

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

## Faculty discuss Ashdown

By Allen Bale

A presentation on graduate education and a discussion of the proposed closing of the Ashdown House Dining Hall dominated the November faculty meeting held on Wednesday, November 15.

During the first portion of the meeting, which was closed to the public, faculty members discussed, as customary, a motion by the Committee on Discipline for the granting of certain academic degrees. When the meeting was opened to the MIT community, Professor Hartley of the Committee on Nominations announced the appointment of Professor Walsh of the

Chemistry Department to the Committee on Curriculum.

Following this, Professor Irwin Sizer, dean of the graduate school, presented a brief history of graduate education at MIT and cited a marked decrease in fellowships as a major problem facing graduate students at MIT now.

According to Sizer, the number of students in the graduate school (presently 3325) rose by 50% during the 1960's due to an increased interest in higher education and an abundance of government and private grants.

Two years ago grants began to fall off, and a Sloan Research Traineeship Fund was initiated

## Reeves leads UMOC race

By Tom Birney

The 1972 Ugliest Man on Campus contest moves into its closing hours today. The campaign to determine MIT's most repulsive creature ends at 5 this afternoon.

The winner will be presented with the UMOC trophy in a simple ceremony at 7 tonight.

UMOC is conducted by Alpha Phi Omega to raise contributions — this year for CARE. The recipient of this coveted title is elected on the basis of the number of votes received. Votes are in the form of contributions — one penny, one vote.

Following last year's highly successful UMOC which netted over \$3000, this year's contest has brought forth another fine crop of the Institute's worst. As one APO member so aptly stated, "There are a lot of ugly people running." The 1972 campaign got underway Monday with campaigning in the lobby of Building 10. On Thursday the

movie *Cat Woman of the Moon* was shown to put students in an "ugly" frame of mind.

Leading the field of contenders as of Thursday evening, is Curtis Reeves. Sponsored by the Undergraduate Association, Reeves claims, "U is for ugly, and I'm UAP."

In second is the Appostrated Man, sponsored by Phi Sigma Kappa, who won the office of President of the Neanderthal Man's Ugliest Man in the Universe by breaking endless mirrors.

Steve Zeitzew, Honk, is running on "honest ugliness," and claims to be the only naturally ugly candidate.

Sponsored by Bexley Hall rowdies and *Thursday*, Dan

(Give a Dern) Dern maintains that while he is not really physically ugly, he is ugly in a metaphysical sense.

Laura Lee Downs, sponsored by the Tech Squares, is also in the competition. The UMOC campaign has collected over \$650 as of Wednesday evening. However the closing day of the contest has always been the day of heaviest contributing in past years. For example, at the conclusion of last year's campaign, over \$700 was collected in one hour.

Write-ins this year include the ROTC building, George of the Jungle, George (the face on the small dome), President Wiesner and assorted professors among a multitude of others.



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

At left, Steve Zeitzew, Curtis Reeves, and a representative of Dan Dern — UMOC candidates — plead for offerings from the lords of the second floor. Above, the same three accost a young lady and plead their respective ugliness.

## Trio enlivens Bldg 7: 'jazz in a cathedral'

By Ken Davis

In line with the new policy of making the Building 7 lobby a more lively place, a jazz trio offered a session Monday afternoon. The trio, consisting of Professor Roy Lamson, Professor Warren Rohsenow, and Mr. Arthur Litchfield, performed jazz of the 1920's and 30's from 12:15 to 1 pm.

Professor Lamson compared performing in Building 7's high-ceiling, balconied lobby with "playing jazz in a cathedral." He was extremely pleased with the reception given the trio by students, which included an offer from a bass player to join the group.

The Lamson-Litchfield-Rohsenow Trio has been playing

together for many years. All are former part-time professional musicians, Lamson on clarinet, Litchfield on drums, and Rohsenow on piano. In the past, they have performed in the Kaledioscope and the Century Club. Since the trio only plays for 30 to 45 minutes, they were formerly known as the "Intermission Trio."

Lamson described the band as similar in approach to the Benny Goodman Trio. "It's only style is what it is," he said. The three do not rehearse, playing mostly improvisations of popular jazz tunes from 40 or 50 years ago.

Lamson, Litchfield and Rohsenow plan to offer a seminar during IAP on the popular music of the 20's and 30's.

## Discomm settles cases of last ROTC occupiers

By Drew Jaglom

Last Monday night at 5:30 pm the Faculty Committee on Discipline met to hear and decide the final eleven cases of students allegedly involved in the ROTC building occupation last spring. Since most of the defendants were boycotting the hearings, only one of the eleven appeared, and all the hearings were completed by 8:30 pm.

In each of the ten uncontested cases, administration witnesses were heard, testifying that the accused was present in the occupied building after the trespass notice was read to the demonstrators, and the committee moved on to the next case. The final decision in those ten cases was the same as that rendered in all the other cases heard this term involving "first offenders," namely that the defendants are found guilty as charged, but that no formal sanctions will be imposed (see *The Tech*, November 3). The letter informing the defendants of this decision is kept on record in the files of both the Discipline Committee and the Dean for Student Affairs Office, and should those students again appear before the committee, will be taken into account.

In the eleventh case, that of Joshua Klayman '73, the Discipline Committee dismissed the

charges against him, since it was in doubt that he was present in the occupied area after the reading of the trespass notice.

At the outset of Monday's hearings Professor Charles A. Myers, Discipline Committee chairman, stated that no testimony would be permitted which did not pertain solely to the issue of the accused's presence in the occupied corridor after the trespass notice was read, thus precluding statements as to the actions of the accused within the occupied area, and testimony as to the motivations of the accused for their occupation. In anticipation of the boycott by the defendants, Myers cited the portion of the Judicial Procedure empowering the committee to act even if the accused chose not to appear.

The ten hearings in which the defendants did not appear were all almost identical in their form. Myers took notice of the fact that the defendant was not present, and called for witnesses for the aggrieved.

In each case only one witness would actually testify, and several others would submit statements, to the effect that they had seen the accused in the occupied area after the trespass notice was read. The Deans and administrators who either testi-

to make up for the decrease in fellowships. The traineeship program is still on a small scale, and while 90 students received aid this year, the number of government grants dropped from 700 last year to 300 this year. Research and teaching assistantships help in providing 32 students with full support, but still a large part of the graduate school is somehow paying an estimated 8000 dollars per year to attend MIT.

The meeting concluded with a period of open discussions aimed at bringing up topics of interest to the MIT community. Several members of the faculty and the Committee to Save Ashdown Dining spoke in favor of maintaining the dining hall although it has been operating at a loss and must be subsidized by unrestricted funds.

In a handout circulated at the meeting, Professor Dennis of the Committee on Student Environment said that its loss would be "a severe blow to the welfare of graduate students," who consider Ashdown not only a place to eat but also a major social institution.

Chancellor Gray spoke in favor of closing the dining hall, at least temporarily, for financial reasons. He feels that it will show a bigger loss during the next two years because renovations during that time will force a decrease in Ashdown's population. He also cited essential renovations in the kitchen as costing 20 to 60 thousand dollars.

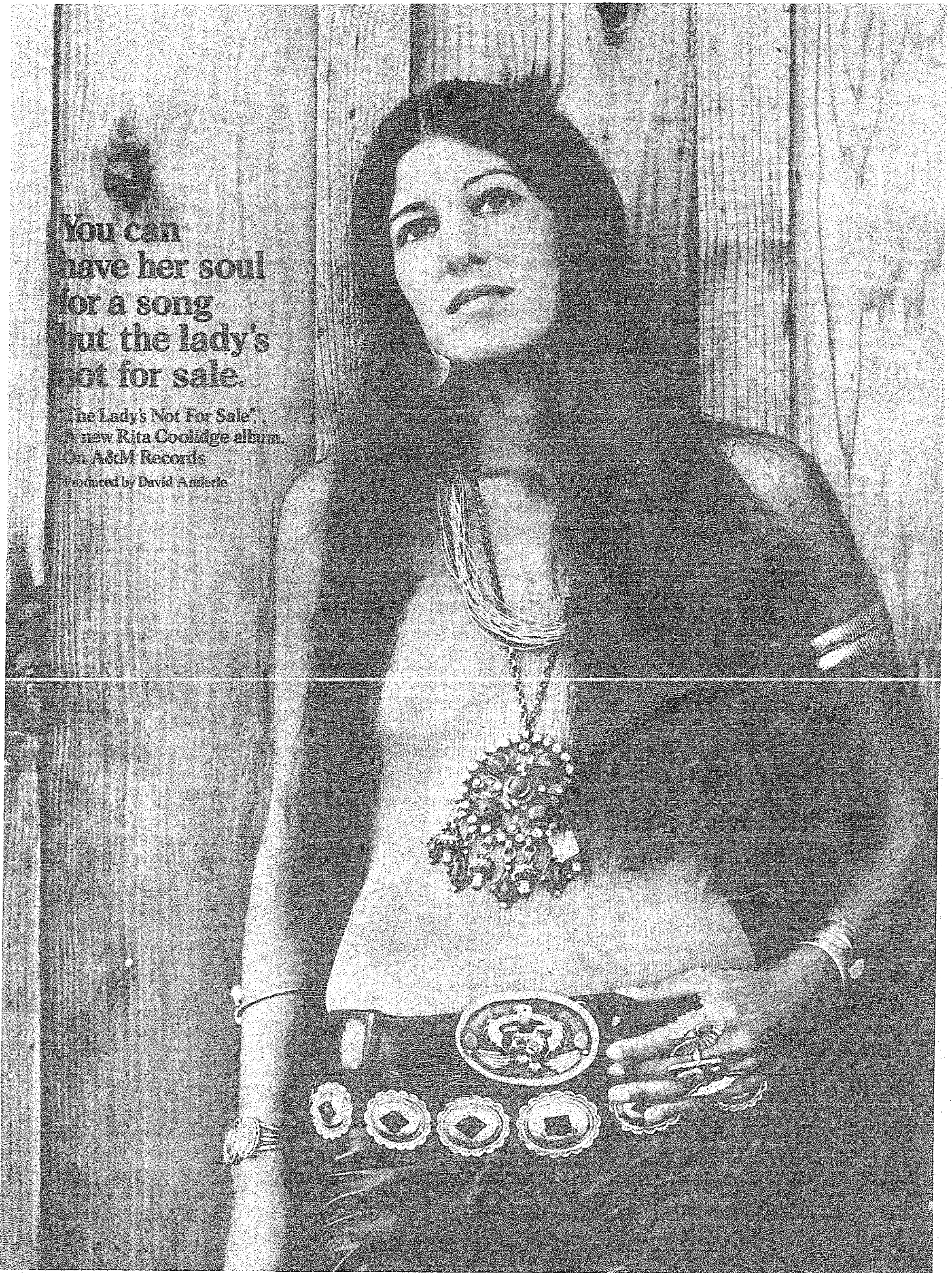


Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

(Please turn to page 3)

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"The Lady's Not For Sale"  
A new Rita Coolidge album.  
On A&M Records  
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Available at the Coop, New England Music City, and Discount Records. Be sure to listen to the Rita Coolidge Hour on  
John Reardon's show on WTBS, 88.1 FM on November 18, 10-11 PM.

**NOTES**

**Discomm completes ROTC hearings**

\* Pot Luck Coffeehouse - Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night, 8:30 to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. Performing this week: Friday; Alan Hart and Bob Uvello; Saturday; Mike Foster, Bob Fink, Robert Gear and Elaine Hawley.

\* The Student Center Committee presents The Midnight Movie Series, every Friday night at 12 m in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission free. MIT or Wellesley ID required. This week: Spellbound by Alfred Hitchcock.

\* The Freshman Advisory Council is looking for undergraduates interested in becoming Residence/Orientation Week Coordinator. The Coordinator is in charge of all phases of R/O including spring planning, summer development, and September execution. The Coordinator is expected to spend the summer in the Cambridge area. The job is approximately full time from August 22 to September 10. Salary is commensurate with the six to eight week full-time equivalent commitment. For more details see Peter Buttner or Nancy Wheatley before December 1, at the FAC, Room 7-103, x3-6771.

\* The Combined University Recycling Effort (CURE) needs people to work for money each Tuesday for as many hours as possible, up to eight, during the day. The work involves picking up paper from various places on the MIT campus and the surrounding area, loading it on a truck, and going to Chelsea to unload it at a recycling plant. Job would not include driving truck. If interested, call Doug Brogan, d10497, 494-9072. Do something worthwhile!

