

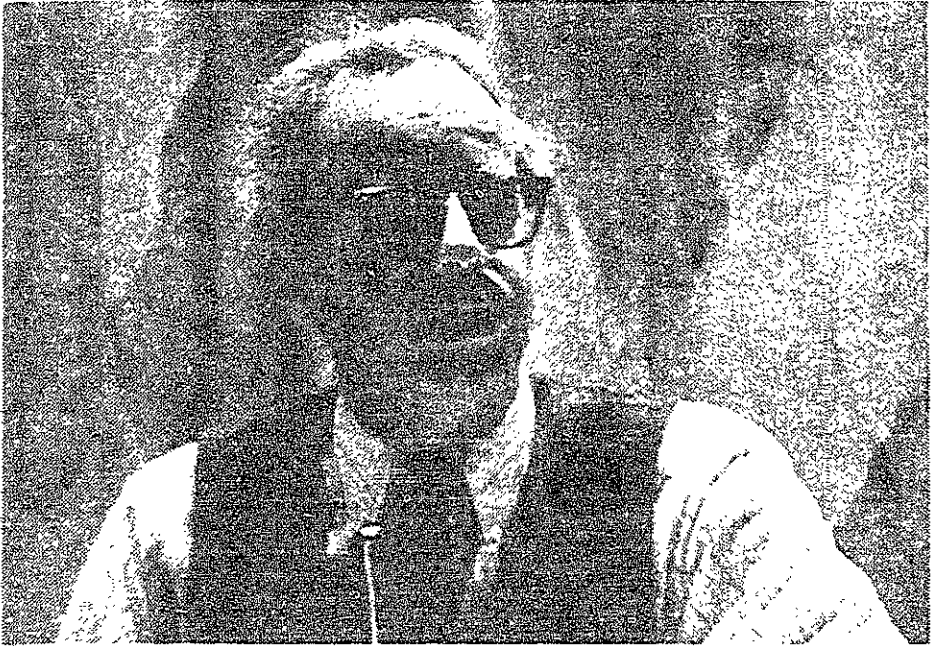
The Tech

VOLUME 92 NUMBER 21

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1972

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



Yesterday, in Kresge Auditorium, Professor Skolnikoff, Head of the Political Science Department, and Director of the Center for International Studies, answered questions of concerned students. Most questions centered around Defense Department sponsored research done by the CIS.

Photo by Dave Green.

Analysis:

McGovern sweeps the Mass. primary

By Joe Kashi

Senator George McGovern has swept the Massachusetts primary, showing strong support in blue-collar and black districts where he was supposedly weak.

Despite the presence of eleven other candidates on the crowded Democratic ballot, McGovern won 52% of the total vote and 93 of the state's 102 delegates, far out-distancing his arch-rival, Ed Muskie, who received only 22% of the vote.

McGovern's 5-2 victory margin has reestablished the national significance of the Massachusetts primary to the Democrat's quest for the White House this November. Several weeks ago, Ed Muskie, noticing his drastic decline in Boston *Globe* popularity polls and still smarting from McGovern's victory in Wisconsin, announced that he would not campaign actively in this state.

However, the Muskie organization, drawing upon almost every well-known Massachusetts Democrat, went all out for the Maine Senator. It wasn't enough; Muskie lost every blue-collar ward in Boston by margins of 2-1 or higher. McGovern ran powerfully in the black wards, greatly outpolling Hubert Humphrey, who was being touted as the candidate of the blacks.

Humphrey did win the Pennsylvania primary, though, garnering about 35% of the vote. Muskie, McGovern, and Wallace each received about 20% of the Keystone state's vote. It was the 1968 nominee's first primary victory in twelve years on the presidential circuit. He won 57 of the state's delegates. Close behind was George McGovern, who won 37 pledged delegates. Wallace, despite his large showing, won only 2 delegates. In this race, Humphrey ran very well in the large cities, the union areas, and the black wards, while McGovern scored heavily in the suburbs around Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Wallace and Muskie did best in the more rural areas.

The races have established George McGovern and Hubert Humphrey as the two front-runners for the Democratic nomination. Muskie's campaign, which depended heavily on recruiting glittering endorsements, has been torpedoed; most of the politicians, especially

Pennsylvania governor Milton Shapp and Boston mayor Kevin White, are frantically trying to jump off the Maine Senator's sinking schooner. A reverse bandwagon effect seems to be occurring.

In all likelihood, Muskie will soon abandon his presidential quest, leaving the Humphrey and McGovern forces free to slug each other in bitter ideological

(Please turn to page 3)

Faculty to air strike issues

The MIT faculty will meet at 3:15 today in room 10-250 for "Consideration of Issues Connected with the Current Student Strike."

The meeting was called at the request of twelve faculty members (only ten are required) on Tuesday. Preceding the special meeting, there will be a caucus of faculty concerned about the war at noon in room 473 of the Student Center.

Also on Tuesday, the CEP released a statement recommending "1) that individual teachers be flexible with regard to arrangement under which individual students may complete their academic work within the present term, 2) that individual teachers make arrangements to ensure the continuity of their classes." In addition, it set up a special committee "to advise and assist individual students and faculty members in these matters, and to resolve difficulties arising from unusual circumstances."

Contacted by *The Tech*, some of the individual faculty members who signed the request for the meeting expressed differing reasons for their action. Assistant Professor of Humanities Nancy Dworsky emphasized that there had been no attempt to gather as many signatures as possible but only to collect the required ten; signing the request, she added, was not an indication of support for the strike. Dworsky explained that originally the meeting had been asked for earlier in the week, to give an "immediate response to the strike." Commenting on the CEP statement, she felt it was set up "to make the least possible noise," while "leaving the student in a position where his professors can penalize him at

Sit-in obstructs CIS entry

By Lee Giguere

Shortly after 8 Wednesday morning, approximately 80 demonstrators staged an obstructive sit-in before the doors of the Hermann Building which houses the Center for International Studies (CIS).

After assembling in the lobby of Building 7 and marching across campus by way of Building 20 (where ROTC is housed), the demonstrators, many of them students, were met on the steps of the building by a line of MIT administrators backed by campus patrolmen. Barred from entering the building, the group immediately sat on the steps where they stayed for a little over two hours until threatened with arrest by the MIT administration in the person of Vice-president for Administration and Personnel John Wynne.

Following the sit-in, six of the demonstrators discussed the CIS with Professor of Political Science Eugene Skolnikoff, Director of the Center, in his office.

The only other significant activity of the day was an open-ended discussion sponsored by the Student Center Committee in the Sala. Between one and six in the afternoon, a reported three hundred students conversed with over 30 MIT faculty and administrators.

While the demonstrators were assembling in Building 7, MIT

administrators and faculty, including Chancellor Paul Gray, Vice-president Constantine Simonides, Skolnikoff, Dean William Pounds of the Sloan School, and Jim Culliton, Assistant to Vice-president Wynne, arrayed themselves on the last set of steps leading to the doors of the Hermann Building. When the demonstrators arrived, they were blocked from entering the building by those before the door. One demonstrator who tried to break past the line was thrown back by Gray, assisted by campus patrolmen.

As the crowd sat down before the steps, several of them began to question the faculty and administrators on the work of the CIS. The protestors insisted that since they were denied access to open files, the CIS and director Skolnikoff had "something to hide" as they contended that the Center was doing war research. Skolnikoff told the crowd on numerous occasions that the CIS is no longer sponsoring research done on the war or for the CIA, as many of the protestors had stated earlier. He did not deny, however, that individual faculty might be doing independent research for either the CIA or DOD.

Only a few "incidents" marked the demonstration. Shortly after the crowd had settled, blocking the entrance to

the building, a faculty member who had been standing on the steps tried to leave and in the process stepped on several of the demonstrators. Those sitting down apparently retaliated and were kicked by the faculty member who proceeded to the Sloan School followed by several irate demonstrators. Faculty chairman Hartley Rogers moved to block the demonstrators and the faculty member was able to escape into an elevator uninjured.

Later, several of the protestors identified a photographer who was at the scene in the employ of the MIT News Office. One of them moved to attack the photographer with a Berkley Physics book and was ordered off the plaza by Vice-president Kenneth Wadleigh.

Very few people attempted to cross the sit-in. (Immediately after the first incident, the demonstrators had closed ranks.) At one point, Pounds, who had left his position on the steps, tried to work his way through the crowd to the building, but after being blocked several times, he withdrew.

Around ten o'clock, Wynne announced that anyone who remained seated before the steps after five minutes would be considered a trespasser. He also warned those in the immediate vicinity to leave the area. The five minutes passed without any action being taken by either side, although an MIT administrator expressed the feeling that MIT, determined to keep the building open, would have no alternative but to call the police.

After a brief interval, Wynne again warned the protestors and asked those in the crowd surrounding the sit-in to move back. At the end of two minutes, a number of administrators pulled out note pads and began writing.

At this point, the sit-in had been thinned out as people got up and moved into the crowd surrounding the demonstration. As their ranks began to thin, the demonstrators began to discuss tactics and decided to leave the steps. No Cambridge police had appeared in the area.

Access to the building was limited after the crowd left, with several campus patrolmen checking ID's in the entryway.

Immediately after the sit-in broke up, six of the demonstrators were admitted to speak with Skolnikoff. The meeting, reportedly fairly relaxed, revolved around the question of classified research at the CIS. Skolnikoff, who said that under no circumstances would he consider any relations between himself (personally) and the CIA, maintained that the Center no longer has any ties with the CIA. He admitted, however, that in the fifties, the Center had done classified work.

The following petition is being circulated in the lobby of Building 10:

We, the undersigned members of the MIT community, petition the MIT faculty to suspend (or postpone) classes on the fourth of May and defer assignments and quizzes scheduled for the fifth of May so that members of the MIT community may participate in the Washington Lobby or other demonstrations of their opposition to United States policy in Southeast Asia.

Bomb scare postpones War & Peace showing

By David Searls

A series of bomb threats Wednesday night forced the evacuation of a capacity crowd from 26-100, resulting in the postponement of an LSC-sponsored showing of *War and Peace* until Monday.

The initial threat was phoned into the MIT operator at 6:36 pm. According to Campus Patrol, a "faint, female voice" told the operator "There's a bomb in 26-100." The auditorium was emptied just as the second installment of the two-part film

was beginning. Movie-goers waited outside the building as the auditorium was searched, and returned to their seats when the Campus Patrolmen gave their okay one half-hour later.

