Visiting Committee considers ODSA

By John J. Ying

The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (ODSA) "is making commendable progress in building greater awareness and participation with both students and faculty," but that should improve the quality of its contacts with students, according to the report of the MIT Corporation's Visiting Committee on Student Affairs.

"Conscious, programmed steps should be taken by ODSA to improve the perception of being approachable," recommended the report, released this week.

The Visiting Committee supported the recent reorganization and austerity measures of the Dean's Office. "The ODSA, while feeling the effects of real budgetary restraints, is a strong, effective service within the Institute," the report states.

"Visiting Committees are important for two reasons," said Shirley M. McCoy, dean for student affairs. "First, it forces [the Dean's Office] to look closely at ourselves in preparing our report to [the Visiting Committee]. Second, it provides for an objective opinion ... (and) presents a new perspective."

The Visiting Committee considered the status of campus activities at this year's November meetings. In its report it found that "students govern does not appear to be particularly effective today," pointed out that participation in student activities increased as students' wages in the job market, and recommended levying an activities fee to better finance the student groups.

"While there is no panacea for the alienation of resources to student activities," the Visiting Committee reported, "we suggest that students and ODSA explore the appropriateness of an activities fee at MIT. Such a fee set by students and billed separately has proven to be an acceptable practice on other campuses."

The Visiting Committee recommended establishing a task force consisting of the leadership of major student organizations and governments to review and to review the problems currently plaguing the Undergraduate Association. It recommended a study of "how work is usually not done in this way and is therefore highly fragmented and not complementary." Glicksman said. "Architects and engineers, for example, normally ask very different questions, use incompatible methods and are largely unaware of one another's efforts."

Ten faculty members in the Schools of Architecture and Engineering and 30 graduate students affiliated with the project have been involved in research funded by industry and government. (Please turn to page 12)

MIT generates energy program

By Roderick A. Dick

The MIT Schools of Architecture and Engineering recently launched a major program to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.

The program is intended to develop more energy-efficient technologies and designs for both buildings and their energy systems, to organize and disseminate research findings, and to help train students in the field, according to Leon Glicksman, senior research scientist in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and director of the program.

"Presently, researchers frequently proceed in isolation," Glicksman continued. "We'll use seminars, workshops, publications and conferences to get the word out, and we'll be looking at new techniques for disseminating the research findings, too.

"Work in this area is usually not done in this way and is therefore highly fragmented and not complementary," Glicksman said. "Architects and engineers, for example, normally ask very different questions, use incompatible methods and are largely unaware of one another's efforts."

Ten faculty members in the Schools of Architecture and Engineering and 30 graduate students affiliated with the project have been involved in research funded by industry and government. (Please turn to page 14)

Rathjens favors disarmament

By Wei-Chang Hs

"Depending on how you look at it, either side could be interpreted as being about in the arms race," said George W. Rathjens, professor of political science, at a seminar in the field, according to Leon Glicksman, senior research scientist in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and director of the program.

"Presently, researchers frequently proceed in isolation," Glicksman continued. "We'll use seminars, workshops, publications and conferences to get the word out, and we'll be looking at new techniques for disseminating the research findings, too.

"Work in this area is usually not done in this way and is therefore highly fragmented and not complementary," Glicksman said. "Architects and engineers, for example, normally ask very different questions, use incompatible methods and are largely unaware of one another's efforts."

Ten faculty members in the Schools of Architecture and Engineering and 30 graduate students affiliated with the project have been involved in research funded by industry and government. (Please turn to page 14)

Committee reviews ODSA

By Burt S. Knaski

An advisory committee to the Undergraduate Association (UA) Wednesday afternoon composed a list of twelve goals for student government and rated the status of the goals as "consistent," "in scare shape," and "fine but could be optimized."

"If we needed [a judicial body]— one of the group's goals — the committee will help us," said Steven M. Barber '84, co-chairman of the UA Student Committee on Student Activities. Four goals — to provide for the cultural development of students, to provide services MIT does not provide, to teach skills of leadership and management of organizations, and to supplement education — were rated "fine but could be optimized."

Providing cultural development a "crucial" goal, said John S. Kowtke '83, chairman of the Student Center Committee. Otherwise "students would be suffering a 24 hour a day." Any nonacademic activity promotes cultural development, he claimed.

"Since we have no way to check if we're doing what the students want," said Iry M. Summer '83, floor leader of the UA General Assembly. Any nonacademic activity "is not worth the work." The committee agreed student government's revenue allocation is "in scare shape."

"There are only a certain number of spaces in the Student Center," commented Noelle M. Meritt '83, class president. Providing information to the student body — a goal suggested by the committee by Michael P. Wix '84, UA president — is a function "beyond the present student government," the committee declared.

"Right now, we're split up in a lot of different groups: fraternities, dorms, Course VI, real people," said Summer. The committee again used "nostalgia" to describe the UA's efforts to unify the student body.

"We've got to know our stuff cold," before suggesting changes to student government, Summer said. The committee will meet again at 4pm Wednesday.

Chairman Michael P. Wix '84 of the Undergraduate Association; Chairman Charles P. Brown '84 of the Vice Chairman-elect Dr. W. J. Kowtke '83 and Vice Chairman-elect Dr. Y. M. Summer '83; UA Financial Committee Chairman Robert L. Barker '85; UA Student Committee Chairperson Kersti C. Allison '84, UA Nominations Committee Vice-Chairman Robin L. Barker '84; UA Secretary-General Beatriz Garcia '85; Technology Community Association Projects Vice-President Donald S. Kepner '77; UA General Assembly Executive Committee member Ishai '84; and Tech Chairman V. Michael Ouse '83 attended the meeting.

Baltimore presents microbiology lecture

By Andrea Marra

"University scientists make poor businessmen," declared Nobel laureate David Baltimore '61, professor of molecular biology, as he lecture "Will Success Spoil Molecular Biology?" sponsored by the Society of Sigma Xi Tuesday.

An increasing number of professors are leaving universities for industry, noted Baltimore, director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research. "Scientists who are not making real money are not the ones who want to publish their work," he said. "They are not the ones who can get the best advice from the government."

Corporate grants for research and professional consulting by university faculty may stop the departure of the best scientists. Baltimore also asserted, but "this industrial invasion of university campuses leaves the intellectual community both disturbed and excited."

