



# The Tech News

Vol. 61 Worcester Massachusetts Tuesday January 12, 1971 No. 28

## SECOND SEMESTER SOCIAL PLANS REVEALED

### Baron Resumes Concerts

Don Baron, Chairman of the Social Committee, recently discussed the resumption of concerts among plans for second semester activities. On Feb. 3 and 4, Tolstoy's War and Peace will be shown in Alden starting at 7:30 p.m. and will be open to the public. This film kicks off Cinematech II, the theme being strongly anti-war.

The Spectrum series 70-71 will start Feb. 14 with Miguel Rubio, a Spanish guitarist, in Alden at 7:30 p.m. Also planned is Stan Van der Beek, an artist, writer and filmmaker, who will be here for a week to present Workshop - an evening of his films, some informed talks with students and a public lecture on film-making.

The next big event will be Winter Weekend, Feb. 19, 20 and 21. On Feb. 19, there will be a blanket concert in Alden with Janet Johnson - who backed-up James Taylor and Worry - a country-folk rock group. On Saturday the 20th a basketball game with Suffolk is scheduled, with snow sculptures taking up the day's activities.

Finally, Sunday will feature a concert with James Taylor and Carole King in Harrington at 2:00 and 5:00 p.m. Tickets will be \$3.50 for Tech students. Then at 8:00 p.m. the Pacific Repertory Company will present two plays in Alden.

On Saturday, March 20, in Harrington there will be another blanket double-concert featuring Sea Train, who have put out a new album on Columbia Records, and Brewer and Shipley, who have put out a new album: "Tarhio". This latter group is picking where Workingmen's Dead left off.

A number of other attractions will be forthcoming. Kenneth Clark's "Civilization" series will be shown in the Gordon Library. Starting Monday, Feb. 1, some "strange" snow sculptures will be appearing on the quadrangle. Also starting in Feb., there will be a



"Lyudmilla Savelyeva, who plays Natasha in the Russian Film production of Tolstoy's War and Peace, to be shown at WPI Feb. 3rd and 4th.

series of free jazz concerts, opening with an English Folk Balladeer and later featuring jazz pianist Eddie Soars.

The coffeehouse will also be reopened soon.

In closing, Don mentioned a few possibilities that could materialize: perhaps the Muppets - the Sesame street puppets; the New England Wheelchair Warriors; and the Queen and Her Court - a girls softball team. And high on the list of possibilities is the return of Spree Day this spring and a concert in May.

## War and Peace Begins 2nd Semester Films

Beginning February 3, the Assembly Committee will begin its second film series of the year with the Soviet Union's film of Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace. This will be the Worcester premiere showing of the six-hour long work made at a reported cost of over 100 million dollars.

The series, Cinematech II, is a study of war and peace through the medium of film. It was the decision of the committee to present a varied program by including outstanding examples of each genre of film: dramatic features, documentaries, neo-realist work, together with current animations and a few primitives photographed at the turn of the century. The series as a whole is based on important films made by the world's most ingenious directors, which deal with various aspects of war, from medieval times to the age of the bomb, exploring the causes of strife, military strategy, prison life, psychological insights and civilian involvement.

Emphasis is on the feature drama. With one exception, all the features are fictional, but based on fact. There are included three satires that, though they treat warfare in amusing ways, are as powerful an indictment of war as any of the works.

With this series the Assembly Committee offers not only a graphic, unforgettable reminder of the past, but a liberal arts introduction to cinema. Program schedules will be distributed at the beginning of next semester. The films will again, as last semester, be shown on Thursday nights at 7:30.

## FELDSTEIN EDUCATES TCC

by Valerie Eames

Discussion continues on the question of drugs on campus and the policy the school should adopt on them. Speaking at the Tech Community Council last Tuesday were Eugene Palchonis, Campus Counselor; Chief Whitney of Campus Security; Reverend Carl Kline of the Worcester Area Ministry and Dr. Aaron Feldstein of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, who offered fresh insight to the lore of drugs.

"Controversy has broken wide open on the legalization of marijuana" and "the state legislature will be acting upon this issue shortly". Numerous non-technical people have been coming out in favor of legalization of "drugs", but recently reputable scientists, well versed in the effects of drugs, have advocated the legalization of marijuana. Dr. Feldstein so began his opening introduction to the drug issue and followed with some enlightening facts and clarification of the drug situation.

### STREET DRUGS CATEGORIZED

He classified "street drugs" in five categories: first were the euphorants, alcohol and marijuana in small doses; then hallucinatory or perception distorting drugs such as LSD and "grass" or amphetamines in large doses; followed by stimulants which involve amphetamines and methadrine; barbituates; and ending with narcotics such as morphine and heroin.

### ALCOHOL AND GRASS

Dr. Feldstein spoke predominately upon the euphorants since these are in most widespread use and controversy. Stressed emphatically was dosage in regard with the "drugs". This important factor seems to be constantly overlooked. Alcohol and "grass" in low doses are "strictly comparable" in the results of their multi-actions. Dependent upon personalities and the situations involved, a heavy dosage of either can cause undesirable results. Raise the amount of alcohol consumption and users become sleepy, and, with excess doses, can pass out, while, in other cases, they are known to become aggressive and combative. Raise doses of marijuana (four to ten cigarettes) and severe perception distortions and hallucinations identical to tripping result. In the "alcohol versus marijuana" issue, he stated that usually the effects of high dosages of marijuana is compared to low doses of alcohol or vice versa depending on the view being pursued. This comparison is invalid and is a matter of swapping good virtue for bad virtue.

### THAILAND HAS GOOD STUFF

The THC content of "grass" from this area is about 0.05%, Vermont's is slightly higher, with Kansas's yielding the lowest. Marijuana from Mexico has about 1.9% to 2.0% THC whereas Thailand and surrounding areas supply the highest THC content grass which has about 4.0%.

### POTHEADS MAY FLIP OUT

There are no proven inherent factors concerning marijuana which cause damage either pathologically or mentally to the user. In New York City a large number (minimum of 300) autopsies were performed upon heavy "dope" smokers. The requirements were at least five years of constant and heavy use. The autopsies revealed no liver, no heart, no brain, no lung, nor any pathological damage due to marijuana. A problem does arise with the psychological outcome of large doses upon the emotionally unstable or pre-psychotic individual. The consequence of considerable and consistent "smoking" is that such people may "flip out". In a downstate New York hospital, about one per cent of the psychotic patients were committed for that reason. Unfortunately, many doctors overlook the possible effect of marijuana and attribute it to LSD or other similar drugs. Dr. Feldstein felt that many of the "cases" at Woodstock were likely caused by grass rather than acid. A survey of breakdowns in Vietnam of about 45,000 soldiers found that out of fifty psychotic cases, five were marijuana related. Of these, three recovered quickly while the other two suffered prolonged reactions and had to be sent to Japan to recuperate.

### FELDSTEIN ON ACID

Dr. Aaron Feldstein also showed himself cognitive about other drugs and through his work has had personal experiences with drugs. About ten to fifteen years ago he was involved in an ex-

## EX-CON TO SPEAK

If you're looking for something to do on Thursday evening, February 4, it might well be worth your time to drop by the Gordon Library Seminar Room around 7:00. The Dormitory Committee will be sponsoring a rather unusual guest speaker.

His name is Virgil Keels, and although only 34 years of age, Mr. Keels has served 22 years in 7 major penitentiaries in the United States, including Alcatraz. Since his release over 2 years ago, he has worked for the Mayor of Washington, D.C. as a community worker, and he was the first ex-convict to work for the D.C. Department of Corrections.

He is very active for penal reform and ex-convict rights and has been leading a national effort with regard to effecting major changes in this area. Last August in an audience with President Nixon, ostensibly to talk about his chances for a presidential pardon, Keels made the following statement:

"Most people know that an ex-convict can't vote, but not many are aware of the degree to which being an ex-convict can affect things like insurance (outright denials or very high premiums), credit ratings, bank and business loans -- all kinds of things.

"Did you know that the District of Columbia won't license convicted felons; that I couldn't take a law or medical board examination, or get a CPA license unless it is necessary to your work.

"It seems to me that it would make sense if it was declared that after one year of credible performance on the outside a man would have all his rights restored automatically."

