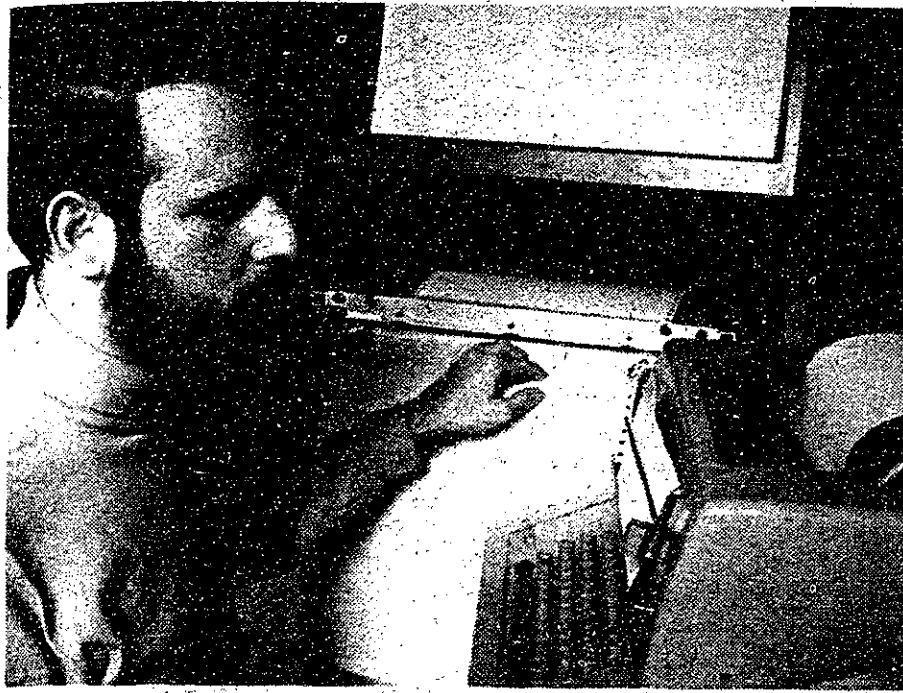


The Tech.



MIT develops braille printer; evaluation set

By Bert Halstead

The Sensory Aids Evaluation and Development Center (SAEDC) at MIT has developed a high-speed Braille embosser (above), and is now sending several of them out into the field for evaluation. The Center hopes that the prototypes will generate some interest in commercial production of the Braille embosser.

There are currently six Braille embossers out in on-the-job situations. One of these is at the Perkins School for the Blind, where it is attached to a teletype which is connected to MIT's computing system. The students can type information in and have the computer's response come back in Braille. In addition, the students can use it to prepare texts in inkprint for their teachers, and the teachers can use it to provide material in Braille for their students.

Blind announcer

WWLP, channel 22 in Springfield, Mass., also has a Braille to prepare wire service news copy for one of their announcers, who is blind. Various Braille embossers are serving as computer terminals for blind people in England, Canada, and this country. Mr. Vito A. Proscia, director of SAEDC, says that these demon-

(Please turn to page 2).

E-lab to review all projects

By Storm Kauffman

The MIT Environmental Laboratory, dependent upon the interest of those in the MIT community, will hold a seminar open to all to discuss its projects on Friday, October 8 in room 9-150 from 10 to 11 am.

Representatives from each of the four current Environmental Laboratory (E-Lab) undertakings will summarize their work. Discussion will follow.

E-Lab projects

Recently concluded is the study by Professor Emeritus Hoyt Hottel and Assistant Professor Jack B. Howard on "The New Energy Technology." Their massive report, hopefully to be published soon, is the result of more than six months of exten-

sive travel during which every type of power installation was visited. Environmental effects, an assessment of energy technology, and new energy resources for the future were considered.

"The International Environmental Control Program" headed by Professor Michael S. Baram also involved a great deal of travel as a serious effort was made to organize a European universal cooperative program to work on environmental problems which, of course, recognize no national boundaries.

Another international project just completed is the "Study of Man's Impact on Climate" (SMIC), held in Stockholm, Sweden this July under the

direction of Professor Carroll L. Wilson of the Sloan School and Professor William H. Matthews.

An outgrowth of the Study of Critical Environmental Problems (SCEP) in 1970 [see next section], SMIC was a three-week effort to develop a consensus

(Please turn to page 3)

[physicists] must help them." "That's the kind of relevance at which we are best."

Examining possible strategies for the teaching of physics, Morrison labeled as mandatory an effort to "do our best to connect physics with the rest of human culture," particularly at

(Please turn to page 3)

physical world." They should be exposed to topics like special relativity, he continued; not because they are likely to build a relativistic building, but because their work "must be relevant to the real world."

If architects are to "express and mediate the modern world," Morrison challenged, "we



Several hundred students, faculty, and staff joined an obtrusive mill-in on the Great Court last Friday afternoon. The non-violent reception was incited by the Inaugural Events Committee in honor of incoming President Jerry Wiesner and Chancellor Paul Gray. Above: VP Constantine Simonides savors champagne doled out by underage dining staffers.



VP Constantine Simonides savors champagne doled out by underage dining staffers.

Krasner loses final appeal

By Bruce Marten

Stephen D. Krasner '70, convicted of building the battering ram used to break down President Howard Johnson's door in January 1970, has lost a final appeal and will be returned to jail this week.

Krasner was found guilty of "manufacturing a burglarious instrument for the purpose of committing burglary or any other crime" — in Middlesex County Superior Court on April 6, 1971. Judge Henry H. Chmielinski sentenced him to one year in Billerica Correctional Institution, and he served 16 days there before being released pending appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Krasner's attorney, Norman Zalkind, filed briefs in June, requesting a dismissal on grounds that there had been insufficient evidence of intent. The Supreme Court recessed for the summer, returned in September and handed down a decision last Friday: no new trial.

Sometime this week Krasner will be ordered to report to Middlesex Superior Court, where a judge will remand him back to Billerica. At this time, however, the judge can reduce sentence and Zalkind will argue in favor of this, on the grounds that the 16 days served, plus the felony record, constitute sufficient punishment for the crime.

The Supreme Court rejection echoed a similar reversal in Krasner's case. The first judge to receive the indictment, which was handed down by a secret grand jury in January 1971, dismissed it as inapplicable to Krasner's alleged offense. However, under a state law passed only one month previous, the DA had to make an automatic appeal to the State Supreme Court, which reinstated the case, 4-1.

Krasner was first notified of the charges against him when plainclothesmen arrested him at the Armory on February 3, 1971, while he was leafletting



Stephen D. Krasner '70

Photo by Dan Dern

registration crowds.

His trail in Superior Court took about three hours. Four witnesses, three MIT employees and Chancellor Paul Gray (Assistant Provost at the time of the occupation of President Johnson's office), testified for the prosecution, establishing Krasner's role in building the ram. Zalkind acknowledged this but argued that the prosecution had not proven intent. The defense presented no witnesses. The jury deliberated 35 minutes before returning a guilty verdict.

Krasner faced a possible ten-year sentence, but the prosecution asked for a year. Chmielinski concurred.

If Krasner is ordered back to Billerica for his full sentence, he will be eligible for parole in six months, less the 16 days he has

(Please turn to page 3)

Coop rebate rises 1%; shoplifting decreases

By Paul Schindler

The rebate to members for purchases made at the Coop last year will be 2% on charge sales and 4% on cash sales: the checks will be out later this month.

The figures are a small improvement over last year's lackluster (compared to previous years) 1%-3% rebate. A substantial decrease in the shortage (shoplifting) rate (to a little more than 3%) was largely responsible for the rebate increase, according to Tech Coop manager Roscoe Fitts.

The Tech Coop has the lowest shortage rate of any of the Coop stores, according to Fitts, who also noted that the store has hired 14 MIT students for part-time work in order to relieve the noon-hour rush at both the main store and the Lobby Shop. The students were hired as a type of indirect response to notices put out by the MIT Financial Aid Department, which noted the extremely tight money conditions prevalent this year.