\* All interested members of the MIT community, straight or gay, are invited to attend an informal coffee hour sponsored by the MIT Student Homophile League, this Sunday and the following three Sundays, 4-6 pm in room 14E-307. Undergrad and grad students will be present to answer any questions and to discuss aspects of gay life, and, in particular, to discuss what it's like to be gay at MIT.

**Faculty Meetings**

\* Committee on Academic Progress, Tuesday 9:30-11 am. Closed Session: CAP concentrates on student performance and acts on the petition of students who want to bypass faculty rules.

\* Committee on Outside Professional Activities. Closed Session: The committee discusses conflicts of interest with MIT faculty members and their outside activities. Department heads are interviewed once every three years. The Committee's results are on the basis of the specific discipline.

\* Committee on Student Environment. Tuesday 3-4 pm at the Pritchett Lounge.

\* Open Meetings: After the completion of their report on student housing, the committee needs the participation of the student body to introduce new ideas as well as work on the projects.

(Continued from page 1)

fied or submitted statements included Dean of the School of Science Robert A. Alberty, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Kenneth C. Browning, Assistant to the Vice President James J. Culliton, Lieutenant Richard G. Driscoll of the Campus Patrol, Associate Dean for Student Affairs Richard A. Sorenson, Assistant to the Chairman of the Corporation Walter L. Milne, and Vice President Kenneth R. Wadleigh, who acted as the representative for the aggrieved.

In the Klayman case, Klayman came to the hearing room when his case was called, along with about nine witnesses. The first witness for the aggrieved was Sorenson, who testified that he had observed Klayman in the occupied corridor after the declaration of trespass, and that he had known Klayman previously. Browning and Culliton gave similar testimony. All three claimed that they saw Klayman only shortly after the reading of the trespass notice, and that they did not see him after that.

In his cross-examination Klayman attempted to cast doubt on the credibility of the witnesses. Under his questioning they admitted that their identification was based on notes they wrote down after making mental lists 15-30 names long, and that they had been some distance

(ranging from fifteen to thirty feet) from Klayman, in a crowded corridor when they had identified him.

In his defense Klayman presented a chronology of events he had made at the time of the occupation, and several witnesses corroborated the chronology, which placed Klayman elsewhere than in the occupied area shortly before, during, and after the time the trespass notice was read. The key witness was Frank Venuti '74, who said he was with Klayman in his Senior House room at 3:45 pm (he had noticed the time on a conspicuous clock in the room), and shortly before that time in a hallway in the dormitory. Since the trespass notice was read at 3:35 pm, this effectively placed Klayman away from the ROTC building at the time the administrators claimed to have seen him there.

Michael Federow '73, another defense witness, stated that he had spoken with Klayman shortly before 3:35, just outside the occupied corridor, and that Klayman had told him that he was "disgusted with what was going on," since it was chaotic and disorganized, and was therefore leaving. Federow mentioned later hearing several administrators with bullhorns; Wadleigh questioned Federow's testimony as a result of this, since the

administrators had had only one bullhorn with them.

Klayman presented other witnesses who placed him at the Student Center at about 4 pm, thus making it impossible, according to their testimony, for him to have been in the ROTC building at the time the administrators claimed to have seen him there. In addition, Klayman mentioned that as he was leaving the ROTC building he heard the "two-minute warning" being given, and noted that administrators had previously testified that this warning was given about ten minutes before the trespass declaration was actually read.

Klayman summarized this testimony in his closing statement, adding that due to the long lists of names the administrators were trying to remember, they may have been in error in including his, saying "the administrators had mental notes of many people who they didn't know that well... I have one (witness) who is sure, and knows me," and who was concerned only with Klayman.

Clearly many doubts remained in the committee's mind due to the conflicting testimony and as a result the charges against Klayman were dropped.

As the hearing dragged on many of the committee members became obviously impatient with the lengthy testimony and

cross-examinations, but by the end of the hearing Professor Alar Toomre, one of the more clearly impatient members said to Klayman "I apologize for my impatience... having heard Mr. Venuti. I personally am willing to accept that, and the fact that these gentlemen [the administrators] are mistaken."

Klayman responded by apologizing in turn, saying that he was perhaps "guilty of overkill."

At the conclusion of the eleven hearings all parties expressed relief that they were finally over, and several people, including administrators and committee members, seemed annoyed that they had been dragged out as long as they had, expressing the feeling that the Dean's Office had unnecessarily pursued the issue; rather than simply admonishing the students on its own, without resorting to Discipline Committee proceedings.

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**Reeves proposes plan for UA reorganization**

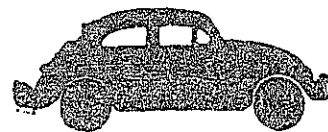
By Jonathan Weker  
Curtis Reeves '73, Undergraduate Association President, has proposed that the UA be restructured into what he termed an "ad hoc government."

Putting forth this new idea at a sparsely-attended UA Executive Board Meeting November 14, Reeves explained that a revised General Assembly would be an essential element in this system. The GA would serve as a forum for the gathering of ideas as well as being the focal group for the formation of subgroups, which would serve to do the

necessary work on problems as they arise.

"I think that the best thing we can do at this point is to have a group that we can count on for forming the subgroups," Reeves commented. He gave two reasons for why he feels such an arrangement is desirable: first, that not that many students have the contacts necessary to have ideas implemented; and second, that a student group would be helpful as an aid towards making the ideas into something concrete. "There is no focus for (Please turn to page 10)

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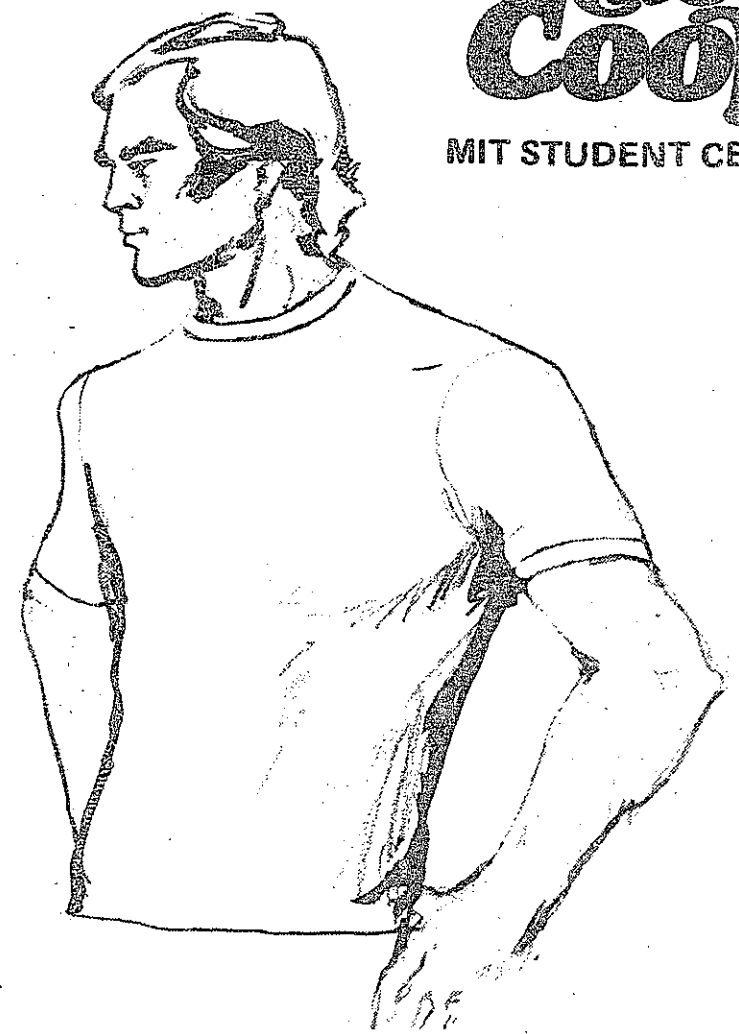
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**ELECTION**

The Finance Board of the Undergraduate Association

Will hold a Special Election Meeting on

for further information, contact any Board member (see The Tech, Nov. 10, for names) or call ext. 3580.

Monday, Nov. 27

8:30 pm, rm. W20-400

(4th floor of Student Center)

Any undergraduate is eligible for nomination to the Board.

# Association: our strength's in numbers

By Lee Giguere

You might get the idea that UAP Curtis Reeves '73 is the only person at MIT still interested in student government. The Undergraduate Association voter registration drive, the 50 cent beer blast and the Spirit in Flesh concert were all due in large measure to his efforts. And at a meeting Tuesday night to discuss the re-organization of the General Assembly, it was Reeves who did most of the talking - he had little choice; only five other students were there, three of whom were *The Tech* staffers.

So you might get the idea that Curtis Reeves is the only student at MIT who is interested in student government, but you might be wrong. Should the Undergraduate Association (the formal name of what many people like to call the "student government") experience only a slight re-orientation of emphasis, it seems that it might be able to draw on serious student interests already thriving at MIT.

For example, only last week faculty in the Literature Section of the Humanities Department, impelled by student pressure, opened that Section's meetings to all students. Yesterday, students (anyone who was interested enough to join in) met to choose representatives to the Section's Curriculum Committee. In other departments particularly in the School of Engineering, the student sections of professional societies have been active in planning and distributing teacher evaluation forms. All these students are certainly interested in Undergraduate Association.

Since last year women students at MIT have been banding together to work for better treatment for women students. The effect of their efforts is apparent in the Dean for Student Affairs Office. They, too, are interested in Undergraduate Association.

A number of students are now serving as members of Faculty Committees. Last year two of them, George Flint '72 and Peter Messeri '72, seriously raised the

question of how such students could be better plugged into the undergraduate student body as a whole. Certainly they were interested in Undergraduate Association.

What all this boils down to is the fact that there is no lack of interest in finding ways to organize students and secure a better position in MIT's decision-making structure. The problem remains the fact that often in the recent past student government has failed to pursue questions of Institute policy in favor of devoting itself to political issues.

Every year, in fact every semester, decisions are made at MIT which directly affect students: new deans are appointed, exchange programs are initiated or terminated, more or fewer students are admitted, more or less money is allocated to student activities, new subjects and new departmental curricula are planned and all the while, students are kept from asserting their interests in matters which directly affect them.

No one is going to look out for us if we don't do it ourselves. That is what the Undergraduate Association should really be doing.

Should the General Assembly be revived (only three living groups have responded to Reeves' request for the election of new representatives), it is important that it begin to tackle issues which affect MIT students directly. Politics, national, local, or internal, is unimportant compared with the problem of securing a firm place for student interests, as expressed by student groups, in MIT's decision-making process. Issues related to education and the quality of student life at MIT should be the first concern of the General Assembly, rather than organizational matters or questions of national priorities.

And it is equally important for the success of the Undergraduate Association that other, smaller, more specialized student groups recognize their common interests. Good teaching, in no matter

which department, is important to all students. Good living conditions, whether in dormitories, fraternities or apartments, are important to all students.

There is little doubt that organized student opinion can have an effect on decisions at MIT in certain spheres. The Wellesley Residence Exchange was initiated in response to student pressure (although the scope and breadth of the organization is now open to question). Students in the Literature Section are convinced that one of the two teachers hired by the section this year would not be here now if it were not for their intervention.

Freshman Pass-Fail, perhaps the most significant educational experiment that MIT has embarked upon in recent years, was in large measure introduced because of the concerted efforts of students interested in educational reform. In many areas, all it takes is some sort of organization on the part of students to effect change at MIT.

There seem to be two roads open to the Undergraduate Association at this point. One would be to return to the GA and to try to organize a semi-formal structure around that body. The second would be to "establish" an *ad hoc* government, based on the continual organization and re-organization of committees to examine specific topics.

The first option would mean a return to the system adopted nearly four years ago to replace the old "elitist" Inscomm. The GA would serve as a focal point for student interests, setting up both standing and *ad hoc* committees to deal with particular issues, while it itself served as a forum for general discussion and the evaluation and dissemination of committee reports. In spite of the failure and collapse of the General Assembly over the last four years, there is the possibility that it might work now if it were able to avoid problems such as the war in Vietnam that it isn't "competent" to deal with.

To this writer, the concept of an *ad hoc* Association is far more appetizing. Representative bodies with no function other than "discussion" tend to dissipate themselves. Unless assemblies and committees can be tied to specific tasks, the MIT experience is that they are likely to be ineffectual. This was the fate not only of the old GA, but of the much-vaunted MIT Commission as well. Only when the Commission's work was examined with the intent of producing a limited set of concrete proposals was very much accomplished.

