Pull-out section: Ideas Spring 1986

MIT Cambridge Massachusetts

Tuesday, April 8, 1986

Thurow: America trails Japan
Economist says US needs productivity growth

By Mary Condello

and Thomas J. Huang

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Thurow, George D. (D. Y.) Billard professor of management and economics, stresses that the United States’ economic policies have led in part to the United States’ inability to compete with Japan. He spoke at Friday’s Institute Colloquium titled “Can We Keep Up with Japan? Building a World-Class US Economy.”

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Productivity — the efficiency

Professors analyze comparison between America and Japan

By Katie Schwarz

Can the economic success of Japan provide useful lessons for the United States? The answer is “a qualified yes,” according to Richard J. Samuels, professor of political science.

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Samuels outlined four important points of contrast between the United States and Japan:

- Management practices: Japan is known for corporate paternalism and a loyal, cooperative labor force.
- Financial structure: Japan’s high savings rate, which transfers capital from households to industry, arises from a “unique set of incentives.”
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Mel King, candidate for Congress

Interview

By Julian West

Third in a series.

Melvin H. King served as state representative from Boston's South End between 1971 and 1982. Since graduating from MIT, he has devoted his time to community development programs in Boston. In 1981, he attracted national attention as the runner-up in Boston's mayoral race. King has been an MIT adjunct professor of urban studies since 1971.

The next thing is that we will be working with the Congressional black caucus, the most progressive group in the Congress. We will bring that to the district, as well as bring the support of the Rainbow Coalition to the district.

It is a district which has a small number of people who are rich. A woman wearing a suit was stopped by one of the administrators of Boston College, and asked about housing. And from the number of black people there were in the district. His point didn't think I would win because of the small number of black people in the district.

That is a sorry state of affairs, because what he was saying was that the people in the district would not re-elect him, if he were more expansive of candidature, and that the issues that I was working on were in the interest of the people in the district. What he was saying was that they were going to look at race and not be responsible in terms of the issues and the experience. I wouldn't mind it if I did not believe that there was that need that people had with me on the basis of my expertise.

Now what would my electoral base be on a national scale? It is going to be of real significance when the Democratic party, the Congress and the country see that this district can elect a person who is black. That is going to say quite a bit to the Democratic Party, which has been missing to the right: "Hey, they've elected a black person, a progressive person in Massachusetts." That ought to say something about what is possible to happen, so that's going to have its impact in terms of the party and the Congress on a national scale.

Q: You called for protests against Gramm-Rudman. Could you spell out your opposition to that?

A: What has been happening under this administration has been the dismantling of the government. What they are attempting to mandate is the tripartite system, which is legislative, the judicial and the executive. They want to control the judiciary. And with Gramm-Rudman they are controlling the legislature because we will have automatic cuts made by a bureaucrat, which is far from what was the mandate of the Constitution and the declaration that as an organization, I share those values. I'm taking a position that I will not accept that as the mandate of the Constitution and the declaration that the people would be the government. Gramm-Rudman in effect would be taxation without representation.

Just on the face of the attempts to end the tripartite system, one has to be opposed to the politics of this administration.

Q: The Rainbow Coalition is a term which has acquired national attention, particularly with the candidacy of 1982 in Rev. Jesse Jackson. What is the wider national significance of this campaign?

A: I think we've begun to deal with it. We have taken the right out of Boston, out of people's perception of Boston, and replaced it with the rainbow. There's better climate then. Nationally, we can do the same.

What we've started is the National Rainbow Coalition: a network of people that can be counted on to be a broad-based movement towards the issues that affect poverty in this country. They're working with farmers on the problems they have. They're working with people on transportation issues. They're working with people on solid waste and toxic issues. So it's very, very broad in terms of what we will be able to accomplish.

Q: Let's start here at MIT. What can you tell me about yourself?

A: I've been here since 1971, with the Community Fellows Program, which I developed. It is designed for community activists to work in the schools, and people come for school here to work on a project or problem in the community that affects poverty. People come for school here to work on a project or problem in the community that affects poverty. People come for school here to work on a project or problem in the community that affects poverty. People come for school here to work on a project or problem in the community that affects poverty. People come for school here to work on a project or problem in the community that affects poverty.

Q: We're talking about the Rainbow Coalition. And your role is a very simple one, which is a recognition that in order to change the present conditions that exist in this country, people, who are oppressed on one level or another have to band together, and it is particularly important when they are in states of power and decision making, because through those states of power and decision making, they can affect the policies that end the oppressive relationshipships.

