

Wadleigh confirms resignation rumors

EXTRAEXTRA**EXTRA** The Tech

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Photo by George Flynn
Albert requests Inscomm count his votes in UAP election.

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attracted to the Institute by the large number of talented people here who are interested in the field of Southeast Asian affairs— his primary area of concern. Moreover, Mr. Bundy was seeking an environment in which he could "think on his own" and MIT seemed able to offer him this freedom.

Dual role

As his Institute title suggests, Mr. Bundy's role within the Center for International Studies will probably be two-fold. As a Research Associate, the present Secretary of State will be considering the current situation in Southeast Asia. He intends, first, to carefully study the development of Southeast Asia's present state of affairs— then, to try to make some projections as to the direction he sees events in this region taking in the future.

In addition, although Mr. Bundy will not be doing any teaching during the fall term, he is currently discussing courses possibilities for the spring with Professor Robert Wood, Head of the Department of Political Science. No final decision appears have been made yet, however, as to what the exact content of such a course would be if offered.

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Receiving an appointment of one year's length, Mr. Bundy declined—at least, at the present time—to accept a longer assignment at the Institute due to uncertainty regarding his future plans.

Appeal of MIT

Communications between the Institute and Mr. Bundy were in progress for some six to eight weeks, although his final decision to come here in the fall is actually quite recent.

According to Professor Max Millikan, Head of the Institute's Center for International Studies, Mr. Bundy was

Constitution won the referendum, and has been in effect since the election results were announced. Therefore any protest of the election would have to be taken through the new government, and the technical questions as to the logistics of such a move are unclear. Yet Albert did poll the largest vote, and there now seems to be no reason for any protest.

Albert gave the following statement to *The Tech* concerning the election and his plans:

"Whatever difficulties were manifest last night vis-a-vis my status as a student will be resolved today. I thank all who voted for expressing their views, but I wish to emphasize that the changes that we seek will require much thought and work. Involvement must grow, the ballot alone changes nothing significant. My goals have been made explicit as has much of my philosophy. Tomorrow is the first day of a new kind of student government. You can either be a part of the solution or a part of the problem."

Staff for the special issue: Jay Kunin, Reid Ashe, Bruce Weinberg, Jeffrey Gale, George Flynn, Alan Goldberg, Robert Young, and Sandy Wiener.



Photo by George Flynn
Albert protesting disqualification

the election, and Maria declared his eligibility. Although according to the old constitution, a 2/3 vote of Inscomm would be necessary to overrule her, the situation is complicated by the fact that that Inscomm no longer officially exists: The Unified University (HAC)



Photo by George Flynn
Jim Smith clowns in Inscomm office while awaiting election results.

the President. Also mentioned frequently are Professor J. Daniel Nyhart, the CAP chairman, and Dr. Benson Snyder, Psychiatrist in Chief. Other likely candidates for the post of Dean are the various masters of the Institute Houses, who are generally senior faculty with exceptional interest in students.

Professor Nyhart has categorically denied that there is any possibility that he will receive the post. In the case of any one of these people, however, his willingness to become Dean if asked would depend upon his willingness to give up his current work.

By Jay Kunin
Mike Albert is officially the Undergraduate Association President.

Former UAP Maria Kivisild decided last night that Albert was a registered undergraduate and could therefore take the post that he had won.

Bruce Enders, Secretariat Chairman, who was in charge of the election, had earlier reported that although Albert had won the election, he was not



Photo by George Flynn
Enders announcing Smith victory

registered and therefore could not be elected UAP. Consequently, Jim Smith was declared officially to have won the contest; this was the situation as *The Tech* was sent to press last night, and as a result, the decision of Enders, who was the official in charge, was printed.

However, according to the old Undergraduate Association Constitution, under which the election was held, "interpretation of the Constitution or Bylaws shall be by the Undergraduate Association President who may be overruled by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Institute Committee." Therefore, the final authority rested essentially with Maria, who declared Albert eligible to run for UAP. The following is

an excerpt from an interview with Maria recorded by Nigel Gudsorf of WTBS:

"As far as I'm concerned, Mike Albert is UAP. He had the most votes. I guess the question is in that some people think that because he is not registered as an undergraduate, he should not be [UAP]. But I consider him a student because he goes to classes and intends to register. And you don't really have to register until the 13th week."

The question of registration is yet unclear. Warren Wells, the Registrar, said in a telephone interview last night that he considers a student registered when he has returned his registration form, with his advisor's signature to [the Registrar's] office. Albert has paid his tuition and attended classes, yet a call to the Registrar's office yesterday at 5pm indicated that the office had no record of him. Albert has said that he intends to pick up his roll cards today.

Jim Smith, who was UAP for a period of about two hours, said before Maria's announcement that he intended to sit down with Albert and work out an agreement, trying to avoid taking the situation "to court." He stated that he didn't want to take office under the circumstances without Albert's approval, and hopefully, his support; Smith also suggested the possibility of appointing Albert UAPV, or being appointed to the post himself if Albert were to become UAP. He said that he had campaigned on a platform which included Albert's platform.

Concerning Smith's compromise proposal, Maria told WTBS that "as far as I am concerned Mike Albert has won, and it's really up to Inscomm to back up Jim Smith if they're really that concerned. I'm sure that something can be worked out, but I'll stick by the fact that I think he's a student."

Smith said later that he would stand by the decision, and that he would not instigate a protest; he did state that he would sign a petition calling for a new election should one appear.

At this time, Albert is UAP. He won

Others 121

President of Class of '69	Mark Mathis
Sec.-Treas. of '69	Dick Moen
Executive Committee of '69	Mike Mann
	Dave Jodrey, Frank Rogers, Carl Weiss
	Shelley Fleet, Jim Truitt
President of Class of '70	Pam Whitman
Executive Committee of '70	Laura Malin
	Mike Bromberg, Robert Dennis
President of Class of '71	Ray Huey
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	Diane Feldman, Zane Segal, Jack Goodstein
	Ken Lord, Tom Pipal
President of Class of '72	Dave Slesinger
Executive Committee of '72	Dave deBronkart
	Gene Tolman, Tom Bergen

Gymnasts show their mettle; second in New Englands

By Ray Kwasnick

The gymnastics squad finished off its campaign with an excellent second place showing in the New Englands. The engineers' 107.30 points were second only to Southern Connecticut State College's 130.90. The University of New Hampshire placed third with a total of 101.05.

Dick Hood '70 started off the good showing with a third place in the all around category. The all around is similar to the decathlon in track. The athlete must display his talents in all the areas of gymnastic competition. He is graded as in all the events by a number of judges with a rating of 10 as maximum.

Hood received his best count of the medley with an 8.27 in the long horse. His total of 35.97 placed him behind two Southern Connecticut men, Antone Capitaio with a 43.22 and Frank D'amico with a 40.95.

Hood brought in points in several other events as well. He was given a 6.30 and fourth place in the horizontal bar. In the long horse competition his

8.27 brought in a third. He also scored at least a tenth in each of the other events.

Mike Devorkin '69, who will be participating in the nationals in California next week, boosted Tech's total as he captured a second in the side horse. Devorkin narrowly missed the top spot as his 8.4 was only .05 off of the winning score. Ken Gerber '71 turned in a seventh-place finish in the event.

Tom Hafer '70 brought home a bundle of fourth. Haf seemingly the parallel placed fifth.

Hafer with a 7.55 first spot. C total with a

Horatio other Tech the final c One was a while the c horse.

Grapplers fourth in tourney

By Bob Simonton

The varsity wrestling squad participated in the New Englands at WPI last Thursday and Friday night and Saturday during the day. The team as a

whole placed a fourth, somewhat lower than was expected in the light of their season mark of 14-2. Springfield, a physical education school, took first in the tournament, as was expected, and did it with a point advantage of almost

twice what the second place team tallied.

MIT entered the tournament at less than full strength; Jack Maxham '69 received a cracked collarbone in the match against UMass, so MIT had no entree at 145 lbs. B.J. Davies '71 who had a 10-1 season record before he was forced to quit the season because of a bad knee injury sustained earlier in the year also had great promise of placing high in the tournament.

All told, the Tech machine was able



IM sports

Favorites ad

By George Novosielski

Favorites won as expected in the quarterfinal round of the IM hockey play-offs. Top-seeded Chi Phi edged ZBT 3-2 as Frank Bender '70, Jim Kirtley and John Yasaitis each scored a single marker. The game was not as close as the final score indicated as Chi Phi controlled the puck through most of the game.

The tournament favorite, tenth-seeded NRSA (the low seeding resulted from NRSA playing in the B league during the regular season), stopped the number two seed LCA 3-1. NRSA's crisp passing proved too much for the Lambda Chis, and only a good effort on the part of the LCA goalie kept the score down. Randy Martin got the hat trick for the winners.

Third-se SPE 3-1 b Dale Larso Berliner '7 seed, drop Kal Laaner Bruce Glab Theta Chi meets Seni Theta Chi i

The los ped down where they rough as tv came back a hat trick bounced b Dick Sidell for SAE : outskated t



Dave Storeygard of Kappa Sigma brin defensive zone in intramural action last Sunday toppled ZBT 5-2 to advance in the playoffs.

Racquetmen 11th in Harvard, Nayar wi

By Roger Dear

MIT's varsity squash team officially ended its 1968-69 season last weekend with an eleventh-place finish at the 36th National Intercollegiate Squash Championships held at Yale. A total of nineteen teams participated in the tournament. Harvard successfully defended their title and Anil Nayar, Harvard's national champion, won the individual intercollegiate championship for the third year in a row. Harvard also retained the nine man team championship, even though Penn defeated them during the season.