Rather than asking people to come to meetings "to discuss", people interested in specific (or, in some instances, general problems) should be encouraged to work together. As an example, there are already a large number of students at MIT who are concerned with educational issues. These include students active in their own departments, the members of the Student Committee on Educational Policy, and the student members of a number of faculty committees, particularly the Committee on Educational Policy. If these students could be brought together, could be encouraged to meet with each other and exchange views, could seek each other out for assistance in getting educational improvements adopted, significant improvements in the quality of education, at least from a student viewpoint, might be accomplished.

## GSC Notes:

# What the GSC can do for you...

By Paul Chin and Gerry Braun

(The following reflect the sentiments of one particularly astute-minded member of the Graduate Student Council, and perhaps those of the entire GSC. -Editor)

This year's Graduate Student Council attaches a new urgency to its role in the community, GSC traditionally plays an active and thoroughly unpublicized role in Institute affairs; playing the polite stepchild, it has been accustomed to speaking when spoken to and minding business that is thoughtfully provided for it to mind.

With the advent of hard times a new role of the GSC has been defined - to help graduate students cope in an increasingly hostile environment, to help chart a course through hard times giving the helmsman an idea of how the crew may be expected to react to the course changes.

GSC considers the Institute committee positions it is authorized to fill to be especially important in fulfilling its new role. The Council is encouraging graduate students to care enough about MIT and its next generation of students to volunteer. At the same time, GSC is pushing for adequate representation on the important Institute committees, many of which are undergraduate oriented or perhaps prefer to work in a vacuum.

Last spring newly elected GSC members submitted lists of problems and suggestions for consideration this year. The resulting compendium was considered at the last GSC meeting. Of its nearly fifty items, about 35% were in some way related to orienting GSC toward its new role, publicizing what is done and can be done and increasing student input and involvement.

Many of the suggestions have already been implemented. In addition, two new programs have emerged:

The first is to provide ombudsman service for the graduate student community. The idea is based on a feeling that most graduate students are too pre-occupied with their work and isolated from sources of help to know what resources and help are available when they run into a problem. Should a graduate student run afoul of some agency of the Institute, he may feel he has no recourse, and he may accept whatever comes his way. Often, information, carefully applied pressure, or referral to people hiding somewhere whose job it is to help, can work wonders. So, if you're a graduate student with a problem, and you refuse to believe it's just you, call Toni Wilson at x3-2195, and she'll probably know of someone with a special interest in solving your particular brand of problem.

The second is to set up, in

cooperation with Tech Wives', a thesis typing referral service. Standard rates, lower than those currently available, will be negotiated by GSC, and a pool of typists will be available. A student can call the GSC Office, at x3-2195 and be referred to one of them, knowing he will not be gouged and knowing the person doing his typing needs the money as badly as he does.

For the foreseeable future, financial problems are likely to be one of the main concerns of a group such as the GSC. This year's council does appear to see it that way. Of course, financial problems are inextricably connected to other traditional concerns, such as housing and educational policy. The connection is getting stronger and is beginning to be recognized. In the compendium of problems, there seemed to be considerable sentiment that accounting procedures and requirements on the student receiving financial aid conflict with educational objectives. Concern was also expressed about parking situations and other aspects of the MIT environment. A feeling appears to exist that the intimate connection between housing costs and financial aid is not recognized by MIT Planning and Financial Aid Officials and that continued neglect will eventually show up in the number and quality of graduate students registered at MIT.

by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

Continuous News Service

## The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCII, No. 48      November 17, 1972

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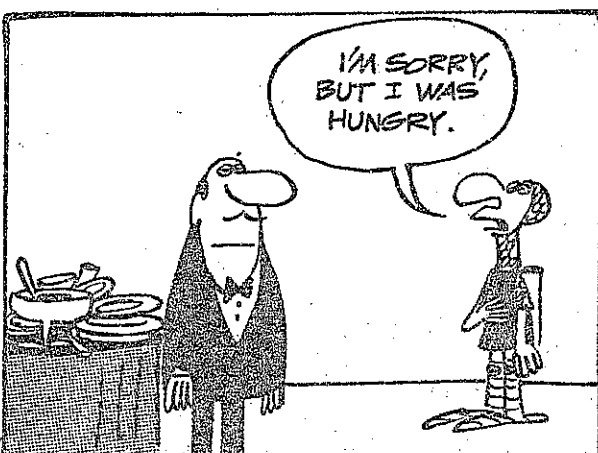
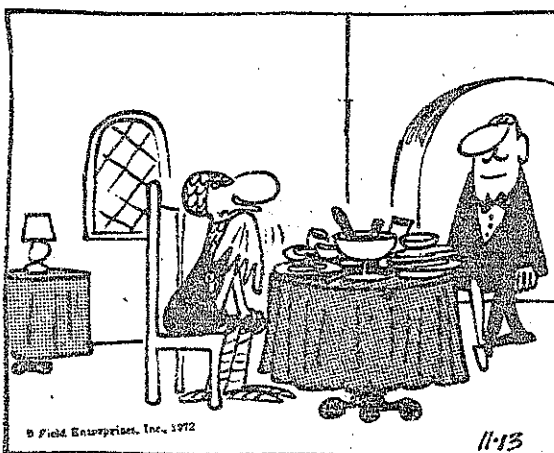
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THE WIZARD OF ID



THE WIZARD OF ID appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Globe*

# Letters to The Tech

## Coop Copying

To the editor:

I have additional information regarding the monopoly position of Graphic Arts in Xerox copying and some of the history of its application. (See *The Tech* 11/7/72)

In 1966 when the rental of Xerox machines, and all other costs in retailing Xerox copies were much lower, Graphic Arts charged ten cents to students and fifteen cents to government and all other sponsored research. The commercial price in Harvard Square was ten cents. A group in Ashdown House government, including myself, began doing calculations and realized something was radically wrong with Xerox copies retailing, and attempted to set up an Ashdown service. The administration forbade us to compete with Graphic Arts and so we set up Gnomon Copy Service as a commercial entity independent of MIT. Although we expected our 5-3-2 price schedule to force Graphic Arts down, two years later found Graphic Arts still at 10-15 and us with a sizeable chunk of MIT Xeroxing, despite systematic, daily removal of our advertising posters by Graphic Arts personnel. Gnomon then went to Vice-President Stoddard with a formal proposal. Gnomon, in effect, said Graphic Arts had proved its incompetence and we proposed to replace them completely for Xerox work, following a period of head-to-head on-campus competition to decide who was best. The word soon got to Graphic Arts, despite promises of confidentiality, and obvious panic set in. They immediately adopted our complete price schedule, sent observers to study our *modus operandi*, and imitated us as closely as possible. Even though our proposal prices were substantially lower than those newly adopted by Graphic Arts, the proposal was rejected. Despite our blunder in making this proposal, Graphic Arts' bad reputation for service enabled our off-campus store to continue to flourish. Meanwhile, Gnomon expanded to Harvard Square and began a turbulent situation which continues to this day despite the failure of seven copy services.

We then hit on the idea of working through the Coop and began talks with the Mr. Fox mentioned in your article. He was most receptive to our idea, but wanted a 10% cut for the Coop which was unacceptable. He apparently then took the idea to Copy Quik, whose Central Square store had just failed, and the Copying Center in the Harvard Coop was set up. Despite statements to the contrary, that service is also doing poorly.

Adam Carley  
President

(In addition to the letter above, we have received two phone calls concerning our coverage of the Harvard Coop. Donald Steele, a former Coop board member who is now in court trying to overturn last spring's board election stated: "Legal costs have now surpassed the cost of holding a new election; that cost was one stated reason for fighting me in court." Fred Fox, a former Coop officer now suing the Coop for \$100,000, stated that the article published Tuesday on page one was incorrect; "I have never sent the board a letter offering to settle for \$22,000. That was a figure which came up a long time ago, when I was refused permission to talk to the board." When asked, Howard Davis of the Coop told *The Tech*: "I don't recall Fred asking, and I wouldn't say no if he had."  
-Editor)

## Divestment

To the editor:

The unsigned article dealing with the divestment of the Draper Laboratory, which appeared in the November 14 issue of *The Tech*, contained a number of statements that were either erroneous or confused in presentation and which, if left uncorrected, could lead to some serious misunderstandings.

The statement that the Department of Defense will assume the major costs associated with divestment is not necessarily a correct one. In this instance the Office of Naval Material, which has jurisdiction over the final determination of indirect cost rates at MIT, led the negotia-

tions with the Institute over the terms of divestment; but the increased overhead rates resulting from that negotiation are assumed by all government sponsors of research at MIT, in accordance with a long-standing formula for the allocation of indirect cost. Furthermore, nothing in the agreement obligates any agency to add money to grants and contracts to compensate for the higher rates. They may elect to reduce direct support rather than absorb these costs.

The increases negotiated in the overhead rates for Fiscal Year '74 will not, as the article states, "... provide MIT with an additional \$6 million in overhead". A clearer explanation is as follows: This year the Draper Lab will bear about \$10 million of MIT's indirect operating expenses, about 1/4 of the total. After divestment the Laboratory will, of course, bear none of MIT's indirect costs, but since approximately \$5 million of indirect cost is directly associated with operation of the Laboratory, these costs will transfer to the proposed new corporation. Thus MIT will be left with \$5 million of indirect costs that it will not have revenues to meet. The essence of the agreement reached with the Office of Naval Material is an agreed-upon allocation of this \$5 million of cost between sponsored research and MIT General Funds. In the first year after divestment occurs, campus and Lincoln Laboratory research, combined, will assume approximately \$3 million of the \$5 million, and the remaining \$2 million will be borne by MIT's General Funds. Beginning with the second year and continuing thereafter, the portion of these costs to be borne by MIT's general funds will probably drop to nearer \$1 million annually.

The statement that "... an additional \$5 million will be spent for services at MIT on a pro rata basis by the Laboratory after divestment" is incorrect. For budget planning purposes that figure is now assumed to be slightly more than \$500,000. The final total will be determined through negotiation of price for each of the services that the Laboratory purchases after divestment.

The article is also misleading when it states that "The Laboratory will receive \$8-10 million from the Department of Defense as a capital pool to enable the Laboratory to meet financial needs previously assumed by the Institute." The fact is that such monies as are required by the Laboratory to pay current bills will be in the form of advance payments against the total estimated costs of its contracts, which is exactly the way MIT meets such obligations at the present time. Monies required by the Department of Defense for providing the Laboratory corporation with advance payments will be offset by a comparable reduction in the MIT advance payment pool, thus causing no increase in cost to the government. These funds can in no way be characterized as a gift or an outright provision of capital funds for Laboratory operations.

These are the principal points which need correcting, but those who wish a more detailed explanation of the terms of divestment should read the statement issued by Dr. Wiesner on this subject in the August 2, 1972 issue of *Tech Talk*.

Joseph F. O'Connor  
Assistant to the  
Vice President of Research

## Ashdown Dining

To the editor:

By now you have probably heard the news. On December 20 there will be no tomorrow - that is no tomorrow for Ashdown Dining Hall. On that day the Institute plans to close Ashdown forever.

This plan, if carried out, will mean the end for what is perhaps the only regularly occurring event where graduate students and the MIT community can meet and talk. Lobdell and Walker will remain open, providing a place for the consumption of food. Their bus terminal and museum atmospheres are not conducive to congenial conversation. You enter, eat, and leave, many times without speaking to the person across the table. If you have ever eaten in Ashdown you cannot help but understand what we are saying. If you have not, why not come over and find out - perhaps today at lunch -

bring your friends, Hurry since you do not have much time left.

You ask why Ashdown is being closed? The Housing and Dining administration says that it is losing money. The sum in question is small. Last year only \$2000 came from unrestricted funds. This is less than the tuition of one student. The balance was made up from vending income and by those who eat in Ashdown. This included a \$14,000 subsidy paid directly by students. This year the situation is very similar.

Compared to other money-losing operations, Ashdown Dining rates very poorly. MIT has successfully lost about \$100,000 on the Faculty Club and \$500,000 in Northgate Apartments. Looking closer to home, we see a collection of immense unpopular expenditures in Ashdown House alone. There were the Lobby, the Crafts Lounge, and the Thirsty Ear projects, which together consumed about \$90,000. All of this is dwarfed by the colossal sum of \$2.25 million to go into the current Ashdown "renovations" project, an endeavor which was unsolicited by the residents.