"Professors with corporate interests necessarily have a conflict of interest between loyalty to the university and loyalty to industry," Baltimore said. A corporate scientist would strengthen industry, he claimed, at the expense of the university's integrity and of student-faculty relationships.

(Please turn to page 2)

Baltimore presents microbiology lecture

By Andrea Marra

"University scientists make poor businessmen," declared Nobel laureate David Baltimore '61, professor of molecular biology, as he lecture "Will Success Spoil Molecular Biology?" sponsored by the Society of Sigma Xi Tuesday.

An increasing number of professors are leaving universities for industry, noted Baltimore, director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research. "Scientists who are not making real money are not the ones who want to publish their work," he said. "They are not the ones who can get the best advice from the government."

Corporate grants for research and professional consulting by university faculty may stop the departure of the best scientists. Baltimore also asserted, but "this industrial invasion of university campuses leaves the intellectual community both disturbed and excited."

"Professors with corporate interests necessarily have a conflict of interest between loyalty to the university and loyalty to industry," Baltimore said. A corporate scientist would strengthen industry, he claimed, at the expense of the university's integrity and of student-faculty relationships.

(Please turn to page 2)

Baltimore presents microbiology lecture

By Andrea Marra

"University scientists make poor businessmen," declared Nobel laureate David Baltimore '61, professor of molecular biology, as he lecture "Will Success Spoil Molecular Biology?" sponsored by the Society of Sigma Xi Tuesday.

An increasing number of professors are leaving universities for industry, noted Baltimore, director of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research. "Scientists who are not making real money are not the ones who want to publish their work," he said. "They are not the ones who can get the best advice from the government."

Corporate grants for research and professional consulting by university faculty may stop the departure of the best scientists. Baltimore also asserted, but "this industrial invasion of university campuses leaves the intellectual community both disturbed and excited."

"Professors with corporate interests necessarily have a conflict of interest between loyalty to the university and loyalty to industry," Baltimore said. A corporate scientist would strengthen industry, he claimed, at the expense of the university's integrity and of student-faculty relationships.

(Please turn to page 2)
Baltimore discusses microbiology

(Continued from page 1)

"The training obligation of a professor [to students] is more important than any funding derived from companies," Baltimore said.

Molecular biology gained attention during the 1950's due to research into genetics, Baltimore said. Molecular biology is "the view of biological events as the result of the digital code in DNA," he said. DNA's structure, viewing biological events as the result of the digital code in DNA,

Recombinant DNA research is one of the most interesting and controversial fields in molecular biology, according to Baltimore. It opens several opportunities, including the ability to program microorganisms to produce a needed substance, and the ability to manipulate human heredity. Each capability "has its own excitement and problems," he said.

Genetic modification of body cells is "neither immoral nor inappropriate," Baltimore claimed, because it does not affect the offspring of such cells. Germ-line gene modification, on the other hand, will affect later generations. There is much concern over this type of research, Baltimore noted, because "we are left a bit frightened by the prospect of modifying our own heredity."
World

Fourteen-seven Soviets expelled by France — The French government expelled 47 Soviet personnel Tues-
day for spying on French military, technological and scientific secrets. The departure, surprising due to the presence of French Communists in the Socialists' coalition government, was the latest and most dra-
matic event in the recent wave of Soviet expulsions from western European countries. Experts believe French President François Mitterrand chose to dramatize the expulsions by outing the Soviets all together rather than discretely removing a few at a time. The Soviet government is expected to respond with cuts in trade to France and with the expulsion of French diplomats.

China protests US decision to give asylum to tennis player — In a formal protest Wednesday night, China accused the United States of interfering in its internal affairs through the "condemnable" decision to grant political asylum to Hu Nain, a 19-year-old Chinese tennis star. The US decision, announced Mon-
day, ranks as one of the serious problems embittering Chinese-American relations. The Chinese said Hu was in July when she attended an international tennis tournament in San Francisco.

Vietnamese forces attack Cambodian refugee camps — Vietnamese troops occupied the refugee camp controlled by exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk's forces in O Smach. The attack forced 39,000 Cambodian refugees to flee into Thailand. A Thai warplane bombed Vietnamese positions in Phnom Penh when the troops crossed the Thai border.

Nation

Communications satellite strays in misshapen orbit — The booster rocket on the world's largest com-
munications satellite malfunctioned while the space shuttle Challenger deployed it Tuesday. The satellite
achieved orbit approximately 8000 miles below its intended geosynchronous orbit. NASA spokesmen said the satellite's position can be corrected, but the adjustments may take weeks to accomplish. The $100 million tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS) is crucial for the success of the SpaceLab flight in Septem-
ber.

3000 protest Reagan's presence in Pittsburgh — President Ronald W. Reagan arrived in Pittsburgh Wednesday morning, vowing to regain political support among blue-collar workers. He was met by a group of 3000 demonstrators, many unemployed steelworkers, protesting the Reagan administration's economic poli-
cies. Unemployment in Pittsburgh has risen to 16.2% since 1980. In his speech to the National Conference on the Displaced Worker, Reagan explained his support of the $4.6 billion jobs package recently passed by Congress and which Reagan signed into law.

Watt bans the Beach Boys from Fourth of July celebration — Controversial Interior Secretary James Watt has banned the Beach Boys and other rock groups from the government-sponsored Fourth of July cele-
boration on the Washington Mall saying rock music attracts "the wrong element." Watt said the Beach Boys
and other such groups "have not attracted families and have in fact created drug and alcohol problems and other serious dangers for visitors." Washington, D.C. radio stations were deluged with protest calls. The
concert will go on.

Unemployment in Pittsburgh has risen to 16.2% since 1980. In his speech to the National Conference on the Displaced Worker, Reagan explained his support of the $4.6 billion jobs package recently passed by Congress and which Reagan signed into law.

Watt bans the Beach Boys from Fourth of July celebration — Controversial Interior Secretary James Watt has banned the Beach Boys and other rock groups from the government-sponsored Fourth of July cele-
boration on the Washington Mall saying rock music attracts "the wrong element." Watt said the Beach Boys
and other such groups "have not attracted families and have in fact created drug and alcohol problems and other serious dangers for visitors." Washington, D.C. radio stations were deluged with protest calls. The
concert will go on.

