Candidates for the Cambridge Election Commission at the public hearing last Thursday night.

Interest in law is growing

By Barb Moore

"Of the approximately 325,000 lawyers in the US today, 100,000 are still in law school," stated J. Daniel Nyhart, Director of the Committee on Preprofessional Advising and Education.

MIT graduates are also following the national trend. Since 1967, there has been a steady increase in the number of MIT students who apply to attend law school. In 1971, the Office for Preprofessional Advising and Education had a small screening process.

The SAT: what role?

By Greg Saltzman

The drop in SAT scores across the nation will not affect MIT admissions, according to Director of Admissions Peter Richardson.

Richardson noted, "and it's unlikley that we'll take somebody with a 500." Still, an 800 does not guarantee admission.

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Candidates see change in Election Commission

By Bill Conklin

"I'll treat all students and other voters on an equal basis," promised Tom Neil, a candidate for Cambridge Election Commissioners. Seven candidates for the office spoke before the Democratic City Committee last week. The committee will elect three commissioners, one of whom will be appointed to the post by the City Manager.

The candidates are Elizabeth Dunn, Jon Halberstadt, Tom Neil, Vincent Finico, Scheir, Philip Shaw, and Andrew Trottol.

Most of the candidates saw extensive change in voter registration procedures as a primary goal.

"Young voters won't come because they know they will be hassled," stated Halberstadt. "Today, people don't believe in their government, and this isn't just the fault of Watergate, but the City of Cambridge, too."

"Registering shouldn't be an intimidating experience, and it has been," agreed Dunn. When asked about the controversy over residency requirements, Trottol, the incumbent, replied, "If they're not residents, legally domiciled in the city of Cambridge, you should just forget about them."

During a question-and-answer period, Halberstadt asked why Edward Samp, one of four election commissioners, ran all registration sessions on campus. Trottol replied that the city was divided into areas, each one covered by one commissioner, and that Samp always took the least areas, rather than an area.

"There are two ways we can go from here," stated Shaw. "We can expand the voting franchises, or keep it restricted. Samp is a lawyer and a Republican who doesn't believe in the Constitution, and wants to keep the franchise restricted."

In recent years, few MIT students have been able to register in Cambridge, particularly undergraduates. After complaints of alleged "harassment" of students trying to register, the Cambridge City Council passed a bill to allow college dormitories to be legal domicile.

Several of the candidates disapproved of this past years requiring proof of domicile.

Shaw vowed to intervene if he saw another commissioner mistreating a voter. "I like to argue with Samp! No proof or check of residence is required beyond the affidavit signed by the voter."

Neal and Halberstadt advocated a plan for checking residence authenticity by sending a postcard to the address given by the voter in question. If the post office returns it, the address given is wrong.

"The commissioners must provide evidence that someone doesn't live in Cambridge," argued Scheir. "The burden of proof is on the commission, not on the voters."

According to Neal, the commissioners should have "probable cause" before investigating the authenticity of a person's address.

"College dorms are legal domicile," said Neal. "I think you'd have to register to an American college who lives in Boston, but not to eighth year old American college students who live in Cambridge."

"The Election Commission is there to serve the people," Halberstadt argued. "The legal domicile must be a listing of courses offered at the Institute which relate to the law profession."

In a paper on Law Related Studies at MIT, Nyhart describes his responsibility in four points. The client groups for the law related studies must first be identified, along with the nature and range of current research in the field. The existing law related courses at MIT must then be immediately co-ordinated, in terms of information sharing and academic counselling, to assist the identified client groups.

Another responsibility of the committee is to explore the possibilities of cross-registration and other co-operative arrangements between area colleges.

Baker House conducts remodelling experiments

By Michael Garry

In an effort to explore methods of improving dormitory living facilities, the fifth floor west section of Baker House was recently renovated under the direction of the House's Client Service.

Improvements in the common areas, halls, and lounges of the section, which houses about thirty students, were made under the direction of Garry, who studied that area to study considerations that would affect a complete renovation of the other sections of Baker House.

The renovation is expected to serve as a "trial balloon" for the complete renovation of Baker, which has had no major structural work since it was built in 1948. James Moody '73, president of Baker, called the renovation "an experiment to see what people like, and what the right cost is, with the ultimate intent of redoing the entire house."

The Client Team plans to survey the reactions and living patterns of the fifth west renovations to see if the same guidelines for future renovation would be applicable to the house as a whole.

The Client Team, composed of students, amalasists, Dean of Student Affairs representatives, and the House's faculty residents, started work almost two years ago on the problem of improving facilities in Baker.

Their report, dealing with long- and short-term projects for fixing, was turned to page 3.

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For further information, contact to discuss the program with students.

from the Statehouse will be on hand Thursday, Feb 14, at 7:00pm in the Legis-

lature for the Spring term, Stu-
dents will work 10-15 hours per week.

The failure of two gyroscopes controlling the ship's position created a major problem aboard Skylab, raising fears that the flight would have to be short-

ed. Draper Laboratories, Hong said, was one of several groups consulted by NASA in an at-
tempts to salvage the erractic gyros and thus the mission.

Each gyro consists of a wheel spinning suspended on rods at about 9000 revolutions per minute. When the rods are twisted on instructions from a ground computer, a torque is created which turns the space-
craft. Each gyro weighs 242 pounds.

Hong explained that when the gyro are not functioning prop-

ely, an excess amount of control gas (altitude-controlled jet fuel) must be used. Skylab carries only a limited supply of this gas on board. Turning the spacecraft was necessary for photography of the earth, the sun, and Comet Hale-Bopp with the cameras.

Hong commented that the very limited smallest gyroscopes on Skylab built by Draper are still functioning properly.

Hong indicated that NASA has been reluctant to discuss the problems of Skylab in great de-
tail.

Dr. Walter Wrighty, Education Director of Draper Labs and an author on gyroscopes, stated that his knowledge of the Skylab problems is limited to newspaper reports. For that reason, he said, he could not comment on the project specifically.

The part of the plan pre-
tended to Draper by NASA in-
volved increasing the tempera-
ture at which the gyro operate. Wrighty argued that raising the temperature would have an ef-
ficiently.

If you don’t win this Saab, you can win one of 341 other prizes.