Virgil Keels maintains that every person convicted of a felony is given what amounts to a life sentence, part of which is served behind bars and part amounting to permanent restrictions on civil rights.

Mr. Keels, who grew up in a black ghetto where the only ones who drove expensive cars and wore fancy clothes were the pushers, is also an ex-addict and, as a result, is very concerned and involved with drug abuse.

Mr. Keels will be arriving on campus about noon on the 4th. He hopes to meet with small groups of students and faculty both before and after his talk. According to Mr. Keels, "I prefer to make one major presentation with the remainder of time spent in small group discussions with as many students, faculty, and others as possible. I do not enjoy just speaking, but am interested in the effect as that breeds action, and action is what is needed today."

(cont. on pg. 3 col. 1)

Editorials . . .

# Time to Leave

One year. One wonders what else there is to write about after one year of editorials and three and a half years of writing for the same audience.

One's philosophy of college journalism? If that isn't clear after 28 issues, it isn't worth resurrecting.

One could write about the war, ecology, racism, poverty, ghettos, hunger, freedom, but it isn't really hip, cool, in, chic, or whatever the term is now (I don't know and I don't want to) to talk about them. College students seem to have found something more important and much more interesting to talk and think about and to live for: themselves.

One could claim that the war is ending and start being optimistic about the future. Two years ago, one writer in the New York Times claimed that Britain's involvement in the Nigerian civil war was more immoral than the United States's involvement in Vietnam. He reasoned that America was at least sending her own sons to be killed while Britain was sending material to kill other people. While the British policy may have been more immoral, it was not as politically unpopular and the United States has adopted the same policy.

One could try to assess the success or failure of the Tech News, but this writer is much too close to tell. How is the Tech News? You're the audience.

One could rail against Nixon, Spiro, and the Establishment and wonder why Middle America can't see what's going on and where the leaders went, forgetting The Enemy and The Saviour is Us.

One could complain that students here just don't care. And yet, if they did care about the college, just how could they participate?

I could attempt to assess 3 1/2 years on the Tech News. I think I know myself a little better. I've dealt with and talked with interesting people (all, even trustees, uniquely human and essentially likeable) in a fascinating situation. It's been fun.

G.W.

## A WPI Think Tank

The Higgins Estate is now officially WPI property. But what purpose the land and mansion will be used for is still undecided.

One possible use would be to establish a Center for the Study of the Interaction of Science and the Liberal Arts in the Estate. Prominent scholars in the liberal arts and social sciences and scientists concerned with science's role in society and the liberal arts could be invited to come and live at the Center for a semester or a year and participate in a program of seminars and interaction between people of different disciplines. Students would be able to drop in at the Center anytime and participate in a bull session. The Center could also generate many meaningful projects under the WPI Plan.

Such a center would help to generate a true academic community at WPI, one in which students and faculty would participate in a true dialogue rather than being cast in the roles of the rather ignorant person who is being educated and the all-knowing person who educates. The school has suffered from a lack of exciting, controversial faculty members who advance new ideas and stimulate the campus. Such people could be brought in through this center.

G.W.

## Guest Editorial 250 SPECIES EXTINCT

Since the birth of Christ, approximately 250 species of animals have become extinct. About 150 of these have vanished in the past 50 years.

Ever see a parentless child? It's pretty sad. The same is true for polar bear cubs who have lost their mother and father to fur coats and or skin rugs.

Swordfish has been eliminated from the American diet because of mercury pollution.

Horses in California are dying because the grass they eat has lead contamination.

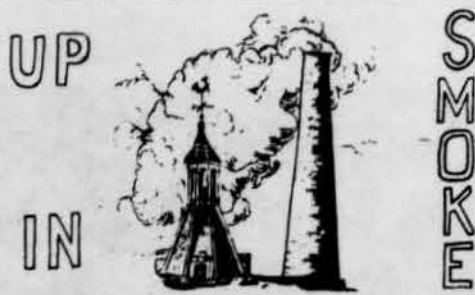
Children in Los Angeles can't play outside because of the smog.

Most of our large lakes and streams are polluted.

W.P.I. students can develop automobile engines in a few months that substantially reduce pollution. Why can't the great engineers of Detroit do the same now, not by 1975.

How about spending semester break thinking of ways to stop the ever deteriorating condition of our earth and start off next semester working to take some action.

Lenny Polizzotto



# "Not with a bang, but a whimper..."

by Paul Cleary and Dave Hobill

Since the two of us (Paul Cleary and Dave Hobill) have been writing this column, hundreds of people have said to us: "Say guys, where did you get that spiffy title?" Well, since this is the last in a series of unsurpassed journalistic endeavors, we felt that it was only fair that we should divulge this super secret information. However, we felt that it would not be in keeping with the fine tradition of this column to just come out and say it. So, we have decided to kill a little time while you prepare yourselves for this super secret information, and then we will offer you several choices as to the origin of our shining inspiration. OK. Here is it, kids. We got our column title one of, or a combination of the following:

**Possibility Number One:**  
"Now we make positive laws directing and forcing people to do certain things...These laws have been added so gradually that they are now taken for granted. If you had suggested 20 years ago adding all of these regulations at one time, the public would have gone up in smoke..." Robert W. Stoddard, as quoted in the Evening Gazette, March 4, 1968.

**Possibility Number Two:**  
"The bread that I fetch will be eaten by strangers. I carry coal and split up wood for fires to warm them. Smoke. Fulvus fumus. All of our life goes up in smoke. There is a structure, no creation in it, not even the smoky structure of dreams. Come lower, angel; whisper in our ears. We are passing away in smoke and there is nothing today but weariness to pay for yesterday's toll. How may we save ourselves?" from Look Homeward, Angel, by Thomas Wolfe.

**Possibility Number Three:**  
"I got so I'd drink anything. I just couldn't seem to get off the stuff. My whole career went up in smoke." Don't Crush That Dwarf, Hand Me the Pliers, by Firesign Theatre.

And now we bid a fond farewell to Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Technology, Worcester, Massachusetts, 01609, and we conclude our semi-brilliant careers as columnists for the Tech News. We now return you to our regularly scheduled broadcast. If you would like to enter our which possibility was it contest, write your answer on the back of your hand and mail it to the Tech News, care of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....In case of a tie, the decision of the judges will be futile. The End..... (Sigh.) Good night Dick.

Glenn White, in *The Tech News*,  
Vol. 61, No. 1, Feb. 10, 1970

The TECH NEWS should serve as an intellectual forum, in which news is not only reported, but commented on, in which ideas are not only presented, but evaluated, and by which all of Tech's sacred cows are prodded to help the community determine whether they should be revered or slaughtered.



Bravely resisting the rabid cries of those who call for the public spectacle of putting a chastity belt on my tongue, I here am going to attempt -thunder and lightning, please- to answer the moot question, "What would be a New Year without a whole new chunk of New Year type resolutions? Herewith my list:

1. I will not smoke ma-ri-jua-na more than twice in 1971.
2. I will pay more attention to my mother, to Mary Mauvahil, to the flag, and to that horrible monopolist Table Talk firm.
3. I will improve my vocabulary.
4. I will improve your vocabulary.
5. I will try (sigh) to improve Paul Cleary's vocabulary.
6. I will fix only one traffic ticket in any given week.
7. I shall refuse to cover President Hazzard's trial before the student court on charges of hitch-hiking.
8. I shall reduce my use of cake, chocolate, and I Told You So's to a non-fattening level.
9. I shall attempt to goad the TCC into making at least one drug raid on Daniels before the end of the year.
10. I will continue to adore my six-year-old green jacket with the black patches on the elbows and seek ways to wear it in public more often.
11. I will break down and read Sex and the Single Student, but I will not buy the book. I will borrow it.
12. I will play at least one poker game a week without fail, but continue the Logan Easy Loan Co. only as a favor to my friends.
13. I will try to be less superstitious this year.
14. I will attempt to remain the only student on campus who has not met Fr. Scanlon on the night of the Big Fraternity Party.
15. I shall continue to name names. (Know what I mean?)
16. I shall see if there is any money to be made in this business of impersonating William Buckley.
17. I shall regularly water my hubris each morning.
18. I shall cancel my (gift) subscription to NAZI NEWS NOTES as soon as I remember to buy stamps.
19. I will restrain myself in 1971.
20. I shall make this semester the semester when I study very hard and get a 4.0, ho ho ho.
21. I will cut out eating in those cheap restaurants.
22. My righting style this year I shall improve.
23. I will phone no less than three bomb scares to the Third Floor Bar Association in 1971.
24. I will try to be less serious in the New Year. Honest.