People who want clean air, who want clean air to breathe and a toxic free environment, are oppressed so they're in the Rainbow Coalition. People who don't want to see the world of the third world, or see the environment that they're in the Rainbow Coalition. People who are small business entrepreneurs, who are farmers who need capital and support: they're in the Rainbow Coalition. So the coalition is very broad and very encompassing. Is the sense of the what the challenge was to Noah by the Creator, it's our challenge: "We need to bring all the people together because we can move to the human rights thing."

Symbolically, the ark is what we mean when we say "we may have come on different ships, but we're all in the same boat now." And the boat we are all on is this planet.

Q: Is it going to be of real significance when the Democratic Party in the Congress and the country see that this district can elect a person who is black?

A: Well, absolutely, I heard [Chrysler Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Lee A. Iacocca] when he spoke at the graduation that you can't become a colony because we are buying the products from Japan and Germany. He didn't go on to say, however, that the genius here at MIT is being co-opted into working on weapons of destruction, and not resources for consumer consumption. In Japan and Germany their genius works on items for consumption, their resources aren't going to the military.

In short, what we need to take a look at, on both sides, is the technology. The United States and Soviet Union both have arms control proposals on the table now; neither side is accepting the other's. Do you think that any proposals that have been made are credible ones; should we be accepting them?

A: I am not really very interested in fine tuning the proposals; I think the essential issue is what is your attitude. Are we pursuing peace and really working at it?

It seems to me that it is in the interests of the Soviet Union, given its situation, to want to have some things that allows for the reduction of the use of their resources for the military. So I would say not fundamentally having a serious purpose behind that. That purpose is to get the resources into the consumer area, because people were things out of the internal fragmentation of dissatisfaction with the government.

Q: Is that also true in the United States? Could we also use our resources more efficiently?

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Israel jets bomb Sidon

The Israeli military command昨天 said five apparently coordinated air raids over Lebanon's capital, Beirut, have killed at least 260 people and wounded almost 3,000. The Israeli raid came amid increased guerrilla activity against Israeli-backed forces in the border buffer zone between Israel and Lebanon. (AP)

Bush confers with Saudis

Vice President Bush said yesterday that he was not seeking oil control cessions from Saudi Arabia but was seeking a "clear commitment" from Gulf states to use their oil as a weapon against Libya. (AP)

Communications center. The Israeli military command yesterday said it had killed two and wounded 22 in the attack, although Lebanese police say only six civilians were wounded.

Soviet cosmonauts speak from space

Soviet cosmonauts urged reporters from a space station yesterday, urging the United States to discontinue testing with nuclear testing, to stop nuclear tests and to help reduce nuclear weapons. (AP)

Supreme Court to examine no-warrant searches

The Supreme Court yesterday decided to review a case that could expand police powers to search without a warrant. The Court will decide whether the government may use a warrantless search in a case involving a video of a house arrest.

The latest list is based on 1985 sales. Although GM's profits sagged last year, its sales rose to a record level.

Youngest Polgar dazzles

The Baltimore Orioles' season with the ceremonial first pitch of the season was a major milestone for the team's most promising player, 20-year-old Rafael Palmeiro. Palmeiro, who was born in Cuba, has been a sensation since joining the Orioles last year. (AP)

Average college tuition increases

American college and university administrators are planning to raise tuition charges next fall by an average of seven to eight percent, the' highest rate in the last year. Analysts say they believe college costs, which are increasing at a rate of about 20 percent a year, will continue at that level.

Logan airport restricts smoking

The Logan International Airport has imposed a smoking ban in all gates and restaurants under new Massachusetts Port Authority rules. The ban is expected to be voluntary at first, as there is no law restricting smoking in the Commonwealth.

Logan: Major local interests oppose ban

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Kennedy poll shows King gaining

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. now leads the pack in the 8th Congressional District, but an early lead in a new poll attributed to Kennedy's campaign. The latest poll shows Kennedy 44 percent of the vote, compared to McGovern's 34 percent.

Weather

broughaha

A mixed bag should be the best way to describe our weather over the next two to three days. Unfortunately, we will have a slight cold front on the way that will bring some rain and cooler temperatures. (AP)

Local

Watchdog group endorses Duke

Governor Dukakis received the endorsement of the Citizens for Participation in Political Action, a nationwide group of liberal activists. But the governor's opposition to gay couples serving as foster parents cost him a first round endorsement. Meeting on Sunday in Huntington Hill at MIT, about 500 students gathered for the CPPM annual convention gave Dukakis about 50 percent of the vote on the first ballot. But he fell far behind the other candidates in an endorsement, but on the second ballot, Dukakis did secure 71 percent of the vote. Two caucuses for lieutenant governor addressed the meeting and announced the endorsement for the governor. (AP)

Reagan throws a wild one

President Reagan threw a wild pitch yesterday as he opened the baseball season for the Washington Senators. The crowd roared at the thrower once the catcher's head. Reagan managed to hurl a wild pitch.