Although new management has only had about six months of effective control of the stores, there have already been substantive changes in basic policy at the Coop. Some of these have resulted in the lowering of shortages and the elimination of the Harvard Trust Company as operator of the Coop's charge accounts.

Student feedback is important to the Coop, according to Fitts, who mentioned the Lobby

Shop and the I-beam Shop as prominent examples of new store policy which resulted from student requests (more easily accessible food on the one hand, less expensive clothing on the other). One thing puzzles him however: "The Coop's undeserved reputation for high prices. We are competitive with all other stores in town."

"But we are in a unique position," Fitts went on. "If we marked everything down to just over cost, we would have the IRS on our tail in a minute. We are a non-profit organization, and as such pay no taxes, while competing with profit-making organizations which do. Our prices are equal but now lower. We have to be careful. Also, when looking at Coop prices, one should keep the rebate in mind."

When asked about future earnings and rebates, and the return of the 10% rebate, Fitts replied, "It's not likely we will return to the 10% rebate. In the mid-60's, the IRS changed the rules, and we had to start paying taxes on sales to non-members. That was the immediate reason for the first under-10% rebate. Now with rising costs, it will be very difficult to approach that level again. But I see no reason for rebates not to go up. We are in a good position. The Harvard store is paid for, our rent here is reasonable, and our membership is increasing. We are also becoming more relevant to the needs of the students."

Morrison: relevant physics?

By Lee Giguere

"The world is what we study, and the problems of men are also in the world."

Professor of Physics Philip Morrison, speaking on education in the field of physics, chose to challenge the concept of relevance as it has become entrenched in modern universities. Stating that he was "not at all for irrelevance," Morrison argued that physics should aim at a sort of "relevance at a remove" from the immediate problems of the world.

Further, he suggested that physics teachers should work to emphasize that physics "is a part of the culture of human ideas." It is "Natural Philosophy": "a tight combination of experiment and theory" apart from the analysis of words, for which "naturalness defines what physics departments can do."

Admitting that MIT was not the best example to examine — "those who enter MIT have abandoned some part of the world," for "this is a specialized university" — Morrison seemed to focus his address on the issue of educating the non-physicist. Architects, he argued, should "know something about the

E-Lab seeks student participation

(Continued from page 1)

concerning the present and future scale of Man's activities which may affect the global temperature and heat balance and to determine whether these effects might become widespread.

The SMIC Report, containing specific recommendations for types of research, studies of previous climatic changes, theories and models for climatic change, consideration of the modification of upper and lower atmosphere, and the analysis of actual and possible effects of man-made surface changes, has just been released by MIT Press and is available as a \$2.95 paperback.

The fourth E-Lab project, "Exploitation of Mammalian Cell Cultures in the Bioassay of Environmental Chemicals," is just getting underway. Headed by Professors Gerald N. Wogan, Daniel I.C. Wong, and William G. Thilly, it is shaping up as an exciting program of measurement of immediate and evolutionary effects of low concentrations of chemicals on mammalian cells. The cells, with about a twenty hour doubling time, should provide some of the first valid information on the long range effects of substances in their actual, non-laboratory concentrations.

This is the first of the E-Lab's research projects in which the policy of using existing space and facilities may become a problem. However, at the time of its formation, E-Lab was assured by then Provost Wiesner that all such requirements would be met by the Institute.

SCEP

Last year, Professor Carroll Wilson also directed the Study of Critical Environmental Problems (SCEP): "Man's Impact on the Global Environment." Some forty scientists and professionals from over a dozen fields worked for nearly a month on global climatic and ecological effects of several specific pollutants in the atmosphere-land-ocean system. Also explored were the procedures of focused research, monitoring, and work that will be required to understand further the nature of potential threats to the world ecosystem so that effective action can be taken to avert future crises.

The major objective of SCEP was to raise the level of informed public and scientific discussion and action on global environmental problems. To aid in attaining this goal, a thorough report of all the SCEP work has been published by MIT Press and costs \$2.95. Subjects covered include "Carbon Dioxide from

Fossil Fuels," "The Role of Clouds," "SST's in the Stratosphere," "Thermal Pollution," "DDT and Related Persistent Pesticides," and "Oil in the Ocean." Also considered in detail are the implications of change and remedial action, other climatic and ecological effects, monitoring, industrial products and pollutants, domestic and agricultural wastes, and energy products.

Environmental Task Force

E-Lab is only a year old, it grew out of the suggestions made by the Environmental Quality Task Force in July 1970.

The task force of faculty and students stated in its report to

quality are too large and complex for any single department.

"(4) Immediate attention should be given to the development of interdepartmental curricula in environmental studies.

"(5) The social sciences have an important contribution to make. They are needed for the development of criteria for the assessment and for the evaluation of alternative technological innovations.

"(6) A group should be established to identify appropriate tasks for an environmental quality research project at MIT."

The task force agreed that the organization "should have the authority to undertake large-

the beginning, and we realized that this would mean that it would be some time before it really got rolling."

A faculty member with a proposal should present it to the Interdisciplinary Environmental Council which oversees E-Lab operations. If the project is not within the bounds of a single department and outside support seems available, the proposal has an excellent chance for acceptance provided that interest and response among the MIT community can be generated.

Additionally, in response to the SCEP report which greatly impressed the class officers, the MIT Class of 1974 has chosen E-Lab as the recipient of its 50th Reunion Gift. They will provide for a Lab Fund, hopefully reaching half a million dollars by 1974, to be used to support faculty in environmental research and instruction, support preliminary research necessary to secure substantial funding from other sources, support professional MIT staff who are pursuing advanced environmental studies, and providing discretionary money to be used in the environmental area. Class members are also being urged to solicit gifts from industry.

Environmental Council

The Institute formed the Interdisciplinary Environmental Council (IEC) to take an overview of all education and research activities that relate to environmental concerns. This reflects recognition that successful endeavor in this area requires involvement of a number of disciplines drawing on the expertise of many departments. The IEC is available to any MIT group for advice and assistance concerning research and educational programs dealing with environmental problems.

IEC has the continuing responsibility for formulation of policy on issues that relate to interdisciplinary environmental work at the Institute. A primary concern is to review interdepartmental educational opportunities at all levels.

According to Baddour, "The IEC, not the E-Lab, has course responsibility. The IEC handles the academic aspects of the environmental program and oversees and coordinates the E-Lab's mission-oriented work." The IEC also has the responsibility for maintaining the association of environmental work at MIT with the primary objectives set by the task force. The chairman of the IEC is the Provost and its membership includes both faculty and students.

"Our objective is to make possible the bringing on campus of large, interdisciplinary, mission oriented environmental research with educational value," Baddour continued, saying, "It is highly desirable to bring real ecological problems here, where great student and faculty involvement is possible.

"The primary concern is to provide an educational experience. The E-Lab is what the MIT community wants it to be: my responsibility is to make it responsive to the community.

"To reemphasize: although the Lab serves to carry out research and solve environmental problems, it is primarily educational in purpose. We feel that faculty who take from six months to two years out to work on a project will return better equipped to deliver their courses. If we cannot have heavy involvement of students and faculty, the E-Lab should be made independent and moved entirely off-campus."

"The E-Lab is what the community wants it to be."

President Howard Johnson that:

"(1) MIT should undertake large-scale research in environmental quality. It has a versatile professional faculty and staff with broad expertise, experience in major research efforts, and an interest in environmental quality. The blend of science and technology with the social sciences at MIT gives it an effective combination with which to attack the complex problems of environmental quality.

"(2) The research effort of the program might appropriately reach a level of \$10 million a year. It is anticipated that the bulk of the funds required would be raised by the program." (This represents potential positions for "80-100 research staff, 50 faculty, 100 grad students, and several hundred undergrads in courses and projects labs.")

"(3) A new school or department is not required for a successful environmental quality research program at MIT. The problems of environmental

scale research projects" and would not only engage in major research efforts but "also include projects, as appropriate, of interest to individual faculty."

E-Lab now

The E-Lab is still small, it is operating on a modest budget mostly from outside sources, especially the National Science Foundation, and it has hardly touched its initial financing from the Institute. It is likely that its size will be controlled to keep it as an integral part of MIT in order to insure the continuing cross-flow of ideas among students and faculty of all departments.

