

Cuts affect future MIT NSF fellows

By Jerri-Lynn Scofield

Proposed curtailment of the National Science Foundation's (NSF) Graduate Fellowship Program promises to have great impact on graduate students at MIT.

Currently, ninety-eight MIT graduate students are NSF Fellows. Each of these students receives a cost of education allowance of \$3,400 and a stipend of \$4,320 for each academic year. MIT students receive a total of more than \$750,000 from the program.

Commenting on the future of the program, Kenneth R. Wadleigh '43, Dean of the Graduate School, said, "it's uncertain for next year; after that it's anyone's guess. This is the worst touch-and-go stuff I've ever been involved with."

The Reagan Administration's proposed budgets allot \$11.4 million for the program in fiscal year 1981 and \$9.9 million in fiscal 1982. "People who are on fellowships are going to be supported until the fellowship terminates, but it looks like the first year fellowships will be eliminated," beginning in fiscal year 1982, said Dick Muldoon, an official in the NSF's Public Information Office.

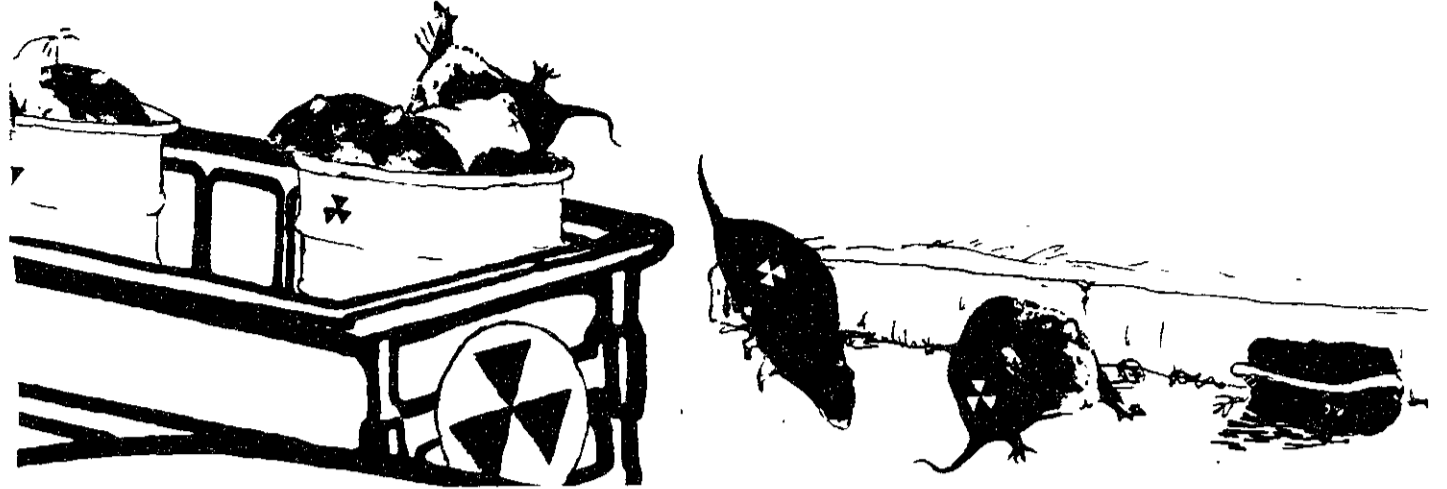
"It's a real pity to try to save money on a \$15 million program like this," remarked Robert A. Alberty, Dean of the School of Science. Alberty called the proposed cut a "symbol" which will affect, "the best young people, the best schools, and the best departments."

Wadleigh commented, "I spoke about a week ago with the implementor of the NSF program... he told me that he expects to be able to award about 450 regular and 150 minority fellowships for next year. In the worst-case scenario, he said that this would be the last class."

Wadleigh continued: "I am advising departments to assume in their financial strategizing that the fellowships will come through for next year."

In contrast to the Reagan proposals, the Carter Administration had recommended that \$11 million be allocated to the program for fiscal year 1981 and \$15.2 million be granted to it in fiscal year 1982. The actual 1980 budget for the program is \$10.9 million.

Wadleigh emphasized, "You can be sure that MIT and others are pressing hard to keep the program."



Waste regulations take effect

By Tony Zamparutti

A recent change in Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations will make it much easier for MIT to dispose of low-level radioactive waste used in medical and biological research.

The regulations, which took effect last Wednesday, cover materials with concentrations of carbon-14 and the hydrogen isotope tritium. The new rules classify liquid scintillation media and animal carcasses that contain low levels of the isotopes as chemical and not radioactive waste. A greater amount of the radioactive materials can now be disposed of in sewers by a laboratory. Five curies of waste instead of one can now be dumped per annum into sewers.

Gordon Thompson, a staff scientist for the Union of Concerned Scientists, said that

the regulation changes pose a threat because other types of radioactive materials could be "de-classified" in the future. The rules change represents "the thin edge of the wedge" of future changes.

"The vast majority of work in molecular biology involves the use of scintillation," said David Baltimore, Professor of Biology. Liquid scintillation media are widely used in research for tagging chemicals. About 30 laboratories at MIT use the technique in their research.

About 70 percent of radioactive material handled at MIT involves tritium or carbon-14, according to Murray Bolton, Associate Radiation Protection Officer. About half of these materials will be affected by the regulation changes.

Shipments of scintillation media are sent approximately every three months from MIT to a radioactive waste disposal site in Hanford, Washington. Shipments of irradiated animal carcasses are sent every four months to the dump site. Six 30-gallon drums will be shipped this week.

The Hanford site was "the only waste-disposal site open to us," said Bolton. Two other sites in the United States which accept radioactive materials will not dispose of organic waste which comes from MIT.

The state of Washington closed the Hanford site temporarily last year after public criticism of the dump site. "The people of Hanford don't want to be the dumping ground for the whole United States," said Bolton.

NRC has been considering regulation changes since October. Closing of burial sites last year forced cuts in research at many institutions that perform medical and biological research which required them to ship waste materials every week to dump sites. Since "MIT has approved temporary storage facilities" it was not affected by the closing, said Bolton.

Massachusetts law delegates authority over nuclear materials to the NRC and other federal agencies. The new regulations have officially taken effect in the state. In 26 states, the regulations will have to be ratified by the legislature before they take effect. David Sullivan '74, a member of the Cambridge City Council, said that "It sounds as if the state legislature should consider whether, especially in view of the changes in Washington [DC], the state should simply rubber-stamp NRC regulations."

The Cambridge City Council is considering passing its own ordinances covering the transportation of nuclear materials through the town.

DSA to fund renovation of Hillel Kosher Kitchen

By Michael Potter

Dean for Student Affairs Shirley McBay has decided to allocate \$15,000 for operation of the MIT Hillel Kosher Kitchen. The grant follows a February 9 letter from Hillel student representatives requesting funds to upgrade the dining facility.

"We are grateful to the Dean's

Office for the grant," commented Stuart Atlow '83, president of MIT Hillel, "but we should not lose sight of the ultimate goal, which is to move into a facility that is adequate."

Joseph Weinstein G, Kosher Kitchen chairman, explained that the funds will be applied toward immediate operating needs, such

as the purchase of new chairs, tables, and a freezer. Weinstein cited inadequate ventilation and the inconvenient crowded location as problems with the current location in the basement of Walker Memorial.

"The Dean's office suggested the Campus Room" as a possible alternative site for the Kosher Kitchen, said Atlow. The Campus Room is between Ashdown House and the chaplains' buildings, and is partly occupied by Nightline and partly unused, according to Atlow.

"Use of the Campus Room might cost in the range of three-quarters of a million dollars," for renovation, added Weinstein. He explained that most of the money would have to be raised by members of the Jewish community outside of MIT.

The long-range goal for the Kosher Kitchen is to establish a professionally run facility that could serve 100 students at a time, explained Weinstein. The Kitchen is currently managed as a student cooperative and "cannot comfortably seat 50 people," said Brian Brenner '82, former Kosher Kitchen chairman.

The February request to McBay outlined a proposal to relocate the Kosher Kitchen to the site of the old Ashdown House kitchen, and originally asked for only \$11,000 in financial aid. "From our end," noted Weinstein, "the old kitchen [in Ashdown] is the most viable option because it would be the most easily adapted." He indicated that the Dean's Office might want to reactivate the Ashdown kitchen as a general cafeteria instead of making it into a kosher facility.



Chef David Chanowix pauses while preparing a meal in the Kosher Kitchen located in Walker Memorial basement. (Photo by Tom Hermit)

MIT seeks to boost minority faculty

By Kim K. Hobgood

MIT has made and will continue to make a very strong commitment to affirmative action, according to an Academic Council subcommittee.