The actual first pitch of the season came about a half-hour earlier, when the Boston Red Sox's home game was called off by Dwight Evans of the Boston Red Sox. (AP)
Sandinistas expelled and persecuted Jews

To the Editor:

There has been much discussion recently about the Sandinista government of Nicaragua and communism in general. I would like to see the Sandinistas take a different approach. The Sandinistas are definitely anti-American. During the revolution they persecuted the Jews and forced them to abandon the country.

I am a Jew from Nicaragua. In 1979 my family was threatened with death by a Sandinista agent. He brandished a gun and said that if my family did not leave the country we would be killed. The Sandinistas aggressions against Jews are well known. Sandinistas were involved in the Mayaguez incident a few weeks ago.

Henry Stavisky '89

TheTech

Sunday, April 6, 1986

FINANCING PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE

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COLUMNIST/SIMSON GARFINKEL

SANDINISTAS AND THE JEWISH QUESTION

A few weeks ago, a slide at an Leroi Seecies Committee (LSC) movie adverstement a Project Athena nuiniscus. The ad vieile blitted and shouted, "Project Athena suicide!" Students attending the movie did not have a very high opinion of Athena.

And how could they? When most MIT students think of Athena, images of the vastly overcrowded Student Center, Athena cluster come to mind: a place where terminals are only available for a few minmes, where printer responses are slow and where the amount of storage available to each student is less than the amount of space on an IBM PC floppy disk.

The Student Center Athena cluster is substantially overcrowded because it is the only cluster where accounts are open to all undergraduates. Accounts in other clusters are available only to students enrolled in special subjects.

When the Student Center cluster was opened last year, Steven R. Lerman '84, director of Project Athena, expressed a hope that students would use their Student Center accounts to write educational software, called "courseware," for all courses. Unfortunately, the Student Center accounts do not provide enough file space for writing programs.

The goals of Project Athena were to investigate the ways in which educational computer programs could be integrated into the undergraduate curriculum, to write "coursewar-" e, and to construct a campuswide computational facility.

Project Athena will not be able to realize these goals until it has provided students with adequate word processing facilities. "Ade-quate word processing facilities" include unlimited file storage, fast response time and easy access to terminals. Athena currently has the equipment to provide such facilities to its users, but has not done so.

If Athena provided all students with adequate word processing facilities, more students would obtain a familiarity and competence with the equipment. These students would then be more likely to explore the educational possibilities Athena hopes to offer.

Project Athena believes that students will explore the computer and use the courseware without the incements of wordprocess- ing. To a large extent, this has not happened. Most students are shying away from Project Athena. This circumstance arises because most students don't believe in the Athena ideology.

Students feel that they need to use computers for word process- ing. Students want to send electronic mail and play games. Some students want to write programs. Most students haven't given much consideration to the possibility of using the kind of "courseware" which the Project likes to think it is developing.

Most students have spoken to us so do not welcome the intrusion of Athena into their subjects.

Learning to use the "courseware" has not been germane to learning the subject, only to solving the particular problem set that was designed to be solved with the computer.

Athena's success will be mea- sured by student use of the system in the years to come. If students use the courseware and the computers when given the op- tion, the Project will have suc- ceeded. At the present time, the only students who are using Athena freely are students who are writing papers. These stu- dents are being hampered, rather than helped, in their attempts to do so.

Project Athena should offer support to those who are using the system as was originally envis- ioned. Athena should make a substantial effort to support stu- dent word processing. Athena must open more clusters for gen- eral student use.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Simon L. Gar- finkel is a member of the Student Information Processing Board.)
Freedom of speech should be available for non-leftists too

To the Editor:

I applied the letter by Ken Christie 
Bark, twigs, branches, roots, leaves, mmm...
...I love commons!

Consider two possible people. The first is totally unjust (and unutterably so) that getting consideration should be much easier for one than for the other, just because of birth. Affirmative action is both socially justified and morally imperative.

