

# The Tech

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FIVE CENTS

## MIT plans sports center

Planning Office releases report; no funding yet available

By Paul Schindler  
The MIT Planning Office released, under pressure, a Summary Report: Development Plan for Athletic Facilities to *The Tech* this week (see p. 10). The report was finally finished in March, but publication of the recommendations was prevented by administration officials due to fears of a severe effect on fund-raising. No significant money has yet been raised for any portion of the suggested program, which includes construction of a new skating rink and events center. The size and nature of the building have not been determined, pending consultation with potential donors. The site has been selected however (see diagram at right).

### Renovations

In addition to the entirely new building, which is to house an indoor skating rink and other athletic facilities as well as permanent seating for 600 spectators and flexible seating for 1000, major renovations have been proposed for all other facilities, and new indoor facilities suggested for Ashdown and Baker.

The idea of improving current facilities was considered and

rejected by the Planning Office. They state: "careful investigation of interim solutions led us to conclude that the benefits of providing improved facilities quickly would be an uneconomical expenditure and would work against the efficient land utilization required in long range development."

### Use increases

The report explains that all the changes and money are needed because of the changing nature of demand for athletic facilities: there are more casual users who live close by, there are more women, and the mandatory physical education requirement for women.

The report calculates that the current community of 17,570 at MIT (faculty, staff, students, and employees) will grow to 21,660 by 1985. Thus, if the number of athletic card holders grows at a commensurate rate, there will be between 8,138 and 10,592 people able to use the facilities, where there are only 7,523 today. This presumes continuation in the current changing pattern of facility use.

The summary contains a concise statement of the traditional MIT attitude towards sports: "the maximum participation by the MIT community in a lifetime

of healthful athletic recreation which will contribute to the physical and mental health and well being of each individual at MIT." It is the express hope of the Planning Office that this new plan will allow flexible growth of the system in the future, depending on demand and available funding.

## Watergate takes its toll

By Norman D. Sandler

The size of the Executive Branch is smaller this week, after numerous revelations, resignations, and firings all connected by the Watergate affair. The week was also highlighted by a television address by President Nixon, during which he "accepted responsibility" for the scandal, but did not take the blame.

A total of five members of the staff of the Executive Branch were forced to resign and another fired by orders of the President, as the personality conflicts and charges which were being made in Washington to the Watergate Grand Jury proved to throw the entire controversy into a different light.

The first to fall was L. Patrick Gray, III, Nixon nominee for head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who announced

his resignation from the Justice Department on Saturday. Gray's resignation came shortly after he disclosed to the grand jury that he had destroyed documents taken from the Executive Office Building office of convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt.

In a statement which bore striking similarity to letters of resignation sent by other White House staffers, Gray's departure was said by White House spokesmen to be a result of accusations which had damaged the integrity of the FBI.

The documents which Gray admitted to have burned contained "politically explosive information" which Hunt had collected, and which the President's Counsel, John Dean, had taken from Hunt's office safe shortly after the Watergate break-in.

When quizzed about the incident by the grand jury, Gray replied that he had burned the documents on orders from Dean and presidential aide John Ehrlichman, and that at the time he did not know what the documents contained.

Throughout the weekend, new developments were revealed, which linked Ehrlichman to the Watergate affair (until then he had been "on the outside" making accusations against Dean and Nixon's former chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.) Ehrlichman has recently been implicated in the original planning and subsequent cover-up of the Watergate break-in, as well as the removal of documents from Hunt's office.

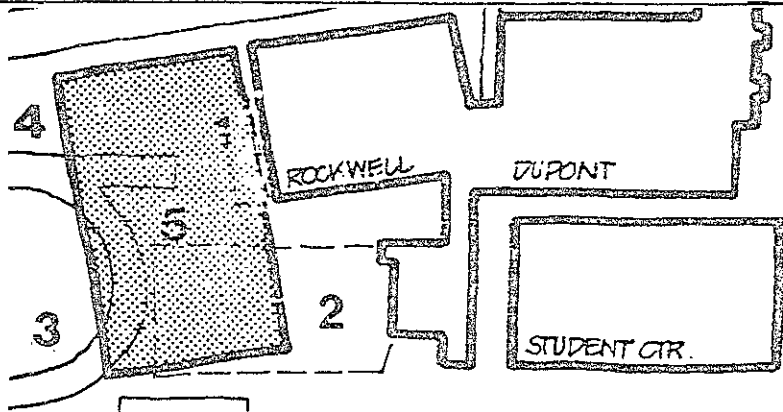
In his letter of resignation to President Nixon, the former head of the Domestic Council said that although all of the charges which had been made against him were "totally unfounded," his position on the White House staff warranted his leaving, in order to straighten out the allegations concerning his involvement in Watergate.

Also citing the pressures placed upon his position by allegations which had been made in the news media, the President's chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, submitted his resignation the same day as Ehrlichman.

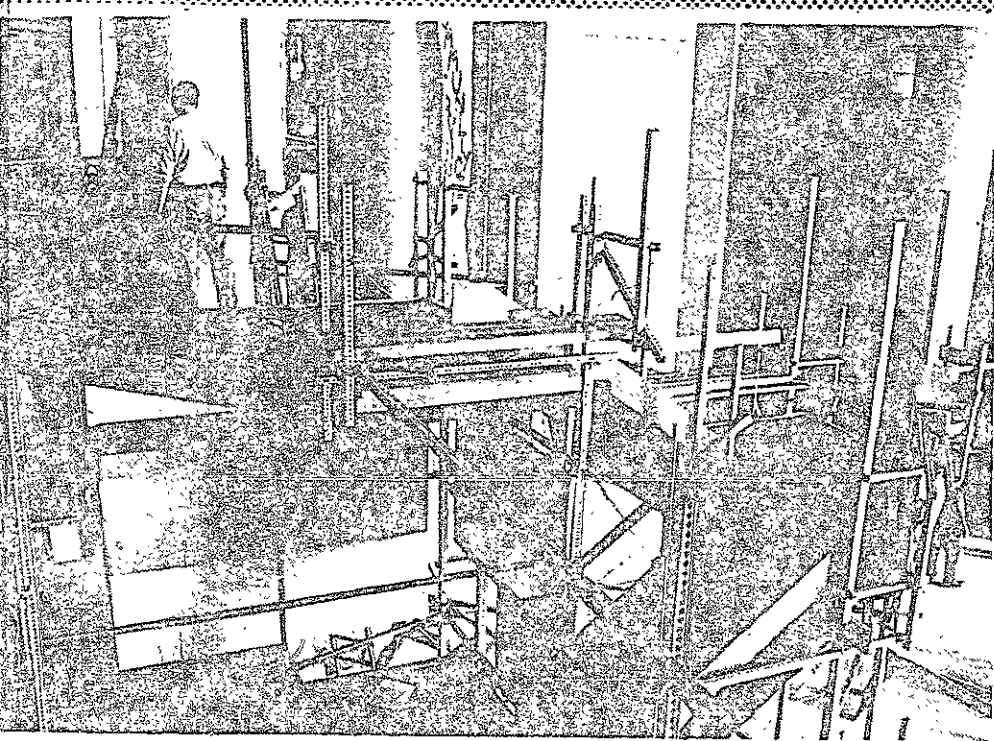
Haldeman's relation to the Watergate case has been becoming clearer in the past two weeks, and he was identified in Watergate testimony as the high White House official who had overseen the bugging reports. Haldeman also allegedly requested the FBI reports, which were transmitted by Gray, and coordinated the high-level cover-up. Haldeman has been considered to be the White House aide closest to the President. As one of the "top four" during Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign (besides Haldeman, there were Ehrlichman, Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, and Special Counsel Charles Colson), he was allegedly one of the planners of the break-in, and now faces possible indictment by the grand jury as well as the Select Senate Watergate investigating committee.

Haldeman, in his letter to the President (Please turn to page 8)

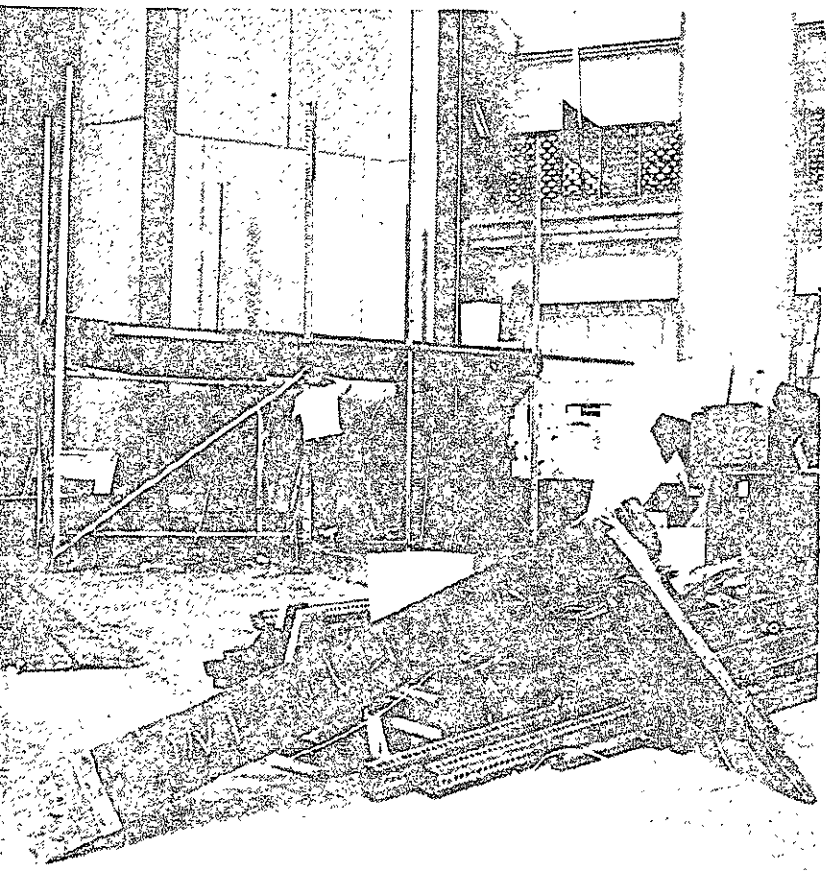
In spite of the uncertainties of the admissions process, it is safe to say that as of 5 pm yesterday 749 male students and 123 female students have accepted admission to MIT in the class of 1977. 230 have not yet replied, or else their replies have not yet been received (reply date was Monday). Director of Admissions Peter Richardson is now confident that a class size of 900 will be achieved. (*The Tech* February 6, 1973 et. al.)



Phase 1: (1) Demolition of storage area; (2) Demolition of existing rink; (3) Relocation of track; (4) Relocation of parking area; (5) Construction of skating rink/events center and field house.



Photos by Roger Goldstein



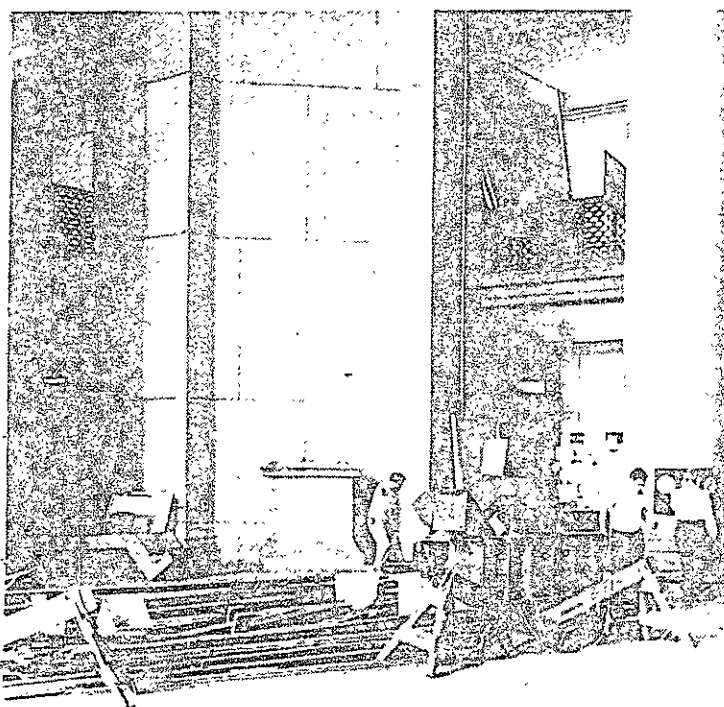
### A eulogy for a structure:

#### Building 7 stairway dismantled

The "structure" in the Building 7 lobby, after serving as a lounge, resting place, and bulletin board for the community for two years, was disassembled this week. Originally designed to provide better access between the first and second floors, it became a feature of the lobby, as a convenient place from which to watch the displays, dances, and other activities there.

The structure was designed by architecture students, who started to construct the "erector set" during IAP 1971. It took several months to complete the construction — far longer, one student noted, than the two days it took to dismantle it.

The structure reportedly will be replaced by a new one in a few weeks, designed by students in 4.17. The new structure will have more seating space, and might include a bridge across the lobby.



# CSE Report: recommendations for the future

By Michael D. McNamee  
(McNamee, an Associate News Editor of The Tech and a resident of Baker House, has studied the Graves Report for several months, and has written an analysis of the Report. This is the last in a series of four articles on that analysis. — Editor)

The Committee on Student Environment, when it made its recommendation for a flexible housing policy, considered in great detail the effects such a policy would have on the housing system. The committee used the 15.301 report, based on interviews conducted in Burton and East Campus, as a major source of information about the system as it currently exists. One area which would be greatly affected by the flexible housing policy (a policy that would promote more moving between dorms) was the area of freshman integration.

"One of the most striking aspects of MIT is the extent to which freshmen are quickly and thoroughly integrated into the undergraduate social life of MIT... There is no 'hazing' or other attempts to make freshmen feel like second-class citizens." This is shown by the fact that there are seldom any real social differences between upperclassmen and freshmen after approximately a term of residence together. While recognizing that this is valuable to both freshmen and upperclassmen, the CSE pointed out three specific dangers of this integration:

1) There is a lack of class spirit or identity. MIT students do not readily identify with their class as a unit, and they are likely to have many friends from each class. This means that students often lack close friends that are sharing their experience as members of a certain level on the educational scale.