The subcommittee is studying ways of increasing the present minority and female student enrollment, as well as keeping those students from leaving the Institute later on. The subcommittee is comprised of Dean of the Graduate School Kenneth R. Wadleigh '43, Dean for Student Affairs Shirley McBay, Vice-President Constantine B. Simonides '57, and Chairman of the Faculty Sheila Widnall '60.

Harvard, Cornell, and Wesleyan have reported increases of 13, 10, and 14 percent respectively in the proportion of black applicants. At each of these schools, admissions directors attributed these increases to increased communication with the black student body, resulting from minor racial incidents on their campuses. At schools such as Princeton, Dartmouth, and MIT, all of which have had no such racial incidents, the increases in the number of black applicants were significantly smaller, 0.4, 0.4, and 3.2 percent, respectively.

Explaining MIT's increase in black applicants relative to the other schools, Simonides said, "our growth has been one of steady increases." He added, "our growth is not fueled by negative incidents." Simonides indicated that he "would rather see steady growth than sudden increases due to negative incidents." Simonides said he was "proud that we [MIT] have had no such negative incidents."

Simonides cited President Paul L. Gray's inaugural address as containing "as strong a statement in support of affirmative action as I have heard any university president make." Summarizing the Institute's attitudes, he commented, "First, we [MIT] have a realization, recognition, and understanding of the need for diversity. Second, we must open educational opportunities for these students. And third, we believe that we will grow from the contributions which these students have to offer."

Questioned as to how MIT is attempting to achieve these goals, he described the special brochures used to recruit minority and female applicants. He emphasized

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Markham rates GA, UAP, Gray

By Jerri-Lynn Scofield

Outgoing Undergraduate Association President (UAP) Chuck Markham '81 characterized his feelings on the performance of student government during the last year as being "decidedly mixed."

"We tried everything," Markham commented, but "didn't follow everything through." He attributed the inability to complete all projects to a lack of "manpower," and "burn out" among those persons who did work for the UA.

Markham graded the performance of all the organizations he had to deal with. He gave standing student committees an A-: "They don't get an A because they were battling a bit too much." In general, Markham was pleased with the performance of the Social Council and the other standing committees.

Markham explained why the standing committees battled, describing them as "very autonomous" and even "parochial" at times. On occasion Markham had told individual committee members that "you can't see the forest from your particular pine tree." Markham also noted that committees sometimes "would react negatively to outside guidance" from the UAP or the General Assembly (GA).

"The UAP's leadership role with the Committees should be strengthened ... and be clearly defined." While in the past the committees adopted an attitude that the UAP should maintain a "hands-off" stance, Markham thinks the UAP should "support" the standing committees. As UAP, he didn't want to interfere with what [the committees] were doing," he "wanted to help." Markham added, "In particular, the UAP should be held responsible and accountable when committees do not fulfill their responsibilities." Summarizing, he said, "Committees should not be so isolationist. Of course, the GA should not be so interventionist."

Markham gave the GA a B: "I think it did good things. The GA met with the decision-makers at MIT. They were making a difference." Markham elaborated that the GA had met with the Corporation Executive Committee, the faculty Committee on Educational Policy, the Committee on Student Affairs, and President Paul Gray '54 during the past year.

Markham thought that the GA had been instrumental in effecting the change in next year's academic calendar. "The thing was so complicated, you just couldn't explain it to the whole student body."

Although the performance of the whole GA was very good, "The level of commitment of the individual GA member is not very good," claimed Markham. He suggested reducing the size of the GA to 30 or 40 people, down from the present level of "80 loosely committed people who don't take their role too seriously."

Markham gave the UAP Executive Office a B+. "They definitely offered some good services." He cited the buses to New York City, free admission to the Museum of Fine Arts for MIT students, the Student Discount

program, and the Homecoming Formal as examples. "We reacted to crises such as the draft ... I thought the draft pamphlet [we issued] was very good and timely ... It was an unplanned situation that I thought we reacted to very well." Despite these accomplishments, the UAP Office is "an engine that could use some priming," Markham commented, "I just wish there was more camaraderie among the UAP officers."

Markham gave Gray an A: "in the context of the issues we were working with ... he was always a help." As for other Administration officials, Markham indicated that they ranked "overall A's and B's with maybe a C here and there."

Markham continued, "I think students do have input ... I view us like the odd lot traders on the Stock Market." As for the view maintained by many students that the MIT Administration is out to "get" the students, Markham responded, "I just don't believe that ... I can't accept that ... They do have our best long-term interests in mind."

Markham concluded, "I think the student body should demand more of their student representatives. If they don't do it, get on their tails — You can always



UAP Chuck Markham '81. (Photo by Kevin Osborn)

impeach someone around here." In addition, "I wish that involvement in student government began to be viewed more as citizenship rather than grease or something like that. I think that in general, students don't get involved in the initial working policy of a decision, which is open to them." He said that "students complain at the last minute when the decision is almost made — then complain when the Administration doesn't seem to listen to them."

CityWatch

Genetic engineering firm plans city site

By Barry S. Surman

Pace Inc., the genetic engineering firm which abandoned plans to locate in Somerville early last month, has proposed making the old Boston Lying-In Hospital in Roxbury its temporary location, according to the *Boston Globe*.

Part of the hospital building is still being used for patient care while new facilities are under construction, but Pace plans to rent only 15,000 of the 300,000 square feet available. Herbert Gleason, a lawyer for the company, said Pace would rent the space for eighteen months at a cost of approximately \$400,000.

According to spokesmen for the Brigham and Women's Hospital, owners of the old hospital, community organizations have been informed of the negotiations with PACE. Mitchell Hilton, president of the Mission Hill Planning Commission said, "It's too serious an issue for the hospital to make a snap decision. It's a sensitive issue and should not be taken lightly."

Pace is a subsidiary of Genetics Institute Inc. The parent com-

pany was formed last year by a team including Mark Ptashne, chairman of the Department of Molecular Biology at Harvard University, after Harvard refused to become an active partner in commercial applications of genetic technology. Research on production of human interferon and insulin is among projected uses of the facility.

At the request of the Commission, an informational meeting will be held for members of the surrounding community to discuss genetic engineering and its implications on Thursday, March 26, at 7pm in the Mission Church Grammar School Auditorium.

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Editorial

Creating a socially powerful curriculum

In his inaugural address, President Paul Gray called for an examination of the character of the MIT educational experience. The Committee on Educational Policy has recently responded with a preliminary report on its undergraduate curriculum review.

While adequately dealing with this, Gray's second major challenge, the CEP has completely ignored his first: "the rededication of science and technology as socially powerful activities." Gray emphasized that an understanding of the social, cultural, and historical aspects of the technological enterprise must be "built into the academic program of our students."

Major changes in the structure of the curriculum are rare. If not included in the current review, the issue of how best to imbue students of science and engineering with a concern for the ethical and societal consequences of their work will not be resolved for many years.

It is essential that MIT students be taught their science and engineering in the broader context of society's needs and desires. When inadequately explained to the non-technical public, technology becomes its own worst enemy. Now, while the mechanism is in place, the CEP must address the pressing question of how to train engineers and scientists to communicate both the problems and promises of their trades.

The CEP can partially rectify its omission by integrating some of the aforementioned concerns into the present discussion of the humanities requirement. Consideration might also be given to incorporating some aspects of scientific ethics into science distribution subjects.

To be complete, however, the review will have to deal with the difficult problem of how the Program in Science, Technology, and Society fits into Gray's vision of MIT as a center for developing a "more complete science and technology."

STS is currently somewhat of an enigma, a program without a degree or an established role in the Institute. It could become the catalyst and co-ordinator for the Institute's humanistic subjects, or it could hinder the progress of widening interest in these subjects by confining their appeal to a small group of students. Establishing a purpose for STS and integrating the program into the curriculum are prerequisites for insuring MIT's future as a leader in socially useful science and engineering education.

Post-election advice

Wednesday's election of an Undergraduate Association President and Vice President was a refreshing breeze amidst an air of heated student concerns. Even with a 45 percent voter turnout, the largest count in over a decade, the winning UAP/VP team was able to garner almost half of the ballots cast. Although the successful campaign was due in part to commendable promotional efforts by the UA, the clear victory is both a charge to added student government accountability and an indication of heightened student expectations.

The fledgling UAP must act on his campaign pledges with a strong sense of responsibility and duty for his support to endure. The winning platform included specific programs whose implementation can easily be followed. The students who endorsed these programs will surely expect noticeable and active progress.

Students demonstrated strong support for John DeRubeis on Wednesday, and must maintain that support by providing the sorely needed input to, and cooperation with, members of student government. An effective UA does not end with a personable UAP.

The Administration must realize that, with such a mandate from the undergraduates, this UAP can truly be an effective voice of student opinion. DeRubeis' shopping list of proposals should be carefully considered, and supported when appropriate. More importantly, however, the Administration must respect both the UAP's personal opinions and his role as a conduit for the opinions of the students.