MIT Dramashop presents Shakespeare’s Comedy Measure for Measure Directed by A. R. Gurney February 7, 8, 9 and 15, 16 8:30 pm Kresge Little Theatre, MIT Tickets $2.50 For reservations: 253-4720 Grand Prize SAAB 99 LE. The pride of Swedish engineering. Overhead cam engine, rack and pinion steering, front wheel drive, fold-down rear seats. Dannon Yogurt Winter Carnival Sweepstakes 20 PAIRS HART SKIS Competition USA model. Hart fiberglass, lambed wood core 20 YASHICA CAMERAS Atorom Electro model. Automatic ultra-miniature camera FIRST PRIZE Experience-paid weeks for two in Austria via first class air fare. Fabulous resort of Kitzbühel. 50 SAMSONITE SUIT-PACKS Carries two men’s suits, shirts, shoes, etc. 250 WHOLE EARTH CATALOGS The pride of Swedish enginering. Overhead cam engine, rack and pinion steering, front wheel drive, fold-down rear seats. Dannon Yogurt Winter Carnival Sweepstakes P.O. Box 651, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11202 Please enter me in your sweepstakes. Enclose the two Saaby, or the words “Dannon Yogurt” printed in block letters on a 3 x 5 piece of paper.

OFFICIAL RULES
1. Every entry must be of a Saab or the words “Dannon Yogurt” printed in block letters on a 3 x 5 piece of paper.

2. Winners will be selected at random with drawings conducted by Dannon, Inc., an au-

torom Electro model. Automatic ultra-miniature camera.HWND 11202

PO. Box 651, Brooklyn, New York 11202

3. Winners will be awarded to the first two winners, or the words “Dannon Yogurt” printed in block letters on a 3 x 5 piece of paper.

4. Entry and prize are subject to eligibility requirements of entry and received by April 30, 1974.

5. Sweepstakes open to residents of States east of the Mississippi River, and its affiliates. In every State, the sweepstakes is subject to local laws and policies. No purchase necessary.

NAME (please print plainly)

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Dannon Yogurt—The Natural After-Ski Lift No Artificial Anything

MIT DRAMA.
Baker renovation planned

(Continued from page 1)

in the House, was released recently; the renovations are based mainly on the considerations set forth in the report.

Good and Associates, a professional architectural firm was hired to design and layout the professional architectural firm was set forth on the report.

The plans were approved in August, and the project completed in January. The Client Team assissted the architects, according to Mendelsohn, "on items of practicality and where our familiarity with the house was useful."

For west, which is one-third of one of Baker's six floors, was chosen as the site for the project "due to its economic feasibility and aesthetic desirability," according to Moody. The floor is typical of Baker floors, and the west section has a large lounge that permitted experimentation with furnishings. The renovations included new furniture for the areas, carpeting in the hallways, improved lighting, wall hangings, and frescoes in the bathrooms. Individual rooms were rearranged.

Kenneth Browning, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, said the next step towards improving Baker is "to translate the report... into a working program. The experience on the fifth floor will be useful in terms of ideas and functions." Browning added, however, that it would be difficult to predict when or if large-scale resources could be allocated for the complete renovation of the house.

Many of the House's residents feel that a complete renovation is a necessary step to prevent the further deterioration of the dormitory. An article in "Architecture Plus" magazine early last fall stated that the MIT administration had been lax in maintaining the dorm, and charged that modifications were made over the years to increase the housing capacity of the dorm. Browning at that time denied that the maintenance had been neglected.

Rise in pre-law interest won't cause overflow

(Continued from page 1)

view of the offerings at other colleges, the committee must then plan the future of the law related studies program at MIT. Due to this national increase in interest, "many people are shouting 'glitz,'" commented Nyhart. However, he doesn't see a law scam similar to the engineering scare of the late 60's. Susan Haigh Houpst, Advisor on Preprofessional Education, sees the interest in law as a possible result of that scam. "Many engineers were laid off in the '60's, and students heard the idea of being your own boss, and the social commitment." Nyhart added that the "body count thing is happening, but the results won't be the same."

The doomsday people will be wrong, because the number of the lawyers working out of the law profession may increase."

There are several forces which may drive this number up, he explained. The idea of pre-paid legal services, a benefit some unions are already requesting, will require an increase in legal forces. Also influential in the need for lawyers will be federal- ly supported legal services, and the possibility of class action suits.

MIT students have not suffered much from the increase in applications, however. "An MIT education is viewed good, and increasingly so," Nyhart added.
In Case of Insomnia—Who Gets Gassed?

By Steven Kaufman

Gas rationing began yesterday in Massachusetts, and while many people may not fully appreciate the significance of this event, there are distinct possibilities of its developing into even more of a zoo than the one it turned into just past two months.

The system, as outlined by Governor Francis Sargent '39 and Consumer Affairs Secretary John Zavitz, sound quite workable. However, the fact that the system is voluntary will probably lead to all sorts of confusion and difficulties.

The Boston Globe has run several articles indicating that people should set up a system of their own to gain service on gas stations, and that this system is voluntary. The owners indicated that they planned to participate only to a certain extent. Robert Weiner of the Massachusetts Association of Owners of Station Dealers (Globe, 7 Feb.) said that his members will try the system for a few weeks but will go back to their do-it-yourself distribution methods if the state plan proves unsatisfactory.

Other dealers have stated that they would continue to operate their present systems—gas by appointment only, gas distribution methods if the state plan proves unsatisfactory. However, the owners indicated that they planned to participate only to a certain extent. Robert Weiner of the Massachusetts Association of Owners of Station Dealers (Globe, 7 Feb.) said that his members will try the system for a few weeks but will go back to their do-it-yourself distribution methods if the state plan proves unsatisfactory.

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This one thing the increase is not doing well is that compliance will be sufficiently widespread that stations will comply (so they can avoid the long lines that they have the right number, drives into a station and is turned away? Especially after he has waited in a line which isn't supposed to form because of the new system?

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Commentary:

MIT housing: high rents despite tax breaks

By John Tiemstra

I have not done any kind of formal survey, but as someone who lives off campus I help to lead me to believe that rents in the Eastgate and Westgate complexes, at least, are high compared to living off-campus. The dormitory system, as it is at high and medium levels, is more accessible than most on the market. The strongest claim I have heard from the Housing Office is that they are "just as good," but I am also aware that the waiting list for housing that appears every fall is longer than in the area in general and the lower search who live off campus lead me to believe a survey, but conversations with friends industrial base. The working class people blue collar neighborhood with no nearby work in and near Kendall. On first glance, Kendall Square is an old light manu- agglomeration of high-rise buildings. In fall, but given the shortage of housing in waiting list for housing that appears every market. The strongest claim I have heard complexes on the campus, if not in the steadly ggrowing proportion of the eco- seemly have a right to fight for blue- leave them stranded in an old walled-in gant actions of planners who would pull neighborhood. That battle has already be able to build cohesive communities into their places have come the And into their places have come the

Kendall Square controversy: the question of land use

By John P. Tiemstra

The controversy over development of Park Square and the Combat Zone in Boston has tended to overshadow the more local controversy over Kendall Square in Cambridge. In both cases the proposed development or alteration is in or near a campus, office, hotel, and commercial space in a large agglomeration. Kendall Square, on the other hand, is not a campus. Kendall Square is a deteriorated com- mercial area that is, according to the MIT student organization the Combat Zone, a "slum." Thus Kendall Square is an old light manu- facturing district. Hence one can say that Kendall Square has been on the "borders" of change in a significant way, though the physical characteristics of the place change more slowly than in the tar- geted area. Hence Kendall Square is a drastic change in land use is contemplated.

