By Storm Kefafian

The MIT power plant smokestack during a recent "accident." "When

The MIT power plant shut down is, it has to put up a recurring stench every two months, a stench that is already well known among local residents. A physical plant said, "Don't worry, we've made our peace with the air pollution people."
Abortion reforms asked

By Chris Kersting

Plans for abortion Action Week 1972 have resulted from discussions of the Women's National Abortion Action Conference held last weekend at Boston University.

The Conference, which gathered about 1,300 women from throughout the United States, was called to reaffirm the need for repeal of all abortion laws and to plan strategy for the nationwide pro-abortion movement.

The Conference's major activity planned for this year is Action Week, to be held May 1-6. The week will include nationwide speak-outs, teach-ins, panel discussions, and debates on abortion culminating in regional demonstrations on May 6.

Last weekend's Conference also voted to support the "Abortion Rights Act of 1972," and to work for the inclusion of grants for research into alternatives to abortion into the Social Security Bill.

The conference opened with a Friday night rally of speakers which included Boston suffragist and feminist Florence Luscomb, and Texas abortion and sterilization lawyer Sarah Weddington, who recently argued a Texas abortion case before the Supreme Court. Other speakers included Shirley Wheeler, a Florida woman convicted of manslaughter for having an abortion, and Elma Barrera, a Chicanita abortionist.

All of Friday night's speeches restated "a woman's right to choose." The "Declaration of Independence says 'all men are created equal,' and we're going to change that to 'all men and women are created equal,'" Miss Wheeler stated.

Saturday and Sunday the Conference was devoted to projects and organizational workshops. Workshops included McDonald's Club, the Student Center, Planned Parenthood, Abortion Attacks, Gay Women, Black Women, and Women's Liberation, Church Women, and Campus Organizations.

At the Campus Workshop, college women from throughout the country discussed campus campaigns for legalizing abortion and for securing free gynecological services for students. Campuses represented included University of Minnesota, University of Washington, Cleveland University, Texas Western, University of California, University of Maine, University of Colorado, Wayne State University, Boston University, and Antioch College.

The Conference closed Sunday afternoon with a general assembly to discuss the results of the workshops.

"I feel that the Conference was really a success," stated Boston coordinator Jane Gage. "We reaffirmed the need to fight for abortion law repeal, and we came out with a good strategy. And I think we got through to a lot of women."

Last weekend's Action Conference was the second of its kind; the first was held in July 1971 in New York City.

By Roger White

"February and March are the months to meet companies and institutions. By the end of March, they figure the good students have made their choices and there is little point in coming for interviews," according to Robert Weatherall of the Career Planning and Placement Office (619-655-8473). The Placement Office is ready to help match students to careers and companies, and now is the time to do it.

Although remotely located, one floor above the Registrar's office, the Bureau is well equipped for its function. It contains interview rooms, a common area, and a well-stocked library of job and career hunting information that would make a trip there worthwhile for even a casual job hunter.

The main function of the Placement Office is to help companies conduct interviews on campus. Last year 237 companies, government agencies, and graduate schools conducted 4434 interviews. To announce their following, the Placement Office distributes a large poster listing the companies that will be on campus three weeks hence. The posters are sent to all departments and living groups. Students who are interested in a company listed should contact the Placement Office, preferably in person, to arrange an interview. An interview may be arranged any time before the recruiter leaves, but if the company is popular, available time may be signed up well in advance, so it is wise to act early.

The companies are primarily interested in seniors and sophomores, but ready to take permanent jobs, for a variety of reasons. "The early spring is kind of a summer job," they realize that many graduating students, with 40% of the M.A.'s, go to companies they have already visited. "There is a curious phenomenon this year," stated Weatherall. "Some companies and laboratories offer work right up in our alley, such as Sikorsky Aircraft. Hewlett Packard Corporation, have had fewer interested students than expected, due to the New England Electric, a utility that has filled up. The fields of interest are changing.

"Companies these days recognize the "new M.I.T."

Those making routine products are finding M.I.T. a poor place. Those who place emphasis on technology are coming instead. Although the economy is not good, those students who are thinking about what they want to do will generally get it. The only exceptions are the law graduates and consultants. They are having a hard time because of the economy and the peace movement. The situation is unlikely to change in the near future. Now that money is scarce, the great enrollment boom of the '60's has tapered off. Information concerning placement appointments can best be found at the various departments.