## Letter IN PRAISE

To The Editor:  
Mr. Logan's "Crossfire" of Dec. 15 is one of the best articles I have read on the subject of over population, abortion, etc.

I am not yet in full agreement with Mr. Logan, however, I feel that he has planted many ideas that I will be sorting out for a long time.

Mr. Logan reached me, and I am sure others, by presenting his ideas in a plain, logical manner appealing to my thoughts. An emotional or spiritual appeal would have turned me off immediately!!

My thanks to Richard Logan.

Robert Mandel  
E.E. Grad Student

# The Tech News

Vol. 61 Tuesday, January 12, 1971 No. 28

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754-7412

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The TECH NEWS of Worcester Polytechnic Institute is published weekly during the academic year, except during college vacation. Editorial and business offices are located in Daniels Hall, West Campus. Second class postage paid at Worcester, Mass., and additional mailing offices. Subscription rate \$4.50 per school year; single copies 20 cents. Make all checks payable to Business Manager.

## TECH NEWS ELECTIONS

TUESDAY, 7:30 P.M.  
Goddard 227

ALL EDITORS AND  
STAFF MEMBERS  
PLEASE ATTEND

## FRIDAY the 13th COFFEE HOUSE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5  
8:30 P.M.

DANNY GARVEY and CODY  
THE PRAIRIE OYSTERS  
Admission \$.25

FREE COFFEE, REFRESHMENTS

# CROSSFIRE & CONTROVERSY

Letters...

## AGAINST

Dear Editor:

Is abortion murder? That was a question recently investigated by Professor Logan in his column. According to Professor Logan, as soon as the egg and sperm unite, there is life. But, I question, is it really life? Is a person with no mind, with no physical or mental ability to engage in necessary life functions, living, or is he just existing? If you woke up tomorrow and you did not realize that you were alive, would you be alive? My question, Professor Logan, is just because your body operates does that mean that you are living?

I say no. The essence of life is not the fact that your heart beats and your lungs move. A plant has basically the same operations, yet you would have no qualms about its destruction. The thing that makes a human being "live" is that particular part of his mind that allows him to have an idea. That part of a person which makes him think is what makes him human. If he can spit out words in an incoherent order, then he is thinking enough to be alive?

A foetus cannot realize it is alive. If it did, we would all remember being in the womb. Since it cannot realize its life, I contend it is not alive. In effect, destroying a foetus is like destroying a plant.

However, once the baby leaves the womb, it is living. It does realize its life because it cries when it is hungry. It requires its mother's protection and cries when it does not have it. Therefore, killing a child after birth is murder.

Morals can be argued for eternity and no one will ever reach a

conclusion. I feel morals are a personal decision which should be decided by the individual involved. Therefore, if a woman decides her unborn child is unwanted, she should be permitted to abort it. In this country, church and state are supposedly separate. Morals are a religious question, not a state question. I congratulate the State of New York in realizing this and I urge all other states to follow New York's example.

Respectfully,  
Mark S. Richards

Dear Mr. Richards:

I find your logic staggering. (Indeed, it seems that you are merely spitting out words in an incoherent order, but never mind.) Your criterion for non-life is interesting: "Since it (? - the foetus, plants, and presumably people knocked unconscious by sundering materialist apologetics) cannot realize its life, I contend it is not alive." The end result being what? Ah, so simple. "In effect, destroying a foetus is like destroying a plant!" Because, after all, ".....morals are a personal decision which should be decided by the individual involved." Oh my God....

There is an argument for abortion which does make a show at concern for morality as other than a function of whatever it is (whim?) which makes up a personal decision. I wish someone would make it.

Respectfully,  
Richard Logan

### Feldstein Educates TCC (cont from pg. 1 col. 5)

periment to test the reaction of "normals" to LSD in contrast to the reactions of schizophrenics. The schizophrenics showed no reaction while he and his colleague experienced tripping. He had a good trip while another man in the experiment had a bad trip in which he thought the trip would remain a fixed way of life. After a great deal of effort, they were able to talk them down.

Concerning mescaline, he mentioned that, of several purported mescaline street samples tested, not one was mescaline. Most were LSD or some other easily produced hallucinogenic substance. Strychnine is used in many preparations of hallucinogenic drugs and plants of this species have a strychnine base. Unless one has a tolerance to strychnine, it will kill them. There is seldom "lacing" of marijuana, since this is too costly.

**CHROMOSOME DAMAGE INVALIDATED**  
After revealing the above information, he answered many questions. On the question of the relationship of chromosome damage to taking LSD, he stated

that the chromosome story was incorrect and invalidated. There has been some experimentation with animals and the results were positive, but animals are different from humans and the doses used were abnormally high. There is still room to doubt LSD in this respect.

Does marijuana lead to heroin? "Of course not", there is an exposure relationship but "not a causal relationship". There are no inherent dangers such as memory losses, laziness, apathy and such related to grass as of yet.

#### FELDSTEIN OPPOSES LEGALIZATION

In conclusion he stated that he would not personally endorse legalization of marijuana, because of its possible psychological damage. Although it is all projection upon his part, with legalization he believes a greater number of people would use grass. Individuals with histories of mental instability who could cope and lead normal lives might be triggered into mental illness. Marijuana is not the perfect drug and he is unwilling to trade off the lives of a few thousand people for



## VISTA CHALLENGES POLITICAL INDIFFERENCE TO THE POOR

By Steve Conn  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS) - For some time VISTA Volunteers around the country have been dissatisfied with the Nixon Administration's poverty program. Based on their experience in the field, characterized by the frequent absence of the Office of Economic Opportunity support when organizing efforts challenge local power structures, they claim that the needs of the poor are being sacrificed to political expediency.

In response, the volunteers have formed the National VISTA Alliance (NVA), and are seeking to unionize in order to give the organization more clout when

its legalization. He ended in saying that Worcester Tech is far advanced on the drug situation and that the new policy when it is developed, should be sent to other schools to set up a consortium policy.

#### PALCHONIS AND WHITNEY SPEAK

Dr. Palchonis, campus councillor said that no students with the exception of one came to him and said he would like to stop taking drugs. None stated that marijuana caused any problems and gave it limited credence to academic or personal problems. They seem to treat it as a "social pastime."

Chief Whitney spoke briefly on the relationship the Campus Security had with the Worcester Police. If any question or problems with drugs arise the chief of police usually comes to him first. The Campus Security as a special law enforcement body does have to abide with the laws. More upon this matter will be continued at this week's Tech Community Council where the legal view on drugs will be covered.

dealing with OEO.

The Alliance was established last July at a Washington meeting attended by approximately 400 volunteers bearing proxies from another 800 VISTAs.

Philosophically the officially announced shift in VISTA activity from community organizing to social service work drew the greatest attack from the Alliance members. To them, VISTA represented a rejection of the traditional welfare approach to poverty and an alternative chance to help the poor organize themselves to escape the catatonic role of state penitence.

What has happened, they feel, is that their limited success has produced a backlash among many local power brokers to which the Administration gleefully or regretfully has succumbed. Supporting their claim of a sell-out they cite numerous examples, such as the termination of 55 volunteers in Alaska allegedly because they helped organize support for Indian and Eskimo land claims. They cite the termination of two volunteers, assigned to the Colorado Migrant Council, for helping to drive workers to and from the picket lines during the lettuce strike. They cite the experience of Washington County Virginia Volunteers who were terminated for what they believe were their organizing discussions with tenant farmers.

Unintentionally, past statements of VISTA's recently departed action director, Robert Lane, lend support to the volunteers assertions. According to his "new directions" remarks the percentage of volunteers in community organizing will be reduced to five percent, with official discouragement given to confrontation tactics. A catalytic role involving such activities as rent strikes, economic boycotts and peaceful demonstrations, would apparently be considered outside the new VISTA's assignment.