We believe, and trust that you agree, that MIT should operate as an educational community, not as a business establishment. Money comes no more easily to graduate students than to the MIT administration. In their support of Ashdown Dining, graduate students have contributed \$14,000 to make MIT a better community for all of us. If the Administration is even slightly sensitive to the needs of the people who make up this community, they cannot afford to do less than match this. They could actually afford to do more. The whole operating loss of \$20,000 is trivial compared to that willingly spent on projects of dubious value to anyone.

The future (or lack thereof) of Ashdown Dining depends on YOU. An open letter to President Wiesner requesting that he keep Ashdown open is available for your signature on the cashier's table in Ashdown Dining Hall. If you are not yet among the 1200 people who have signed this letter, you are invited to do so. Personal letters to the President and Chancellor will help show them the magnitude of the disservice they intend to bring upon the MIT community.

The President and Chancellor have all the authority necessary to reverse the decision to close Ashdown Dining. Please convince them that it is in the best interest of MIT to keep Ashdown open.

Thank you.

Committee to Save  
Ashdown Dining

## Mental patients

To the Editor

While I was in college, I wondered quite a bit about the human mind. What makes it act the way it does? Why do some people get so upset that they cannot cope with their environment, while others seem to be doing fine?

When a person gets upset and seeks help, what kind of treatment does he get? Who are these experts on the mind?

As I began to study Psychology, I kept wondering, when will I find the part of the course that talks about the effective treatment that is available. I wondered what exactly do you do to handle the mind? I thought that there must be an answer in these books. Well - it wasn't in psychology I, and it wasn't in psychology II, and it wasn't in psychology III. As a matter of fact I didn't even find a definition of the mind.

When I left college I continued to look for the answer. As I looked into the field of psychiatry, I found that there were: Freudians and anti-Freudians, Pavlovians, anti-Pavlovians, Jungians, anti-Jungians, Primevil Screamers, and anti-Primevil Screamers Encounter Groupers, and anti-Encounter Groupers, and so on and so on and so on. When a person is feeling upset emotionally where do you send the poor fellow? If you send him to a Freudian, the anti-Freudian would tell you that you are all wrong. What I did realize beyond a shadow of a doubt, is that there is no standard treatment, in the field of psychiatry or psychology, just a lot of disagreement and confusion.

When a person has an organic disease, such as syphilis, and a doctor wants to

prescribe Penicillin for treatment, I doubt if you would hear another doctor scream, "I'm from the anti-Penicillin School, and I urge you not to give this medicine." Well as ridiculous as this may seem, this is exactly what is happening in the field of mental health.

Realizing that this was the situation I became very concerned in the area of law, and Human Rights. I knew that people were forced to have this psychiatric treatment against their will, and where before it may have been for their own good, I certainly was not convinced of this at all. Psychiatrists today can stand up in court, and say that a person is insane (regardless of what school of psychiatry he may be from), and on his word the person is locked up in a mental institution, against his will and even treated against his will with drugs electric shock, and the old ice pick in the head lobotomy.

What are the products of psychiatry today, in making him the last word in deciding if a person is sane or not? The psychiatric statistics are: a rising crime rate; an increasing drug problem; rising insanity, and a public distrust of psychiatry so great that a Vice Presidential candidate had to step down from nomination, just because of association with psychiatry. (I can't imagine a candidate withdrawing because someone found out that he had his appendix removed.)

According to the world almanac, these experts have the highest rate of suicide of any group on this planet, including their patients. Also in the almanac one will find that over 43,000 people die each year in mental institutions in America alone. It is obvious that the problems of the mind and its treatment have not been solved by the psychiatric cult. The major problem facing the citizen today however, is in the area of Human Rights.

Do mental patients have the rights of men? In many institutions, the mental patient does not have the right to call a lawyer, write a judge, talk to his friends, or even receive mail unopened. You don't need 12 years of college to realize that these rights are being denied.

The so called experts try to make the problem look very complicated. They say that the Freudians are the only ones that can understand this very sensitive area of the mind. (That is if you don't talk to an anti-Freudian). But it is quite simple. Just stop and ask yourself what would be the purpose of a mental institution, a worthwhile purpose. If you feel that it would be a place where a person could go and regain his self determination and lead a productive happy life when he leaves, you may agree with most of the people on earth. However if a person is going to regain his self determination he cannot be forced into an institution, completely against his self determination to begin with.

Mental institutions cannot be changed over night. Human Rights for patients in the institutions must and can be guaranteed.

The Citizens Commission on Human Rights is working to guarantee these rights for patients. We need your help. It may only take an hour a week if you are a student, but that hour can help.

When one person's Human Rights are denied it affects all of us. If you are interested in helping, or want to find out more about the commission, please call Jeff Friedman at 262-0640 in Boston.

Jeff Friedman  
Citizens Commission on Human Rights

## Personalized Elevators

To the editor:

The character of an institution should be reflected by its buildings. It is our considered opinion that this is not the case at MIT insofar as the elevators are concerned. A person riding in one of MIT's elevators is not able to tell at a glance whether he is at MIT or at a quaint Cambridge liberal arts college. We therefore propose that MIT's identity be firmly established in the new electrical engineering building by placing those long revered numbers e and pi in their rightful positions on the floor indicators for the elevators.

We remain, sir your humble servants,  
David L. Lee  
Gregory M. Slatzman

# People, primaries and conventions—

Copyright 1972

By Norman D. Sandler

Photos: David M. Tenenbaum

(This is the conclusion of a two-part article which The Tech featured this week about the campaign — Editor.)

## The coronation

The Republican Convention was a mere formality for the GOP, though they milked it for all of the publicity and free "attack McGovern" time they could get out of it.

The most striking thing about this convention was the contrast with the Democratic Convention the previous month. The Republicans brought their millions of dollars with them to Miami Beach, and not worrying about such things as opening the Party to minorities, they carried on as delegates to conventions had been doing for years.

It was, to a large extent, a party for them, and also a huge media-oriented event, complete with convention script for the "Young Voters for the President" and "spontaneous demonstrations" by delegates in fur coats and white shoes.

The delegates to this gathering were in no way comparable to the Democrats who came before them to Miami Beach. They came for the sun, for the parties, and for the dubious honor of being at the Convention itself, hearing people such as Ronald Regan, Robert Dole, and John Wayne make praise to the president of the land while chiding the Democrats.

Very little real business got accomplished. There were no disputes inside the hall, though the streets were filled with riot police, demonstrators, and the smell of tear gas, CS, and other "riot control" agents. In the end, the Nixon/Agnew ticket was re-nominated and the campaign for the White House was officially on.



could do was to remain in the White House and take an almost indifferent attitude towards charges made by McGovern, while members of the Cabinet and First Family acted as "surrogates" for the President.

Actually, Mr. Nixon was correct. With the millions of dollars he had collected in secret funds, the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) could get along extremely well without his presence, playing up McGovern's "radical" proposals which "would give every citizen thousands of dollars" or "make the United States a second rate power."

If this was not enough for McGovern to have to contend with, then the formation of a group known as "Democrats for Nixon" certainly was. Spurred on by quasi-Democrat John Conally, McGovern now faced opposition from members of his

However, whether the opposition was playing fair or not did not really matter, since for one thing, good guys don't always win elections, and second, the corruption of the Nixon administration was finally exposed to the public in a series of articles on the Republican links to the Watergate incident.

The Watergate affair was fuel for the McGovern campaign, but it was almost too late for any effect. The Republicans had been charging that McGovern vacillated on the issues so much that no one actually knew where he stood, and after innumerable television and newspaper ads, the voters were beginning to believe it.

Everywhere one looked, the people were not listening to McGovern as he told them of the corruption of the Nixon administration or of the absolute destruction of North Vietnam, as bombing missions began setting all-time records. McGovern's people kept up their canvassing and their attempt to reach the people personally, but to no avail. The GOP, with unlimited campaign funds, were too slick and too well-equipped for the Democrats, and McGovern's accusations and indictments just weren't translated into campaign issues.

Not only was McGovern having problems with credibility, but he was also having organizational problems. There were a number of incidents of poor advance work as he continued to hit three "media markets" per day, and the staff began to feel the futility that the polls were indicating.

The organization did not break down because of the ratings in the polls, however. After all, it had been a long campaign for McGovern... the longest one in history, and it was only

natural that the staff had begun to feel its effects.

As the time grew nearer to the election, both McGovern and Nixon stepped up personal appearances. The President appeared before huge, enthusiastic crowds, complete with confetti machines, while McGovern and Shriver made stops in shopping centers, factories and supermarkets in attempts to get their message to the people.

half-hour special.

The North Vietnamese had agreed to sign the peace pact in Paris the week before the election. Although Nixon decided to put off possible signing of the agreement until after the election, much of the American public thought that the war was over, something for which George McGovern had been striving for years, and now perhaps the final touch to the re-election of Richard Nixon.

That night, McGovern's half-hour began with an emotional statement by Preston Thomas, Republican father of a pilot in Vietnam, who had been encouraged by the peace announcements the previous week and by the peace announcement made by the White House, only to find that his son had been killed in action on November 1, the day after the pact was to be signed. In a tearful message over nationwide television, Thomas told the American public that the war was not yet over, and urged support for McGovern. He then flew home to California for the arrival of his son's body from Vietnam aboard an Air Force transport.

McGovern spoke that night as well as the night before the election, as did Nixon, and campaign efforts were geared for one final blitz before the election. By this time, few McGovern volunteers were still talking of their candidate's victory on



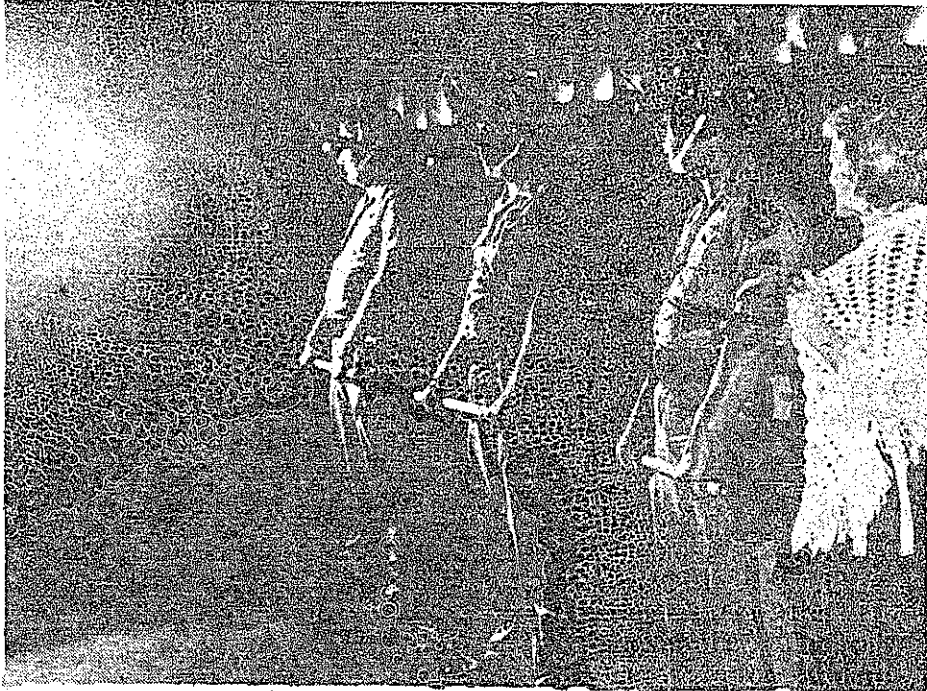
Media spots were also stepped up by both sides, with McGovern appearing before the nation in paid, half-hour specials, while Nixon shunned the medium which was at least partially responsible for his defeat in 1960 and instead purchased radio time for his messages.

Through all of the frustration of the campaign, the most moving event of the McGovern campaign came just two nights before the election in a televised

Tuesday, though they still had not lost hope of a possible upset, or at least giving the Republicans a run for their money.