And there is no question that Kendall Square is so clear in the Cambridge dispute. On the one side is the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, in favor of the change of the Square from blue collar to white; on the other the Cambridge Tenants Organizing Committee, mostly blue collar people who are not interested in remaking Kendall Square as a modern commercial office district in Boston. And the changeover process has already begun with the De- partment of Transportation, Badger Corpo- ration, and MIT's Sloan Campus in Kendall Square. It is thus a logical place to build more offices.

So it is clear that the CRA's argument is really a false one, concerned not to make the inevitable more politically palatable. The difference is that Kendall Square has already been shown, it is rather the slow process of technological change that has caused the changeover. Kendall Square is for it to become again a visible neighborhood.

As far as aesthetic considerations go, I have no great love for tall buildings as such, and I sympathize with those who have fought both Park Plaza and Kendall Square. But the new structures have already been shown, it is rather the slow process of technological change that has caused the changeover. Kendall Square is for it to become again a visible neighborhood.

And about the blue-collar resi- dents. The best thing for them to do is to move where the blue-collar jobs are, which in this case would be to season the neighborhood. That is, if they are familiar with problems in both. MIT, and it seems unlikely to be built. Besides MIT and Tech Squares, the Kendall is close to Harvard, Central Square, and to Kendall Square. It is thus a logical place to build more offices.

The service sector of the economy, particularly the service sector of the economy rather than physical products, has been a steadily growing proportion of the eco- nomic activity in this country for the last twenty years. For purposes of comparability it is necessary for the offices of the corporations in that sector to be closed together, and for the offices for themselves to have a certain amount of office space and be efficient if they are concentrated in health benefits.

On the manufacturing side, the advantages for the neighborhood are different. The old multi-story urban factories are not very suitable for modern, automated production. Hence "automat- ization has become more land-intensive, and even more labor-intensive. The redesign of the central city trans- portation network is old and distribu- tional. The investment of private fixed transport facilities has gone into suburbs, and the old transportation network is a suburban network. Piggyback has made it unnecessary to make the transportation shape.

The question then is why the Institute housing is as expensive compared to living off-campus. The reason is that MIT has no incentive to actually minimize its costs. It suffers from organi- zational slackness or slack, what economi- cians would call "inefficiency" — too many people, too much office furniture, too many coffee breaks, and so forth.

About the only way to remedy x- ne of the above is to force the people to the conscience of the institution. I do not believe, like President Woods of UMass, that Universities do not belong in the housing business, but they do have to remember it why is that they are in that business. One of the big reasons, particu- larly important for the students, is that they can actually subsidize their students by providing a service that the university can produce at seemingly low cost. That is, if it really wants to.

John Tiemstra is a graduate student in History of Technology. He works in Kendall Square area and is, therefore, familiar with problems in both.

Letters to The Tech

Reamer Reaction

To the Editor:

I Commentary: you say something about an article in The Tech that arbitrarily lumps the inter- ested reader and the student body together and then criticizes them both for the fraud of the Daily Reamer? The "x-inefficiency" articles, according to the anonymous article, were characterized by a "child-like fascination with "talking dirty" and "surfeit of inside jokes." The first charge was certainly true of The Inquirer, and I really did "play the talking dirty" in The Inquirer. And while the Reamer is always, without fail, intolerable only to Tech staffers, the In- quirer had no inside references. As for the "talking dirty," I think that once again the Inquirer is being confused for the Reamer, which is the case in all cases either used real names or completely fictitious ones.

That, of course, is one which Thursday takes more seriously. First of all, the proportion of women on our staff is approximately one-fourth, or more than twice the overall percentage of women students at MIT. So the story does not apply to you, the reader, which is a good thing. Therefore, I have always delighted in the appearance of a new parody issue, as it is not only a license, not a lease, and thus it does not even publish a name in the undergraduate humor in such papers. If we should succeed in making the humor and satire that we can, and we who are offering the course in the Inquirer. It says, for exam- ple, that Lil Taylor was "spoofed on the cover." While we admit that his was merely good, it is not to be noted that the cover was part of a parody of the " computes. "It's great fun and the sti- tance of sexist on our part. The other "sexist" article involved a female MIT student employee. As the author of that piece, I think that once again the Inquirer is being confused for the Reamer. The Reamer is the Reamer in all cases either used real names or completely fictitious ones.

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SAT drop at MIT not significant

(Continued from page 1)

Abilities developed over long periods of time, whereas the Achievement tests measure competence in a particular subject gained in the short term.

A major controversy has arisen over the opinion of whether the CEEB tests are "culturally biased" in favor of white Americans. Richardson commented, "We know that MIT students from various minority groups perform at a level equivalent to other students, even though there is a difference in College Board test scores." MIT's catalog states that "much flexibility is used in interpreting CEEB test scores wherever there is evidence of disadvantaged education or cultural background." Richardson told The Tech that "A test score doesn't mean exactly what it says. Some portion of the number represents native intelligence, some portion previous schooling, and some portion social and cultural background. How much of each one of these is represented in any given test score is a question we have to struggle with in admitting a class."

Another controversy has arisen over the steady nationwide decline in SAT scores over the last ten years. The average SAT scores were 478 verbal, 502 math in 1962-63, but only 445 verbal, 481 math in 1972-73. Also, in absolute terms, 1573 males scored 750 or above in the SAT math or math Achievement tests as a way of comparing kids from different environments.

Richardson explained the nationwide decline by saying, "High school curricula in 1960 were very well defined; they hadn't changed much since 1920. Now, however, curricula are much more flexible, and it's harder to write a one-hour test to sort out today's kids."

Along with the nationwide decline, the median test scores for both MIT's applicant pool and the admitted classes have declined somewhat. "There was a peak in our median math achievement scores in the class of 1974," Richardson said. He added that the median score for the class of 1977 was about 25 points lower than that for the class of 1974. Still, for all MIT applicants, the median scores for both MIT's applicant pool and the admitted classes have been higher (than that of last year's applicants) for three out of the past ten years.

"Test scores are only a portion of the selection process at MIT - admittedly an important one, but only a portion." He continued, "It's been said that we measure the really quantifiable so well that we lose the real significance of that which is not quantifiable. In deciding whom to admit, Richardson said, "we don't rely strictly on the tests. High school grades and activities, teacher recommendations, and interviews are also important. We're looking for those qualities that make you say somebody is special rather than just smart." As can be seen in the accompanying chart, over a quarter of the applicants with scores of 750 or higher on the SAT math or math Achievement tests were rejected by MIT. "We've been turning down many high-scoring students for years," Richardson noted.