Column/Steve Solnick

English spoken here?

I was having dinner last week in a tiny North End restaurant with three friends, all MIT people. The alumnus on my left asked for linguini in garlic and oil.

"Certainly," the waitress replied, "but that will be fifty cents extra."

"I don't mind," my alum friend shrugged. "Just out of curiosity, though," he asked, "what's the default case for the sauce?"

The waitress gave a puzzled stare, and I almost gagged on my chianti. It took a hearty order of garlic bread to restore my appetite.

Only an MIT person, as best as I could tell, would ask about the "default case" for sauce, instead of just asking what the sauce "normally is."

* * * *

Many MIT students and alumni have the most annoying habit. They often forget that the whole world doesn't understand what they are saying, or doesn't care. What may not raise an eyebrow among four Engineers may often pass as Paraguayan to the "average" human being.

A freshman friend (freshfriend?) of mine was once discussing her difficulties with dating four or five guys at the same time (as MIT coeds may sometimes be wont to do). She did not refer to juggling her dates, however. She discussed, instead, her "multiplexing."

On another occasion I was discussing the Undergraduate Association elections with someone familiar with the candidates. Rather than saying, "Candidate A has more potential to do great things, but Candidate B is more certain to do at least some good," he pulled out a piece of paper. And drew a pair of axes. And graphed the candidates.

One friend of mine complained that he wanted to avoid strenuous activities because he "just ate 50 percent too much." What precision.

A fairly large group of MIT students seem to have forgotten that "mumble" and "sigh" and "groan" are sounds to be made. They are not, in normal verbal intercourse, generally interchangeable with the words which describe these sounds. That doesn't seem to stop our etymological pioneers, though. Oh, grumble.

* * * *

Often MIT students seem totally oblivious to the fact that they are marching to the sound of a different drum — or, at least,

reading from a different dictionary. There's nothing wrong with individuality, mind you, only with insensitivity to differences.

For instance, I saw a commercial the other day for smoke detector alarms with an interpreter translating into sign language for the deaf. The captions with the insert read, "When you hear the smoke alarm, move to the . . ."

* * * *

It's times like that I'm inclined to favor a mandatory foreign language requirement for college students. It might never matter whether you know Nepalese or

not in this or any succeeding life. But it may do you an awful lot of good to realize that not everyone speaks English (or Fortran). That may give you a hint that not everybody thinks the way you do. If you're lucky that, in turn, may suggest that not everyone shares the same set of values.

Sometimes a dinner party can feel like a night in Nepal.

I was at a dinner with my living group a few weeks back and after the meal was concluded we were amusing ourselves with the variety of puzzles which decorate our Housemasters' apartment. I was pleasantly surprised to come

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feedback**Examining what the military really does**

To the Editor:

The recent pro-military letters in *The Tech* (Mar. 10, Todd Quackenbush and Tom Fantacone) are representative of an attitude that is factually indefensible and not at all helpful in improving the political climate.

Their basic contention is that there are powerful, repressive, authoritarian countries in the world, chiefly Russia, and we must keep up our military strength to defend freedom against them here and elsewhere.

Rather than drawing up a blueprint for what our military should do, let's look at what in fact it does do. If its purpose were to protect the world against the Soviets, we would have done something in Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Rather, it has been used in Korea, which had nothing to do with the Soviet Union, in Vietnam and El Salvador, which were popular, non-Soviet revolutions, and Indonesia, which invaded East Timor. The military is used not to quell the Soviets but to keep our side in line.

Another aspect of the global view of these writers is that our side is free and theirs isn't. This conclusion is supported by looking at North America and Western Europe versus the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. But let's look further. Latin America is one huge torture chamber. For decades the CIA has been replacing democratically elected, mildly reformist governments with

bloody military dictatorships. The Shah's Iran had the distinction of being branded by Amnesty International as the most brutal state in the world. The list also includes South Korea, South Vietnam, and Indonesia. Even though Soviet bloc nations don't respect civil liberties like freedom of the press and religion, the murderous despots are all on our side.

As for civil liberties, it's interesting to note that the government's line, as expressed in the *Tech* letters, is the dominant position in this country. The Soviet government absurdly claims that any popular revolution which they put down was CIA-engineered, and they justify their militarism by referring to US imperialism. Just as absurdly, all serious discontent in our client states is labeled as Communist aggression, and our military is supported by the threat of Soviet imperialism. (Again, not that they're not imperialist, but our forces are used for something else.) While dissidents from the US party line are not imprisoned, the propaganda is mostly accepted by the population and quite effectively keeps us in line.

What would be the effect of a sudden decrease in American military power? For one, our economic position would be hurt. I can't say that I would feel sorry for corporations; machines don't have rights. As for our standard of living, given the present dis-

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The Tech

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Volume 101, Number 12
Tuesday, March 17, 1981

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The Tech (ISSN 0148-9607) is published twice a week during the academic year (except during MIT vacations), weekly during January, and once during the last week in July for \$7.00 per year Third Class by *The Tech*, 84 Massachusetts Ave. Room W20-483, Cambridge, MA 02139. Third Class postage paid at Boston, MA. Non-Profit Org. Permit No. 59720. **POSTMASTER:** Please send all address changes to our mailing address: *The Tech*, PO Box 29, MIT Branch, Cambridge, MA 02139. Telephone: (617) 253-1541. Advertising, subscription, and typesetting rates available. © 1981 *The Tech*. Printed by Charles River Publishing, Inc.

opinion

feedback MIT's culture gap

Disco critic misinformed?

To the Editor:

In the February 24 issue of *The Tech*, an article was run entitled "Is there really any good disco?" In this article, the author, Mr. Eric Sohn, inadvertently misinformed the public with some of his statements, and I would like to correct some of the misconceptions stated in the article.

In the second paragraph of the article, the groups Earth Wind and Fire, Tavares and Parliament/Funkadelic are mentioned. Please let it be known: Earth Wind and Fire is NOT a disco group. Their music can hardly ever be classified "disco." To date, they have produced only a small handful of tunes suitable for disco play. Likewise,

Parliament/Funkadelic is NOT a disco group. Their brand of funk is rarely compatible with the mainstream of disco music. They have had a few disco hits, but the majority of their music could never be played at a disco. I can't say whether or not Tavares could be classified as a disco group or not, for I have not heard them do anything for quite a while.

The rest of Mr. Sohn's article expounds the merits of "the best disco." Here, Mr. Sohn makes his second mistake. Without fail, the records chosen to represent "the best disco" are all performed by rock and new wave artists. Now, I don't think Mr. Sohn is trying to say that these artists are so musically omnipotent that they, who are not used to producing

disco, make better disco. Rather it seems much more reasonable to point out that these records sound good to those who prefer rock to disco simply because they are disco-rock fusions programmed to please both disco and rock audiences.

Judging from the overall content of "Is there really any good disco?" it would be an understatement to say that the author is more familiar with the rock and/or new wave genres than the disco genre. Assuming this to be true, one can question whether he has any right to criticize disco. I know that the more of Mr. Sohn's article I read, the more I doubted his validity as a disco critic. My doubts were absolutely confirmed when he cited Blondie's "Rapture" as an example of a "good" rap tune. "Rapture" has got to be one of the worst rap records ever made. The music tracks are very good, but the rap is trash. If you want to hear real rapping, check out the Sugarhill Gang or Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five. They are but two of many groups responsible for finally making the music world acknowledge the existence of rappers, who have been doing their

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across a puzzle which had once gripped me in many hours of frustrated devotion in grammar school.

The puzzle involves arranging four cubes so that different colors are displayed on all sides. In my entire life I have solved the puzzle but three times and they were glorious moments.

As I sat toying with these cubes, reliving my tortuous but precious triumphs, a math major sat down next to me and examined the cubes one at a time. He picked up a napkin and began drawing graphs with a green magic marker. He was solving the puzzle, my old nemesis, by graph theory.

Once I realized this, I attacked the problem by brute force reason. The race was on. I could not let the obsession of my childhood go so easily.

But graph easily had it solved in thirty-five minutes, after some consultation with a computer scientist. I felt vanquished, and very empty.

There was certainly a different drummer tapping in that room. What did the graph theorist feel. I wondered, after taming "Instant Insanity?" Was there a rush of sheer elation? Was there that wave of exultant triumph which can only come of hours of frustration and dedication? Was there

any sense of a flashback to childish glee?

I think not. Only a smug satisfaction in the superiority of mathematics over frenetic human — very human — pluck. What else could I expect from a cult which races to solve the demonic Rubik's cube in under two minutes.

