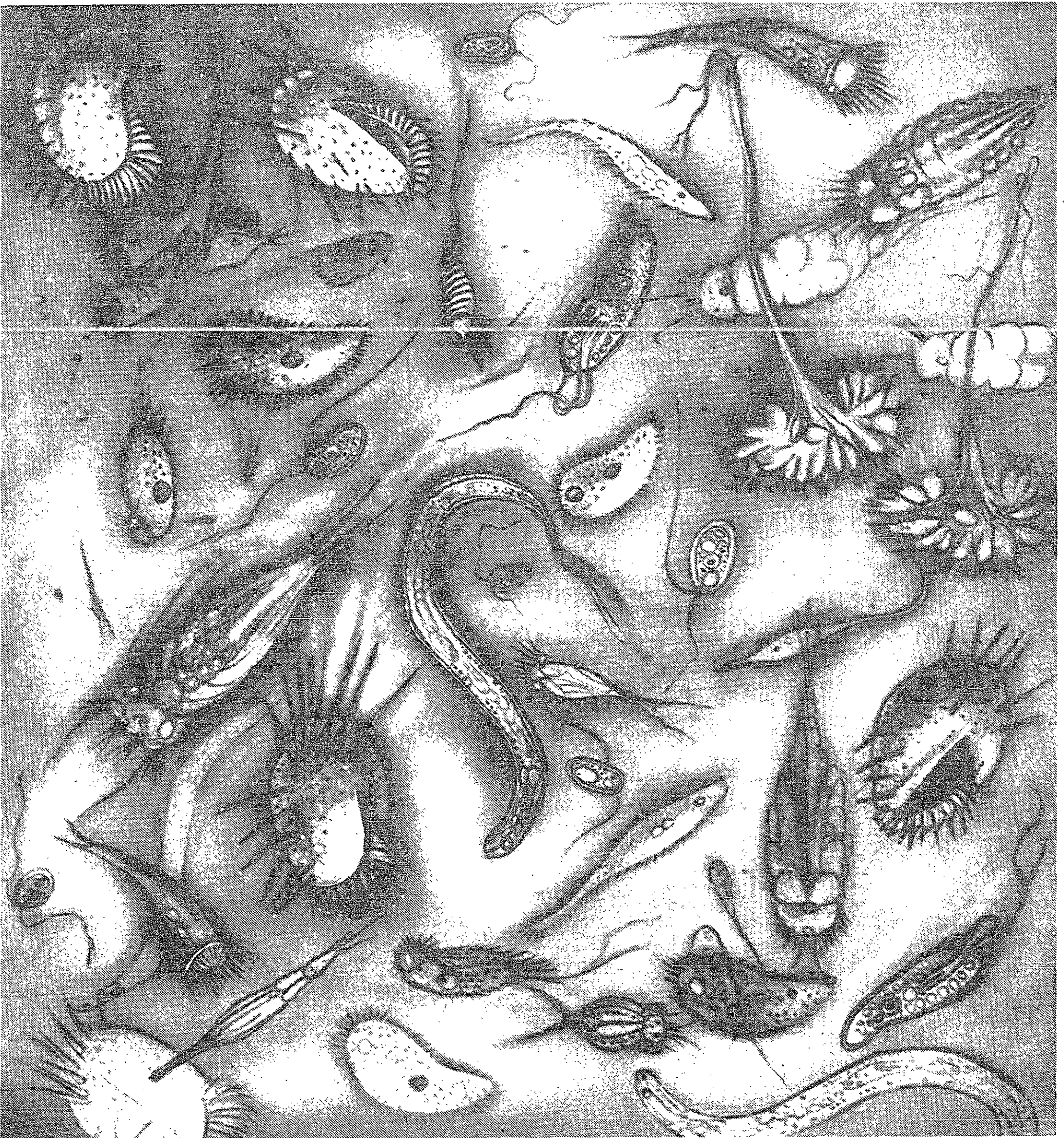
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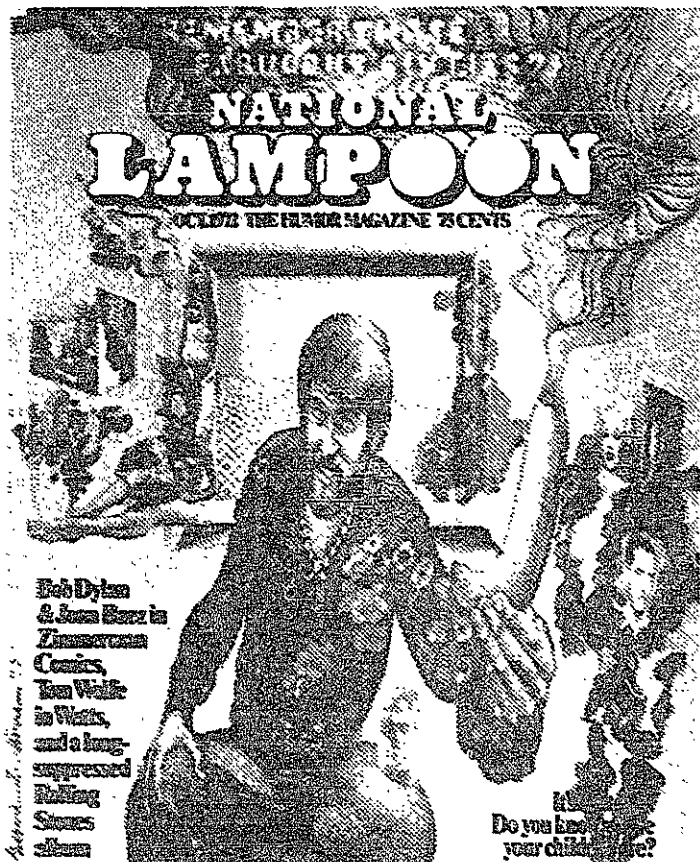
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Rent Board plans increases

By Lee Giguere

At an open meeting Friday morning, the Cambridge Rent Control Board faced an antagonistic audience of tenants as it began discussion of regulations for general or across-the-board rent adjustments in the city.