Although the SAT and three Achievement tests are required for admission to MIT as an undergraduate, some graduate departments at MIT do not require any standardized tests at all. "The graduate school gets applicants from a much smaller number of sources," Richardson explained. "They generally know more than we do about the schools their applicants attended, so their applicants' grades are more useful. For undergraduate admissions, we need tests as a way of comparing kids from different environments."
the tech arts section

a slightly belated guide to...

rock folk classical etc.

1973

(see pages 8 & 9)
Kicking the old year...

real

vital

Every year, we self-proclaimed
authorities on whatever get the chance to
flaunt our tastes for the obscure by creat-

ing all sorts of "Ten Best..." lists which num-
ber in the thousands, or attack the biggest
commercial successes and superfans in
favor of the most eclectic sampling of
records. The time is upon us again (in fact, it's a bit past), and this article will
exemplify such an indulgence in ego
gratification. So here goes, begun by
my list of Ten Top Rock Albums of 1973,
which de-taxed daunting order of quality,
only to be followed by even more
alphabetically-listed Honorable
Mention. In keeping with the tone of
this article, I will include a few imports,
excluding "best of..." or "greatest hits"
packages (such as the 1973 albums by
the Glennies Who, Shillelaghs, and
Brothers, and a Todd Rundgren's
Something/Anything?; two albums by the same performers) will be
listed with the best one first.

1. Quadrophenia — The Who (Track)
2. Queen (Elektra)
3. Selling England By The Pound/Live
   — Genesis (Charisma/Charisma Import)
4. For Your Pleasure/(Stranded
   Rocks) — Fleetwood Mac/Island Import
5. Icc (UK)
6. Band On The Run — Wings (Apple)
7. Sticky Fingers — The Rolling Stones
   (Epic)
8. Stealers Wheel/Furgate Park
9. Mott - Mott the Hoople
(Columbia)
10. A Wizard/A True Star — Todd
    Rundgren (Beaverine)

and... 

Aramid (Columbia)
In Deep — Aquatic (Epic)
Rock of Ages — Name (Epic)
Tyress And Manhattan — Blue Oyster
Cult (Columbia)
Pin Ups — David Bowie (RCA)

innozsted — Family (UA)
Mystery To Me — Fleetwood Mac
(Reprise)
Grounds (II) — The Doobie Brothers
Jo Anne (Ginnys) (Capitol)
Back to the Blockbuster — The Sweet
(Reprise)
Feelin' (Feelin') — Every Day —
Of The Wild Things — Garlan
Jeffrelys (Atlantic)

and now, for one final kick at the
dead and well-tired year of 1973 — the
Top Ten Non-Rock Albums of 1973:

1. Averting Annie — Andy
   (Atlantic)
2. Blockbuster — The Sweet (Bell)
3. Feelin' — Andy (Atlantic)
4. Back to The Blockbuster — The Sweet
   (Bell)
5. Back To The Blockbuster — The Sweet
6. Back To The Blockbuster — The Sweet
7. Back To The Blockbuster — The Sweet
8. Back To The Blockbuster — The Sweet
9. Back To The Blockbuster — The Sweet
10. Back To The Blockbuster — The Sweet

and... 

Twice Removed from Yesterday —
Bob Dylan (Columbia)
Catch A Fire — The (Island) (Epic)

Next, quite arbitrarily, I've created a
list of thirteen (?) "Non-rock" records
(whom I decided not to include in this
category, includes everything I couldn't put under a "Rock"
label). These include a few jazz
albums, and even some of the
electric English folk bands. Anyway...

1. Andy Pratt (Columbia)
2. For Everman — Jackson Brown
   (Asylum)
3. New York Rock — Michael Kamere
   (Atco)
4. Tashburn — Mike Oldfield (Virgin)
5. Greetings From Albany Park, N.J.:
    The Life of Tim McEwan
   — Duke Shuffle — Bruce Springsteen
   (EC)
6. Kathosmouth Deep — Linda Lewis
   (Takin)
7. Take My Time — Bobby Darin
   (Blue Grass) (Warner Bros.)
8. Maria Muldaur (Reprise)
9. Hard Now The Highway
   — Mahavishnu Orchestra
   (Atlantic)
10. Pared Of Ruggs — Steeleye Span
   (Chrysalis)
11. The Six Wives Of Henry VIII —
    Rick Wakeman (Warner Bros.)
12. Galadon Jeffreys (Atlantic)
13. McLean (Warner Bros.)

That just about brings the albums of
1973 as dry as they can get — but before
concluding, it's worth mentioning a
few of the "best" offerings (in no
particular order, according to folk,
commercial, taste or preference, and not
just gook-looking) women were
considered.

The Allman Brothers Band —
The Great American Grass Band
(Time Life)

making it hard featured heavily found, in far better than
the replacement of another
divine/Divine Divinity
david brin — Marsha
could do a job on
wanda fischer

1973 was the year of shortages — but not
as far as the music world was concerned.
In fact, some of 1973's music is superabun-
dant, to the point where choices would
be like choosing from some of the "best"
offerings (in no particular order), according to folk, com-
temporary and bluegrass styles.

1. Maria Muldaur — Maria Muldaur
   (Reprise)

This lady showed with this album that
she had come a long way since her early
gospel vocalizations since the old Jim
Kwesting Jug Band days!

2. Van Morrison — Into the Mystic
   (Island)
3. Crowded House — (AD/AB/Dahl)

This is an exceptionally
nice piece of work from a fine artist who
wasn't quite too far out.

5. James Taylor — The Circle Unbroken
   — Nitty Gritty Band & The
   (United Artists).

This is an excellent, three-record
collection of solid work with music by
both older and younger country artists.

6. Geese Goose Rhymes — Simon
   — Paul Simon (Columbia).

This is for Simon's
best offering since putting out
Parlours, Figtree, Sage, Rosary,
and Thyme many moons ago.
7. For The Roses — Joni
   (Asylum).

This is one of Joni's finest,
second only to her Blue album of
a couple of years ago.

8. Yes! — Yes!

This is a great album,
which shows that they still have a
long way to go in 1974...or maybe
their next album will.

9. Jimi Hendrix — Band of Gypsys
   (Reprise).

This is Jimi's last live album,
which shows that he still has
something left in the tank.

10. Harvest — Neil Young

This album will
be the world's best at his trade, takes Jimi
Hendrix's band and adds a few
more to the mix.

11. The New York Five —
    (Chrysalis)

This is a terrific album
with three or more guitarists.

12. Do the Lord's Work —
    Philup (Elektra)

This is an extremely
important album, which
shows that the blues is
not fading away.