All four racquetmen succumbed in the first round of the tournament. Bob McKinley '70, was defeated by Bill St. John of Cornell 18-15, 15-7, 15-5. St. John advanced to the quarter finals, where he lost to third-seed Bob Cowin of Navy. Geoff Hallock '69 forced fifth-seeded Spencer Burke of Penn to five games before bowing 15-9, 11-15, 15-11, 17-18, 15-11. Burke proceeded to the semi-finals where he lost to Nayar. Manny Weiss '70 lost in his first

round matc Trinity 15-8 lieb '71 fell the first rou

In the fu tournament much bette Diequez of.

but in the second round, Hal Washburn of Navy beat Bob in four games, 15-13, 12-15, 15-12, 18-16. Gottlieb overwhelmed N. Elmaleh of Brown in his first round contest, 15-7, 15-12, 15-11, but then lost to J. Umans of Cornell, 15-13, 13-15, 18-15, 15-6. Weiss needed five games to get by S. Chow of Stony Brook 15-8, 16-18, 15-13, 15-8, 15-2. But in the second round Manny lost three games to Bill Meadows of Amherst by identical 15-9 tallies. Hallock defeated Justin Stanley of Dartmouth in the first round, 11-15, 18-13, 15-11, 16-14. But in the third round, Geoff lost a squeaker to Dave Roe of Yale in five games, 15-9, 11-15, 15-11, 16-14, to end the varsity season.

Graham. Only a sophomore, Al broke the MIT varsity record in the 400 yard individual medley, an event not normally included in dual meets, in winning the gold medal. His time of 4:39.5 chopped 6½ seconds off the old mark, but as far as records go, Graham had only begun. In the qualifying trials of the 200 individual medley, he broke his own record of 2:10 with a 2:07.7;

A rally for the golf team will be held Wednesday at 5 PM in the Varsity Club lounge. The team will be touring the south during spring vacation.

just one new record. Lee just missed qualifying for the 500 yard freestyle (by a tenth of a second), but not to be kept down, he swam the consolation heat in 5:15 flat, breaking the record he set two weeks ago and taking first in the "also-ran contest." Had he qualified, his time would have placed him third in the event.

Breastroke specialist Tom Nesbitt '69 jumped aboard the new record bandwagon in both of his events. He won the consolation heat of the 200 yard breaststroke bettering Larry Preston's time of 2:26.1 with his own 2:24.8. In another event rarely seen in dual competition, he cracked the mark in the 100 yard version of his specialty,

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Wadleigh confirms resignation rumors

Smith officially elected UAP

To leave June 30; successor has not yet been named

By Steve Carhart

Dean of Student Affairs Kenneth R. Wadleigh has confirmed rumors that he will resign from his current post as the close of this academic year.

In an interview, Wadleigh explained that several months ago he asked President Howard W. Johnson to be relieved of his duties as Dean. The president consented.

In explaining his desire to seek a new post, Wadleigh said that he felt that he "had made the most significant part" of whatever contribution he could make to the Institute in his current position. He added that he sees other problems he would like to tackle and that his plans for next year are not yet decided.

Wadleigh said also that contrary to rumor, his successor had not yet been chosen.

Dean since 1961

Wadleigh has been Dean of Student Affairs since 1961, when the post was created. Previous to that, he was a member of the mechanical engineering faculty.

The Institute has been a part of his life since 1939, when he came to MIT as a freshman. As an undergraduate in that era, he was required to take ROTC and was unable to take an elective in mechanical engineering until his senior year. After a stint in the Navy during World War II, Wadleigh returned to the Institute as an instructor. He was well-liked by his students, winning the Goodwin Medal in 1953 for "conspicuously effective teaching." Promoted to assistant professor in 1949, he rose

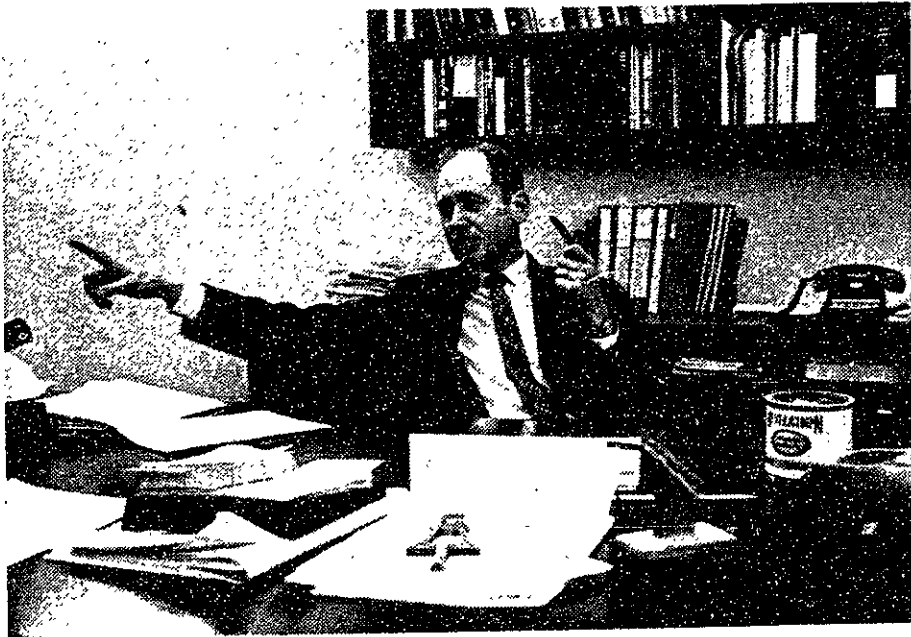


Photo by Conrad Grunleher

Dean of Student Affairs Kenneth R. Wadleigh, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, who will resign as Dean effective the end of this academic year.

to associate professor in 1954 and was named professor in 1961 simultaneously with his appointment to the Dean's post.

While on the faculty, Wadleigh was active in a number of faculty committees. He also was a major contributor to the organization of The Engineering Projects Laboratory.

News Analysis

The disclosure of a major change in the MIT administration in the manner in which this announcement has occurred is irregular to say the least. Under normal circumstances, a successor would already have been named and Dean Wadleigh would undoubtedly have been ready to make a definitive statement concerning his future plans.

It is not surprising that Wadleigh has chosen to resign from his current

post. Whether it is giving "Nuts and Bolts" lectures to freshmen every night for three weeks at the beginning of the term, following a tuition "riot" around campus to tell the "rioters" what things are no-no's, or going to meetings of the endless list of committees which include the Dean of Student Affairs, it is clear that this job is one of the most demanding at the Institute.

Besides the massive commitments to accessibility that this post entails, Wadleigh's position also carries a great deal of administrative responsibility which must become a burden after a time. In short, it is the sort of job which can grow tiresome after several years.

Now that the news is out, the favorite game of all observers of Institute politics between now and June 30 will be "guess the Dean."

Two years ago, when Assistant Provost Paul Gray was Wadleigh's right-hand man, it appeared that he was the heir-apparent to the post of Dean. Since he was only recently moved to his current position as "Provost insurance" for the next time the Democrats win the White House, it appears unlikely that he will be considered for this post.

In looking for the new Dean, what qualities will the Institute seek? He must be basically liberal in his attitudes towards students — otherwise he will quickly earn student animosity. At the same time, he must be able to make an "anyone here in five minutes..." speech if the need arises. Administrative experience, work in curriculum development, and rapport with students are also important qualifications.

No one fits all of these qualifications, but much student speculation has centered upon Constantine Simonides, the personable Assistant to the President. Also mentioned frequently are Professor J. Daniel Nyhart, the CAP chairman, and Dr. Benson Snyder, Psychiatrist in Chief. Other likely candidates for the post of Dean are the various masters of the Institute Houses, who are generally senior faculty with exceptional interest in students.

Professor Nyhart has categorically denied that there is any possibility that he will receive the post. In the case of any one of these people, however, his willingness to become Dean if asked would depend upon his willingness to give up his current work.

Mike Albert disqualified; not registered as undergraduate

by Reid Ashe

At press time, the results of the UAP election swung on the future resolution of a technical point—Mike Albert, who won the election in the actual voting, was not officially registered as an undergraduate student.

Bruce Enders, Secretariat Chairman, ruled that since Albert had not yet picked up his roll cards he was ineligible for election. In the official balloting (with Albert's votes excluded) Jim Smith won over Dick Evans in the seventh ballot 665 to 524. In the unofficial count (with Albert included) Albert beat Smith 655 to 617 in the eighth ballot.

Smith's statement after the results were announced indicated that an informal agreement with Albert would be sought. Smith stated that as UAP he would support the four major planks of Albert's platform, since those planks had also been a part of Smith's. Within minutes of the announcement of results, Smith left the Student Center to find and meet with Albert.

Enders stated that the ballots would be retained in case the election is disputed and a recount demanded.

Albert left the Inscomm office (where the vote count was conducted) early—when he learned that his votes would not be officially allowed. He was unavailable for comment after the results were in.

Albert explained that although he had not yet officially registered for this term, he had paid his tuition and fees and considered himself a *bona fide* student. His first reaction to Enders' ruling was one of good-humored surprise—"I hear you have a problem!" He later stated, however, that "It amazes

me that no one on Secretariat, since they knew beforehand, suggested that I register."

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Photo by George Flynn

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William Bundy joins faculty, leaving State Department

By Larry Klein

Assistant Secretary of State, William P. Bundy, is leaving his present post with the federal government to join the faculty of MIT. Mr. Bundy, a key figure in Vietnam policy-making, will begin his duties at the Institute in September.

Mr. Bundy, who has served as Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, will be joining the staff of the Center for International Studies with the advent of the fall term. At the Institute, he will possess the dual titles of Research Associate and Visiting Professor.

Receiving an appointment of one year's length, Mr. Bundy declined—at least, at the present time—to accept a longer assignment at the Institute due to uncertainty regarding his future plans.

Appeal of MIT

Communications between the Institute and Mr. Bundy were in progress for some six to eight weeks, although his final decision to come here in the fall is actually quite recent.