The Board's discussion focused on a provision of the regulation that would exempt landlords from decreases if they can prove "substantial" renovations were made in the unit subsequent to September 1, 1967.

The tenants present, who were allowed to address the Board during the last half-hour of its meeting, expressed opposition to the provision as well as to across-the-board increases in general. Bill Cunningham, of the Cambridge Tenants Organizing Committee (CTOC), argued that the board doesn't feel responsible to the tenants, but to those who appointed it.

Cunningham went on to argue that the Board represents the interests of the people who supported the inner belt, the NASA research center and other projects which conflicted with the interests of working people in Cambridge. Basically, he said, the CTOC is concerned with the results of the Board's actions, not the actions themselves. He promised that the Committee would fight increases, no matter what form they took. The question before the Board, he said, has to do with whether people are going to be thrown out of the city, and whether people are going to have to pay too much rent to have enough money left to live decently.

Sentiment was mixed among the Rent Control Board members on section 70-09, which would allow landlords to claim



Photo by Roger Goldstein

Members of the Cambridge Rent Control Board

increases in rent on the basis of "substantial renovations." While one member insisted that owners who had invested substantial amounts of capital in their properties must be allowed to recover their costs through higher rents, other members argued that the exact meaning of "substantial" was not clear. The question was raised of whether landlords might try to base their claims for rent increases on renovations that were purely cosmetic in nature or were not really necessary for the well-being of the tenants.

The actual percentage of the adjustment (to be based on September 1967 rents) has not yet been set. Board Chairman Alan Lefkowitz reported that the computer on which the calculations of the increase are being run had broken down delaying the determination of the percentage. In order to take advantage of this adjustment, a landlord must register his properties with the Board. (As an additional penalty for failure to register, the Board will refuse to grant eviction notices to unregistered landlords.)

In addition, a landlord will have to furnish the Board with proof, such as rent receipts signed by both the landlord and his tenants, or account records prepared by a Certified Public Accountant, of what the September '67 rent was.

While there are no official records of rent levels before 1970, J. Kenneth Griffin, Executive Director of the Rent Control Board, explained that the Board has determined, on a statistical basis, what the 1967 rents were. This determination, he continued, is based on national figures for the cost of operating a dwelling, data on the actual '67 rental rates of a sample of about 115 Cambridge units, information on the Cambridge tax rate, the actual cost of gas, oil, and electricity in 1967, and several studies of rents in Cambridge. With this information, Griffin explained, the Board can approximate what a unit's 1967 rent must have been and so can determine whether a landlord's statement is in the right ballpark. In cases where there are disputes, he added, an open hearing will be held to determine the truth.

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ROTC hearings: why can't it stop?

By Lee Giguere

The Discipline Committee hearings which began last night approach being an exercise in futility. None of the students charged will actually be disciplined — they have already faced criminal charges, anyway — since they do not recognize the moral right of their accusers to prosecute them. The administration, which is bringing the complaints against the ROTC occupiers as it said it would last year, would appear to be pursuing the matter to preserve its credibility.

For the student and faculty community at MIT, the hearings offer little hope of any lasting benefit. Rather, they will raise the divisive issue of the war and war research at MIT in a context which will blur them with MIT's own problems in setting straight its judicial system.

And it is these same faculty and students who would seem to have so little to gain from the hearings who are in reality responsible for them. For the Discipline Committee is a standing committee of the Faculty and therefore derives its authority from, and is responsible to, the Faculty, and to the students with whom the Faculty has chosen to share its responsibility.

Some questions

Two and a half years ago, in the period immediately following Mike Albert's expulsion and the subsequent occupation of the President's office, MIT's students

and faculty faced these same questions of what the nature of the Discipline Committee's authority is, of how the committee should operate, and of just what constitutes a violation of MIT's code of conduct. In two and a half years, none of these questions has been satisfactorily resolved. The report of the student-faculty working group on the judicial process was published and received and then buried by the CEP's overwhelming workload.

In the time since the group reported, there appears to have been no effort to ascertain just what the values of the MIT community are. The statement of rights and responsibilities proposed by the working group has never been drawn up. Instead, the administration has been left with a fair amount of discretion to define violations.

Further, the selection of students to serve on the Committee was done under very questionable circumstances. The apparatus for the nomination of students to faculty committees is still nominally that which was set up by the HAC constitution (adopted in March, 1969). This provided that a Nomination Committee, established as part of Undergraduate Association government, should hold hearings and choose its candidates for the openings. These candidates were then to be approved by the GA. However, the Nominations Committee has been operating quite

independently for a long time, and since the GA has ceased functioning, has been working in a virtual vacuum.

This, coupled with general student disinterest in working on faculty committees, has made Nomcom's work very difficult — often, the job has been a matter of finding someone to take the post rather than choosing among a number of qualified candidates. When it became apparent, slightly less than two weeks ago, that the Discipline hearings were imminent, Nomcom Chairman Bob Longair '73 failed to organize open, publicly announced, hearings for the student vacancies on the Discipline Committee. Although Nomcom did manage to fill the openings, the legitimacy of its nominees as the representatives of the undergraduate student body remains open to serious question.

Given all these questions — the legitimacy of the student members of the committee, the legitimacy of the charges being brought against the ROTC occupiers, and the legitimacy of the system itself — one is tempted to ask why the hearings are being held at all. Is there really a need for urgency in "resolving" the matter in this way? Is there not another solution?

Alternatives

In fact, of course, there are other

alternatives open to MIT. The first and most obvious is one to which the administration has already had recourse: criminal complaints. Another alternative, and one for which there is precedent, would be to simply allow the cases to lapse. Two years ago, when the Faculty was considering action against two of its members for alleged participation in the occupation of the President's office, it simply allowed the matter to die.

Instead, we are faced with a series of long, time-consuming, difficult hearings — hearings which are likely to increase tensions within MIT, hearings from which little benefit, in this observer's opinion, will accrue to the community.

The defendants in this case have already been tried once, they have already been called to account for their actions. Even the law does not allow a person to be tried twice for the same offense.