2) Freshmen can be forced into artificial molds by too-thorough integration. While upperclassmen may be good models to follow, they are not always, and a first-year student may be done more harm than good by integration into their lifestyle. Attitudes may also be affected; Pass/Fail was given as one example, where upperclassmen's attitudes seemed to conflict with the goals of an educational experiment. If these attitudes are passed on to freshmen, the beneficial effects of the experiment may well be lost.

3) Freshmen may lose the integration value of upperclassmen in a suite-type system. Often, when a freshman is placed in a suite with a group of upperclassmen who have lived together for some time, he is forced to either adopt their lifestyle or go outside the suite to find his friends. This may not always be possible; indeed, when there is little contact between suites, as there is often, it may be impossible.

The CSE proposed, as a possible solution of these problems, and others, an "experiment in free flow in an open market" — the flexible housing system. This system, if established as suggested in the Report, would provide for a system-wide lottery held in the spring, in which any students who wanted to change dorms for the next year would participate. Priorities in the drawing would be based only on class, with prospective seniors having first priority. Provisions would be made for groups of students wanting to move together, and for students wanting to remain in their current room. The CSE suggested that the lottery be handled by the Dormitory Council, and that it would involve little extra work for the Dean's Office.

The committee noted that, with less continuity between residents of a given dorm, there would be a weakening of house governments; but they pointed out that this would be balanced by an increase in the responsibility of DormCon, which is currently relatively inactive. Intramural teams based on the whole house would also be weakened; the Report suggests that the trend toward teams representing smaller groups and special-interest groups (departments, clubs, minority groups, etc.) be continued.

Probably the biggest effect of the flexible housing system would be a trend towards higher percentages of freshmen in the corridor-type dorms and those with poorer facilities, such as Baker, East Campus, and Senior House. This would come about as upperclassmen used their seniority to get rooms in better houses. While emphasizing their distaste for a system of "freshmen dorms," the CSE points out that such a trend could be beneficial — freshmen would live in the dorms where social interaction is best, and could make many friends among their classmates, while upperclassmen would live in smaller groups based on the friendships they had formed. The committee anticipated that some upperclassmen would prefer corridor living, and would remain in the corridor dorms, so that there would still be beneficial effects of freshman integration. As long as the percentage of freshmen in a given house remains between ten and fifty percent, the CSE saw no cause for alarm.

Other policy recommendations made by the CSE include the suggestion that the building of new undergraduate housing be made a top priority by the Institute. The committee stated that nothing in the athletic, extracurricular, and other non-academic spheres is as important as new housing. The CSE stated that MIT ought to attempt to house any undergraduate who wants on-campus housing, without forcing it on any student. Therefore,

the Report recommends that freshmen be allowed to live off-campus if they wish, but that the Institute guarantee them housing if they want it. Finally, the CSE rejected any attempts to solve the housing shortage by the acquisition of temporary housing.

## Coed living

Most of the CSE's data on coed living came from a subcommittee, which distributed a lengthy questionnaire to all dorm residents and analyzed the results in a report almost as long as the CSE Report itself. Their findings are summarized in the Report, and conclusions drawn from that data.

Returns from questionnaires indicate that a high percentage of dorm residents feel that coed housing should be extended. In non-coed male dorms and coed dorms, the numbers in favor ranged as high as 91% of the residents, with never more than 10% opposed. In McCormick, however, only about 50% were in favor of coed living, with 14% uncertain and 36% definitely or probably opposed. Opposition from McCormick has long been a major factor in delaying the formation of more coed living groups, as McCormick must either be coed or be kept full of girls.

Attitudes varied from class to class, with seniors preferring coed living much more than freshmen in all cases. The greatest variance came in considering the ratio of males/females in a coed living group. Men preferred an ideal 50/50 ratio, while women were willing to accept a lower ratio. In coed living situations, women were likely to accept 25/75 as a female/male ratio; women in McCormick preferred 30/70 or 35/65. Many women stressed the importance of having female friends around them, and many McCormick women said that they had passed up coed housing in the past to remain with friends.

The Report contrasts two types of coed experiments — "the method used in East Campus and Senior House, where girls were scattered among the different floors and entries, and the method in Burton, where the coeds formed a "mini-dorm," all concentrated in Conner 4. Experience indicates that the first method is more successful, as many residents of Burton-Conner complain that they are not really living in a coed situation.

The Report states that the goals of coed living have been attained in many cases, since it has given individuals "a better understanding of the opposite sex and their feelings and problems and pressures, as well as

allowing them to feel significantly more at home with the opposite sex than beforehand." The Report suggests that coed housing be continued wherever possible, while trying for a 30/70 female/male ratio. The Committee pointed out that this would almost certainly involve at least one tower of McCormick going coed, as space would not be available in the male dorms otherwise. Since many students may prefer single-sex living, or may be under parental pressure against coed living, the Report stresses that no one should be forced into a coed situation, and that all-male and all-female housing should be available.

One important note is the connection between the flexible housing system and coed living. If women are to participate in the flexible system, there must be a wide range of housing available to them. This would necessitate more coed dorms.

## What now?

The last chapter of the CSE Report deals with plans for a new undergraduate house. This, according to Graves, is the shortest chapter in the Report. "There was a problem of expertise in this area," Graves said. "None of us on the committee were architects, and so we couldn't say specifically what structures would achieve the desired results. Also, we didn't feel that there is any one ideal way to build a dorm, so we didn't attempt to lay down specific plans."

The CSE recommends a house of no more than 150 residents, as it felt any larger house was too large for effective social interactions. This house could be built in "entry-size units of 50-60 residents each; each entry would be a separate building, interconnected with some common facilities. This way, units could be built as money becomes available, instead of waiting for enough to build one big 300-resident dorm.

The units would probably be designed on a suite system; each suite would be equipped with full kitchen facilities. The basic social unit would be the entry, and lounges, etc., would be provided on this basis. The CSE recommends that there be fewer common facilities for the dorm as a whole; they specifically recommend that there be no central dining hall, although they suggest that the dorm be close enough to MacGregor to allow residents to take Commons there

(the committee was operating the assumption that any housing would be built on V Campus, between MacGregor and Westgate II).

The committee also suggested that there be several faculty identities, at least one for every residents, living in the dorm, as opposed to a home master-senior tutor arrangement.

Flexibility would be the key to the internal structure of a new dorm. It should contain a variety of groupings, so that experiments such as Russian House, German House, or other such groups could be accommodated without having to cover over part of a floor or entry in Burton. Different styles should be used in different parts of the house, so that residents could try different lifestyles without leaving the house. CSE recommends that a common room for the computer be included, but that it be multipurpose, adaptable to a variety of needs.

## Implementing the Report

Currently, a plan to convert the CSE Report into an architect's program is being drawn by Richard Sorenson, Assistant to the Vice-President for Operations, Robert Simha, head of the Planning Office, and La Spack, a graduate student in architecture. This plan would be the outline of the CSE Report, philosophical and sociological implications, and turn it into something we can hand to an architect and say "Build this."

The architect's program is based on three conditions: a verbal description of the room and facilities; technical requirements, such as the site, floor space to be provided, and legal conditions to be fulfilled; and the financial constraints. Finances are the major problem facing the planners now; the Institute has not yet started a fund-raising program for new housing. When asked what would happen if the money was available, Sorenson said that MIT could take the projects to architects this summer, and a new dorm could be ready "possibly by 1975."

In conclusion, the CSE Report is a major document that will undoubtedly affect the character of MIT in the future. It deserves careful study and discussion by all elements of the Institute community.

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# Course VII: a single excellence

By Richard Parker  
and David Olive

"We could have allotted our resources so that the biology department would have been excellent in one major field or good in many. We chose to do the former," stated Professor Gene Brown, the Executive Officer of the Department of Biology.

That attitude is greatly responsible for placing 400 undergraduates majoring in biology in a department that may be the world's finest in molecular biology but offers no courses in anatomy, zoology, or botany. This situation is exemplified in 7.01, the course the department euphemistically calls "General Biology".

In reality, the course is an excellent survey of what biology at MIT is generally about, or at least what the upperlevel undergraduate courses are about. Taught by Nobel Prize winner Salvador Luria, 7.01 is the course that undergraduates interested in biology should take. The course will provide them with a good approximation of what the department offers undergraduates in its core curriculum.

Luria's style of teaching tends to polarize student opinion. Some find his accent and disorganized approach both distracting and boring; most (including one of the author's of this article) find him exciting and stimulating. Luria's reason for appearing at lectures is simple—he wants to help students learn biology.

The undergraduate requirements allow a student 90 unrestricted electives. The only lecture course required by this department is 7.05, General Biochemistry, which is taught both semesters. If possible, take the first semester with Brown.

The rest of the required courses and restricted electives are spread throughout the mathematics, chemistry and physics departments. "One of the reasons that MIT's biology department specializes in molecular biology is because molecular biology is the branch of biology that is most heavily based on the hard sciences, math, physics, and chemistry. When developing the department it seemed only natural that being at MIT the department should concentrate in that area of biology," explained Boris Magasanik, the Chairman of the department. Magasanik went on to explain that since the departmental requirements spanned so many fields they had the effect of allowing a student more elective time.

He suggested that students

could use some of that elective time to take courses in botany or zoology or comparative anatomy at either Wellesley or Harvard. "In fact, a student could even petition to use one of those courses as a substitute for a departmental requirement."

The department is very encouraging of students who want to cross-register. Brown stated that any student having problems in cross-registering to Harvard should go and see him. What the department does not seem to be considering is the inconvenience that is involved in taking a course at another school. It seems that they should consider hiring a professor from another school to come here and teach an undergraduate course. The Earth Science Department is doing that next year for an environment course; there seems to be no good reason why the biology department cannot do the same.

Each departmental major is required to take three courses from the following list of five: 7.01, General Biology, 7.03, Genetics, 7.04, Developmental Biology, 7.06, Cell and Organ Physiology, and 7.21, General Microbiology. Almost all of the professors who teach these courses have fine reputations as teachers.

7.01 is given both semesters and is taught first semester by Professors Holt and Ingram. Second semester, it is taught by Luria; take it from him. The course provides an overview of the other four and therefore gives a good idea of which to take. 7.21 and 7.03 both have strong biochemistry orientations which are absent from 7.04 and 7.06. For the MIT biology department's version of the well-rounded student perhaps you should take one from each pair.

These courses are taught by excellent teachers who are also fine scientists, however, there are many people in the department who could also be teaching undergraduates who are not. The student population of the department today is more than twice that of three years ago, yet, many faculty members still are not teaching

undergraduates. The number of course offerings in the department is among the lowest in the school while the student population is among the highest (both appear to be one away from the respective ends).

Perhaps, those faculty members not teaching undergraduates could devote one day a semester to giving a seminar about their research, for undergraduates only. The seminar could take place during the morning and in the afternoon the professor could meet with interested undergraduates. This policy would simply be an adaptation of the present departmental seminar program.

Presently, researchers are brought to MIT to speak about their work. Speakers are chosen not to bolster the sagging parts of the department but for their ability to relate to on-going research at MIT. While this is an excellent program, and one that should be continued, it is clearly geared to faculty and graduate students.

The morning after the seminar the speaker meets with "Post-docs and grad students", according to the signs posted on the bulletin boards. Though this was not done to exclude undergraduates it was also not done to encourage their attendance. That typifies the attitude of the department to the undergraduates—they are welcome to come if they want but we do not really care if they don't.

Part of the department's problem is that it is not staffed to deal with 400 undergraduates. Nowhere is this problem shown as dramatically as it is in research opportunities. Almost all of the students in the department want to do research.

About half of the students want to go to medical school and for them research means expertise, good recommendations, and an impressive application. The other half of the students are planning on going to graduate school in biology. While the first half might, major in VIIA and thereby not have a research requirement the second half

must major in VII where you must either do research or take a 24 unit laboratory.

The 24 hour, or, "monster" laboratories, are really very good courses. Last semester's 7.061 Experimental Physiology, was very well received by its students. The drawback that these labs have is that demand a huge piece of your schedule.

7.011, the prerequisite for the 24 hour labs, is almost a complete waste of time. It is not that you learn nothing in the course, it is just that it is boring and slow. The course does not even meet the Institute lab requirement and should be revised.

Doing research in the department with a professor is another issue. First of all, for those of you who have not done research, do not be confused with the phrase 'with a professor'. Professors, in general, are not standing by your side and leading you through. If anyone is doing that, it is a grad student or a post-doc. You may find that surprising at first, but remember professors have other responsibilities.

Some of the over-crowding problems will be reduced, according to Magasanik, for the unfortunate reason that fellowships and training grants are being reduced so graduate enrollment will probably go down.

Our general impression of the biology department at MIT is very mixed. It seems to suffer from the MIT malady, which is being excellent in one part of the field — the quantitative part (since most of engineering is quantitative those departments don't have the narrowness problem) to the exclusion of others. The department is excellent in what it offers and the undergraduate courses, though limited in number, are very well taught. For the industrious student there are the cross-registration programs, but that is not a very good alternative. The department seems as though it would be responsive to student requests, however, things must be student initiated. The department will not go out and organize activities for the undergraduates; it is heavily biased to the graduate side. In fact, the successful undergraduate lives the life of a graduate student. With 400 undergrads in the department there is a large body to push through change. Remember, if one out of every ten agree on something you have an overwhelming force. Our recommendation is simply this: try 7.01. If you like the course you will like the department, and it is a great one. If you are not interested in those parts of biology then you are at the wrong school.