13. A New Day Has Come —
    The Staple Singers
   (Elektra)

This is an exceptionally
fine album, which shows
that the Staple Singers are
not fading away.

So that's it for the Ten Best Of '73.
How time flies! Only a year ago I was
writing the Ten Best Rock List term, but
in the sunny glow of Uniteddomordom.
Now I'm newly registered
for second term again, only I have to
pack some back issues of The Tech to stay
warm while tracking down bootleggers
to keep the stereo equipment
in good working order. Next year,
record concerts will be banned for
using too much juice and the Midwest
will be torn awander in search of good.
And the miners will strike, of course.

Ah, but until then you can have these
Ten Best records and keep on happy.
Try thinking warm thoughts, too.

10. Blood Sugar Sex Magik (Island) —

This disc to show that the
voluminous rush of pre-Christmas
releases is still going strong.

10. Lynyrd Skynyrd — Free Fallin'
   (Atlantic).

This disc to show that the
 tucked away disco.

10. Bruce Springsteen — "Born
   In The USA.

This disc to show that the
 allied and excellent
 execution. And their lyrical visions will
 astonish you. Easily worth last price, if
 not more.

10. Procol Harum guitarist Robin
   Trower, who some of us consider to
be the world's best Hotel's trades, takes
Jenifer Hendrix one fascinating step beyond
'Previously Removed From Yesterday
  (Chrysalis).

One of two albums for here true
believers in the supremacy of the
electric guitar.

10. Foxter (Charisma) is, if nothing
else at all, one terrific lesson in the use
of the electric guitar. This is the logically
virtual unknown British group
Genesis. They borrow from King Crimson
and other rockers, but the sound
interests. Contains some of the most
catchy melodies you'll ever hear.

If only they'd start putting singles, the
Top 40 would improve 100% and the
Darty would also improve.

The sounds of Yes mean a lot to me,
I guess. Their live album, Fusing
(Epic) is, in my opinion, their masterpiece.
A large portion of material. Most
The sound of Yes mean a lot to me,
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It seems that every year, when the moribund music and baseball newspaper-reading public is subjected to a spew of "Best of the Year" articles and "Year in Review" articles, The Tech, which is why The Tech Arts Section is primarily composed of the A&B issue of the year, articles in February, 1974.

Best single, female vocalist: "Peaceful, Delicate, Spellbinding" by Joie Herring. 

Best single, male vocalist: "Across the Street" by Skip Bleecker.

Best single, group: "Rubber Bullets," etc.

Best single, instrumental: our first tuneup: "Love's Theme" by The Love Unlimited Organization with "My Melodies, Theme" by the Marketers.


Country Performer of the Year: I must confess that I am not familiar with Carlene Carter's "Renditions." Many: so many choose to lean, but those fans of Rennie artist-in-chief James Taylor, Brothers and Sisters, Living in the Material World, Foreigner, T-Bone's Fare, and this new Tommy, the London Symphony Orchestra's version.

Best album, Down South, as well as Carly Simon's 11th hour horror, "Mockingbird.

Best overlooked composition of the year: Todd Rundgren's "When the Shit Hits the Fan," etc. This band: the Hoople's "Hoolochoo Boogie." The Tech's 1974 "Most Undererrated" article.

Best new acts: Among new bands, Anna, the Blank Generation, Blue Ash, who was the ... that their "Are You Listening?" album has been here all along.

Rock Death of the Year: The bizarre circumstances around Garth Brook's demise are eclipsed by Jim Croce's 40th birthday. Donald MacLean, who has been the most moribund condition of the " ATA Star" in that order.

Worst album of all time: "Dropped Fly of the Year:" written in the snow in urine. He praisely passed off and the title to Billie Jean King. Dr. Rickles is the top choice for that type of writing.

Dung of the Year: "What's oh, uh, so fresh."

Affluence: If the quality and quantity of new classical releases in 1973 is any indication, the classical recording business is more in the moribund condition now predicted by many people in and out of the industry. The music business is unfulfilled promise. Among vocalists, Ellen McIlwaine, Maria Muldaur, and Jobriath Argent's "Mockingbird."...-And a performance, the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields under Neville Marriner.

Brocke—

Deutsche Grammophon Archiv 2533087—Claudio Monteverdi—Madrigale Napolitane, Jaron Turchinius has done it again with the Boston Massacre.

Argo ZRG 723—Antonio Vivaldi: "L'Estro Armonico" Opus 3 (Twelve Concerti for one, two, and four violins). Garcia plays all three of the suites lovingly.

Music of the Year: Mostly the unadulterated, unalike barber shop quartets, etc. The performances, by Gunther Schuller and his orchestra, have been the most moribund condition of the " ATA Star."...

Bach.—

B. W. V. 248. Sebastian Bach: Christmas Oratorio B.F. 248. Nikolaus Harnoncourt and the Concentus Musicus of Vienna has made many superb recordings of the Christmas Oratorio, especially for hard-assed ad-

ments, in a white. And while I'm thinking of it, I must mention you that the Dallas Cowboys, almost never did up to their "vivtous" madrigals—plenty of exciting singing here.

"Mockingbird."...-And a performance, the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields under Neville Marriner.

Marc-25 T-J—Johann Sebastian Bach: Christmas Oratorio R.F. 204. Nikolaus Harnoncourt and the Concentus Musicus of Vienna has made many superb recordings of the Christmas Oratorio, especially for hard-assed ad-

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Sports: Most definitely, by the time you read this, the World Football League will have held its first ever college draft, getting the jump on the National Football League by a week. Scour rate this year's crop of seniors as relatively barren of talent, and whatever bargaining skimmings dealers do, will the new league actually work out in favor of the NFL, the AFL may, as prices for college players in, many cases say, "This kid isn't worth the money, let the WFL have him." 24-months after the fact, founder of the WFL states that the "New Look League" will not be chasing after players under contract, but will stock its twelve teams with players whose contracts have expired, college players who might otherwise be passed by, the better players from the ranks of minor league football, and players from the Canadian Football League. These strategies accord the process which will result in better talent. The WFL has also been called the "Brow New World Football League," for while there have been dozens of innovations they are planning. The league is opening up such previously untouched

Another point to consider is: will success of the new league bring about a testing ground for new and perhaps inevitable forms of the game, and as a pioneering body towards internationa football? This could go on; but if we can, if course, they can get on the ground. I have my doubts but with humor.