Lane commented, "We hope predict and are striving for a new type of Volunteer...." Perhaps to this end, General Electric, a recent target of the student left with its image of war contractor and attempted strike breaker, has been awarded the \$1,200,000 contract to recruit future VISTAs.

The NVA argues that recruitment and training should be handled more directly by the communities involved. The concern for community participation and self-determination was incorporated into the Alliance's own structure which seeks to have a

majority of its steering committee composed of volunteers who originally were recruited from poor communities.

Particularly resented by most volunteers is OEO's indifferent attitude toward the jailing of black volunteer Frank Stewart. At the time of the Alliance's inception, Stewart had been held for 5 months in solitary confinement in lieu of \$100,000 bail on the seemingly trumped-up charge of conspiracy to murder the Mayor of Baton Rouge.

Stewart's arrest was felt by the local VISTAs to be a clumsy attempt at political intimidation. Stewart, an ex-Peace Corps volunteer, is generally acknowledged to be a soft spoken and non-violent individual. The only apparent evidence against Stewart is the testimony of a police informer of highly dubious character who only recently was released on a murder charge.

Conversations with Stewart make it almost insultingly apparent that the so-called plot to assassinate the Mayor was the informer's entrapment creation. Stewart recalls that on the occasion he met the informer, he was repeatedly confronted, a now known concealed tape recorder running all the while, with the strange question of who it was he wanted to shoot. The weapon the state claims was to be used in the assassination was admitted to have been bought by the informer. As Johnie Jones, a local black parish attorney noted, ".....the Nixon Administration unconsciously encourages things like this by its hands-off attitude in the South."

Only after the Alliance had focused attention on the case did OEO in Washington lend any assistance. In fact, previously, legal counsel had gone as far as to suggest Stewart be terminated, since while in jail he could no longer be doing his VISTA work. Presently the Volunteer is free on his own recognition.

## W.P.I. INFIRMARY

The newly constructed W.P.I. Infirmary, located in the Stoddard Complex, has the equipment and capable staff to take care of most cases around this campus. Since it opened at Stoddard in October, over 1200 have been seen for medical attention. While most cases have been minor, there has already been use for the sick rooms there, which include a private room, a semi-private room, and a four man ward. Along with these facilities, there are two examination rooms.

The infirmary is open twenty-four hours, with at least one registered nurse on duty at all times. In the morning, during the busiest time, Dr. Jerold Commons is on duty from 9-10 a.m. Dr. Caron or Dr. Parket is there in the evenings,

especially to take care of athletic injuries. Regular nurses there are Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. Kallstrom, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Campbell; part-time nurses are Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Kimball.

As yet, there has not been any major crises at the infirmary. Minor cases are handled there. Cases involving broken bones and other major cases are stabilized, then sent to the accident room. Records are kept on all students and employees, concerning special cases, such as allergies, along with what medical care they have received. This information is obtained from the health forms, which must have been signed in order for them to do anything.

**Student Government**  
**WEDNESDAY NITE**  
**7:00 P.M.**  
**Library Seminar Room**  
**All are invited**

# Students to Advise

Moorhead, Minn. - (I.P.) - A program that seeks to provide student help as an adjunct to the regular faculty academic advisor system at Moorhead State College has been approved by MSC Faculty Senate for a trial run winter quarter.

The program was introduced through the Student Senate last spring, where it was supported strongly, and many of the working details were developed by a Student Senate - named student committee over the summer with the aid of Mrs. Lois Selberg, coordinator of Special Projects, and Mike Pehler, assistant in the Dean of Student Personnel Services Office.

In presenting the proposed program to the Faculty Senate, Mrs. Selberg emphasized that its backers envision it as supplemental to the overworked faculty advisory program being used now and do not intend that faculty advisors be replaced. Qualified upperclass students will serve as advisors for \$50 a quarter.

She said students picked as advisors would work essentially with freshmen and sophomores and would provide advice about general studies, general academic procedural matters and offer some broad general counseling about specific major fields they are particularly acquainted with.

# Ohio Students Named Trustees

Westerville, Ohio - (I.P.) - With the election of three students to the Board of Trustees last fall, Otterbein College became unique among American colleges and universities.

Otterbein is the only school in the nation with such student representation on its highest governing body and the only one to place voting students on all campus councils and committees.

The governance program, the result of over two years of study, also includes the election of three faculty members to the Board. The plan also calls for a College Senate as the major policy making body of the College. The three newly-elected student trustees, are also members of the College Senate.

The three student trustees, Ed Vaughan, Jim Sylvester, and Brian Napper, were very pleased the way in which the trustees received them at the first meeting at which student and faculty trustees were

present.

The older trustees not only acknowledged their presence, but actively sought their participation. The trustees paid particular attention to their comments. To quote Jim Sylvester, "I honestly couldn't have asked it to be any better than it was."

The three student trustees were impressed by the willingness of the Board to listen to them and also by the willingness of the Board to accept changes. It must be remembered that the idea of student trustees was conceived and implemented by the Board.

The entire governance plan is based on the premise that now the students and faculty are administrators. Particularly, it is the role of students to propose the changes and reforms they want. The Board will review all proposals only when they are accompanied by a comprehensive plan for their implementation.

It is no longer the job of the students to submit proposals and the job of the administration to implement the proposals.

Now the students must look at the proposal, study it from every angle, see the consequences of it, find statistics on which to base it, and then only after they have researched it well, and if the need for the change appears to be valid, should they submit it to the Board.

The Trustees are deeply devoted to Otterbein. They contribute a great deal of their time and energy, but they want results for their efforts. They are not satisfied with student proposals; they want complete plans on how these proposals can be carried out. The students have been challenged.

Each student trustee works on a committee of the Board. Ed Vaughan stated that the most important work must be done in the departments, divisions, committees, and College Senate. "Our greatest fear is student apathy," commented Brian Napper.

# CARNEGIE COMMISSION REPORT STREAMLINES HIGHER EDUCATION

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS) - The big-name Carnegie Commission on Higher Education has recommended major reforms in colleges that would cut the time needed to earn degrees, provide educational opportunity for many more people, and greatly reduce schools' total expenses.

These changes would alleviate some of the "legitimate complaints" of students and thereby remove some causes of campus unrest, the Carnegie report said. "But that was not our major concern," said the commission's chairman, Clark Kerr, former president of the U. of California.

The prestigious commission also includes Harvard president Nathan M. Pusey, Notre Dame President Rev. Thomas M. Hesburgh, former Pennsylvania governor William Scranton, and UC regent Norton Simon. Kerr released the recommendations on November 23 in San Francisco.

The Carnegie report, more than a year in preparation, made five main recommendations to US colleges and high schools:

— Cut the time needed for most degrees - from four years to three years for the bachelor's degree as in Britain, and by one or two years for the Ph.D. and MD. This action would cut operating expenses for American higher education by 10 to 15 percent by 1980, Kerr said.

"There is too much time spent on formal education," he said.

— Encourage students to take time out to work full time between high school and college, or to "stop-out" of college for a while and find a job.

"The college should not help indefinitely prolong an aimless search for an experimentation with various life styles. It seldom benefits either the student or the college," the report said.

These first two recommendations follow the current trend in US education circles toward discouraging more and more students from spending more and more years in colleges, seeking training for largely nonexistent jobs in teaching, journalism, etc. But it does not answer the question of what to do with these "stop-outs" and non-students today when all jobs are hard to find.

— Provide opportunities for higher education throughout a person's lifetime, whether he has a bachelor's degree or not.

— Make educational opportunities available to "those who have been neglected," such as minorities, women, and older people.

To accomplish these two recommendations, the Carnegie commission wants to continue to increase the number and enrollment of community and junior colleges. It advises federal support for two years of post-high school education for everyone, on the model of New York state where community colleges have a recently instituted "open admissions" plan.

However, the nation's two-year colleges generally have much higher drop-out and force-out (failure and expulsion) rates than

the four-year schools. This attrition rate is planned into most junior colleges serving lower income and racial minority communities.

— Finally, create two new degrees; a Doctor of Arts or DA to replace the Ph.D. as the main degree for college teachers; and a Master of Philosophy of Ph.M. for high school and community college teachers. The important Carnegie-Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh already offers a DA.