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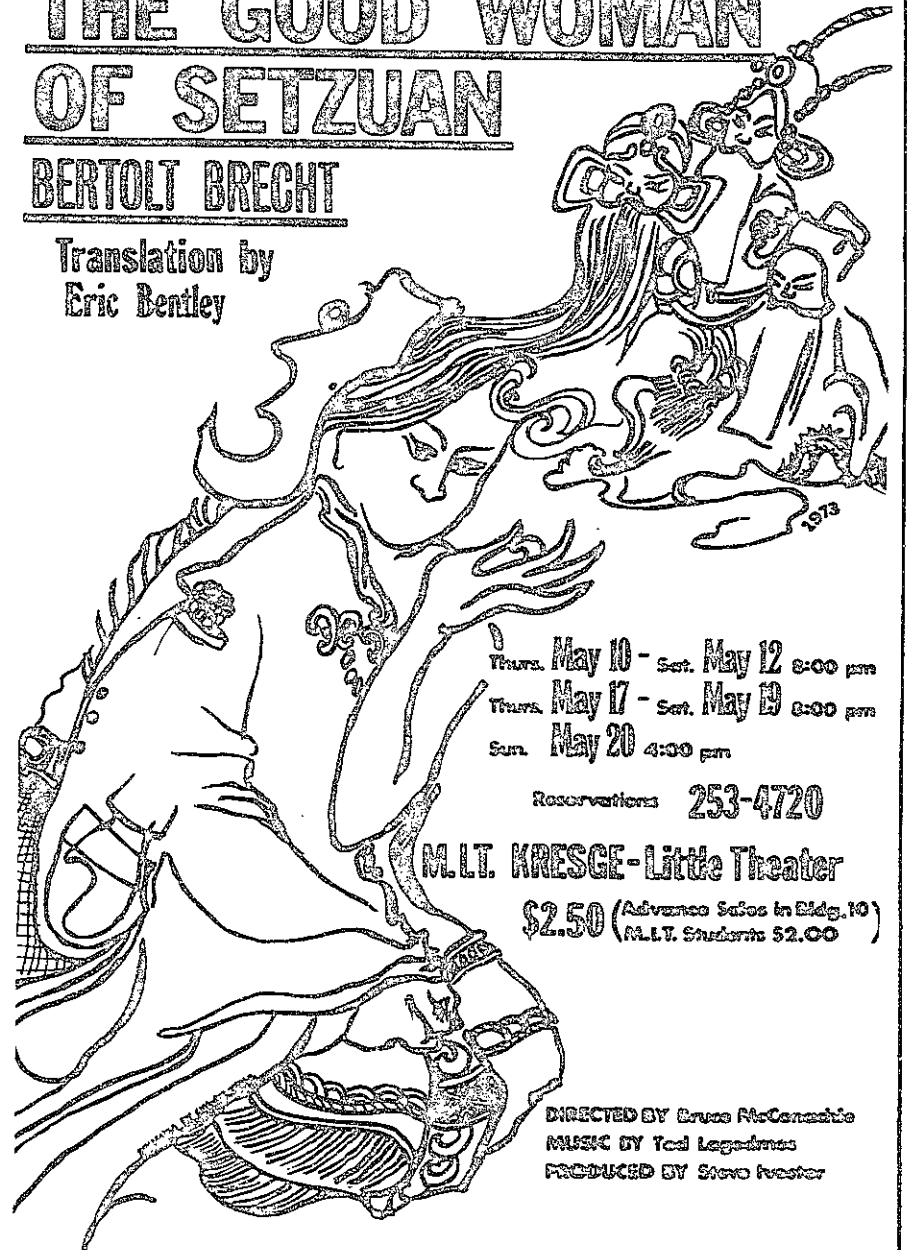
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# Is steak cheaper in Leningrad?

By Mark Haley

Time magazine named Nixon as the Man of the Year in 1972. No doubt this process of selection involved much soul searching, forethought and sleepless nights.

Yet, after reading Time's editorial page, one could be led to the lurking suspicion that the presses for that nomination issue were held up until the last possible minute so that another possible candidate could be nominated. But no scientist discovered the cure for cancer, syphilis, or even the common cold. So the dark-horse candidate, Richard M. Nixon, was the only one left for the Man of the Year.

Well, since I presumably have a receptive audience in Massachusetts since you voted wrong, I would like to propose another candidate for this prestigious title. Even though the cessation of the Vietnam war was a great event worthy of the title, it ended officially in 1973 (and it hasn't really completely ended yet). Because of this technicality, I think Time should reconsider their nomination for the Man of the Year in 1972.

My nomination would be the American farmer. If I still have a receptive audience I would like to provide an adequate explanation.

The American farmer has provided the US economy with an abundant amount of food for a great many years and the food surpluses which he has grown have helped feed many of the undernourished in the world. Specifically in 1972, it is probable that the American farmers helped foster the most surprising international event in 1972. During the year the Russians were desperately short of food and faced widespread food shortages. So in May of 1972, the Russian government invited President Nixon to Moscow only two weeks after Nixon had completed the mining of the North Vietnamese harbors — an event which many people thought would initiate World War III. The Moscow negotiations covered many areas but it was unlikely that the Russians were honoring Nixon for blockading the harbors. But rumors of hoarding of American cereals and Hershey Bars give credence to the theory that the Russians valued American food more than the North Vietnamese military strength. At one point in the negotiations a Russian attache was arrested for selling military secrets in exchange for a year's supply of Sugar Frosted Flakes.

Although other negotiations continued, other problems arose. It was revealed that plans to locate a MacDonald's in Minsk, U.S.S.R., were discarded because demand was so high that the price for a Big Mac soared above an equal amount of caviar. Also, there were unconfirmed rumors that a high party official personally ordered the store out after he found bits of hamburger concealed in his steak (the chef, unfamiliar with this food, neglected to discard the cardboard covering and was unavailable for comment).

Yet even with the great demand for farming goods, at home and abroad, the American farmers have continued to meet the demand, in spite of many obstacles.

As any economic student knows, farming is America's biggest industry. It is also probably subject to the highest degree of competition. The farming prices are determined by a very severe market in which the production of all farmers collectively determines the prices. There are no conglomerates which artificially inflate the price.

Yet even though the industry is the largest, it has suffered a squeeze in which millions of smaller farmers went out of business. This was brought about largely by explicit government policies which sought to keep food prices low while also moving some of the farmers into the industrial work sector. But the farmer has survived throughout, producing more each year while many commodities, such as wheat, continue to sell at about the same price as in 1900 (the MIT tuition was about \$200 in 1900).

If I continue to reel off such figures which are impressive but have come to be accepted as commonplace, I would probably put you to sleep. So I thought I'd point out some exciting, bright prospects which the farmer can expect. The farmer's almanac said it would be a good year in 1973, and foreign markets

are expected to increase. Also, Earl Butz, the current Secretary of Agriculture, has been an articulate spokesman for the farmer since Butz has clearly outlined and proposed solutions for the actual problems which face the industry. Also, besides increased demand and a better government response with the farming community, the farmer has received more publicity, which although not all favorable, has at least reminded America where their last meal came from.

For instance, Time recently began to write some editorials on the farm industry. Even more interesting was a memo which somehow surfaced from the government bureaucracy. Both showed an equal depth of understanding of the farmer's problems.

The memo was written on paper with a letterhead of a prominent liberal US Senator and it was leaked to the press from a Massachusetts Office in the Boston vicinity. Although the Massachusetts Senator was questioned on the farm problems and his beliefs closely paralleled some of those in the memo, he denied any responsibility for it. This Democratic Senator asked that his name be withheld in the matter because he didn't want to make a political gain out of this important issue. Then he left the interview to make his annual speech at the Saint Patrick's Day Parade.

The memo was a very comprehensive critique on the farming problem. It embodied many popular beliefs on how to alleviate the rising food prices and give the farmer an adequate income.

First, it stressed the value of state controlled production. The memo quoted from a report on advanced research of state regulation being conducted by the Kievan Commissar of the U.S.S.R. The report stressed that the outlook for state regulation seemed economically viable, but the complete report was not being printed until the 1972 Russian harvest was in.

Then, the US government memo listed ways in which prices would be controlled while the farmers made the transition from the farming community to the industrial centers. It called for a maximum work week of 40 hours.

The memo also stressed the need for more legal aid for the farmers. It suggested using the recently fired lawyers

from the Office of Economic Opportunity Poverty Program. They would, in the words of the memo, "bring back the legal practices which have for years been a vital part of the corporate structure, and have become an intricate part of the legal battles which characterize parts of the business sector. The American farmer has been denied the right to engage in extended legal disputes and thereby bring justice to himself and increased employment opportunities for the growing number of lawyers."

The memo also covered other vital areas of the farm problem. Each of the following proposals revealed the perspicacity of the memo on the farming problem.

1) To alleviate the periods of boredom on the farms, it suggested sending wide-screen motion pictures to the farm belt and increasing the rural electric program so the farmer could read more at night.

2) Also included were plans for sending Bob Hope on tour of the farm belt, and legalization of marijuana in extremely depressed areas.

3) It proposed a guaranteed annual rainfall.

4) There was also a plan to open the Great Plains to herds of buffalo.

The memo received an immediate response from the farming community. Although the NFO (National Farming Organization) was unavailable for comment, a respected farmer 30 miles northwest of Peoria, Illinois, gave a concise direct unprintable response. Other farmers responded in more usual ways, calling the memo another hairbrain scheme by Federal Bureaucrats, a communist's plot, and also a political move by the Milk Cooperative of Leningrad.

Although some farmers favored a tour by Bob Hope, they stressed real problems such as the fact that the farmer receives only one-third of the retail value which the consumer pays for food. Also, they have a problem attracting bright executives to work in farm sheds.

In spite of disputes such as the memo which exist between the rural community and Washington, I wish again to renominate the farmer as the Man of the Year for 1972.

The farmer may be a bit parochial, but he is a vital part of America and not

everyone clearly understands his problems. The American farmer has clearly outproduced and underpriced his Russian counterpart and deserves credit for this. And if one just wants to be pragmatic, it's not a good idea to bite the hand that feeds you.

## Brickbats and Bouquets

**Brickbat:** a blunt criticism or remark  
**Bouquet:** a bunch of flowers (or something nice)

The two in combination form a new semi-regular feature of this editorial page, enabling the editor or any regular staff member to vent their feelings in something less than a major article.

## Brickbat Department

To Dennis Dickstein, Chairman of LSC. According to members of that organization, Dickstein, in an unconscionable abuse of personal power, attempted to interfere with the function of the Press. He successfully prevented a dinner-time interview, and attempted to forbid the interview actually granted (during a cab ride from the airport) with Poul Anderson (it will appear next Tuesday).

## Bouquet Section

This paper is now being distributed to Wellesley. We welcome the new readers.

-PES

Continuous News Service

**The Tech**  
Since 1881

Vol. XCIII No.22

May 4, 1973

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## Commentary:

# Greece

By Joelle Attinger

Premier Papadopoulos' claim to having successfully absorbed Greece's intellectual elite has proven to be not only short-lived, but blatantly false. The recent uprisings in Athens of the University community have underlined once again the instability of the military regime established through the coup in April of 1967.

For the Greek students here at MIT, the dilemma is a serious one. Having expressed solidarity with the strikers in Athens through an official statement made by the Hellenic Association, the problem still remains as to what they can actively do to support the protest. Unlike student protests here in the late 60's against the Vietnam war, a conducive climate does not exist for mass mobilization because many of their fellow students are ignorant of the entire situation. The thought of idyllic beaches with the shadow of an ancient temple are far more real than the Bavboulinas interrogation center.

Even Costas-Gavras' explosive 'Z' seems but another of those popular anti-establishment, anti-militarist films, rather than a statement of the reality that is contemporary Greece. The tragedy is not the present political situation, but the apathy and the ignorance with which it is viewed.

Consequently, a certain bitterness resides among the Greek students, for their American colleagues not only ignore their country, but ignore a situation which is largely the result of American foreign policy. "Love it or leave it" is not only a bumpersticker, but an oft-expressed attitude. If you are so much against the regime which you feel is the United

States, then why are you studying here?

The answer is a simple one. The quality of an MIT education provides the arms with which to return to Greece and work within the system to make changes. This is a surprisingly general consensus among Greek students and idealistic and illusory cries for revolution are few and far apart.

"We need to inform the Greek people of the need for change and this we can only do effectively by working through the structure. Opposition exists but not the freedom to express it. We must provide the channels for these expressions and most importantly a viable political alternative." The Greek opposition movement suffers, like many others, from lack of coherence and unity. No national leader has risen to succeed former Prime Minister Papandreou since his death in 1968, but at the very least, there is a common enemy: the Junta. Having exploited strong anti-communist sentiment, the latter can only be defeated if the opposition shows itself to be of another breed: a breed that is of a moderate nature and whose primary objective is to restore to Greece her independence and her identity.

"The Glory that was Greece" will remain a truism only so long as we shut our eyes to what she has become. As Americans, we bear the responsibility of our government's action, and if in truth, we believe the ideologies we so strongly expressed for Vietnam, then it is but a matter of continuity to support those same ideals with respect to Greece. It is my sincere hope that we will open our eyes and understand the glory that is Greece and do whatever we can to restate it.



# Letters to The Tech

*It seems that this newspaper has become part of the distribution list for music section memos. Here are three more.*

To:

Carola B. Eisenberg  
Roy Lamson  
Jerome B. Wiesner

This memo is prompted by the memo by Allan Teranishi (published in *The Tech* on April 27, 1973) in which he responds to criticisms of the MIT Symphony Orchestra in an earlier memo by Paul Husby, Jeffrey Schweiger, Leon Rivchun, and Gerald Maslin (in *The Tech*, April 20, 1973). Inasmuch as Mr. Teranishi has been our concertmaster for the past two years, it might be assumed by readers of his memorandum that he speaks in the memo for the members of the orchestra as a whole. This is not the case. There are members of the Symphony who would agree with all or most of what Mr. Teranishi says. Others among us would disagree with him.

Mr. Teranishi states that in the past five years, no string player "from MIT or Wellesley was turned away who was capable of playing the parts." This is undoubtedly true since, as he points out, string players are nearly always in demand in all orchestras. However, there are positions among the woodwind and brass which are currently held in the Symphony by outsiders, to the exclusion of MIT and Wellesley players perfectly capable of playing the parts required, and playing them at a level consistent with the orchestra's high standards of performance. Since there are only about two dozen positions for wind players in a symphony orchestra which may number in total over a hundred players, the competition for these positions is always fierce, and even good players often have trouble finding orchestras in which to play. Thus it is particularly unfair for the Symphony to deny membership to well-qualified wind players from the MIT-Wellesley community.

Mr. Teranishi seems to think that the main criterion on which the success of our orchestra is to be judged is the response of "the newspapers and audiences." Some of us would like to believe that the orchestra exists not only to perform for the MIT and Boston communities and for the audiences who hear us on tour, but also, and more importantly, to provide an opportunity for as many students as possible from MIT and Wellesley to have the experience of playing in a first-rate symphony orchestra. This is clearly not how the Symphony is being run at present.