At 7:53 pm the MIT operator received a call in which a male voice said, "You did not find what we left in 26-100." At this point, a Cambridge fire marshal postponed the showing altogether. The Campus Patrol called in the Cambridge Police and Bomb Squad, and a thorough search of the auditorium was made, with no positive result.

Students discuss Graves decision

By James Snell

About twenty students met late Tuesday afternoon to discuss the Philosophy Department's recent denial of tenure to Prof. John Graves. (See the article by Alex Makowski in *The Tech*, April 18). The issues of autonomous departmental control of tenure vs. binding overall criteria reflecting community values, were also discussed, as were possibilities for action.

Professor Graves answered questions relating to his case, and expressed thanks to students who had organized the meeting on their own in reaction to Makowski's article.

Graves gave several reasons why, despite his denial of tenure, he has not changed his wish to remain at the Institute past next year. He likes teaching at MIT, has many friends, both student and faculty; he has found his students to be "intellectually unsurpassed in my speciality, the philosophy of science," and he believes that MIT needs to build, not weaken, its course offerings and research in such fields. He noted that although there seems to be wide

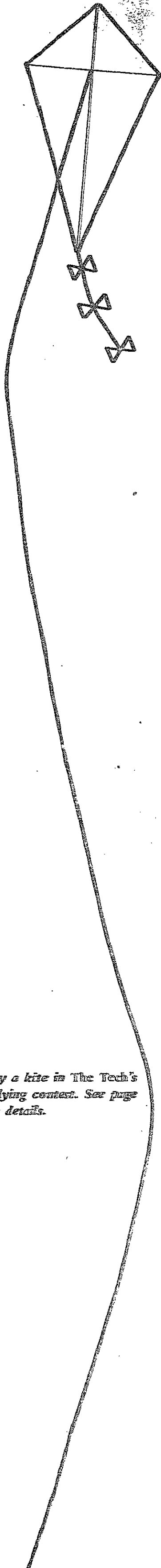
agreement on this last principle, typified by parts of President Wiesner's inaugural address, "one wonders whether to believe they have much operational significance."

The discussion revealed agreement among the students present that this was a clear-cut test case of the major issues relating to tenure. The Philosophy Department apparently claimed the right of complete autonomous authority to deny tenure, in spite of Graves' excellence in all three of the criteria traditionally invoked: acknowledged outstanding teaching (for which he received an award); acknowledged involvement and activity in the MIT community (e.g., six years of residence in Burton House and chairmanship of the Committee on Student Environment); and acknowledged praise of the quality of his research by others in the speciality.

Two kinds of conjecture emerged at the student meeting to account for the Philosophy Department's decision: first, most departments in top schools

tend to compete for rank and prestige in research, thus emphasizing quantifiable kinds of evidence and narrow uniformity of specialization, and discouraging diversity and unorthodoxy; and second, Graves is the last stronghold of his speciality — indeed of any speciality other than that of the analytic school — so his departure would leave the senior Philosophy faculty essentially invulnerable to challenge in their particular conception and control of the department for the foreseeable future.

The meeting concluded with an agreement for those attending to talk or write to whichever administrators and/or Philosophy faculty they chose, and to meet as a group with President Wiesner next week at a time to be arranged. In both cases the purpose was to build pressure for reconsideration and granting of tenure by the Philosophy Department; with the administrators, the additional point was to be stressed regarding the need for operationally effective community criteria for tenure decisions.



Go fly a kite in The Tech's kite-flying contest. See page 8 for details.

UROP obtains funding for summer projects

The Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program announced today that funds are available for individual student summer projects. This is the first time that UROP has had funds for summer projects, and students are invited to take full advantage of the opportunity. The new funds have come from increases in grants by the Land Foundation, the Sloan Foundation, and general Institute allocations. In addition, there has been significant support donated by the faculty and administration.

The rules of qualification for funding are not specifically restrictive. A student must have a faculty project advisor, although it need not be in his own designated course. Students are, in fact, encouraged to pick projects in courses other than their own. All undergraduates are eligible but preference will be given to this year's freshmen and sophomores. The research must be done on campus during the summer, in conjunction with a faculty member. The application procedure involves submitting a 4-5 page summary of the project plans, and must include a one-

page budget proposal.

In order to allow the largest possible number of significant grants, UROP is funding the projects on an expected cost-matching basis with the departments. This is a general guideline which UROP will request the departments to adhere to, but it is subject to variation corresponding to the funding limitations of the individual departments. Pairs or groups of students working on a single project are acceptable.

The prime significance of the summer funding program (aside from the fact that it is a potential source of interesting summer jobs) is that it is the link which completes the availability of year-round research funding. As such, preference will be given to students who are continuing already existing projects, or are proposing projects which are anticipated to extend into the succeeding term. Information about the summer program is available at the UROP office, or through individual UROP department coordinators; questions can be answered by Amy Metcalfe, x6044.

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Sala de Puerto Rico, MIT Student Center
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Cat Ballou

May 2, 1972
5:15 pm
Lecture Hall 9-150

Technology and Culture Seminar Science and Responsibility

Professor Salvador E. Luria
Institute Professor of Biology

Moderator: Joseph Weizenbaum, Electrical Engineering, MIT
Respondent: Robert W. Mann, Mechanical Engineering, MIT

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TOURNAMENT
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2nd round (top 10 in each division) — 3 games
P. B. A. style finals
Entry fee: \$3.00

GAMES AREA
MIT STUDENT CENTER



Episcopal Chaplain John Crocker watches the dying flames of the torches used in a late-night memorial of Vietnam war dead on Kresge Plaza.

Photo by Joe Kashi.

McGovern wins majority of Mass. vote

(Continued from page 1)

battles between now and the Miami convention. It is now clear that no one will gain enough votes to assure a first ballot victory; McGovern leads the race, but has only 234 pledged delegates. 1,509 are needed for the nomination.

The large unknown in this race is the appeal of George Wallace, who has shown surprising strength in several Northern states. While no one expects him to win the nomination, his campaign of working class protest and urban populism signals a great decline in trust for established political forces among the working class groups. This vote is quite volatile: it could go either to the right or to George McGovern, also considered a candidate of populist protest. In fact, McGovern outpulled Wallace 3-1 among the ethnic, working class districts of Boston.



Photo by Joe Kashi

Dean for Student Affairs J. Daniel Nyhart and Vice-President Constantine B. Simonides compare notes during Wednesday morning's obstructive sit-in on the steps of the Hermann Building. Vice-President for Administration and Personnel John Wynne (far right) scrutinizes demonstrators after warning them to leave the area.

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Israeli grad student wants to arrange exchange of 3 1/2-room apartment in Haifa for one in the Boston area for fall 1972. Contact Jacobs, 9207 Mintwood Street, Silver Springs, Maryland 20901. (301) 589-5621.

URGENT - need cat lovers. Leaving May 1 for Asia, need someone to take care of two ex-male cats for a year. Cats need love and a place to be outdoors. Cats are extremely affectionate with unique personalities. They must stay together. Call 354-5383.

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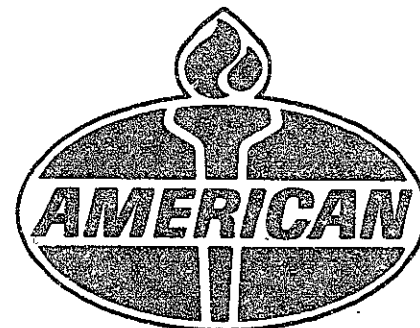
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Nixon: peace for generations to come

(The following are excerpts from the text of President Nixon's Wednesday night speech. —Editor)

Draft calls now average fewer than 5,000 men a month, and we expect to bring them to zero next year. . . .

Our most recent proposal provided for an immediate ceasefire; the exchange of all prisoners of war; the withdrawal of all our forces within six months; and new elections in Vietnam, which would be internationally supervised, with all political elements including the Communists participating in and helping to run the elections. One month before such elections, President Thieu and Vice-President Huong would resign.

Now Hanoi's answer to this offer was a refusal to even discuss our proposals, and, at the same time, a massive escalation of their military activities on the battlefield. Last October, the same month when we made this peace offer to Hanoi in secret, our intelligence reports began to indicate that the enemy was building up for a major attack.

Yet we deliberately refrained from responding militarily. Instead we patiently continued with the Paris talks, because we wanted to give the enemy every chance to reach a negotiated settlement at the bargaining table rather than to seek a military victory on the battlefield — a victory they cannot be allowed to win. . . .

The facts are clear. More than 120,000 North Vietnamese are now fighting in the South. There are no South Vietnamese troops anywhere in North Vietnam. Twelve of North Vietnam's 13 regular combat divisions have now left their own soil in order to carry aggressive war onto the territory of their neighbors. Whatever pretext there was of a civil war in South Vietnam has now been stripped away.

What we are witnessing here — what is being brutally inflicted upon the Republic of Vietnam — is a clear case of naked and unprovoked aggression across an international border. There is only one word for it is invasion.

I have before me a report which I received this morning from General Abrams. He gives the following evaluation of the situation.

1. The South Vietnamese are fighting courageously and well in their self-defense, and inflicting very heavy casualties on the invading forces, which has not gained the easy victory some predicted for it three weeks ago.

2. Our air strikes have been essential in protecting our own remaining forces and in assisting the South Vietnamese in their efforts to protect their homes and their country from a Communist takeover.

3. General Abrams predicts that there will be several more weeks of very hard fighting in which some battles will be lost and others will be won by the South Vietnamese. But he is convinced that, if we continue to provide air and sea support, the enemy will fail in its desperate gamble to impose a Communist regime on South Vietnam, and that the South Vietnamese will then have demonstrated their ability to defend themselves on the ground against future enemy attacks.

Based on this realistic assessment from General Abrams, and after consultation with President Thieu, Ambassador Bunker, Ambassador Porter, and my senior advisers in Washington, I have three decisions to announce tonight.

First, I have decided that Vietnamization has proved itself sufficiently that we can continue our program of withdrawing American forces without detriment to our overall goal of ensuring South Vietnam's survival as an independent country. Consequently, I am announcing tonight that over the next two months 20,000 more Americans will be brought home

from Vietnam. This decision has the full approval of President Thieu and of General Abrams. It will bring our troop ceiling down to 49,000 by July 1 — a reduction of half a million men since this Administration came into office.

Second, I have directed Ambassador Porter to return to the negotiating table in Paris tomorrow, but with one very special purpose in mind. We are not resuming the Paris talks simply in order to hear more empty propaganda and bombast from the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates, but to get on with the constructive business of making peace. We are resuming the Paris talks with the firm expectation that productive talks leading to rapid progress will follow through all available channels. As far as we are concerned, the first order of business will be to get the enemy to halt his invasion of South Vietnam, and to return the American prisoners of war.