"The Ph.D. now has a headlock on much of higher education," the commission said. "We now select a student to do research; then employ him to teach; and then promote him on the basis of his

"In my public statements for the last two months, I have been recommending eliminating the last year of high school and combining it with the first year of college. Doing it the other way around, as the commission recommended, would be just as good," Hayakawa said.

"We don't challenge our students intellectually enough, and bored students are social dynamite," he added. Hayakawa also favored the Carnegie plan to encourage students to "stop-out." He does not deal with the "social dynamite" of bored or angry non-students.

Stanford University's generally

conservative dean of undergraduate studies, James L. Gibbs, said he believes that Carnegie commission's "notion of alternating formal study with practical experience would provide students with a mature perspective which would enrich not only the students' lives, but the universities' as well."

One of the reasons students "seem to want to transform universities into an exact replica of the 'real world' is that they want and need an opportunity to intersperse work experience, community service, and other 'real life experience' with formal study," Gibbs said.



research. This both confuses him and subverts the teaching process."

Acceptance of this top-to-bottom restructuring will not be easy, Kerr said.

"I expect it will be popular with legislators and boards of regents, because of its money-saving aspects. High schools should like it because it means upgrading the level of high school teaching to allow the three-year bachelor's degree," he said.

The hang-up may come from university professors, he indicated.

"Change comes hard because a faculty is a lot like a guild, where no change is made until almost everyone endorses it," Kerr said. And these reforms will make little difference unless they are adopted by most colleges, he added.

Early reaction to the Carnegie plan was predictably friendly, but guarded in educational circles. Liberal administrators, such as those who composed the commission, were joined by some prominent academic conservatives in supporting the recommendations.

S.I. Hayakawa, the San Francisco State president who rose to his office and national acclaim for his hard-line stand against the 1968-69 student-faculty anti-racism strike at that college, quickly endorsed the time-and-money saving plan. He also pointed out that he has been recommending similar measures.

# American Higher Education in Trouble

NEW YORK (CPS) - America's colleges and universities are in the midst of a financial crisis unmatched in its impact in any previous period in history. Many are continuing to operate only through the sacrifice of some of the programs and services normally considered important to their missions. An alarming number of others are headed in the same direction.

Nationally, some 1,000 institutions, enrolling 4 million (56 percent) of the student are considered "heading for financial trouble." Another 540 institutions, enrolling about 1.6 million (21 percent) of the students in the nation are considered "in financial difficulty." An additional 800 institutions enrolling about 1.7 million student (23 percent) are considered "not in trouble."

These estimates were developed by the staff of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education from findings of "on site" studies of 41 institutions. The estimates were made by weighing types and sizes of colleges and universities in the country according to their relative representation among all institutions. Specialized institutions of types not represented in the "on site" studies were not included in the staff projections. In all, approximately 66 percent of

the total weighed sample of 2,340 institutions were either "headed for financial trouble" or already "in financial difficulty."

The institutions that are "headed for financial trouble" or are "in financial difficulty" are caught up in the worst of a situation in which demands for access, service, in-

novation and higher quality are rising rapidly but income has not risen fast enough to keep pace with rising costs. This cost-income squeeze had 29 (or 71 percent) of the institutions in the "on site" studies either "headed for financial trouble" or "in financial difficulty."

**NOTICE**  
to all  
**NON-CITIZENS**  
of U.S.A.

An alien address report must be completed by ALL non-citizens of the U.S.A. during the month of January.

Report cards may be obtained from the Office of Student Affairs, Boynton 206, or any local post office. The card should be handed in to any post office clerk.



# Extended Priority Group

Selective Service officials announced today that registrants in the 1971 First Priority Selection Group with Random Sequence Numbers 100 and below would be eligible for induction in January of 1971 and that RSN 100 is expected to remain the ceiling for several months. The Department of Defense today set the January draft call at 17,000 men.

The First Priority Selection Group of 1971 is made up of those young men who reached the age of 19 during 1970, received lottery (RSN) numbers at the July 1970 drawing, and have not received deferments or exemptions from service. This group becomes eligible for induction beginning in January of 1971, but after the induction of those men in the Extended Priority Selection Group of 1970.

Selective Service officials pointed out that the RSN 100 ceiling applies only to the 1971 group and does not affect the liability of those young men in the 1970 prime group whose numbers have been "reached", but have not been called. These young men, members of the Extended Priority Selection Group, are eligible for induction for the first three months of 1971. Under Selective Service policy, these men must be ordered for induction ahead of those in the 1971 pool.

The Extended Priority Group is made up of young men born between 1944 and 1950 who have not reached their 26th birthday, were classified I-A or I-A-O at the end of 1970, and had a RSN that has been "reached"—that is, a RSN lower than the highest number called by their local board during 1970. The highest number "reached" in 1970 was RSN 195. While no local board exceeded this RSN in issuing induction orders to young men during 1970, many local boards did not "reach" that limit in meeting their calls.

Selective Service officials said they set the RSN ceiling for January at RSN 100 in order to avoid the problems encountered in 1970 of local boards being unable to deliver sufficient numbers of inductees during the early months of the year because not all young men with low sequence numbers had been fully examined and were available for induction, or had fully completed the delays inherent in exercising their legal appeal rights.

## Draft Information Column

# MASTERING THE DRAFT

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## THE POLITICAL C.O.

No C.O. should let himself become a political eunuch. The law does not call for such emasculation. Nevertheless, some C.O.'s feel compelled to hide their politics from the draft board. Although this inhibition may seem tactically sound, it is alien to the legal requirements for exemption.

The chief requirement (explained in this column a few weeks ago) is still "religious training and belief." The Selective Service Act requires that a C.O.'s opposition to war in any form must exist "by reason of religious training and belief." According to the Act, "religious training and belief" does not include "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code." Recently, the Supreme Court drew a clear line between "religious training and belief" and "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code."

### Welsh V. United States

The line was drawn on June 15 in *Welsh v. United States*. The government had argued (unsuccessfully) that Elliott Welsh held "essentially

political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code." To support this contention, the government belittled Welsh's system of ethics, his belief in the moral value of all human life, and, instead, emphasized a letter that Welsh once had the courage to send his draft board.

"I can only act," Welsh wrote, "according to what I am and what I see. And I see that the military complex wastes both human and material resources, that it fosters disregard for (what I consider a paramount concern) human needs and ends; I see that the means we employ to 'defend' our 'way of life' profoundly change that way of life. I see that in our failure to recognize the political, social, and economic realities of the world, we, as a nation, fail our responsibility as a nation."

The Supreme Court declined to fault Welsh for his strong expression of political and sociological views: "We certainly do not think that (Congress') exclusion of those persons with 'essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code' should be read to exclude those who hold strong beliefs about our domestic and foreign affairs or even those whose conscientious objection to participation in all wars is founded to a substantial extent upon considerations of public policy." (emphasis added).

### ONLY TWO GROUPS EXCLUDED FROM CO

In fact, the Court recognized only two groups of registrants who obviously succumb to the Congressional exclusion. First come registrants whose beliefs are not deeply held. These beliefs (upon which the conscientious objection is based) may be moral or ethical or religious in nature, but they must be deeply held with the strength of traditional religious conviction. Otherwise the beliefs do not function as a religion within the registrant's own scheme of things; and his board might be justified in concluding that his beliefs were excluded by Congress.

The second group of excluded registrants are those "whose objection to war does not rest at all upon moral, ethical, or religious principle but instead rests solely upon considerations of policy, pragmatism, or expediency." (emphasis added). The Court's key words here are "at all" and "solely"; together they minimize enormously the exclusion that Congress enacted. There will rarely, if ever, be a C.O. whose objection does not rest "at all" (i.e., to the slightest degree whatsoever) upon so-called moral, ethical, or religious beliefs. Such a man would be a thoroughgoing pragmatist, whose objection rests "solely" (i.e., exclusively) upon the dictates of public policy and expediency.

### Tarr Obscures Ruling

Draft Director Curtis Tarr has failed to tell draft boards just how much Welsh really narrowed the scope of "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code." Instead, Dr. Tarr instructed the boards: "A registrant who is eligible for conscientious objection on the basis of moral, ethical, or religious beliefs is not excluded from the exemption simply because those beliefs may influence his views concerning the nation's domestic or foreign policies." (Local Board Memorandum No. 107, para. 11).