According to Professor Max Millikan, Head of the Institute's Center for International Studies, Mr. Bundy was

attracted to the Institute by the large number of talented people here who are interested in the field of Southeast Asian affairs—his primary area of concern. Moreover, Mr. Bundy was seeking an environment in which he could "think on his own" and MIT seemed able to offer him this freedom.

Dual role

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In addition, although Mr. Bundy will not be doing any teaching during the fall term, he is currently discussing courses possibilities for the spring with Professor Robert Wood, Head of the Department of Political Science. No final decision appears to have been made yet, however, as to what the exact content of such a course would be if offered.

OFFICIAL TABULATION, NOT INCLUDING ALBERT

Smith	322	487	516	560	572	614	665*
Evans	325	445	459	471	476	504	524
Weiner	87	129	146	153	165	184	
Head	82	99	112	114	131		
Loeb	69	77	80	84			
Federow	48	69	73				
Barsa	33	37					
Others	651						

UNOFFICIAL TABULATION, INCLUDING ALBERT

Albert	530	554	556	558	561	571	582	655 *
Smith	322	341	351	368	394	427	466	617
Evans	325	344	351	360	365	395	410	
Weiner	87	104	105	109	124	137		
Head	82	87	96	98	113			
Loeb	69	73	76	81				
Federow	48	53	53					
Barsa	33	34						
Others	121							

President of Class of '69 Mark Mathis
Sec.-Treas. of '69 Dick Moen
Executive Committee of '69 Mike Mann

Dave Jodrey, Frank Rogers, Carl Weiss
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Don earned a B.S.E.E. in 1965. Today, he's an Associate Engineer in systems design and evaluation at IBM. Most of his work consists of determining modifications needed to make complex data processing systems fit the specialized requirements of IBM customers.

Depending on the size of the project, Don works individually or in a small team. He's now working with three other engineers on part of an air traffic control system that will process radar information by computer. Says Don: "There are only general guidelines. The assignment is simply to come up with the optimum system."

Set your own pace

Recently he wrote a simulation program that enables an IBM computer to predict the performance of a data processing system that will track satellites. He handled that project himself. "Nobody stands over my shoulder," Don says. "I pretty much set my own pace."

Don's informal working environment is typical of Engineering and Science at IBM. No matter how large the project, we break it down into units small enough to be handled by one person or a few people.

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Student discovered working for FBI at Michigan

(conclusion of story in Tuesday's issue)

It was now time to begin recruiting other members— and this is where the organization foundered. One evening, John and Len drove downtown to the FBI office and made calls to three other students they hoped would join the battle against SDS. But of the three, only one girl expressed lukewarm interest.

The person he contacted was an old Michigan girl friend, a brunette named Ellen Heyboer. A German major, she had been spending the summer visiting Europe. On August 13, the very evening of her return after several

sleepless nights of travel, Len came over to give her the sales pitch and what was by now a three-page document: the Conservative Alliance preamble and the two-page "Operation Textbook" plan on CIA letterhead. Ellen, "in a zombie state," took the document and filed it in her drawer.

Had Ellen been awake, she would have simply said no. Unlike John Bologna, she was an active campus leader. A member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority, she had maintained an average while serving as president of the Panhellenic Association. She didn't have time for the conservative group, yet she had known Len since high

school in Detroit. So she did not shut the door immediately.

Once encouraged, Len was very hard to discourage. The following Saturday night, he tried a whole bag of tricks to convince her to join the cause, but failed. First, he gave her the grand tour of the FBI offices (including a peek at the FBI files on prominent Ann Arbor activist Eric Chester), then he wined and dined her.

Afterwards, he promised that the CIA would finance graduate study and get her a job in Germany after graduation if she joined the management group of "Operation Textbook." To appease her liberal instincts, he said the Conservative Student Alliance could have wide political range, "Except we wouldn't like to see you protest the war in Vietnam."

By the end of this performance Ellen was dazed, as if the friendly encyclopedia salesman had suddenly turned out to be the Boston Strangler. And yet, she didn't have the nerve to resist, even when he told her: "Things happen to people who slow things up. The CIA doesn't look favorably on people who know things and then mess things up, just because they're slow and uncooperative."

Unfortunately, Len had made a key oversight which did not become apparent until they both returned to Ann Arbor in late August: the three-page Operation Textbook document remained upstairs in Ellen's drawer.

Len should never have given the CIA letter to an unwilling partner; having done so, he was frantic to get it back, even to the neglect of his fledgling organization. Ellen, meanwhile, had become too preoccupied with her campus activities to pay him much attention, but she unwittingly joined him in a tug of war.

One evening, he sent John Bologna to bring Ellen back to their apartment for a tongue-lashing. She scoffed at the importance of the document and then demanded to be taken home after hearing a tape recorder click. Late for work, Len strapped on his gun before dropping her off at the sorority and going to his midnight job at the Detroit FBI.

So the game went for most of September. But the friction began to wear away at Ellen's patience, and on the night of September 19, the implications of "Operation Textbook" finally dawned.

At the student government council table, where she sits ex-officio, Ellen learned that the local SDS chapter was in shambles (a la Phase II of "Operation Textbook"). She felt obliged to tell someone. Not surprisingly, she turned to her 21-year-old fiancé, E.O. Knowles, who conveniently was also a member of the student government council.

A tough, volatile personality wrapped up in a soft southern accent, Knowles was not, like Ellen, hesitant to act. The next afternoon, he repeated the story to his friends, SGC vice-president Bob Neff and Will Smith (no relation to Len), a rugged ex-Michigan lineman who is now the university's

assistant director of student organizations.

That night, Ellen went home and retrieved the document; the next day, Will Smith arranged a meeting with University of Michigan President Robben Fleming for 8 pm that evening. Present in Fleming's study that night were emissaries Knowles, Neff, and Will Smith.

Robben Fleming is a good listener. A labor mediator by profession, he likes to stake out all the points of an issue before hazarding an opinion. But after reading "Operation Textbook" and hearing the accompanying story, he was incredulous. "My God, where did you guys get this stuff?" he exclaimed, pointing to the document. "This sounds like a Keystone Cops plot."

For the next few tumultuous days, the principals spun like spokes on a wheel— faster and faster— without coming any closer together. Fleming could not locate Len, whose phone was unlisted, so he had to send a registered letter to the apartment asking for an appointment. Len, who was calling Ellen every half hour, could not find her because she was being shielded by her roommates. Knowles and Neff tried vainly to locate Len at a wrong address.

But on Wednesday, September 25, the principals started coming together. Len received Fleming's letter after his creative writing class. He realized that the story was out, but called Fleming for an appointment the next day. He did not know how much Fleming knew (or where the document was) so he made one last stab at finding Ellen. Contacting a mutual friend, he learned that Ellen was hiding out at Knowles' apartment that evening.

Shortly after nine, she heard a mysterious knock; a few minutes later, the phone rang. It was Len, calling from his apartment. Did she have the document? No, Fleming had it. Len was stunned and furious. "You're in big trouble, El," he warned, "this isn't going to end tomorrow, next week, or next month."

Len's threat could hardly be taken seriously: it was more a reflex spasm of anger and frustration. Even before Ellen hung up on him in fear and disgust, Len changed his tone: "You know when this whole thing is over, Ellen, you're going to look like a fool. Wait until I tell them that this thing is all a hoax."

It was hardly that. Immediately after hanging up, Len notified the FBI in Detroit that the document was out. Then he and Bologna set about burning all the remaining evidence. Bologna says, "All papers with a CIA letterhead (there were several) were fed to the garbage disposal. Then we drove out of town and burned the remaining papers in an open field." The documents included two copies of the post-office safe and combination number, plus some confidential reports.

The next day, Len went to see the Ann Arbor FBI and to tell Fleming "It was all a joke." The president didn't laugh. "If it was a joke," he said, "it was a joke in very bad judgment."

Len stayed in the FBI office two

hours that afternoon. The FBI says it officially accepted his resignation on that date— September 27. But on Monday, September 30, Len and Detroit FBI agent Jim Sturgis were seen together investigating the bombing of the Ann Arbor CIA office, which had taken place the previous night.

Before leaving Ann Arbor, Len made a final try at camouflage. While sadly admitting, "I blew the job," he asked several friends to substantiate a cover story. "If anyone asks, tell them I was simply a file clerk with the FBI. A lot of trouble could come from this if it gets out."

Despite the fact that bits and snatches of the story have circulated widely in Ann Arbor, the whole story has not yet come out. One reason is that the CIA and FBI maintain anti-press information offices. As in "Mission Impossible," they "disavow any knowledge of 'Operation Textbook'."

Laughs a CIA spokesman, "We don't have agents on college campuses; your imagination must be running away with you." And the FBI's Washington office will only confirm that Len Smith was a "clerk" from February 1 to September 27, 1968. Len's old boss, Detroit FBI Director Paul Stoddard, refuses to discuss the case. He even denies existence of the FBI's unlisted eleventh floor communications center which Len showed off to his friends. "There are ten floors in the Federal Building," Stoddard insisted from his ninth-floor private office, which was also a highlight of Len's nocturnal tours.

But Stoddard and Ann Arbor agent Ray Coglin felt obliged to offer President Fleming a private explanation of Smith's activities. "They kept repeating that the FBI is 'much too professional' to be involved in these shenanigans," says Fleming. "They maintained that if he did anything like this, he did it strictly on his own."

But Fleming remained unconvinced. He told them, "I think you should go back to your office and start thinking about what you're going to say when this story comes out in print. If you deny it, no one is going to believe you— and if you admit it, you're going to be in a very embarrassing position."

Like a witness taking the fifth amendment, the FBI has stuck to its "clerk" story in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary. For civil service purposes, Len might have been identified as a clerk, but he was clearly given duties beyond shuffling papers. As Stoddard himself sought to reassure Fleming, no clerk would have access to confidential documents.