Finally, I have ordered that our air and naval attacks on military installations in North Vietnam be continued until the North Vietnamese stop their offensive in South Vietnam. . . .

As you will recall, I have warned on a number of occasions over the past three years that if the enemy responded to our efforts to bring peace by stepping up the war I would act to meet that attack, for three reasons: to protect our remaining American forces, to permit continuation of our withdrawal program, and to prevent the imposition of a Communist regime on the people of South Vietnam against their will, with the inevitable bloodbath that would follow for hundreds of thousands who have dared to oppose Communist aggression.

The air and naval strikes of the recent weeks have been carried out to achieve these objectives. They have been directed only against military targets supporting the invasion of the South. They will not stop until that invasion stops.

The Communists have failed in their efforts to win over the people of South Vietnam politically. General Abrams believes that they will fail in their efforts to conquer South Vietnam militarily. Their one remaining hope is to win in the Congress of the United States, and among the people of the United States, the victory they cannot win among the people of South Vietnam or on the battlefield in South Vietnam. . . .

Let us look at what the stakes are — not just for South Vietnam but for the United States and for the cause of peace in the world. If one country, armed with the most modern weapons by other countries, can invade another nation and succeed in conquering it, other countries will be encouraged to do exactly the same thing — in the Mideast, in Europe, and in other international danger spots. If the Communists win militarily in Vietnam, the risk of war in other parts of the world would be enormously increased.

But if on the other hand, communist aggression fails in Vietnam, it will be discouraged elsewhere and the chances for peace will be increased. . . .

But, we will not be defeated; and we will never surrender our friends to Communist aggression. . . .

That is why I say let us bring our men home from Vietnam. Let us end the war in Vietnam. But let us end it in such a way that the younger brothers and sons of the brave men who have fought in Vietnam will not have to fight again in some other Vietnam at some time in the future. . . .

Let us then unite as a nation in a firm and wise policy of peace — not the peace of surrender, but peace with honor — not only peace in our time, but peace for generations to come.

Thank you, and good night.

Letters to The Tech

The Strike

To the editor:

The following is an open letter to the MIT community.

Fellow students, faculty, and staff:

I have heard it broached about that the futility of the strike is matched only by that of the war itself. What have we come to then, that we think so little of ourselves? There are at least three reasons to strike:

1) We, as students, are *not* outside society and therefore outside the war machine. On the contrary, as MIT students we have a special complicity in it. The education industry is an integral part of the machine. We engineers are indispensable to it. The warmakers can better afford to lose Vietnam than to lose us.

We are being educated to carry out the functions the machine needs. Part of that education is the indoctrination of our sense of responsibility: we are taught to accept responsibility for getting our work done; not for the consequences of what we are doing. *We are doing the work of the machine. If we want it to stop, we must stop.*

2) We are not impotent. The 1970 student strike stopped the invasion of Cambodia. Admiral Moore cites the threat of another strike now as his main constraint. *He takes us seriously. We must take ourselves seriously.* As a Vietnamese victory becomes increasingly a reality, Nixon becomes more desperate and therefore more dangerous. Who will

restrain him, if not us?

3) Granted, it's comparatively easy for students to strike. We don't face loss of our means of livelihood. *Well then, we have to do it!* It's our responsibility because it's our possibility, and someone must do it. We're losing our tuition, our grants, or degrees? *The Vietnamese are losing their land and their lives.* We can demand that the faculty recognize our strike and join us; we can go to Washington and demand our tuition money back from Nixon; *but we can't let the war go on. We are the warmakers. We must stop.*

William Ahlgren, '72

Wiesner

To the editor:

I am enclosing a letter which I recently wrote to Jerome Wiesner, President of MIT, concerning his statement deploring the bombing of North Vietnam. You may find this letter from a former *The Tech* staffer suitable for publication in your editorial letters feature.

Michael J. McNutt '69

Dear Mr. Wiesner:

I have just heard on a news program that the Ivy League schools and MIT have issued a statement deploring the bombing of North Vietnam. I assume that this statement came from your office. Without attempting to argue the anti-bombing position, I would like to pose some questions about this type of statement.

First of all, who are you speaking for

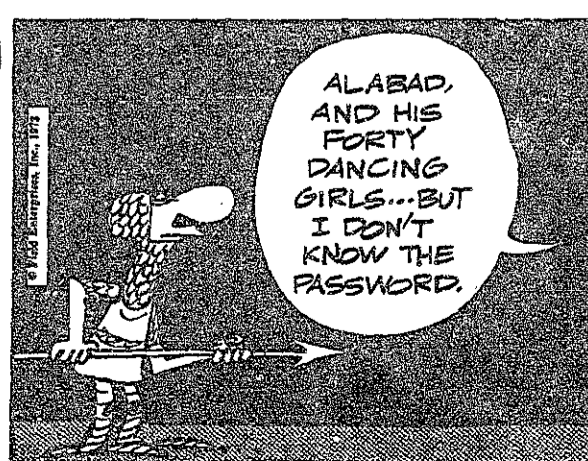
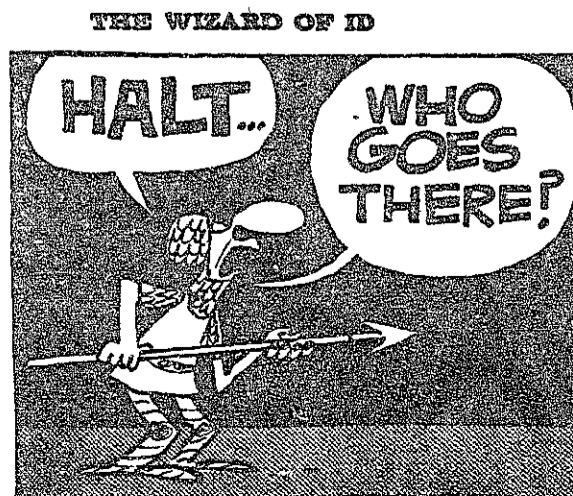
when you say these things? Surely not everyone in the MIT community supports your position. If you claim to speak for everyone then you are plainly lying and if you are speaking for only those who support your view then you are forsaking many of those whom you are supposed to represent. If you are speaking only for yourself, then you have no right to use your office as a political sounding board. I consider myself a member of this community as an alumnus who helps support the school in my spiritual and limited financial way, and yet I was never asked my opinion on this matter and I doubt if anyone else was. Certainly there were probably many people blocking your office door and yelling obscenities who were offering their opinions, but you must understand that not everyone adheres to this method of communication. In short, your jurisdiction as a university president and spokesman is highly limited here. You were elected to administer the university, not to broadcast spurious foreign policy opinions.

If you will allow me an opinion, I believe you and the others have formed an alliance to limit the expected student demonstrations, even if this means a wholesale prostitution of your position as a university president. Apparently the cowardly college officials of the 60's remain undaunted. The sad fact is you will never realize that unreasonable concessions breed unreasonable demands.

In a related topic, I have followed the

(Please turn to page 6)

by Brent Parker and Johnny Hart



The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Herald-Traveler*.

Continuous News Service

The Tech

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Commentary:

MIT may be dangerous to the world

By Wells Eddleman

Reading recent *Techs*, it would seem that the strike at MIT is pointless and useless. Given *The Tech's* normal level of information about what goes on at MIT (i.e. what the administration tells you, plus a tiny bit), that's expected.

But there is a reason to strike MIT: while protest sagged and "normal functions of the Institute" continued, MIT has been providing the technologies vital to continuing the Indochina War without American ground troops.

MIT's Lincoln Labs have taken the lead in developing systems of sensors to detect anything on the ground, computer systems to direct bombs and shells to these targets, and radar/electronic countermeasures and ultrasophisticated bomb guidance to make sure the bombs get to the targets. (The US has a TV-guided bomb that reputedly can strike within six feet of a specified target.)

Monday, Jerome Wiesner said that, in 1965-66, he was "investigating ways to hasten troop withdrawals from Vietnam, without endangering the safety of remaining troops." (Yes, that's a direct quote, although *The Tech* didn't put it in quotes. Wiesner intended his work to support Gavin's enclave policy.) Does that sound like Nixon's Vietnamization policy? It is exactly the same thing. US troops are replaced with machines and electronic devices, worth billions of dollars in war contracts to MIT and companies represented on its Corporation (trustees). All to protect General Thieu's South Vietnamese regime. With respect to the air war yesterday, Jerry Wiesner stated that he was a director of Adams-Russell, which have in the last year modified B-52's and other US bombers with special electronic countermeasures (ECM). Very probably these countermeasures are the ones that have permitted recent B-52 raids on North Vietnam. The ECM diverts Vietnamese anti-aircraft missiles and blanks out their radars, so they can't hit the B-52's as each of them drops up to 60,000 pounds of bombs on them.

(Please note, mass destruction of civilian populations is a war crime, under the Nuremberg treaty. Article 7 of the US Constitution gives treaties the status of "supreme law of the land." So assisting in this bombing is illegal, even! See *City of Seattle v. US*, US Supreme Court, 1924.)

Wiesner says he didn't know Adams-Russell was doing this work. He did not say whether he thought such work should be done. I believe Jerry. What he has done, by becoming director of Adams-Russell, is to lend them the prestige of his name. I can just see Adams-Russell saying to the DoD "We can fix your bombers. We know electronics. Just ask Jerry Wiesner, he's on our board of directors." And DoD says, "Well, if Wiesner is a director, that means he has confidence in your professional abilities and that's enough for us."

If Wiesner is telling the truth, he is lending his "good" name to air war contractors. Of course, at the same time, he writes letters denouncing the bombing. That's pretty heavy hypocrisy. And if Wiesner is lying, that's too bad. The President of MIT shouldn't have to lie in person. He has lots of assistants who can do that for him.

Dr. Wiesner says he doesn't know exactly what war-related contracts the Institute is pursuing. Again, I believe him. It's interesting to note that Jerry has been Provost (1966-71), chief officer of the Institute responsible for research, and President (1971 -), who has to sign all MIT's contracts. So if he doesn't know what war research MIT is doing, either he hasn't thought it important to know, or he doesn't want to know. In any case, Wiesner's statement is very clear evidence that war research at MIT is a routine thing, not worthy of the President's attention.

Paul Gray says (*The Tech*, April 21) there is a "moderately improved climate" for research, and Draper and Lincoln Labs are experiencing a "moderate growth." Just what is responsible for this "moderate growth?" More war work? When is the Institute's dependence on the government (and, ergo, war) going to end?