Weather

Fair skies through the weekend — Skies will be clearing today with some sun in the afternoon. Tem-
peratures will vary today from the low 50's to the high 70's. The weather will be sunny and the winds will be light.

THE MIT Equipment Exchange offers a wide variety of items to students and staff at reasonable prices. We are always adding new items, so stop by and see what's new. Location: Bldg. 9, 2nd Floor, Room 21. For more information, call Sabrina x3-7385.

Weather

Fair skies through the weekend — Skies will be clearing today with some sun in the afternoon. Tem-
peratures will vary today from the low 50's to the high 70's. The weather will be sunny and the winds will be light.

THE MIT Equipment Exchange offers a wide variety of items to students and staff at reasonable prices. We are always adding new items, so stop by and see what's new. Location: Bldg. 9, 2nd Floor, Room 21. For more information, call Sabrina x3-7385.
I don't care what the meteorologists say. Spring is coming. As soon as I left the dorm this morning, I knew something different quality than it's had lately. At first I couldn't put my finger on the difference. It was as if the sun were借改 for a change; the broad sky was powder blue, green except for a few wispy clouds around the fringe. But there was something more than that. Something vital, something good in the air.

On the warm walk, I found myself looking around, freshly aware of the trees and bushes that line the path. The hanging branches on the weeping willow by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.

Someone was bent over by the little garden around the corner. I glanced over and discovered him by Baker House were longer than I remembered. As I turned to have turned green yellow without my noticing. The forsythia beneath them were spouting small yellow buds.
To the Editor:

I spent my spring break amongst the pelicans of the Virgin Islands. In the evenings, I watched them flying high, looking for fish, spotting fish, diving, with necks stretched and wings tucked into tight Ws; forty pelicans hitting the water in rapid succession like heavy raindrops on a lake. The lucky ones would tilt their heads back and shake the fish down their throats.

After I left the pelicans of the Virgin Islands, I heard about Reagan's push for an antiballistic system. I was struck by the contrast between the art in purpose of pelican life and the self-defeating purpose of an antiballistic system.

Allow me to clarify the latter contention. Let us imagine that students at MIT perfect an antiballistic system, guaranteed to knock out any missile from Russia or you get your money back. If you were Russian, what would you do? This is what I would do; smuggle atomic weapons into American cities and store the bombs in covertly owned warehouses for use when needed.

Is this plan feasible? Smuggling? No problem. Marijuana is barged in by the ton, undetected.

Storage? No problem. There are thousands of warehouses, and thousands of boxes that say "This End Up," that remain untouched for years.

Coordinated detonation? No problem. Ma Bell will supply the telephone lines, and Russian electrical engineers the necessary safeguards.

No antiballistic systems could knock out the smuggled bomb.

There is no doubt we could spend billions of dollars and develop an antiballistic system. However, there may be a box that says "This End Up" — a block from your job, or a block from your home — a box that could vaporize a large section of your city. The more we push for an antiballistic system, the more likely a bomb will be planted in our backyard.

I miss the pelicans of the Virgin Islands. They have a genuine reason for being.

Douglas Sweetser '84
in bringing varied views to opinion pages


This page: Steve Kelley, The San Diego Union; Mike Lane, The Baltimore Evening Sun; Mike Stelman, The Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Bob Wallach, The Nottingham Gazette; Dana Summers, The Orlando Sentinel; Bob Taylor, The Dallas Times Herald; John Taylor, Copley News Service; Clyde Wells, The Augusta Chronicle.
“Bare lists of words are found suggestive to an imaginative and excited mind.”

Two of the pieces performed at the MFA concert utilized chance operations applied to astronomical star charts, with positions of certain stars interpreted as the twelve tones within an octave. In the Etudes Australes for piano, further operations were employed to position the notes on the piano keyboard. During the piece, various keys in the piano’s lower octave were held down with wedges, allowing the player to resonate sympathetically with the rest of the notes played. The resultant echoes produce an almost ghostlike back-trail, the piece didn’t hold together as coherently. The three sections performed truly sounded like a collection of random notes, with no detectable thread or process to hold them together.

The third piece performed, Six Melodies for Violin and Keyboard, date from Cage’s rhythmic structure period, in which Cage determined the rhythmic outlines of a piece before he decided on the actual notes to be played. The composition consists of a limited number of notes and chords on violin and piano, and is played as a set of single line melodies. It was difficult to believe the most melodic piece performed in the course of the question and answer periods that followed the two lectures, it became obvious that after all these years John Cage is not in any danger of being tolerated. When asked what his role in music was, he replied: “I once asked David Tudor that same question. After some thought he told me my role was that of a hit-and-run driver.”

After being provided with a rare opportunity to become familiar with one of the greatest figures in twentieth century music, it became clear that this hit-and-run driver has certainly made his impact.

David Shaw

Graduate Students

Interviews for seats on Institute Committees will be held on Monday and Tuesday April 18 and 19, from 5 PM to 7 PM in the GSC office, Room 50-222. Interviews will be held for graduate students interested in seats on the following committees:

Faculty Committees
Committee on Educational Policy
Committee on Graduate School Policy
Committee on the Library System
Committee on Student Affairs
Presidential Committees
Commencement Committee
IAP Policy Committee

Corporation Committee
Corporation Joint Advisory Committee on Institute-Wide Affairs

For an application and interview appointment, contact the Graduate Student Council by phoning 253-2195 afternoons, or stop by Room 50-222.
Tech Show '83: Whitcher Thou Ghost, written by David Smith '85, directed by Gordon Hunter G. music direction by Ian Berk '83, choreography by Susan King '84, at Kresge Auditorium April 8 and 9 at 8 pm.

Whitcher Thou Ghost has all the elements of a standard musical comedy: a convoluted and improbable plot, young lovers bound to have a disregardful rival, upbeat song-and-dance numbers, and, of course, a happy ending.

Tech Show, unfortunately, will be plied with the requisite awful puns and in-house jokes, all of which is to be expected from the script without damaging the storyline. But it's all fun and games, and the beauty of Ghost is that it is even too seriously.

As with past Tech Show productions, music is Ghost's strongest asset. The company stages well together, the technical people needed to organize the stage, and the songwriters have penned some witty lyrics and catchy tunes. One such song, "In Whitcher Thou Ghost," which incorporates a bit of Greek, uses it on the cook; he'll love it.