By the same logic, no clerk would carry an unregistered concealed weapon, flash an official FBI identification card and a government vehicle license, give grandiose tours, make long-distance phone calls on official government business from the office, or use duplicating equipment to run off copies of the CSA preamble.

The link with the CIA is not clear-cut. But John Bologna did see several other documents with CIA letterhead and a healthy quantity of two kinds of CIA stationery. Even the CIA spokesmen conceded that "We don't hand our stationery out by the bushel."

As a young man planning a career with the FBI, Len was aware of the three-year and \$1000 penalty for impersonating a federal officer. There is no reason to disbelieve what he told us, "In all my activities, I was acting under orders from the FBI and CIA. That's all I can say."

There is further proof that the FBI— the nation's chief investigatory service— cannot pretend ignorance of Len's activities until they hit the fan. On September 5, three weeks before his resignation, Len's unusual behavior was brought to the attention of the FBI. During a welfare protest sit-in in downtown Ann Arbor, Len represented himself as an FBI man to local police Lieutenant Eugene Staudenmeier. Puzzled by Len's frank admission, Staudenmeier says he reported it to the FBI. Later in the day when the protesters were arrested Len— also inside the county courthouse— was not.

A free man
writes of:
black
white
freedom
violence
America

Eldridge Cleaver



A passionate, humorous and always ironic confrontation with our society by the most provocative black writer in America. In this selection, made by the editors of *Ramparts*, Cleaver writes about the America of white racism and the Black Panthers, of Robert Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, of the generation of his father, and of the burning desire of American minorities for their proper place in the scheme of things.

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UAP - Mess

The confusion surrounding the UAP race has caused a major conflict between the letter and the spirit of the rules under which the elections took place.

The elections were run under the old Incomm constitution which clearly states that only registered students can be members of the Undergraduate Association and that the UAP must be elected by and from this organization. By the letter of the law, Jim Smith was probably elected UAP. However, all of the student body voted yesterday with the assumption that Mike Albert was a duly registered student. Although the vote was close, he was the winner on this account, and no one can ignore this fact.

According to the Incomm constitution, (Article X) the interpretation of the constitution is the function of the UAP, that is, Maria. Clearly, she is the person who represents the "legitimacy" of the old student government and as such might make the final interpretation of the letter of the law.

However, the formalities of the Incomm constitution are so ill-determined and so unenforceable that the only lasting solution for this problem will be for the two "winners" to reach some solution which is mutually agreeable. It is vital that such a solution be reached in order to enable the new student government to take office smoothly and legitimately.

The unexpected vote for Albert clearly states the concern of the student body for the issues which Mike has raised. Smith has recognized this sentiment and has said that he will support Albert's platform. Albert, for his part, has stated that he would not care to undertake much of the administrative responsibility which the UAP has had in the past. In his campaign Smith stressed that the UAP must be willing to work on a range of problems broader than that represented in Albert's platform.

It seems to us that both Smith and Albert have more in common than might be initially expected. We urge both of the candidates to recognize that they both have a great deal to gain from the services of the other and that nothing will be accomplished unless the two of them reach a suitable settlement.

Pass-fail

The recommendation of the Student Committee on Educational Policy that the pass-fail option currently extended to Seniors be extended to Juniors and Sophomores seems to us an excellent move. We feel that the adoption of this proposal would not only benefit the students involved, but would strengthen MIT as a whole.

The potential benefits to students, both as undergraduates and after graduation, are clear. Anyone who has managed to get into MIT, and has survived his Freshman year (be it on grades or not) has learned not only to "work for grades" but to evaluate the courses he takes in terms of "Am I learning anything in this course?" and "Is the workload in the subject worth the amount of actual knowledge being transmitted?"

We all know the classes in which— due to poor planning or other causes— the course just isn't worth the effort; somehow, the material that the catalog says is in the courses just isn't there. It seems to us that pass-fail would, for instance, allow a student to extract the essential facts a course is trying to put across, without having to tolerate the hack-work that would be required to use the information professionally after graduation.

It seems to us, also, that pass-fail may provide an interesting type of feedback to the Faculty about just which courses the students feel are worthwhile. We can foresee, for example, that pass-fail enrollment might jump in computer science subjects, and in many introductory subjects in the engineering and science fields (6.14 and 6.30 for example).

Finally, it seems to us that any mechanism which may produce a broader-minded graduate of MIT than currently is, is desirable. Too many discoveries are missed, and too many poor decisions are made today because the technologists making them are too specialized. Even if only half of each class uses pass-fail, and if only half of that class *does* benefit, we feel that the usefulness and quality of the Institute's graduates will increase, just as we feel that a change in the grading system cannot decrease that quality or usefulness.

Unfortunately, the CEP has not seen fit to implement this proposal this year, probably from a fear of reforming too much, too fast. We hope that they will reconsider next year, following the receipt of more data on the Freshman experience.

Letters to The Tech

Black rage

To the editor:

This article was not written to organize a revolt against the administration or even a meeting to discuss a plan of action. It was written simply to inform you, the MIT community, about the racist conditions that exist here and the methods that we, the members of the BLACK STUDENT'S UNION, have chosen to eliminate them.

We maintain that an education is relevant to a group only if it offers an opportunity to eliminate the cultural and social barriers that exist between that group and the majority of the community. Furthermore, an educational institution, such as MIT, can only hope to weaken those barriers through its admissions policies, its curriculum, and its general attitude toward the group in question.

In years past, the standard policy of admissions has been the same for all races; but this standard was based on and derived from white, middle-class America. The financial aid policy of combined scholarship and loan came from the same source. The curriculum (previous to THE BLACK EXPERIENCE, 21.966) contained nothing about BLACK HISTORY, BLACK CULTURE, or even about the BLACK man's contribution to science and technology.

MIT has essentially ignored the American Black man; thus putting itself in the category to which many American universities belong: that of a RACIST INSTITUTION!

With this in mind, on October 15, 1968, the BLACK STUDENT'S UNION presented Twelve Demands to the INSTITUTE. This gave MIT a chance to back up its frequently voiced intention of doing its part to foster racial equality: an intention that has yet to be followed up with action.

The demands consisted mainly of getting more BLACK STUDENTS into MIT (100/year), meeting their needs with full scholarship for four years, BLACK administrators in the Admissions and Financial Aid offices, a summer program for entering BLACK STUDENTS, more BLACK-oriented courses taught by BLACKS, and an Afro-American Center run by the BSU. In addition to presenting these demands, the BSU has contributed much of its members time and advise in the hope of speeding up the implementation of these demands.

Now, five months later, the Administration has only come through with "half-demands" and the BSU members

doing most of the work. The rest of the time has been spent in haggling over "red-tape".

We demanded two BLACK administrators; we recieved one! We asked for full four-year scholarships; they conceded two-year scholarships! We demanded one hundred BLACKS; approximately fifty will be accepted! (Incidentally, BLACK STUDENTS, and not the administration, were responsible for their recruitment.) The BLACK Experience 21.966 is in progress, but no plans have been made for it in the 1969-70 school year! A summer program is being worked on (by members of the BSU). And the Afro-Center? ... Nobody knows.

What I would like to see is the Administration getting off its ass and doing something! We, as BLACK STUDENTS, must somehow convince the faculty that our DEMANDS are just, and that we intend to see them implemented!

And to you "meatballs", you "Tech-Tools" who are completely turned off by this article, let me borrow a quote from Charles Silberman:

"Nothing could be more wildly impractical, therefore—and nothing more destructive to the future of an individual or of society—than an education designed to prepare people only for specific vocations or professions or to facilitate their 'adjustment' to the world as it is."

Milton Dailey '72

Review rebuttal

To the Editor:

In his review of Tech Show '69, I am afraid that your Mr. Fourer showed greater familiarity with last minute term papers than with the theatre. Alas, Mr. Fourer has not written a critical review in any sense of the word, but rather, under the banner and presumed authority of a newspaper theatre column, has fobbed off a high school book report, summarizing the plot of our show, listing its actors, and discussing its program notes. We would have been glad to supply your paper with a copy of our program to print, which I'm sure would have saved Mr. Fourer the taxing chore of filling a number of column inches with his deathless prose.

But if Mr. Fourer had stopped at straight-forward—if mindless—reporting, I would not have had cause to write this letter. The sad fact is that he felt it necessary to salt his book report with a few undigested reactions to the

show. (To sound like a real reviewer? To use what he thought he had learned in 21.03?) Let me disabuse your readers from the rummy idea that the land of Euphoria is intended to be an allegory for MIT, and that our hapless Happiness Squad is a parody of the Campus Patrol—really, Mr. Fourer, the Campus Patrol? And permit me to ask Mr. Fourer to substantiate his claim that "most of the songs sound like traditional show tunes, when that's the last thing most Tech students want to hear." Tech Show is, after all, a musical comedy, and not a balloon ascension, multi-media happening, or anything else Mr. Fourer might want it to be—and, in all fairness, should be reviewed as such. Additionally, Bill Grossman's songs are not "traditional show tunes" to anyone at all familiar with musical comedy; I find them new and fresh, and very exciting.

I realize that The Tech has great difficulty attracting to its staff any one sufficiently competent to review a kindergarten art show, but I feel I owe the many people who have worked long and hard on Tech Show enough to protest such a vapid review. It is riddled with mistakes of fact and interpretation, with a frighteningly low critical sensitivity, which makes it of a piece with The Tech's consistent Philistinism and intellectual aridity. If you gentlemen would like to try again to get a decent piece of writing in your paper, I will gladly reserve seats for you at any of the three performances this weekend.

Michael Merritt
Director, Tech Show '69

The author replies: I don't have the space to give your letter the answer it deserves; however, a closer look at the review itself should reveal the misquotation and misrepresentation it has suffered. I quoted from program and plot sparingly, and only to make a point; as for the list of actors toward the end, it was added to fill out space, and not at my desire. Concerning your offer: we accept, if a willing reviewer can be found.