I toiled with the four cubes a bit longer after the mathematician discarded them. But there was no longer any challenge, any excitement, any energetic optimism, any *fun*. I'd just seen the damn thing solved with a magic marker and a napkin. There wasn't even a need to touch the cubes. It wasn't a game any more; just an exercise I could no longer muster the will to do.

The lip-biting, hair-pulling, tongue-between-the-teeth episode of the old days was not to be relived — not that night anyway.

* * * *

Yesterday I was sitting in Lobby 7. Behind me sat a woman holding some papers and a pink, twisted-balloon form.

Thinking the worst, I asked her, "Is that a molecule?"

"No," she replied, in puzzled tones. "It's a poodle."

"Thank God," I blurted, blushing, and took off down the corridor.

There may be hope yet.

Rising military spending devastates poor, elderly

To the editor:

President Reagan's budget proposals have devastated the working poor, elderly, schools, and cities. Simultaneously, military spending is scheduled to skyrocket to a budget-breaking \$300 billion by 1984. Mr. Reagan's economic advisors must be aware of the deleterious economic effects of runaway military spending.

The simple fact is that the United States can either revitalize the civilian economy or expand the defense industry — not both. With inflation-corrected military expenditures scheduled to rise 9 percent next year, and more rapid increases to follow, it is evident

which path the Reagan Administration has chosen. Although the militarist factions of Congress have consolidated their ranks, there is still concern about the wisdom of sacrificing so much butter for so many more guns. Saber rattling from the White House, as well as a widespread and largely mistaken notion that the United States is becoming militarily vulnerable, has fanned the upward spiral of military outlays. Can anyone dream up a better clincher to hold the Pentagon's budget above David Stockman's suspicions than parading the spectre of Communist infiltration in our own hemisphere, i.e. El Salvador?

Tom Misa '81

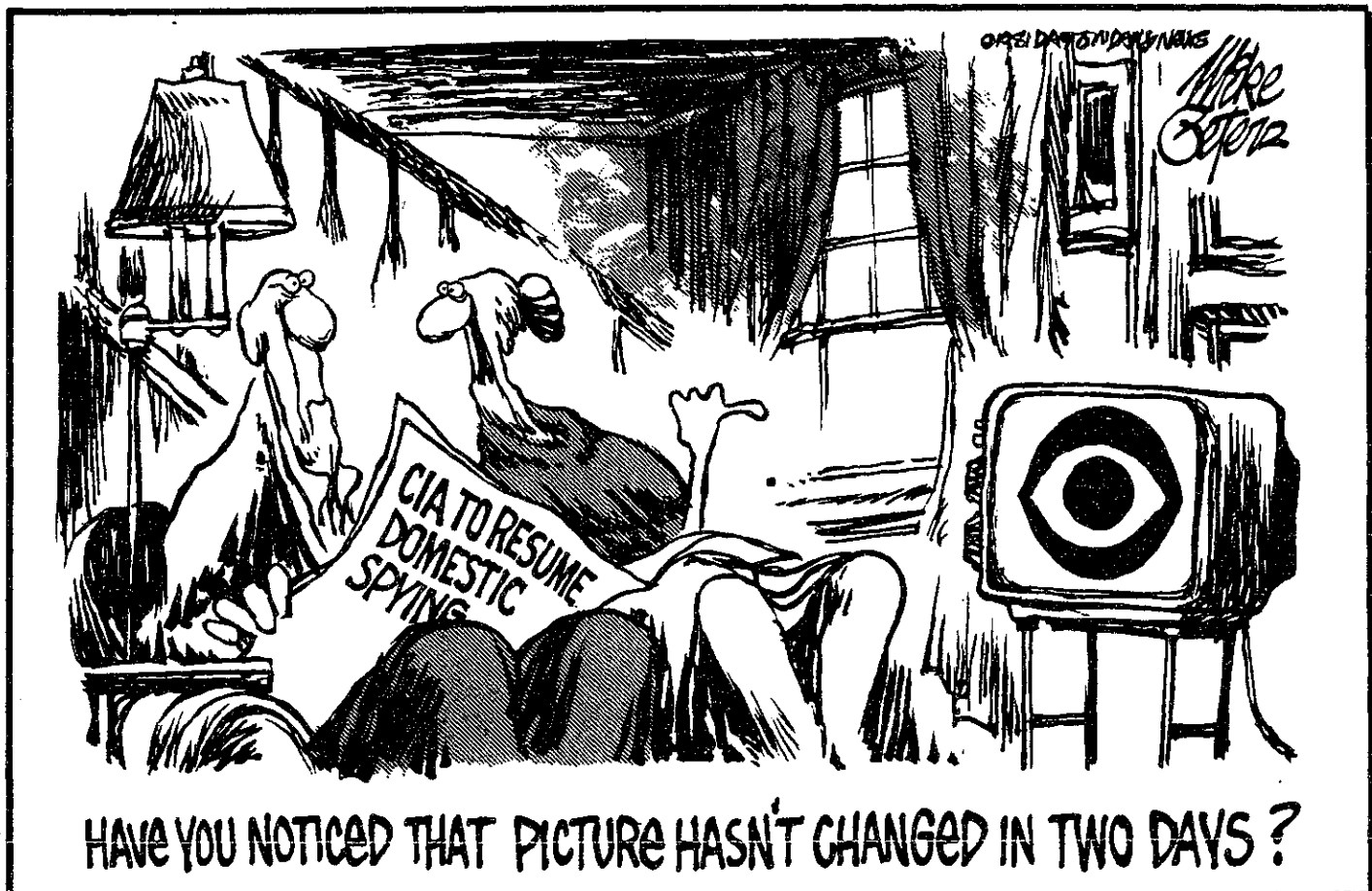
Military cuts won't hurt

(continued from Page 4)

parity of wealth in the world, I honestly couldn't consider a change unjust. Another effect would be a relative increase in Soviet and third world power. Certainly the populace in our client states could be no worse off, so that change would be no loss to them. As for the liberties that we enjoy in the West, no

reasonable cut in our military power would make our own soil vulnerable. Yet to my mind, the important question is not the amount of military power, but how it's used. What I would like to see is an informed American populace take control of our military, political, and economic institutions.

Bob Lubarsky G



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THRU MARCH 21

Opinion

Column/Robert W. Leishman

Reagan's blueprint for starting a war

If President Ronald Reagan is looking to get the United States into another war, he is going about it the right way. Reagan said last Tuesday that he would consider complying with a request for arms from the rebels fighting the Soviet Army in Afghanistan. He is sending increasing numbers of military advisors to El Salvador along with millions upon millions of dollars for arms for these advisors to show the Salvadorians how to use.

In an interview with ABC News, Reagan called the Afghan insurgents "freedom fighters." "Those are people fighting for their own country and not wanting to become a satellite state of the Soviet Union, which came in and established a government of its choosing there, without regard to the feelings of the Afghans."

Reagan has said that opposition to Communism in El Salvador is of vital interest to the United States. In response to questioning on whether US troops should fight in the Central American state, he said: "I don't think that's going to be necessary. That hasn't been asked of us in El Salvador. I have to say what Secretary Haig said at one of the Senate hearings on his appointment, when he said no one can guarantee that peace forever, but we hope we can. We're going to strive for it. That's our goal and our purpose. But we must remember there are things that sometimes people have to fight for."

The President is making drastic cuts in almost every area of the federal budget to pay for increasing defense spending to record levels and balancing the budget. He is pushing for more military bases all over the globe and for massive improvements at the ones

we already have. Proposed arms sales by this country to our friends around the world, including Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Taiwan, while allegedly being defensive in nature only, will enable these countries to have awesome offensive capacities by adding a few accessories obtainable from other nations that are eager to sell them.

Reagan's statements and policies seem to be preparing both the United States and our allies for war. If he is really concerned with keeping the world at peace, then why these preparations? We already have a nuclear "deterrent" capable of destroying the entire surface of this planet.

It is not good business sense to plan and build a factory and let it sit idle. Reagan is heavily rebuilding and refurbishing our military, and it seems that our President is a very good businessman.

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feedback

Shouldn't rate music

(continued from Page 5)

thing for at least the last six years.

I am not a jazz aficionado, neither am I a rock critic. Therefore, I would never be so crass as to believe that I could say what was "good" or "bad" jazz or rock. That task is best left to those who know the music. In the hands of anyone else, a musical opinion is a travesty of a competent criticism. There is nothing wrong with stating your opinion on a subject, but if you really don't know too much about the subject, it's a good idea to say "In my opinion" before you say anything that might reveal how much you really know about what you are talking about.

Kenneth Granderson '84

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Byrne & Eno: A Marriage Made in Heaven

backgrounds are "found" vocals — recordings of performers with the background removed.