November 7

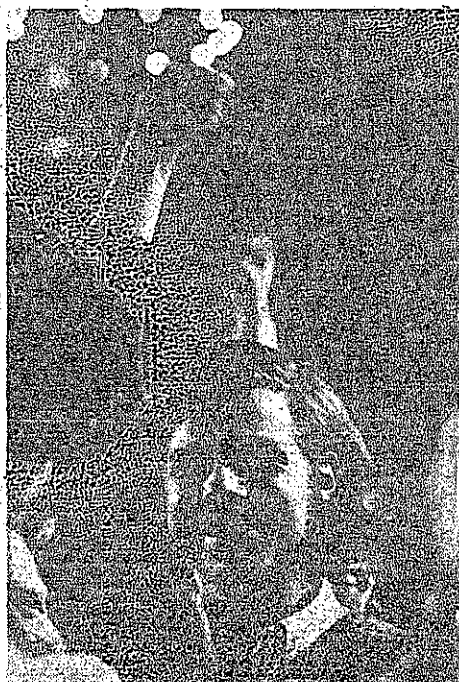
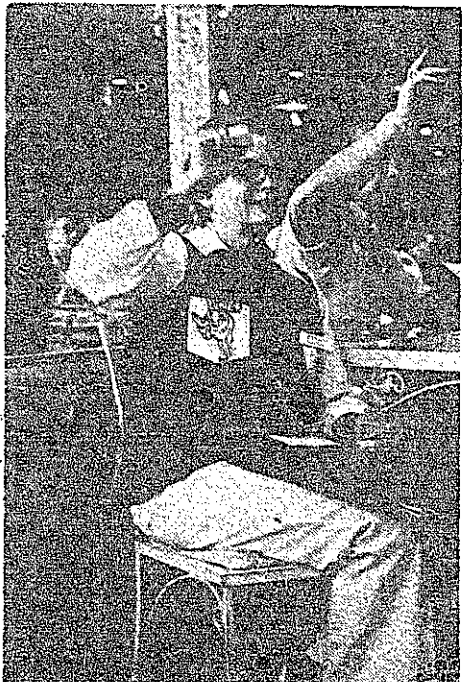
Finally it was Election Day, and as they cast their ballots, many people were not as concerned with the way the election would turn out as they were relieved that the campaign battles which had been waged over the past two years were finally over.



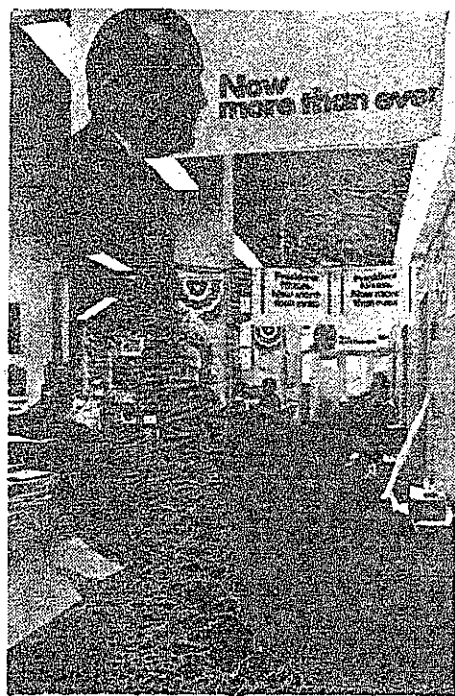
## Fat cats and small donations

As the Democrats began campaigning on what they saw as "the issues of the campaign," namely the war, the economy, and domestic affairs, Nixon decided that the best thing he

own party, basically on the basis of his foreign policy, though he was also attacked for his position on marijuana, abortion and amnesty, in which areas his stand may or may not have been correctly represented.



# Campaign '72 ... in retrospect



The mood in the streets on Tuesday was almost that of business as usual, if it weren't for the McGovern volunteers on the street corners, urging people that "it's not too late to vote for McGovern." But it was. The votes had been cast in a record low percentage of eligible voters, and it was time to wait out the returns and the inevitable predictions made by the television networks.

New York was considered the key state in the McGovern effort, a state which has been highly Democratic. On election night, McGovern volunteers, who had put in hundreds of hours of work throughout the primary and then through the campaign, gathered at the Biltmore Hotel to wait for the returns.

The atmosphere was rather strange, considering the circumstances. There was red, white, and blue silk bunting, a band blaring rock music, and the

drinks were flowing for \$1.50 each at the bars throughout the ballroom. People were stationed around television sets, though as the early returns came in no one was really concerned with the results. After all, the first states to report were the ones which Nixon had taken in 1968 anyway, so what was new?

However, this attitude of indifference continued as returns from the larger states came in, and finally even as the New York results were reported, and Mr. Nixon was predicted to be the winner by as much as 65%.

Could it be? The young McGovern volunteers, so dedicated to their candidate throughout this uphill fight, refuting the polls every day, had become so desensitized by the news reports that now, as it is announced McGovern has officially lost to Richard Nixon, the campaign workers are not even affected by the bad news?

Apparently, it was more a feeling of relief that the campaign was over. They (and McGovern, for that matter) had been prepared for the defeat,

and the last two weeks seemed just to prolong the agony. However, the mood changed as McGovern came on television to make his concession speech.

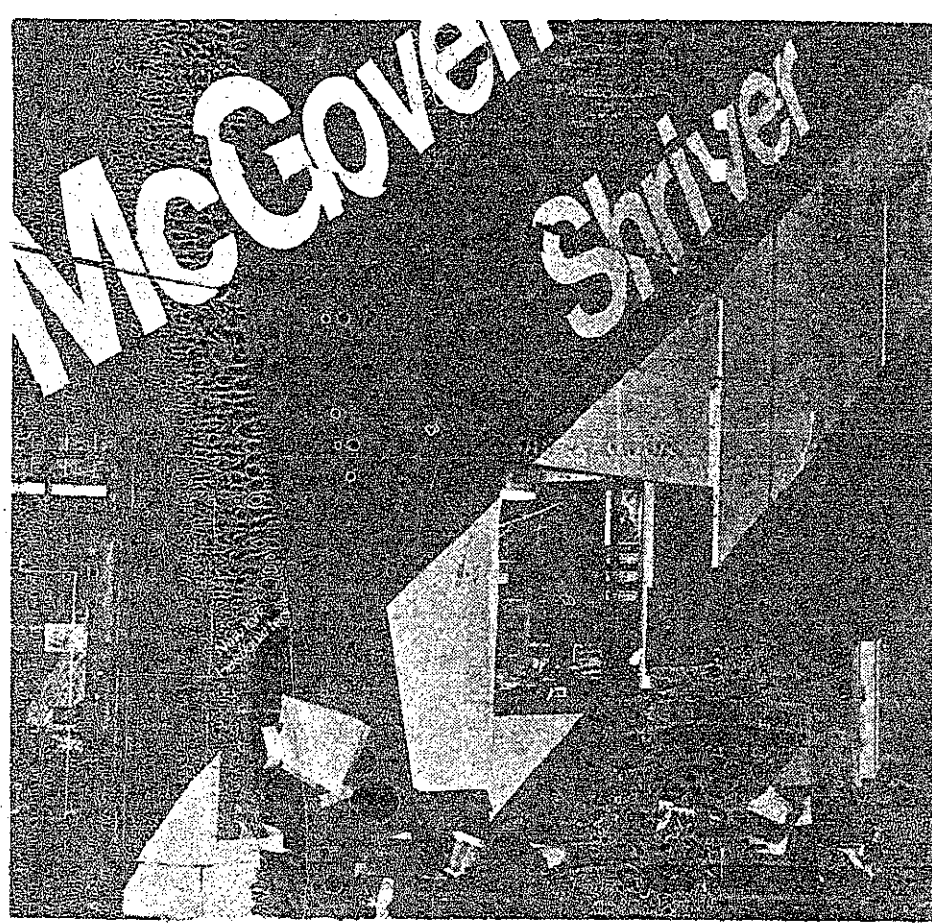
He brought the campaign into focus, saying that they had won a moral victory, namely his candidacy and nomination at the Convention. He further stated that his candidacy had put pressure on the Nixon administration to put an end to the war, and he would continue his fight for peace in the Senate.

The speech was very moving,

and although some tears were shed, McGovern had again encouraged his volunteers in one of the best speeches he had delivered throughout the entire campaign.

The Republicans were allowed but a short celebration, since along with Nixon's victory, the Democrats had picked up seats in the Senate and had retained control of the House, and the net effect was that the next day, there was really nothing new or unexpected.

However, the McGovern candidacy will not be forgotten for quite some time. It came at a time when the Democratic Party was just struggling to get back on its feet, and although he went down to defeat by landslide proportions, his candidacy, based on issues concerning morals and ethics not like any previous campaign, had provided millions of supporters with renewed faith in the American political system.



## Institute salary figures remain undisclosed

By Charlotte Cooper

Figures for individual professors' salaries are not public information at MIT.

Institute-wide average salary figures for four professional ranks are printed in the AAUP Bulletin, a publication of the American Association of University Professors available in both the Hayden Library and the Placement Office.

The June 1971 edition of the AAUP Bulletin sets average compensation for MIT full professors, associate professors, assistant professors and instructors at, respectively, \$25,900, \$17,100, \$13,900 and \$11,500. Of this compensation, 16.6%, 16.9%, 17.7% and 19% is listed as "fringe benefits." These figures compare favorably with national compensation averages of \$24,330, \$16,770, \$13,530 and \$10,410.

State-supported universities must by law publish individual salary figures. A private institution such as MIT is not compelled to make such statistics public and may even follow the Institute's policy of designating average departmental salaries as private information.

Paul Gray, MIT Chancellor, explains that the absence of published salary guidelines and resulting flexibility in setting salary figures provides competitive edge for the Institute in bargaining to attract top-level personnel.

Before proposing a salary figure to a prospective professor, the head of the department in which the professor will work, the Dean with jurisdiction over the particular department, and the President or Chancellor together decide what compensation they must offer the candidate if he is to decide in favor of

MIT rather than another university. The bargaining is flexible and influenced not only by the candidate's accomplishments and reputation but also by the current academic market value for professors in his field.

The Institute feels that if a list of individual salaries were published, not only would its bargaining flexibility be limited, but also readers who did not know the subjective factors involved in the process of deciding a professor's salary, and who did not understand that faculty in different fields have different salary expectations, would believe inequalities exist in the system. If the average departmental salaries were published, a professor in one department with little idea of the amount of effort expended by faculty in other schools might think that his salary was too low in comparison.

Professor Kenneth Hoffman, head of the Mathematics Department and former chairman of the now-extinct Commission on MIT Education, cites the advantages flexibility in setting salary figures gives MIT, and stresses that, "Many faculty feel that salary figures are the private business of the individuals concerned. It's information of a personal nature," says Hoffman, who acknowledges that under the present system of secrecy, unjust inequalities in salary can easily exist and competitiveness for more money between individuals may be increased.

The difference in average salary between any two departments is, says Gray, "no greater than 15%." Discrepancies between individual salaries, however, may be large even within a department since, for instance, a Nobel Laureate will undoubtedly be

awarded a higher salary than less famous full professors.

Last year, Gray continues, each department was granted a 4% increase over its previous year's salary allotment. Department heads, who set their faculty's salary, administered the raises. Administration urged that the lower-ranking instructors and assistant professors be granted a larger percentage of the extra funds than the higher-ranking and thus better-paid faculty.

Although theoretically these

## Students to study politics

Possibly the largest student research project ever undertaken at MIT is presently being organized under the auspices of the Department of Political Science, and will deal with reforms recently adopted by the Democratic Party.

The project, tentatively referred to as "The American Delegate," will be a study of the effectiveness of the McGovern Commission reforms which were adopted by the Party as policy for the 1972 Democratic National Convention. The reforms were intended to open the Convention to minorities, broaden the power base of the Democratic Party, and allow access to the American political system by many people who previously had been unable to participate.

In rating the effectiveness of the reforms, the project will attempt to determine whether the power base of the Party has, in fact, been broadened by the McGovern Commission, and

salary increases should have protected faculty from the 3½% cost-of-living rise in Boston last year, Gray says that some professors felt the raise was insufficient. But few of those who are financially dissatisfied leave. Gray estimates that this year only about 8% of the MIT faculty are new-comers, and many of this number are filling newly-created positions. The motivation to remain in an academic environment, both Gray and Hoffman note, is more personal than financial since most professors could receive greater sala-

ries working for government or industry.

Gray feels that the sometimes-suggested proposition that all faculty in a particular professional rank receive the same salary is "not tenable," and is certain that MIT's past and current policy of keeping individual and average departmental salary figures secret will be the policy of the future. Students, he suggests, who wish to compare average MIT salaries with those of other institutions should consult the AAUP bulletin.

whether delegates to the Convention last July remained active in the Party throughout the campaign.

To determine whether these delegates continued on with the Party, a sample of over 3000 delegates will be taken, and each person in the sample will be interviewed on a series of questions, including extent of activity at the Convention, extent of activity in the campaign, and extent to which the person has been active in the local Democratic organization since the campaign.