Calendar revisions

To the Editor:

As a supposed "token-student" representative to a committee, I am writing this personal letter to The Tech with the hope that it will be relayed to the community, and more importantly, that both students and faculty will respond.

The members of the student-faculty-administration Committee on the Academic Calendar have discussed numerous points which should influence a university in its decision to adopt a particular calendar. The most important of these considerations deal with the problems of educational pace vis a vis the element of time. The duration of a term is only one of them. Others are the spacing, frequency and length of vacations and the spacing of such pressure periods as final exams.

There are questions regarding efficiency, utilization of the physical sources of the Institute and flexibility of the calendar to accomodate different learnings and teaching styles. There are specific questions concerning elimination of the post-Christmas lame duck period in the present first semester and easing of the end-of-semester rush caused by the crowding of final exams and papers and the pressure for faculty to come up with decisions on performance and grades in a very short period of time. In addition, the calendar must mesh easily with events or seasons beyond our control; i.e., holidays and other university calendars. Many of the suggestions have been oriented towards providing for some sort of "fallow" time, to be used for research and study at a more individual pace.

I urge members of the community to express their feelings on these questions, as well as praise others, by stopping by for awhile at the open forum on the MIT Academic Calendar, this Monday at 3:30 pm in the Bush Room, 10-105. After all, we are the ones who must live and work with it.

Gary F. Gu

(Please turn to page 7)



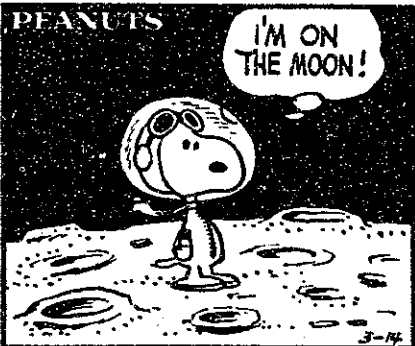
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Military prisoners demonstrate against stockade

By Harvey Baker

Occasionally, the American public is faced with the kind of scandal that the news media as a whole largely ignores, or simply buries in the form of a summary wrap-up deep in a newspaper. Such a story is that of the Presidio Stockade. While Ramparts magazine did a feature article on it, and the Resistance has seized the opportunity to distribute more of its never-ending leaflets, few people actually know the whole story of over-crowding, under-feeding, sadism, murder, and suicide that has characterized the Presidio Stockade in San Francisco.

On October 14, 1968, as roll call was being taken, 27 prisoners locked arms, sat down, and began to sing "We Shall Overcome." They stated their wish to speak to the captain as they had a list of grievances to read. Soon after, Captain Lamont, accompanied by fourty MP's and a group of photographers arrived on the scene. The photographers took pictures of all the men after which the captain read aloud the Mutiny Law, Article 94, which the men stated they could not hear, due to a loudspeaker playing in the background. At the conclusion of the reading, the MP's broke up the group, carrying away bodily those who did not go voluntarily. The men were charged with mutiny, and the three who have thus far been sentenced have been given terms of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years hard labor for this act of non-violent civil disobedience. Said Army Investigator Captain Richard J. Milland in a secret report never revealed at the trial, "To charge mutiny...for demonstrating against conditions that existed in the stockade is, in my opinion, a miscarriage of justice."

Much worse than the mutiny convictions described above, however, are the conditions that prevail in Presidio against which the unfortunate prisoners demonstrated. Dealing first on a purely statistical level, the stockade was built to hold a maximum of 49 men, and

was later revamped to hold 88. Presidio is listed as having an "emergency capacity" of 115 prisoners; Army regulations state that an emergency capacity is not to be tolerated for more than seven days. Since August 22, 1968, more than this emergency number have been consistently detained. On October 14, the day of the demonstration, there were 140 prisoners in the stockade, which was still drawing rations for only 104 people, including three cooks and eight guards. In addition, the prisoners stated that they are granted access to only four toilets, all of which seldom—if ever—work.

The most startling fact about the Presidio Stockade, however, is the incredibly high incidence of suicide attempts. In the last six months, there have been 33 suicide attempts with varying degrees of success by twenty-one different prisoners, whose methods have taken some of the following bizarre forms: a large number have tried hanging themselves, many have slit their wrists, one has cut his arms and drunk lye, another cut his throat, one drank oven cleaner, another swallowed poison, one slashed his arms, wrists, and chest; another drank shampoo, and—ugliest of all—one Private Hall drove a spike into his vein in an attempt to drain out all his blood. What is the official Army reaction to all this? Is there a psychiatrist at Presidio, for example?

With so many prisoners attempting but failing to commit suicide, it is natural to ask what happens to these men. Statistically, almost all of them have been hospitalized until their wounds healed, and then, ironically enough, have been returned to Presidio. Not only have they been returned, but they have been placed in solitary confinement as punishment for their suicidal attempts.

One noted incident involved Private Richard Gentile, a Vietnam war veteran, who had returned stateside after his tour of duty abroad. On October 12, he participated in the GI

peace march in San Francisco, was charged and convicted for AWOL as a result, and was sent to the Presidio Stockade. After a series of regrettable events, Private Gentile attempted to commit suicide by drinking chrome polish. However, his stomach was pumped out, his life saved, and he was returned without psychiatric observation to Presidio and thrown into solitary confinement. After emerging from confinement, he slashed his wrists, and eventually suffered a complete nervous breakdown. Consequently, he was sent to a psychiatric ward and kept under heavy sedation. His mental state only tentatively restored at best, on December 10, he heard that was to be sent to, of all places, the Presidio Stockade. Richard Gentile escaped from the hospital, and is still hiding in San Francisco. Ramparts magazine says that he wants to turn himself in to another hospital, but is afraid he will simply be returned to the stockade.

What is it about the "box"—the prisoner's term for solitary—that makes it have such a damaging effect on the men sentenced to it? The stockade has five "boxes", two of which are used solely for disciplinary cases, such as that of Private Gentile. These two are painted black, and measure 4 1/2 by 5 1/2 by 8 feet. The period of internment ranges from one day to several weeks, during which the prisoner is granted only marginal food allowances. The only light within the box is artificial.

The federal court petition regarding these cells states, "None of the said cells contain a commode and, in order to relieve themselves, the prisoners must pound on the doors of their cells and shout until they are able to attract the guard's attention. Frequently, the guards are otherwise occupied or unwilling to respond to the prisoner's calls. Prisoners are frequently forced to relieve themselves on the floor of their cells, and their excrement or urine is allowed to remain on the cell floor for considerable periods of time. Prisoners

in the segregation cells has been refused permission to brush their teeth, bathe, or change their clothes for periods up to a week. The heating in these cells is inadequate, and to punish recalcitrant prisoners, guards take the prisoner's clothes and blankets from him and throw cold water on his naked body. At times, urine is substituted for the water."

Other documented incidents at Presidio are the following: A guard squirted a prisoner with a urine-filled water pistol. The same prisoner was offered razor blades by the guard, and told to kill himself with them if he wanted to. Another prisoner was hospitalized with hepatitis and while still ill, was returned to Presidio and put in the "box". Racist guards discriminate against black prisoners. One of the guards claimed that their chief pushed LSD, and that one day all the guards were "stoned." A speed addict was sent to the stockade and refused medical care. In general, the overall situation is one of concentration camp atmosphere, with a substantial minority of the prisoners driven to suicide attempts out of sheer desperation. Few of the prisoners in the stockade have been detained for any charge more serious than AWOL.

The demonstration on October 14 was in protest of one such attempt, which, unlike most others, did succeed. Private Richard Bunch, nineteen years old, was shot and killed in an "escape attempt" which nearly everyone involved claims was suicide. Throughout the day, Bunch had inquired of other prisoners as to how best commit suicide. The idea was suggested that he might run away from the work detail. Before acting upon this suggestion, Bunch asked a guard, "If I run, will you shoot me?" The guard responded, "You'll have to run to find out." Apparently satisfied with this answer, Bunch gave the guard instructions to "aim at my head" and started to run. He was twenty-five feet away when he was hit with the fatal shot. No command was given to halt, nor was any help sought to apprehend him before the guard fired. The Army termed the murder "justifiable homicide" and closed the case. For many of the

prisoners, however, who were already pushed to the limits of their endurance—this was too much to bear in silence. Three days after Private Bunch's death, the demonstration was held by the twenty-seven protestors, resulting in mutiny convictions.

As potential draftees of the U.S. Army, the students of MIT have a right to know whether the Presidio Stockade is the exception or the rule. If the inhuman behavior which is so commonplace there is typical of a stockade in the Armed Forces, then the time has come for a large-scale investigation of the whole matter. If, however, Presidio is the lone standout of inequity and sadism in the stockade system, the Army should say so, and back up its statement by allowing impartial observers study and compare other stockade conditions in various parts of the country. If borne out, Presidio could be dissolved, chalked up to experience, and draftees could enter the Army with the assurance that if put in a stockade, they would not find themselves in a virtual concentration camp.

In theory, the Army exists to protect the rights of Americans to basic human freedoms necessary for a decent existence. If, in fact, it could be demonstrated that within the Army, even if only in a stockade, these same freedoms are denied, then serious questions could be raised about the function of the Army as a whole. Certain elements of the Army now are showing that they are more interested in beating down prisoners than in fighting for democracy. Take, for example, the booking sergeant at Presidio Stockade, whom Life Magazine cites as saying that he had once shot a Vietnamese woman in the stomach for no reason at all. Take the case of the Colonel on the West Coast, who ordered that a retarded boy of mental-age ten who was somehow drafted be sent to Vietnam because, "If he can carry a gun, we need him."