Wiesner has stated that MIT derives

about \$5 million each year from Draper Labs and Lincoln Labs, yearly, and that this income makes MIT research overhead less for "on campus" projects. Presumably it also makes education cheaper than it might be.

Loss of this huge income would certainly hurt MIT. "Naturally" (in our capitalistic system), most MIT people do not want to lose this income. But MIT's endowment must earn more than \$10 million a year. So MIT should be able to drop war research without killing education.

Meanwhile, at the Center for International Studies (CIS), things have gotten a bit too hot to do war research directly, on contracts. So the CIS has gone underground. The most sensitive files (secrets?) have been removed from the CIS's classified private (no student allowed) library. (What's this stuff about academic freedom?) The dirty work goes on as consulting.

Recently, there was a meeting at the CIS where professors were asked about their consulting. The most honest professor, Kaufmann, said that for the past ten years, each year he had had to get government approval to consult more than 30 days per year for the government. Four of those same years, he had had to get special approval to consult over 130 days per year. Consulting more than 30 days in any year for the government technically makes you a government employee. Not only that, but MIT regulations limit professors to one day per week (or, 52 days per year) of consulting. So MIT is bending its rules a long way to permit this professor to assist the government. (But we must preserve "our" rules against disruption of such "normal functions of the Institute.")

Other professors at this CIS meeting would not say how much time they spent consulting, but they did say they consult for the CIA, DoD, State Department, etc. (The agencies are hardly innocent parties in Vietnam, and I doubt very much if many of the consultants are telling them to get out.) Professor Ithiel Pool would not discuss his consulting; but in the past he has not denied working for the CIA.

Professor Hayward Alker (XVII) objected to the Cambridge Project, in part on the grounds that introducing sophisticated and very expensive computer techniques to the forefront of political science research, the government would "price out of the market" political science researchers who could not or would not get government funding. This is an excellent argument, and a clear example of how "academic freedom" works in a capitalistic society. If people with computers can do more or better research, and the main source of money is contracts (and not any source that would give just anyone money to do research), then the university, by giving academic sanction to the contracts, is saying, "We're for sale to the highest bidder." Government, with its power to tax, can theoretically out bid anyone, and in fact does control a lot of the contract work MIT does in political affairs (and virtually all the consulting).

Michael Feirtag writes in *The Tech* (April 25) "At MIT, it seems probable that the academic contribution to the war was completed long ago; it seems doubtful that anything new or vital, either political or military, is being developed (though admittedly something could turn up... nobody has looked closely at the labs or the CIS in two years)."

Let's see just what that "completed" academic contribution to the war has been. In the early stages of the war (Americans propping up the French and Diem regimes), probably all that MIT contributed was consultants (CIS). With the American invasion in 1965, MIT tuned up to produce hardware for the American war on the ground. This included the infamous Moving Target Indicator (note the euphemistic title) which seeks out and identifies anything moving on the ground, so she, he or it can be destroyed. Lincoln Labs people went to Vietnam to help field test this device; but that was before protest made them shy.

Another MIT project for the ground war was the helicopter stabilization project. Protesters were told that the MIT project was not for a gun platform and would not be operational for some years

(this was said in 1969). In 1970, a plane incorporating Doppler radars (a Lincoln Labs specialty) and stabilization for gun-fire (inertially controlled, thus owing at least its basic technology to Draper Labs), became operational. But by that time the American ground war was winding down.

In the meantime, the air war has been going on since 1965. Lincoln Labs have contributed to guidance (including MIT and night combat capability), control (guided bombs, computer programs for target selection and identification), and electronic countermeasures (radar interference, fake images, etc.). As American ground troops were withdrawn, the air war became more vital to the US war effort.

On the ground, Vietnamization was underway, presumably with the friendly advice of CIS experts on weaponry, political development, propaganda, and other tools of political engineering.

And now, MIT is continuing to improve on these horrors of war, and is developing new gadgetry like lasers for guidance and weaponry. (Is blinding people *en masse* a war crime?)

Last fall the National Magnet Laboratory (formerly funded almost entirely by the US Air Force) received a contract to develop high powered laser called TEAC. That's Transverse-Excited Atmosphere-pressure Carbon dioxide laser. It has a high power output, such as would be needed for weapons applications. Dr. Benjamin Lax, head of the lab, was quoted last year (*Aviation Week and Space Technology*) as proposing an orbiting fusion reactor powering ultraviolet lasers, to shoot down objects in space. Ah, the wonders of advanced technology.

"MIT's already done what they've done for the war." But, in each phase of the war, MIT's contributions have become progressively more important, until now MIT-based technology dominates the air war, and in some cases makes it possible. Failure to put a stop to MIT's work in the past has made possible the air war and social redesigning (i.e. genocide) in Indochina today. MIT is still cooking up nasty devices and even better systems for the future. They won't stop just for the asking.

It is very important to realize that if technology can make possible a war without major US casualties, then small wars all over the world will become politically acceptable to the majority of the people in the US (i.e., they will not be able to stop a President from creating little wars at will). The technology to do just that comes from MIT. If MIT can be turned away from war research, that will mean more to the Nixons, Lairds, and Kissingers of America than any mere wave of demonstrations.

In line with that, there is a basic question of how MIT should be controlled.

Basically, it is the Administration which runs MIT, especially in its corporate aspects. The Corporation (trustees) serve mainly to raise funds. Primarily, they represent moneyed interests which benefit from advanced technology.

There are few checks on the Administration's authority; indeed, they do not even have to perform well. (*Wade* the Housing and Dining Service). They decide what the directions of the institution will be, and if you don't like it, they don't really care.

There is a great deal of talk about the "academic freedom" to do research, but nobody seems to discuss just where administrators get the right to administrate. Since they run MIT's corporate side (which has a budget almost four times as large as the "educational" part of the Institute), they would prefer to be thought of as servants of the faculty and students.

But there is no academic freedom to administer the Institute. Instead, the administration rules by secrecy (as does the US government). As long as people don't know what's going on here, they can't stop it.

The first citadel of secrecy is contracts. You never hear anything about a proposed MIT contract until it is signed (and usually, not even then). Once Wiesner's signature is on the contract, "the honor of the Institute" would be destroyed by breaking it, say the administrators. So people who might have opposed

MIT's doing a particular project never get the chance to object before MIT commits itself to do the project. It's interesting how the administration thus "paints itself into a corner" — *the corner they want to be in.*

Another fortress of secrecy is information on what the Administration is doing. I recall telling one administrator that I was interested in getting more information released about what administrators were doing. He replied, "Tell us what information you want released, and we'll consider it." That's typical. He's saying, "If you can find out what we're doing, and tell us you've found out, we'll consider admitting we're doing it."

Another example: Lincoln Labs projects are reviewed by a committee appointed by the administration (with two students on it). The committee does its reviewing in secret.

A recent book on MIT's "divestment", *The University and Military Research*, says that the secrecy of these hearings is to win the confidence of the people who propose the projects. If so, that confidence seems well placed. That's a better explanation than the review committee gave to SACC. The committee said that there was competition for contracts, so secrecy was required. (Virtually all MIT war contracts are proposed by the people who want to get the contract, and not let out for bids by the government.)

The committee also said it was the committee's business what work went on, and not the business of the community. That is, no one (except the MIT officials) has the right to know what research is being proposed by MIT. That's academic freedom.

Why is secrecy about MIT activities so blindly accepted? Probably because people are not aware of it (another advantage of secrecy). What else can be the explanation for the faculty's bland quiescence when Howard Johnson precluded a faculty vote on Draper and Lincoln Labs by announcing his administrative decision — to keep Lincoln and "divest" Draper under a board headed by MIT VP Al Hill and packed with MIT Corporation members.

People do not seem interested enough to try to dig out information; that's reinforced by administrative obfuscation.

There is also a crucial difference between applied research and free speech. Applied research is intended to accomplish a specific result. Doing something, on purpose, is not just free expression. If academic freedom does have to mean that universities can do anything at all, this freedom, or license, does not rest on the guarantee of free expression. (Probably it rests on Catch-22).

Defenders of MIT's war-related activities may say, "we aren't doing it on purpose." That is a lie. To get a Defense Department contract, the contracting party must name a specific military application to which the contract is directed. This statement of purpose is required by the Mansfield Amendment. MIT has a \$100 million worth of Defense Department work, right now. More accurately, its \$100 million worth of specific military applications, less the amount of research done by people who lied to the government to get money. That's still a lot of military applications. And MIT is doing it on purpose.

What can we do about this shit-uation? People say, "nothing works." More accurately, no action can perfectly accomplish a desired result. But actions do have effects. Protest in the US has constrained the American military from totally destroying Indochina, giving the liberation forces a fighting chance. Voting has shaken up the ruling parties in the US.

At MIT, protests once forced the Administration onto the defensive. War work is no longer as popular here as it once was. But it's a long way to any significant changes. The war creators have a strong interest in MIT, and a lot of control.

So all you instant-gratification freaks had better go back to drugs. And you busy faculty, go back to your research and teaching. If this war isn't still here by the time you decide to stop MIT from creating the technology of mass murder, there'll probably be another small war going on. Because some people know how to resist.

Letters to *The Tech*

(Continued from page 4)

trend of the "socialization" of scientists closely for the past few years and have tried unsuccessfully to point out the fallibility of the logic espoused by its advocates. Scientists must remain aloof from the political aspects of their work in order to give objective and factual appraisals of the results of their work and be guided by the wishes of the democratic majority. The breakdown of this system might allow a handful of qualified scientists to veto a scientific project desired by the vast majority of the people and their elected representatives either by a biased presentation of the facts in order to distort opinion or by an outright strike.

An indication of this trend was vividly seen in the Congressional hearings on the SST and the AMB. Experts in the so-called precise sciences who had entered their work with extreme preconceived biases ended up giving testimony on the scientific possibilities of these systems exactly opposite to each other. The net result being that most Congressmen admittedly ignored the testimony in favor of gut feelings.

In an institutional sense, these same principles apply. For years, the American people and their representative government looked to MIT and its associated laboratories to perform much of the scientific research and development which they desired. Now the trend is to tell the American people in the form of non-scientific value judgements that they are wrong and that MIT will decide what work is to be done. A good example of this was the hysteria concerning defense work performed at the Instrumentation Laboratory and the resulting changes which took place against the wishes of the personnel involved. This is an elitist attitude and amounts to government by the minority, especially if the few other qualified laboratories follow MIT's lead in blacklisting certain projects. MIT's role is to make scientific recommendations in cold objectivity and leave value judgements to the ballot box.