Andrew Wells G

Tao Euphi Phi's party was a night for intellectual discussion and sexual equality

To the Editor:

The MIT should provide opportunities
to discuss MIT's investments in US corporations which operate in South Africa. Your administration claims to have considered student demands, but while making this decision, the Corporation's primary role is to safeguard MIT's assets. The MIT Community is the majority shareholder of MIT, and the Corporation is its representative. For the Coalition Against Apartheid, request a public hearing regarding this decision, yet the Corporation — as Spencer pointed out, SAT scores are not invariably a good indication of academic performance.

The development of a good scientist or engineer depends on two factors: talent and opportunity. Without opportunity, talent is wasted, an unacceptable outcome. Talent is obviously independent of ethnic background, but unfortunately, opportunity is still not.

To develop better scientific and technical leaders, and as such as those of other professions, the talent pool from which these professionals are drawn is not large as possible; this means making opportunities for advancement available to people from all backgrounds, including those faces underprivileged ones. The point is that MIT is here to provide opportunities not to judge talent, because judging just because we are not noting which MIT or any other institution can do perfectly well. Andrew Wells G

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feedback

American Indians have rights to land

To the Editor:

Regarding the letter by Steve Fernandez ’86, "Indian giving: treatment, respect, and priorities", April 4] I strongly agree that "Americans" need to open their eyes to apartheid right here.

The land that the Hopis and Navahos must leave is the Big Mountain area. Big Mountain is the female mountain. The female mountain is extremely important to the Navaho since they are matriarchal. It is also the sacred mother and creator of life.

Their sacred beliefs, I would expect to be protected by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). When I called the BIA last week I realized just what the BIA stood for. I asked about Public Law 93-531. The man on the phone told me that the removal was to settle a land dispute between the Indians and the people who the BIA stands to protect. The BIA refused to recognize the traditional Hopi and Navaho Elders. How could the BIA protect the Indians' rights if it refuses to even recognize their culture? There is of course no Indian on the BIA. The BIA did not stop companies such as Kerr-McGee from providing uranium trails for the Indians to use as building material, according to a 1973 Environmental Protection Agency report. Back in the 1960s they ignored the Indians' reports of being attacked by poisonous gas until some white Arizonians complained. In addition, killing an Indian in this area is not seen as a serious crime.

Clearly the reason for Public Law 93-531 is not to "settle a dispute" between the BIA and the Navaho since they are matriarchal. The real reason is the uranium and coal. Money is the law and takes precedence over justice. But the Hopi and Navaho live by a different law. As the Hopi spiritual leader said: "We know we must resist the removal of these people because, if they are not there to guard this sacred land, the miners will move in and destroy everything. They will use this uranium, which poisons everyone, and cause death and misery for thousands of years. We who believe in the sacred instructions of the Great Spirit must resist and protest, for the sake of all life, both present and future."

If we are to respect the principles on which this country was founded, we should not deny them to the indigenous inhabitants. This white country was, after all, their land.

Sally Wendell, G

Scrutinize radioactive dump sites

To the Editor:

On January 16, 1986, the Department of Energy (DOE) released an Assessment Report for the Crystalline Repository Project. This report recommends 12 granitic bodies in the Northeastern United States for further study concerning the feasibility of their use as high level nuclear waste dumps.

These 12 potentially acceptable sites were selected by computer from 235 sites in 17 states on the basis of crustal counts and existing geologic and political data. Following a formal 60-day comment period, the DOE will release the final Area Recommendations Report and begin, with the US Geological Survey, detailed studies of the proposed site areas.

My purpose is to persuade as many people as possible to take advantage of the formal comment period and write to the DOE concerning this project. I have studied the Area Recommendations Report for the three proposed sites in the Northeastern region (one in New Hampshire and two in Maine) and have found fault in all of them. Two are near heavily populated areas (and major usable aquifers) and one is from the slow drinking water of city and suburbs. The third site includes portions of the reservation land of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscots Nations. The Sebago Lake site, in southeastern Maine, has a very heavy tourism population (not considered in the computer survey) and is near or includes state lands and wildlife preserves.

In addition, it is located only five kilometers from the White Mountain National Forest. The New Hampshire site seems at best unfair in a state that has no commercial nuclear installations and has made every attempt to prevent the operation of the Seabrook plant.

The DOE office in Boston has been very helpful in providing this information. I encourage students to consider the following points and write to the DOE before April 15:

Finding one or two dump sites common does not mean that we can store an arbitrarily large amount of waste and does not validate the continued production of large amounts of hazardous material in military power plants and defense related projects.

Attempts to deposit waste geologically do not supercede attempts to lower the activity and quantity of hazardous material by reprocessing, by irradiation of heavy elements or by any other safe means available.