Finally, the trials of the remaining protestors of the Presidio Stockade should be carefully followed by all to see if, in the light of what has been revealed since the first three men were sentenced, the military court will administer justice rather than punishment.

THE URBAN CALENDAR

AT MIT:

David A. Wilson, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering, will speak on "Urban Transportation, Politics, and Engineering" on Friday, March 21, at 3 pm in the Miller Room, 1-114. The seminar is sponsored by the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

AT HARVARD:

James Rouse, Baltimore Real Estate Developer of Columbia New Town, will speak on Tuesday, March 18, in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center. The Lecture is sponsored by the Department of Architecture and Planning, the Harvard Graduate School of Design, and the Joint Center for Urban Studies.

Sponsored by the Urban Systems Laboratory

Announcements.

- * There will be a meeting of Social Chairmen concerning Spring Weekend plans Sunday at 8 pm in the West Lounge of the Student Center.
- * There will be an open student-faculty forum on the academic calendar at MIT on Monday, March 17, Room 10-105 from 3:30 to 5:00 pm.
- * All direct MIT telephone line access codes will be changed on March 29. The change in codes is necessitated by the need for more codes for such lines and additional numbers for telephone stations within the Institute. A copy of the changes will be distributed with the March 19 issue of Tech Talk.
- * Students who may apply to medical school should attend the Pre-Medical Society meeting Thursday, March 20, at 7:30 pm in Room 473 of the Student Center. Dean Wick, Chairman of the Pre-Med Advisory Committee, will discuss what students should know about the Medical Boards, recommendations, interviews and where and how to apply.
- * The MIT Nautical Association invites the local yachting community to a lecture on "Tuning Your Boat for Maximum Speed in the Coming Season" by Mr. Douglas MacGregor. The lecture will be held on Wednesday, March 19, at 8:30 pm.
- * Where are you now that we need you Harry Schey? — your 8.01 and 8.02 students.
- * There will be a meeting of all freshmen interested in lacrosse at 5:15 Tuesday in the Varsity Club lounge.

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Gnomon Copy Service, 319 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, is offering a "Gnomon Privilege Card" which permits the purchase of Xerox Copies for three cents each without limit. The card operates on the user's signature, like a credit card, and is available free to anyone who takes the trouble to write for one. Available to companies, departments, groups, etc. as well as individuals, the card applies to charge or cash orders but credit must be applied for separately. Gnomon Privi-

lege Card orders may also be charged to MIT P. O. numbers.

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Additional information may be obtained by phoning 868-2715.

WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION? BUSINESSMEN DO.



Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by

students about business and its role in our changing society... and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, Mark Bookspan, an Ohio State Chemistry major, who plans a medical career, is exploring issues with Mr. DeYoung.

In the course of the full Dialogue Program, David G. Clark, a Master of Arts candidate at Stanford University, also will explore issues with Mr. DeYoung, as will David M. Butler, Electrical Engineering, Michigan State, and Stan Chess, Journalism, Cornell, with Mr. Doan; similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, Government, Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies, Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

These Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

Mr. DeYoung:

Machines are in... People out... Net: Massive social disorientation

Dear Mr. DeYoung:

There is evidence that we of the mid-twentieth century are engaged in a social and economic revolution equal in magnitude and in impact to the industrial revolution of the mid-eighteenth century.

Instead of hand tools giving way to power-driven machines, though, man-run machines are giving way to computer-run machines. Many phases of business and industry which once depended exclusively on human effort (e.g. accounting, quality control, purchase ordering, and even sales) are already showing the intrusion of computers. Someday, machine-computer-computer-machine complexes may eliminate most human participation in industry.

Such change will produce several significant results (they've already started!):

1. The rapid decrease in need for unskilled and semi-skilled labor.
2. The ever accelerating need to retrain personnel to move from obsolete jobs to newly created ones.
3. The requirement that those frequent technological retraining periods be with full pay (i.e. elimination of a job should not produce unemployment).
4. The need for economic stability with nearly 100% of our labor force employed. (The need for 3%-5% unemployment is not directly evident.)
5. The increasing emphasis on service industries. As proportionately more people are involved in research, teaching, counseling, etc., our society will lose its production-consumption basis.

What are you, an American businessman, doing to avoid massive social disorientation, such as was experienced in nineteenth century England in the wake of the industrial revolution, as we shift to a service-oriented society? How will the excluded millions start to feel and to become a benefiting part of the changing society?

Yours truly,

Mark Bookspan
Mark Bookspan
Pre-Med, Ohio State

Dear Mr. Bookspan:

The fear that human beings will be made obsolete by machines, and the prospects of a resulting massive social disorientation, has prompted cries of alarm since the harnessing of steam power and the invention of the mechanical loom.

These traditional forebodings have become increasingly vocal in some quarters with the continuously wider applications of automation. As the litany goes: Automated machines controlled by computers are self-adjusting, repairing, and programming without human labor... can outperform any worker at the task undertaken, and likely outthink him as well. Inevitably more and more workers will be replaced with each progressively sophisticated generation of computer complexes, and unemployment will rise to crisis proportions.

Historically these fears have proven groundless, and there is no reasonable basis to conclude any catastrophic developments in the future with increased automation.

There is no end to the needs of human beings as they have more disposal income and more leisure time. Without automation, we would not have had the capacity to fulfill the demands of a constantly increasing standard of living.

As a matter of fact, while automation does cause *displacement*, it does not cause *significant unemployment*. Quite to the contrary, automation has created more jobs than it has destroyed. The development of the computer is a good example. Actually, there is greater employment now than would have been the case if the technological advances brought about by automation had not occurred.

This is illustrated by industry's experience during the ten-year period ending in 1965.

Approximately 58-million additional jobs were created, while some 50-million jobs were eliminated, leaving a net gain of 8-million positions. Significantly, technology in a large measure prompted the job gain, but was not the major cause of job losses. Rather this resulted more from increased wage rates occasioned by statute and agreements negotiated with unions, and for the most part affected unskilled jobs, as might be expected.

The displacement, or redeployment, of workers resulting from automation certainly is no cause for alarm. Quite frequently, people are released from lower-paying jobs and advance to better-paying positions, all brought about by automation. Most firms applying newly available technologies retrain and place their employees in new positions, and invariably experience the need for additional personnel as well. For the most part this means an upgrading of skills along with an increased income-earning potential, and expanded employment.

Compare the significant increase in the total work

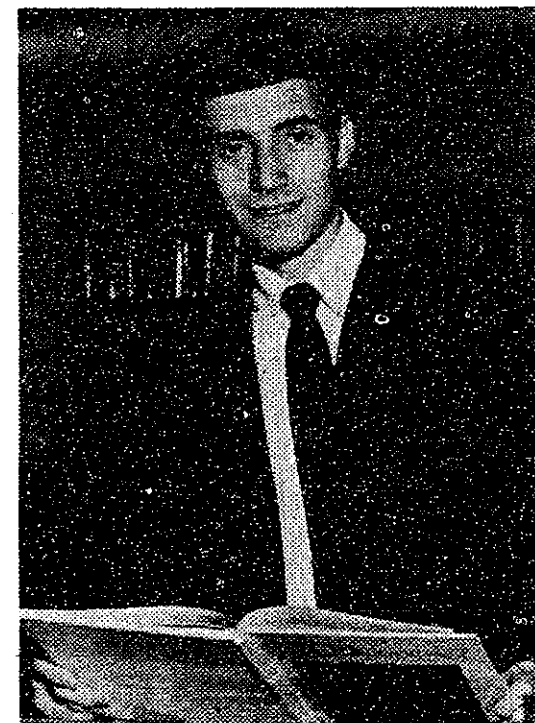
force of over 70-million, with average earnings of \$2.50 per hour, to that of 63-million in 1955 whose hourly earnings averaged \$2.00 (equivalent 1965 dollars). In other words, wage rates and employment both rose during a decade that witnessed considerable automated innovations.

Aside from these bare-bones statistical facts, the impact of automation is measurable in other terms; namely, the increasing release of man from dawn-to-dark drudgery. Through the utilization of machines in lieu of brute force to increase productivity, significantly greater numbers have been able to shift to exciting new occupations that mean for them larger incomes and fuller lives. A vast spectrum of new activities through increasing applications of automation is profoundly affecting our whole mode of life. The future potential is as great as man's imaginative intelligence can develop.

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung

Russell DeYoung
Chairman, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



Referenda held

Dorms to decide parietals; legal complications remain

By Joseph Kashi

The text and implications of the Corporation's recent decision to decentralize parietal regulations in Institute Houses were examined Monday night by Dean Wadleigh at a dinner meeting of Dormcon and the Masters and tutors of each dormitory.

The plan will allow each house to have a referendum on regulations, coupled with an annual review of the plan's effectiveness. The vote is immediately put in effect. With the exception of certain rules regarding eligibility for occupancy in Institute Houses, and financial matters, parietals were the last centralized regulations governing student life in MIT's houses.

Baker House and Burton House have already voted to abolish parietals by large majorities. East Campus will hold a referendum on Tuesday, while the Senior House vote is to take place today. Both houses are expected to vote down parietals. McCormick Hall voted to extend parietals recently, although a new referendum is scheduled for this Monday.

Fraternities, which are governed by an agreement concluded in 1959 between MIT and the IFC, have no express hours, although the agreement does state that no fraternity man shall engage in promiscuous conduct within the house, and that no unchaperoned women remain overnight.

Option to revoke

Dean Wadleigh stated that the Corporation approved the Dormcon plan with the option of rescinding unlimited hours if the situation becomes unsatisfactory or if serious legal implications ensue. Although Tufts University and certain women's colleges, notably Vassar, have moved in the same direction, the MIT community will necessarily have to exercise discretion. Tufts' policy includes the phrase that no woman shall remain overnight. This allows them to stay clear of a new Massachusetts law which provides a number of severe penalties, including the revocation of the housing permit of the dorm involved in any type of

"morals" violation. MIT's decentralization plan does not contain such equivocation. Thus, discretion on the part of the house governments, who will administer the newly determined rules, will be necessary. However, off-campus fraternities will be affected more by the strict new "morality" laws than on-campus Institute housing.