Thus you do a great disservice to the scientific profession and MIT when you

take these public political stands, and you can't help but alienate part of the MIT community. And finally, do your job instead of buckling under every student pressure group that comes along. Your responses to these situations are so predictable as to be laughable.

Michael J. McNutt '69

Smoking

To the editor:

I feel that I must take issue with Mr. Reid Ashe in his pro-smoking letter to *The Tech* of April 21. In this letter, Mr. Ashe claims that the main reasons for the anti-smoking drive are neo-puritanism and oversell of environmentalism. This claim is patently false. No non-smoker is going to claim that we are ruining our environment by harvesting large quantities of tobacco or that the smog problem in our cities is caused by pollution of cigarette smoke. It is also true that most non-smokers do not give a damn whether or not an individual chooses to rot his own lungs.

What is at issue is the right of asthmatics, allergic individuals, and non-smokers to breathe clean air versus the "right" of the smoker to rot the lungs of those around him. Smoking, whether it be in the classroom, in the halls, or at an examination, is a discomfort which smokers blithely expect others to endure.

While Mr. Ashe agrees with the banning of smoking in classrooms, he suggests that banning smoking in examinations is an unfair burden on

smokers. His suggestion that a section of the examination room be set aside for smokers will not be a viable one until the Institute makes an effort to drastically increase the ventilation in the rooms in which exams are currently being held. The bonfire of tobacco in one corner of the room will spread throughout the room during the course of the examination, with effects on people as a function of the ventilation of the room, their distance from the source of the noxious fumes, and their individual sensitivity to smoke irritation (which, in some instances, is quite high). The resulting irritation can be as bothersome as having someone next to you in the examination loudly popping bubble gum or taking a soda straw and randomly shooting peas at people around him. The only difference is the sensory organ being impinged upon. The ashes and cigarette butts which are almost invariably left upon the floor are a final reminder of the callous disregard most smokers have for others.

I would suggest to smokers who feel burdened at the thought of not being able to relieve their tensions at an examination by smoking bring a few pencils or pens to the examination to chew, or alternately, some chewing gum. Non-smokers have found these to suffice for many years.

As for smoking in the halls between classes, I suggest that it be done outside, instead. This method avoids bothering innocent passers-by. I do not believe that

the additional smoke will adversely affect the air over Cambridge. During inclement weather, certain rooms could be set aside for smokers so that they need not stand outside.

An alternative to all of the above measures would be to require a clear plastic globe over the faces of smokers who attend classes at MIT, so that their smoke does not escape beyond their own local atmosphere, or to require smokers to supply gas masks to those around them who desire such protection. This way, smokers could be allowed the choice of rotting their own lungs without bothering others.

Alan Cassel '74

Rothchild

To the editor:

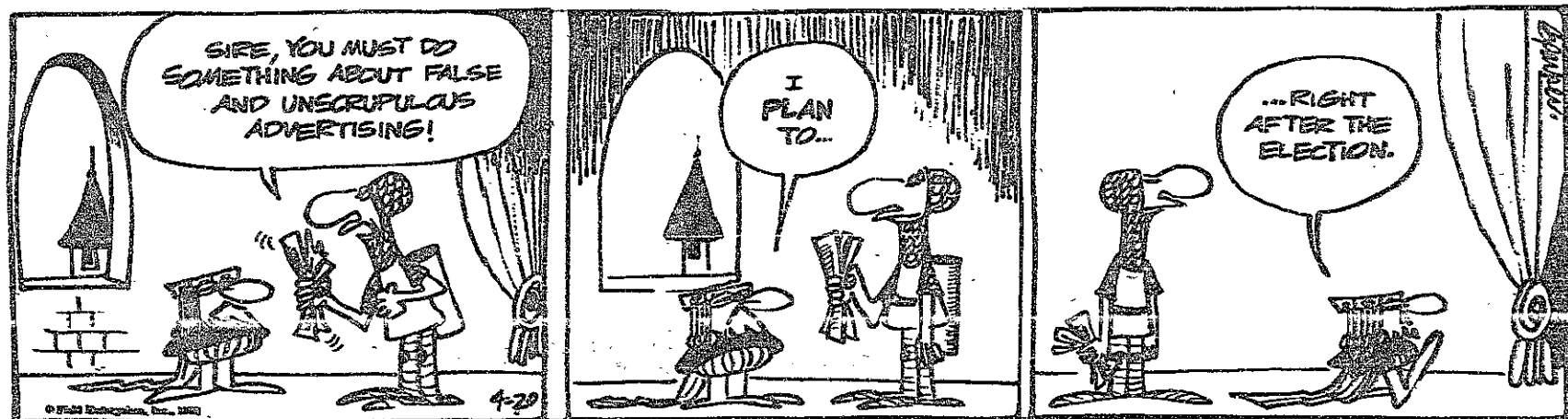
I noted your editorial comment on the publication of Mr. Rothchild's letter as a desire to publish all views on topical controversial subjects. I believe that you will find that within the dictionary definition of libel - and I checked several dictionaries - that letter contains libelous material. In addition, it misrepresents the expressed views of Professor Pinson on the issue of Professor Bronfenbrenner's appearance here, and it closes with a threatening statement. It strikes me that the publication of such a letter can hardly be considered responsible editorial policy.

Eileen Kibrick

(On the basis of recent Supreme Court decisions, we do not believe that Mr. Rothchild's letter was libelous. -Editor)

by Brent Parker and Johnny Hart

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The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Herald Traveler*.

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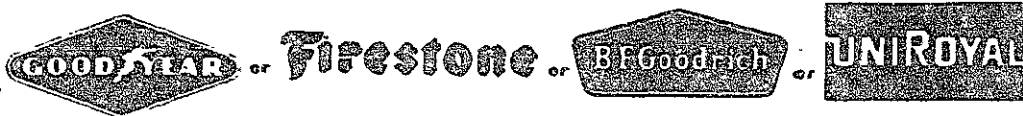
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Nominations presented for faculty committees

By Lee Giguere

The Nominations Committee of the faculty has proposed 51 faculty members to fill posts as elected officers of the faculty and openings on committees.

According to Professor of Mathematics W. Ted Martin, chairman of the Nominations Committee, the candidates, whose names were circulated to the faculty earlier this month and were formally presented at the April faculty meeting, will come up for approval at the May meeting.

Martin explained that although the Nominations Committee prepares only a single slate, any faculty member can nominate another member with his approval. He noted, however, that after the committee's list of nominees was circulated no other nominations were received. He called for additional nominations at the April faculty meeting and when none were

made, the faculty voted to close nominations.

Discussing the nomination procedure, Martin said that every other year the faculty is solicited by questionnaire for their interest in the committees. These results are tabulated by computer, and along with information about who has been involved in what, are used by the committee to choose its nominees. He also noted that department heads are asked for their suggestions.

The Nomination Committee itself, Martin stated, is appointed by the President.

This year's nominations are:

Professor of Mathematics Hartley Rogers, Chairman of the Faculty; Associate Professor of Metallurgy Roy Kaplow, Associate Chairman; Associate Professor of Humanities David Ralston, Secretary of the Faculty;

Associate Professor of Chemistry James Kinsey, and Associate Professor of Aeronautics and Astro-

navics Albert Soves, Committee on Academic Performance; Professor of Electrical Engineering Leonard Gould and Associate Professor of Economics, John Harris, Committee on Curricula;

Associate Professor of Economics Michael Piore and Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering Adel Sarofim, Committee on Discipline; Associate Professor of Mathematics Steven Orszag, Professor of Mechanical Engineering Thomas Sheridan, Associate Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences Carl Wunsch and Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering Michael Dertuozos, Committee on Educational Policy;

Professor of Mechanical Engineering Richard Lyon and Associate Professor of Management Jarrod Wilcox, Committee on Industrial Liaison; Professor of Political Science William Kaufman and Professor of Economics and Management Charles Kindleberger, Committee on Outside Professional Activities;

Associate Professor of Nutrition Maria Lindner, Committee on Staff-Administration; Associate Professor

of Earth and Planetary Sciences Frederick A. Frey and Associate Professor of Mathematics David Schaeffer, Committee on Student Environment; Associate Professor of Economics Duncan Foley and Associate Professor of Physics James Lütster, Committee on Undergraduate Admissions and Financial Aid;

Professor of Chemistry John Ross and Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics Leon Trilling, Corporation Joint Advisory Committee on Institute-wide Affairs (members of CJAC are actually elected by the Corporation, they are listed here for information);

Professor of Meteorology James Austin, Professor of Aeronautics Judson Baron, Visiting Professor of Architecture Julian Beinart, Professor of Philosophy Sylvain Bromberger, Professor of Humanities David Epstein, Professor of Ocean Engineering J. Harvey Evans, Professor of Urban Planning Aaron Fleisher, Professor of Political Science Frederick W. Frey;

Professor of Foreign Literatures Morris Halle, Professor of Physics

George Koster, Professor of Civil Engineering Charles Ladd, Professor of Chemistry Richard Lord, Professor of Earth and Planetary Science Theodore Madden, Professor of Management Donald Marquis, Professor of Nuclear Engineering Norman Rasmussen, Associate Professor of Psychology Whitman Richards, Professor of Biology Phillips Robbins, Professor of Mechanical Engineering Warren Rohsenow, Associate Professor of Metallurgy Kenneth Russell, Professor of Mathematics Richard Schafer, Professor of Economics Peter Temin, Professor of Chemical Engineering Glenn Williams, and Professor of Nutrition Gerald Wogan, Committee on Graduate School Policy;

Assistant Professor of Aeronautics Renwick Curry, Professor of Economics Evsey Domar, Professor of Physics Bernard Feld, Assistant Professor of Metallurgy Keith Johnson, Professor of Architecture Henry Millon, Professor of Chemistry C. Gardner Swain, Committee on the Library System.



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Kaleidoscope: fly *The Tech* Anti-war faculty draft questions for meeting

The second *The Tech* kite-flying contest will be held as part of Kaleidoscope '72 on Friday, May 12, on Kresge Plaza. Kaleidoscope '72 will also feature belly dancers, folk dancers, three rock bands, unicyclists, ping pong experts, Prof. Rosenhow's Band, fencers, ruggers, Road Runner cartoons, and a pie-eating contest.

The kite-flying contest will begin at 4:30 pm. It will include prizes in the following categories:

Highest-flying kite: A three-column by six-inch advertisement in *The Tech*; we'll do the typesetting. The ad must be non-commercial, not obscene or libelous, and signed with the winner's name; other than that, just about anything goes.