It seems that MIT might be able to use this moment to show society that there are other ways of dealing with dissent besides retribution, that it is not necessary to extract punishment from those who seek to assert their own moral values against those of the institutions of which they are a part.

It seems, finally, that MIT might use this moment to make itself a more humane place, one where there is a place for dissent and one which is not a follower but a leader of society.

The question, also, it seems, is this: How much more will we have to pay for Vietnam? It seems pointless to go on.

Letters to The Tech

Hanham

To the editor:

The September 19 issue of *The Tech* quoted Dr. Hanham, the new dean of MIT's School of Humanities and Social Science, as saying that blacks interested in liberal arts should go to some other university, while women in the same area should come to MIT to help develop the humanistic side of the Institute.

As a black at MIT, I am personally insulted at the suggestion that I am, by virtue of my race, less humane than other people. As a black who came here specifically to study in a department now under Dr. Hanham's jurisdiction, I am appalled by the thought that his office may be actively discouraging my peers with similar interests from applying here.

Blacks also pay taxes. These taxes enable the government to finance many of the research projects on which MIT depends for its survival. We've got a right to be here, Mr. Hanham, studying anything we want to learn about and which the Institute can teach us.

I think Dr. Hanham owes the black

community at MIT an apology and an explanation.

Catherine Cornwell
Graduate Student, Psychology

Miami

To the editor:

"Miami: blue jeans and fur coats," an article in last week's *The Tech*, was slightly one-sided. Of course, as the article shows, differences exist between the two parties and their styles. But the article blurred these differences to the extreme. For if you look at the political summer from a slightly different view you draw quite a different conclusion.

A minor point, which the writer seemed to dwell on was the fact that many delegates to the Democratic convention were in blue jeans contrasted with the Nixon youth. He seemed to be implying that the youthful Nixon supporters were the rich while McGovern's support lay with the middle class. Well, I haven't detected any groundswell of support for Nixon on the more affluent campuses of the country, but maybe the writer is privy to secret cells on the campuses.

Also in the article the writer seemed to

imply that the Democrat's TV programming was in good taste while the Republicans were just buying free TV time. Frankly, I thought both parties contributed their share of bad programs, but the Republicans have already been indicted in '68 by the book, *The Selling of the President*. It seemed that this year the Democrats read the book, learned a little, yet committed *faux pas* anyway. They upstaged the Republicans with a telethon which was a TV first. Its central theme was to save the two party system. Considering the fact that the Democrats control both houses of Congress and the majority of statehouses, this is comparable to asking the English peasants to move 200 miles north to save the Roman Empire.

Politically, considering the Eagleton affair and the revamping of programs to satiate political interest, I found the Democrats at a loss. Of course the Republicans don't look too sweet with the Watergate affair. And Nixon as the leader lacks charisma. All in all one is left with two questions this year. What ever happened to Ed Muskie? And would you want to support McGovern 1000%?

Mark Haley

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The Tech

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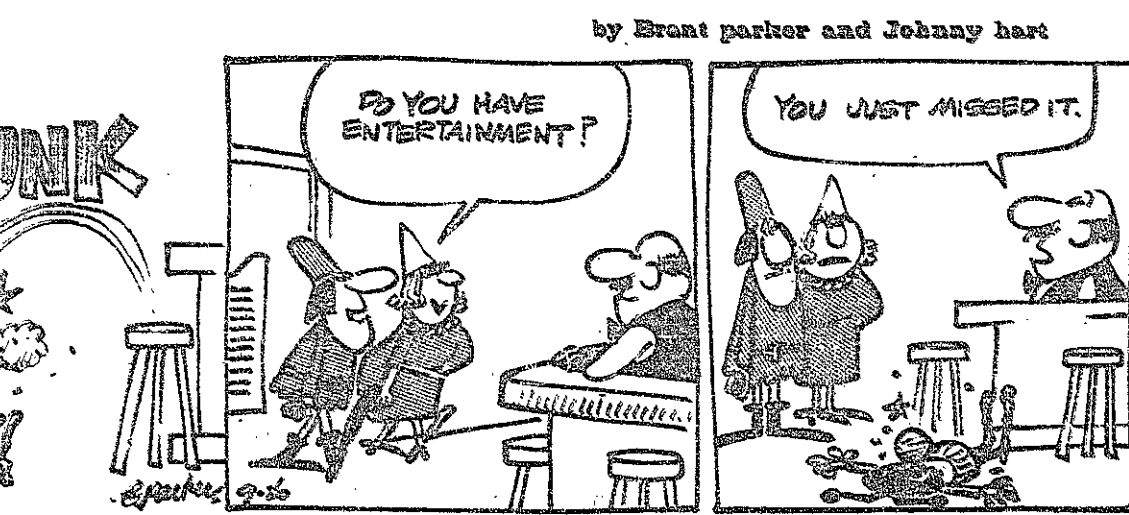
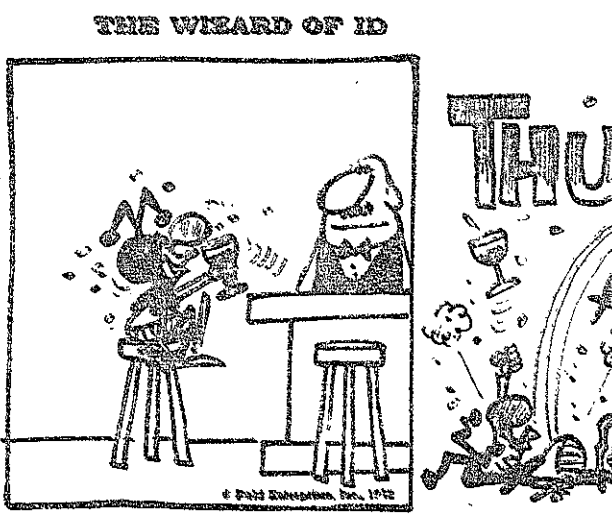
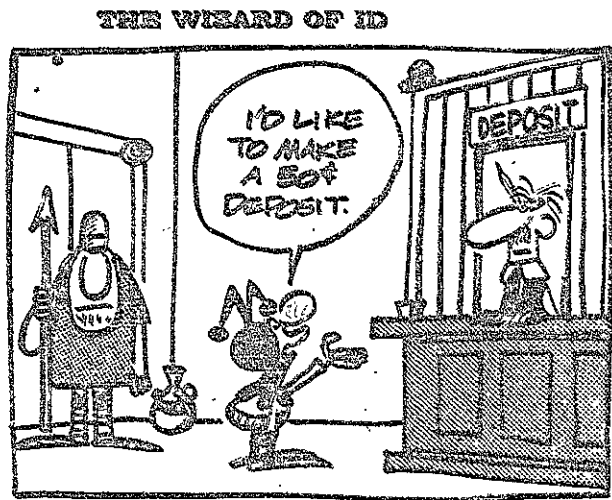
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BSU sponsors concert