This inane truism avoids the real heart of Welsh. Certainly the Supreme Court never doubted that a "registrant's moral, ethical, or religious beliefs...may influence his views concerning the nation's domestic or foreign policies." Actually the Court was concerned with exactly the opposite situation: namely, the degree to which the registrant's pragmatic views can influence his ultimate beliefs. This latter problem was solved by Welsh in no uncertain terms -- terms which, unfortunately, remain hidden from draft boards. Therefore, it is once again up to you to bring the supreme law of the land to your local "friends and neighbors."

We welcome your questions and comments about the draft law. Send them to "Mastering the Draft," suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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# Calif. Votes Support Smog

(reprinted from Conservation News)

## WHO ME? OPPOSED TO POLLUTION CONTROL?

On November 3rd, California voters turned down a constitutional amendment that would have allowed expenditures of state highway taxes for smog research and mass transit. The highway funds currently are spent only on highway construction and maintenance.

The so-called highway lobby waged a vigorous, well-financed campaign to defeat the proposal which would have allowed communities to spend up to 25 percent of their returnable share of gasoline taxes for mass transit projects if the people so voted. Preliminary campaign contribution reports from the anti-proposition 18 forces listed \$30,000 from Standard Oil, \$30,000 from Shell Oil, \$20,000 from Texaco, \$20,000 from Union Oil of Southern California, \$22,000 from the American Automobile Association, \$5,000 from the California Trucking Association, and \$1,000 from the Engineering and Grading Contractors Association. Unspecified staff time was contributed by the State Chamber of Commerce.

Most public officials, including both candidates for governor, and many civic associations supported the suggested amendment. However, they apparently didn't back up their endorsement with money for they were unable to counter a massive billboard and radio-TV campaign by the highway lobby which went: "More Taxes? No on Prop. 18."

Backers of the measure say the implication that the proposal meant more taxes is unfair and have asked a Los Angeles Superior Court to indict the highway lobby for fraud. Should the judge agree he could invalidate the November 3 vote and order a new election.

# Bioteknika Finds Oil-eating bugs

## PASS THE CRUDE PLEASE

Bioteknika International, Inc., a year-old research and development company in Alexandria, Virginia may have taken science one step forward in its constant grappling with oil spills.

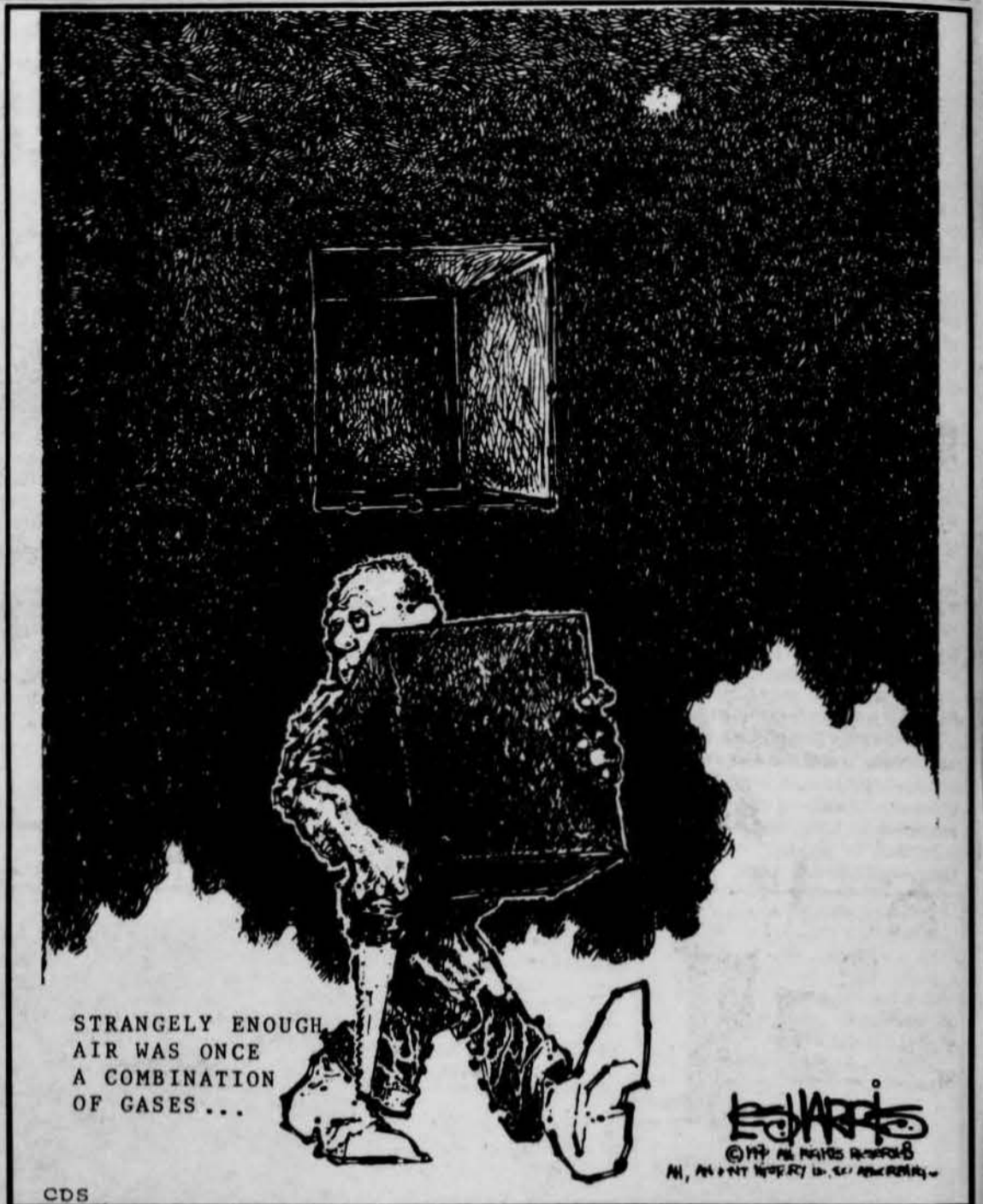
According to "Chemical & Engineering News," the American Chemical Society's weekly technical journal, Bioteknika has produced a microbial "cocktail" composed of twenty different oil-hungry microscopic bugs. The oil-eating bug mob—one trillion of them to an ounce-tackled a 100-square-foot-layer of oil on a Potomac River estuary. The oil was cleaned up within four days.

"Our bugs eat up Kuwait and Venezuelan crude," said Dr. Edward N. Azarowicz, a microbiologist in charge of research at Bioteknika. The mixture of nineteen earth microbes and one sea microbe

breaks oil down to carbon dioxide, water, sugars and proteins. Azarowicz pointed out all these materials restore nutrients to fish that otherwise might not survive an oil spill. Fish fed the microbe-digested oil in the company laboratory seemed in better condition than other fish fed on regular food.

The microbes didn't fare so well. "They die off," according to Azarowicz. "They like the land. When they have eaten the oil they've had it. There is nothing else they can eat in the ocean."

Azarowicz feels the biggest challenge was determining the proper mixture which can be adjusted for various geographical areas, climates, and times of year. Oil is introduced to the growing microbe cultures until, says Azarowicz, "they get to like the stuff." Later the microbe mixture is freeze-dried and packed with



STRANGELY ENOUGH,  
AIR WAS ONCE  
A COMBINATION  
OF GASES...

CDS

special nutrients" to help give them a running start when they get into the water."

Because sea-living microbes naturally break down oil, Bioteknika's concept is not new. What is unique is the increased speed with which the selected land-sea microbe mixture breaks down oil concentrations.

What it will do on the real thing remains to be seen. Bioteknika's next step is to sic its microbe crew on an actual oil spill.

# WHAT'S UP

Through January 24-The Photographic Works of Thomas Eakins-Worc. Art Museum

Jan. 15-Finals Begin-Cry, Crank, and Ace Out

Jan. 17-Ben Franklin's Birthday-Go Fly a Kite

Jan. 23-Finals End-Go Home

Jan. 27-Edison Patented The Light Bulb-Turn On

Feb. 1-Classes Begin-Turn Off

Feb. 2-"Guns of Navarrone"-Free Film, Worc. Art Museum, 7:30 p.m.-Shoot it up

Feb. 3 & 4-"War & Peace" Alden Memorial 7:30 p.m.