Professor Raymond F. Baddour, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, chairman of the task force, and Director of the E-Lab, feels that much of the Lab's slow start can be attributed to "a serious lack of communication with students and especially faculty. However, it was our desire to build student involvement into the E-Lab from

Tech Coop Optical



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TODAY

5:15 P.M. LITTLE THEATRE, KRESGE AUDITORIUM

Can Science Study Nature from the Inside?

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Lecture: Dr. John Wren-Lewis, Imperial Chemical Company, Ltd., London
Moderator: J. Herbert Hollomon (MIT Administration)
Respondents: Philip Morrison (Physics)
Walle J. H. Nauta (Psychology)

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Braille printer allows computer use by blind Krasner may serve full time

(Continued from page 1)
 rate one of the hoped-for applications of the machine — as employment tool. Another machine is being used by the American Foundation for the Blind for production work converting English texts to Grade II Braille. When the text is correct and in the proper format, embossed zinc plates are made for production runs of the book.
 Three main areas of application for the BRAILLEMBOSS, the machine is called, are present. The first is to provide computer output readable to the blind, bringing their efficiency as computer programmers up to a par with that of sighted people. Secondly, the Brailier can provide wire service printout in Braille, opening up careers in broadcasting for the blind. Thirdly, a BRAILLEMBOSS hooked up to a computer can provide an interactive facility for creating and editing Braille text, which would help make information in Braille more available. All these applications are currently being demonstrated in the field.

Origin
 Research on a high-speed Braille embosser began at MIT around 1960. John K. Dupress, who had been maimed and blinded at the Battle of the Bulge, and who had become a vociferous supporter of using technology to help in the rehabilitation of the blind, interested several faculty and students at MIT in the project. The faculty included Prof. Mann of Course II and Prof. Mason of Course VI, and the students included two who eventually did their bachelors' theses on the subject. A graduate student then designed and built the first working Brailier.
 However, there was no ready commercial market for this device, so the SAEDC was orga-

nized to continue the development of the machine to the point where there would be some commercial interest in it. Mr. Dupress became its first director.
 Under various grants from private foundations, work was done on interfacing the BRAILLEMBOSS to outside lines such as teletype circuits or telephone lines. To test this, a blind systems programmer at Project MAC used a prototype in his office for about a year as a computer terminal. Later on, work was done on applications of the Brailier to classroom situations.

Perkins School
 A BRAILLEMBOSS was installed in the Perkins School for the Blind and connected to the CTSS timesharing system at MIT. For the first time blind students had access to a timesharing system. In addition, there was an English-to-Grade II Braille translation program available.

On top of the hardware work, the SAEDC did software work on a program (called DOTSYS) to translate English into Grade II (literary) Braille. (It should be noted that the SAEDC is involved in work on other aids for the blind and deaf-blind besides the BRAILLEMBOSS.)

This translation is more complex than it might at first seem, because many sequences of letters, or even whole words, in English are condensed into a single symbol, or a special pair of symbols, in Braille. Words such as "the," "for," and "have" and sequences like "ch," "ar," "dis," and "atio" are all represented by a single Braille character, while such words as "today," "where," "work," and "through" are represented by a two-by-three array of dots, each of which may be raised or not raised, and is known as a cell. For example, the cell representing "for" consists of all six dots raised.

(Continued from page 1)
 served. Even without parole, good behavior could get him released in eight months.

Krasner, a 1970 graduate with a bachelor's in art and design (Course IV), was a member of Rosa Luxemburg SDS, one of the radical groups which organized the November Actions against war-oriented research at MIT in November 1969. The same group carried out the break-in and occupation of the Presidential Suite in protest over the expulsion of then-UAP Mike Albert (see *The Tech* of last Tuesday). Krasner was one of two men who built the battering ram in a metallurgy lab on January 15, 1970. The other man, as well as the four who appeared at the President's door in lab coats and ski masks to batter it open, has never been identified.

Krasner himself never joined the occupation or entered the offices.

Subsequently, Krasner continued to work on radical activities throughout the spring. He took his degree in September 1970, and got a job in the shipping department of a photo supply house. The Supreme Court ordered him to stand trial on February 28, 1971. The following day he was fired from his job, ostensibly because he wasn't working hard enough. He claims the publicity was the cause of his sacking.

After his release from Bilerica in May, he spent the summer traveling.

Krasner's return to prison marks the end of almost two years of legal actions arising out of the January 15-16, 1970, occupation. In an apparent at-

tempt to eliminate the radical hard core, MIT brought charges of trespass against 28 people known to be active members of RLSDS, MITSDS and the November Action Coalition, including two professors, Louis Kampf and Lillian Robinson. They stood trial on March 10, 1970, before Judge Haven Parker in Middlesex Third District Court. Judge Parker continued their cases for six months on condition of "good behavior." At the end of that time, charges were dropped.

George Katsiaficas '70 and Pete Bohmer '65 were also charged with disrupting classes when they entered lecture halls to announce the action on January 16. They were convicted, appealed, lost and were sentenced to two months in Bilerica. Each served six weeks and was released in August 1970.

Additionally, eleven of the 28, who were students, were brought before the Discipline Committee on charges of being present at the occupation. Seven were expelled, and three placed on probation. The eleventh, a reporter for *Thursday*, was acquitted. Since then, two of the expelled have been readmitted and one had graduated.

The battering ram, RLSDS as such, and the door to President Johnson's office no longer exist.

'Physics is relevance at a remove' - Morrison

(Continued from page 1)
 the early stages of a student's career. Specifically, the connections must be drawn between physics and history, and physics and policy.

Morrison then pointed out that for the average person, his experience with physics is either analytic, a mode which requires continuing years of hard work before there can be much appreciation of the subject, or functional, in which case the person tends only to see himself as "beneath the juggernaut's tread." "Science and physics," he stated, "are far too important to reach people only in these two modes."

Instead, he proposed a new relationship, through what he termed as "phenomenological pieces of art... So that many people, over many times will see them... interesting phenomena in a less analytic mode should be brought out." Injecting his own

feelings, Morrison posited: "I want to show it [a physical phenomenon] because it is beautiful, it is striking."

Additionally, Morrison called for involvement in teaching — "more than the routine, more than the expected." Teachers should "urge and encourage group efforts," realizing that no one person can be good in everything.


Tactically, Morrison demanded an "intensity of focus." He explained his belief that if "you study some well-defined topic, but if you do it with a diverse group, you study many, many things." He also called on physicists to "raise the self-consciousness of the physics student." There should be an "internal examination of where we get our ideas," he stated, along with broader discussion of topics and at a variety of levels.

classified advertising

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ANNON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

THE TECH

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Robert Elkin, Business Manager

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NOTES

* UGLIES, take note: APO is once again holding an Ugliest Man On Campus (UMOC) contest for the benefit of Care. Last year Deja Vu, Beast, et al., collected over \$2200 for the victims of the Pakistani flood disaster; this year we hope to raise as much for other people around the world. If you are ugly and would be interested in entering this worthwhile contest, please contact the APO office in room W20-415 or at X 3788.

* SMC needs volunteers for fall antiwar actions. Would you like to organize at MIT? Meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 pm, 15 Sellers St, near Central Square, Cambridge. Or contact SMC at 661-1090.

* The Technology Matrons are holding their annual plant sale on the steps of the Student Center today beginning 9:30 am.

* Engineering Applications of Linguistics, one hour of short talks and demonstrations. Topics include: automatic conversion of written text to speech, analysis and automatic recognition of speech. Room 20D-205B, 4, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

* Any member of the MIT community who would be interested in giving an informal organ recital in Kresge Auditorium is invited to communicate with the Institute Organist John Cook, Room 14-233, x6961.

* JOBS—part-time and summer—in law-related areas. All students interested in the Law and/or Law School should attend an important meeting on Thursday night, Oct. 7, at 7:30 in Room 437 of the Student Center. Pre-legal counseling, legal courses, and legal fieldwork will be discussed. Dean Nyhart and Dean Yohn will be present. Contact Undergraduate Legal Service Project, x2894.