In addition to the core group of six students, as many as one hundred other undergraduates, who are all going home over either Christmas vacation or IAP, are needed to carry out the interviewing. Students who wish to interview six delegates residing in their home areas over vacation will each be eligible for six units credit upon receipt of the completed questionnaires when they return to MIT.

Students who agree to do

interviewing will be expected to attend a training session at MIT before leaving for vacation, dealing with interviewing techniques and the objectives of the study. They will also be expected to submit the results of the interviews sometime prior to the second semester.

Since not all of the delegate sample will be contacted by interviewers personally, members of the core group will interview the remainder either by telephone or by mail during January. The accumulation of the survey research data should be completed by the middle of February.

Throughout the remainder of the second term, the data will be analyzed, and a final report prepared, complete with conclusions and recommendations for change, by June.

Any student interested in the project should contact either Dan Gantt (d18786) or Neal Vitale (d18782 or x3-1541) as soon as possible.

# MIT plans new dormitory

By Mike McNamee

Sources in the Housing Office have told *The Tech* that a new dormitory, tentatively known as "MacGregor II," will almost certainly be built in the Westgate area, along the lines set up by the latest Committee on Student Environment report (which will be published in the near future). The most optimistic date for completion is September of 1976.

"Currently, we are in the study stage," said Dean for Student Affairs Robert Sorenson. "We have narrowed the site down to the Westgate area — the area from MacGregor to Westgate II and a little beyond. We are now considering several sites in that area. If we can go to the architects with our specifications by spring, we could expect to

have it ready for occupancy by the fall of 1976."

Studies being undertaken by the Dean's Office include polling students, especially freshmen, to determine how students choose their residence, and what they want in it. The major influence in planning the life-style and internal organization of "MacGregor II" will be the report of the CSE, which will replace the 1963 CSE report as the main statement of MIT's undergraduate housing policy. According to Professor John Graves, chairman of the CSE, the new report should be published soon and will be made available to all students.

"All I can say now about the organization of the new dorm is that it definitely will not be a traditional 'corridor' dorm like

Baker; it will probably be a suite-type of arrangements" Sorenson said. "We will probably de-emphasize the concept of 'house,' with an entry-sized unit of 30 to 50 students being more important. There will be no Commons or dining facilities provided, because any students who want Commons can be served in MacGregor."

Sorenson pointed out that the title "MacGregor II" is a misnomer, because the dorm will not be designed along the lines of MacGregor.

Monetary resources for the building of a new dorm are conspicuously absent. N.C. Lees, Director of the Development Office, told *The Tech* that there has been no priority assigned to raising funds for the dorm.

## TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE SEMINAR

### FUTURE OF PROGRESS SERIES

Tuesday, Nov. 21  
9-150

*Two Centuries of Measured Economic Growth: What Does It Mean?*

Professor Paul David, Stanford

Thursday, Nov. 30  
6-120

*The Work Ethic Is Alive And Well And Living In The United States.*

Mr. Donald N. Frey, Chairman of the Board, Bell and Howell Corp.

Tuesday, Dec. 5  
9-150

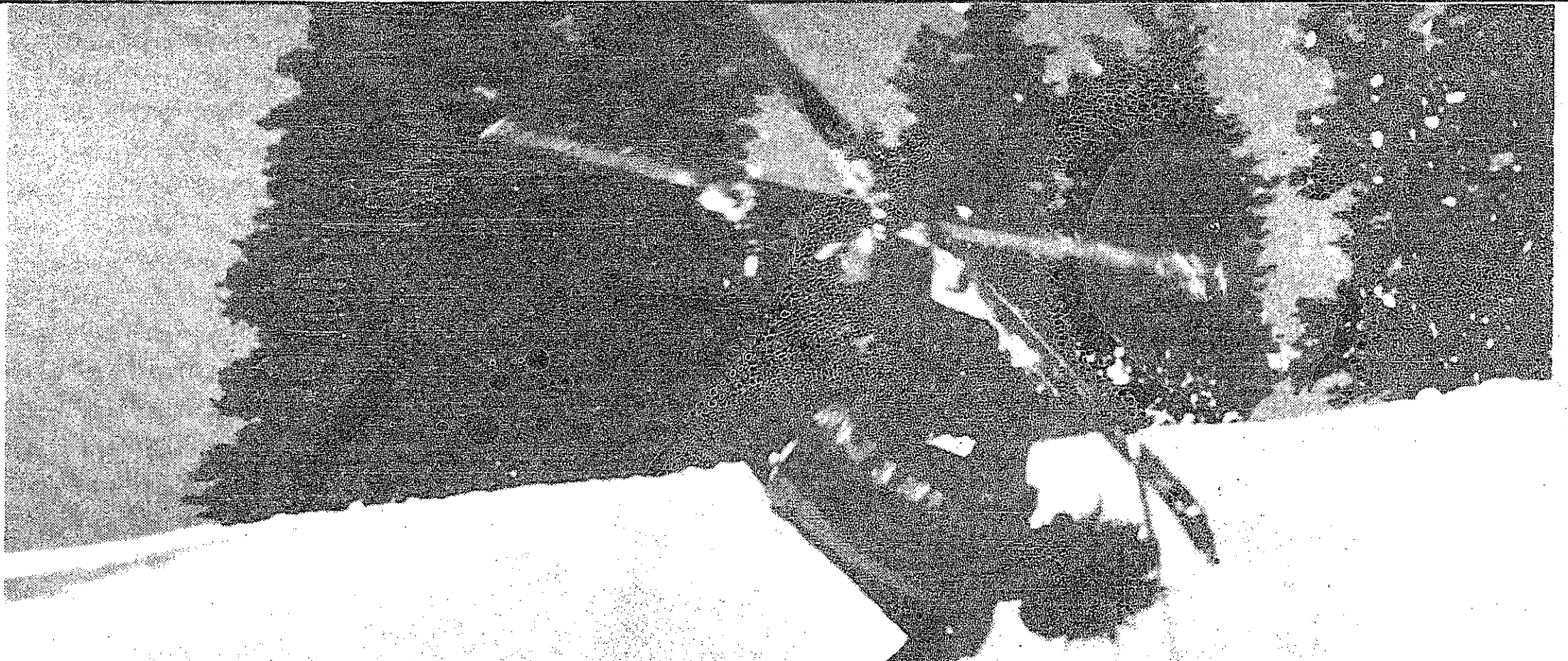
*The Blind Men And The Elephant: A Comparison Of Economic Systems.*

Professor Evsey D. Domar, M.I.T.

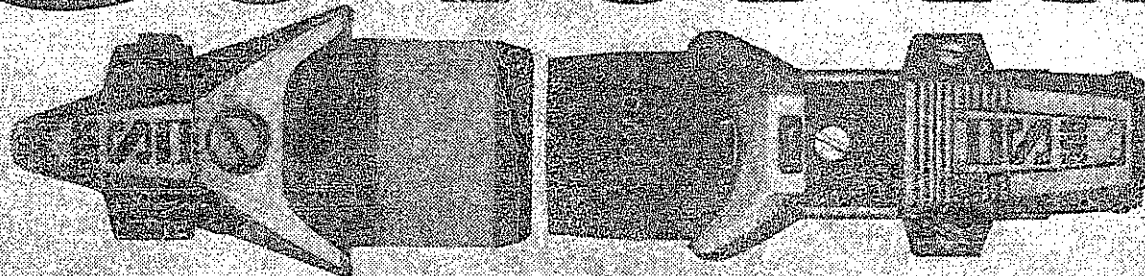
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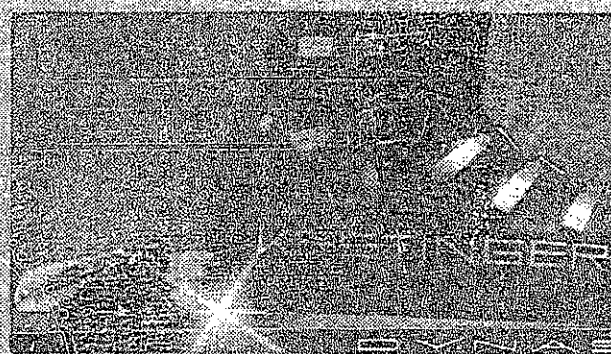


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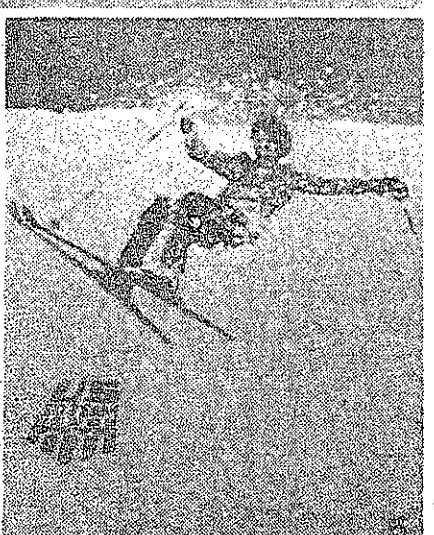
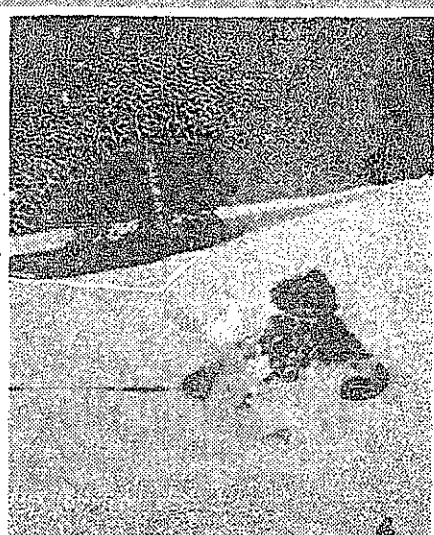


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# Court rejects Ellsberg wiretap case

In declining to consider the appeal of former MIT research associate Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, the Supreme Court has cleared the way for the resumption of their "Pentagon Papers" trial in Los Angeles.

According to a recent story in the *Boston Globe*, Ellsberg stated that the denial of access to the contents of the federal wiretap of one of their lawyers was an indication that "our private business is the government's business." Continuing, he said, "What we have in this case is an attempt to use the courts to make new law."

Ellsberg and Russo are charged with espionage, conspiracy, and theft of government property. The trial was expected to be rescheduled for sometime next month after a delay of over four months. It is not yet known if the jury, which was sworn in on July 21, would be retained. They have been banned from reading or listening to any devel-

opments in the case, but Ellsberg has said he will ask that a new jury be selected on the grounds that the long delay may have affected their formerly impartial attitudes.

There is also a federal grand jury investigation pending here in Boston. It involves Ellsberg, some of his academic colleagues, those newspapers and reporters who published the Pentagon Papers, and Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) who released a copy of the report which he had received from Ellsberg.

The Supreme Court decision was not signed but Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and William O. Douglas, who issued the stay which halted the trial, dissented saying that the Court should have heard the case.

In opposing the appeal, the Justice Department had argued that the Court would encourage "piecemeal" appeals of criminal cases if it held up the case while it spent months reviewing the

wiretap point. The *New York Times* reports that the government pointed out that if Ellsberg and Russo were convicted, they could again raise the wiretap issue in their appeal, in addition to any other factors they felt might have bearing on a decision.

In his dissent, Douglas contended that the issue was too important to be put off. He noted that the Court had previously ruled that defendants who had been overheard on an illegal government wiretap had right to see the transcripts before their trials, to assure them that no illegally obtained information was being utilized by the prosecution.

Douglas asserted that this same rule should be extended to cover overheard conversations involving the defendants' lawyers. The justice also stated that the tap involved one of the 15 defense lawyers and not one of the four consultants.

The presiding judge of the District Court, W. Matt Byrne, read the transcript of the tap, which was one of the Justice Department's "foreign intelligence" taps placed without court authority, and refused to let the defense see it on the grounds that it had nothing to do with the investigation.

Douglas' dissent, reported the *Times*, disclosed that the tap was on the phone of a foreign national, but that the "conversation was an inquiry by one of the counsels concerning wholly personal social and commercial matters." He noted that the

Court has ruled that the government must obtain court warrants to conduct "national security" eavesdropping against domestic groups though it has not decided on warrantless wiretapping directed against foreign espionage.

Because this conversation did not involve espionage, he argued that the Court should have given the case an early hearing to consider the government's authority to set up "schemes of pervasive surveillance of foreign nationals that is unrelated to espionage."