"The MIT Black Student Union will sponsor its first in a series of cultural events for the 1972-73 academic year," announces Samuel Denard '74, co-chairman of the organization.

Being featured this Sunday, October 1, at 7:30 pm in Kresge Auditorium, is the New World Gospel Choir. The Choir, out of Newton, Massachusetts will perform the Black Oratorio, "I Have A Dream."

According to Denard, "The goal of the Black Student Union

is to share with the MIT, Boston and Cambridge community events that they might otherwise never see; to give an insight in the Black culture, which has been built with our African heritage, as well as our American experiences. We hope to display our culture in a way to show its uniqueness, as well as its beauty and excitement."

The music and the poetry of the Oratorio are those of Florence Turner and Patricia Schneider, and in the work lives

the spirit of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Ms. Turner also serves as pianist for the choir under the leadership of her husband, Samuel Turner, who is the director. The libretto and the music for "I Have A Dream" were composed simultaneously at the piano, and the author's and composer's excitement with it seem to have been inherited by the choir, for they have received long, standing ovations at every performance.

According to the Turners, "There is a message in the oratoria, 'I Have A Dream,' which tells of the Black Man's struggles and his hope for the

future. It is offered as an invitation to anyone who will listen - truly listen - to decide what his role will be in the fulfillment of this dream."

Composed of 42 members and bridging the generation gap, the Choir has performed concerts throughout the New England area including at Amherst, Boston, Brandeis, and Brown Universities, at Aquinas Junior College, and at the Newton Second Congregational Church.

MIT student arrested; Draft violations cited

(Continued from page 1)

After being taken to the US District Court at the Federal Building in Boston, Woods was booked and then left in a cell for what he described as an hour and a half to two hours before being brought before a magistrate. At that point, Woods explained, he entered into a discussion with the magistrate about whether he'd appear for arraignment if released on his own recognizance. Woods said

he would do whatever he promised to do, and was released.

Woods had been indicted on three counts of violating the Selective Service Act: 1) refusing induction, 2) failure to carry a draft card and 3) failure to keep his board informed of changes in his status. He was pessimistic about the probable outcome of his trial, but added that he wants to discuss the issues and hopes some good will come of the trial.



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I love it! Absolutely spellbinding. A fascinating pip!

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NOTES

* "Technology, Power and Values," this year's Humanities Senior Seminar will be open to all members of the Institute community. Meeting every Monday from 2 to 5 in 37-252 and Wednesday's at 1:30 (beginning October 11) in 35-225, the seminar will feature discussions of the development of technology, particularly in Western culture by prominent members of the MIT community as well as distinguished scholars from outside MIT.

* Meeting of the MIT Committee for the Right to Choose - an undergraduate activity formed to work for better contraception and the repeal of abortion laws - will be held on Tuesday, September 26, at noon in 39-546. Elections of officers will be held. New members are welcome.

* Dr. Frederick G. Hofmann, Associate Dean of Admissions at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, will speak to all pre-medical students on Wednesday, September 17 at 4 pm in 4-163.

* Flying Club - The MIT Flying Club will hold its first meeting of the year on Thursday, October 5 in the Student Center, room 491 at 7:30 pm. All are welcome, refreshments will be served. For more information contact Tom McKim at 494-8677.

* Any senior at MIT who wishes to apply for a Danforth Foundation Fellowship for 1973-74 should register by October 3, 1972 to take the Graduate Record Examination on October 28, 1972. Each applicant should also submit an informal application (a one-page essay about himself and his career plans) to Dean Irwin W. Sizer (Room 3-134) by October 16, 1972. These candidates will then be scheduled for a personal interview at MIT on October 21, 1972 in the Graduate School Office, Room 3-134.

* Open meeting Monday, October 2 - Women's Forum meeting and discussion of Forum participation in the MIT Women's Centennial celebration of the graduation of MIT's first coed, 12 noon, Room 10-105.

* There are several openings in the P.E. Rock Climbing Class due to cancellations. The times are Tuesday and Wednesday from 8:30 to 11:30 am. Two people with cars are needed for Tuesday. Call x3-4291 to sign up.

* Lost - one class of '73 MIT ring. Lost on Saturday September 23 on Briggs Field (field 5). The ring has the initials EL CID & DWM. A reward is offered for its return. Call Doug dl 0447.

UROP

For more detailed information on any UROP opportunities listed, MIT undergraduates should call or visit the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program Office, 20C-231, x3-5049 or x3-4849. Undergraduates are also urged to check with the UROP bulletin board in the main corridor of the Institute.

Council on Economic Priorities (CEP), New York, NY
The CEP is a nonprofit organization which disseminates information on the US corporation practices in the areas of employment, environment, military production, political influence, foreign activities and investments. A typical research project includes researching and gathering material for the CEP's monthly report. The CEP is also interested in innovative research ideas.

Brookline High School, Brookline, MA
Opportunities exist for MIT undergraduates interested in practice teaching in a computer mathematics seminar of the school's mathematics department. Students should have some background in computer science and history of technology. For more information contact UROP or Richard Warren, MIT x3-6340 or Draper Lab x8-1585.