The administration believes that the newly established Housemaster-tutor program in the Institute houses will provide the proper framework for a mature discussion of morals and ethics.

MIT's Schweikart pilots LM

By George Flynn

Apollo 9 Lunar Module Pilot Russell Schweikart '56, a research scientist formerly employed at the MIT Experimental Astronomy Lab, guided the LM to its successful rendezvous last week.

Early in the flight, problems with the MIT-developed guidance system seemed to threaten the mission. The difficulty was soon traced to a faulty timing signal which started the spacecraft's onboard computer later than planned. Guidance updates allowed the mission to proceed normally.

Schweikart, who represented Burton House on Inscomm during his senior year, compiled an outstanding academic record at MIT. He also participated in such activities as freshman fencing and Radio Station WMIT. Graduating in the same class as Professors Bruce Wedlock (VI) and John Saloma (XVII), Schweikart became an Air Force pilot. Following his tour of duty he returned to MIT as a graduate student. Working under Professor Winston Markey (XVI), he did a thesis on stratospheric radiance, and continued research on upper atmosphere physics, star tracking, and stabilization of stellar images at the Experimental Astronomy Laboratory until his selection as an Astronaut in October 1963.

On the second day of the mission,

The CEP has rejected a petition calling for the extension of the senior pass-fail option to all undergraduates.

The petition, which had about 1200 signatures of undergraduates, proposed "that the pass-fail policy regarding seniors be extended to all undergraduates; thereby allowing each undergraduate to take one course, not required for his major, per term, pass-fail." Although the CEP voted to continue senior pass-fail, this proposal was voted down.

The petition was the idea of several students in Baker House, led by Steve Morrow '71. The students felt that the

proposal would serve to "broaden the scope of their education."

Another group of students has come up with another proposal for revising the Institute requirements. Led by Mark Rockoff '69 and Steven Pincus '70, the students propose a two-term sequence in introductory physics, with options "as recommended by the Department of Physics," and a similar requirement in mathematics.

The proposal would revise the science distribution requirements to include one course in introductory or intermediate biological-chemical sci-

ence course (3.091, 5.01, 5.41, 5.60, 7.01, etc. in the first group, or 2.403, 3.00, 5.63, 7.85, etc. in the second); one intermediate or advanced information sciences course; and two additional courses in any field from a list of acceptable subjects.

The laboratory requirement could be satisfied by an expanded list of courses, including some from departments other than Science and Engineering; the humanities requirement would be essentially unchanged.

This proposal, along with several others to change or eliminate the General Institute Requirements, will come up for a vote at next week's faculty meeting.

Rockoff and Pincus, in the introduction to their proposal, note that their requirements would keep MIT as an institution polarized around science, which is what they believe it should be. However, "this should not imply that MIT should halt its expansion into non-technological fields, nor should it imply that the curricula remain stagnant. We favor the strengthening of the Social Science Departments through improvement of their programs and personnel. We are in favor of reducing unnecessary pressure involved in the MIT experience, through the continuation of pass-fail and expansion of choices available to satisfy various requirements. In addition, we advocate an improved advisory system and closer personal contact between students and faculty..."

Schweikart, who had a previous history of motion sickness, reported feeling ill. Ground controllers were ready to cancel his scheduled spacewalk; however, Spacecraft Commander James McDivitt proposed a compromise. Schweikart would suit up, open the LM hatch, and expose himself to the space environment. This accomplished a crucial mission objective of testing the lunar landing space suit while not endangering Schweikart. Following the spacewalk, Schweikart and McDivitt rejoined David Scott in the Command Module. Scott, who did a thesis on Interplanetary Navigation at the Instrumentation Lab, received his Master's degree from the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 1962.

The flight, first test for the lunar landing craft, concluded with the splashdown in the Atlantic yesterday. Speculation began immediately on the schedule for the Apollo 11 first landing which will carry another MIT-trained astronaut to the surface of the moon sometime this summer.

Edwin Aldren, LM pilot for Apollo 11, challenged the safety of the then-accepted method of lunar orbital rendezvous in his thesis presented to Course XVI. Later modifications of the rendezvous method have incorporated some of Aldren's recommendations, and, on Apollo 11, he will be given a chance to test them.

The success of Apollo 9 has raised speculation that NASA may go directly ahead with Apollo 11, skipping 10.

Letters to The Tech

(continued from page 4)

Burton gripe

To the Editor:

This letter is going to seem like a tirade of dormitory provincialism, but you guys need a little prodding, and I'm willing to play the bad guy. The one redeeming factor that saves me from being the blackest of villains is that I have been itching to write this letter for a week, but decided to wait and make sure that you have been negligent and not just slow. I even give you some small "credit" for attempting to cover issues of specific interest to the dormitories, in spite of your bungling the facts and incurring the divine wrath of Dean Wadleigh.

But did you know that there have been some elections in the dormitories? For sixty-four thousand dollars: can you name the president of Burton House? How about Baker House? Just because Inscomm has been having a big rethink and holding its elections a little later than usual, don't expect us to amend our constitutions and follow suit. Maybe you were caught up in the flurry of UAP campaigning, but I think

your offense is considerably more serious than—for instance—the slightly biased reporting of intramural sports, which is the topic of much minor griping in these parts.

Incidentally, MIT won the Putnam Contest this year, if anyone cares. After all, it's only a continent-wide mathematics competition, and the most prestigious academic contest I know of. And, after all, this is the first time we have won in many years; traditionally, we have been edged out by the little red schoolhouse up the river, which has an uncanny knack for picking its team. The members of our

victorious team were Gerald S. Gras '69, a three-year resident of Burton House who now lives in an apartment; Jeffrey C. Lagarias '71, an East Campus resident; and Don Coppersmith '72, of Burton House.

Fred Campling
Vice-President, Burton House

SACC debates future role, hears Vietnam speakers

By Duff McRoberts

Disagreement was evident as members of the Science Action Coordinating Committee (SACC) discussed future activities at a meeting Monday night. Members did, however, express unity toward a goal of what meeting chairman Al Silverstone called "an anti-militarism program at MIT."

The meeting was also addressed briefly by Mr. Claude Bourdet and Mrs. Peggy Duff, European officials of the International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace, who commented from a European viewpoint on matters of interest to SACC.

Choice of projects

The dispute over future plans concerned whether the organization would have its major focus around one or two main projects or act as a clearinghouse to aid smaller groups working on several different projects. A subcommittee, which will present a report at the next general meeting, was formed to list the possible courses of action, and consider a choice of projects. Proposals include a protest of ROTC and defense research, further campaigning for the March 4 proposals, participation in public demonstrations and others. There was general agreement on the desirability of keeping the issues before the MIT community, but opinions dif-

fered on which ones to be chosen.

Bourdet and Mrs. Duff concentrated on Vietnam protest, Bourdet praising antiwar sentiment in the U.S. and saying, "The American antiwar movement has been tremendously respected in Europe." He urged SACC to focus both on the war and the new issues.

Mrs. Duff told the meeting that antiwar feeling in Europe is still stronger than in American, and charged the US with further escalation of the war. She agreed with Bourdet in saying, "The American forces should get out of Vietnam as quickly as possible."

classifieds

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Depth spells difference with superlative grappling machine

By Bob Simonton

The varsity wrestling team culminated its 54th season last Saturday with the completion of the New England tournament. Under the able leadership of Coach W.R. Chassey, the squad compiled its best record ever, winning 15 of the 17 meets wrestled, taking fifth at the Coast Guard tournament in a field of sixteen teams, and copping another fifth at the MIT tournament held here over the Christmas break. Also this season, the engineer grapplers were able to beat a strong neighboring Harvard team, something they have not been able to do since 1961. And, for the second time in two years, MIT is sending a wrestler to the NCAA wrestling tournament. As he did last year, talented Fred Andree will represent the Tech grapplers.

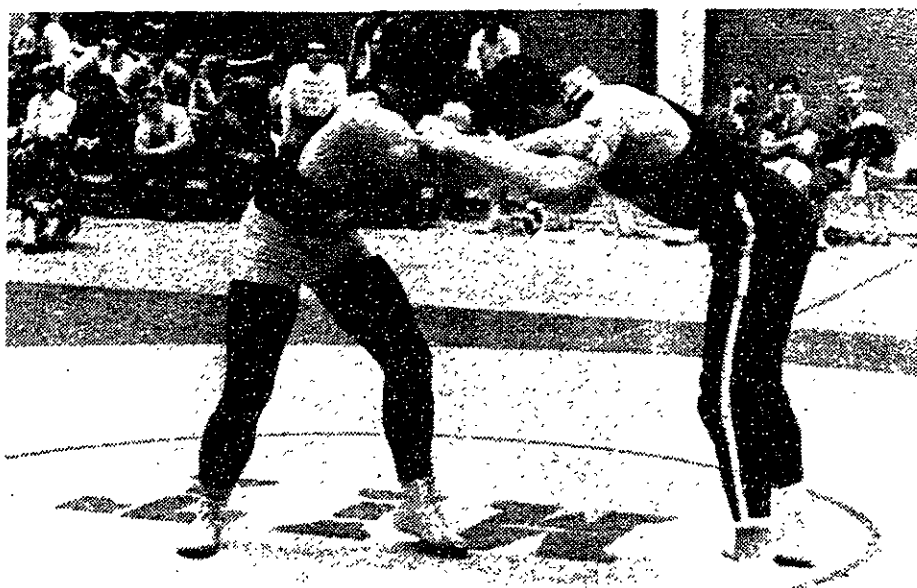
This year, Coach Chassey had a strong nucleus around which to build his wrestling attack. The squad had a backbone of eight returning lettermen: Joe Baron '70 (123), Gregg Erickson '69 (130), Jack Maxham '69 (145), Norm Hawkins '69 (152), Rick Willoughby '70 (160), Dean Whelan '70 (167), Walt Price '70 (177), and Fred Andree '70 (HWT) made up this honored roster. These wrestlers were also all defending New England champions. With material such as this to start out with, the forecast was indeed bright.

