City moves toward lifting of DNA ban

By Mark James

The Cambridge City Council moved a step closer Monday to permitting recombinant DNA research in a highly-populated area such as Cambridge.

Clem's plans for the ordinance nearby fell through three times on Monday. A motion to suspend the rules in order to bring the measure to a vote failed early in the evening, but a second attempt was successful.

The ordinance itself would have failed to receive the necessary five votes had Thomas W. Danehy charged his vote to the other Councilors had voted.

Mayor Alfred Vellucci, who is sponsoring an ordinance banning all P2, P3, and P4 research, called for reconsideration of the vote at the end of Monday's session, but withdrew the request on Tuesday.

Vellucci's union would have delayed action on the ordinance for at least a week, making it impossible to complete the law-making process before the expiration of the moratorium.

Clem said that the Council was divided into three factions: those who felt that no regulation is necessary, those who support Clem's ordinance, and those who feel that the research should be completely prohibited.

He said he understood that Vellucci would vote for Clem's ordinance if the Mayor's的想法. Vellucci could not be reached for comment.

By Peter Reilly

Hillel team wins first MIT College Bowl

By Peter Reilly

Hillel emerged the victors from last Thursday's MIT College Bowl playoffs, staged last Thursday evening, January 20, before an enthusiastic audience in Kresge Auditorium. The Master of Ceremonies for this event was David Baltimore, questions the Hillel team as they take a substantial lead over Random in the finals of the MIT College Bowl last Thursday.

MIT and Harvard have been asked to notify the Council in writing of each institution's ability to follow the CLERB guidelines. Special Amendment to the Chairman of the Corporation Walter Milne said that MIT had not prepared this response yet.

Transfer of academic records uncheck

By Michael D. Koretz

The Institute is apparently hav- ing difficulty following federal guidelines on the dissemination of private academic information, mainly because of the large number of committees and agencies involved. Academic records, according to Regenstauf, are sent to faculty counselors, the Freshman Advisor, the Dean of the Office for Student Affairs, and the Committee on Academic Performance (CAP). Graduate students' records are sent to the Committee on Graduate School Policy, the graduate counterpart of the CAP.

Wells noted that the CAP's so-called "main list" of the grades sent out after each term, employs them in their consideration of students' academic status. In addition, transfer of educational records to faculty and graduate residents was not done in a "real headache" for faculty residents, he asserted.

In theory and in practice, these procedures are contrary to the Buckley Amendment of 1974, which set down broad regulations regarding the access and transfer of educational records. Specifically, the act instructed educational agencies to "maintain a record of all academic records, the parties to whom they were released, and the reasons for the transfer. Wells indicated that this is not done at MIT, and implied that the legal "standing" procedures do not in-