The album's finest tune isn't a standard, however. It's an original by trombonist Ian Masters. The song, "Beeleeubus," is the story of a man who loses more than his wallet in Central Park. Masters' vocals are fun, and the music is really hot.

The album's weakest song is of the same vintage by Mike Jackson's "Knock Me a Kiss," first recorded by the Jimmie Lunceford Orchestra and sung by Billie Holiday. The song is barely put on a diet by his girlfriend and begins by lamenting all the good things he'll be missing when he himself and his friends cannot get a load of this: "The pie is high, I'll say good-bye, c'mon c'mon and knock me kloss." If you can make it past the lyrics, give the music a listen.

About the only fault I can find with the album is that occasionally a later jazz form will creep in for a few bars. In particular, the ending of WJO's arrangement of "Cheslea Bridge" sounded much too boppish to me. This is a small nit to pick, but the song is a good one.

Swing is the Thing, The Widespread Jazz Orchestra on Adelphi Records.

There are people who consider swing to be dead. The Widespread Jazz Orchestra, however, would have you consider swing to be dead. The WJO has been around since 1975, and their latest album, "Swing is the Thing," is a classic.

The album starts off with "King Porter Stomp," a tune which paid me to hear such detail in the background of a piece, an indication of their faithful to the spirit of the original, rather than "modernizing" them a la Hooked on Swing.

The band's boundless enthusiasm with the music is evident at the Boston Globe Jazz Festival, and some enthusiasts can be found in their recordings.

The album is not just another rehash of old favorites. Although there are a few swing classics, many of the songs on the album are either rediscovered or newly written by members of the WJO. All the tunes feature new arrangements by members of the band that maintain faithful to the spirit of the original, rather than "modernizing" them a la Hooked on Swing.

The Paramount Steak House, at 44 Charles Street, Boston, serves large portions of very delicious and very filling food. It is frequented by students of nearby Emerson College and Simmons College, as well as people who are too lazy to cook, and five MIT graduate students who recommend the place. The Paramount is a four-way sheet which serves cafeteria style, but the style of service does not detract from the quality of the food. They serve breakfast for $2.50 and sandwiches for about the same, but dinners make dining at the Paramount great fun.

A person entering the restaurant is struck by the wild clothing worn by some of the patrons (I think Emerson students call it fashion), and by the aroma of good food wafting from between the rows of the vast menu which dominates the near part of the small (40-50 people) dining room. If you speak a bit of Greek, use it on the cook: he'll love it for you. Then, look up, ignore the breakfast and lunch menus which hang at the near end of the room, and concentrate on the dinner menu.

Thought for Food

Dinner prices usually range between $3.50 and $4.95. Perhaps the most-served dinner is the souvlaki ($3.75), which was chosen Best of Boston by the Boston Magazine year ago. Souvlaki is lamb with a greek salad, and includes the buttering's starch: take the rice. Other, more conventional dinners include chicken, turkey, or roast chicken. As a rule, the ending of WJO's arrangement of "Chelsea Bridge" sounded much too boppish to me. This is a small nit to pick, but the song is a good one.

Sometimes one needs a break from the weekly grind of Commons or perhaps the concrete of the Institute, however, finding a restaurant in the general area serving inexpensive but filling food can be difficult. I recently came across two such restaurants which deserve notice.

The Paramount Steak House, located at 44 Charles Street, Boston, serves large portions of very delicious and very filling food. It is frequented by students of nearby Emerson College and Simmons College, as well as people who are too lazy to cook, and five MIT graduate students who recommend the place. The Paramount is a four-way sheet which serves cafeteria style, but the style of service does not detract from the quality of the food. They serve breakfast for $2.50 and sandwiches for about the same, but dinners make dining at the Paramount great fun.

A person entering the restaurant is struck by the wild clothing worn by some of the patrons (I think Emerson students call it fashion), and by the aroma of good food wafting from between the rows of the vast menu which dominates the near part of the small (40-50 people) dining room. If you speak a bit of Greek, use it on the cook: he'll love it for you. Then, look up, ignore the breakfast and lunch menus which hang at the near end of the room, and concentrate on the dinner menu.

of coherently moving seventeen characters about the cavernous playing space. Actors too often move without motivation, like a directed traffic instead of like characters in a scene. At any time an actor moves hesitantly on stage, or shifts uncomfortably around the spot on which he stands, the play's tempo crashes to a halt.

Not all the aimless action is Hunter's fault. Playwright David Smith has created more characters than his story needs, and there is nothing harder than directing people whose parts are extraneous to the play. But Hunter hasn't helped himself by selecting important details.

The director doesn't command his playing space. In the opening act he has most of his characters enter via an enormous archway that dominates the set. This would make for some dramatic stage business, but most entrances are lost behind characters who have been placed awkwardly downtown. In one of the more important scenes, one character tosses his hat at a coat stand and repeatedly goes to the coat stand to hang the hat where it belongs. In a recent important scene later in the play, the dispensers bucket is discovered to be automatically reaches for the tossed hat. A clever theatrical device, but as staged it manages to get carelessly ignored.

For all its directorial woes, Ghost has some fine individual performances. Ralph Ope's '86 portrayal of Victor the butler is economically yet lively. He uses every second of his stage time effortlessly without stealing the show. David M. Gaust's '83 is the quintessential coward in the role of Roderick. He keeps the movement simple, yet imaginative, simultaneously incorporating and neglecting important details. The director doesn't command his playing space. In the opening act he has most of his characters enter via an enormous archway that dominates the set. This would make for some dramatic stage business, but most entrances are lost behind characters who have been placed awkwardly downtown. In one of the more important scenes, one character tosses his hat at a coat stand and repeatedly goes to the coat stand to hang the hat where it belongs. In a recent important scene later in the play, the dispensers bucket is discovered to be automatically reaches for the tossed hat. A clever theatrical device, but as staged it manages to get carelessly ignored.