The Office also hopes to be able to tell students about what they want to do in an informal way to help them shape their ideas. "We realize that is this an "Establishment Company Office" is wrong" comments Weatherall. "Our function is to talk on an informal basis. But we try to help students get in touch with the companies that way."

The Office is prepared to handle job seekers in many fields; government, industry, graduate studies, research labs, and small business. The Placement Office contains information on these and other fields. A sample of some companies and labs offering a portion of the placements is as follows:

- American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (AT&T) - Jobs vary from technical to clerical.
- Bell System - Feb. 24
- Bache & Co. - Feb. 26
- Battelle Columbus Labs - Feb. 27
- Eastman Kodak - Feb. 17
- Bell System - Feb. 21
- Lawrence Livermore Labs - Feb. 23

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"The problem is the shame. While many have their own reasons for not wanting an abortion, the reality is that they are often working on a lie. They are afraid of what others will think, afraid of the consequences of being found out, afraid of the judgment of loved ones.

The abortion itself is nothing to be afraid of. It is a safe and effective medical procedure. In fact, it is the safest and most effective procedure you can have. It is the only procedure that can be done safely and effectively.

The shame and guilt that surrounds it is what needs to be dealt with. The shame and guilt that surrounds it is what needs to be dealt with. The shame and guilt that surrounds it is what needs to be dealt with.

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Seminar cites computer effects

By Bert Halstead
Professor Joseph Weizenbaum of MIT's Artificial Intelligence Laboratory has been addressing computer scientists throughout the world in recent months. He is the author of the influential book, "Computerbabies: Confronting the New Mechanical Man," and is known for his work on artificial intelligence and robotics.

In any case, said Weizenbaum, the direct effects are less important than the potential side effects. He gave the example of the microscope. Who in the early 19th century could have foreseen the ultimate ramifications of the discovery of the microscope? The discovery of micro-organisms made possible Darwin's theories, which in turn caused a profound change in man's conception of himself.

Be then attacked the man-is-just-another-machine concept, or, as he quipped one of his colleagues who put it more picturequely, the idea that "the brain is merely a meat machine." Basically, computers all obey a few simple laws. Is man as simple? Or, as Weizenbaum puts it, "How do you insult a machine?"

If a psychiatrist were examining a patient, and all the patient did was cough, whereupon the patient drew all sorts of conclusions about what was going on, one would seriously question the mental health of the patient. Similarly, all computer science has done is cough, and men have immediately drawn all sorts of deep philosophical implications, to the point where those who refuse to admit that man is a machine are put on the defensive.

Weizenbaum then turned to the problem of computer programs which have become essential, but which no one fully understands any more. No one likes OS/160, for example, but it has become indispensable, and any major revisions would probably render the whole system inoperative. This has led to a situation in which "no one is responsible for what the machine says." This raises serious issues of accountability in decision-making. There is also the specter of a future society totally dependent on complex, incomprehensible, unmodifiable programs passed on to it from past generations. This would be a static culture, bound to things set down long before, and unable to modify them to suit its needs or desires.

There is something good to be said about computers, but one must be cautious. They provide a new perspective on the world. However, their uses seem limited to those having had experience with computers, and thus might become an elitist sort of things, forever unavailable to the masses.

Weizenbaum also discussed the social responsibilities of computer scientists. Since the public tends to look on computer science as a kind of magic, the computer professional must be modest in his claims, making clear the fallibility and limitations of his methods. In addition, there is no justification, he said, for undertaking projects whose results could be put to bad use. The argument that "If I don't do it, somebody else will," just does not apply — one must always set the example. In conclusion, Weizenbaum stated, "It is possible to ask human questions and get humane answers."

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The TECH
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1972

PAGE 3
By Lee Giguere

To the casual observer, the nature of faculty meetings at MIT has changed drastically within the last two years. In the academic year 1969-70, just before the fall of '70, the meetings were often stormy, and felt unlike anything else at MIT. But since the spring of '71, there has been a downwaving in the attendance as well as a decrease in the intensity of the meetings, not considering long term educational issues.