* FREE PLAY: "The Sunrise," Kresge Little Theatre, Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, 7:30 pm.

* There will be a CJAC meeting this Friday at 3:30 in the Shell Room, E52-461. Open to the MIT Community.

* The MIT Environmental Laboratory will hold a seminar to discuss its projects and goals in Room 9-150 on Friday, Oct. 8 from 10 to 11 am. All interested members of the MIT community are encouraged to attend.

* The Student Financial Aid Office notes that a local scholarship fund, is soliciting applications from Armenian-American freshman students, born in the U.S. and residing in Mass. If you think you fill this bill and care to apply, notify Mrs. Bowe in the Student Financial Aid Office (x4971) by Oct. 31.

* Interested in Tutoring? The MIT-Wellesley Upward Bound program, which held low-income high school students from Cambridge reach college, needs volunteers, especially in math/science. We have opportunities in weeknight tutoring sessions, individualized tutoring with a single student, and in our Saturday program at Wellesley College which offers sessions in subjects of student and volunteer interest. If, after reading this brief description, you are interested, please call x5124 for further details.

* Members of the community interested in singing choral music in an informal singing group (mixed chorus) should call dormline 0990 for further information.

NOTES continue on facing page.

VOTE

To register to vote:

Cambridge: register at Election Commission, 3rd floor, 362 Green St. (police headquarters bldg., Central Sq.) from 8:30 to 4:30 Monday through Friday, and noon to 5 Saturday, October 2; or at City Hall, 795 Mass. Ave., tonight and every night from Thursday, Sept. 30 through the October 13 deadline. Bring proof of residence since May 2, 1971 (lease, listing in old phone book, letter from landlord, utilities bill). You may also be asked to demonstrate self-support (bring a paycheck), and intent to remain in the city after your studies are completed. If rejected, you may immediately request an appeal. For further information or advice call Cambridge Committee for Voter Registration, 661-8661.

Boston: register at City Hall (Gov't Center). Proof of residence (details same as Cambridge) and statement of intent to remain in the city indefinitely are only requirements.

Remainder of the First Division

By Michael Feirtag

On page 18 of *Creative Renewal in a Time of Crisis*, the MIT Commission announced that although they had "no simple panacea to prescribe for all the ailments [they had] diagnosed" in undergraduate education, they believed they could "identify the direction in which a cure can be found." And, shifting into the italic type they used to signify major pronouncements, they recommended, in part:

1. That the faculty endorse the principle that undergraduate education in the first two years is the responsibility of the Institute faculty as a whole;

2. That, in order to provide encouragement and support for the improvement of undergraduate education, a First Division be established with direct responsibility — administrative as well as budgetary — for the general education program of the freshman and sophomore years.

Their enthusiasm bubbled over into Appendix A, where they sketchily outlined an appropriate bureaucracy: a dean of the First Division, "with administrative responsibility and budgetary control for all freshman subjects and experimental programs. . . . The dean would administer funds for the cost of teaching, subject development, and advising by the faculty within the division. . . . The dean would prepare evaluations of the performance of faculty members who have taught in the division, [which] would become part of the individual's credentials for salary increases, promotion, and tenure. . . ."

"A faculty member with a First Division appointment might spend up to half his time with teaching and advisory duties within the division; the remainder he would spend on research and departmental responsibilities."

The idea appears sound. At present, education in the student's first two years is ruled largely by the faculty's notions of what every student should know; having decided, for example, that knowledge of certain aspects of mathematics is necessary, the faculty creates an Institute requirement in mathematics, and that department is then compelled to offer freshmen courses that supply the required knowledge.

Beyond this forced commitment by certain departments to freshman and sophomore education, anarchy reigns.

Each department becomes concerned with the transformation of its own students into professionals, and more or less uninterested in education of more general applicability. Electrical engineering professors, often with a trace of brittle smugness, include in their courses enough of a review of differential equations and other applied mathematics to get their students through, not believing that the mathematics department's courses are inclined to provide that service effectively. Other instances exist.

More apparent, though (and more indicative of the departments' preoccupation with professionalism), is the dearth of good survey courses; despite all the claims by departments that such courses are offered, they are often no more than a throw-away six units devoted to *Scientific American* reprints. Courses such as 6.01, 7.01, and 8.01 are introductory rather than survey; that is, they treat in detail the most elementary or perhaps most basic branch of a science in the belief that it is enough that interested students may move from it up a prerequisite-determined "ladder" of subjects. It is insane to believe, for example, that having mastered 8.01, one has acquired a feel for the science of physics. Additional courses are required, because each is a parcel of detailed information on an aspect of physics, rather than a successive deepening of a general understanding. 6.14 is a hurried version of 6.01 and 6.02, plus some laboratory work, but it is by no stretch of the imagination an overview of electrical engineering. In fact, "minoring" in a science is largely impossible without three, four or even five courses in series, at which point one is virtually a major.

In almost all departments, the system of prerequisites and the disinclination to teach overview-courses has resulted in effectively excluding all those except disciples who will climb from course to course. While certainly it is wrong to

expect professors to prostitute their advanced courses for the sake of a vaguely curious freshman or sophomore, yet it is equally wrong to allow departments to force the curious freshman into x.01, the only subject he can take — a subject that the department intends as the first of a series for its own students, an intensive study, usually, of one aspect of the science the poor initiate only thinks he may be interested in.

It would seem, then, that a consolidation of responsibility for freshman and sophomore education is needed. But the Commission's method could go wrong. Creating a First Division would be tending toward creating a hierarchy in which freshmen and sophomores and their teachers languish in intellectual darkness at the bottom of a pecking-order created by scientific snobbishness, while unreachably far above, basking in the light of knowledge, are the advanced searchers after truth. One of the strengths of the Institute is the close relation between "graduate" and "undergraduate" education. The advent of a First Division would mean an advance in the unified education at the beginning of collegiate life, but at the possible cost of making difficult the climb from this base to advanced study, both for students, and those professors who make themselves outcasts in the caste system by their willingness to teach beginners uncertain of their interests.

The Task Force on Education chaired by Chairman of the Faculty Hartley Rogers, organized late last term as the Commission's tenure was coming to an end, has discussed instead the possibility of creating a dean for undergraduate education, with a budget and responsibility for the first two years, including experimental programs. Such a proposal is a likely topic of discussion in the panel on educational reform scheduled for 2 pm Thursday in Kresge, in conjunction with the inauguration of Jerome Wiesner.

This proposal would not be in any essentials different from the scheme of the MIT Commission's Appendix A, except that it need not involve the explicit creation of a segregated First Division. The Task Force's proposed dean would divert the flow of academic funding in such a way that the desirable result of a unified freshman-sophomore education would occur without the explicit creation of a caste system from lowliest elementary course lecturer to most noble advanced researcher that the First Division would perhaps produce. Whether in making its proposal the Task Force has "implemented" the recommendations of the MIT Commission is moot. It might seem rather that the Commission's ignorance of, or unwillingness to face (among other things), the "political" and sociological realities in the Institute's academic structure rendered their already unstartlingly meek proposals virtually invalid in their naivete. The Task Force was for some reason able to decide with some force and cleverness what could actually be done with the Institute, and thus, despite rather heated denial from those concerned, seems to be superseding Kenneth Hoffman's "horse designed by a committee."

Once the departments have their money, the way in which it is spent is largely their business. Beyond the basic guidelines: among them, first, that each professor is expected to pull in research funding equal to some proportion of his salary (believed to be roughly 40% to one-half); second, that the Institute expects each professor to devote no more than one day a week to outside consulting (that is, making money by advising industry); and third, that each professor is expected to spend five hours a week teaching or preparing for classes (this can be averaged over several semesters) — beyond these guidelines, the departments can do pretty much as they wish. They divide their allotted funds between research, teaching, and other expenses, which include the advisory system.