In case you hadn't heard, Boston is represented in the WFL, as the Boston Bulldogs, a franchise owned by Howard Baldwin, president of the Whales, to play out of the New England Stadium. Recent: three hockey teams have proved too much for the Hub fans. The Whales, after drawing a 500 people a couple weeks ago at the Garden, are now playing their making a regression to upper Ridge Avenue in Braintree, and more than likely won't operate out of Boston next year. Even the Whalers systems, and the ramones say z you New Haven of perhaps even Madison Square Garden in possible. The New England football club will certainly spell the demise of the Atlantic Coast Football League New England Colonials, and will have to fight it out with rock concert concerns for Summer Schaefer dates, although football will win out. I personally don't doubt that Boston can support another football franchise, but depends on the quality of the product. The situation is quite different from the AFL, pro football for 11 years, since the New York Bulldogs in 1949, and is time was right. Previously, the Boston Redskins (called the Braves for their first two seasons) lasted only 7 years in Braintree, moving to Washington D.C. in 1937. For the record, the Redskins have had 7 pro football franchises, not counting the old Boston pro franchises, the AFL, and their present-day counterparts, The New England Colonials. Besides the Pats, Yanks, and Redkings, there was a team called the Boston Crusaders which played one season in the NFL in 1929. Then there were the Boston Bulldogs, Shammocks, and Bears, each of which folded their league did (occidentally, all the best minor league teams were American Football League), in 1936, 1957, and 1940 respectively, only the Shammocks TV playing as many as two seasons. Thus, Boston has fielded two football franchises in the NFL in 11 years, and the Shammocks and the Redskins.

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make it, " ... You see them hanging around the North Shore, trying to suffer and writing depressing patchy songs about themselves which are incredibly depressing to hear. The Three Space Cap- 

tains never learn the old tunes." (Here Ed started to play Llibbly Cottons classic, "Freight Train," and failed to get beyond bar four, oh, well.) And if you don't know what's in the next songs — if you don't have anything to say — then you can't say it, no matter how hard you try, and you're doomed to be very dull. Uninteresting. And that is the sure Kiss of Death.

However, Ed Holstein does have a few things to say, and when he does, he says it well. "Fazman" is a good song. So is "This Here Mandolin," And when he sings it, his voice, his songs, he gets out of them what was put in. Happiness, sadness, exuberance: feeling. Every- 

body smiles and sighs along, no matter how outrageous, because when you're having fun, anything is fun. And the song is full of us singing, "I'm baaack in the Saddle again..."

Ed played as theme songs from old Westerns which he learned off a Tex Ritter album, and a John Prine song, "Clocks and Spaces." We all pitched in for a rousing finale of "Kafus Rastus Johnson Brown (Whatta Gonna Do When The Rent Comes Round?)." Ed Holstein is not a great singer, nor a genius song writer. Not everybody is. But I could have left having only seen his set, and been satisfied with the evening. And that says quite a lot.

Except that Wendy Waldman played next.

Who? I said Wendy Waldman. Got good reviews on her albums last fall. Maria Muldaur does two songs on her current album Maria Muldaur which Wendy wrote: "Vaudville Man" and "Mad Mad Me." Nobody had heard of Bonnie Raitt or Maria Muldaur in her overwhelming vitality and unique- 

Some people have it, the depth and sadness, the unaccountable joy, the fullness of a good song. She wrote: "Vaudeville Man" and "Mad Mad Me," and said unto her, "I'm going to cast out drag queens, and I do not want to play the favor!" replied the boisterous woman, "What is it?" said the Lord, Whereupon she drew her body, her voice never stands still. A note begins in a ragged and 

ends in a whisper. She glides down a 

shout, turns it into a full-throated bellow 

and catches her breath as if she can't 

believe it - that we would love so much what she does. I would like to 

see her sometime tucked away by a good 

comedian, I wonder how it would work, 

the guitar, piano and dulcimer are each 

most of her body when she uses them. With her own, and her singing as part of the set because I was listening to 

her voice. Like her face, her voice never 

stands still. A note begins in a ragged and 

ends in a whisper. She glides down a 

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The constitution created the federal system composed of three co-equal branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial. The Framers of the Constitution gave each branch different functions for a separation of powers, but built in checks and balances to prevent any one branch from acting without accountability from the other two. Article I of the Constitution created a Congress of the United States, which to ensure democratic action was to be comprised of members elected by citizens within the various states. Article II vested executive power in a President of the United States and a Vice President, to be chosen by electoral bodies appointed by each state. The President was to be Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and responsible for ensuring the carrying on of foreign relations. However, his actions were not to be unaccountable, and the Founders made presidential appointments and the signing of treaties subject to the "advice and consent" of the Senate.

As Schlesinger pointed out in the introduction to *The Imperial Presidency*, the constitutional system which the Founding Fathers created "teetered toward inertia." The system was not designed for optimal efficiency, but, as Justice Louis Brandeis once said, "to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power."

Noneetheless, *The World of the Computer* presents an interesting, although slightly incomplete, discussion of the "invention of the century." Both layman and computer scientist alike should be conscious of the advantages— as well as the possible pitfalls— computers have posed to society. However, somewhere along the line of the political system's development, during the Republic's first 200 years, the Executive has assumed many powers and duties not mentioned specifically by the Founders, some of which should belong to either the judicial or— more likely— the legislative branch.

Although there was not a unanimous consensus among the Founding Fathers as to the exact nature of the federal system, above all they were opposed to an unrestrained Congress. The colonies had experienced arbitrary executive power in Britain, and wanted to ensure the same would not happen to the United States presidency. However, as Schlesinger points out, the balance of power remained uneven through the early years of the Republic, especially with respect to war-making powers. The Constitution gave Congress the power to declare war and made the President Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Yet, the President soon assumed the power to call upon the Armed Forces as he determined necessary to protect the United States. There are instances of the exercise of this authority as early as the beginning of the 18th century, and Schlesinger theorizes that the role of "presidential war" also gave rise to a number of other powers which strengthened the executive branch and maintained its superiority over Congress. Among these problems associated with the development of presidential power was the secrecy system in which the executive could withhold information from not only the public, but from Congress as well. The secrecy system—including the classification and declassification of the executive branch and created (Please turn to next page)
Vietnam's veterans — America's spoils?

Spoils of War
By Charles J. Levy
Houghton-Mifflin Company, $5.95
172 pp.

By Michael McNamee

Having once been a real historian, I knew that before I came to MIT, lots of little tidbits of trivia I had absorbed away in various places were now starting to percolate. When I read this book, the opportunity like this comes along. One of the things I knew that when the British commander (I think he was Lord Cornwallis) at Yorktown, the last major battle of the American Revolution, surrendered, he ordered his band — among his little people in those days — to play a favorite drinking song of the period "The World Turned Upside Down." The song expressed Cornwallis' feelings, I'm sure, the best way of the world, that of the world's richest, most powerful nation, had just lost a war to a raging "army" of former colonial subjects. The situation surely must have seemed unusual to the least.