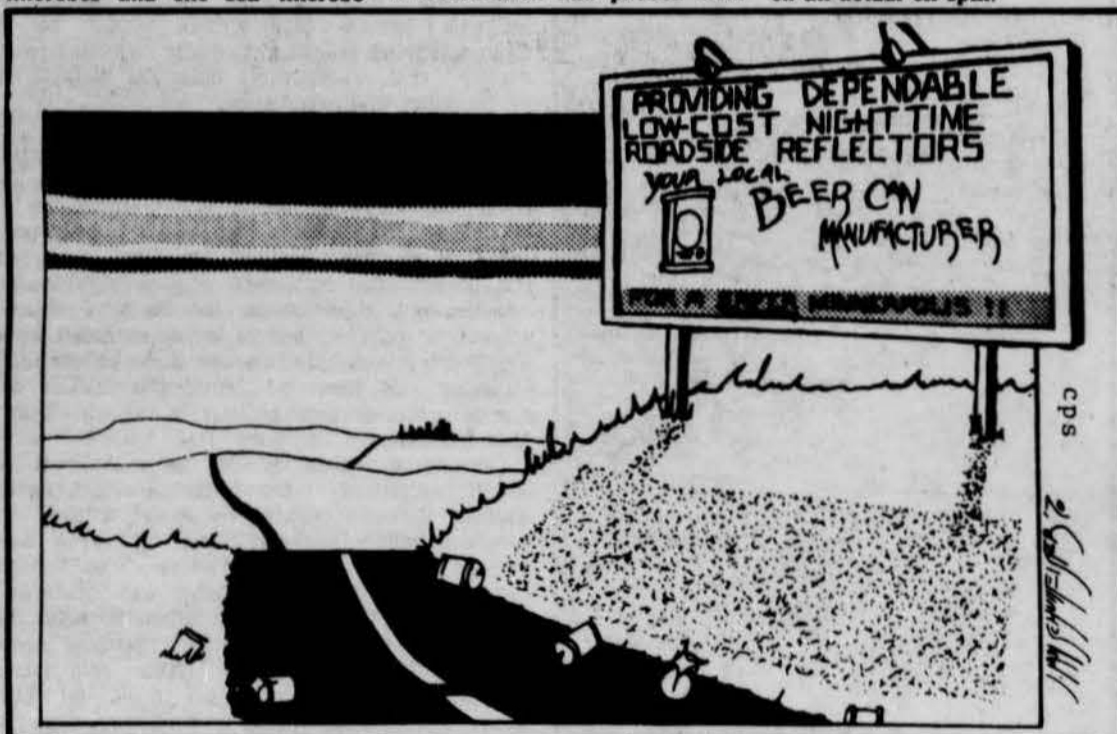
Feb. 3-7-"A Day In The Death of Joe Egg"-play at Fenwick Theater-Holy Cross (Mourn)

Feb. 9-Tech News appears again-under new management-at last!

## ID CARDS

All students must show a new identification card in order to complete their registration on enrollment day, February 1, 1971. Anyone who was here last semester should already have an ID.

ID pictures will be taken on Monday, February 1 between 9:00 - 12:00 noon and 1:00 - 3:30 p.m. in the mailing room, basement of Boynton Hall.



## APPLICATIONS READY FOR U.S. SUMMER JOBS

Information and applications for summer jobs in federal agencies may be obtained from the U.S. Civil Service, Room 214, U.S. Post Office, East Central Street.

Examinations for summer jobs will be held in the U.S. Civil Service Testing Room on January 9, February 13, and March 13. The final date for submitting applications is February 3.

# Iowa Attacks Junked Cars

Ames, Ia. - (I.P.) - Iowa State University students are attacking the environmental problem of junked automobiles.

A project on the recycling of automobile scrap materials will be proposed by a group of Iowa State students to the National Science Foundation under its new Student Originated Studies (S.O.S.) Program for summer 1971.

Two graduate students, Robert E. Shaw in metallurgy and James R. Black in industrial engineering, are helping organize the 5 to 15 undergraduate students who will submit the project proposal.

Project plans presently include these four points:

1) interviewing used car dealers, operators of auto salvage yards, scrap processors, steelmakers,

foundrymen and metallurgists;

2) analyzing the results to determine the real bottlenecks to recycling in central Iowa and the Midwest;

3) doing a cost-benefit study of alternate ways of processing or using scrap steel and other automobile materials;

4) investigating alternate markets for auto scrap steel and other materials.

S.O.S. is a program sponsored by the National Science Foundation for student originated and directed studies concerned with interdisciplinary problems related to the bio-physical and social environments.



WHUEVER  
VOMITED  
IN THE  
WEST END  
MEN'S ROOM  
SEE ME. I  
WANT IT  
CLEANED. *George*

Point Back  
Please  
Ed or  
George

**FROSH:**  
CLASS  
MEETING  
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at  
8:00 PM  
in  
ALDEN  
MEMORIAL

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- ... believes in a company which does well-known things well, especially when the result is a line of automatic component test equipment that leads its world-wide industry. (No one else in our business offers a 10-year guarantee!)
- ... likes the idea of joining an electronics firm that dares to be different and stay right in downtown Boston, close to outstanding schools, good theater, great restaurants — the action.
- ... appreciates a fast-growing company that depends on capable people to keep it growing.

If all this MAKES SENSE to you, see our representative on campus on

JANUARY 12

# TERADYNE



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# WINNING WEEKEND AT WILLIAMS

## B-BALL BENCH BOOSTS TEAM TO TWO VICTORIES



Ned Cunningham During Holiday Tourney

## NICHOLS ICES WPI SKATERS

Nichols was the opposition December 16th at the Worcester Arena for the Tech Hockey team. W. P. I. was never really in the contest despite the fact the score does not reflect it. Nichols skated the Engineers right off the ice and into the dressing room.

Nichols scored twice and Tech once in the first period. W. P. I.'s goal was scored by Todd Cormier on a crease scramble.

The second period went much the same as the first. Nichols lit the lamp three times while W. P. I.

scored just once. The visitors kept pouring it on and collected two more tallies, the second on a delayed penalty call when Nichols pulled their goalie for an extra skater. Cormier got one back for the Maroon and Grey of Worcester Tech.

Nichols earned a well-deserved victory. The final score was 7-3. It might be added that W. P. I. was minus right wing, Steve Trembley (suspension), and defensive ace, Bob Johnson (injury).

### DATA

Period 1	Danahy	elbowing	1:15
Nichols	Marlborough	high sticking	9:27
Period 2	Irons	pushing	12:35
Period 3	Kimball	roughing	1:38
Nichols	Walworth	tripping	10:29
W. P. I.	Danahy	holding	13:53
Nichols	Danahy	cross checking	15:53

### Defensive Lapses

Period 1	Lindgren	(Irons)	11:38
Nichols	Cormier	(Walworth)	14:17
W. P. I.	Morris	(Stone)	16:56
Period 2	Morris	(Rich-Lindgren)	0:38
Nichols	Morris	(unassisted)	2:26
W. P. I.	Walworth	(Cormier-Fitzgerald)	2:51
Nichols	Irons	(Marlborough-Sennott)	8:16
Period 3	Cormier	(Fitzgerald)	4:29
W. P. I.	Morris	(Stone-Lindgren)	6:20
Nichols	Sennott	(Kimball-Stone)	18:34

### SHOTS ON NET

	I	2	3	T
Nichols	11	14	15	40
W. P. I.	8	9	8	25

Some people say that the W.P.I. Basketball team does not have any bench strength. Undoubtedly, these people did not watch the last two games against Bowdoin and Williams. Tech won both games; 71-63 over Bowdoin and pulled out a squeaker over Williams last Saturday 72-71.

After coming off a disappointing Christmas tournament, in which the team won only one out of three games, it seemed that the players needed a win to get their confidence back. Instead they got two good wins.