Museum of Science, Boston, MA
The museum has a number of areas in which MIT undergraduates might become involved such as the Intern program, Inquiry Guide Program, Lecture program, Mini-courses or in the collections area. The Director and Assistant Director of the museum are also interested in projects proposed by students.

Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, MA
The Computer Systems Division is interested in computer communications and computer applications and will consider five page proposals for projects authored by MIT undergraduates.

IBM Cambridge Scientific Center, Cambridge, MA
There are several problem areas at the Cambridge Scientific Center which would provide mutual benefits by joint study. These areas are (1) CP-67 Simulation, (2) Information System Performance Measurement Methodology, (3) Computer Networks and Communications Projects, (4) Relational Memory Applications and (5) System Performance Measurement and Analysis. Students should contact UROP, 20C-231, x3-4849 for more details.

IFC meeting reveals apathy

By Dave Gromala
The Interfraternity Conference held its first general meeting of the year last Tuesday night at the SAE house. Seventeen of the twenty-nine houses were represented.

A post-rush report disclosed an alarming amount of apathy apparent in the rush week activities of many fraternities. It seems as though some fraternity members don't feel that rush is worth the exertion and sleeplessness a good rush requires. Four or five bad rushes in a row can leave a house financially unstable. This is happening in several fraternities.

The IFC will be holding meetings of fraternity house officers on the evening of Sunday, October 1. Their success will largely be determined by attendance.

House treasurers will meet at the DKE house. The primary topic will be the collection of large debts from fraternity brothers. House managers will meet at TC to discuss negotiation of large contracts to supply groups of houses with needed goods at a substantial saving. Stocking of the PMC warehouse, where house maintenance goods are stored and sold, will also be on the agenda.

In an effort to get beneath the campus-wide problem of a dying interest in fraternities, pledge advisors from all the houses will meet at DTD. Various forms of pledge programs will be discussed. Special attention will be paid to the transition from pledge to active in a fraternity.

Chris Ungate of PKS announced a proposed alumni services program to enable fraternities to keep records of alumni on computer file.

A proposal to move fraternity mailboxes from the Dean's office to the little-used IFC office in the Student Center was decisively defeated. Most complained of the "inconvenience" the move would create. The proposed change was an effort to bring fraternity people into some degree of contact in the office that is actually theirs. Its defeat was felt by some to be another disturbing sign of a sign that, unless attitudes change, times will get worse for fraternities before they get better.

Student center signs improve directions

By Charlotte Cooper
Colorful new signs and directories in the Student Center are the product of Student Center Committee funds and the designing efforts of Dave Brown, member and former chairman of the Committee, and 1971 graduate of MIT's Architecture Department.

Architectural Signing, Inc. of California imprinted letters in Helvetica Medium typeface - chosen by the Student Center for its legibility - on the back of a sheet of mylar, which was then bonded to a plastic sheet. Production began in February of this year and the signs were installed by a carpenter from Physical Plant in June.

During the summer of 1970, Brown began to design the signs that today color-code the Student Center by floors, in a progression from brown to yellow. Along with the Physical Plant interior decorator, Mary Ann Lazarus, he also planned the painting of the Student Center stairwells, which exhibit the same floor-to-floor color progression found in the signs.

As the colors in the signs progress, they decrease in color value, until the white letters on the pale yellow background on the fifth-floor signs could not be read from a distance of more than two feet. Brown terms this oversight his major "blunder," but corrected the error by repainting the letters black. These improved signs, and fifth-floor directions, will soon be installed. Other errors, such as the omission of Tech Coop Optical from the directories, will also be corrected. To come later this year is a sign for the fourth-floor lobby listing all student activities in that area.

Brown says that if he had the project to do over again he

might use stock factory colors; or, if he kept the progression, would perhaps make the letters on the signs for the top three floors black to increase legibility. But in general he finds his project a "devastating improvement" in a building that "desperately needed" some coding. "The 'Stairway' signs may look stupid, but they give you a clue to where the stairs are," says Brown, who feels the entire Institute is badly in need of a sign system, and hopes the Student Center's new coding will help re-ignite interest in such a project.

The Student Center signs will cost about \$2500 in material and manufacturing costs. The entire sum will be paid by the Student Center Committee whose funds principally derive from a 50% share of the pinball machine revenues.

In the works are picture signs for activities, such as the music and dark rooms, and even "the rest rooms - if we can come up with suitable pictures," and a project to paint floor numbers on the brown stripe in the stairwells, but the completion of such improvements, Brown stresses, depends entirely on "the energy and commitment of members of the Student Center Committee."

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Disputed Nomcomm hearings held

(Continued from page 1)

asked why he did not then place an ad in *Thursday*, that he simply did not think of it, but would have had it occurred to him.

On Friday Longair left Boston on an MIT Outing Club trip he had been involved in for some time, and which he said had somewhat preoccupied him. At that time, he said, the Discipline Committee hearings appeared far enough off that he did not think there would be any problems. He returned to Boston on Sunday night, and on Monday told one of the defendants in the ROTC hearings of the now scheduled Nomcomm hearings, just as he had been telling other people of the hearings. This defendant apparently told several of his friends, who showed up at the hearings to be considered for the Discipline Committee.

Objections

This led some students to complain that the hearings were biased and unfair, in favor of the students who were called before the Discipline Committee. A Nomcomm member who asked not to be named stated that this was not the case, although he said that there indeed were several of the defendants' friends there.

On the other hand, the defendants apparently felt that the hearings were biased in the opposite direction, since the first thing Nomcomm asked at the hearings were questions as to the political convictions of the candidate for the Discipline Committee seat. Nomcomm also tried to determine whether the candidates had any friends involved in the ROTC occupation or were themselves involved, in order to ensure that those appointed to the Discipline Committee were impartial on the ROTC issue.

Although all the defendants by no means agreed, one of them termed Longair "a spy, a cop, and an agent" for handling the hearings as they were handled, since last spring he had been inside the occupied zone with the demonstrators. In all, Longair said he was "very upset" about the way things were done, but he said Nomcomm had done the best it could in light of the situation.