Largest kite, based on weight as flown: We'll photo-enlarge six pages of any black and white material to 12"x18".

Most original kite design: We'll typeset the winner's term paper (20 typewritten pages/5000 words or less), including justified copy, subheads, italics, charts, your choice of our selection of typestyles, table of contents, and a cover complete with line drawings or photographs. (Good either Spring or Fall Term 1972.)

Most original kite design made from *The Daily Reamer*: an 8x10 glossy photograph of our Chairman, Bob Elkin.

Most absurd, Charlie Brownesque failure: A Wednesday night date with Paul and Sherry in the office of *The Tech*. Free pizza and Coke.

All winners receive a free one-year subscription to *The Tech*.

All entries must be constructed from old copies of *The Tech* or *The Daily Reamer*. Wooden, metal, or plastic fram-

ing material may be used; tails may be made of cloth. Any kind of decoration is welcome; however, the words *The Tech* or *The Daily Reamer* from the top of our front page must appear at least once in a prominent place on the kite.

Judging will be by members of the Board of Directors of *The Tech*. Decisions of the judges will be final. All entries must stay aloft for at least five uninterrupted minutes to qualify for prizes. Members of the staff of *The Tech* are ineligible for prizes.

A picnic dinner for Commons people will be given. Those not on commons can buy tickets in advance in Building 10; the price is \$2.75 (\$1.75 for children). There will be a student-faculty softball game, and this year's winner of the Big Screw will be announced.

The following motions are to be brought up at the meeting of the faculty called for Friday afternoon:

Motion I

This meeting of the MIT faculty calls for an immediate end to US involvement in Indochina and to the MIT projects which have made the Institute complicit in the Indochina War. These projects include ROTC, military research (both in academic MIT and in affiliated laboratories), and social research in support of repressive regimes (as at the Center for International Studies). We urge teachers, students, staff, and employees to join in prolonged campaigns against the Indochina War and against the aspects of MIT that aid oppression in the Third World.

Motion II

A majority of us at this meet-

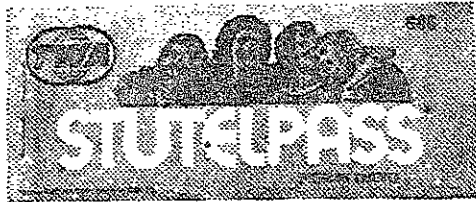
ing of the MIT faculty hold that:

1) American military operations in Southeast Asia for many years have been highly destructive of the people and land of Indochina, at great and irredeemable costs to the United States. Two years ago, this faculty petitioned Congress to "take all steps necessary to bring the war to a quick end." Now it is even clearer to us that further destruction is a tragic waste, and we urgently repeat the call to our government to get out of this war as fast as possible. 2) The prolongation of this terrible war assaults the consciences of hundreds of our students, who now feel once again that they cannot continue business as usual. We ask all our colleagues to respect this feeling, to allow maximum flexibility of academic schedules during the cur-

(Please turn to page 9)

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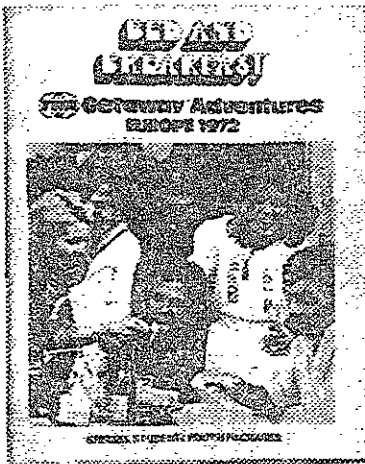
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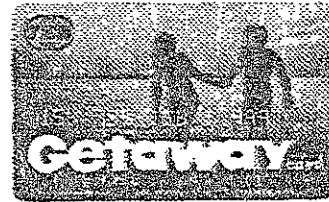
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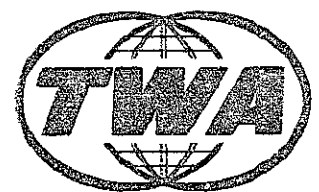
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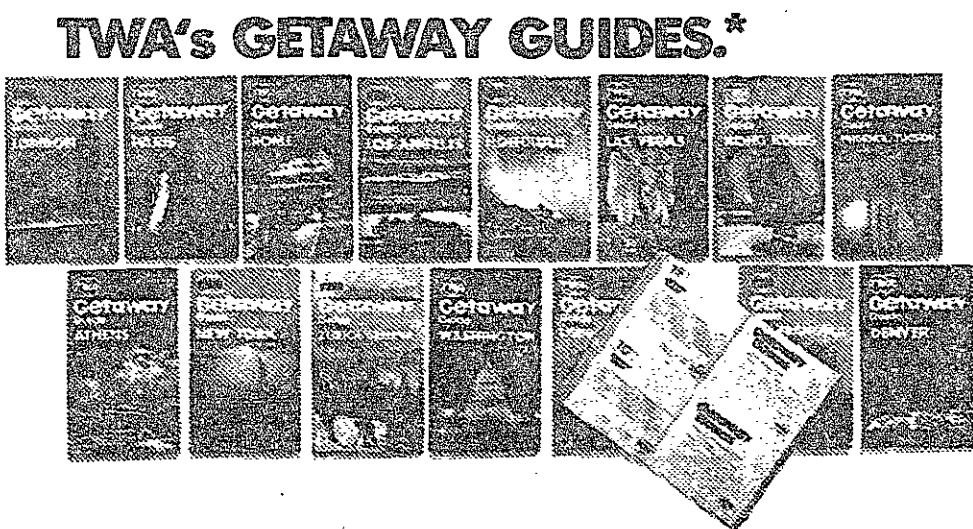
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Selective Service clarifies appeal process

By Storm Kauffman

Last month, the Selective Service System issued its last major group of regulation changes, thus hopefully ending more than two years of almost constant reform and confusion about draft policies and registrant rights.

The regulations concern procedures for personal appearances and appeals, among other subjects. The issuance of the new rules removes the arbitrary administrative rights over personal appearances and appeals which had been in effect since late 1971.

Following is a summary of the changes, similar to that

published in the *Federal Register* of March 10, 1972.

Formerly, a request for reclassification after the receipt of an induction order was not considered unless there had been a change in the registrant's status resulting from circumstances over which he had no control. Now, someone receiving a postponement authorized by the national or state director, or one issued in order for him to complete a school term or academic year, will receive consideration of a reclassification request until 30 to 40 days prior to his actual induction date. Post-induction order reclassification requests

from others will not be accepted unless they fulfill the former circumstances beyond control clause.

Also, every male US citizen now has a two month period centered around his 18th birthday in which to register. Registrants age 26 to 35 with extended liability, except for medical specialists, will be placed in Class 1-H, an administrative holding classification.

Formerly the registrant had no right to bring witnesses to his personal appearance before the local board. Now, a registrant is entitled to bring up to three witnesses to his appearance before a quorum of his local board. He is also entitled to such time for his appearance as is necessary for a fair representation of his claim; normally 15 minutes will be adequate.

Upon written request of the registrant, a personal appearance before a state-level appeal board is now allowed. Again, he will be entitled to sufficient time for a fair representation, but he will not have the right to bring witnesses.

A personal appearance before a quorum of the Presidential appeal board is now allowed upon written request, if the vote of the state-level board was not unanimous. The registrant is permitted 15 minutes although this time may be extended at the discretion of the board, and witnesses are not permitted.

A registrant now has only 15 days, rather than the former 30, from the date of his latest notice of classification, in which to request a local board appearance. If he wishes to by-pass the personal appearance, he may request, during the same interval, an appeal to the state board.

If he requests the appearance before the local board, he will receive 15, not 30, days notice of the meeting. Following, he will receive a new classification notification and will have 15 days in which to request a state-level appeal and state whether it will involve a personal appearance.

Following the appeal, the registrant will be sent yet another classification form. If the state decision was not unanimous, there is again a 15 day period during which a Presidential appeal may be requested. The personal appearance is an option of the registrant.

All of the 15 day limits may be extended by the local board, through which all appeal requests must pass, if it is satisfied that the registrant's failure to act within the prescribed period was due to some cause beyond his control.

A personal appearance can now be requested before the local board decides on a CO classification or a hardship deferment. The same procedural rights pertain to such pre-decision meetings.

Guidelines have been clarified for those who fail to report for a personal appearance. The registrant is given five days in which to submit acceptable reasons for his failure to appear.

The boards must now mail the reasons for an adverse classification decision at the time the classification notice is sent. Such information pertaining to a ruling by the Presidential board must be requested.

NOMCOM

Interviews for these Institute committees:

- Committee on Curriculum
- Committee on the Harvard-MIT Joint Health Program
- Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects
- Interdisciplinary Environmental Council
- Selective Service Advisory Committee

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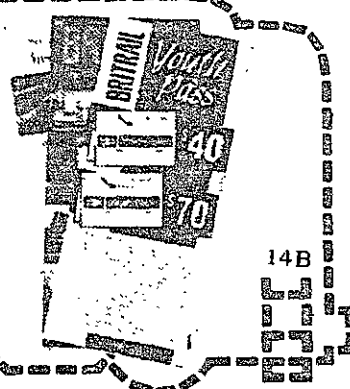
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Motion calls for end of MIT war activity

(Continued from page 8)
rent crisis, and not to penalize students academically for acts of conscience.

Motion III

We hold that the US war in Vietnam, the American-aided Portuguese wars in the African colonies, and other similar operations seek to prevent self-determination of several nations. Such wars and operations build hatred against the United States, waste lives and resources, and so detract from the defense of the US and its true interests.

Work in support of such wars here at MIT should be re-examined, with greatest urgency in those cases where the actual defense of the United States is least involved and colonial-type repression is most involved. We see no justification for secrecy in such cases, and feel that the claim of academic freedom is not compatible with secrecy. We ask for full disclosure by the

Administration of all research at MIT whose main application is in wars of colonial type. The following motion was suggested after the Wednesday meeting:

Motion IV

Motion: That the faculty committee to investigate the use of high-accuracy MIRV submit its report, which was promised early in the fall term of 1970, at the next regular faculty meeting, and that the report include an explanation of the year-and-a-half delay in the submission of this report.



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Kresge hosts Broadway Company

America has found it easy enough to develop an upper class for whom social concerns are amusements: radical chic. It is only recently, though, that genial self-hatred ("God, am I corrupt; God, is my life empty and meaningless") has permeated the musical theater. Broadway, which used to feed America unclouded visions of love as the meaning of life, has of late gained the effortless cynicism that passes for sophistication. Thus, religious thought has made its appearance on the musical stage, with the theology of J.C. Superstar, and, more obviously, with the self-loathing of Lennie Bernstein's *Mass*, whose singers musically shout their shortcomings and despair to packed houses of the well-groomed, deodorized middle class.