Further, it is the departments which usually decide which courses are to be offered, and, if necessary, who is to teach them. Other than Institute requirements which are forced on a department (the classic case is 5.01, which Course 5 would just as well be rid of, but which the rest of the faculty seems to like), the matter of survey subjects and courses which

serve wider interests than departmental professionalism is left to the mercy of individual professors' interests. There seldom a concerted effort made by department to serve interests wider than its own.

One might go so far as to assert that the rigid departmental structure tends to produce contempt for all but the specialist, and that the departmental structure then does far worse than making the student's education problematic in the first two years. Worse makes impossible the creation (highlighted in some circles) of the "renaissance man," the education (of respectability) of interdisciplinary talents, and perhaps even the education of an enlightened technologist who understands where his science is taking the world.

The First Division's ruler in the Commission's Appendix A "would contract with various departments for faculty to develop and teach mathematics, physics, humanities, computation, chemistry, and freshman electives seminars." In the Task Force's proposal the contract would be with the faculty member independent of his departmental hierarchy, and the structure would not be the intellectual segregation that the First Division approaches. Instead, the budget of the dean for undergraduate education would pay part of the teacher's salary and the new dean's office would have control for the unification of education beyond departmental factionalism. Thus the flow of power in educational decisions will have been altered by an alteration in the flow of money, rather than by an explicit structural change.

It will be difficult to swing the faculty behind the move. Departments will be losing at least some of their power to determine how educational funding is spent; certainly there will be resistance from department heads. It is perhaps possible to sway the academic dean whose ideas on education should be wider.

If the Task Force on Education produces a proposal for a dean of undergraduate education, it will be some time before the faculty ever votes on it. As soon as the idea is introduced, though, MIT administrators, probably pleased with such a proposal, will begin to attempt to convince academics, beginning with the deans, and then the department heads. One may be sure that if the proposal ever comes up for a vote at a faculty meeting, the administration will have already succeeded in converting the important people in the faculty from departmental greed.

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NOTE: If you are a disappointed ticket seeker either for the Inaugural concert of Wednesday, or the Inauguration itself of Thursday (during which announcements important to the future of MIT are to be made), notice that WTBS will be carrying both of these events live at 88.1 FM, and 640 KHz closed circuit to MIT.

MONDAY OCTOBER 4

7 pm: Chamber Concert: Three Sonatas by Paul Hindemith (T)
8 pm: "Education, Values and the Quality of Life" (L)

TUESDAY OCTOBER 5

Continuous from 2 pm to conclusion
2 pm: "MIT and the Future: A Black Perspective" (L)
4 pm: Building Seven Lobby Concert (T)
5 pm: Chamber Concert: (woodwind world) (L)
6 pm: A new fundamental science? (T)

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 6

2 pm: New Directions in MIT Undergraduate Education (L)
3:30 pm: Folk Songs — Carolyn Yahr and John Tucket (T)
8 pm: Inaugural Concert (L) with commentary

THURSDAY OCTOBER 7

Continuous from 10 am to conclusion
10 am: Directions in Research at MIT in the '70's (L)
12 n: Address to the Alumni Association by Dr. Wiesner (T)
1 pm: Engineering in Medicine (T)
2 pm: "Directions in MIT Education" (L)
4 pm: Inaugural Ceremony (L)

Maybe Krasner has paid enough

The news that Stephen Krasner will be returned to jail comes when this campus is quieter than at any time within the last four years. Tempers have cooled, and if underlying grievances still exist no one is battering down any doors seeking redress. Two years ago Howard Johnson had the doors of the executive suite reinforced against attack; now, in a more pacific climate, Jerry Wiesner has ripped them out and replaced them with glass.

The events of January 1970 seem terribly remote. But a few nagging reminders linger on, and for some of us they are, or should be, painful.

Steve Krasner is getting a raw deal. Convicted on a charge of dubious applicability (making a burglarious instrument), he faces the harshest punishment meted out to any person involved in the demonstrations which rocked MIT two years ago. Two other students, George Katsiaticas '70 and Pete Bohme '65, served six weeks in Billerica for disrupting classes during the occupation, but their convictions were for misdemeanors and do not give them the permanent stigma attached to a felony conviction such as Krasner's. Seven out of the hundreds of students who entered and occupied the Presidential suite were expelled from MIT; two so far have been readmitted and just last week, Mike Albert, whose expulsion sparked the whole affair, was quietly reinstated.

In a sense, that leaves Krasner the scapegoat for all the radical actions that took place at MIT. He had the bad luck to be a radical and to commit one of the

few offenses a secret Grand Jury in January 1970 thought was indictable and provable. He did not build the ram alone; he was the only person the campus patrol recognized. None of the organizers of any demonstration here have ever been indicted for inciting a riot; none of the persons who vandalized the occupied offices ever came to trial; only Krasner was prosecuted (or is it persecuted?).

All this is not to exonerate Krasner of guilt. He built the ram; his attorney acknowledged this at his trial last April. Nor does the fact that other people who committed like "crimes" were never prosecuted in any way affect the merits of Krasner's case. But it does suggest that justice has not been done on an equal basis.

It is valueless, at this point, to try to justify his actions because they were "political" rather than merely "criminal." That, along with the suggestion that his prosecution is part of systematic repression, would only lead to unresolvable debate.

Archibald MacLeish, Pulitzer Prize winning poet and dramatist, and long-time friend of MIT President Jerome B. Wiesner, has written a special poem commemorating Wiesner's inauguration. MacLeish and Wiesner met when Wiesner was asked by MacLeish, who was then Director of the Library of Congress, to set up the library's Recording and Acoustical Laboratory.

And this is, fundamentally, a plea for lenience. There is no good reason why Krasner should be sent back to prison. Certainly justice is satisfied: he played a minor role in a trespass he did not join, and for that he has already served 16 days in jail and, far worse in the long run, picked up the stigma of a criminal record. There is no point in holding him in jail to prevent him from repeating his offense: the present climate of radicalism and his behavior in the past year give no indication that he would. Finally, in the strike-bound days of April 1970, Judge Chmielinski could argue that jailing Krasner might deter others from similar acts. What is now left to deter?

The judge who remands Krasner to prison this week has the option of reducing sentence. Krasner has the right to present arguments in support of reduction. Some of us feel that an indication of support from MIT officials might help him. A few faculty members are making efforts in this direction, and we would like to add our request that President Wiesner send a representative to court to support reduction of sentence.

Krasner's behavior after January 1970, before and following his graduation, certainly indicates no need for rehabilitation. And what American prison rehabilitates, anyway? Returning Stephen Krasner to jail would be a tragic waste of his potential and of society's resources. It is pointless and should not be allowed to happen.

-BSM

NOTES

* GRAD GROUP—an expressions of Christian community among graduate students and young career people who seek to relate Christianity to the modern world. Meetings at 5:30 Sunday evening at Park Street Church on the Boston Common. A snack supper follows.

* A benefit poetry reading will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, at 8 pm in the Guild Room, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 15 Sellers Street (across from the Y.M.C.A.), Cambridge, donation one dollar. The feature readers will be William Corbett, author of *Third Generation, Hungarian*, Paul Hannigan, author of *Laughing*, and Fanny Howe, authoress of *Eggs and Forty Whacks*. Proceeds will go to support the November 6th Peace Actions. For further information contact Dale Walkonen at 661-1090.

* MITZPG will have its first meeting Oct. 6, at 7:30, in W20-473. The constitution will be ratified, officers elected, and work begun. If you have any questions call 261-1759.

* The first meeting of the Sophomore Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 7:30, in the Student Center Room 400. All interested sophomores are encouraged to attend.

* If you are a male or female between 16 and 100 years old and would like to volunteer three hours of your time each week by offering your friendship to boys 6-18 years old, or if you have any hobby or interest that you would like to share with boys, then please call Jack Cascio at 268-4301 or 268-2534.

* Students interested in sitting on the committee which is organizing the MIT Lecture Series on World Peace are encouraged to call x7170 and leave their names and telephone numbers, or call Tom Hiatt at 876-8712 evenings.