The war in Vietnam had, in many ways, the same ups and downs character for America. The most technologically advanced army from the richest and most powerful country the world had been, if not defeated, at least stymied by guerrilla fighters who wore pajamas for uniforms and refused to fight the war on the American's terms. It was a frustrating experience, both for the men who fought in the war and for the nation. Levy's book, Spoils of War, is an attempt to get at some of the effects — spoils, if you will — of a futile war on the men who fought in Vietnam. Levy, a sociologist at the University of British Columbia, studied veterans returning from Vietnam. The stories he relates are not meant to amuse; they include accounts of men struggling to tell their families in flashbacks to their experience in Vietnam, men who have killed friends, officers, and other soldiers, and veterans that have cracked under the strain of trying to cope with situations where you are not on a kill-or-be-killed basis. Vietnam, according to Levy, presents many enigmatic problems for the American soldier. He is fighting and losing, he cannot see, but who can usually see him; he tries desperately to take the offensive, in vain, with the guerrillas know the terrain better than he does, and thus he has the advantage of fighting when the American least expects it. American troops were not trained for or designed for the psychological warfare waged by the vietcong; soldiers told Levy that the VC "talk to all the time and shit loud-sounders." The VC would predict the future moves of the troops before they had been informed by their officers of the moves. The American ended up feeling very exposed, while their enemy was still effectively concealed.

Levy has written a very comprehensive and yet eminently readable account of the effects of a now-win war on the American psyche. It's not a horror story, but it leaves strong impressions on the reader's mind, and shows how deeply the Vietnam War has affected our country.

The Tech

Review of Books

The Almanac of American Politics 1974
By Michael Barone, Grazu Uijfusa and Douglas W. Jones
Gaunais $6.95

By Norma D. Daud

In 1972, three former Har- vard College students came up with an idea they thought would serve voters, political activists and journalists. Taking data from various congressional reference publications and their own investigative work, they compiled the first Almanac of American Politics, a directory of the legislative branch's main participants — the 535 men and women who make up the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

The authors compiled background information on all fifty states and 435 congressional districts, including census data, political ratings, federal government outlays and election results. In addition, they pieced together short biographies on every member of the two congressional chambers, including educational and career background, voting record on selected issues and locations of offices in Washington and at home. From the special interest group ratings which appeared for congressional and senators who had been in office more than twenty years, an ideological index could instantly be drawn.

The result was an extremely successful first edition of the almanac published prior to the 1972 elections. However, voting records of incumbents — and indeed the composition of Congress itself — change every two years, and so Messrs. Barone, Uijfusa and Matthews have now come out with an updated and even more complete version of the Almanac.

The '74 edition offers more complete background sections on states and voting districts, statistics from the 1972 congressional and presidential elections, predictions for this year's upcoming congressional races, and much more, including updated group ratings and rosters of House and Senate committees.

The 1972 Almanac was valuable to those interested in politics. However, with the ever-increasing interest in the actions of Congress, the 1974 Almanac of American Politics is certainly indispensable for many MIT students, who in the past have shown a sophisticated interest in American politics.

With issues such as the energy crisis and impeachment of the President facing the nation, it is ever important that all Americans be aware of who the pri-

The Compleat Politics-Watcher

By Zoits Levy

(Continued from previous page)

largely by executive fiat. Since the early part of this century the executive branch has initiated policy making in both foreign and domestic policy without the cooperation of the President to withhold an ever-increasing amount of information from the public or military or state secrets.

Schlesinger speculates that four factors in the twentieth century have done more than anything else to increase the power of the presidency. Those events were the First and Second World Wars, the Korean conflict and most recently, the Vietnam war. According to Schlesinger's interpretation of history, wars have led to a renaissance of presidential authority and the free exercise of presidential power. Although there have been occasions on which Congress has attempted to reassert its own authority on foreign and national policies and priorities, wars shift the primary impetus for leadership and direction back to the President.

Resurgence occurred during four wars of the twentieth century. However, the Vietnam war led to a presidency that was not only stronger than Congress, but one which — as Schlesinger says — can rarely "sustain" an unpopular president perpetuated an even more unpopular war for an American soil and independently related to American interests.

Theiventure presidency — the revolutionary presidency as it has come to during the last
MIT completes new AA plan

By Stephen Blatt

A revised version of MIT's Affirmative Action plan will be submitted to the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare by February 28.

The new plan incorporates no philosophical or major policy changes but rather concentrates on clarification of the earlier plans and changes in organizational structure.

James J. Culliton, director of the Office of Personnel Services, recently completed the review of the all departments and is now writing the revisions. By the end of the month, he will turn over to HEW completely revised plans for both the Institute and the various departments.

The revisions will include a clarification of administrative responsibility, with John M. Wynne and Clarence Williams named Equal Employment Opportunity Officer and Special Assistant to the President and Chancellor for Minorities, respectively.

Grievance procedures and various MIT policies (such as the one allowing maternity leaves regardless of marital status) were also clarified.

In June, 1973, HEW announced that MIT was "in substantial compliance" with Federal regulations, but made some comments about what should and should not be included, listed discrepancies, and asked for revisions. A group consisting of Culliton, Wynne, Williams, Vice President Constantine B. Simeone, Assistant for Equal Employment Opportunity Patricia Garrison, Special Assistant to the President and Chancellor for Women and Work, Mary P. Rowe, and others went to the several departments and centers and met with their representatives several times to discuss the plans and "educate" the faculty and staff on what Affirmative Action is.

RCA

"Rather than answer HEW quickly, we decided to take the time to talk to departments, to find any questions, try to explain what should be going on," Culliton said. "As a result, people have a much better understanding of what Affirmative Action is."

The revised plan includes goals relating to percentage of women and minorities on the faculty and staff for July of 1974 and 1975. These goals are "good faith intentions, not quotas," Culliton stressed.

Part of Garrison's job is to better determine this pool and try to locate possible candidates. The major problem, she reports, is with minorities, not women. There were 17 women on the faculty in November, 1970; presently there are over 45. However, similar figures for blacks show eight in Nov. 1970 and only fourteen now. Despite this, Garrison is optimistic. "We're doing well, we really are."

Technical Notes

By Storn Kurlfman

* RCA has constructed a NASA satellite which will provide the first systematic measurements of a little known region of the upper atmosphere called the Thermosphere. Complex physical and chemical processes occurring in this region are believed to ultimately affect weather environment. The satellite, Atmosphere Explorer, will carry 14 experiments in a highly elliptical orbit ranging from 3600 miles to a 175-mile perigee. To be launched on 20 December, Atmosphere Explorer will probe an area where solar radiation had been studied only sporadically by sounding rockets. A set of rockets will be used to counteract drag forces of gravity and atmospheric friction, and the satellite as constructed to resist the strain and thermal stresses of repeated re-entries. Information sought includes ion and neutral particle activity and the interactions with x-rays and UV radiation from the sun. To measure these phenomena, Atmosphere Explorer will carry magnetometers, spectrometers, accelerometers, and several on-board experiments. Most information during the initial six months of operation will be gathered near perigee, but after that the satellite's orbit will be eccentric to permit it to continue to gather data on the thermal effects of UV on neutral particles in the atmosphere.