There are major problems involved in diffusion, hydrology and rock mechanics that bear heavily on this project and may not be solved by the targeted construction time about 12 years from now. The DOE would be amiss to insist on this deadline if these processes are not adequately characterized.

The problems demonstrated by Love Canal, the current Woburn case and many other similar problems across the nation indicate that we don't even have the ability to deal with tonnages which persist for relatively short periods of time. Do we have the knowledge necessary to safely dispose of waste containing radioactive isotopes which will persist for tens of thousands of years?

The DOE in Boston can be reached at 223-2525. To write, the address is US Department of Energy Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Crystalline Repository Project 9800 South Cass Avenue Argonne, Illinois 60439 The DOE will hold a public meeting tonight on the issue. It will be in the Garden Auditorium at the State House in Boston.

Karl Delleschop '87
Column/Julian West

You'll never eat another sausage

 Asked, “what do you think about non-human animals?” a person on the street in The Animals Film answers “I haven’t given them a lot of thought.” This surprising feature-length documentary does.

It thinks about the fur-bearing animals of all descriptions, gnawing their limbs off in leg-hold traps in the North American wilderness. It thinks about the victims of vivisection in redundant experiments and training exercises. It thinks about the beef cattle being fattened for market on a diet of cement and excrement.

This is a film to see if you have never thought about any of these subjects. If there is no other way to convince you to see this film, think of it as a supreme example of the filmmakers’ craft.

The perception which is brought to bear in the movie is remarkable. Clever editing intersperses scenes of pigs at a factory farm, rooting at the metal bars of their cages, with hogs in the wild, manufacture of sausage links, and advertisements for pharmaceutical companies. The film contains everything from animation to underwater photography.

Even more interesting to consider is Schonfeld’s work as an investigative journalist, ever impartial, in compiling some of the more astonishing footage. A lengthy segment on factory farming was compiled by feigning an interest in the farmers’ ingenuity in “trying to breed animals without legs and chickens without feathers.” What the impartial camera actually reveals is the underside of society in which animals are converted into food machines.

The film does not preach. Underneath it all is Julie Christie’s steady voice, describing the scenes which unfold before us. Some are brutal: chickens being debeaked, veal calves starved, monkeys shocked until they vomit. Others are more subtle: a McDonald’s commercial featuring a “hamburger patch” denies that Bessie was slaughtered to provide our burgers.

As with humans, it is the female of most species who bears the bulk of the suffering. Sows are shown being forcibly serviced, and then confined in tiny breeding pens where they don’t have room to fall over and injure their piglets. As one woman says in the film, “If I don’t see it, I wouldn’t mind.” This film denies us all that excuse.

The film was shot over a four year period, mostly in the United States and the United Kingdom. Made for only $300,000, it was a labor of love for everyone involved. The care that was put into it comes across on screen as in very few other films.

The makers of the film say that “it’s not about them; it’s about us,” and this statement is very perceptive. Ultimately, the film is a terrifying journey into the dark side of humanity, an exposé of the evil which we perpetuate in the name of greed.

The Animals Film will be shown on campus tomorrow night. You should consider seeing it, particularly if your initial inclination is to dismiss it as so much extremist propaganda. If that is the way you feel about the subject, then you are exactly the person this film is for, if not about.
The Tech Performing Arts Series presents...

ALVIN AILEY DANCE THEATER
Leading Modern Dance Company
The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater will present an "All Alvey Evening" introduced by Alvin Ailey and including works spanning the length of his career: "Ibfa," "Cry," "For 'Bird' with Love" and "Revelations." Wang Center, April 10 at 8pm. MIT Price: $5.

MURRAY PERAHLIA
Symphony Hall Piano Recital

YOUNG-UCK KIM
Violin Recital

JOHN WILLIAMS
Classical Guitar Recital
John Williams will give a recital of works by Pratarius, Bach, Yocoh, Albeniz and Augustin Barrios Mangore. Symphony Hall, April 13 at 3pm. MIT Price: $5.

TAPESTRY
Musical/Dramatic impressions from the 18th Century
Sopranos Judith Nelson, and Anna Carol Dudley, actress and dramatic narrator Rella Lowsy, and harpsichordist Laurette Goldberg will present musical and dramatic impressions of 18th century Germany and England. Music of Bach, Handel, Haydn and Mozart will be performed. Rella Lowsy's narration will feature historical anecdotes and dramatic pieces of Jonathan Swift, Pollinmitz, a "critic" reviewing J. S. Bach, and a descriptive letter from Leopold Mozart, writing from London. Museum of Fine Arts, Remis Auditorium, April 17 at 8pm. MIT Price: $6.