It is the combination of the found vocals and background that make *Bush of Ghosts* so intriguing. It is impossible to determine if the voices were fitted to the music or if the music was fitted around the vocals. The opening cut, "America is Waiting," contains a superb bit of syncopation created by repeating the phrase "no will whatsoever" (provided by an "unidentified indignant radio host"). On other tunes the distinction between melody and accompaniment blurs, as in "Quran" and "Regiment".

The album is not without its humor. "Mea Culpa," a conversation between an "inflamed caller and a smooth politician," becomes a parody once Eno treats the tape, producing multiple repetitions of "mea culpa" (from the politician, I hope). A New York exorcist is the unsuspecting vocalist on "The Jezebel Spirit," one of the better tunes, highlighted by ghostly synthesizer wails and the victim's moans.

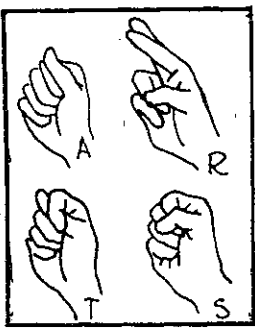
My Life in the Bush of Ghosts succeeds as an experiment, providing an insight as to how two major artists with common interests work together. And, much to the dismay of serious art students, you can dance to it.

David Shaw

BRIAN ENO



DAVID BYRNE



bassists and percussionists to produce a dense, steamy sound. Conventional percussion is augmented by the use of "found" objects — according to Eno, ashtrays, trashcans, lampshades, pipes, and everything else within reach was used to produce noises; and they all blend in perfectly. Layered over these tropical

My Life in the Bush of Ghosts, David Byrne and Brian Eno on Sire Records.

Eno, producer of two Talking Heads albums, and full-fledged contributor on the most recent Heads album, *Remain in Light*, began an experiment in August of 1979. Following the completion of the *Fear of Music* recording sessions, he entered the studio and began experimenting with African rhythms and funk styles. A large number of musicians participated in these sessions, including David Byrne, who was then invited to collaborate with Eno. The result of this collaboration was ready for release in May of 1980, but was delayed due to legal action concerning permission to use the recorded voice of evangelist Katherine Kuhlman. A return to the studio to remove the suspect voice and add new material added further delays (during which I chewed off my fingernails and lost ten points). March 1981 saw the release (finally) of the ultimate collaboration, *My Life in the Bush of Ghosts*.

After an initial listening, *Bush of Ghosts* sounds like a practice session for *Remain in Light*, but it more closely resembles Eno's fourth world music experiments (a merging of third world sounds and rhythms with modern song structures). Byrne and Eno created most of the music, but called in

Symphony Scores

The MIT Symphony Orchestra performed in Kresge Auditorium under Guest Conductor Donald Thulean, March 14.

I walked into Kresge Auditorium convinced that Khatchaturian as performed by the MIT Symphony Orchestra would be an utter mess, but that a pleasant performance of Dvorak's 8th would come as a welcome antidote. In the event, Dvorak was indeed pleasant — blandly so — but the Khatchaturian was a complete triumph, a performance to match that of any world-class orchestra.

To return to the beginning... Before the concert proper began, Dvorak's *Serenade in D Minor* was performed by a chamber ensemble of the orchestra under Guest Conductor Donald Thulean. There were a few muddled patches in the first movement, but the players then settled down into a fluent and fluid performance. The *andante con moto* was captivatingly played, a harmony of unpushed and perfectly paced winds combining with a lightness of plucked strings to suggest the forlorn enchantment of a calm elysian morning. Memories of the doleful beauty of the *andante con moto* were somewhat marred by problems in the brass during the *finale-allegro molto*, but overall this was a delightful diversion.

Copland's *Fanfare for the Common Man* was the first work played by full orchestra. An inadequate brass section predictably ensured that it wouldn't come off. At this point Mephistopholes must have got fed up, and decided to take a trip out of Hades to pep things up. I am hardly given to wanton hyperbole, but it is difficult to find adequate superlatives to describe the inspired powers that so effectively took the audience from the fields of the blessed wherein they lingered during the Dvorak, to the awesome depths of damnation transcended in Khatchaturian's *Piano Concerto*.

The meticulous phrasing of the strings was evident from the start, but the whole orchestra, totally disciplined and alert, came together to establish the exciting rhythms, to grip the audience in absolute hypnosis. Soloist Dora Kuhn developed a style of pianism that, although highly introverted and self-sustaining, combined with the thrashing undercurrents of the orchestra to entrance. Playing alone, Ms. Kuhn built up a whirlpool of waspishness that was terrifyingly natural. The barb of full ensemble then energized the final measures of the movement.

The *andante con anima* opened with a display of floating lyrical beauty. There were some troubles afflicting certain members of the brass section, but the violins, especially, were dead on. Colors grew and flew in all directions, each targeted on the bull's eye of the transfixed listener's consciousness. Bass clarinet weaved in, a deceptively cool serpent, strings were excitingly unmerciful, bowing nonetheless always smooth and accurate.

An invisible *cadre* bound all into a fiery coordination for the frenetic thrust and bite of the *allegro brillante*. Tempi were masterfully controlled, rhythms stressed. Now the strings linger on a drawn out note, then the piano runs away into a complex



diminuendo. In the breath of a breeze lurked a latent storm, and the mordant attack of the piano surfaced once more as if from nowhere, sharp timpani further awakened the senses, winds playfully produced subtle cross-flowing ripples, strings relentlessly throttled the listener's entire sensibility to push the music forward to its triumphant end.

Dvorak's *Symphony No. 8* was indeed pleasant. But, by this stage in the game, the Devil had decided to go home and, drugged hallucinations fading, withdrawal symptoms showed through in slack restlessness drained of life. Surefire coordination gone, the performance could hardly nonetheless be called sloppy. But, it lacked the virulence of the Khatchaturian, the brilliance of a spirit enraptured. It was something to unwind to all the same, to prepare all and sundry to greet the real world once more, ensemble dismantled. It is a symbol of the MIT Symphony Orchestra's remarkable potential that they enabled us to leave reality, for however brief a while.

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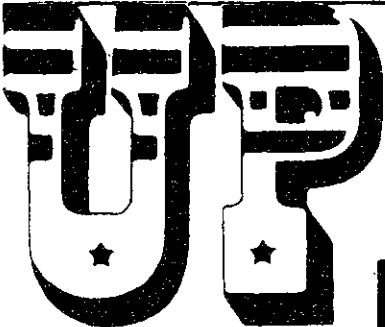
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Wanna Take A Chance?

You Wanna Buy a Bridge??

Second Chance. James Chance, on PVC/ZE Records, distributed by JEM.

I gotta admit that no one's got as much mileage out of two songs as James Chance has out of his two hits, "Contort Yourself" and "Heatwave," plus he's pretty much of an SOB too, and he put two f*****g versions of "Contort Yourself" on his latest ZE release (the records company of the Paris-New York snob-jet-set) *Second Chance*, which looks suspiciously like a *retread* — there are lots of reasons to slag the whole James White/James Chance/James White and the Blacks/Contortions/etc. conglomerate... but, oh, help — I can't resist that dirty funk.

While funk got side-tracked from its hypnotic dance roots during the production and disco-crazed 70's, Chance, at the end of that decade, proved he still understood by releasing a 12" single ("Contort Yourself" b/w "Heatwave," both on this LP). No one's been the same since, and Chance probably deserves some paternity-credit in the current British funk revival. But Chance is as New York as they come, a man whose vitriolic, crazed, enthralling vision is matched only by NYC itself.

Chance's great talent is distortion — everything's stretched tight, fingernails-on-slate, horrifically atonal, yet grounded in patterns that are readily recognizable and therefore danceable. People find the Contortions dismal and disturbing — it depends on how seriously you want to take Chance's attitude (and his attitude is enormous). If you step back from a knee-jerk reaction to his temper tantrums and posing enough to dance, you can appreciate the Contortions for what they do best — guaranteed merciless funk — and discard the rest.

If you already have other James Chance releases, you probably don't need this one; its chief gimmick is that one side features James White and the Blacks while side two has him with the Contortions. Fanaticism can assume new dimensions as you flip from side I to side II comparing the original British mix of "Contort Yourself" with the New York mix. If you own



nothing by the Contortions, this is a near-perfect "intro-sampler," although I'm sure that's not ZE's intention. There are great versions of all the important Chance classics. Besides "Contort Yourself," with its irritatingly engaging taunt of a chorus, you get "Tropical Heatwave," "Throw Me Away," and "Stained Sheets" (which used to make me leave the room in a pique of feminist wrath, but which now has me in its lethargic, mesmerizingly sexual grip); all are highly representative, and therefore worthwhile, if not exactly new.

Chance is commendable in his position as an independent, noncommercial artist: he plays something to which he has a large emotional and aesthetic commitment. A certain amount of arrogance and redundancy does mar his work, but lesser performers have been forgiven greater sins.