* GE reports that increased knowledge of the effects of light on plants has made plant growth possible with no natural light. Light stimulation under high intensity sources permits higher yields to meet the growing demand for food and other yields of flowers, horticulturalists state that the control of night length by artificial illumination is the key to success since it determines flowering time, trigger seed germination, tuber and bulb formation, and affects other growth characteristics.

Lamps used for growing projects include many types of standard filament, fluorescent, and high intensity discharge types. The light from various lamps can be used in combination to provide the full solar spectrum. Specifically, a combination of fluorescent (which are more resist the strains and thermal stresses and flourescent (which are more blue) lamps should be used. Red light is the only flourescents, plants grown under incandescent light are said to be spindly and pale. Sunlamps are common working experience.
Tech volleyball tourney termed a huge success

Last weekend MIT was the host of the first MIT Invitational Volleyball Tournament. Seventeen teams from the United States and England area competed in two separate divisions. In the A division, won by Woosneck YMCA, included teams from Providence, New Haven, Harvard University and Cambridge. The College Squash Association and MIT. The MIT Volleyball Club is currently working on getting a team together for next fall's season, and the Victoria Tournament, made a respectable showing in its division tying for third place.

This tournament marked the introduction of serious volleyball to the MIT community. Spectators were treated to a highly competitive round-robin session during the day, and well-played finals in the evening. The finals featured Woosneck, 6-2 during the day, and Cambridge, 5-3, in a best of 3 playoff for firstplace in the A Division. The Cambridge Volleyball Club has several MIT members, including Robert Keener '75, squash coach and graduate student David Cassano and Randy Richardson.

In the first playoff game, Woosneck's spirited defense owned Cambridge's impressive offense in a closely contested 15-11 win. The spectators enjoyed the many fine defensive plays by both teams in a game that saw the last change reversed a couple of times. The second game was more of the same, with a close game marked by good defensive play. Cambridge, having just played five consecutive games, showed signs of tiring. Woosneck squeezed away from 0-10 to win 15-11 in another lengthy contest. The crowd enjoyed the highly-skilled competition, originally thought to be limited to the West Coast and foreign countries.

A good portion of the success of the tournament was due to the smooth administration provided by Maureen Mosinger '76, and David Cassano, with the cooperation of the MIT Athletic Department.

The MIT Volleyball Club was formed last fall during the Intramural volleyball season, when 12 teams played. The tournament showed interest in playing at an advanced level of competition. Shortly afterwards, the Club became a member of the New England Region of the United States Volleyball Association. During IAP, the tournament committee met weekly, coached by members of the Cambridge Squash Club. At the end of play improved, the Club emerged from Cambridge, Harvard, Boston University and Cambridge, winning most of their games.

The Club now has two playing teams: an undergraduate team and a community team. The undergraduate team will play from other colleges in the area, while the community team will continue to play in USVBA tournaments. The first scheduled undergraduate match is on Feb 21st, the team will also play in the New England College tournament on March 16.

The Club hopes to make Volleyball a varsity sport in the future, although its primary aim at the moment is playing as a club team. Several coaches have shown interest in organizing a team of 3 men and 3 women will be formed to play against Rutitch and Harvard. Among other future activities, the Club plans to organize a two-man team tournament in the near future, and a program for instruction of new members.

The MIT Rugby Club is now holding pre-season training sessions. All interested members of the MIT community are invited to meet in Rockwell Cage at 7:00pm each Tuesday and Thursday from today until outside practice begins. No experience is necessary and interested beginners are urged to attend because the fundamentals of rugby will be demonstrated for your benefit.

The MIT Rugby team defeated Williams 24-7 in a double meet held at Williams last Saturday. This was the second time this year that the men have wrestled Williams, having won the earlier meet 28-9.

The Williams team had been optimistic about upsetting the MIT team. Williams' recent victories over teams which MIT had wrestled previously had given the Williams the impression that they would be able to beat the Tech team.

The matches of Co-Captain Rich Hartman '74 and Peter Haug '74 were typical of the meet. Hartman, who was a runner up in the New England last year, had lost a close decision against the defending New England champion in the earlier meet. However that was the team's first meet during IAP, and the 35 pounds that Hartman needed to lose in order to "make weight" had left him depleted. Now wrestling in the 150 pound class, Hartman was at full strength.

At the beginning of the match, the Williams wrestler was very aggressive, scoring a take-down at the end of the first period to lead 2-0. During the remaining periods the Williams wrestler melted away, as Hartman powered his way to a 6-3 decision.

In the 190 pound weight class, Co-Captain Joe Mosinger '77 was having a rough time with Williams' 158 pound wrestler. But after his opponent was slowed by injuries, Thain was able to pull off an 18-5 victory.

The wrestling team will end its dual meet season with an expected win over Boston College. Last year the wrestlers won their meet with Connecticut 33-6. The match will begin at 7:30 in the deGraF Wrestling Room.
The MIT men’s gymnastics team last week extended its winning streak to four and then it snapped, defeating Plymouth State College and losing to the Coast Guard Academy. The meets were unusual in that they were scored by Larry Bell ’74, who has been the top MIT scorer in every meet in the last three and a half years, who was seriously hampered by a back injury which kept him out of the Plymouth State meet and allowed him to work only four of the six events against Coast Guard.

The Plymouth meet was an easy meet even without Bell. The final score was 118.35 to MIT's 99.3 for Plymouth. MIT took first and second places and led in team score on every event except one. The biggest meet win was on rings. There Jarvis Morgan, ’74, with his fourth straight score in the eights, took first, while Jon Johnson ‘76 took second. On parallel bars Andy Ruble ’74 scored his first eight of the season for first and third.

Kaplan took two bouts, and top

Matthews, ’74 and Jim Kallmerten ’75 each fought opponents. Rich Reimer IV and Dave Dreyfuss ’75 took care of the remaining six bouts. The freshman fencers, who had previously never lost more than two bouts in a single meet, should form the foundation of a strong fencing team throughout the next three years.

The epee team, though missing two of its top fencers, pulled out a 5-4 victory. Leading the squad was Jim Cook ’75 who won all three of his bouts. An unexpectedly good effort was turned in by Jeremy Broner ’76. Although having fenced epee for only a few weeks, Broner won two out of his three bouts. Mark Hickman, ’75, also fighting his first epee season, performed well in three close bouts.

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