The immediate reaction of this student, brought into the Institute in a year of tremendous commotion, was that the faculty seemed more interested in political than the educational policy of MIT. Moratoria, divestment, and militant radical dissent all elected a much more intense response than the report of the MIT Commission or even the more concrete and debatable proposals of the Special Task Force on Education headed by Professor of Mathematics Harley Rogers. It is sometimes seemed as though the faculty was resigning its collective responsibility for education.

Yet the powers of the faculty in the field of education are vast: it alone can appoint or remove the university's administrative appointees, and it is the faculty, acting collectively, that grants degrees, not the administration or the Corporation. Students graduate under the faculty, the apparent center of the large majority of the faculty in their recent meetings attended this year by more than 15% of the students (though barely) can hardly avoid feeling short-changed.

At the same time, it is just as easy to note the futility of such an exercise for conducting business. Discussion, in depth, of any issue is almost impossible. Even with only 15% (about) 100 faculty members in attendance, it is impossible for the faculty to have its say. At the same time, the diversity among those who do speak often reduces the discussion to a haphazard display of personal statements. Either the discussion seems too broad, or there is no discussion.

Does this mean that individual faculty members are too involved in their day-to
day teaching to be inclined to step back and consider the long-range effects of their work? While personal experience may suggest the contrary, it is possible that educational innovation going on at MIT to allow the attention to stand. New faculty in particular, a somewhat traditional institutional structure, believe that long-range educational planning is not considering long term educational issues.

An explanation

Professor Rogers, faculty chairman, offered several ideas to explain the dichotomy in behavior that seems to mark the last few years.

Regarding the importance of the faculty role and its responsibility for education, noted that while interest is fairly widespread, faculty members tend to be conservative of their time. Issues, he explained, are generally resolved before they are brought to the faculty: as a whole.

Yet this means, though, that the system works slowly: every proposal must be examined by several different groups, some within the departments and some, such as CEP, having a broader perspective on the same issues. It appears, are discussed on a one-to-one level rather than in larger, formal, in which this individual system is, that each faculty member feels his say, because he knows someone else - the system is still the same, even with a membership of over 900, he believes.

The difference in the last few years was that this process broke down. Unlike in an educational policy, which is from a faculty viewpoint can be handled over a period of several years, the MIT was charged by political differences and immediate. The question of whether MIT would close dorms, or whether students not one could be formed out to a committee for several months for consideration and the process of bargaining and

that makes it possible for other questions to be moved rapidly through the faculty.

The questions of the last few years were, of course, political.

Rogers asserted, involved the basic research question of political decision as to the question of educational policy and reform seems to be just as basic to a system of education as the intellectual connection. Education is essentially in intellect, and the intellectual issues which touch sensitive nerves in many MIT faculty members. The meetings of the year in this respect, were laced with references to Nazi Germany and McCarthyism, alliances which carried intense personal associations for most of the faculty.

The faculty, then, while it may act quickly and decisively on political issues with emotional overtones, is unlikely to take sudden collective action over intellectual issues. Rather, the system works slowly but with effectiveness, each issue is brought up to a minor level, and the next, to the most basic one of all, before it is placed before the faculty as a general proposal.

A guide for action

What this suggests, for practical purposes, is that the best way to effect changes in this system is a two-pronged effort. Since the faculty works, not through large scale debate, but through a network of personal interest-beside actions it seems that the best tactic to get faculty support is to talk with the professors you know, to let them know what you think. By coupling with an express opinion, a particular faculty member, can do something about those things, even get elected to office in the faculty meetings.

The Undergraduate Association has attempted to change in Constitution, it achieved nothing. The GA power of political issues, which is from a faculty viewpoint can be handled over a period of several years, the MIT was charged by political differences and immediate. The question of whether MIT would close dorms, or whether students not one could be formed out to a committee for several months for consideration and the process of bargaining and

The Undergraduate Association needs some minimal. Basting at most.