In closing, we would like to point out that just as Mr. Teranishi, despite his position, cannot speak for the whole orchestra, so neither can we. However, we do think it important that all concerned be aware that Mr. Teranishi's opinions are not the only ones widely held among members of the MIT Symphony.

Roland D. Hutchinson, Jr. '75  
President, 1973-74  
MIT Symphony Orchestra

Debra Deutsch '75  
Personnel Manager, 1973-74  
MIT Symphony Orchestra

## MEMORANDUM TO:

Carola B. Eisenberg  
Roy Lamson  
Jerome B. Wiesner

The recent memorandum published in *The Tech* protesting the MIT Symphony contains misleading statements which should be set straight:

The MIT Symphony now has and always has had a policy of priority for members of the MIT-Wellesley community. Only when players from this community do not meet the standard we have set are chairs opened to the "outside." This standard, incidentally, is rigorously insisted upon by the artists in the orchestra itself.

Auditions are held by a committee consisting of the conductor and principal players from the wind, brass, and string sections. This is the fairest and most broadly responsible way of making what are always difficult decisions about personnel. Players sometimes audition who

show ability and promise but who may at the time be slightly below our standard. Often they have been encouraged to study further and to reaudition; in a significant number of cases they have subsequently gained admission to the orchestra. All of us have high regard for these musicians. They demonstrate a mature sense of musical responsibility and further exemplify, to me, the educational process working in a truly constructive way.

The number of "outside" players in the orchestra this year is approximately eleven (out of 95), a lower figure than that quoted. It also contrasts markedly with the 30-or-so "outsiders" that were needed when I began work with the orchestra eight years ago. Tour programs, from which the figure of 17 was taken, are misleading. It inevitably happens when we go on tour that regular players cannot leave lab research, administrative jobs at MIT, etc., for this long a period; we must replace these empty chairs. Many of the present eleven "outsiders" have contributed richly to the ensemble, both as musicians and as people. While I hope eventually to see an MIT community with the resources to field a complete orchestra, I think parochialism at this point would be counterproductive.

A more important point is involved here: The extensive development in the arts at MIT in recent years is becoming known to the general public, with the result that the Institute is now attracting students with greater backgrounds in the arts than was once the case. The tours of performing groups, together with many other activities in the arts, have helped to bring this about. This explains the diminishing need for outside musicians. More significantly, this development has helped to make MIT a richer and more stimulating environment in which to study and work. From this all of us benefit.

Like any orchestra, the MIT Symphony is a large and complex organization. It is a rare day when we feel fully staffed. If there are interested musicians in the community who are not presently members, we would be delighted to hear from them.

David M. Epstein  
Professor of Music

Messrs:

Paul D. Husby  
Gerald Maslin  
Leon Rivchun  
Jeffrey M. Schweiger

Gentlemen: On behalf of Dean Eisenberg and Professor Lamson as well as myself, let me thank you very much for stating so openly your feelings about the MIT Symphony Orchestra and other music groups at the university. I find in your letter much to sympathize with and before addressing your remarks in some detail, let me say at the outset that I do indeed agree with your fundamental contention, which is, I take it, that a number of MIT students who wish to play orchestral music are not limited in their opportunity to do so.

I am sorry to learn that resentment of the MIT Symphony by other music groups has been long-lived, and even sorrier if this unfortunate condition has been aggravated by the Orchestra's recent tour to five cities during the spring break. I do hope that your letter will prove to be the opening wedge for correcting this situation.

You may say that one cause of this resentment is the fact that the Symphony maintains status as a student activity while its membership is less than half students. It is my understanding that MIT staff members have always been welcome members of the Orchestra and that since the inception of the MIT-Wellesley exchange program, Wellesley students have been encouraged to participate in our extracurricular activities. While a number of other performers have no formal connection with MIT, several of these are wives of students or former students, and thus members of the MIT community in the larger sense. Finally, it seems to me that your point about tuition is not aptly taken: tuition pays roughly one-third of the MIT and student-related costs; yet who would argue that student participation ought to be limited to that fraction?

In my reading of your letter, your complaint goes deeper than mere categorical distress or resentment at the failure of reality to fit neatly into rational slots. Indeed, you yourselves say you see nothing wrong with the Orchestra's structure in itself, and continue: "the problem is that the MIT Symphony Orchestra excludes MIT students to achieve this structure." But that structure is nothing to be achieved for itself; rather, it is the result of the policy of having auditions as the basis for selecting the Symphony's performers. This policy, of course, falls directly into the conductor's province, but even if it did not, there is much to recommend it. In any case, under Professor Epstein's leadership, the Orchestra has attained a rare distinction, though I believe that while pursuing the highest possible standards for the Symphony he has given priority to students. Since Professor Epstein came to MIT in 1965, the number of non-student players in the Orchestra has fallen, not risen.

Let me say a word about the Council for the Arts at MIT, which sponsored the Orchestra's spring tour. Although the Council has made modest grants to other groups at MIT, the tour was its first major project and it seems too sharp, or at least too early, a judgment to characterize it as giving special attention to one group at the expense of others. In selecting the Orchestra tour as its first major project, the Council acted in accordance with a pattern of programming that has characterized the initial efforts of arts councils everywhere in this country and abroad. It was the Council's collective view that the Symphony is indeed representative of MIT and of the artistic standards the Council intends firmly to support and make available to MIT's wider constituency. Moreover, the Council had other aims: among them were publicity for the arts at MIT, the promotion of good relations with alumni, and the exposure of a part of MIT not widely known to potential students. Finally, the Council by no means intends to limit its support to one organization at MIT, and in future years will endeavor to do with other groups what has been accomplished with the Orchestra this year; that is simply to say that a first venture is precisely that, a first one.

But all this seems to me slightly beside the main point you raise, for even if the MIT Orchestra were entirely composed of MIT students, it would still be an elite group; some students who want to play music and are qualified to do so would still be excluded. That the Orchestra does constitute an elite is, of course, one of the chief reasons for its virtue, for it is based on ability — a criterion whose only drawback is that it may diminish the opportunities of others. It is to this question that we should address ourselves. To put it plainly, I think that MIT must recognize the importance of making music in the life of every student qualified to do so and we must provide the opportunity for all who want it.

We are already moving, possibly not fast enough, toward this goal. Some of MIT's music teaching budget has been shifted toward performance, to allow regular coaching of chamber music ensembles, some of which will, along with class work, be eligible for academic credit. We are initiating a chamber orchestra, and ultimately we have two or three such groups. We are creating more opportunities for choral work. We will shortly have the nucleus of a Renaissance instrumental and vocal group. And we are establishing a jazz workshop.

All these things are being done through the Music Section of the Department of Humanities, and I expect that as the Council for the Arts matures and gains greater financial strength than it has at present, it will stimulate further development of music as well as the other arts at MIT. Let me assure you that the Council is well aware of its responsibility to MIT students; in particular, two of its committees — the Program Committee and the Education Committee — are charged with seeing that the arts develop at MIT in ways that enhance student activity and education.

In conclusion, let me thank you again for being so frank. Your letter does indeed point to a problem that has bedeviled the formative stages of arts councils since the British Arts Council

was established in 1949, where the problem came to be known as "Raise vs. Spread." Put in its sharpest form, the question was whether the council should support high standards in established arts organizations or spread the available resources through a host of other groups. In the best of worlds, this hard choice should not have to be made at all, and at MIT, I think, we have a special responsibility, born out of the university's primary educational mission, to support as many groups and activities as possible. With limited resources, the Council for the Arts cannot, of course, establish the best of worlds at MIT, but its very purpose is to help bring about a better one.

If further discussion of music at MIT with any or all of those addressed in your letter would be useful, we would be more than happy to meet with you.

Sincerely yours,  
Jerome B. Wiesner

## Wallman

By Curtis Reeves

Student Center Committee elections will be held Sunday. In the running are Jim Silk, Greg Hawkins and Bob Ice. Present chairman Steve Wallman has recently been selected chairman of the Nominations Committee and may be getting out of the Student Center business altogether.

One of the major questions seems to be the 24-Hour Coffeehouse. In the eyes of some, this endeavor has become a bit too successful. Its creators had envisioned a quieter place, without the noise from the constant sale of soda and yogurt; what they've come up with is a profitable business. The accompanying businesslike atmosphere has led some to feel that many sales should be curtailed, if not discontinued. Also, the question of whether the Coffeehouse should not be completely separated from the SCC operations has arisen.

In a month of being Nomcomm chairman, Wallman has already run into a few frustrating situations. First he was denied a key to the UAP office. Since most of the other UA general committees have offices of their own, it has been traditional for the Nomcomm chairman to share the UAP office. The Student Committee on Educational Policy also has a desk there.

As accustomed as he is to frustration, the run-in with Tufts was a harder than usual blow. Tufts and Wallman have known each other for quite some time, having served together on SCC. According to co-UAP Derrick Vlad, Tufts had feared that Wallman might try to slowly move in and take over the UA if he had immediate access to the office. Wallman on hearing this: "I don't believe it." After a bit of discussion, he now has a key.

Also, debate arose over Wallman's proposed Finboard budget for next year. Included in the budget were provisions for a third phone in the UA office, and weekly advertisements in *The Tech* to announce coming events and hearings. Throughout the fourth floor of the Student Center, people were asking, "What does he need it for?" Things must have been explained to Finboard's satisfaction; except for the additional phone, Nomcomm got practically everything it asked for.

To some, Wallman seems to typify the greasy student politician. But few who make that charge have taken the time to get to know either Wallman or what he is up against. For it has been under Wallman that the SCC has blossomed. The Coffeehouse and the Midnight Movie Series are only two of the major ongoing projects that have been successfully undertaken. SCC is planning Kaleidoscope at Wallman's urging.

People like Wallman are the vanguard of the movement toward more interest in student affairs: strong personalities who like to get things done.

It's good that some people continue to work, despite the frustration and the talk behind their backs. The risk that one of these hardworkers might pack up and leave because of the pressures of a public on-campus life seems more than we want to venture.

# Arts, when there is no Arts section:

## Burton House BSO Concert: more rest needed

By Mark Fishman

While waiting in Burton Dining Hall Friday night for the BSO Wind Quintet to begin their program, George said to me, "I question the wisdom of preparing a concert entirely of twentieth century works." As it happens, for woodwind quintets there is very little choice.

The standard woodwind quintet comprises flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and french horn (if you wonder why a brass instrument is part of a woodwind group, remember, too, that flutes are usually silver). Although the clarinet was last to be invented, in 1690, there is no record of any music being written specifically for that instrumentation before the work of Francesco Antonio Rosetti (1746-1792); and with the exceptions of Franz Danzi (1763-1826), Giovanni Cambini (1746-1825) and Anton Reicha (1770-1836), no major composers wrote for the form again until after 1890! Since that time, however, in addition to the composers chosen Friday, there have been woodwind quintets written by Janacek, Schoenberg, Barber and Milhaud, to name just a few.

This wind concert by the Boston Symphony Chamber Players was purchased from the BSO Musical Marathon last March by a contribution of \$1000.00 (yes, one thousand dollars) from all of

Burton House. Anton Reicha's Opus 88 number 2 was originally scheduled to open the program, but a late change in planning substituted the *Kleine Kammermusik* of Paul Hindemith. The last movement of the Reicha quintet (in E flat, one of 24 which he composed), an *allegretto*, was played as a very rousing encore; and thus the evening showed a very neat progression into the past and into a more classical idiom.

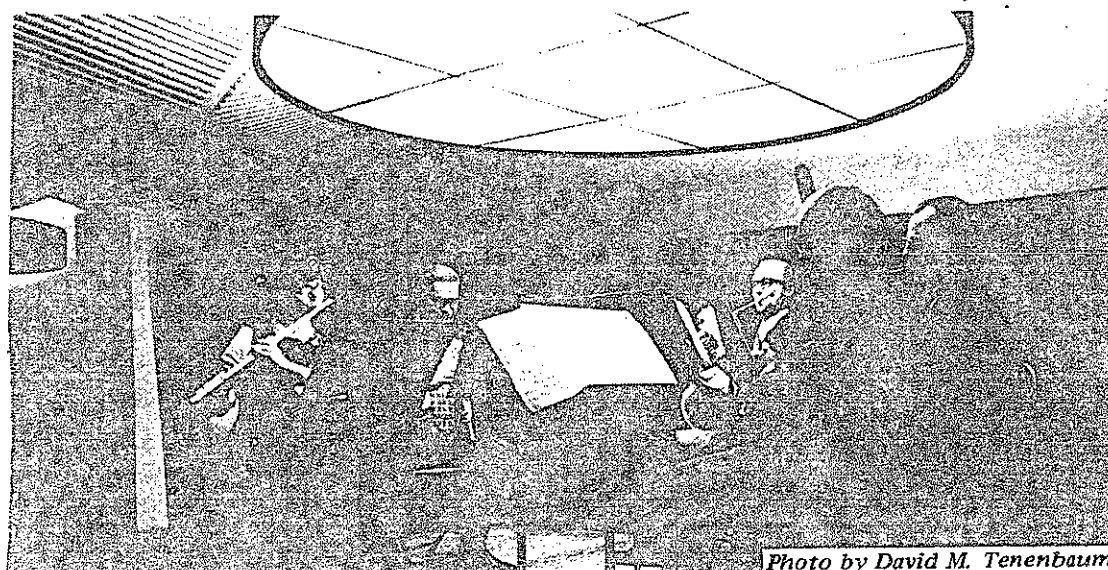


Photo by David M. Tenenbaum

Hindemith's *Kleine Kammermusik* for Woodwind Quintet, Opus 24 number 2, was written when he was 27 and writing mostly for chamber ensembles of varying size. It is lean in texture and, overall, kept in motion by a marching

rhythmic figure reminiscent of Kurt Weill. To quote Donald Tovey, "As far as I can judge, [Hindemith's] music does not bore many people, though it annoys some. He is never very long, he thumps no tubs, and he makes the best of modern life."

Sherman Walt's bassoon carried a large part of the rhythmic load in this piece; a usually secure technique was unfortunately marred slightly by some

trouble in his high range. Also, during the second, "waltz" movement, one began to notice what seemed excessive vibrato in the flute playing by Doriot Dwyer, a trait which turned out to plague most of the lyric sections of the evening's program.