Events in brief

About 400 people attended the New England Antiwar Workshop Conference sponsored by Greater Boston Peace Action Coalition at BU's Hayden Hall Sunday. Ernest DeMaio, United Electrical Workers vice-president, gave the keynote address, calling for labor-student movement unity. Workshops for Vets, Gays, Women, Labor, Students and Community Groups were held. Each delivered a short report at the end of the day. Significant motions were made by the Vets, that the November 6 march be led by a GI contingent, and women, for a United Women's Contingent feeder march.

WHO COULD IMAGINE... Jerry

Wiesner tells this story to show how much the cold war has changed since he was on the Federal team.

As JFK's Science Advisor, Wiesner sat on the National Security Council. At an NSC meeting in 1962, discussing the topic of nuclear disarmament, he suggested that the Red Chinese be invited to join the upcoming 18-nation Conference. "The entire table went dead silent," Dr. Wiesner recounts. Secretary of State Dean Rusk was so upset that he went to Kennedy and reported that Wiesner had tried to turn the meeting into a farce.

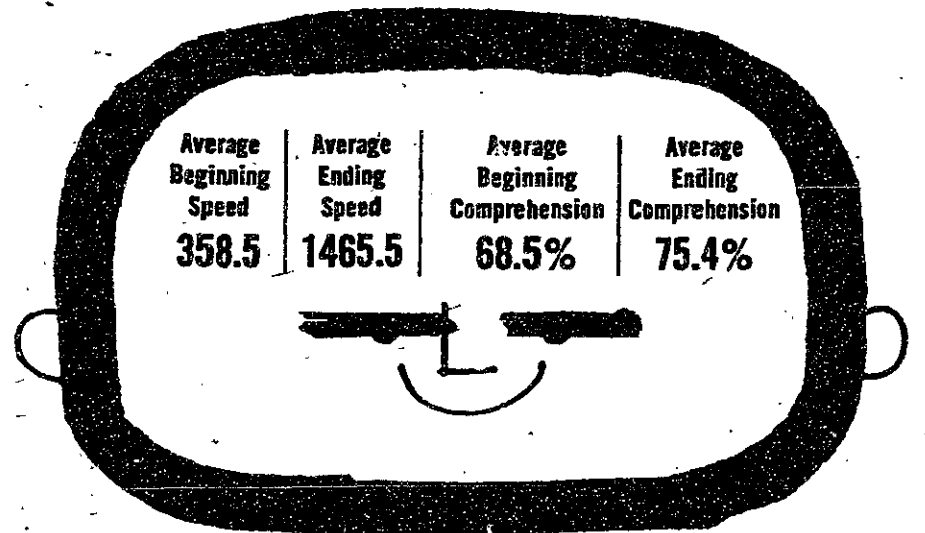
Now it's nine years later, and Richard Nixon, the old cold warrior, is going to Peking.

-compiled by Bruce Marten



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Wednesday, October 6 4:00 to 4:45 pm and 7:00 to 7:45 pm Upper Assembly Room

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The real Frank Zappa, the Mother of Invention himself, is pictured here, music in hand, on your left. On the right is the real Ringo Starr, who plays Larry the Dwarf, who is really Frank Zappa, who



is sometimes played by a rubber stuffed dummy, in Zappa's first film, *200 Motels*. A rock comedy opera, *200 Motels* is the story of Zappa's ten years in the world of rock.

Album out for Dead Freaks

By Jay Pollack

The Grateful Dead have acquired an aura of magic around them. Their ability to create their own atmosphere and captivate their audience, by their special brand of energy has given them (finally) an overwhelming reputation. Whereas they could fill the Tea Party two years ago, they can now sell out the Music Hall weeks in advance. They also have a growing number of intensely dedicated fans, who fill their heads with the Dead's music and who thrill at each new piece of gossip about Jerry Garcia, et al. This is not unlike early Beatlemania, except that this movement of "Dead Freaks" depends very heavily upon live performances for its strength (which the group is ready and willing to provide). It is not unusual to hear a DF boast of how he has seen the Dead in excess of 20 times, and that naturally he would see them, as many more times again. At any given concert, the fraction of people seeing the Dead for the first time is probably very small. Most of the "new" material on their latest album, *Grateful Dead*, will not be new to most Dead Freaks.

One might question the objectivity of many Dead Freaks, though. Most of them will rave endlessly about any Dead performance whether it is good or bad. It has been widely acknowledged that the Dead do have off-nights — times when they can't stay together and they search around for each other endlessly, all of which should, at its worst, produce massive boredom, though. If you ask a DF whether the Dead don't have bad shows occasionally, he might say they do, except he's never been to one. It's funny about that — no true-blue DF would ever admit that seeing the Dead produced in him any sensation less than orgasmic. Of course a major factor in this may be the astronomical quantities of dope present at their concerts. The Dead have been closely associated with drugs since their early days on the West Coast with Ken Kesey's Merry Pranksters and the Electric Kool-Aid Acid Tests. Many a bad band can sound absolutely delightful under the influence of the weed, and, if that is true, then the Grateful Dead will always sound fantastic if you're stoned (especially if you are expecting them to sound fantastic), no matter how they are playing. If the Dead are stumbling around lost,

the DF will be amazed at how "subtle" they are. Drugs have never been known to be an aid to objectivity.

So, for those who prefer to let a band prove itself to be good, it comes down to the music itself. The Dead have never really suffered here either, as a matter of fact, although they do have weak moments. Parts of *Aoxomoxoa* and an occasional song on *American Beauty* have been merely OK, rather than their usual marvels. But there are really two Grateful Dead albums who have to be considered separately. In the studio, they do all original

material from within the group with an ultra-clear sound and fine harmonies. The Dead originally had a producer, but quickly took over the chores themselves to perfect their sound. The outstanding albums *Workingman's Dead* and *American Beauty* have been a product of this mode of their work, in which they are at the head of the field.

On the other hand are the live performances. Songs they do fall into three categories: run-throughs of their own "hits", run-throughs of other people's songs and the long, improvised (Please turn to page 7)

Dramashop fetes Wiesner

By Curtis Reeves

The MIT Dramashop opened its 1971-72 season last weekend with two one act plays in honor of the inauguration of President Jerome B. Wiesner. Dr. and Mrs. Wiesner attended the Saturday night performance.

The plays, *Out at Sea* by Sawomir Mirocz and Lanford Wilson's *The Sand Castle* were presented Friday and Saturday in Kresge Little Theatre. Both were very well done. Outstanding performances were turned in by Bruce Marten '72 and Marc Rosenbaum '75 in the first play, and by the entire cast of the second.

The Sand Castle must rank as one of the triumphs of recent Dramashop seasons. It was also one of the longest one-acts the group has presented, and director Phillip Bertoni '72 performed a remarkable feat in obtaining strong performances from his actors in the astonishingly short nine-day rehearsal

ARTS

Historical philosophy

By Lee Giguere

THE POLITICS OF HISTORY, by Howard Zinn. Beacon Press, \$3.95.

If scholars are to exert a "humanizing" influence on society, Zinn argues in his new book, they must do more than be peaceful souls. A scholar's work and his moral beliefs should not be separated by a wall of "objectivity," and Zinn asks: "Are we historians not humans first, and scholars because of that?"

If scholars are dedicated to improving society, Zinn continues, they must do more than produce libraries of sterile knowledge.

In his attempt to synthesize a philosophy of "radical history," Zinn states that the ultimate purpose of historical research must be to illuminate present problems, to give them a context in which they can be studied, understood and resolved. History, he says, can show that an apparently isolated contemporary problem is really part of something larger — it may belong to a centuries-long pattern of behavior — or it may be an aberration from such a pattern; but to know either is to better understand the nature of the problem.

Zinn brands the study of "dead" events, particularly the study of their uniqueness, as worthless, contributing only to the accumulation of more useless information. Clearly, then, the choice

work. Excellent writing is displayed in the often comical structure that leads to disaster at the end. The set, designed by Dramashop president John Vardmer '72, surpassed the club's usual high standards in ingenuity and effectiveness.