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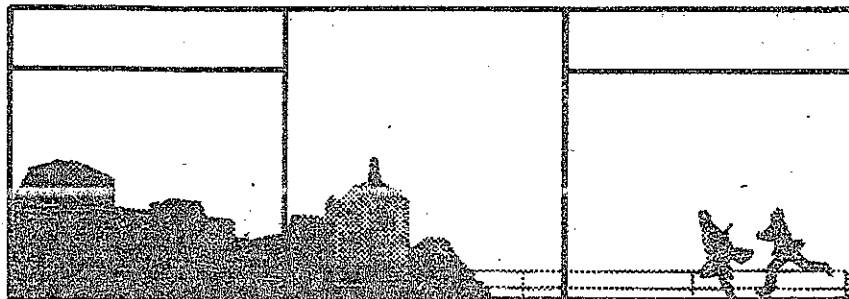
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# Reeves advocates GA plan

(Continued from page 3)

student government," commented Reeves. He feels that it can be useful to "facilitate tangents."

The General Assembly has not met in more than a year. Reeves noted that he has intended to revive the GA, but in a meaningful role. To do this, he feels that it is necessary to define the limitations of the role of the GA. He noted that before its disintegration, the GA often got deeply involved in issues such as national politics which he feels lay far beyond its scope of influence, resulting in a loss of interest in GA by the rest of the student body. "GA was a waste, because GA did not evaluate itself," Reeves stated.

Reeves took a realistic viewpoint towards the problems involved in reinstating the GA. At the time of the meeting only three groups, Bexley, McCor-

mick, and the Non-Resident Student Association, had elected representatives, and he was doubtful that most groups would have elected reps by the deadline he had set for today.

Reeves stressed the fact that the UA must necessarily maintain a close watch on what the faculty does, since "the faculty looks at questions that regard students, they make the most important decisions, and [student] contact is more with them."

Pointing out that there were already students on faculty committees, Lee Giguere '73, editor-in-chief of *The Tech*, raised the issue that students could probably work more effectively within the existing faculty structure. According to Reeves, this would not be as adequate a solution, as it would not offer a vehicle for the handling of non-academic problems.

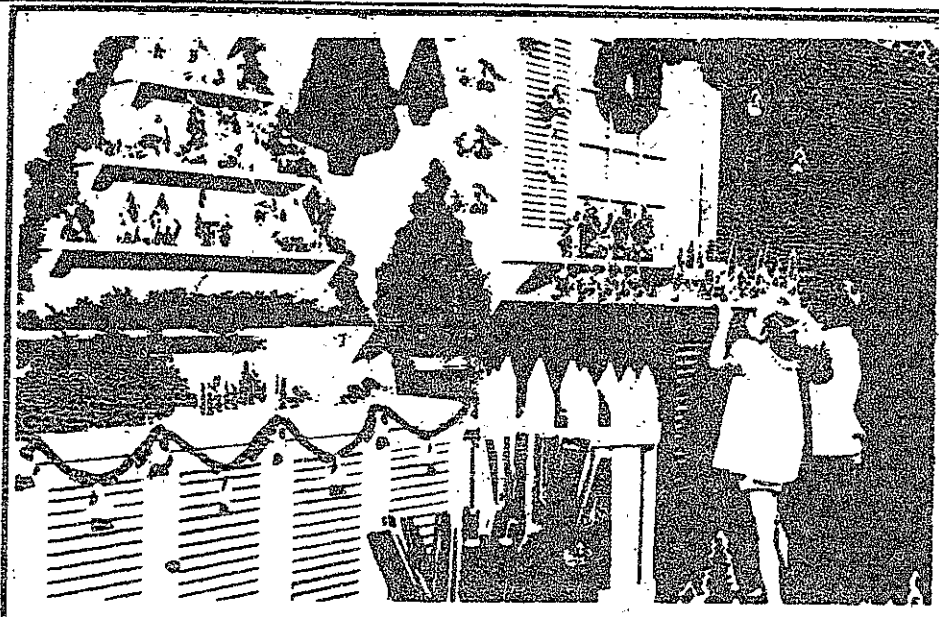
"The only 'power' that students have is influence," the

UAP admitted. However, he remarked that the Institute is "generally favorable" to ideas if they have been thoroughly thought through.

"A lot of people are turned off by things they feel they have no control over, when actually they can have some effect," Reeves added.

He remarked that he would like to see a publicity committee set up to keep students informed of faculty meetings and hearings, as well as student committee meetings. He also noted that he would like to have a social committee established.

Before 1969, the sole student legislative body was the General Assembly, which at the time consisted of the same people who now make up the Executive Board; officers and committee chairmen. In 1969 the elected GA was instituted, and remained the legislative body until it fell into disuse in September, 1971.



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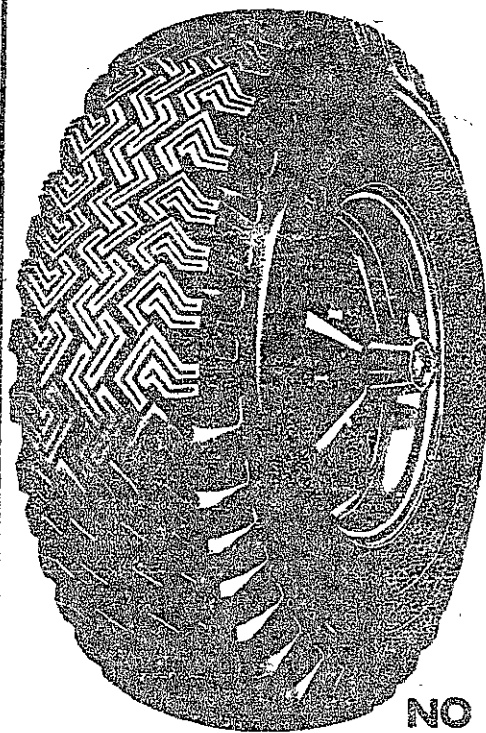


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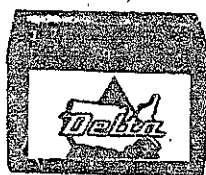
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# Fraudulent letters posted in Westgate

By Paul Schindler

A series of fraudulent letters have recently appeared on the walls of Westgate II, discussing the allowable "live loading" of the floors in that building.

The series was begun by an actual letter to the residents, sent by H.E. Brammer, director of Housing and Dining, which was posted around the building on November 10. The letter stated that all waterbeds would have to be removed from the building because, according to the architect, the building was not designed to handle the load. This led to the posting by student pranksters of three forgeries discussing the topic at length.

According to Brammer, only one of the letters is real, but the concern expressed over the meaning of the "live load" by the student parodies is also real. "I am trying to get a clarification of the meaning of the limit. But I was told flatly this morning [Wednesday] by Barrett [Paul F. Barrett, Superintendent of Engineering and Construction] that waterbeds cannot be allowed."

Barrett confirmed that opinion when he was contacted by *The Tech*, pointing out that it would be "imprudent" to intentionally load a building with greater stress than it was designed for. Such loading, he pointed out, might cause "problems," which he would not specify, but which he said would include "cracking."

Barrett also noted, when asked, that the loading caused by a bathtub or a wheelchair (mentioned in one of the student parodies) is not constant on one area of the floor over a long period of time, and is not as great as that of a waterbed in any case.

We reprint here the "Westgate Papers." First, the authentic letter, then the three imposters:

### The real letter

To the residents of Westgate II:

We now have the data on floor load design for Westgate II. Since waterbeds were not a program requirement in 1969 when the building was designed, the structural design is based on live loading of 40 pounds per square

foot. Water beds commonly are 8 to 10 inches in thickness which would give a loading of 42 to 52 pounds per square foot. This does not include consideration of the weight of a person using the bed nor does it allow for fluctuations due to movement.

Had the water beds been a design consideration, the live load criteria would have been on the order of 100 pounds per square foot. This would have been a considerably more expensive structural system.

I am asking all individuals who have water beds installed to drain and remove them immediately. There will be no new installations permitted.

I am sorry for the inconvenience this may cause you, but due to safety considerations we have no other choice.

H.E. Brammer  
Director of Housing  
and Food Services

### The hack letters

To the residents of Westgate II:

Due to the unusual circumstances on the part of Westgate II residents' unpredictable living habits, our building has become underdesigned. We realize that the 40 pounds per square foot criteria should be more than sufficient for normal standards, however it is slightly inadequate to accommodate the "college kids." Therefore, after serious consideration, I must sincerely apologize that there will be the following moderate changes in regulations:

1. All waterbeds are to be removed no later than yesterday.

2. No bath tub is to be filled beyond a 6" depth because it will cause the equivalent of loading of a waterbed.

3. There shall be positively no more than one person per floor taking a bath concurrently, similarly, no more than one person shall take a bath in the same tub simultaneously.

4. There shall be an understanding that when using the toilet facilities a policy of "Flush while using" shall be enforced to ensure that the water level in the toilet does not exceed 6".

5. Filing cabinets and bookcases carry stresses above the 40 pound per square foot limit. Therefore, each student will be limited to a maximum of 10 books and 15 records.

6. Handicapped people who utilize wheelchairs, crutches, or similar items which cause concentrated stresses are prohibited from the building.

7. Rhythmic exercises such as jumping jacks, running in place, dancing, etc. are not allowed because such activities will cause fatigue to the structure of the building.

Of course our residents are aware that our reasonable rental rates should more than compensate this small inconvenience. I thank you for your help in this matter.

To the residents of Westgate II:

Our efforts to ensure the safety of Westgate II tenants have apparently not been taken seriously. In regard to waterbeds - they must be removed immediately, as we will begin to inspect the building shortly. Also, further inquiry has produced additional information regarding the load carrying capability of Westgate II. Our initial exploration of this question in the context of waterbeds has led to the realization that refrigerators are also in potential violation of Westgate II's structural capability. The particular unit currently in use concentrates a live load considerably in excess of the 40 pounds per square foot permitted by the building specifications.

As an immediate response to this potential safety problem, we ask all residents to use discretion regarding the extent to which they fill their units. We are currently exploring the availability of smaller units and will keep you informed.

We honestly regret any inconvenience that this difficulty may temporarily create.

To the residents of Westgate II:

It's time for all this student generated humor about waterbeds and refrigerators to stop. We are reasonable people just as yourselves and it can safely be said that we are not particularly interested in initiating bedchecks at Westgate II.

After further clarifying,

through structural engineers, the meaning of live load limits, we have arrived at the following policy:

1. Waterbeds will be permitted provided that the absolute dead-weight of the filled unit does not exceed 2,150 pounds.

2. It is required that all beds possess a safety liner.

3. Any potential liability inherent to this type of bed is viewed by MIT to be the sole responsibility of the tenant in question.

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We trust that future difficulties at Westgate II will be worked out in a spirit of cooperation.

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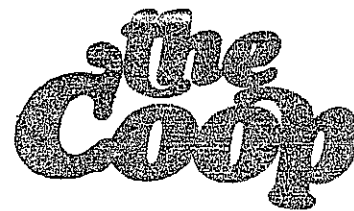
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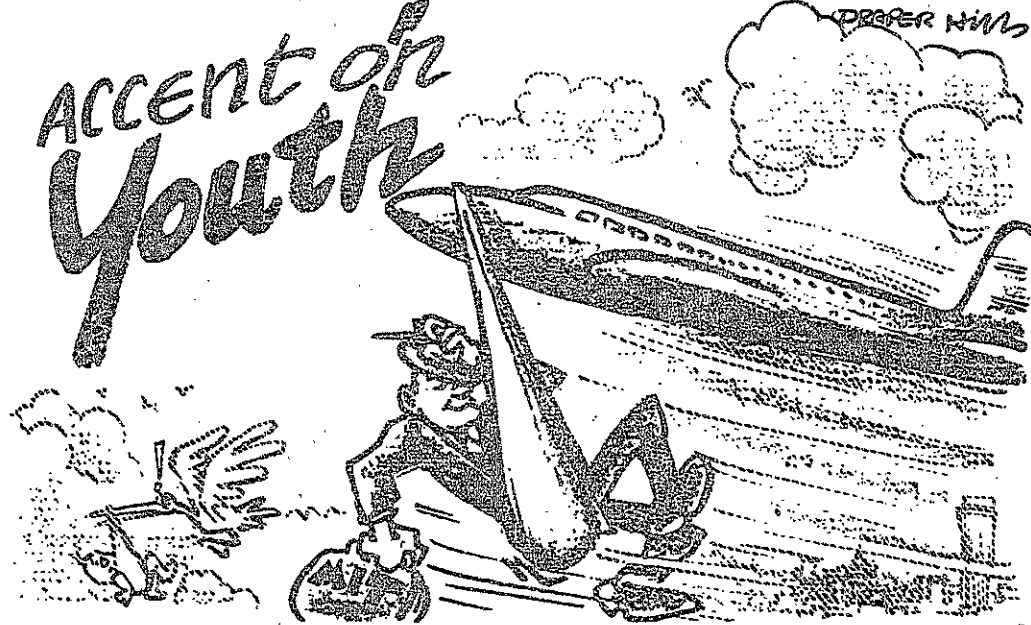
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# SPORTS

## MIT booters eliminated from GBL playoffs, 2-1

By Sandy Yulke

Monday, under grey and cloudy skies, the MIT soccer team was eliminated from the Greater Boston League Championship, by losing 2-1 in overtime to Tufts on Nickerson Field at Boston University.