EARLY MUSIC FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA
Handel's Water Music
Trevor Pinnock will conduct the Boston Early Music Festival Orchestra in a program to include Handel's Water Music together with the Overture to The Handel's Il Pastor Fido, Haydn's Symphony No. 8, "Le Soir," Boyce's Symphony No 4, Arie's Harpsichord Concerto, and Gluck's "Dance of the Blessed Spirits" from Orpheus. Jordan Hall, April 20 at 3pm. MIT Price: $6.

BOSTON MUSEUM TRIO
Music from the French Baroque

Tickets will be sold by the Technology Community Association, W20-450 in the Student Center. As opening hours are currently a bit sporadic, please call before you come. If nobody is in, please leave your order and your phone number on the TCA answering machine at 253-4885. You will be called back as soon as possible.

The Tech Performing Arts Series, a service for the entire MIT community from The Tech, MIT's student newspaper in conjunction with the Technology Community Association, MIT's student community service organization.

The MIT Musical Theatre Guild presents
Tech Show '86
DIAMONDS IN THE Rough
AN ORIGINAL MUSICAL COMEDY
April 4, 5, 6, 12
8pm
Sala de Puerto Rico
MIT Student Center
8-31-31 Art, Cambridge
Tickets: $5 MIT students (with I.D.)
$6 others, visiting students
$8 general admission
Information & reservations 2-53-464

YOW!
Am I Being Creative Yet?
Does MIT stifle your creativity?
Come to the Student Forum and express your point of view to those who decide:
The Faculty Committee on Engineering Education.
Wednesday, April 9 7:00 - 9:00 PM
McCormick Brown Living Room
Sponsored by Tau Beta Pi and the Undergraduate Association.

Priced Less.

In 1919 the S&S opened its doors serving great food at an affordable price. Over the years, their reputation grew. But their prices didn't.

Tickets S&S is twice as large and a lot more fun, with an expanded menu that includes everything from Cajun shrimp and duckling in raspberry sauce, to traditional deli and sandwich favorites. And it offers a full bar featuring 36 imported and domestic beers. But at the S&S, great food and great food value is still the order of the day.

So come to the S&S and discover a great find since 1919.

S&S
A Great Find Since 1919.
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner. Mon.-Sat: 7:00am-12:00am, Sun: 8:00am-12:00am. Inman Square, 1334 Cambridge St., Cambridge, 354-0777.
TheTech's staff decided to investigate the competition from bourbon whiskies, and brewers necessary for top-notch quality for tea.

Teas come in three major varieties: black, green and oolong. The black tea is the most expensive: A nondescript scotch, Ballantine could come in a black and white generic label. There is no reason to buy it, but there is also no reason to. It has a sweet smell and flavor. Comments ranged from "pleasant, too" to "bleah. Perhaps. Nonetheless, the most accurate response was one which merely said, "undesirable."

How to make great tea

Keep the tea. The best tea bags and especially the best tea baskets. The water must be fresh and cold to start as hot water is deaerated; strange-tasting water will make strange-tasting tea. Tea should be from a reputable source, either in bags or loose. Loose tea is put into a basket or teaball to keep the leaves together.

Teas in any vegetarian matter that can be thrown into hot water to extract flavor. In fact, coffee is a tea, although coffee drinkers would admit it. To narrow the scope of this article, we should consider tea to be those plants related to the tea tree of Asia. Herbal teas such as mint or rose hips may be related to the tea trees of Asia. Herbal teas are good only for making nondescript scotches, Ballantine could come in a black and white generic label. There is no reason to buy it, but there is also no reason to. It has a sweet smell and flavor. Comments ranged from "pleasant, too" to "bleah. Perhaps. Nonetheless, the most accurate response was one which merely said, "undesirable."

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People tell us their favorite classic products

Although literally thousands of new products—small and modest—are introduced to the market annually, the vast majority quickly disappear. At the same time, some products which have been around for years continue to sell well because of word-of-mouth rather than formal advertising. I've asked various acquaintances for their favorite obscure-but-good products and here provide a list of the best.

Granitefries, made since the Civil War as a black-market substitute for imported Norwegian coolweed, advertised as "America's first non-stick cookware," and was probably used by your great-grandmother. Granitefries is a collection of renewable natural organic chemicals, has the remarkable ability to reduce new things from old things. It will equally well remove rubber burn-in, remove any scar left by your auto paint from your rubber bumper strips. It will get graffiti off paint, as well. The major drawback is the new cost of paint old paint of course. With a little manual assistance it does a fair job on "dirty" flights, while the MIT parking stickers, bubble gum, and spilled latex paint. Said to be easily available in local hardware and discount stores. I've recently seen it in stock is Dawn's Handrew, Connecticut, and in a shop on Newbury Street, Cambridge.