And finally the how-empty-my-life-is confession that has become the new sophistication has affected the musical comedy. *Company*, which ran on Broadway for nearly two years, and won a Tony award for best musical, lives on self-doubt and earnest questioning of the middle-class values it ultimately more-or-less affirms. Consisting of a series of tableaux revolving around a set of married couples and their unmarried friend, the play begins by expressing, with the appropriate room left for doubt, irony, and such, the sanctity of marriage (or at least one-to-one male female relationships) as the foundation of fulfilled existence. At the conclusion, Robert (the protagonist) has apparently woken up, and in an extension of the play's philosophy to life

in general, declares that the real thing involves being open and willing to be hurt. The play ends ambiguously, though, as Robert, seemingly Broadway's attempt at an existential hero, looks on from a distance as his friends wait for him at his apartment; it is, as it is at many times throughout the play, his birthday.

Along the way, the play finds time to be coy about obscenity, and sexist as well. Robert's three girlfriends are displayed, and required to bitch in shrewish harmony, in Act One. In the second act, Robert's story of a Miami conquest who requests that he leave the motel to procure champagne and baby oil gets a new conquest all hot and bothered. Robert's ensuing copulation is not seen (the bed demurely rolls off the stage), but a dancer in leotards is; she shimmies about the set while the orchestra plays torrid music and, on tape, Robert and his lovely express their innermost thoughts: "Oh, this is sensational"; "Oh, I think he really likes me"; "Oh, she has such a smooth body"; It's poetry"; "I think I could love him"; "If only I could remember her name." This, then, for those

who wonder, is what the upwardly mobile, guilt ridden think as they fuck.

Yet there is some pleasure in watching the production currently being mounted in Kresge Auditorium by the MIT Musical Theatre Guild. Two of the tableaux work with marvelous effect: Sarah (Valerie Norwood) and Harry (Peter J. Fitzgerald) perform very well together to bring off a picture of an ironically successful couple, the one a food freak, the other a latent alcoholic, and the audience responded warmly to their karate demonstration. And Amy (Sherry H. Arell) performs winningly as a nervous bride who has lived with her betrothed for years but can't go through with the pointless ceremony. Robert (Charles Kiefer) sings reasonably, but his acting style is unfortunately somewhat wooden. Yet perhaps his characterization of a vaguely despondant bachelor entering a lonely middle age works anyway; his lines are not the brilliant witticisms one might wish they would be, and the delivery manages to convey a gentle irony. Jossie de Guzman (as April) does a fine job with a

role that requires her to portray a personable piece of beef.

The performance I saw left much to be desired technically. A good part of the intrinsic pleasure of such a play (whose one set consists of a multi-leveled platform, each level of which represents a room in one couple's apartment) derives from the clockwork efficiency with which the scenes change and characters move about the set. Unfortunately, the pacing of this performance seemed slowed by difficulty the actors had in moving about. Further, many of the actors movements to their positions could be seen by the audience. The result was that much of the action seemed contrived. On a

few occasions the problem seemed to lie with the direction rather than the set or Kresge Auditorium's shortcomings: persons pointlessly climb staircases to burst into song, or prawl about the stage before beginning a number.

The lighting was sloppy. Literally dozens of cues were missed during the evening.

The brass in the orchestra were subdued, producing a better balance with the strings than usual, but a weak overall sound, which, however, allowed the singers to be generally audible. The sound of the strings was better than usual, for student productions here, but as usual could use help.

—Michael Feirtag

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MIT qualifies 4 in NE's

Eliminations for the New England Dinghy and Cleghand Championships highlighted MIT's sailing activity weekend, and both the varsity team and several individuals qualified for the two respective events.

Sailing at Tufts on Saturday, men's varsity squad placed second in the Dartmouth Bowl and Harvard, and, as one of top three finishers, qualified the New England Dinghy to be sailed at Cottage Yacht Club on May 6 and

Al Spoon '73, sailing with an Kross '73 as crew, finished second for second place in Division while Steve Cucchiaro '74 with Launey Thomas '74 (wing) and Larry Bacow '73, (tired at right, (Bob Longair crewing) combined as skippers to take low-point honors in B-Division.

Results of the regatta were: Harvard 16, MIT 22, Boston College 30, Bowdoin 35, and Dartmouth 59.

Four of MIT's six entries in the elimination trials for the New England Singlehanded Championships on Sunday qualified for the final event, slated for May 13 and 14. Sailing at Coast Guard, Spoon and Frank Keil '73 both won their heats, while at Tufts, Bacow and Cucchiaro placed first and tied for first, respectively, in their trials, Bacow compiling an impressive perfect record of five first place finishes in five races.

Sophomores Walter Frank and Randy Young both placed third in their respective heats at Coast Guard and missed qualifying.

Maria Bozzuto '73, with Shelley Bernstein '74 and Gail Baxter '74 as crew, skippered the MIT women's team to a second place finish in the Cape Cod Tech (keel boat) Invitational Regatta held on the Charles River on Sunday. Radcliffe won the five-school event, finishing one point ahead of the MIT women.

Chuck Tucker and Rob

Parker both finished second in their divisions and skippered the Tech freshman squad to victory in an eight-school regatta at Harvard on Sunday. Dave Aldrich sailed with Tucker, while Bert Halstead crewed for Parker.

Results for the event were: MIT 16, Bowdoin 18, Harvard 18, Boston University 25, Brown 27, Dartmouth 33, Coast Guard 35, and Merrimack 46.

Tomorrow and Sunday, the freshmen will be competing in the New England Frosh Championships at Yale.



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal.

Rugby: business is tough

By Ali Kedou

The MIT Rugby Club's young winning streak came to a grinding halt, in last Saturday's gloomy weather, at the hands of Harvard Business School. It was not a pretty match to watch. Referee F. Sykes kept very close track of offsidings, late tackling and knock-ons, and the resultant penalties made the pace of the game jerky and sputtering. Long sequences of play without the sound of the whistle were rare indeed.

Like the game itself, Tech's efforts never seemed to get rolling throughout the long, dreary afternoon. As individuals, the club members turned in perhaps their best performances of the season. Loose-forward T.G. Cerne G and prop W. Smith G stood out, while wingers S.H. Arkin and H.A. Flanagan G shone in the back-line. Good play as a team was not apparent,

however, and the MIT side found itself in trouble frequently from mis-cues on kicks, both defending and attacking.

Of the million or so penalty kicks tried, HBS managed to get one over the goal for 3 points. They also garnered three tries from the loose to make their total 15. Tech's two tallies came

on one of Arkin's classic romps and on M. Best's driving try at the feet of a bewildered B School scrum, who obviously expected him to pass off a penalty given close to the HBS goal. That left the score at 15-8 at match's end, and once again Tech had come up on the short end in a match they might well have won.

Thinclads record 3-1; Akoto sets jump mark

The MIT outdoor track season started strong with three consecutive victories, which included a record-breaking performance by Yaw Akoto '74 in the pole jump.

Unfortunately, the streak ended last Wednesday with a disappointing loss to Tufts, '73. The meet was decided in the mile relay, where a superior joint combination overwhelmed the thinclads by four seconds. A first place by Tufts' Gorham installed any possibility for a

The most exciting performance of the day was by John Kaufmann '73, who was defeated by 4 seconds in the mile. Kaufmann then ran in the two-mile and proceeded to blaze past two of New England's top runners, Dan Moynihan and Hamilton Armer, to win in a time of 30.5.

Another superb running effort was accomplished by freshman phenomenon Gary "S.B." Wilkes. Wilkes was nipped by three yards in the 100 yd. dash and came back to win in the 200. His time was 10.0 in the 200, but the course was only 96 yds. long. Still, it was his best time to date.

Brian Moore '73 took first place in the hammer throw, discus, and shot put, even though he was plagued by ear and nose infections.

In a brief review of the previous meets, the season began on April 15 with a sound walloping of Bates, 93½-35½, in a relay meet on Briggs Field. Scott Peck won the long jump and triple jump, while Moore was a double winner by taking the hammer

and shot. There were sweeps in the pole vault by Dave Wilson '73 (14'6"), Paul Winsberg '73 (12'9") and Kim Bierwert '72 (11'6"), and in the high jump by Al Lau '72 (5'10"), Bob Tronnier '73 (5'8") and Peck (5'8").

The next meet was with the University of New Hampshire, which was satisfyingly crushed by a score of 94-60. It was at this meet that Akoto broke his own varsity triple jump record with a tri-leap of 45'5½". Tronnier took firsts in the intermediate and high hurdles, while Moore triumphed in the shot and discus.

IM CYCLING

IM Cycling has been rescheduled for Sunday, May 7 at 11 am. People are still needed to help in a variety of capacities. If interested in helping or competing, call Dave Michael, x2925.

The third meet was against Bowdoin, which saw their rather well-coordinated dismemberment by the score of 103-49. Moore was a triple winner (hammer, shot, discus). Tronnier again took the high and intermediate hurdles, and Wilkes whizzed by the opposition in the 160 and 220 yd. dashes.

The 100 yd. dash was swept by Wilkes (10.4), George Chiesa '74 (10.6) and Gary Ruf '75 (10.8). There was also a sweep in the javelin by Mike Charette '74 (196'4"), Alex Tschyrkow '72, '73, '74 (172'5") and Bierwert (170'4").

In a late result, Terry Blummer '73 lost to the MIT track bus, from Tufts to MIT (5 miles), by two blocks.