For all its directorial woes, Ghost has some fine individual performances. Ralph Ope's '86 portrayal of Victor the butler is economically yet lively. He uses every second of his stage time effortlessly without stealing the show. David M. Gaust's '83 is the quintessential coward in the role of Roderick. He keeps the movement simple, yet imaginative, simultaneously incorporating and neglecting important details. The director doesn't command his playing space. In the opening act he has most of his characters enter via an enormous archway that dominates the set. This would make for some dramatic stage business, but most entrances are lost behind characters who have been placed awkwardly downtown. In one of the more important scenes, one character tosses his hat at a coat stand and repeatedly goes to the coat stand to hang the hat where it belongs. In a recent important scene later in the play, the dispensers bucket is discovered to be automatically reaches for the tossed hat. A clever theatrical device, but as staged it manages to get carelessly ignored.

For all its directorial woes, Ghost has some fine individual performances. Ralph Ope's '86 portrayal of Victor the butler is economically yet lively. He uses every second of his stage time effortlessly without stealing the show. David M. Gaust's '83 is the quintessential coward in the role of Roderick. He keeps the movement simple, yet imaginative, simultaneously incorporating and neglecting important details. The director doesn't command his playing space. In the opening act he has most of his characters enter via an enormous archway that dominates the set. This would make for some dramatic stage business, but most entrances are lost behind characters who have been placed awkwardly downtown. In one of the more important scenes, one character tosses his hat at a coat stand and repeatedly goes to the coat stand to hang the hat where it belongs. In a recent important scene later in the play, the dispensers bucket is discovered to be automatically reaches for the tossed hat. A clever theatrical device, but as staged it manages to get carelessly ignored.

For all its directorial woes, Ghost has some fine individual performances. Ralph Ope's '86 portrayal of Victor the butler is economically yet lively. He uses every second of his stage time effortlessly without stealing the show. David M. Gaust's '83 is the quintessential coward in the role of Roderick. He keeps the movement simple, yet imaginative, simultaneously incorporating and neglecting important details. The director doesn't command his playing space. In the opening act he has most of his characters enter via an enormous archway that dominates the set. This would make for some dramatic stage business, but most entrances are lost behind characters who have been placed awkwardly downtown. In one of the more important scenes, one character tosses his hat at a coat stand and repeatedly goes to the coat stand to hang the hat where it belongs. In a recent important scene later in the play, the dispensers bucket is discovered to be automatically reaches for the tossed hat. A clever theatrical device, but as staged it manages to get carelessly ignored.
Applitek is leading the way in local area network technology. Our product is based on an innovative, proprietary technique that could revolutionize the computer and communications industries.

We're looking for exceptional people who want the challenge offered by a start-up company at the forefront of technology. Through participation in meaningful projects, you will experience real personal growth and job satisfaction. Those individuals who are committed to the entrepreneurial spirit will find our "Fortune" worth looking into.

We are offering exciting opportunities for self-starters with an MS or BS in Computer Science or Electrical Engineering. Dealing with an up and coming data communications technology, you will be involved with projects that combine the excitement of R&D with real world product development experience in such areas as:

- Network Systems Software
- Data Communications Application Software
- RF Communication Systems (Analog)

Applitek encourages an open exchange of ideas in an environment that strives for technological innovation. We are well funded by major venture capital companies and our management team has had successful careers with leaders in the industry. We offer competitive salaries and a complete benefits package including a stock options plan.

ON CAMPUS INTERVIEWS will be held Tuesday, April 12th, from 10am - 5pm.

Applitek

5 Corporate Place, 107 Audubon Road, Wakefield, MA 01880
Opec is still a viable cartel says Adelman

By Dan Cross

Professor of Economics Morris A. Adelman is an expert on mineral economics. He has been following the recent disagreements within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the effects of the subsequent falling in the price of crude oil.

Q: What is the context?
A: No. They're a mighty vigorous corpse if they are. Anybody that can collect the price even of $29 [per barrel] for oil, which they could produce at less than half that price, they do for $5 or $10, and in some cases for less than 25 cents. ... is still very much alive.

Q: But the member countries aren't selling at the same price now, are they?
A: Yes, they're not. That's their problem. They've got to see to it that they don't produce more than what the market will take at this price. If they do overproduce, the price will go down.

Q: What was the purpose of the price decrease?
A: There was more oil than the market would take at that price. You see, when a market is competitive it has an equilibrium mechanism built into it. And that's essentially a price signal, the price rises, production expands. If the price falls, production contracts to where the two are equal again. But there's no such mechanism in a cartelized or monopolized market as we have here. It has to be supplied by some kind of understanding or arrangement of some kind amongst the sellers. And if they can't agree to restrict output, the arrangement falls through.

Q: Non-OPEC producers can effect and influence OPEC to a large degree, can't they?
A: Well, they are part of the limitations upon OPEC. Every monopolist has limitations. Namely, how much will he sell if he raises the price. And he will lose business, because, once, consumers will use less; and, two, those outside the magic circle will expand output. Those are constraints in which [the monopolist] works. And if the demand for the product is very elastic, or if the supply from other producers outside the monopoly is also very responsive to a small change in price, then his monopoly is not worth a nickel. On the other hand, if consumers don't easily or quickly respond, and non-OPEC producers don't respond much, then the monopoly is very valuable. Well, in real life, you know, it's difficult to say what the response is going to be. But a sensible monopolist tries to figure out these reactions and raise the price to the level that will return him the greatest profits. And that's what the cartel does here, too.

Q: That's why they've lowered the price?
A: Yes, that's the reason. They would have preferred the higher price, and although this is a statement nobody can prove or disprove, I think they'd be better off at the higher price. In other words, I think they think they're right to prefer the higher price. But they could not control the offer from their own members. They undercut each other, they chisled and cheated. And unless they can stop that, the price is going to go down, down, down. And so it will go.

Q: When do you think the price will come back up to where it used to be? If ever.
A: A man's got to be a little very short-sighted. Because if you have a reasonable degree of revival in the world economy, the demand for oil will increase. And if they stick with the quotas that they've just set for themselves now through thick and thin, then the price could explode again the way it did four years ago. I don't think this could happen before the summer, maybe not before the fall, but it definitely could.

Q: Kawaii is unlike other OPEC countries, isn't it, because it refines its own oil. Is that right?
A: No, no. They don't refine a great deal of their oil. They have refined a substantial amount which used to be a very minor part of the total. But the total has come down so much that now the amount they refine is a consider able portion.