Dramashop's next set of one-act plays will be presented on October 22 and 23. Tryouts are October 11.

offered by Zinn is whether a sort of pragmatism which demands that current problems dictate the pursuits of scholars or adherence to the traditional claims for the importance of objectivity and "academic freedom." Primarily, Zinn argues that historical research cannot be "objective," if only because historical documents do not present the total view of an event.

Zinn pronounces that choosing a specific, ethically-prompted question to investigate is not a total abandoning of objectivity and scholarship if the researcher uses his questions to order his facts, but does not allow them to distort the "facts." For example, a radical historian might seek, as Zinn does, to examine the relationship between government and labor to determine whether contemporary exploitation of labor by government is an aberration or belongs to a pattern of events. While such a question clearly admits of bias, its examination, Zinn asserts, could proceed without bias, as long as the facts were not altered.

Zinn advances, quite convincingly, that history may already be biased in favor of the rich and aristocratic, who have in the past had the time to write histories. Zinn's philosophy of history is convincing. The study of dead events can only lead to dull, plodding scholarship concerned with moot questions. But if instead history is examined with an eye on the present, it can be exciting and supremely useful.



Why is this man smiling?

"Perhaps it would be better for you to go away now. You're a very unlucky young man and sometimes it rubs off."

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One day in the life of Ivan

By Emanuel Goldman

The 1963 novel by Alexander Solzhenitsyn exploded the myth of a socialist worker's paradise during Stalin's era. This faithful rendition of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* depicts dawn to dusk for an inmate at a Siberian concentration camp. What makes this different from most other prisons is that none of the inmates are criminals, by Western standards, the prison is a "special" — which is to say, reserved for political prisoners. The setting of the camp could be out of science fiction, dropped in the middle of a vast immutable snowscape, a wholly isolated foreign world, a planet unto itself. Stunning photography accentuates this impression: long shots across barren expansive flatlands, and zooms away

from the camp when it is lit up at night.

Meticulously, we are drawn into the minutiae of existence: forced labor (construction) which ultimately proves to be the only source of satisfaction in the life of the inmates. With growing horror, we apprehend the degree to which men can be humiliated in order to survive. There is no need to catalogue the indignities — by comparison with some of the gory tales coming out of our prisons, these seem rather mild. What's significant is the psychological conditioning of imprisonment; in presenting this, *Ivan Denisovich* is unsurpassed.

There are neither flashbacks nor visual pyrotechnics. The film exists in a relentless present,

unrelieved even for an instant, even when the inmates tell of their past histories. This is a static work, with no change or growth, only a thorough description of the protagonist's existence in the camp.

Ivan narrates the action, filling us in on his thoughts. Most of the time, we are numbed by the day's regimen, but now and then, Ivan narrates something which reminds us of his humanity.

But the last word ultimately belongs to Solzhenitsyn, speaking through one of his characters: "A genius does not compromise his art to suit the will of tyrants." This uncompromising work is perhaps even better on film than on paper.

At the Cheri.



Don Proper '75, Tech's newest hurler, fires in the game with Massachusetts Bay Community College last Friday on Briggs Field. MIT won the game 5-4, keeping the baseball team undefeated in fall season play, with three wins. The game was highlighted by Al Dopfel's ('72) homerun. Photo by Brad Billedeaux

Album out for Dead Freaks

(Continued from page 6)

sational pieces, usually based on a shorter song. *Live/Dead* was mostly an example of the third type — the most impressive part being that the first three sides were all done at one concert uninterrupted. The strongest tribute to the band was that they could play for almost an hour non-stop with scarcely a wasted note and still sound first-rate. *Grateful Dead* makes one wonder if they can still do it. There are two or three spots on the album where the songs fade out — a very suspicious thing to hear on a live recording. It makes you wonder what happened next that night.

The new record also features a lot of songs of the first two types, although the oldies have been left out. It becomes apparent that the two types aren't as separate as one would think. Generally they treat other people's songs with the same arrangement as their own. Since the class of songs they pick are mostly country or blues they have a simple structure and the Dead do little to change it. So while country or blues songs will obviously sound better with Phil Lesh on bass or Jerry Garcia adding little guitar figures at the end of each line or Bill Kreutzmann bopping away on drums, they will still sound almost as much like each other as they did before. The Dead in the studio could use a piano or a pedal steel or an extra guitar or percussionist to make the sound fuller, but they usually don't do this live. Another thing is that they waste a fine organist — namely Pigpen. Don't laugh — go back and listen to the fine organ on

the first two albums and you'll wonder why they don't use Pigpen for more than an occasional r&b number (which usually sounds forced — Pigpen has a terrible soul voice). He's not bad on the harmonica either, and for the Dead to keep themselves to four instruments is extremely limiting.

Another point is the drumming. Mickey Hart has gone and the band is back to its five original members. Bill is a good rock and roll drummer, while Mickey was always a percussionist who played drums well enough for the country numbers (he was the New Riders of the Purple Sage's original drummer) and added extra percussion for other numbers (example — gong on "Dark Star"). However, there are some points where two drummers were an important part of the sound. This is most noticeable here on "The Other One." The song (with the beginning cut off) opens with a drum solo by Bill which does little to arouse — on the original song (or *Anthem of the Sun*) the two drummers went crazy for a few seconds and charged up everybody to prepare the instruments bursting forth a moment later. Anybody who's ever seen Mickey and Bill watch each other as they took over witnessed a real treat. They would play off each other in the uptempo r&b songs the Dead did also. Now, with just Bill, they occa-

sionally lack the punch they need. Bill is strong — strong enough for even "Not Fade Away," but "The Other One" falls mostly flat because of this, and the band gets lost. It is only for two minutes but it seems like ten, more than enough to lose your attention. They play all of the stuff you're glad they left out of "Dark Star" right here. It will have you clawing the walls.

This record is not, by any stretch of the imagination, the best record of the year. However it is a respectable performance. The singing, while it is a little breathy and the harmonies a little raw, is quite good for a live recording. The material is of high quality. Everybody plays well and the sound is clear. If you are a DF, you've probably already bought this record. If you aren't one, you might buy it anyway — very few bands play this well live. Those Dead Freaks are right.

Jock Shorts

Tennis

The Department of Athletics announced that a seasonal reservation plan is available to the MIT Community for the J. B. Carr Indoor Tennis Center. The twenty-two week season will begin October 31 and run through April 1, 1972.

Courts may be reserved on a once-weekly basis, for either one or one and one-half hours. The rates are \$132 per court for one hour per week for the season, and \$198 per court for 1 1/2 hours per week.

Between 2 and 6 pm the courts will be available to students on a 48-hour advance reservation basis.

Applications for the Season Plan may be obtained at the DuPont and Alumni Pool equipment windows. All players must hold a current Athletic Card or an Indoor Tennis Membership.

Golf

MIT's varsity golf team was

defeated by St. Anselm's 5 1/2 to 1 1/2 at Concord Country Club. Tony Poli '74 led the Engineers with a low score of 84. The next match is October 5 with New Haven and Bryant. October 8 is the ECAC Tournament at Burlington, Vt.

Volleyball

The IM volleyball regular season began Sunday, September 26, and will continue through October 31. A single elimination tournament will conclude the competition. 'A' league entries this year are Phi Sigma Kappa 'A', Delta Tau Delta 'A', Club Latino, Theta Delta Chi 'A', Phi Beta Epsilon 'A', Lambda Chi Alpha, and Westgate.

PSK and PBE, runners-up the last two years, are considered to be the top teams. Newcomer Westgate also appears strong.

Football

In 1892 MIT's varsity football team defeated Brown University by the score 48-0.

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876-4226 Thru Tues. Bergman's PERSONA 7:00-10:00 Wknd Mat 9:00 & De Broca's DEVIL-BY THE TAIL 5:25-8:25

CENTRAL 1

864-0426 35th Week. De Broca's THE KING OF HEARTS 6:30-9:45 Wknd Mat 3:10 & GIVE HER THE MOON 8:15 Wknd Mat 4:55

CENTRAL 2

864-0426 Thru Tues. THE CRUCIFIXION Jean-Louis Trintignant 5:30-9:55 & TOM JONES Albert Finney 7:40 Wknd Mat 3:20

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SPORTS

MIT wins Engineers' Cup

By Mike Charette

The MIT cross country team regained the hotly-contested Engineers' Cup last Saturday in a meet held at Franklin Park. The cup represents competition between MIT, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Worcester Tech. MIT lost the cup in 1969 and last year was barely thwarted (by one point) in an attempt to regain it.