Baron did an outstanding job for this season. Besides tallying a 16-1 win-loss mark, he captured a second at the MIT tourney, and a fourth at the New England. Co-captain Norm Hawkins racked up an impressive 12-2 record with a second at Coast Guard, and a fourth at New England.

Walt Price received a serious chest injury in his Harvard match, so he only wrestled nine matches. However, he won seven of these nine, and placed a third at Coast Guard, and a fourth at the MIT tournament in the meantime. Fred Andree marked a superb 17-0 record, capturing a third at Coast Guard and a second at the New England. He will be representing MIT at the NCAA championships this year, as he did last year.

The other returning lettermen all tallied similar superb records: Gregg Erickson, who took a third at New England, 11-5; Co-captain Jack Maxham, 12-3-1; Rick Willoughby, 13-3-1; and Dean Whelan, 11-4-2. They were depended upon heavily this season, and these performances demonstrate why.

MIT had several other wrestlers who did a superlative job for the Tech machine. Ted Mita '71 (115) marked up a 12-2 season record, more solid wrestling for the engineers. Mike Sherard '71 (137) tallied a 12-5 win-loss score, pointing out more depth in the team.



BJ Davies '71 looks for an opening on way to third in MIT invitational. Davies compiled an excellent 10-2 dual meet record before being injured.

Pucksters end season strong

By Pete Peckarsky

The varsity hockey team, which began its season slowly, picked up steam midway through. The pucksters began to show real promise for a winning season, although they finished with a record of 5 wins, 7 losses, and 1 tie.

This season could easily have been a winning one if MIT had been able to persevere in a number of close games which went the wrong way in the waning moments of the dual. The team performed surprisingly well, considering that Mike Harris '67, Bob Petkun '68, Clay Satow '68, and Dennis Coleman '68, were lost, due to graduation. With them, went a large part of the engineers scoring punch and defensive capabilities.

However, the holes created by the above-mentioned departures were ably filled by Maris Sulcs '69, Mike Talalay '69, Bill Barber '71, and Mike Bruce-Lockhart '69, who was persuaded that athletics came before wife, and returned from an early retirement to bolster the Tech defenses. The other main Tech line was that of Mike Neschleba '69, Captain Scott Rhodes '69, and Bill Cadogan '69. Manning the ramparts along with Bruce-Lockhart were Tom Stewart '69, Rich Pinnock '69, and Gary Gibian '71.

Steve Eriksen '69 served capably as goalie with a 4.3 goals per game allowed average. Ken Lord '71 filled in when Steve was out for a few games, and

The MITAA is sponsoring a volleyball club next season. The club will play teams in the Boston area with the prospects of becoming a varsity sport in three years. Anyone interested in joining, please contact Wayne Oehrli at X3277 or dormline 9243.

came up with a 3.0 goals per game allowed average. Eriksen's staunch service and many brilliant games over the last three years will be sorely missed next year, although Lord definitely shows promise.

The Sulcs (10 goals, 14 assists)—Barber (16, 13)—Talalay (11, 16) line outscored the Neschleba (10, 8)—Rhodes (7, 9)—Cadogan (6, 6) line by 24 points. It was the play of the former line which provided the real scoring punch for the team, and which will be sorely missed next year. However, the sophomore line of Bill Stensrud, Andy Jarrell, and Marc Weinberg, shows promise and may develop next year with more playing time.

The only returning defenseman will be Gary Gibian. He will probably have his work cut out for him, unless Mentor Martin manages to develop some talent to go along with the

Frosh sports

Inability to mesh talents brings about hoop failure

By Ray Kwasnick

In reviewing the season of a freshman team, one must keep in mind the fact that occasionally, no matter how good the singular talents of each individual are, the players can't meld into a complete fighting force. This happens with many veteran squads, and the situation is unquestionably accentuated with a group of individuals who most likely have never seen each other before. This can probably be named as the major reason for the disappointing show of this year's freshman basketball squad.

There certainly wasn't a dearth of talent on the Tech five. Six-foot-six Alex Wilson was a terror under the boards as he garnered 209 rebounds in 18 games. He also pumped in 267 points by shooting a respectable 49% from the floor.

Rod Regier, who manned the front wall at six-foot-seven, hit an exceptional 59% of all his field goal attempts while registering 217 points. Regier cleared the board 162 times. In the backcourt, Steve Gass proved to be quite effective as he netted 224 points over the span of the season.

However, despite their efforts and those of the rest of the freshman five, the team could not gel. The Techmen lost their first four contests on turnovers which invariably indicate a lack of cohesion. All the games were close and could have been tipped in MIT's direction except for a few errant passes.

The engineers finally put it all together against Trinity, and after a close first half, the Tech five rocketed to a 99-79 victory. Thirty points by Wilson and 26 from Ed Fritsch spelled the difference. The joy was brief, however, as the team fell into a slump which lasted almost the rest of the season.

In a few of the later encounters, MIT was clearly outclassed. For instance, the well-disciplined Hanscomb Air Force Base team soundly trounced the Tech cagers 91-67, and the Harvard freshmen destroyed the engineers by a 109-51 count.

Toward the end of the season, the hoopsters finally revived. They upended Phillips Exeter to end their losing streak. Later, the engineers put on an excellent show, only to bow to a superior Northeastern five. However, the team rebounded from the tough loss with a big win over Lowell Tech.

The tremendous improvement in the squad can be seen in the difference between the two Bowdoin games. In the first one, the polar bears swamped the engineers 94-43. In the second one, on the other hand, Bowdoin came out on top by only a 73-60 count. The Tech five ended on a high note with a 74-70 win over Phillips Andover.

HABS edge Project MAC 2-1 to take community hockey title

The MIT Community Hockey League closed out its season last Wednesday night as the HABS clipped Project MAC 2-1 in the championship final. It was the fifth consecutive title for the HABS as they continue to dominate the Community League the way their namesakes—the Montreal Canadians—dominate the NHL.

The deciding contest was close and exciting throughout. Both teams scrambled through two scoreless periods. The HABS held a slight edge, but Project MAC goalie Stu Johnson repeatedly

came up with spectacular saves to keep his team in contention.

With only seven minutes to go in the game, and with the HABS shorthanded due to a minor penalty, Rolly Hill tipped in a hard slap shot from the point to give MAC a 1-0 lead. Shortly thereafter, Wendell Brown tied the game for the HABS with a slapper from the point. With only a minute to go, Franco Rigamonti gave the HABS the game winner, as he confounded the screened enemy netminder with a shot from thirty feet out.

Post season play included a confrontation between the MIT Community League All-Stars and the Harvard Business School last Friday at Watson Arena. MIT exploded with three unanswered goals in the first period and then coasted the rest of the way for a 6-2 victory.

Ralph Chipman and Dennis McLaughlin were outstanding in the win as each scored two goals. Wayne Pechnoed proved to be the bulwark of the Tech defense, as he consistently stymied Harvard's offensive thrusts. Pechnoed also lit the lamp with a forty-foot slap shot just before the final buzzer.

Community hockey final standings
HABS (6-2-0)
MAC (4-3-1)
I-Labs (4-4-0)
Civil (1-6-1)

NRSA remains unbeaten in hockey play

By George Novosielski

NRSA won the winner's bracket of the IM hockey play-offs by dropping both Chi Phi and Senior House into the loser's bracket. Senior House was the victim in the semi-finals falling 4-2. A pair of goals by Randy Martin, NRSA's high scorer, and single markers by Steve Prior and Bill Bridge comprised the NRSA attack.

Chi Phi was blanked in the finals 3-0 as NRSA received single tallies from Martin, Prior, and Dave Caplan. The game was extremely rough as NRSA ended up playing the final five minutes of the third period with only three men on the ice beside the goalie. The NRSA defense held, and proved itself once again to be the toughest in IM hockey. The loss was Chi Phi's first of the year.

SAE edged Theta Chi 2-1 in overtime to win its third game in as many days. The game was scoreless until Kal Laanemets '69 broke the ice on an unassisted score at 9:50 of the third period to put the Theta Chi's temporarily in the lead. Dick Sidell tied it up three

minutes later to send the game into overtime. Dan Corwin slapped the winner in at the 4:50 mark to put the SAE'ers into the loser's bracket finals against Chi Phi. SAE also beat Senior House 2-1 on goals by Sidell and George Biehl '70, and out-scored Kappa Sigma 5-3.

In previous games, Chi Phi tipped Theta Chi 1-0 on Jim Kirtley's marker, and Theta Chi downed Burton House 4-1 behind two goals by Laanemets. Burton had earlier defeated Lambda Chi Alpha.

Volleyball

SAE lost twice in league 1A; first to Burton 2A 15-6, 15-10, and then to Club Latino 15-6, 7-15, and 15-10. PBE took the lead in league 1B by winning a pair of close matches. The Phi Betas topped PSK 15-9, 11-15, 15-13 and Ashdown 15-7, 3-15, 15-7. PGD toppled DU 15-11, 15-3.

In leagues 1C and 1D, DTD whipped LCA 15-3, 15-10; PDT bested ATO 15-7, 15-17, 15-9 and TEP downed Sigma Chi 15-3, 15-3.



Luis Salgado '70 demonstrates the proper way to spike as he powers PBE over Ashdown House in division 1 action. PBE leads C league with a 3-0 record.

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Friday, March 14, 1969

Room 14E-210