*Three Pieces for Flute, Clarinet and Bassoon* is one of Walter Piston's earliest works, written in Paris in 1925 when the composer was 31 years old. The instrumentation is unusual in that it substitutes flute for oboe in the more common reed-trio drawn from the wind quintet. The first and third movements are strongly accented and marked by vigorous activity, in contrast to the second which is primarily an exercise in sonority. The performance by Dwyer, Harold Wright, and Walt showed some excellent fast unison passagework in the last movement; but the flute tone was generally weak, as though Miss Dwyer were somewhat tired.

By far the most accessible work presented was the Nielsen *Wind Quintet*, Opus 43. Started while he was still at work on his fifth symphony, this chamber-piece is in totally different character: its inspiration was Mozart. Perhaps the more obviously tonal and melodic idiom exhibited by this work as compared to the Hindemith, composed the same year (1922), is related to the earlier roots of Nielsen: he was born in 1865, 30 years before Hindemith or Piston, and his first great enthusiasm in music was Brahms.

Here, as in the other two works on the program, the center of gravity is the last movement. Having established first a pastoral and then an almost comic mood, Nielsen has his oboist take up the english horn, whose darker coloration draws us into the depths of the composition. We are then held by a Scandinavian chorale from Nielsen's own *Hymns and Sacred Songs* (1912-16), admirably suited to the eleven variations to which it is subjected. These exhibit, singly and in combination, the contrasting characters of the instruments; and as such unabashedly programmatic writing might be expected to do, it met with what might be called very favorable response on Friday. The chorale returns to end both the work and, in fact, Nielsen's chamber music output.

The level of instrumental performance was markedly better in this last work than previously during the evening, almost up to the standard to which one becomes accustomed by hearing these players in first-chair parts at Symphony. It is often hard to tell whether some modern music is being played badly or was written badly; but the difficulties this evening were of the nature of performance problems, e.g., Charles Kavaloski's perpetually muted tone. Given the virtuosity to which these musicians can attain, it is hoped that they will be a little more rested at their next appearances.

## Playboy of the Western World

By John Kavazanjian

There's an old saying, mostly heard around St. Patrick's Day, which separates people into two classes; the Irish and those who wish that they were. John Millington Synge's *The Playboy of the Western World* is about the Irish. Most of the actors in the MIT Dramashop wish they were. Their irritating attempts in and around Irish accents impair what would otherwise be a good performance of an entertaining though undistinguished play.

The play takes place in a small coastal village in Ireland; the central location is the pub of Michael Flaherty (Andrew Piecka). Flaherty is off to a wake on this particular night with two friends, Philly Cullen (Henry Luftman) and Jimmy Farrell (David Dreyfuss), leaving his daughter Pegeen (Eileen Schuyler) to mind the pub.

On this night, Pegeen is visited by her cousin, Shawn Keough (Peter Daniel). He

is a weak but well-to-do landowner, and he being the only eligible bachelor for miles, they are awaiting a papal dispensation to marry. This night he is afraid; he has seen a man struggling in a ditch on the side of the road. As he is talking to her, a man comes in. He is unshaven, stumbling, and in rags, but Pegeen offers him some food and drink which he eagerly accepts. She eventually pries his life story out of him. His name is Christopher Mahon (James Eckhouse) and he is running from the law; he has just killed his father after an argument. Pegeen, as the rest of the town eventually is, is strangely intrigued by anyone who would do such a terrible thing. Here is a single man, with some excitement and mystery to him.

A battle for Christy develops between Pegeen and the other town eligible, the Widow Quin (Kathryn Karnes). Christy, though intrigued with his new notoriety, declares his intention to marry Pegeen,

and she agrees. The dispensation and her father arrive; he opposes but then sanctions the marriage, and its all downhill from there. Christy's father appears, declares him to be a lazy lout and starts to drag him off. The townspeople, disappointed that he wasn't a father killer, turn against him; so he really tries to kill his father.

As drama turns to folly, they get ready to hang him for murder, his father reappears again, and father and son ride off scoffing at the foolish townspeople with Pegeen crying that she has lost the only true playboy of the western world.

Most of the small parts, especially those of the peasant girls, suffered from intolerably horrid accents. But if you ignore these, and the fact that the play's dramatic appeal is not as great as its original satirical intent, the acting lead is good. Paul Pangara as Old Mahon is his usual brilliant self, as is Peter Daniel as Shawn Keogh.

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Monday, May 7th

TIME  
4:00 PM

PLACE  
Bush Room, 10-250

AGENDA  
Advantages and Disadvantages of Work in Another Country  
Survey of Opportunities  
Deadlines

PANEL  
Prof. Martin Abkowitz, Ocean Engineering, France  
Ecole Supérieure de Mécanique, Univ. of Nantes,  
Fulbright, October 1971-July 1972.

Prof. Hoyt Hottel, Chemical Engineering, Australia  
Univ. of Newcastle, Fulbright, February-May 1972

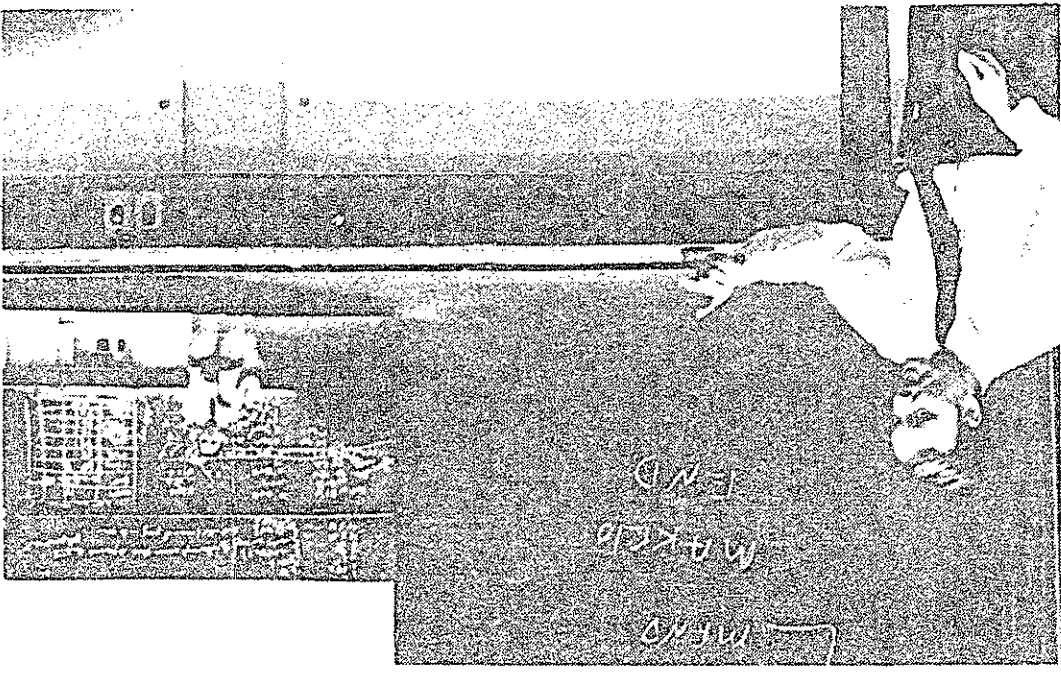
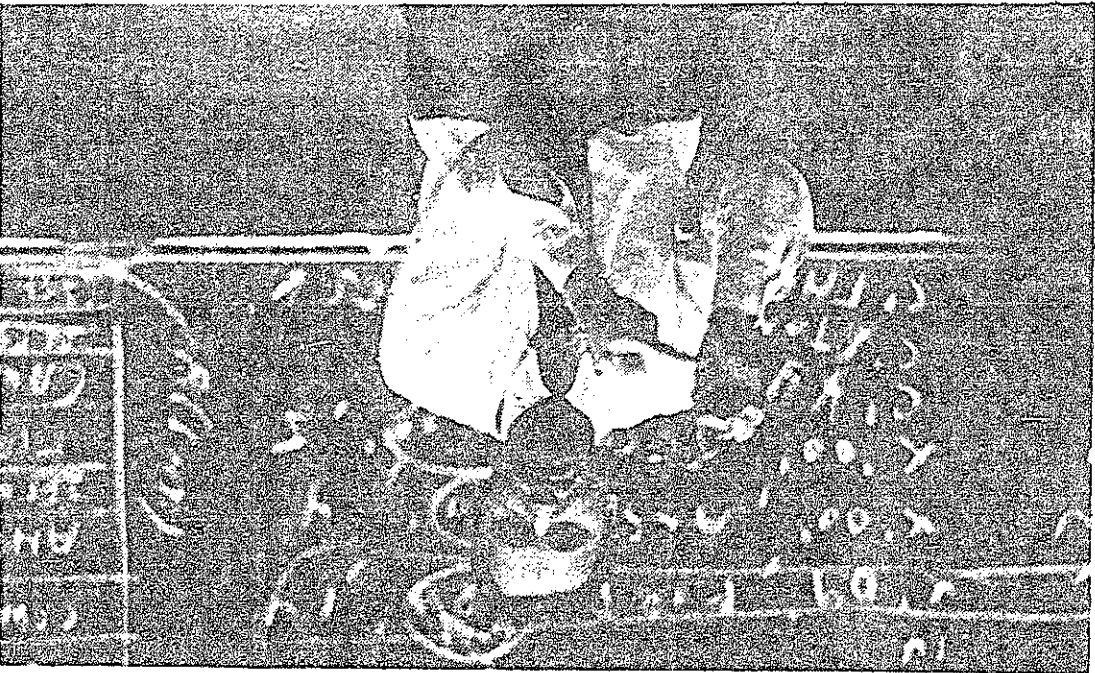
Prof. Daniel Kleppner, Physics, England  
Oxford University, Sloan Fellowship, January-July 1968.  
Univ. of Paris, Spring, 1968.

REFRESHMENTS

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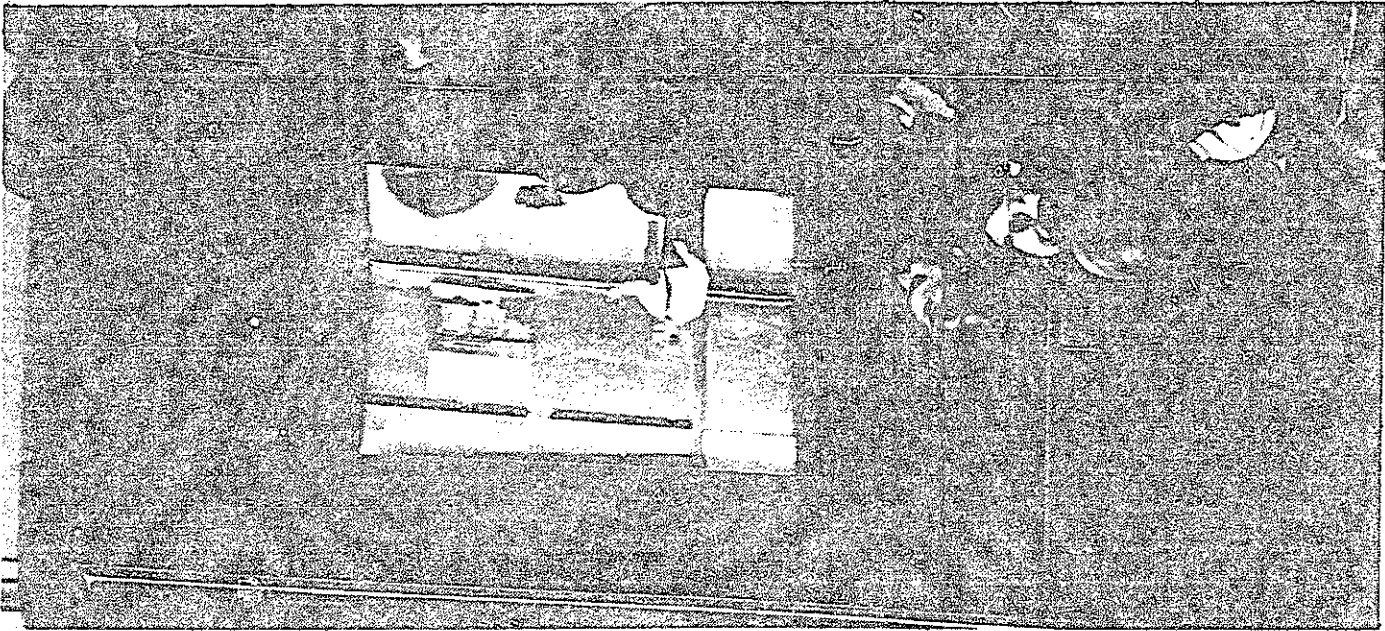


# Photos to The Tech



The Great Recursive Donovan Hack

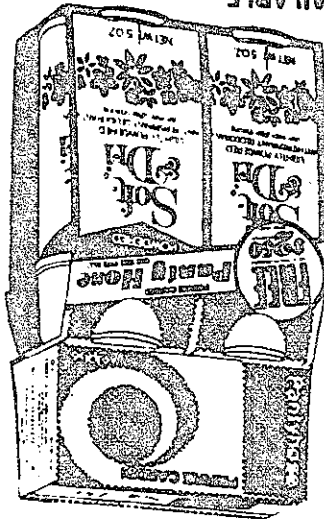
To iterate is human, to recurse divine. —John J. Donovan



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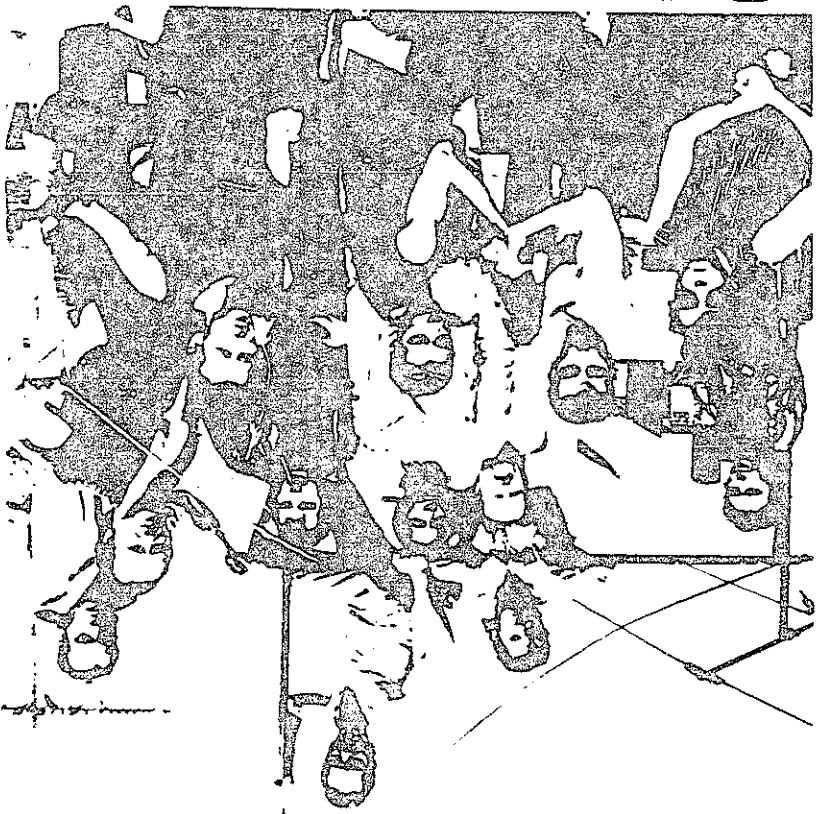
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# 3rd rate burglary becomes major scandal, head hunt

(Continued from page 1)  
President, said that his resignation was submitted in order that "the work of the office of the President not be impeded," and asserted that he now intends to cooperate fully with investigating authorities.