This year's 6-7 season is the closest that MIT has come to a winning soccer season in eight years, and if MIT had won the GBL title, it would have been for the first time since the formation of the league. (The title does not reflect a winning season overall, just among the GBL, which consists of Tufts, Boston University, Boston College and Brandeis, in addition to MIT).

Part of the reason for the team's success this year may be the superior teamwork that has been exhibited, in addition to the outstanding work of individual players. In the past several years, MIT has had some players who made All-American, but the team as a whole has not been that strong. It seems that that trend is coming to an end, and since only two members of the team, neither of whom are starters, are graduating this year, a good showing may be expected next year.

Monday's game, which went into overtime to decide the winner (ties are allowed in regular season games, but not in playoffs, where a winner must be determined), was typified by MIT's close defensive play.

Though the team has lost their last four games, each was lost by only one goal, an indication of how close those games were.

This closeness can be seen in the statistics from Monday's game: MIT's goalie Ritchie Straff '74 made 12 saves to Tufts' goalie's 14; MIT had 27 shots on goal, Tufts had 29.

MIT's only goal was scored at 19:08 in the second period by Shin Yoshida '76, who headed the ball into the goal on a cross by Gus Arboleda '74. Yoshida and Arboleda are MIT's leading scorers this year. MIT had several scoring opportunities in the second of the two five-minute overtime periods but failed to capitalize on them and make up for the Tufts goal which had been scored in the first of the periods.

The game was highlighted by a great deal of slipping and falling by both teams due to the fact that it was played on Astro-turf. In fact, in the beginning, the Tufts' players had difficulty standing up at all. Another note of interest is that two of the Tufts players were ejected during the game, one for swearing at the referees, and the other for kicking an MIT player.

By winning the game, Tufts won the right to play Boston University, the other team in the three-way GBL tie for the league title. Tufts won the title last year, with BU as runner-up.



Photo by Roger Goldstein

In their Greater Boston League Championship playoff game on Monday, MIT lost to Tufts 2-1. The picture on the top right shows MIT's Esref Unsal '75, dribbling by four Tufts' defenders. The picture to the right shows Gus Arboleda '74, one of MIT's top scorers.

The following are the final statistics from Monday's game:

**Goals:**  
 1st period: Gehling (Tufts), 18:20, assist by Gomez (Gomez was one of the two players ejected from the game)  
 2nd period: Yoshida (MIT), 19:08, assist by Arboleda  
 1st overtime period: Outerbridge (Tufts), 2:48, assist by Smith

**Shots on Goal:** MIT 27 Tufts 29  
**Saves:** MIT 12 Tufts 14  
**Corner Kicks:** MIT 12 Tufts 4



Photo by Roger Goldstein

## Sailors gain Hoyt Trophy

The MIT men's varsity sailing team added another trophy to their collection of victories this fall as they won the Hoyt Trophy Regatta, sailed at Harvard last Saturday.

Chuck Tucker '75, sailing in A-Division with Arsenio Nunez '74 as crew, and Frank Keil '73, in B with Rich Zippel '74 crewing, each won their divisions, for a combined margin of twenty-two points over the second place finisher in the eight school fleet. Tucker compiled a record of 2-1-1-2-2-2-3-1, while Keil's finishes for the eight races were 2-5-3-1-2-1-2-1.

The regatta, originally postponed from October 15 because of extremely high winds, was sailed in light air on the Charles River Basin. The results were: MIT 31, Harvard 53, and Boston University 57, followed by Boston College, Coast Guard Academy, Tufts, Brown, and Webb. Also last weekend, Steve

Cucchiario '74, with a crew of Alan Spoon '73, Dean Kross '73, and John Avalon '73, skipped MIT's entry to a third-place finish of five boats in the New England Sloop Championships (White Trophy) sailed at the Coast Guard Academy. The event was won by the University of Rhode Island, followed by Tufts.

The men's and women's teams combined to enter an all-freshmen squad in the Co-Ed Invitational at MIT on Sunday. George Todd and Joan Pendleton co-skipped in A-Division, while Larry DuBois and Lila Kobylak co-skipped in B, for an overall fifth place finish.

Results of the regatta were: Boston University 16, Northeastern 22, Tufts 23, Rhode Island 24, MIT 24, Harvard-Radcliffe

26, So. Connecticut State 47, Stonehill 50, Yale 59, Brown 61, and Boston College 66.

Recently published rankings rated MIT as the eighth best team in the nation, but placed them behind several teams which they have already beaten conclusively this season. The squad will have an opportunity to improve their position this weekend, as they travel to compete in the Atlantic Coast Championship at the New York Maritime Academy.

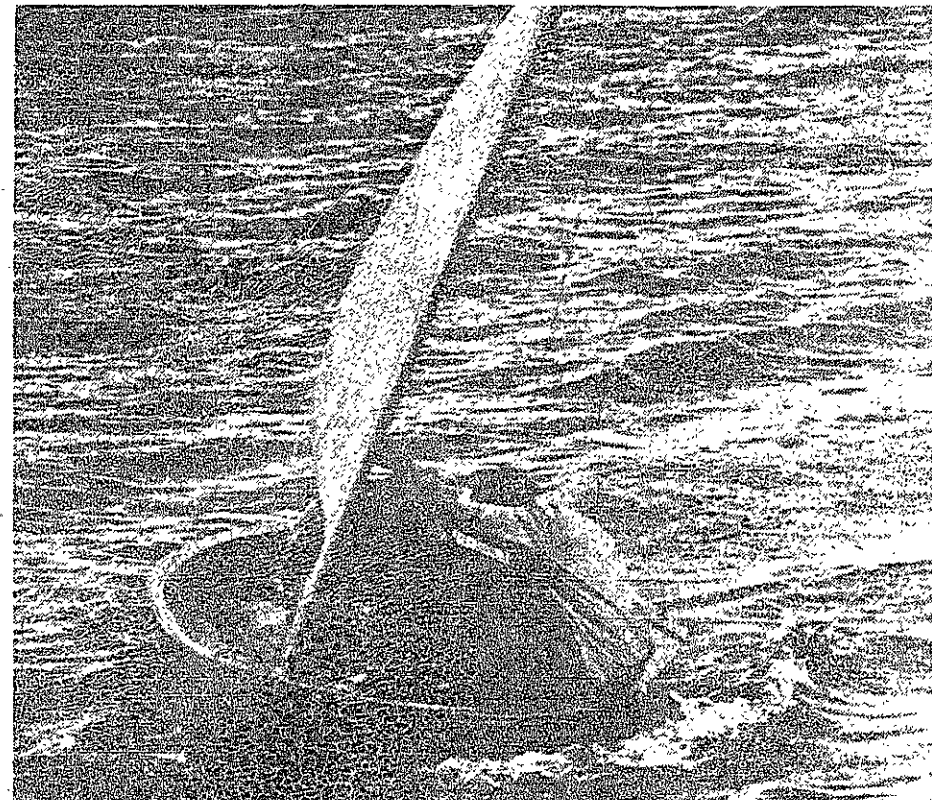
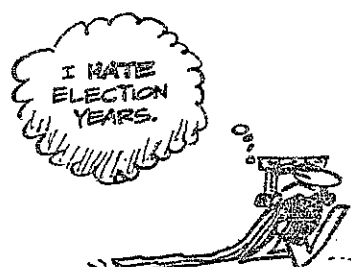
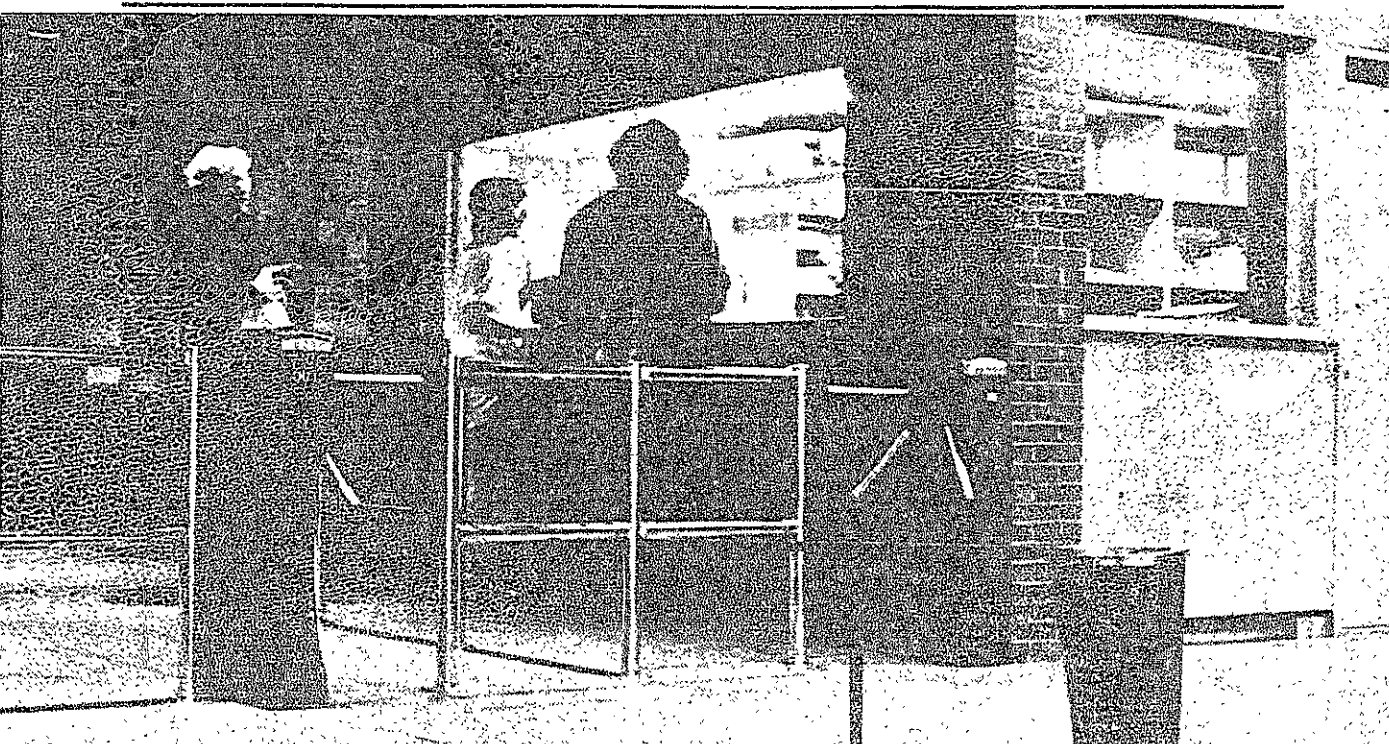


Photo by Dave Green

**INTRAMURAL COUNCIL MEETING**  
 Monday - November 20, 1972  
 7:30 pm  
 Varsity Club Lounge  
**ELECTIONS:** Manager of Badminton, Bowling, Swimming and Table Tennis  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOTIONS:** Handbook Revisions  
 Section III - Disputes  
 F. Any person who strikes a referee shall be permanently barred from participation in the Intramural Program.  
 G. A team shall be responsible for the conduct of its players, coaches, and spectators.  
**CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE:** Proposal to give non-living groups yearly representation on Council.



Two weeks ago, a sudden growth, in the form of a turnstile, appeared in the lobby of duPont athletic building. When questioned about it, Assistant Director of Athletics Jack Barry said that it had been installed in an effort to keep urchins and

other non-Institute personnel from using the athletic facilities. He said that many members of the MIT community had come in to use the basketball courts, etc., and found them in use by outsiders.

Photo by Krishna Gupta

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