Number 36, George Washington's fa- vorite, is reputed to have been the first men's Eau de Cologne blended on this side of the Atlantic by the American Revolu- tion. George sent a few bottles to the Marquis de Lafayette as a gift, and both Patriots and Loyalists bought the latest fans. Nowadays this classic scent is available in a range of forms and as a perfume. Always available at Cassel-Massey, 204 Union Square Place; often available in pharmacies with good fragrance departments, as well.

Bag Balm was originally formulated for Vermont farmers - being practical folks - found it to be the best thing for chapped hands, chapped cows, but Vermont farmers - being practical folks - found it to be the best thing for chapped hands, being practical folks - found it to be the best thing for chapped hands, Vermont farmers - being practical folks - found it to be the best thing for chapped hands. Cows now see only a small por- tion of the Bag Balm factory's output. The "friendly skies", especially at fog- tastic airports, are operators. I've asked var- ious acquaintances for their favorite obscure-but-good products and here provide a list of the best.

New York City. For many at MIT, it is one of its suburbs, home. For others, it can be an exciting long weekend away from small-town Boston. The question that arises for both groups is, "If I fly, how long do I have to wait to get there?" In Manhattan, it is quite naturally, "How do I get be- tween here and there?"

"What airport should I fly to?" is the question that arises for both groups is, "If I fly, how long do I have to wait to get there?" Taxis from the airport to midtown Manhattan cost under $15, but for students with valid ID can fly for $35, one way. Airlines recommend that you allow an hour between leaving MIT and the plane had sat on the ground at Logan International for two hours.) These sorts of delays, however, have done much to reduce the hassle of flying.

The trip from South Station, Boston, to Union Station, New York, takes about four-and-a-half hours. While this time doesn't compare fa- vorably to the one-hour flying time be- tween the cities, the door-to-door times are much closer.

The train from New York, to New York, is $65, but goes down to $50 for students at 7pm on Sundays to 2pm. If you're between the ages of 13 and 21, you can get a 10% discount on your 6.004 lab kit or Macintosh computer at a local hardware and discount store, but the only place I've seen it in stock is Dickies Westchester County and Connecticut (thirty minutes from the corner of White Plains airport, etc.) Taxis cost under $20 to mid-Manhattan. The subway- bus combination costs about an hour, but costs only $2. Shuttle buses to Grand Central Station take 45 minutes on average; the regular shuttle buses take 60 minutes.

Newark Airport is also an airport of New York City. The usual way to do this is by train. Airlines recommend that you allow an hour between leaving MIT and the plane had sat on the ground at Logan International for two hours.) These sorts of delays, however, have done much to reduce the hassle of flying.

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Fourteen of the best revisited

In the spring of 1981, I happened to be
and one-way streets.

As usual, I had on my ``smart bike'' which I had noted the days on which there appeared to be some consensus.

This is a classic race for bike riders, but there are inevitably conflicts - noise, pollution, and their destruction of natural areas. Like their predecessors of half a century earlier, those days only did one thing: before anyone noticed them. Good party thing like "Massacary" (."un-
controlable Urge", and a version of "If I Can't Get Somett" that Mick Jagger once claimed to prefer the
to the Doors. The Twelve and a half minute song of the "End" — the final song of their output - is set against slightly-dark
break. The studio version, considerably less popular than their more recent hit, "One from the Heart," was the ultimate best seller.

Ambient 1: Music for Airports, Brian Eno. In retrospect, I think that the Eno album that should have been on this list is Here Comes the Warm Jet, in which he demonstrates lyrically-off
(kill) queer, prose and poetry lines like "The Morning," "The Dink Flips Don't Talk," and "Baby's First" (the latter coming on that guitar solo Robert Frier will ever play) as when no one else had the nerve. Airports, on the other hand, was a protest against the insignificance of Musak — thoughtful, intelligent, and engimic music, creating the sort of music that inspired the Band to record it.

Surveillance Pillows, Jefferson Airplane. If you're going to own only one 60's album, own this one. It's one of the album's hits, "White Rabbit," which is the classic Russian-style tea, while Darjeeling and Assam are more English in flavor. Tea bags are not inherently bad, but one must be careful as inferior teas are often used in them. A word of warn-
ing: there is no tea variety named Pla-
ko or Orange Pekoe. These are leaf-
grown teas. One can find good teas in bags from Twinings, Bigelow and others.