In his address Monday evening, Nixon referred to the resignations of his two top aides as one of the most difficult decisions of his presidency. Stating that Haldeman and Ehrlichman are "two of the finest public servants" he has known, the President expressed sympathy in seeing them leave the White House. Both Haldeman and Ehrlichman have been Nixon associates for years, having served him previously in his unsuccessful 1962 California gubernatorial race.

The President was not so kind in his references to Dean, who has been implicated by Jeb Magruder and former Attorney General John Mitchell in the planning of the break-in, the subsequent cover-up, and protecting White House interests during grand jury and Senate investigations. Dean was the only White House official to be fired during the controversy.

Nixon avoided giving any details of Dean's involvement Monday night, saying only that the Council to the President has resigned, along with the others.

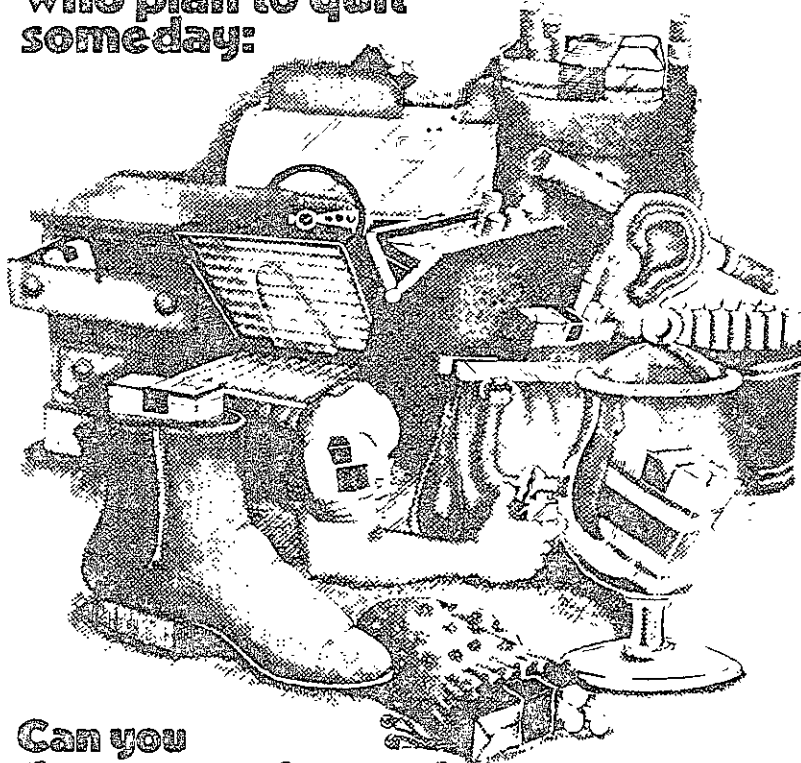
The surprise move on Monday was the resignation of Attorney General Richard Kleindienst. Kleindienst has come under a great deal of criticism over the alleged FBI cover-up of the Watergate affair, and related activities by the Nixon re-election campaign committee. In his letter of resignation he stated that he was leaving after he had learned that "persons with whom I had had close personal and professional associations" could be involved in the scandal. Kleindienst continued, saying that he was not convinced that an impartial and thorough investigation could be carried out as long as he had knowledge of those associations.

Magruder, as assistant to CRP director Mitchell during the cam-

paign, was implicated early in the Watergate investigation, and soon decided to follow the precedent set by convicted conspirator James McCord — testimony in the hopes of receiving leniency of the court. Magruder's testimony before the grand jury in the past two weeks had named both Haldeman and Ehrlichman as being involved at the White House.

In addition to the six resignations announced on Monday, three former White House officials had left their positions before the current wave of investigations had begun. Former Attorney General and CRP director John Mitchell resigned shortly after the Watergate break-in last June. Evidence has now linked Mitchell to planning sessions prior to that during which the bugging of Democratic headquarters had been discussed. Mitchell asserts that he vetoed the proposal every time.

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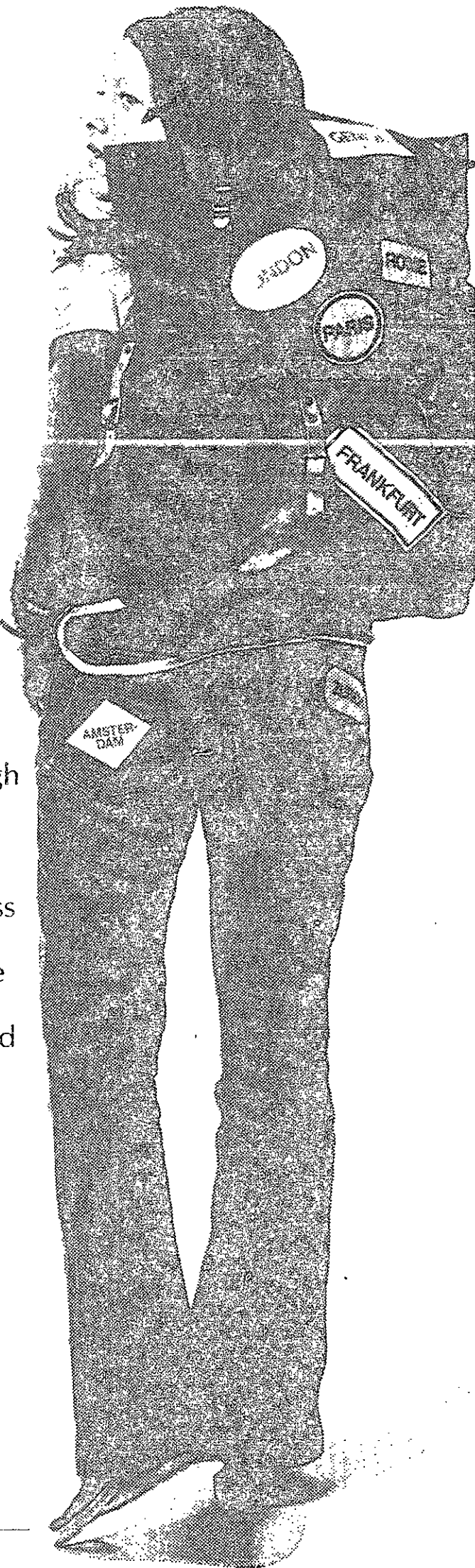
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# NOTES

\* The TCA will be silkscreening T-shirts with pictures of Sha-Na-Na and the Institute Screw. At Kaleidoscope, Friday, May 4, 2-7 pm, outside the Student Center.

\* What Kind of a Sexist Are You? Interactive multi-media presentation with electronic feedback. Room 7-108, Tuesday, May 8 at 2 pm and 3:30 pm; Wednesday, May 9 at 11 am; Thursday, May 10 at 2 pm and 3:30 pm.

\* The Tech Model Railroad Club will be holding its Spring Open House on Saturday, May 5 from 2 to 5:30 pm and 7:30 to 11 pm, in Room 20E-314. Come see the trains.

\* Waiting for Your Ring? Anyone who ordered an MIT class ring from Dieges & Clust in December but has not received it yet, contact Class of '74 officers for some ACTION!!! Call Dave Withee, Jia Shu, Larry Bowman, or Scott Shlechter at 247-8029, or Rich Hartman at 536-1139.

\* MIT Women - Discussion on Women in Medicine on Thursday, May 10 at 7:30 pm at Carola Eisenberg's home. If interested, please contact Judy Strymish at 494-8220, di 8971, 711 McCormick.

\* Summer Session Registration material must be returned to the Registrar's Office E19-335 by Wednesday, May 9.

\* OFFICIAL NOTICE: \$5 processing charge for any second term registration change after May 4.

\* OFFICIAL NOTICE: After May 4, an undergraduate must petition the Committee on Academic Performance if he desires to cancel registration in a subject.

\* SUMMER GRANTS FOR MIT WRITERS: Funds are available for a few summer grants for undergraduate writers at MIT. Students should submit a letter describing the writing project, and a sample of work, to either Professor Barry Spacks (x3-6954) or Professor Sandy Kaye (x3-2643), by May 9. Announcements of awards will be made on May 16, along with the announcement of the 1972 MIT Writing Prizes.

# POLICE BLOTTER

4/17/73

2 am: Three subjects arrested in Westgate parking lot in possession of burglary tools and a dangerous weapon.

4/18/73

8 pm: Patrol in unmarked car surprised three youths on Albany St. standing beside a late model Mustang. Investigation revealed vehicle ignition popped out. Car stolen in Cambridge. Cambridge PD Car 2 responded.

4 pm: Report of a break-in and entry in daytime at Ash-down House. Investigation revealed a small pry bar was used between lock and door jamb. Loss: \$25 in cash.

4/19/73

Report of several wallet thefts from swimming pool area. All property left in unlocked lockers.

4/20/73

Larceny of a purse from Architecture department, Building 7. Purse and contents recovered later in ladies locker room of swimming pool.

7 pm: Patrol arrests a suspect in Dupont Athletic Center locker room. Wallet theft suspect was previously warned.

9:30 pm: After 15 minutes observation, patrolmen stopped three subjects acting in a suspicious manner in the East Campus area. Patrolmen observed a flash under jacket, patrolman reached out to seize a dagger, eight inches long and one inch wide. When patrolmen called for assistance, assault occurred. The three subjects fled in different directions after jumping the patrolman. No injuries.

4/22/73

Fire alarm, Westgate I. Fire in incinerator. Some water damage to 14th and 15th floors. Subject injured in Bldg. 56 biology lab.

Working on an experiment when flask exploded, inflicting laceration on left arm.

10pm: Patrol called to 26-100 on a male subject sitting in attendance in the nude. Subject was placed under arrest and removed. Investigation found subject to be out of state resident. Later removed to hospital for observation.

4/23/73

1:50 am: Armed robbery on Memorial Drive. Student was walking in vicinity of Baker House when a suspect riding a bicycle stopped him and asked him for a quarter. When student took change from pocket, suspect showed a knife and demanded all of his money. Ap-

proximately \$20. Suspect escaped on his bicycle.

4/24/73

11 pm: Patrol arrested three subjects in attempted larceny of bicycles at the student center bike rack. Additional charge of assault and battery added against one suspect for striking patrolman with 24 inch bolt cutters. Slight injury, treated at the infirmary.

4/26/73

11 am: Emergency 100 call to Hayden dorm on badly injured student.

4/27/73

11:30 pm: Attempted lar-

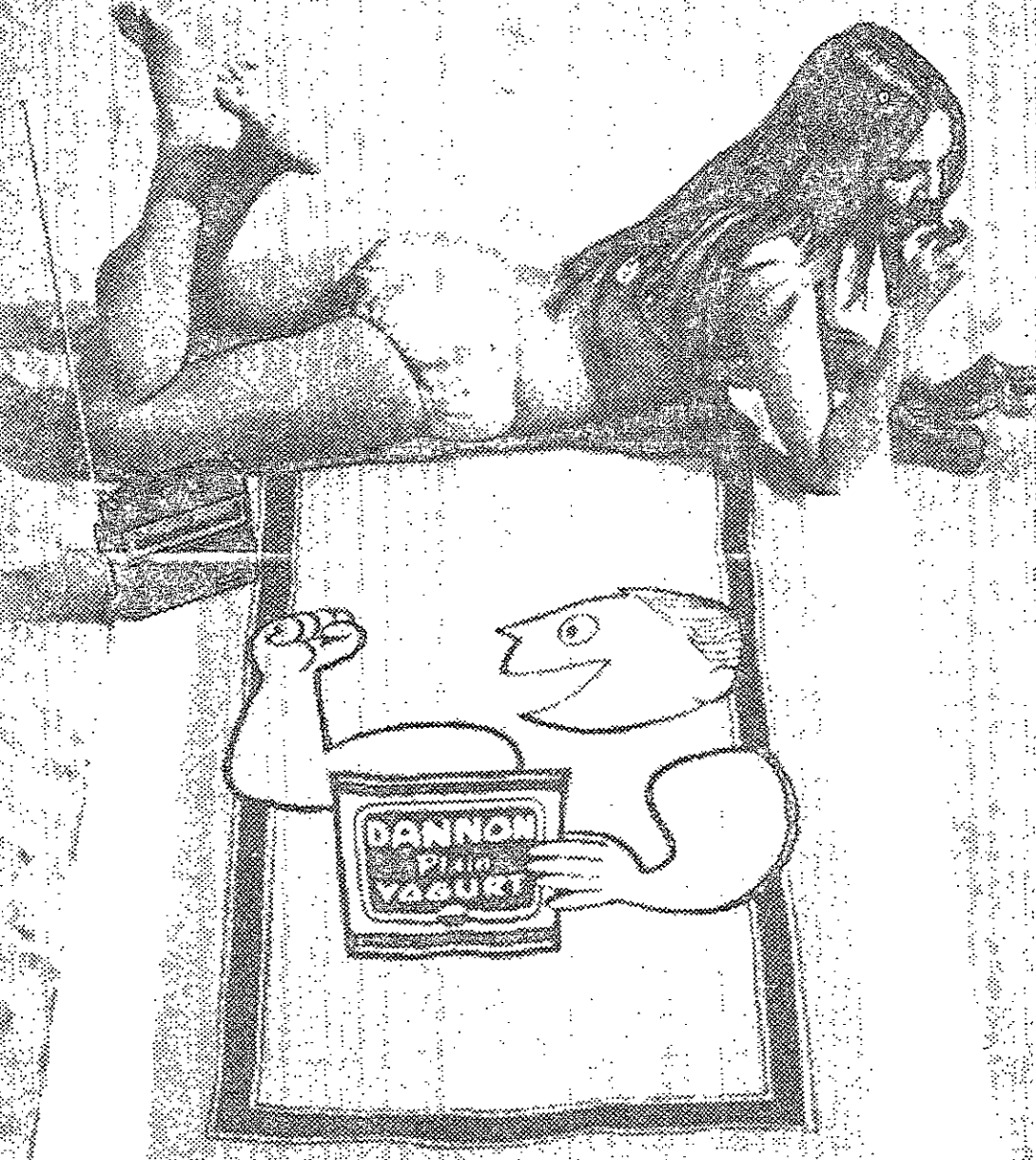
ceny of typewriters and equipment from M.I.T. Room 50-201. Theft prevented by observations and actions of watchman in building.