The selections

Fifteen people in all showed up for the Nomcomm hearings on Thursday night, and at that time Tufts and Fairchild were chosen. Neither of the two had been involved in the strike leading up to the ROTC building occupation, according to one of the students called before the Discipline Committee, although Fairchild was involved in some

of the actions last April, before mining of Haiphong harbor, the event which led to the major actions in the spring. The Tufts appointment, according to the same Nomcomm member, was to be temporary, until the end of the Discipline Committee hearings, when she would be replaced by Mike Federow '72 who was involved in last spring's events.

Certain members of Nomcomm felt that due to the nature of the hearings, all the appointments should be only for the duration of the ROTC hearings, and over the weekend Longair contacted several Nomcomm members for their views on the matter, with the result that the appointments will indeed be temporary.

Longair gave two reasons for that decision. First was the unusual, unpublicized nature of the hearings, and second, the fact that the ROTC issue is only a small part of the Discipline Committee's jurisdiction. Since Thursday's hearings concentrated on that issue, it was felt that people who might be well qualified to serve on the committee were eliminated due to political or personal involvement with the ROTC case.

Meanwhile, the Graduate Student Council named Jerome Stanshine G to one of its two Discipline Committee seats. The other graduate student seat will remain unfilled for the ROTC hearings.

The DSA seat

One other seat on the Discipline Committee remains in question: that normally filled by the Dean for Student Affairs. The current dean, Eisenberg, was not the Dean at the time of the ROTC occupation, and thus the Dean's Office must decide whether it would be appropriate for her to sit on the committee. The Dean at the time of the occupation, J. Daniel Nyhart, is a witness in the current proceedings, and will definitely not sit on the committee, according to a source in the Dean's office. Should Eisenberg decide not to sit, the seat would either be filled by another Dean, for example, Sorenson, who has been involved in the case as a Dean since its beginning, or it might remain vacant. A decision was to be made on the issue Monday morning.

Hearing procedures

The procedure in the Discipline Committee hearings will be the same as that used in the similar hearings two years ago. The administration will first present an overall picture of the context in which the events were alleged to have taken place. In

these hearings Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh will present this part of the administration's case. The administration then presents its full case, which will allege certain things about the actions of the accused, and then the defense presents its case.

Both sides have the opportunity to ask all the witnesses either side may call any questions they wish. The accused individual is present throughout the hearing, along with an advisor, who may be any member of the MIT community. Witnesses are present in the hearing room only when they are testifying.

In the current case the defendants are accused of "being present without right" in the ROTC building. The Discipline Committee has several options as to its decision.

First, it may find the students not guilty. It may also find them guilty, but issue no punishment. Should it decide to punish them, it may find them guilty and place them on admonishment. This is the mildest possible punishment, and means essentially that they receive a letter from the Discipline Committee admonishing them for their actions, but which does not go on the student's permanent record. The committee may also find students guilty and place them on probation. This is recorded on the permanent record.

Finally, the committee may recommend to the President that the student be expelled. In the past such recommendations have either been for a specific amount of time, such as one year, or for an unspecified length of time. There has never been a permanent expulsion. After an expulsion by the Discipline Committee the student must reapply through that committee if he wishes to return to MIT.

Three of the current defendants, Jeff Mermelstein '72, Don Wolman '72, and Aaron Tovish '73, were expelled for one year by the Discipline Committee for their part in the occupation of the President's office in 1970 (see *The Tech*, August 4, 1970), and later returned to MIT.

Defendants meet

Presumably the MIT administration has been preparing its case, and Sunday five of the six students whose hearings have thus far been scheduled and 10-15 others met at 1 pm to discuss their strategy. The six students whose hearings have been scheduled are Mermelstein, Wolman, Tovish, Wayne Christian '73, Janice Benson '74, and Bonnie Buratti '74. Tovish did not attend the meeting, which was interrupted only once, by the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner on the athletic fields outside. The people at the meeting decided fairly early that the defendants would indeed appear at their hearings. They would emphasize a defense concentrating on the political issues involved. It was felt that there would be a greater opportunity to do this with the Discipline Committee than in the public court trials, since the Discipline Committee has no "contempt of court" power.

Since the defendants are charged with "being present without right," they plan to attempt to show that they did indeed have the right to occupy the ROTC building. In support of this they will present a copy of a petition with about 1100 signatures, which states that the signatories recognized the ROTC occupation as a legitimate form of protest. The original copy of the petition was presented to Nyhart in the spring. In addition they claim that since they had



Photo by David Searls

no right of expression within the rules, they were forced to go outside of them. Not only was the occupation proper, the defendants stated, but it was one of the mildest forms of protest available to them.

They will also maintain that any questions of involvement in pushing or shoving incidents during the occupation, or of forcible entry to the ROTC building, are irrelevant, since that is not what they are being charged with.

The defendants will also ask for a clearer statement of the charges against them, maintaining that they violated no set rules. They claim that the charge of presence without right is an *ad hoc* one, developed for this situation.

In addition to such relatively political issues, the defendants will argue several procedural points. They claim the right to a trial by a jury of their peers, and since there are more faculty than students on the Discipline Committee, it does not constitute such a jury. In fact, since the defendants object to the manner of selection of the undergraduate members, they dispute the entire committee's right to try them. They also intend to attempt to disqualify any committee members they feel have a political bias, since the charge itself is technical rather than political.