Sheena

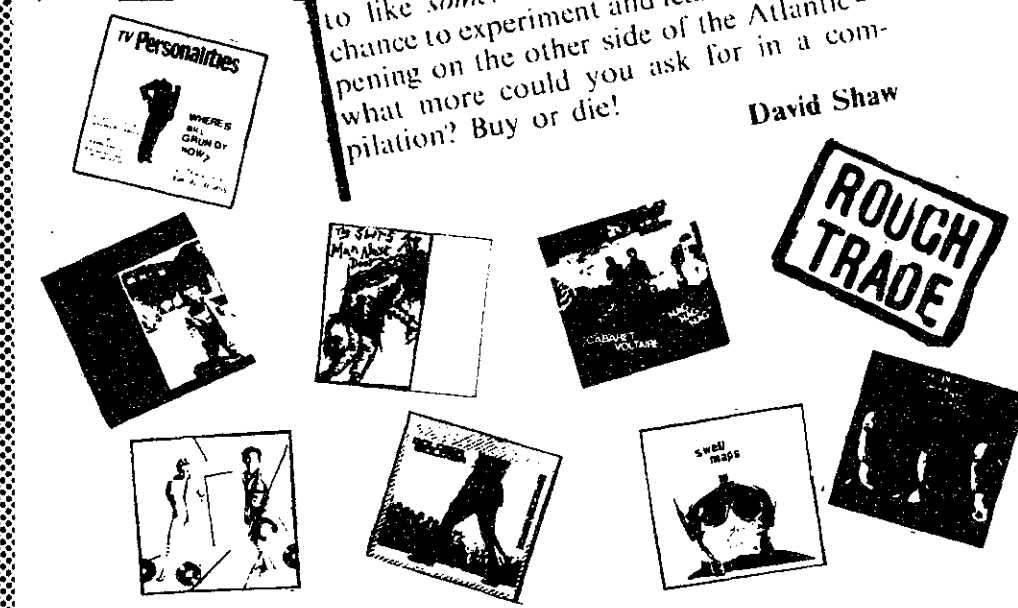
ARTS

Wanna Buy a Bridge? a rough trade compilation of singles, various artists on Rough Trade Records.

Rough Trade has assembled a concise guide to new music. This album a multitude of purposes: it provides an excellent overview of the music coming out of England, collects on one disc some hard-to-find import singles, and provides an insight into the eclecticism that has become Rough Trade's reputation.

There are fourteen artists represented, and, consequently, fourteen different styles ranging from the relentless attack of Stiff Little Fingers' "Alternative Ulster" to the quiet moodiness of the Young Marble Giants' "Final Day." Television Personalities provide a bit of silly pop satire with "Part Time Punks," the Slits contribute a heavy dub version of "The Man Next Door" — a tune about noisy neighbors. The Pop Group's "We Are All Prostitutes" will set your nerves on edge — look, there's so much here that you'll have to like *something*. For \$4.30 you get the chance to experiment and learn what's happening on the other side of the Atlantic — what more could you ask for in a compilation? Buy or die!

David Shaw



Smooth Singles on Rough Trade

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notes

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Announcements

Freshman Evaluation Forms are due on Friday, March 20. Instructor turn-in deadline is Monday, March 30.

* * * *

Registration for **third quarter physical education** classes will be held on Monday, March 30, at 8:30 to 11:00am in duPont Gymnasium.

* * * *

A **Pro-Life Community** is being formed at MIT to foster respect for human life and to defend the right to life for all human beings, born and unborn, through various educational, social, and other activities. For additional information, contact C. Marino, 39-627, x3-2691.

* * * *

The Dept. of Biology is accepting nominations for the **John Asinari Award** for Undergraduate Research in the Life Sciences. Eligibility: Undergraduates in Course VII, VII-A and VII-B. Details: See Ed Gaudiano in Room 56-524, Ext. 3-6715. Deadline for submissions: April 24, 1981.

* * * *

The **1983 class ring** is complete; the final design and prices are available for inspection in the UA office (room 401). Orders will be taken on March 18. If you have any questions, call Ken Dumas 5-7364.

* * * *

The **R/O Committee** is now forming. The committee works over the summer organizing events for incoming students and R/O Week. If you are interested in helping on R/O call Rhonda Peck (5-9688), R/O Coordinator or Ken Dumas (5-7364), Asst. R/O Coordinator or leave a note at UASO, Room 7-103, phone 3-6771.

* * * *

The **Student Art Association** still has room in many evening courses. They offer 24 hour open studios. Register in Student Center, Room 429, 1:00-5:00pm.

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All people who put books for sale at the **APO Book Exchange** should come to the APO office and claim unsold books and/or checks.

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The 18th edition of **Serials and Journals in the MIT Libraries** (published semiannually) is now available. This microfiche listing of over 18,000 titles includes information on holdings, dates, call numbers and title changes. The list is available to members of the MIT community for \$2.00; to others the cost is \$5.00. *Serials*

and *Journals in the MIT Libraries* may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Director for Public Services, x3-5655.

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The **Graduate School Office** is seeking cooperation in identifying graduate student candidates for the Goodwin Medal.

The essential qualification for this award is "to recognize a conspicuously effective young teacher who is also a graduate student." The Goodwin Medalist is a young man or woman who, as a graduate student-teacher, has established a place of distinction in the opinion of his or her colleagues, students and faculty.

Nominations should be returned to the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School, Room 3-136, by Friday, April 3, 1981.

at 8pm. The lecture will be delivered at the First Parish Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge.

* * * *

Senator Edward M. Kennedy will be the guest speaker at the 33rd Annual Roosevelt Day Dinner of Americans for Democratic Action, Massachusetts Chapter, on Saturday, April 4, 1981, at the Park Plaza Hotel in Boston. The chairmen for this function are Richard McGhee and Father Robert Drinan. The dinner program will be preceded by a cocktail hour, which will begin at 6pm. Dinner will be served at 6:30pm. Tickets are \$25 each, with the proceeds to go to the Massachusetts Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action. For information and reservations call 482-3648.

Lectures

"Dynamics of the Arms Race-Peace Movement Priorities," fourth of the dialogue series sponsored by the **American Friends Service Committee**, featuring Marta Daniels and Terry Provance, Tuesday, March 24.

Activities

On March 19-22, the MIT and Northeastern chapters of the **National Society of Black Engineers (NSBE)** will co-host the Seventh Annual Conference which will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Cambridge.

(continued from Page 1)

the creation of the Office of Minority Education (OME) as being one progressive step MIT has taken.

The purpose of the OME is to "understand the teaching-learning process of minority undergraduates at MIT," and based on that understanding, structure academic support programs which would reduce the attrition rate of minority students, according to the OME. These programs include tutorial services, study skills development services, summer programs (both educational and industrial experience-oriented), as well as faculty liaison and advising. Simonides concluded, "they know we [MIT] mean business" when they examine the current faculty hiring policy which demands that "an adequate search for a minority to fill the position must be made before a position can be offered."

Widnall emphasized the need not only for increased undergraduate and graduate enrollment but also for the hiring of minority and female faculty members. On the subject of recruitment proposals, she discussed a potential pilot program in which faculty members would lec-

ture about opportunities in science and engineering for minorities and females at various high schools. Widnall also cited "the quality of high school education" as the largest obstacle to increasing minority enrollment and MIT's ability to "fulfill only seven percent of the SAT high-scoring female's career goals" as the leading deterrent to increasing female enrollment. She was pleased with this year's 9 percent increase in female applications, and concluded that "it will be more difficult to increase minority enrollment due to the smaller size of the applicant pool."

McBay described the support which the Office for Student Affairs lends to various minority and female students and student groups. She believes that "being supportive of the minorities and women already on campus" could prove to be the most effective means of increasing enrollment, recognizing that an applicant's impressions of MIT may be drawn from discussions with minority and female students already on campus. Pamphlets describing general and specific support services available to minority and female students can be found in McBay's office.

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MIT

Community Service Fund

A regular meeting of the General Assembly will be held Thursday, March 19, at 8pm at the Talbot Lounge in East Campus. Items on the agenda include a discussion of the current review of the curriculum with student and faculty members of the Committee on Educational Policy, Preparation of the UA Guide, confirmation of the Finance Board and Nominations Committee appointments, and the Report of the Floor Leader.

The Community Service Fund provides financial assistance to MIT people who are engaged in volunteer community service and action projects. The Fund focuses particularly on projects in which grants for equipment and other materials as well as for administration can give special leverage to the work of MIT volunteers. Proposals for grants will be considered at the next Board meeting, Monday, March 30, at 12:15. For more information call Carment Besterman's office x3-1988, or Cindy Pribble x5-8548, x3-3788.