An additional position is to point out the faculty viewpoint, if it can be, for the Undergraduate Association has. At
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And third, there are not many such discussions that are not something of the sort. However, the Undergraduate Association has. At
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Debunking the scientific university myth

By John Tiemstra

That much-hailed manifesto of educational reform at MIT, the Rodgers Report, now is six years old. It is too bad that its real subject is administrative reform, but that is what one would expect of a document produced without any serious student input. The only proposal of any substance would add to the Institute yet another office full of paper-shufflers to frustrate faculty and students in search of new educational modes, a concept almost laughable at an institution already plagued by a wide student-administration gap and an overbudgeted budget.

The report lunar-touched the concept of the technical institute, or rather, "the university polarized around science." (Yet terminology with today's negative connotations of polarization.) Perhaps the committee didn't feel that the concept needed any consideration. In spite of the lip-service the notion still receives here, MIT long ago recognized the institute-of-technology concept for what it is; a nineteenth-century perversion of the great medieval institution of the university. It was born of mankind's first romantic involvement with machines. We are older and wiser now.

The scientific university starts with the assertion that science and technology in their pure, pristine forms can be studied in isolation from all other human endeavors. This simple fallacy is later compounded by those who are educational products of such an environment. They deny the legitimacy of other areas of human study. The old engineering school has managed to build first-rate, world-renowned graduate programs in economics, linguistics, psychology, philosophy, and political science. It has built up amazingly good faculties in music, history, and literature. Only sociology seems to be left out. Theatre groups are active, there is an art gallery and an elaborate center for visual art, and a new arts council. The importance of living groups in the educational process has received some recognition, and some new flexibility has been introduced into living arrangements. Jerome Letwin's series of overzealous scientists and engineers provoke some hearty laughter. Daniel Bell's agencies of conscience draw honest sympathy, and Peter Stegeman's impassioned trade against selfish technologies stirs MIT's ruling elite to polite applause. We all know that technological solutions have human meanings. We know that there is no technology without culture.

Or do we? The scientific university is dead, but the myth lives on. Yes, the "humanities" are legitimate, but somehow undergraduate education in those disciplines is not. Undergraduates at MIT cannot major in linguistics or psychology or art. If they major in music, history, or literature, they are saddled not only with the (for them) irrelevant Institute requirements, but also with the necessity of carrying a heavy minor program in a probably unrelated field. Short of abolishing the program altogether and thereby losing many good students and teachers, the Institute could do no more to discourage serious work in the humanities. Major programs in the social sciences are very light, to the point where they offer barely adequate pre-professional training, and again the Institute requirements are largely to blame for discouraging students from even considering MIT for undergraduate education in these fields.

Oh, I know about the Institute "humanities" requirement. But how is it supposed to take seriously a course that expects to survey "The Western Tradition" in a mere nine units a semester? The whole list is full of make-work subjects with small credit unit values that most teachers and students seem to think of as nuisances. And how could it be otherwise when budding engineers, self-selected on the basis of the Institute mythology, are funneled into subjects where they are not really expected to perform?

The Institute is also supposed to be committed to encouraging the personal development of its students. Yet the prevailing mythology and some of the structure of the place encourage the sort of perverse pride Tech tools take in their machines. Science has the only priority, and the in-credibly cultural homogeneity of the student body is supposed to be a good thing. The school wants to round out its students, but it does not try to diversify the interests and backgrounds of its student body. No, instead it adds more work and more culture to the humanities requirement. The technical institute relies on its classrooms where the true university facilitates growth by encouraging diversified personal contacts.

The Institute recognizes that financial independence is a necessity for the liberal university. But it can't seem to bring itself to sever its relationships with the quasi-industrial organizations on its fringes or squelch its eagerness to have its faculty do sponsored research, though it keeps promising to do both. Washington sneezes, and MIT catches cold. A whisper in the President's ear about science makes it explicit. Second, examine the structure of education - curriculum, requirements, recruiting, hiring, financial, housing -- and put the theory into practice. Make good use of the institution's traditional strengths, but don't be afraid to bolster its traditional weaknesses. I know it can't all be done overnight, but a lot of it can.

We must finally lay to rest the myth of the scientific university.

(John Tiemstra is a first-year graduate student in the Department of Economics. He received his bachelor's degree in economics from Oberlin College. -- Editor)

KIDS NOWADAYS AIN'T GOT NO SHAKE

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Chisholm trail hits Boston

By Walter Middlebrook
"...Come on and join the Chisholm bandwagon. Her name is Shirley Chisholm, Congresswoman of New York, born to join her presidential campaign to the Boston area."