Joint statement planned

The defendants also planned to present a joint statement which would contain the following: a statement of the illegitimacy and partiality of the Discipline Committee, and of MIT due to its war research, to try them; a statement tracing the charge of presence without right to examine the question of what rights students actually have; a statement objecting to the non-existence of a jury of peers, and to the fact that the judge and jury are one and the same, thus offering no other recourse for procedural questions; an assertion that there was no other means of protest; and an objection to the fact that the defendants were not presented with a list of the witnesses against them, nor with the type of

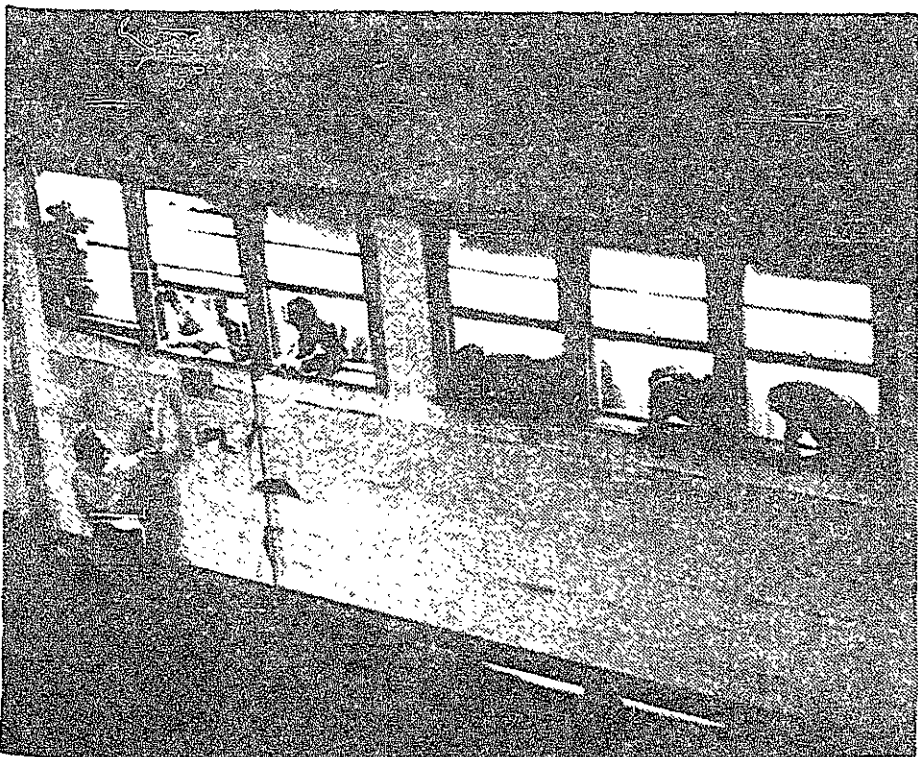
testimony to be used.

The statement will also contain a list of requests to the committee, including that the hearings, and the deliberations of the Discipline Committee be open, that the defendants receive a group hearing, rather than individual ones, or, failing that, that the hearings be scheduled in alphabetical order throughout (so that Mermelstein, Tovish, and Wolman, for whom this would be a second offense, not be set apart from the entire group), that they have the right to question the Discipline Committee to determine if a bias exists (essentially a right of jury selection), that the possible sentences be formally stated, so that each defendant would know what he faced, and that all the defendants ultimately receive identical sentences, as they all took equal part and equal responsibility in the actions last spring.

In general, the defendants plan to have as many supporters as possible be outside the hearings, while inside the defendants attempt to obtain as full an explanation as possible of the reasons behind various procedures of the committee.

The hearings for Mermelstein, Wolman, and Tovish were scheduled for yesterday. The hearings for the other three are scheduled to be held on Thursday, beginning at 5 pm, in room 1-236, with an audio feed to rooms 1-132 and 1-234, which will hold witnesses, and to room 1-136, which will be open to all interested persons.

The Tech contacted Professor Charles A. Myers (XV), Chairman of the Discipline Committee, on Sunday, to try to find out why there was no video feed planned to the public and witness rooms, as there was two years ago for the hearings concerned with the occupation of the President's office. Myers said that the only reason there was no video feed was that it had not been requested, but that there would be a video transmission of Thursday's hearings if such a request were made. He said that it was too late to obtain the equipment for Monday's hearings.



SPORTS



Rick Charpie '73, is Tech's ace catcher and this year's team captain.

Chinese boxing is kung-fu

By Hon-chiu Wong

Chinese boxing has become very popular in the United States, especially on the East and West coasts. It bears at least three names in this country. Boxing is one. But Chinese boxing is different from Western boxing. Its technique of self-defense includes not only the use of hands, without gloves, but also the use of the feet in kicking.

The discipline of Chinese boxing, considered a kind of art, contains three parts. The first and most basic part is the art of empty-handed solo exercises in the movements of self-defense.

The second part is training in the use of weapons, for example, single- or double edged-swords, cudgels and daggers. The third part is armed and unarmed group combat in teams of one-against-one, or one-against-two.

The second name of Chinese boxing is *Kung-fu*, originally *Kang-fu*, which means *work* or *time*. The name "Kung-fu" has been borrowed from the Chinese philosophers, who customarily give names to their meditations. Practitioners of *Kung-fu* believe that practicing boxing requires both time and work. *Kung-fu* is especially common in the southern coastal provinces of China. Such sayings as "Boxing does not leave one's hands, singing does not leave one's mouth," or "One day to be a monk, one day to beat the drum," are lessons in discipline to a person devoted to his daily work. These sayings mean that the boxer, like the singer or monk, must practice his discipline every day.

The third name for Chinese boxing used in this country is *martial arts*, or *wu-shu*. The original meaning of *wu* is "to stop fighting." That is, the one who could stop fighting would be considered a great man, a peacemaker.

Before modern weaponry was invented Chinese soldiers, like Western soldiers, were trained in the use of the bow and arrow, axe, sword, spear and lance, as well as techniques of empty handed combat. They also received training in military tactics. Ancient Chinese records dating from about 200 B.C. describe these techniques as *Chi-chi*, "the technique of fighting." In medieval China there even existed military schools, or *Wu-hsueh*, which offered theoretical and practical military training

Those who did well in battle were said to have military merit, or *Wu-kung*, or *chun-kung*. Thus the idea of *Wu* has long been recognized by the Chinese. Most modern boxing academies in China use the word *Wu* in the name of the academy. The Ching Wu Athletic Association, originally established in Shanghai in 1909, and which has subsequently established itself in all the major cities of China and South East Asia since 1920, is one of the distinguished examples.