GA Meeting

Nominations for Goodwin Medal

The graduate school is looking for candidates to receive the Goodwin Medal, established "to recognize a conspicuously effective young teacher who is also a graduate student." The award consists of a scroll and a cash gift to be presented at an appropriate gathering later this spring. Nominations may be made by any member of the faculty or by any organized student group through one of its responsible officers. It should include the curriculum vitae of the graduate student being nominated, the department in which he or she holds academic appointment, the specific teaching responsibilities and, most importantly, the evidence justifying the characterization of the nominees as "conspicuously effective." Letters from students and colleagues, as well as faculty provide evidence of outstanding competence in teaching. Nominations should be returned to the Office of the Dean of the Graduate School, room 3-136, by Friday, April 3, 1981.

Social Council Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Executive Board of the MIT Social Council Wednesday, March 18, at 9:30pm in room W20-400. Any living group or organization interested in funding from the Council should be represented. All Spring Weekend '81 planners must attend as well.

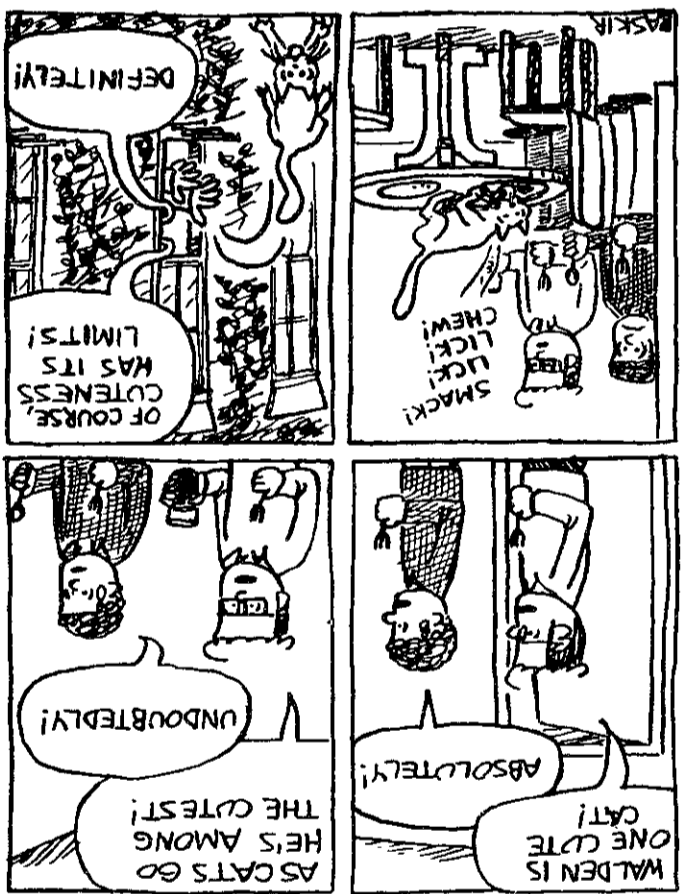
Nominations Committee

Hearings for positions on Institute Committees will be held April 5-6. Watch for the Tech supplement after spring break for more information.

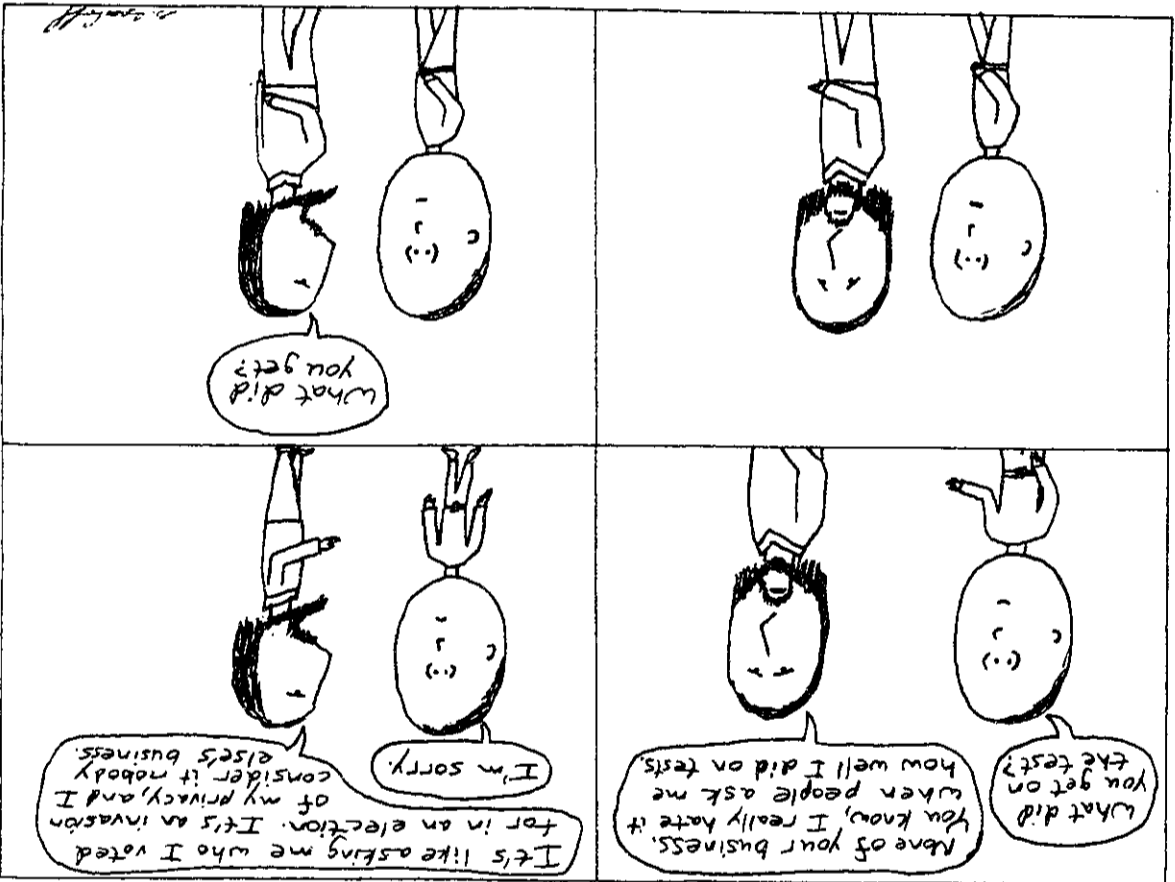
Preview

On Wednesday, March 18, this term's first issue of the UA's Activities Newsletter will be distributed. Events can be listed by calling or by dropping by the UA office (Room 401 in the Student Center, x3-2696). If interested in joining the Preview staff, call Sandy Young or Andrea Rosenthal at x5-9682.