Speaking at the Cambridge Community Center, Rep. Chisholm addressed more than 300 well-wishers from the Greater Boston area Tuesday afternoon. Introduced as "a dynamic, 100 lb. woman," Rep. Chisholm opened her speech by re-emphasizing the point that she is a candidate, "a very serious candidate," for the Presidency.

Rep. Chisholm also mentioned the unusual fact that she is the only one of the current band of presidential hopefuls who, aside from financial support from her husband, has "put it up, until the day I die, Shirley Chisholm remains un-bought and un-bribed..."

Rep. Chisholm also noted that her campaign was one of the few that has been "at the office of the Presidency of the United States. She pointed out that she was well within her constitutional rights and with the United States. She pointed out that she was well within her constitutional right to participate in the making of a place in the White House as "a dynamic, 100 lb. woman," for the Constitutional rights and with the very serious candidate," for the Speech by re-emphasizing the Community Center, Rep. Chisholm opened her Boston area.

By Jim Moody
"If the superpowers are serious about keeping a lid on nuclear fallout, why have they not accepted the comprehensive test ban (CTB) which is simply a ban on underground nuclear tests? The US and Russia are also of some concern from a program of peaceful exploration, but we should be concerned about the impact on the Earth's atmosphere." Ruina is quoted as saying "...and I know that together we can do it."
N.O.W. legislation: jury duty, equal rights

By Margo Levine

At a recent meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts chapter of the National Organization for Women, legislation sponsored by the group was discussed. The meeting, held at MIT, was sponsored by the Political Science Department.

Margaret Douglass-Hamilton, legal counsel for the group and member of the Governor’s Committee on the Status of Women, led the discussion. Bills before the current Legislature include one concerning jury duty. By its very nature the present Massachusetts law causes women to be virtually excluded from juries. This view is supported by statistics of jury service. For example, in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, out of 720 people serving on juries, 277 were women. In Adams, a similar absence of women is reported. Lexington did only a little better with 315 serving along with 265 men. The proposed bill aims at eliminating the existing bill which makes it difficult for women to serve on juries.

Another N.O.W. sponsored bill of major concern deals with limiting the sentences of women on school committees. The ambiguity of the current sentencing provision for details of sentences leads to unnecessarily long sentences for many women. Presently, in many cases hands-down a sentence of “up to five years.”

This is too often interpreted by prison officials as meaning the woman is to serve the full five years. The proposed bill would require the judge to state a more definite sentence length at the time of sentencing, thereby avoiding this unfortunate situation. N.O.W. is also involved in a similar measure for men prisoners.

A third bill which N.O.W. is sponsoring concerns the right of a woman to retain her maiden name after marriage. The process is presently much more complicated than need be — often requiring legal aid. Also the final decision of whether or not the woman is given this right is totally dependent on the feelings and prejudices of the particular judge involved. The N.O.W. measure would make the matter simple — a woman need only file a notice of intent and pay a small fee of one dollar.

Besides these bills, N.O.W. is also introducing an Equal Rights Amendment as well as a bill which would provide tax deductions for child care for working parents. The organization is also continuing its work for abortion repeal in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere throughout the U.S. All these bills will shortly be before legislative committees. Anyone interested in attending the committee hearings or preparing relevant testimony should contact the local N.O.W. chapter for information.

Davison also added that the screening committee is now soliciting for letters for support regarding potential candidates. Those who wish to appeal for all members of the entire community, not limited to those eligible for the nominating process. He said that the committee invites communications directed toward the committee as a whole or to individuals regarding the nominees to be considered, the nomination process, or the MIT Corporation in general.

Grads to pick Corp. member

By Norman Sandler

As well as recent graduates of the Classes of ‘70 and ‘71 will soon see on their way to a position on the MIT Corporation, the Institute’s governing body.

A committee of five members of the Class of ’72 was elected last week, and when five recent graduates were nominated and placed in the Corporation.

Upon nomination, the newest candidate’s name will be forwarded to the membership committee of the Corporation and given to the Corporation as a vote for its approval in June. Following approval by the Corporation, the new nominee will take his five-year term of office at the annual meeting of the corporation later this fall.