The history of Chinese boxing can be traced through archaeological discoveries at least as far back as the Chou Dynasty (1122 - 481 B.C.), as a small number of Chou halberds and swords were discovered in China during the 1930's.

This author deeply believes that the ancient peoples knew how to use their weapons, just as we know how to use ours today, and that weapons such as halberds and swords were not used only for ceremonial purposes at court or for personal decorations, but at least were used by soldiers, if not by common people.

Almost without exception, throughout all dynasties of Chinese history, the possession and use of weapons by common people were severely restricted. The author believes that it is for this reason that many of the greatest masters of martial art were generals or military men.

There have existed in China many and varied schools of boxing, and each of these has had its excellent, and hardly avoidable inadequate, points. For convenience in categorizing these many authors have used such terms as *internal* or *external* schools, or the Shao Lin, or the Wu Tang schools. Shao Lin is the name of a temple established in the 5th Century in the Ho-nan province; Wu Tang is the name of a mountain in Hu-Pei. Some

Baseball, two-run comedy

By Michael Garry

This year's Engineer baseball team got off to a poor start Friday, losing the first game of the fall season to Massachusetts Bay Community College, 5-2. It was a game which, for both sides, was marked by shallow defense, and particularly on the part of MIT, lackluster hitting. The Techmen were able to connect for only three hits, all singles. This, coupled with several mental errors and their total inability to stop Mass. Bay's audacious base-stealing, resulted in a very disappointing performance by MIT.

In their defense, however, it should be noted that MIT is sadly lacking in experience in some areas. The left side of their infield is composed of two freshmen, Roy Henrikson (shortstop) and Vince Maconi (third base), both of whom show promise but need development. Also, Coach O'Brien used this game as a scrimmage in which he could test some players and give others an opportunity to gain actual game experience. Therefore the team, in its initial contest, expectedly lacked the to-

getherness of a close-knit, poised ballclub. One particularly encouraging aspect of the game from the standpoint of MIT was its youthful pitching staff, which, with the departure of the "immortal" Al Dopfel, lacks any true standouts.

The top of the first inning was highlighted by Mass. Bay's offense. The first run was scored on a triple, followed by a hard smash to third base. Then, a 400 ft. home run off the tennis bubble in the left field (by the opposing third baseman) gave Mass. Bay an unsurmountable three-run lead.

MIT did manage to score a run in the bottom of the third. Henrikson led off by stroking a sharp line drive to left field. Then, after Dave Tirrel '74 grounded into a force play, Herb Kummer '75, who is renowned for his clutch hitting, ripped a base hit through the middle to move Tirrel to third. A sacrifice fly pushed in Tirrel to score the run. MIT got its second and final run in the bottom of the ninth on two walks and a bloop single.

The top of the seventh provided Tech supporters with a bizarre and rather comical stroke of luck. An infield hit, a stolen base and another hit set up a situation of men on second and third. What happened next re-

mains somewhat of an enigma to those who witnessed it.

A ground ball was hit to the Tech shortstop, who wisely fired the ball home to snare the incoming man from third. Unfortunately, the throw was not quite accurate, and the runner apparently was able to score. But in a burst of good fortune, which had seemed to be eluding the Techmen, it was discovered that the runner from second had maliciously and knowingly bumped into the shortstop, thus causing an unforfeitable obstruction. This, according to the rules, made him out, and the ball dead, returning the runner who had scored to second. The game was lost anyway, and what could have been a crucial inning was reduced to being only interesting.

Several other comical incidents picked up the lagging spirits of the MIT team during the course of the game. For example, the frequent losses of memory of the umpire lent a bit of frivolity to what was otherwise a rather drab affair.

But of course the first game of a season is no more than a means of measuring what has to be done. A full schedule of four games in the next week will determine whether the ball club learned from its mistakes.

Smith on Olympics: Nationalism the winner

By Fred H. Hutchison

Ross H. "Jim" Smith, MIT's director of athletics, recently returned from the XXth Olympiad in Munich. Smith, a member of the United States Olympic rowing committee for the past eight years, was manager of the USA rowing squad. The team of 32 athletes and three coaches participated in all of the seven rowing events. What follow are his impressions of the most controversial Olympics of modern times.

"The Olympics are still one of the best ways to bring young people together, but it will take a great deal of work to eliminate problems and a lot of commitment to keep them going in the future," commented Smith.

The modern Olympics, as originally conceived, are meant to recognize individual champions and bring the best athletes together from all over the world in a spirit of friendly competition. Smith believes that this goal is being slowly overpowered by a sense of strong nationalism. He feels that this wave of nationalism is largely a product of the news media.

When asked to explain this position he used the East German domination of rowing as one example: "East Germany is the strongest nation in the rowing events; they won three golds and medals in the other four categories. The reason they're so powerful isn't because of a strong nationalistic feeling, they just have a very good youth program." He suggested elimination of medal tallies and the flag and anthem ceremonies as possible starters. "Can you ever separate partisan politics from world athletic competition? I don't know," he remarked, "but some changes are going to have to be made."

"I have only the highest regard for the way the games preparation went. I felt they were as well organized as humanly possible. The 12,000 people at the Olympic village created a real problem in security. The press had to make appointments to get in to see the athletes. It turned out that the

Germans failed to provide or anticipate the security that was needed. The guards at the gates were dressed very pleasantly and didn't carry clubs or pistols. After the terrible episode which ended with the deaths of eleven Israeli team members the whole atmosphere of the games changed drastically. The German people were crushed. They had tried very hard to provide a contrast between the 'Hitler' Olympics of 1936. Everything was very festive, very happy, but when the tragedy struck, the people were shocked and the athletes stunned."

When asked about the conduct of the American team members he replied, "I was very proud of the American athletes. They're great people and very dedicated athletes. As always, almost everyone had a great experience."

Smith feels very strongly that the Olympics should continue. He realizes, however, that there are a great many obstacles which must be cleared in order to run future Olympiads in the spirit in which they were conceived: a peaceful competition of the world's best athletes.



Tuesday, September 26, 1972
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