At Bowdoin, the conditions were less than ideal. It was a three hour bus ride to Brunswick, Maine on a Wednesday afternoon. Even though the players loosened up for thirty minutes before the game it was obvious that they were tight. Bowdoin got off to a quick start as the Engineers tried to get untracked. The Polar Bears controlled the boards and jumped into a comfortable sixteen point lead. It did not stay comfortable for very long, as Tech came back and chipped away at their lead. Finally they went ahead on the strength of Steve Watson's board work and several pick and roll moves by Tim Rooney and John O'Brien. The Engineers went to the locker room at halftime with a slight 33-30 advantage.

After the break, Bowdoin came back strong and built up a fourteen point lead again. Then the bench went to work. The bench for this game was John Anderson. Coach Herrion has used John this year as a spark to get the team running again. He did everything against Bowdoin. He hit six out of six field goals, two for two from the foul line, stole the ball several times and made the Tech fast break work. When things cooled off, the Engineers were in front to stay and went on to win 71-63.

The scoring was pretty evenly balanced. Rooney had a good night with twenty points; O'Brien, 14 points and 12 rebounds; Anderson, 14 points; Watson, 10 points and 15 rebounds; and Cunningham, 10 points.

The following Saturday it was another long bus ride to Williams College in the Mohawk Valley. The Wrestling team also made the trip with the hoop team. This forced the basketball team to leave at 11 o'clock in the morning for an 8:00 p.m. game. It seems that the administration will do anything to save a few dollars even if it means having thirty people hang around Williamstown for eight hours.

Unlike Bowdoin, the Williams game was close all the way. Coming into the game, Williams had a 5-1 record and were rated tenth in New England.

The game started off slow and was very rough. The Williams team was a lot bigger than Tech and O'Brien and Watson had trouble keeping them off the boards. The scoring was evenly distributed in the first half as the Engineers had a 31-28 halftime lead. Tim Rooney had some nice drives to the goal and drew quite a few fouls.

The second half was a completely different story, mostly because of Coach Herrion. He really wanted this one bad and the players knew it. He had been fighting the poor refereeing all game and wanted a chance to get even.

Williams came back strong and Tech got into foul trouble. Steve Watson sat on the bench most of the game and it looked as though the Engineers were going to get blown off the court. Then things started to happen. John O'Brien, who had only two points in the first half suddenly caught fire. With Tim Rooney and Ned Cunningham feeding him from the side he worked on his man inside and poured in twenty points before fouling out with six minutes remaining in the game.

Watson had already fouled out, now O'Brien, and Backlund and Anderson were soon to follow them to the bench.

Again the bench went to work. Bob Zawada, Rick Turner and Frank McMahon came into the lineup. Tech ate away the small Williams' lead, mostly by the outside shooting of Ned Cunningham. Finally, with ten seconds remaining, Williams led 71-70. Then Bob Zawada picked off an errant Williams' pass and fed it out to Frank McMahon on the left. Frank went as far as he could, then took his patented fall-away jump shot over the outstretched hands of a Williams defender to make it 72-71 Worcester Tech's lead.

Williams called time out with four seconds left to make a play. Coach Herrion called it correctly and placed Rick Turner perfectly. When the long pass came down Rick deflected it and Timmy Rooney picked it off and dribbled out the time.

John O'Brien led Tech with 22 points and 13 rebounds. Ned Cunningham added 17 points. Tech's record now stands at 5 wins and 4 losses. Next game is after semester break, a weekend trip at Colby and Bates.

## WPI GRAPPLERS PLACE SECOND IN MIT HOLIDAY TOURNAMENT

For some of W.P.I.'s wrestling squad the Christmas vacation was cut a few days short and it certainly turned out to be well worth it for those who make the sacrifice. The entire team was to return for practice on New Year's Day, but due to the major snow storm only eight of the grapplers were able to reach Worcester. On Saturday 1/2/71 they traveled to Boston to compete in the MIT Holiday Tournament.

The team started the New Year off right by placing second in the team standings. There were some twenty-five schools represented with varying degrees of man power at the tourney. Out of Tech's eight wrestlers competing, five placed in the top four places in their respective weight classes. Co-captains Greg Dickson, competing in the 158 lb class, and Jeff Petry, wrestling at 177 lbs, both placed second in their divisions after losing in the finals. Also placing for

W.P.I. was freshman Larry Martiniano who normally wrestles in the 126 lb class but was forced to move up a weight class due to the holidays and still managed to turn in a 4th place finish at 134 lbs. Juniors Ken Kolkebeck, a 177 pounder, and heavyweight Art Geetersloh both placed fourth in their respective weight classes also, making it a fine day of wrestling for Tech and some nice New Year's present for their first year coach Lenny Polizzotto.

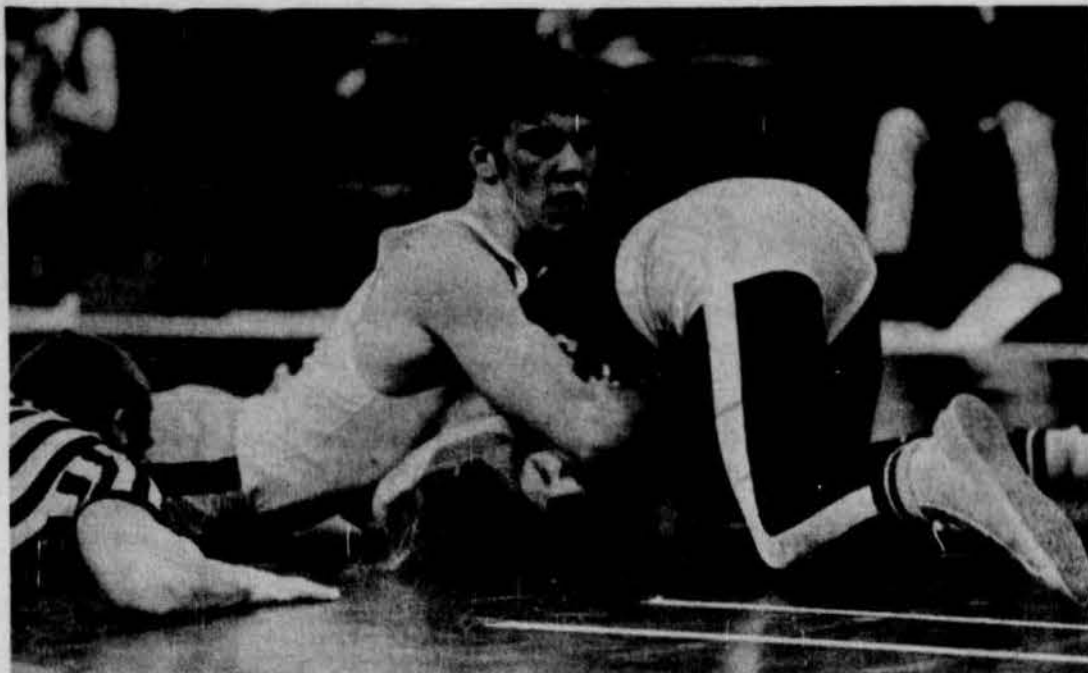
## WILLIAMS WRECKED 33-11

Saturday 1/9/71 W. P. I.'s wrestling team beat Williams College 33-11 in their only competition for the month of January. Williams was missing four of their grapplers due to the fact that Williams College has switched over to the 4-1-4 program. Some of the boys were off campus studying elsewhere. At any rate, in the weight classes that there was competition Tech grapplers appeared to be in much better shape than Williams and did one fine day's work in beating Williams. Co-captain Greg Dickson delivered the fastest pin of the day by flattening Larry Johnson of Williams in 2:52. In the 134 lb class Scott

Wallace also posted a pin for Tech in 3:03. Ray Cherenzia, a sophomore wrestling at 142 lbs, had one of the best matches of the day, defeating a strong Williams opponent 8-4. Larry Martiniano, Jeff Petry, Ken Kolkebeck and Art Geetersloh all accepted forfeits for W. P. I.

At this point in the season Tech's wrestling team has a 3-2 record and is seated ninth in New England. The team will open their season again Feb. 9 against MIT at home. The month of February is the major part of the grapplers' season consisting of six matches, five of which are home this year.

GOOD LUCK ON FINALS!



Greg Dickson hanging on during M.I.T. Christmas Tourney