Voters have, for the position are screened by a five-member board comprised of the Corporation’s youngest members. This year, out of the five members of the screening committee are members of the Representatives of Recent Candidates category.

A committee of five members of the Class of ’72 will screen the candidates and recommend to the Corporation members serving as the screening committee the year are Ralph M. Davidson (’60), James A. Chappie (’63), Lawrence Storch (’70), Michael V. Sawyer (’71), and Dr. James A. Hester (’66).

In discussing this year’s nominating process Davidson, Chairman of the screening committee, states that “All nominees must have received an MIT degree since January 1, 1970, or expect to receive one before December 31, 1972.”

Davidson also added that in order for a recent graduate to be eligible for nomination to the position, “A successful candidate may not be a member of the faculty, staff, or MIT student body during his tenure as a Corporation member.”

He stated that should a present fourth-year student be elected to the Corporation and later decide to continue as a student at the Institute, he would be required to resign his position.

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THIS WEEK: a folk song sing-around by the Folk Song Society of Cambridge (Friday) and music and singing by Lawrence Winkler and Jim Thomas (Saturday)

Mezzanine Lounge, Student Center
After a brief hiatus in wrestling reporting, a review of the last few meets is warranted. Two duals last weekend, both traditional in the quadrangular meet. Scored as three duals, the meet was won decisively by Hobart, then Wabash, and dropped squarely to C.W. Post, 21-18, on a referee's calling call with two seconds left.

The team came off this defeat to end another, 22-16, at the hands of a vastly improved Boston University team. But MIT took the match to Williams last Saturday, rolling to a 3:1-1 victory. And Tuesday night, U. Conn fell prey to MIT's might in a closely contested battle, 21-17. The team record stands at 6-6.

There have been many heroes over the two states. Jon Backlund '72 at 126 lbs. looked impressive in the quadrangular, while the team's captain, Tom Meeder '75 has been wrestling with consistency. The dual victory extended the club's winning streak to two.

Bob Gahl '74 (142 lb.) knocked off BU's two-time Greater Boston champion and BU team co-captain Dan Chernianski, 5-0. Heavyweight Gary Pollar '71, inspired by the thirty-pound advantage his Williams foe carried, came from behind to win in the last period. Bread and butter wrestlers Ed Harney '74, Bill Gahl '72 (varsity captain), and Paul Mitchell '72 (assistant varsity captain) have been involved consistently.

And Coach Channayy did one-upped the coach Tuesday night by his superior knowledge of wrestling rules as he earned his intangible sideline-ship.

Harland began the meet against Connecticut, winning a come one and obvious ex-

perimentation. Hard driving and winning for Backlund, Meeder lost in the third period, and Bill Gahl and Rich Hart,'74 at 150 lbs. Ironically, Hartman worked harder whereas his club fore leg is tiring. There was no doubt to that.

That marked the third time in a week, the varsity basketball team failed to put on a good show (shown above). The varsity cage scene, is providing the best show the Brownies had in a week, the varsity basketball team fell prey to a poorer team. A last-minute surge fell short with ten seconds left.

There have been many heroes over the two states. Jon Backlund '72 at 126 lbs. looked impressive in the quadrangular, while the team's captain, Tom Meeder '75 has been wrestling with consistency. The dual victory extended the club's winning streak to two.

Bob Gahl '74 (142 lb.) knocked off BU's two-time Greater Boston champion and BU team co-captain Dan Chernianski, 5-0. Heavyweight Gary Pollar '71, inspired by the thirty-pound advantage his Williams foe carried, came from behind to win in the last period. Bread and butter wrestlers Ed Harney '74, Bill Gahl '72 (varsity captain), and Paul Mitchell '72 (assistant varsity captain) have been involved consistently.

And Coach Channayy did one-upped the coach Tuesday night by his superior knowledge of wrestling rules as he earned his intangible sideline-ship.

Harland began the meet against Connecticut, winning a come one and obvious ex-

perimentation. Hard driving and winning for Backlund, Meeder lost in the third period, and Bill Gahl and Rich Hart,'74 at 150 lbs. Ironically, Hartman worked harder whereas his club fore leg is tiring. There was no doubt to that.

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