Q: If the price every goes back up again, do you think OPEC countries will start refining and take a little more control of the oil industry, or will they continue to sell mainly crude?
A: They're better off selling crude and not selling refined products because when you sell crude you can set a schedule of prices and then everybody watches everybody else to see that they are sticking by the announced price. But when you sell refined products there are so many of them and they can be sent to so many different kinds of markets that it is very hard to check on anybody. So, they'd be much better off staying out of refined products.

Q: Do you think it might be possible that OPEC would restructure or break up and form two independent cartels, perhaps because of political differences, such as the war between Iran and Iraq?
A: No. I don't think that political differences will break them up because you find that countries that either have no great love, even antipathy, for each other, or real ferocious hostility, will cooperate perfectly well because there's something in it for them. No, what threatens to break them apart is what threatens every cartel — they have to decide who is going to bear the burden of cutbacks. And the more there is of nine, the less there is of yours. It's that simple. To try to get everybody into the act is extremely difficult. Now, I would have thought, and I still expect that in a case like that, the burden falls on the largest producer. Every other one can try and can sometimes succeed in evading the burden by selling a little more at a somewhat higher price in the expectation that others will move over to make room for him. And they'd do this not out of love, but because it's in their interest to do it. If they retaliate, cut prices again below him, then [the price] will just spiral down to the depths. So every one of them can get away with [evading the burden], but the back stops with the largest one. If he takes that attitude, if he retaliates, then the cartel is finished. So, weakness of strength and vice versa. That's true of other kinds of collaborations.

When the pressure of demand gets too great, when the residual is such that the big partner can't live with it, then you're in a dangerous position. And Saudi Arabia, which has been the dominant partner here, or the largest one, probably cannot live with the amount they are producing. Three million barrels a day. Oh, they can do it for any given month or two, but although they have very big foreign assets, those are not unlimited, and I think they would react violently to the suggestion that they just eat them up. And if they try to leave below three million barrels a day they will come back to the others and say you have all got to give a little bit more. Well, that's where we came in. Each one of them wants the others to do it.

Q: Will we begin to see a large shift in international wealth away from third world oil producers like Egypt and even Britain and the Soviet Union toward industrial countries like Japan and West Germany?
A: Well, there will be a reflux of some small part of the wealth that has been flowing toward the producers, sure. That's a mathematical consequence of lower prices. A lot of people say United States banks are going to be in for a hard time because of the OPEC breakup. Will the Western economy suffer?
A: Some [banks] will be in for a hard time, but mostly, unless something is done, the burden will fall on the shareholders of the banks. They may be in for a very hard time. But I don't see the banks themselves being wiped out.

Q: They'll just lose money?
A: They will lose money. I don't think they will get out of existential difficulties. It's not in their interest to permit the banks to go out of business because the banks are the custodians, the water carriers, of the money supply. The economy can't live without a functioning money supply. We surely learned that in 1933. So, here and there, a bank will be in real trouble, and will be bailed out at the loss of stockholders, of course. But I don't see the banking system being in any serious trouble.

Q: What about the American oil industry? Will it lose money?
A: Well, some [companies] will. Some of them were losing money even at the old high price level because what did them in was not the relatively modest price decrease but the big price increase that didn't happen. It was astonishing to me, and I thought I had a little knowledge and experience here, to see the reckless imprudence with which the oilmen and bankers rushed into investments that only made sense if the price was going to keep right on rising 9 percent per year, right into the late 1980's. Well, they've learned better now. But a lot of them have gone bust in the process. I think more of them will [fail], but it's going to be a very healthy, thriving industry. We're doing a lot more wells than we did a few years ago.

Q: Do you think the American oil industry will be doing well a few years from now?
A: I think they're doing well right now. They're not doing as well as they did last year, but they're doing well now.

Q: The price decrease will help us get out of the recession, right?
A: It will. It'll help.

Q: As for consumer gas and oil prices, are they going to be dropping or staying the same?
A: It'll be between.

Q: If the price ever goes back up again, do you think OPEC countries will start refining and take a little more control of the oil industry, or will they continue to sell mainly crude?
A: They're better off selling crude and not selling refined products because when you sell crude you can set a schedule of prices and then everybody watches everybody else to see that they are sticking by the announced price. But when you sell refined products there are so many of them and they can be sent to so many different kinds of markets that it is very hard to check on anybody. So, they'd be much better off staying out of refined products.

Q: Do you think it might be possible that OPEC would restructure or break up and form two independent cartels, perhaps because of political differences, such as the war between Iran and Iraq?
A: No, I don't think that political differences will break them up because you find that countries that have no great love, even antipathy, for each other, or real ferocious hostility, will cooperate perfectly well because there's something in it for them. No, what threatens to break them apart is what threatens every cartel — they have to decide who is going to bear the burden of cutbacks. And the more there is of nine, the less there is of yours. It's that simple. To try to get everybody into the act is extremely difficult. Now, I would have thought, and I still expect that in a case like that, the burden falls on the largest producer.

Every other one can try and can sometimes succeed in evading the burden by selling a little more at a somewhat higher price in the expectation that others will move over to make room for him. And they'd do this not out of love, but because it's in their interest to do it. If they retaliate, cut prices again below him, then [the price] will just spiral down to the depths. So every one of them can get away with [evading the burden], but the back stops with the largest one. If he takes that attitude, if he retaliates, then the cartel is finished. So, weakness of strength and vice versa. That's true of other kinds of collaborations.

When the pressure of demand gets too great, when the residual is such that the big partner can't live with it, then you're in a dangerous position. And Saudi Arabia, which has been the dominant partner here, or the largest one, probably cannot live with the amount they are producing.
Rathjens: 
No limited 
Nuclear war

(Continued from page 1)

This “coup1ng theory,” he continued, ensures any conventional conflict will lead to a nuclear holocaust in which both sides will be destroyed.

“People in Europe are concerned about some Americans who believe that it is possible to stage a limited nuclear battle that would leave both Russia and the United States safe,” added Rathjens.

“They wish that any use of nuclear forces result in threats against the Soviet Union proper and the United States proper. They hope that utilization of the coupling theory in this manner will discourage any nuclear battle in Europe itself.”

The ideal weapon to carry out the coupling theory “should be easy to use. It should be so vulnerable that it will be fired quickly if conflict broke out, and it should be able to hit the Soviet Union to draw retaliation.”