4/29/73

Complaint from MacGregor resident, regarding non-student unauthorized resident. With regards to suspicious thefts from the area.

11:50 am: Female student, resident of McCormick crossing Mass. Ave. bridge from Boston was accosted by a motorist who made five stops on route to McCormick Hall, asking her to enter his motor vehicle. Patrol investigation based on information supplied by student.

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# Sports center study yields plan

By Sandy Yulke

The MIT Planning Office, after almost a year of study, has submitted plans for the improvement of the athletic facilities at MIT. Among the major changes recommended are the construction of an indoor skating rink, a new 50-meter pool on the West Campus, and artificial surfaces and lighting for portions of Brigg's Field.

It has been obvious for several years to all those who are regular users of the athletic facilities at MIT that they are in-

Lidsky went on to say that the reason for the study was that facilities, with respect to certain parts of the MIT community, had become critical due to the changing aspects of the population of the community. He noted the increasing demand for on-campus housing and the fact that MIT is heading toward becoming a more residential community than in the past. More students, both graduate and undergraduate, now live on campus than ever before, and the waiting lists for Institute

ate. In addition to the improvement of the central athletic facilities on the West Campus, the new plans call for more decentralized facilities at locations throughout the campus, in particular in the new housing units and in any planned units. Among the facilities proposed are tennis courts in the Westgate II complex and squash courts (or other indoor facilities) in Ashdown and Baker Houses. Other areas which are in need of renovation, according to the report, are the Sailing Pavilion, the Alumni Pool, Briggs Field, and Pierce Boathouse.

Briggs Field is highly utilized and presently accommodates all of MIT's outdoor sports, which often leads to overlapping fields (e.g. rugby and intramural softball). Adding an artificial track and artificial field surface and lighting would increase the availability of the field and make scheduling less intense. The report noted that the size of Briggs Field should certainly not be decreased, and that ways to increase its area, perhaps by adding the Westgate parking lot to it, should be explored.

One of the most important changes which precipitated the study has been the large increase in the number of women using the athletic facilities. This increase has been caused both by the increase in the number of women students and by the institution of a physical education requirement for women. Areas particularly affected are the swimming pool and the boathouse, the latter being completely without facilities for women. The changes which are proposed for these areas are basically extension of the women's lockers and showers.

There are also changes proposed for the Sailing Pavilion. These include new and larger shore school, with the present shore school being converted

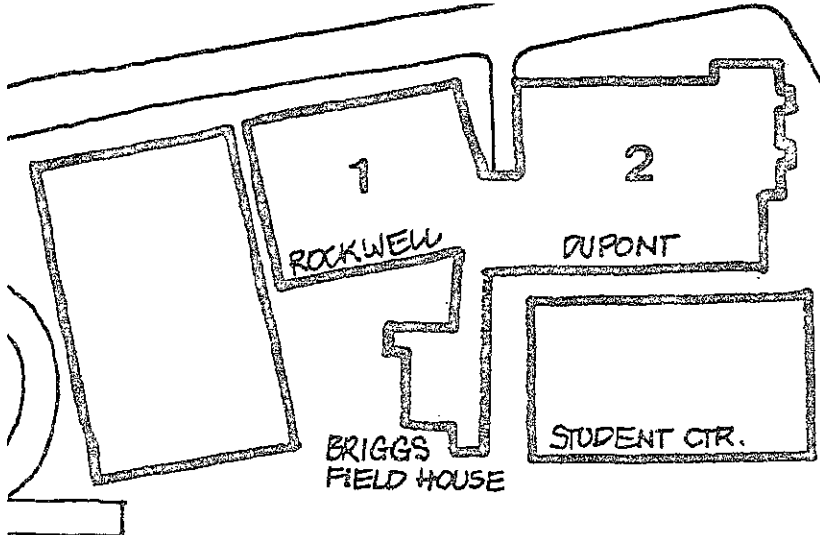
into a locker for men and women. There are presently no lockers available at the pavilion.

The improvements to the central athletic facilities are more extensive and will require a major building program. In order to minimize interference with ongoing activities, the development of the central facilities has been broken down into phases.

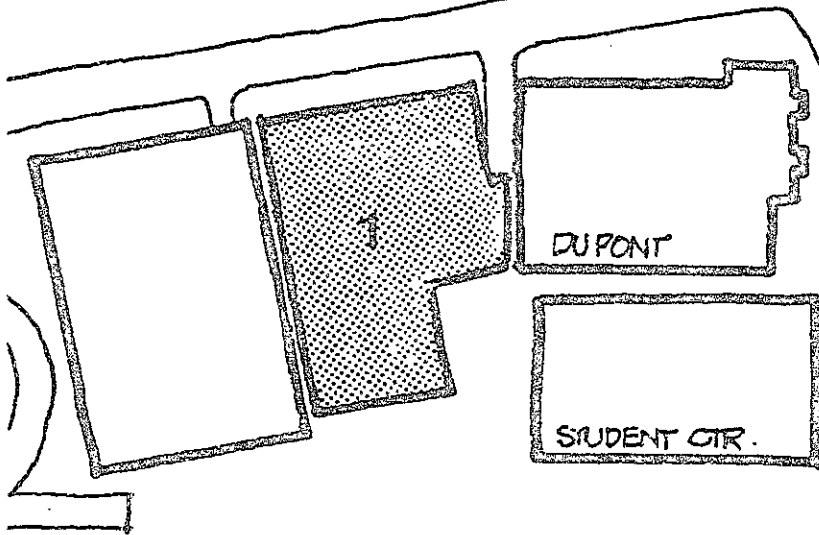
Some of the criteria involved in the plans are integration with present facilities, usage of vertical space for maximum utili-

pool, and field house, the plan calls for the improvement of duPont Gymnasium. This improvement includes the installation of telescopic bleachers for 1100 spectators so that duPont may be used for athletic events and large assemblies, thus reducing the maintenance costs of the Cage. Additionally, the plan recommends a new ventilation system, a new floor, and eight ceiling-hung basketball stops to replace the present permanent backboards.

The Planning Office feels that



Phase 2: (1) Interim improvements to Rockwell Cage; (2) Renovation of duPont Gymnasium.



Phase 3: (1) Demolition of Rockwell Cage and Briggs Field House. (2) Construction of support facilities, swimming pool, gymnasium, and squash courts.

adequate for the needs of the community, and are suffering from overuse and age. When asked why the Planning Office had only recently undertaken a serious study, Arthur Lidsky, Assistant Director of the office, stated that though they had been acutely aware of the problems involving the athletic facilities at MIT ever since their West Campus study of 1968-1969 (which was basically an inventory of the facilities there), the money to undertake the kind of large scale study which has now been made was not available until this past year when the Athletic Department requested and received the support of the President's Office specifically for this purpose.

housing are very long and constantly growing. The trend toward a more residential community is opposed to that at most universities, where, when on-campus housing requirements were lifted, the students moved out in droves and left many empty beds behind them. One cannot pinpoint the reason for the reverse trend at MIT, but nonetheless, it is one with which the Institute must deal.

As the number of on-campus students increases so does the need for on-campus recreational facilities. These housing and recreational needs are no longer being treated as entirely separ-

ation, and a physical scale which will be "sympathetic to the existing buildings in the vicinity, especially Kresge Auditorium." Another factor which has been of prime consideration in all of the planning has been to have a physical plant which will have minimum operating costs. The high operating costs of some of the present facilities, particularly Rockwell Cage and the rink, are one of their prime defects.

As well as the demolition of the Cage, Briggs Field House, and the parking lot and the construction of a new skating rink/events center, swimming

the plans that they have made should serve the Institute community through 1985. However, they do not know when the improvements will be made, as the funding for then has not yet been found, though sources of financing are now being investigated. The areas which they feel are in the most critical need of improvement are the rink and the Cage. The rink can only be used during the very cold months of the year, and even then, only when the weather is clear. Because it is exposed to the elements, it requires a great deal of maintenance, which is extremely costly.

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# Sports

## Crimson sink MIT crews

By David I. Katz

The MIT Heavyweight crew went down to defeat at the hands of Harvard this past Saturday. The weather conditions were almost perfect with flat water and a slight headwind, but the Crimson showed all of its style and poise as it won the freshman and varsity races going away.

The frosh had two chances to start their race. The first time, one of the Tech oarsmen caught a tremendous crab 35 seconds into the race. Normally, this is too late to stop the race for this type of accident. However, in this instance, the two coaches involved, Fraser Walsh of MIT and Ted Washburn from Harvard, agreed to re-start the race. The second time, Harvard repeated the first start and jumped out in front after the first 20 strokes.

The Crimson boat had a length lead after the first 500 meters and held that margin up to the 1000 meter mark. At this point, Harvard began to pull away again; they gained another length by the 1500 meter mark. At this point, the Tech boat brought up the stroke from 35, where they had rowed the body of the race, to 37 and then to a 39. Harvard then brought up their cadence to a 37½ from the 32 where they had rowed the body. Under the perfect conditions that prevailed, the winning time for this race was a very fast 6:10.1. The MIT shell was 7.3 seconds behind the Crimson.

The varsity race, run after the wind had picked up slightly, had the same result: Harvard won. With Greg Chisholm '73 at stroke (a surprise change from his usual position at 4), the two crews were even after the first 500 meters. At this point, the Crimson eight put together an excellent 500 meters and pulled ¾ of a length ahead at the Harvard Bridge. With 500 meters left in the race, the Harvard sprint started. They pulled away from the MIT eight to end up with a 14 second lead as they won in a time of 6:16.0.

The only good news was the JV fours race held between two MIT crews, two boats from Lowell Tech, and one from Princeton. The two MIT boats moved away from the compe-

tition from the start and had the race all to themselves after 500 meters. As these two boats moved down the river, they exchanged the lead two or three times as one boat caught a crab and then pulled back into the lead. The boat that eventually won the race was manned by: Tom Higgins '75, bow; Carl Lofgren '75, two; Rick McKie '74, three; Doug Looze '74, stroke; and Al Knosp '75, cox.

## MIT women's crews show strong effort



Photo by David Green

Last Saturday was the year's first home race for the MIT women's crew team. The competition was kicked off with the second fours event. In this race the MIT boat came in third defeating Wellesley (1), Wellesley (2), and Radcliffe (2). The Radcliffe boat won the event, and Syracuse finished second, overtaking the MIT shell in the last hundred meters.

The second event of the morning was the varsity eights. The MIT team again finished third, only six seconds behind Radcliffe and two seconds in back of UMass. The varsity women had defeated the same UMass boat a week earlier. Middletown High School, Syracuse and Wellesley also entered boats in the event.

The MIT first four, consisting of Chris Tracey '76 in the bow, Jane Waller at two, Ingrid Klass '76 at three, Susan Ashworth '75 at stroke, and Debbie Hafer '75 as coxswain was the only MIT

This week, the varsity will be flying to Madison, Wisconsin, to race Wisconsin and Dartmouth. The frosh and JV crews will be travelling north to meet the 'Green on the Connecticut River. This will be the final tune-up before the Eastern Sprints and should see the crews working to their utmost to improve their style and coordination before they go against the EARC's best on May 12 at Worcester.

boat to win and thus bring home shirts.

The first four showed fine form and power in defeating Syracuse, Wellesley, Middletown, and the second MIT boat, a fine tribute to Coach Dave Burn's hard work.

All the crews are looking forward to next week's races at Yale and to the Eastern Championships which will be held in Cambridge on May 13.

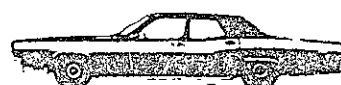
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by Dr. John A. Wood, Smithsonian Observatory

SYMBIOTIC THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF HIGHER CELLS

by Prof. Lynn Margulis, Boston University

EXPERIMENTS ON THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

by Prof. Carl Sagan, Cornell

LEAF INSECTS, BIRDS, AND HUMAN COLOR VISION

by Prof. Jerome Lettvin, MIT

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Sports

Calm, skillful sailing nets MIT 2 trophies

MIT's sailing teams concluded another successful weekend with victories in both Friis Trophy Regatta and the Gerry Reed Trophy Regatta, the New England Women's Championships. Captain Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Kross '73 crewing, and Steve Cucchiaro '74, with Bob Longair '73 as crew, won the tightly-contested Friis Trophy Regatta on Saturday and Sunday at Tufts, with the final outcome not being decided until the last leg of the final race of the weekend.