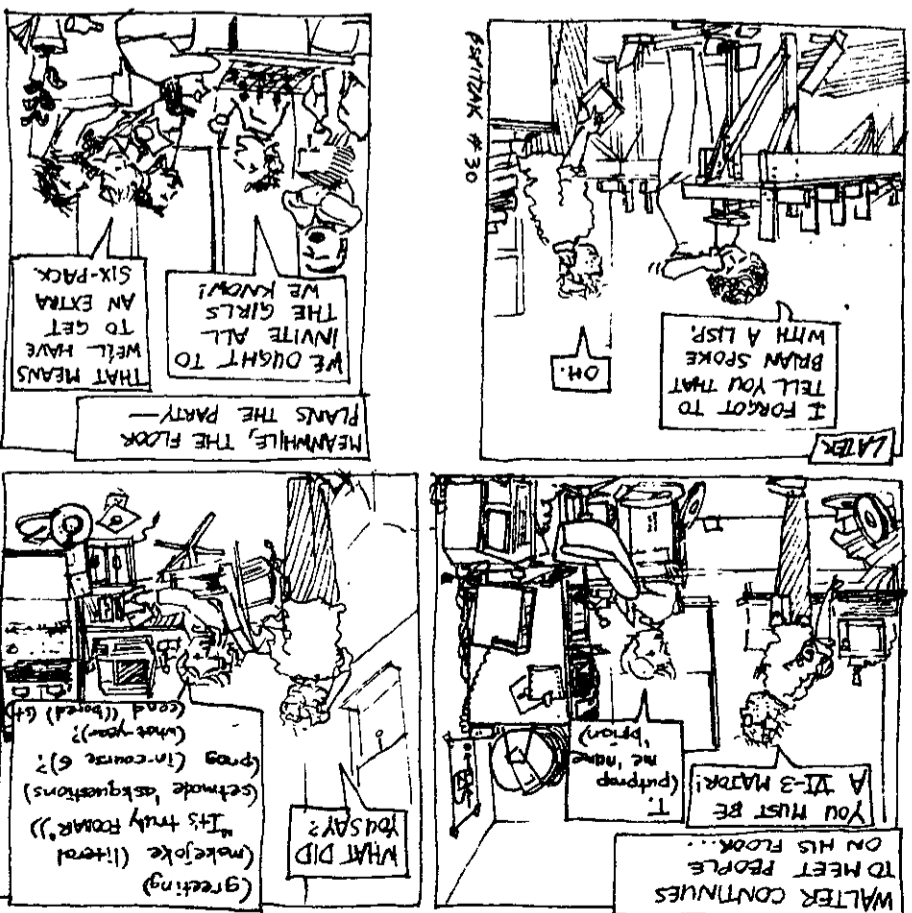
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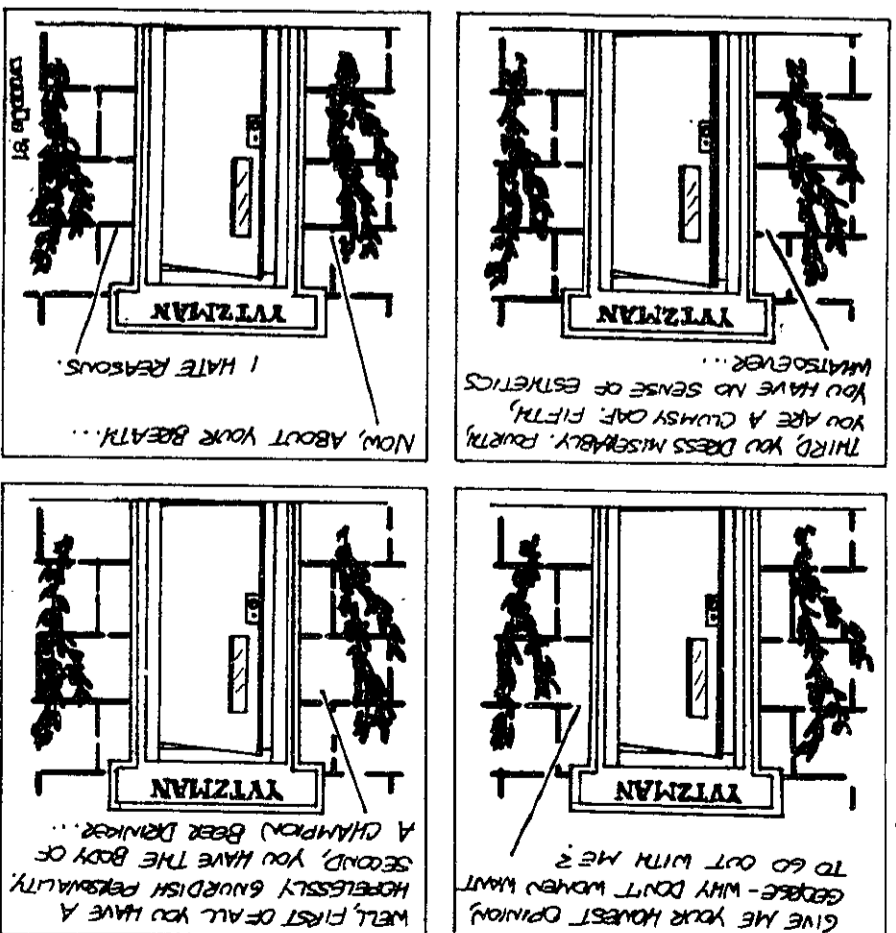
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Random Players snag A-League title

By Eric R. Fleming

A team known as the Random Players won the A-league IM basketball championship on Thursday, with a 46-45 win over MASA Chingones.

The team from MASA was lead by two former MIT varsity basketball players, Kevin Hawkins '81, and Engineer great Ray Nagem G, who is fifth in the all-time Tech scoring parade with 1271 points. The Random Players (not associated with Random Hall) featured several players who had played varsity ball at other schools.

MASA had to win the contest to stay alive, having suffered one defeat in the double-elimination tourney, while the Players were undefeated. The Players took a 10-2 lead in the first eight minutes of the half. Despite the presence of the 6'5" Nagem and the 6'2" Hawkins, the Players had a size advantage, and used it to stake the early lead. After a MASA time-out, Nagem went to work along with Hawkins. Yet, the Players led by eight at the half 25-17, with Hawkins picking up his third foul with just 35 seconds remaining in the half.

The Players increased their lead to as many as nine in the second half, but a run of six straight MASA points cut the lead to three (28-25) with eight minutes to go. MASA eventually cut the deficit to one, and then went up by three, 41-38, on a hoop by Luis Pando '82 with 1:55 left.

The Players hit the next five points, but a full-court drive by Hawkins tied the match at 43 with only nine seconds showing on the clock. Unfortunately for MASA, the Players took advantage of the euphoria to cause a transition foul with three seconds left. The Player shooter made the first, and missed the second. The rebound was cleared by the Players, forcing Nagem to foul. Both shots at the charity stripe sank, and the last-second jumper by Nagem (who scored 17) put the final at 46-45.

The game was a very physical and emotional one, with the MASA coach being hit with a technical foul in the first half. The size factor was the story here, as overall height and strength of the Players offset the speedier MASA squad.

Fans support women's hockey debut

By Eric R. Fleming

Making its debut with a pair of games last week, the fledgling women's ice hockey club opened a new page in women's sports at MIT.

The club, which began practices in January, lost to a team from Concord Academy on Monday, and to a group from Harvard, 6-0, last Thursday evening in the Athletic Center. MIT started off the game with Harvard very slowly, down 3-0 at the end of one period. Skating ability was the difference in the period as the Harvard women frequently found themselves on the offensive end of two-on-one or three-on-one breakaways. Much of the action was inside the Tech blue line dur-

ing the first 15 minutes.

In the remaining two stanzas, MIT played much better hockey. The Engineers came close to cashing in on several opportunities, especially on a rush by Liz English G late in the third period. The two penalties that MIT picked up were killed very effectively, as the Harvard group could only manage two shots on goal during the power plays.

Despite the pair of losses, the team seemed satisfied with Thursday's effort. Al Matthews '83, a member of the men's hockey club, noted that fundamentally the team played well, and that it was generally Harvard's superior skating which made the difference. Mary Bowden G, a main

driving force behind organization of the squad, said that the first two games were "learning experiences." Particularly outstanding for Tech were English, who played hockey at Princeton before coming here, and Maria Bozzuto '73.

Fan support at the game was very enthusiastic and supportive, as the crowd gave the squad a good ovation at the end of every period, and pushed for the first goal (the puck from that goal, when it is scored, will be placed in the trophy case in the Athletic Center). Overall, despite the score, the first two games were successful, and the future looks bright for MIT women's hockey.



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MIT STUDENT CENTER

SUMMER RESEARCH ANALYSTS

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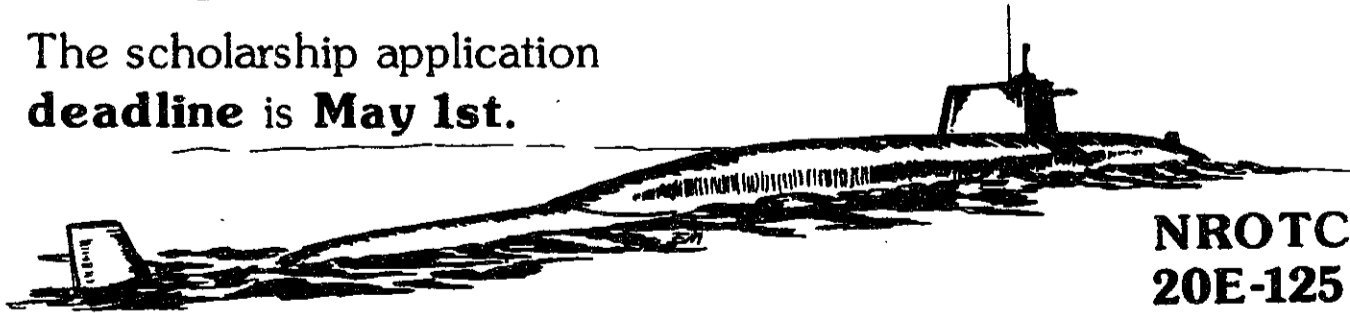
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AWARDS NOMINATIONS

Stewart Awards

The William L. Stewart Awards are given to students in recognition of a single, outstanding contribution to a particular activity or event.

Compton Awards

The Karl Taylor Compton Awards are the highest awards given to students by the Institute community and reflect the belief that real excellence and devotion to the welfare of the MIT community in any area, with emphasis on lasting or sustained contributions to the MIT community as a whole, should be recognized.

Murphy Award

The James N. Murphy Award is given to an Institute employee whose spirit and loyalty exemplify inspired and dedicated service, especially with regard to students.

Send nominations to the Awards Committee, Room W20-345.

DEADLINE DATE: APRIL 10