Professor of Political Science George W. Rathjens lectures on “The Dynamics of the European Arms Race” last Wednesday.

“People who believe that it is possible to conduct a clear holocaust in which both parties are so many asymmetries between the weapons of the two countries.”

The Pershing II rocket is the ideal weapon for the situation, Rathjens said. The Soviet counterpart is the SS-20, which re-

Discrepancies in counting methods have stalled disarma-

“An as a result, these negotiations become a vicious spiral which spurs each side to try to catch up and match each other’s strengths.” The problem becomes even more acute with conventional forces, he said, because there are so many asymmetries between the weapons of the two countries.

The longer you keep cut out cigarettes. You cut out anythinig. You cut out cigarettes.

The doctor doesn’t cut out anything. You cut out cigarettes.

And don’t put it off. The longer you keep smoking, the sooner it can kill you.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Molson Golden. That’s Canadian for great taste.


Send self-addressed stamped # 10 envelope to: Molson Golden Guide, 888 Seventh Avenue, Box M, New York, NY 10001.

Visiting Committee
(Continued from page 1)

dent referendum on the task for-

The Visiting Committee noted the present shortage of space in the Student Center may be allevi-

“The point remains that the Student Center space is needed by students during the academic year and use by outside groups should be limited during that time.”

“It is most unlikely that the Institute will be in a position to make space available beyond the Student [Student Center] and Walker buildings,” the report observes. The Visiting Committee disapproved of the current space allocation procedures in the Student Center and recommended a complete review of its “design, maintenance, and use of space” by the Student Center Committee and the Dean’s Office.

“Students must learn to believe that industry, in general, looks to participation in [student] activities . . . in seeking future leaders, [and] will tend to select candidates with a good activities re-

Activities in high school were boost into college and activities in college are a boost into the job,” the report continues.

The Visiting Committee, however, refused to explicitly provide an incentive for boosting student interest in extracurricular activities. “The Committee does not see either academic credit or payment to the students as a practi-
cal or even tolerable way to en-courage participation in activi-
ties. At the very least, either solu-
tion would lead to an unhealthy level of faculty and/or ODSA in-volvement in the detailed direction of student activities.”

“The [recommendation that] needs the widest and longest dis-
cussion is the student activities fee,” commented McBay. “No conclusions have been made yet. We need to talk some more. There are advantages and disadvan-
tages . . . We also need to get the opinion of the student body . . . they are the ones who would be taxed for the fee.”

McBay supported the other observations of the Visiting Com-
mittee. “I think we can directly carry out the other recommendations . . . They really don't need much dialogue,” she said.
Outside Looking In
By V. Michael Bove

ONE TOO MANY MEASURES IS:
FINDING, AT 5AM, THAT THE COT WAS LUGGED UP APPARENTLY INTO
YOUR PALACE...

OKAY, EVERYBODY OUT.

Well, third east left
An MSE right
In the middle of the
First west hallway
Last night! They
Left the guys on
First west left.
A bit of a problem...

Ugh...

Oh...

Now, they couldn't
Really walk around
It because it blocked
Up the whole hallway
And they couldn't
Move it because it was
Too big and heavy
to lift...

Oh...

So then Leo
Tried to
Stick a
Pin in it.
And...

Sheraton-Boston Hotel
Welcomes M.I.T. Alumni
During Commencement.

For weekend rate of $59.90*
and Special Weekday Rate,
call 617-236-2020
for availability and reservations.

*Other packages available.

Facilities include:
* Boston's only indoor/outdoor pool
* Ideal location - proximity to M.I.T. and downtown Boston
* Excellent accommodations
* 6 restaurants and lounges, including
  renowned 4-star Apley's Restaurant

Sheraton-Boston Hotel
SHERATON HOTELS & INNS WORLDWIDE
PRUDENTIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02199 • (617) 236-2000
Buildings will save energy

(Continued from page 1)

"One of the interesting findings is the increasing number of students becoming interested in building technology," said Michael L. Joroff, director of the Laboratory of Architecture and Planning and associate director of the program.

The group's current projects include a study of the energy impact of microcomputers on offices, Joroff said. "They use an enormous amount of energy and they also generate a tremendous amount of heat, which requires cooling."

Other projects underway include development of scale modeling techniques, physical testing of heat transfer to earth-contact structures, and development of educational programs for graduate and undergraduate students and professionals.

Faculty members participating in the program include Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning John de Monchaux; Dean of the School of Engineering Gerald L. Wilson '61; Professor David N. Wormley '62, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering; Professor John R. Myer '52, head of the Department of Architecture; and Professor David C. White, director of the Energy Laboratory.

Notes

Lectures

Come to the "Humanity and Nature" symposium Apr. 9 at Boston University. Four top scholars will examine man's struggle with nature from different perspectives. Call 353-3081 for more information.

The Remarked Couple," a lecture by Jamie Kelem Keset of the Riverside Family Institute, will be presented Apr. 11, 8pm, at 259 Walnut St., room 14, Newtonville. For more information, please call 964-6933.

"Finding the common ground between Labor and Environmentalists" is the topic of a discussion Wednesday, Apr. 13, 8pm, at Langdell Hall North Middle, Harvard Law School, 1563 Massachusetts Ave. For information, call 495-1235. Free.

The Department of Nuclear Engineering is sponsoring a weekly lecture series Thursdays, 3-5pm, in room 24-115. On Apr. 14, Prof. E. Gyftopoulos speaks on "Energy Productivity," and Prof. N. Rasmussen lectures on "Reactor Safety."

The Zionist Academic Council in Boston presents a talk on "Latin American Jewry, Israel and Jacobo Timmerman" with Prof. Haim Avni, Latin American expert with the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry, at 17 Commonwealth Ave., Thursday, Apr. 14, 7:30pm. Free and open to the public.

University Typewriter Co., Inc.

Repairs • Sales • Rentals
Electronic, Electric, and Manual Typewriters
Olivetti • Brother • Hermes
Olympia • Silver Reed
Smith Corona

Quality Ribbons
547-2720
547-1298
90 Mt. Auburn St.
At Harvard Square
Cambridge, MA 02138

"GREAT BALL PLAYERS DRINK LITE BECAUSE IT'S LESS FILLING. I KNOW. I ASKED ONE!"