Late in the regatta, Tufts, MIT and New York Maritime College were fighting for the lead, but a capsize knocked Maritime out of contention, and MIT entered the final race trailing Tufts by two points. Starting the last half of that race, Cucchiaro was in second with the Tufts boat in third, still close enough for a Tufts victory. With some skillful sailing, however, Cucchiaro worked his way into the lead while the entire fleet sailed by Tufts, providing the

final margin of victory for MIT. The regatta was marked by close, consistent sailing by both Spoon and Cucchiaro, as they finished second in A and B Division, respectively. The results of the event were: MIT 54, Tufts 58, New York Maritime 66, Stevens 74, Rhode Island 98, Harvard 103, Boston College 126, University of Massachusetts 176.

The MIT women's varsity squad scored an overwhelming victory in their New England Championship Regatta, held on Saturday and Sunday at MIT, as they finished sixteen points ahead of second-place Radcliffe. Maria Buzzuto '73, with crews Penny Butler '75 and Barbara Miglierina '76, won low-point honors in A-Division, while Shelley Bernstein '74, with Joan Pendleton '76 as crew, placed second in B-Division. In winning the regatta the team qualified for the National Championships held in June.

Results of the regatta were: MIT 59, Radcliffe 75, Boston

University 98, Newton 145, Rhode Island 177, Jackson 207, Simmons 236, Salem 260, Mount Holyoke 282, and Boston College 322.

On Sunday the freshman team finished second in a Dinghy Invitational at the Coast Guard Academy. Paul Erb '76, with Larry Dubois '76 crewing, and George Todd '76, with Scott Luria '76 as crew, sailed in A and B Divisions, respectively. Tomorrow and Sunday, the

squad will compete in the New England Freshman Championships again at Coast Guard.

The men's varsity finished fourth in each of two Shields Invitationals on Saturday and Sunday at Coast Guard. Randy Young '74, Rob Parker '75, Jim Caruthers '75, and Dubois sailed on Saturday. The results were: Coast Guard 6, Northeastern 8, Yale 13, and MIT 14. On Sunday, the event was won by Tufts with five points, followed by Coast Guard 11, Harvard 12, and

MIT 13. John Avallon '73, Kevin Sullivan '73, Rich Zippel '74, and Chuck Tucker '75 represented MIT.

The major events scheduled for this weekend are the New England Dinghy Championships at Yale for the men's varsity, in which MIT is one of the top contenders, the New England Freshman Championships at Coast Guard, and the Powder Puff Trophy for the women's varsity at the University of Rhode Island.

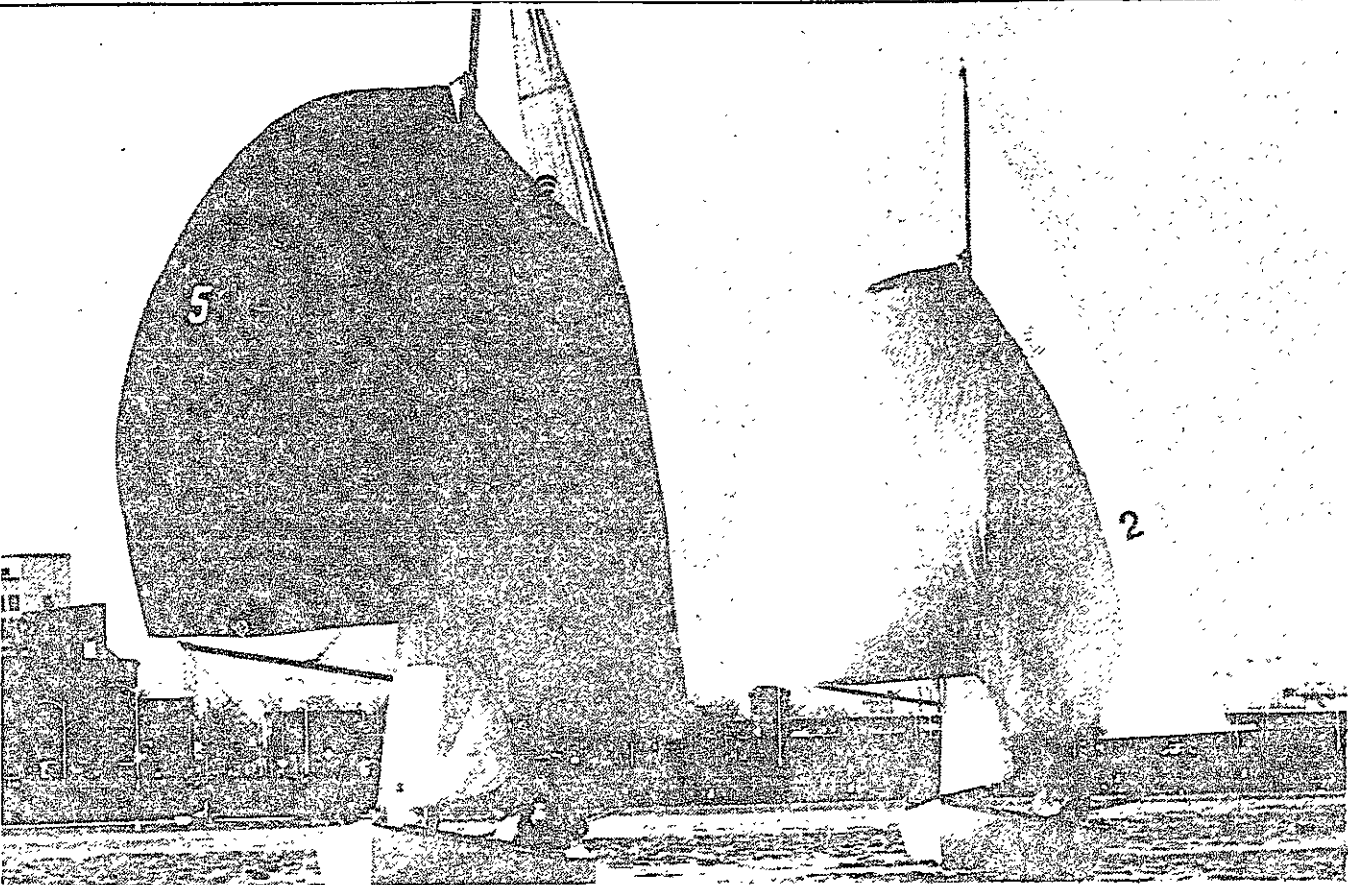


Photo by David Green

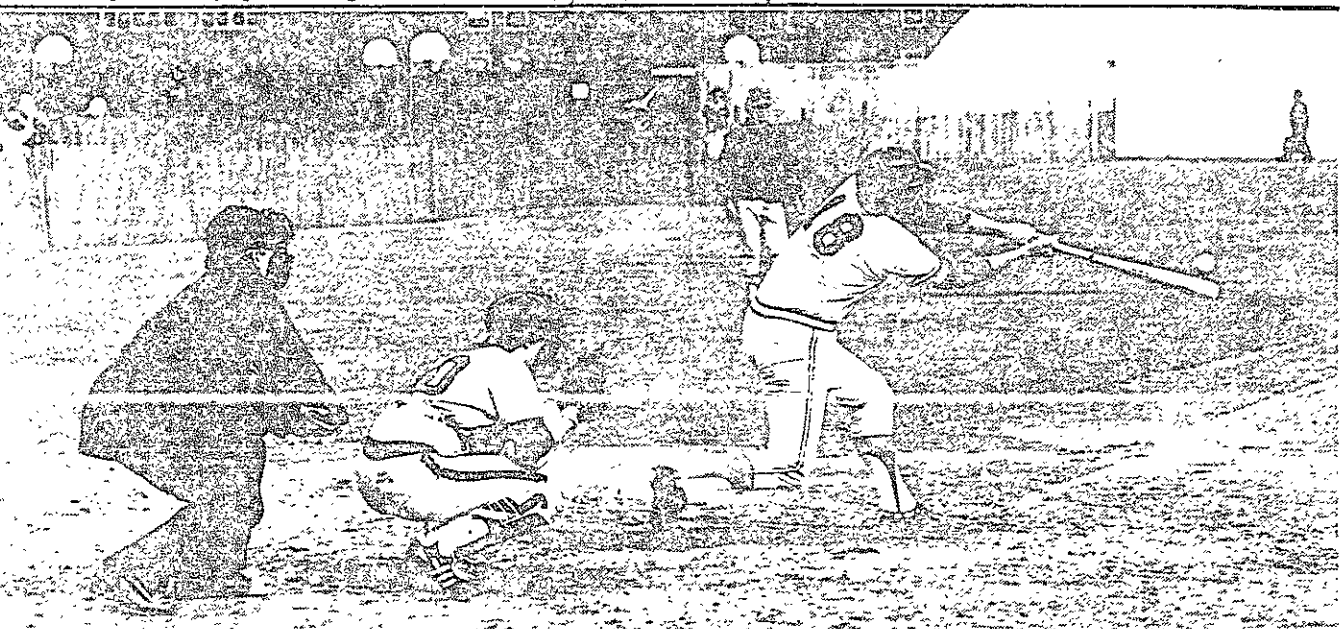


Photo by Roger Goldstein

IM softball final standings

A1		FIJI C		C3	
Delta Upsilon	5-0	Burton 1C	2-2	ZE	4-1
Chemistry	4-1	Baker Family	2-2	MacGregor D2	3-1
Phi Delta Theta	2-2	East Campus 3W	0-4	Burton H.T. A	3-1
FIJI	2-3			Senior House	2-2
Pi Lambda Phi	1-4			AFROTC	1-3
Theta Chi0-4				East Campus 2W	0-5
A2		C2			
Metallurgy	4-0	PKA	4-1		
Electrical Engineering	4-1	PSK	4-1		
SAE	2-2	Chi Phi	4-1		
Jack Florey	1-2-1	Conner 5	1-4		
Bexley	1-2-1	East Campus3E	1-4		
BSU	0-5	MacGregor J	1-4		
A2					
Lambda Chi Alpha	4-0-1				
Baker A	4-0-1				
Ashdown	3-2				
MacGregor	1-3				
Economics	1-3				
Burton 5	0-5				
B1					
Mathematics	3-1				
PBE	3-1				
Baker Trojans	3-1				
DTD	3-2				
PKT 259	1-3				
Fireflies	0-5				
B2					
ASPS	4-1				
BTB	4-1				
LCA(B)	3-2				
Food & Nuts	3-2				
BTPi	1-4				
Baker B	0-5				
B3					
TDC 'A'	4-0				
Hydras	3-1				
SPE	2-2				
Real Team	2-2				
PMD	1-3				
ZBT	0-4				
C1					
EC Yarbroughs	4-0				
MacGregor C	2-2				

Tennis team wins  
Young undefeated in  
New England competition

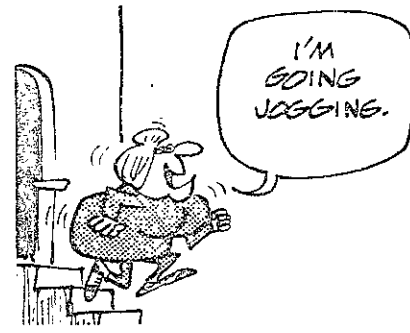
By Ken Davis  
After losing a tough match to Trinity college, MIT's tennis team bounced back last Tuesday to end their long drought with a 6-3 victory over Brandeis. All three doubles teams won, to pace the squad. The loss to Trinity by a 5-4 margin was close to being a win. Gerard Lum '74, playing sixth singles, won the first set and led in the second before tiring. William Young '74, playing with his usual consistency, downed Jeff Harris 6-1, 6-0 on first court. Lee Simpson '75 was victorious in the third singles match, and combined with Young to take first doubles, coming from match point to do so. Ted Zouros '74 and Kevin Struhl '74 took the second

doubles match for MIT. A fine team effort enabled the Tech netmen to beat Brandeis. Young and Simpson won first doubles 6-7, 6-1, 6-2 over Paul Cantor and Larry Nemer, and also took their singles matches from the pair. The doubles teams of Zouros and Struhl and Wally Shjeflo '74 and Mike Lewis '73 both won, Shjeflo and Lewis taking their competition in straight sets. Lum came back from his tough loss to win sixth singles. Although disappointed by the team's performance this season, captain Young who is undefeated this year in New England competition, is hopeful for a victory over Amherst on Wednesday to close out the year.

By Dan Gantt  
A 7-2 loss to Wesleyan and a doubleheader split with the Coast Guard Academy dropped MIT's varsity baseball record to the .500 mark for the first time since the Florida trip. The three games put MIT at 7-7 with eight regularly scheduled games remaining. The contest at Wesleyan was certainly not short on hitting. Each team collected eleven, but Wesleyan got theirs in the clutch with men on base to decide the contest. MIT took a 1-0 lead in the first on a triple by Mike Dziekan '76 and a Steve Reber '74 single. However, a walk, a triple and a double plated a pair of runs for Wesleyan in the bottom of the frame. Three runs in the third and two more in the fifth gave the home team a comfortable 7-1 lead. Meanwhile, MIT was blowing good scoring chances in the second and third and did not score again until Kevin Rowland '74 stroked an RBI single in the eighth.

Dzekan and Herb Kummer '75 each contributed two hits to the attack, and Rowland added three, but to no avail. Dave Yauch '75 pitched well in relief holding Wesleyan to but one hit over the final three innings. Last Saturday's pair of seven inning contests with Coast Guard certainly provided a wild contrast. MIT never got its offense untracked in the opener, and proceeded to not only lose 5-0 but was also no-hit in the process. The Tech nine rebounded remarkably in the second game, however, scoring ten runs to earn a split of the twinbill, 10-6.

The first game belonged to Coast Guard's Romanosky as he fanned ten MIT batters en route to his no-hitter. A four-run second provided him with more than enough support to register the win. The nightcap began to look equally grim as Coast Guard tallied five times in the bottom of the second while MIT was still hitless. Then the nightmare abruptly ended. MIT sent eleven men to the plate in the third and after the dust had cleared owned an 8-5 lead, capped by pitcher Yauch's three-run homer. Four walks, two Coast Guard errors, and Roy Henriksson's '76 single plated five runs and set the stage for Yauch's blast to left. The Beavers added additional runs in the fifth as Reber singled and later scored on a wild pitch and in the seventh on a triple by Yauch. Yauch's clutch hitting enabled him to pick up his fourth win of the year on the mound against three losses. It is a most convincing argument against the designated hitter.



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