This year MIT trounced the rest of the field, 23-49-54, taking five out of the first eight places. The thinclads upped their record to 5-0, again demonstrating the good depth which last week mastered Bates, a strong Eastern squad.

The race started with RPI sending five men into a quick lead. However, the 80 degree heat rapidly took its toll, and by the second mile the lead group consisted of WPI's Malone, Bob Myers '72, and Swierczyk of RPI. At the four-mile mark, Myers took the lead from Malone and went on to win with a time of 25:59, 38 seconds less than his nearest competitor. John Kaufmann '73, plagued by knee trouble during most of the summer, finished a strong third. Terry Blumer '73, Pete Borden '72 and Craig Lewis '72 rounded out the MIT scoring.



Bob Myers '72 has a good lead on his nearest opponent in the cross country meet held Saturday at Franklin Park against WPI and RPI. Myers won the race by 38 seconds, and MIT took the meet.

The junior varsity meet was won by RPI, followed by MIT and WPI, with a score of 25-42-65. Lee Stevens '75 finished first in the three-mile race with a time of 17:40. Lynn Davison '75 also displayed a fine effort in taking fourth, 19 seconds behind Stevens.

The team will compete against Coast Guard and Wesleyan at Coast Guard next Saturday at 1 pm.

The results were:
 MIT (23): 1) Myers, 25:59; 3) Kaufmann, 26:49; 5) Blumer, 27:00; 6) Borden, 27:08; 8) Lewis, 27:35.
 RPI (49): 4) Swierczyk, 26:53; 7) Lalley, 27:17; 9) Herne, 27:37; 10) Feuermiegel, 27:42; 19) Pottey, 29:18.
 WPI (54): 2) Malone, 26:37; 11) O'Connell, 27:49; 12) Kennon, 27:59; 14) Vogt, 28:33; 15) Savilonis, 28:48.



Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

BTP offense shines; aerial attack dominant

By Rick Henning

Beta Theta Pi 'A' evened their season record at 1-1 with a 21-12 victory over Phi Gamma Delta 'A' (0-2) Sunday. The Betas gained a come-from-behind victory with a 19 point third quarter outburst which saw a disorganized Fiji defensive backfield consistently penetrated by the Beta passing attack.

The Fijis started well, as they did in their 22-6 loss to SAE last week. In the first half their secondary intercepted four passes and stymied the Beta attack. A 37-yard pass to end Tim Hult '74 from QB John Sitarski '74 put the Fijis ahead 6-0.

The Fiji defense dominated the first half holding the Beta offense scoreless. The Beta's first offensive threat came in the early moments of the second quarter on a 50-yard pass to Bill Pinkston '71 but the play was

nullified by a clipping penalty. When the Fijis took possession, the Beta rush forced a series of mistakes in the Fiji backfield which set up a safety in the closing moments of the half.

In the second half the Beta offense came alive. After trying a long passing game unsuccessfully in the first half, quarterback Ed O'Brien '73 wisely switched to a short passing game; forcing the Fijis to use a tighter pass coverage. The result of this strategy was a series of successful drives. The first Beta touchdown came on a one-yard QB keeper by O'Brien. This drive opened the longer passing game for the Betas and they scored two more touchdowns on a 20-yard pass to Pinkston and a 40-yard pass to John Wargo.

The Fijis showed life in the fourth quarter, scoring a touchdown on a 22-yard pass from Sitarski to Tom Wegert.

BENCHWARMER

By Brad Billetdeaux

On the injury situation in IM 'A' league football, here are some additional viewpoints. Veteran referee Mike Goldman '71, speaking about the SAE-PGD game: "In all my five years of officiating, I've never seen three such freak injuries."

Ken Weisshaar '72, SAE starting quarterback who suffered a shoulder separation: "No one jumped on me." Weisshaar believes he was tagged in the act of throwing the ball and was caught off balance. He fell on his shoulder with all his weight, thus causing the injury.

Rafael Fernandez '73, Fiji captain, feels that the injuries incurred by his teammates were primarily due to the fact that the Fijis were over-psyched and under-conditioned for the game. "We rush against SAE," he says, explaining the inter-fraternity rivalry. The game, in other words, was friendly competition and not a grudge contest.

Both Goldman and IM football manager Steve Cochi '73 believe that the number of injuries (excluding the freak falls) was not excessive, especially when you consider the type of football being played. Essentially these are ex-high school athletes playing a rough and tumble game without being in proper condition and with no bodily protection.

Thus this reporter has become convinced that dirty play is only a minimal cause of injury in the IM games. To any SAElor or Fiji that feels he was unduly accused of foul play, let me say that this was not the point of my previous article. In point of fact, last week this column indicted the play-for-blood attitude. While this attitude admittedly prevails in the 'A' league, it is not constructive to criticize it because you just can't tell players to care less about the outcome of the game. It's a matter of pride.

In the future, *The Tech* will pursue arguments pro and con with regard to the games' blocking rules and padding for the players, and whether or not this may contribute to safer play.

Lane, Wood top sailing slate

All of MIT's sailing teams saw action this weekend, as the varsity competed in two trophy regattas, a dinghy invitational, and sloop eliminations, while the women's team participated in two invitationals and the freshman squad sailed in a regatta at Yale.

Larry Bacow '73 represented MIT in the elimination heat for the New England Sloop Championships. Sailing in Ravens at the United States Coast Guard Academy on Saturday, Bacow, with Frank Miller '72, Alan Spoon '73, and Randy Young '74 crewing, placed second of seven boats in the light air conditions, thus qualifying for the finals to be held October 16 and 17. Bacow garnered two first places in the four-race competition.

On Saturday at Tufts, Steve Shantzis and John Lacy, both seniors, sailed MIT to a second place finish in a dinghy invitational. The Tech mariners bested Boston State by one point to take the runner-up slot in the ten-school fleet. Lacy tied for first place in B-division, while Shantzis placed fourth in A.

The women's squad placed second in the Connecticut College Invitational at the Coast Guard Academy, as Maria Bozzuto '73 sailed in Division A, with Shelley Bernstein '74 crewing, and Lynn Roylance '72 and

Gail Baxter '74 co-skipped in B.

The Franklin J. Lane Trophy and the Jack Wood Trophy highlighted the action on Sunday. Spoon and Tom Bergan '72 sailed the Engineers to a two-point victory over the eleven school field at the Lane regatta. Harvard finished second, followed by Tufts and Yale, but Tech's victory is currently under protest, as a rule dispute will be settled at a later date.

The protest, if upheld, would disqualify MIT from one race and would drop the squad back in the fleet. As it stands now, however, Bergan won low-point honors in Division B, and Spoon finished second in the "A" scoring.

Erratic sailing late in the regatta prevented MIT from taking the Wood Trophy away from last year's winner, Harvard. In the Wood, each school enters two varsity, one junior varsity, and a freshman crew, and each crew is composed of two co-skippers, who alternate races. Bacow and Bob Hart '72 sailed one varsity boat, while Frank Keil '73 and Steve Cucchiario '74 sailed the other. Keil and Cucchiario sailed well, winning low-point laurels in B-division, as

the team placed second of five schools.

Frank Miller '72 and Walter Frank '74 co-skipped Tech's JV entry, while the freshman duo of Scott McKenzie and Rob Parker placed second in their fleet.

In an invitational at the University of Rhode Island, Maria and Shelley co-skipped the women's team to a victory in a five-boat fleet. The pair took four firsts in the five race series.

The freshman team sailed to a fourth place finish out of nine squads in an invitational at Yale on Sunday. David Aldrich and Jim Ballantine co-skipped Tech's A-division entry, while Bud Haked and Chuck Tucker sailed in B-division.



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