Bob Uecker
Mr. Baseball

The Department of Nuclear Engineering is sponsoring a weekly lecture series Thursdays, 3-5pm, in room 24-115. On Apr. 14, Prof. E. Gyftopoulos speaks on "Energy Productivity," and Prof. N. Rasmussen lectures on "Reactor Safety."

The Zionist Academic Council in Boston presents a talk on "Latin American Jewry, Israel and Jacobo Timmerman" with Prof. Haim Avni, Latin American expert with the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry, at 17 Commonwealth Ave., Thursday, Apr. 14, 7:30pm. Free and open to the public.

THE MIT LOGARHYTHMS

PRESENT
LOGJAM XV
Saturday, April 9, 1983
7:30 PM
Room 10-440
with
YALE MIXED COMPANY
and other singing groups

AGRICULTURE:

Agricultural applications of organic techniques: Greenhouse, field preparation, irrigation, biological and chemical pest control, harvest and solar dry herbs and vegetables from 10 acres of field crops, orchards and vines.

DATES: Construction/Agriculture run concurrently: June 6, July 11, August 15, September 12, October 10 and November 7.

The workshops are designed around a core curriculum explaining Soleri's concepts and the purpose for building Arcosanti.

SPECIAL WORKSHOPS OFFERED

ECO-PHILOSOPHY May 1 - 13, August 14 - 27
NATURE AND AMERICAN EXPERIENCE June 12 - 25
PRINTMAKING July 11 - August 15

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cosanti Foundation Dept. O
6433 Doubletree Rd., Scottsdale, Arizona 85253 (602) 948-4145.

THE ZIONIST ACADEMIC COUNCIL PRESENTS

"Latin American Jewry, Israel and Jacobo Timmerman" with Prof. Haim Avni, Latin American expert with the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry, at 17 Commonwealth Ave., Thursday, Apr. 14, 7:30pm. Free and open to the public.

EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED IN A BEER. AND LESS.

© 1982 M. E. Baker Co., Amherst, VT.
Baseball loses 5-3 to Crimson homers

(Continued from page 16)

left. Though the Engineers were not able to score him, their momentum carried over to the top of the fifth inning when, with a man on second base, shortstop Dale Rothman '84, doubled a sliding ground ball and forced out the runner trying to reach third base.

The excitement continued in the bottom half of the inning. MIT's lead-off batter, left fielder Todd Huffman '83, drilled a line shot straight up the third base line. Harvard's Chris Schindler was unable to handle it, and Huffman arrived safely at first base. Steve Lubinik '83 came up to bat and blooped the first pitch over the second baseman's head. Turning to try to catch the ball, DeCenzo collided with the right fielder and the ball fell in for a hit.

The right fielder hastily picked up the ball and threw it well over the shortstop's head at second base, allowing Huffman to slide in safely. Bruce Diaz '84 came up to bat and laid a perfectly-executed sacrifice bunt down the first base line, advancing the runners to second and third. Poole's grounder to second drove in MIT's first run and sent Lubinik to third with two outs. Good pitching by Harvard's Charles Marchese forced the third out, however, stopping MIT's hopes of tying the game.

Harvard picked up two more runs in the sixth when Bauer powered his second two-run homer to right center.

The Engineers kept pushing. After Wolfe singled to first base in the eighth, center fielder Steve Kosowsky '83 sent the first pitch sailing over the left center field fence. MIT could not get any closer, though, and the score remained Harvard 5, MIT 3.

Easter and Social Justice

by Rev. Michael McCarry of the Paulist Fathers

"It's a great spiritual feast for Christians around the world," the veteran news commentator, said. "It's Easter and there are the predictable video views of church services, the Pope blessing throngs in Rome and pilgrims at the shrines in Jerusalem. "Yes, in Easter millions of Christians around the world remember this spiritual event nearly 2,000 years ago when..." But Easter at its heart is not "spiritual" in the sense of raising human spirits; it is about the raising of a human person - body and spirit. As we Christians say in our Creed, "I believe in the resurrection of the body." What we hear in the various Gospel accounts was how very "fleshy" those appearances were from Mary's suffering to Jesus. The resurrection is not about God's final affirmation that Jesus was the person of Jesus - body and spirit. Admittedly, Jesus' body had been transformed, but his presence was not only spiritual; it was bodily.

An article in the Harvard Crimson mentioned a Catholic worker who wrote in his prayers that Easter is a "great bodily feast for the Christians," but more important for us than the newscaster is our belief that the Feast of Easter reveals a new creation of the body. On the contrary it was God's final affirmation that the body matter is not "religious," but more important for us than the newscaster is our belief that the Feast of Easter reveals a new creation of the body.

The resurrection people experienced was not merely Jesus' spirit, as one might speak of enlivening. It was a bodily resurrection. As the resurrection people understood, the resurrection was a "great bodily feast for the Christians," but more important for us than the newscaster is our belief that the Feast of Easter reveals a new creation of the body.

Easter, then, is a "great bodily feast for the Christians," but more important for us than the newscaster is our belief that the Feast of Easter reveals a new creation of the body.
Harvard home runs do in baseball, 5-3

By Carlo Zaffanella

It was a cold Tuesday afternoon for a baseball game, but that did not stop the Crimson. Unfortunately for MIT, it did not stop the Crimson, either. Harvard beat MIT 5-3 after nine hard-fought innings of play in the Engineers' second home game of the season.

First baseman Ed Farrell put Harvard on the scoreboard first with a second-inning lead-off home run. The visitors scored twice more in the third inning of play when Brad Bauer powered a homer far over the left field fence.

Harvard threatened again in the fourth inning. With two outs, second baseman Tony DiCesare lined a single into shallow right field, then stole second. MIT pitcher Mike DiChristina '83 walked the next two batters, and a strike, three balls, and a foul tip led to a nerve-wracking full count.

DiChristina held strong, hurling a fast ball that almost blew past the Harvard batter, but instead nicked the bat and rolled into fair territory just beyond the home plate. Freshman catcher Craig Poole pounced on the ball and threw the runner out at first.

With this bit of encouragement, MIT got its first man on base in the bottom of the fourth inning when first baseman Tom Wolfe '84 grounded a single to center field off of Harvard pitcher Mark Tal6b.

(Turn to page 15 for the rest of the story.)