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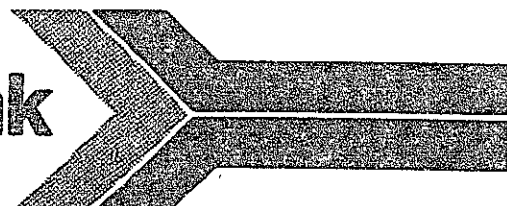
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Dopfel throws no-hitter; smashes strikeout record

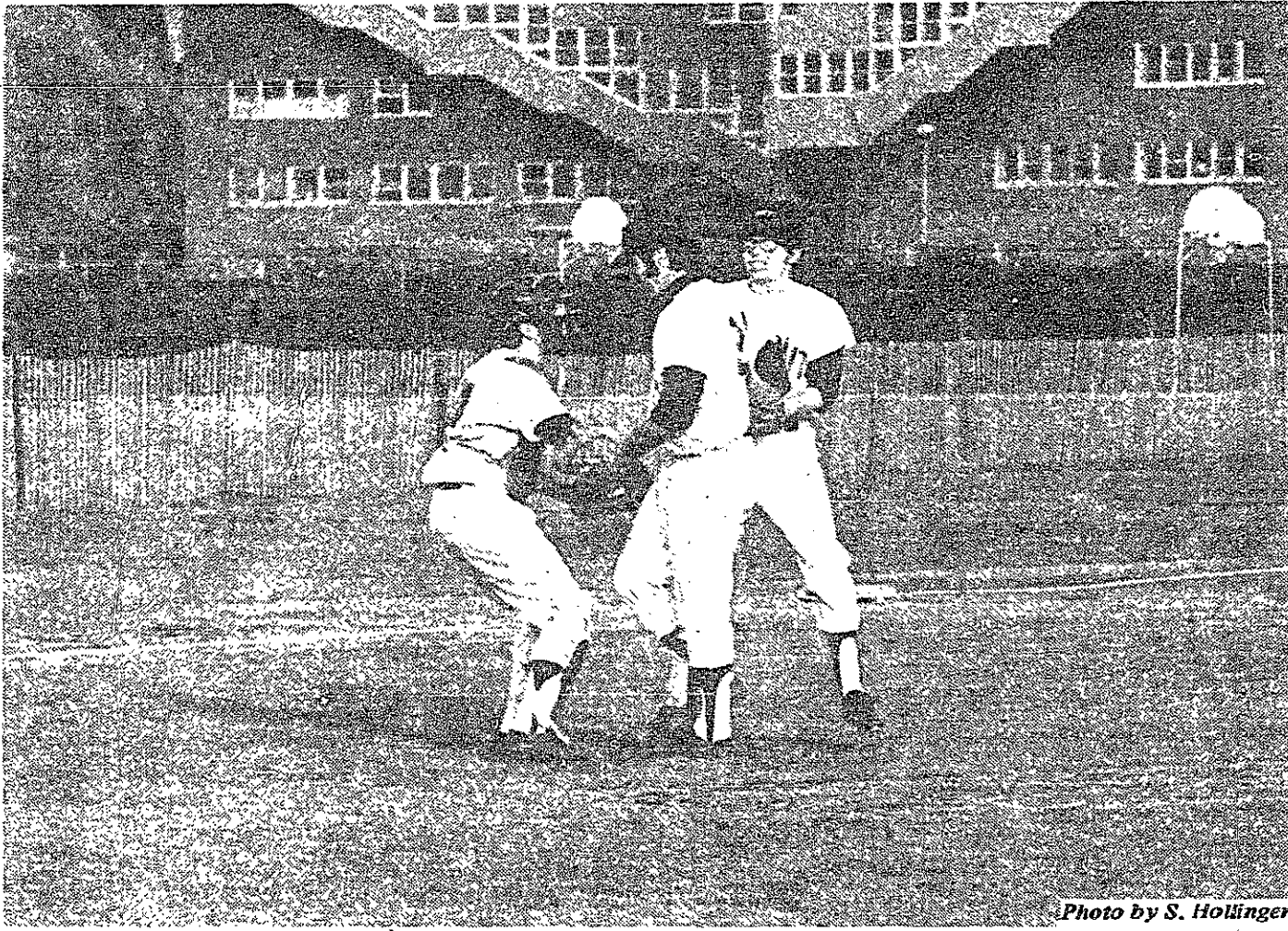


Photo by S. Hollinger

By S. Voorhees
MIT's ace righthander, senior Al Dopfel, pitched his way into the record book Wednesday as he hurled a sparkling no-hitter and set an MIT single game strikeout record with 18 in hurling the Tech batsmen to a 6-0 win over Brandeis. Dopfel (pictured above being congratulated), throwing the first no-hitter of his career, was truly overpowering, facing the minimum of 27 batters, not allowing a ball to be hit out of the infield, and retiring the side on strikeouts in the first, fifth, and seventh innings. The Brandeis batters really never had a chance. His blazing fastball and wicked curve were just a blur as Dopfel threw the first no-hitter by a Tech pitcher in at least the last ten years.

Meanwhile, MIT's big swingers were providing plenty of support, chasing the Brandeis starter in the second. Third baseman Dave Tirrell '74 started things in the opening frame with the first of his four baseknocks. He moved to second on an error, and scored on a single by Dopfel. Tech upped the tally to 4-0 in the second on consecutive singles by Steve Reber '74, Ken Weisshaar '72, and Tirrell, two wild pitches, and a double laced down the line in right by Rich Roy '72.

MIT added another score in the third. After catcher Rick Charpie walked and stole second, Reber lined the second of his three hits to center, plating Charpie. After being held to two hits over the next four innings, Reber, Weisshaar, and Tirrell all singled in the eighth, loading the bases for a sacrifice fly by Dopfel, making the final total 6-0 in this most satisfying victory.

Earlier in the week, on Monday, MIT soundly trounced Boston University by a score of 12-2. Freshman Dave Yauch and senior Chuck Holcom combined to pitch a fine ballgame and got excellent hitting support from Dopfel and Herb Kummer '75 with three hits each and Tirrell, Kevin Rowland '74, Charpie, and Reber with two apiece.

Kummer's single in the first knocked in Dopfel, who had doubled, and Rich Roy, who had walked, plating Tech's first two runs. Starter Yauch reached on an error in the second and rode home on Dopfel's RBI single. Rowland and Kummer led off the third with singles and came across on BU's second error, increasing the Engineer's lead to 5-0 and sending the BU starter to the showers.

Singles by Charpie, Tirrell, and Dopfel and Rich Roy's double to center, after a fourth inning solo homer by BU, plated two more runs and upped the score to 7-1 after five. Tech closed out the scoring with a five run eighth, highlighted by Kummer's bases-loaded triple.

The two wins moved MIT to 2-1-1 in the Greater Boston League with two contests remaining and above the .500 mark on the season with a 6-5-2 record. MIT meets the Coast Guard for a doubleheader here Saturday.

Team	R	H	E
BU	000	100	100
MIT	212	020	05x

MIT	R	H	E
Weisshaar, 2b	5	1	2
Tirrell, 3b	5	2	4
Dopfel, p	2	0	1
Roy, ss	4	0	2
Rowland, lf	3	0	0
Braun, ph, rf	1	0	0
Kummer, 1b	4	0	0
DeAngelo, rf	3	0	0

Leise, ph, lf	1	0	0
Charpie, c	3	1	0
Reber, cf	4	2	3

Team	R	H	E
Brandeis	000	000	000
MIT	131	000	01x

MIT	R	H	E
Weisshaar, 2b	5	0	1
Tirrell, 3b	5	1	2
Dopfel, rf	5	2	3
Roy, ss	2	2	1
Rowland, cf, lf	4	1	2
Leise, lf	0	1	0
Kummer, 1b	5	2	3
DeAngelo, rf	2	0	0
Reber, ph, cf	3	0	2
Proper, cf	0	0	0
Charpie, c	5	2	2
Train, c	0	0	0
Yauch, p	1	1	0
Braun, ph	1	0	0
Holcom, p	0	0	0



SPORTS

Women's crew in NJ; Fours take 2 events

Although winless in two regattas, the MIT women's crew has shown marked improvement over the season and is looking forward to the first home regatta tomorrow on the Charles.

On Saturday, April 15, the coeds made a fine showing in a three-event meet with the women's varsity team from Princeton on Lake Carnegie. In the eights, Princeton pulled to an early lead after a strong start, and held a commanding lead throughout the race. The Tech girls, in their first race of the season, seemed to lack the necessary pulling power to close the gap, and finished the 1000 meters two lengths of open water behind their hostesses. Manning the eight were cox Sue Costa '75, stroke Jane Ward (Wellesley) '72, Jan Henze '73, Jan Sharpless, Margie Livingstone '72, S. Ashworth '75, Janice Benson '74, Barb Small (Wellesley) '72, and bow Judy Fairchild '75.

MIT dominated the four-oared events, taking both races by significant margins. In the first race, cox Derrick Matthews '74, stroke Claire Kant '73, Diane McKnight '75, Anne McKennon '75, and bow Laura Smith '75 left Princeton far behind from the start and paddled to an 18-second victory. In the second race, MIT's stern four (of the eight) defeated Princeton's first four by a full length.

The following week, Saturday, April 22, a rearranged

MIT eight consisting of cox Costa, stroke Ward, Benson, Kant, McKnight, Ashworth, Leafy Feld '74, McKennon, and Smith finished well ahead of Worcester Polytechnical Institute, Williams College, and Connecticut College. They trailed archrival Radcliffe by only a half length of open water, and the Cliffe in turn surrendered a four-seat lead to Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, last year's national champions.

Tomorrow MIT will host a regatta at 1 pm on the Charles River. In addition to two MIT boats, guests Radcliffe, Williams, Princeton, Penn, and WPI will race for 1000 meters on eights and fours.

On Deck

Friday
Baseball (JV&F) - Bryant & Stratton, home, 3 pm
Gold (V) - Bowdoin, Lowell at Vesper CC, Lowell, 1 pm

Saturday
Hvy. Crew (V, JV&F) - Harvard, Princeton, Kansas State, home, 10:30-11:30 am
Lt. Crew (V, JV&F) - Columbia, Cornell at Ithaca

Women's Crew - Radcliffe, Princeton, WPI, home, 1 pm
Baseball (V) - Coast Guard, doubleheader, home, 1 pm
Lacrosse (V) - Trinity, home, 2 pm

Track (V) - Amherst, WPI at WPI, 2 pm
Tennis (V&F) - Trinity, away, 1:30 pm

Sailing (V) - Yawl Invitational at Coast Guard
Sailing (V) - Friss at Tufts
Women's Sailing (V) - Invitational at Jackson

Sunday
Women's Sailing (V) - Conn. College Invitational at Coast Guard

Monday
Tennis (V) - Brandeis, home, 3 pm
Golf (V) - Massachusetts, WPI, home course, 12:30 pm

The MIT Soaring Association would like to remind the MIT community that the best season for soaring has begun. Applications for membership are invited.

Annual dues are \$75.00 for students (undergraduate and graduate) and \$150.00 for other members of the community. For information, call Alex Nedzel on extension 811-405.

Hot-Luck Coffrehouse

Friday
Alex Chapman

Saturday
Peter Buttner Memorial Hog-calling Contest and Traveling Minstrel Show

Mezzanine Lounge - Student Center

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Sabbath - 9 am
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all of the Jewish faith welcome

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Friday, April 28, 1972

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