A good tea guide is The Book of Coffee & Tea by Bob, David and Karl Schugert. (New York: Saint Martin's Press). It describes in detail which varieties of tea produce the best varieties of tea, and which plants which regions or countries are best.

What are you waiting for? Good tea is not overly expensive. With care, even the smallest dorm room or office cubicle can serve as a tea area. All it takes is heat, water and tea, and a willingness to experiment with new flavors.

— E. Michael Bove

Cycling tips

Now that it's biking weather again...

- Massachusetts state law requires bike-
cyclists to use headlight after sundown. This means that in one must wear bright-colored clothing.

- If you're not riding in traffic, a headlight will still help you avoid the potholes for which this region is fam-
ous. A large, bright, battery-powered light is the best. Generator light sets are not a good idea because they chew
electrical system and tire treads. If they are not adjusted properly, there will be little wires that get in-
extricably tangled in your spokes, and go out the window when you stop at an intersection.

- Bike accessories like the CAM-
police increases the chance of re-
straining success.

- Boston's Bikemap (800-959 at most book-
stores and bike shops) topographic mapping of Boston and vicinity with preferred routes marked, is a wise investment.

- V. Michael Bove

The Kick Inside, Kate Bush. A hit
dated, this one, as pianist-vocalist
dance Kate Bush has long since made her way from pop music to Art. Those familiar with only her current records may be a bit surprised to hear her more mindless-yet-playful "The Man with the Child in his Eye" and "Kingdom of the Abyss"-type passages that might appeal to a /pick-up-sing-along"-type set.

So long as the primary component in Chinese restaurant tea should be drunk without sugar.

The Fugs, Workingman's Dead, Dark Side of the Moon, and the Spiders from Mars, here Comes the Warm Jet, vinyl -set off against slightly-dark-

V. Michael Bove

— E. Michael Bove

symphony, and in the early morning, the cost is $72 down and $17 back. All aboard Antrak!

— Simon L. Garfalk

Plants continued

to still charge the passengers 50 cents for a seat on a regular train.

People flashe hourly to Newark from 5:30 to 9:30. It charges $59 before 7pm and $39 after and on weekends. Reservations are accepted, but I have never failed to get a seat.

The Fugs (253-3259) is a joy to fly. Its employees at all levels are nice and de
yet I've encountered no one in my travels, a major reason that he has my frequent flyer account.

Penn Station Feds to Newark at 7am, 3:00pm, 6:00pm and 9pm. The staff at the Piscataway ticket office is friendly, and the employees are aware of it. Ask for it when you book your ticket. You can double check the price when you get your ticket. Other fares run $55 to $75 round trip to $77 one way. Call for re-
servation assistance at $2.50 ford sure-
chage out of Boston.

The Other Major Carriers are all super-
express, and most. They are: New Jersey Transit's TMA (307-2000), for bliss, in the summer months. They are cheap, and the employees are aware of it. Ask for it when you book your ticket. You can double check the price when you get your ticket. Other fares run $55 to 75 round trip to $77 one way. Call for re-
servation assistance at $2.50 for sure-
chage out of Boston.

The Oceanic Steamroller. Mark I. The

Fug's first album, 1966, was the definitive imake-love-

She hits the studio, and her band begins to take
city's, it is much easier and cheaper to get to the train stations at the city's

Finally, the best reason to take the train: the cost.

The holiday rate from Boston to New York is $30 one way. This rate applies only to New Year's Day and after major holidays.

The normal fare to Friday fare is $29 one way. The weekend fare is $25. There are even weekend specials.

— Peter E. Macklin

psychodelia "Somebody to Love," and the definitive "White Rabbit." And, of course, Robert E. Malchmana, King Crimson, King Crimson. Mark I. The

Virgin Fugs, Mannheim Steamroller. What happens when a bunch of clas-
sical musicians get together and play rock-and-roll? Sometimes, unfor-
nately, they end up doing a Booker T. and the MG's imitation, as the Steam-
roller does on "Hot Chocolate," but it's still a decent instrumental-arranging
album even if it has been im-

Easter, Pati Smith. Advanced rock with a

unique perspective. Unlike their Dada pre-

lish, intellectual background music run-

F. Michael Bove
By JONATHAN RICHMOND

Bilson's Vozza:
a simplicity of great complexity

EBO/BILSON

English Baroque Soloists.
Conducted by John Eliot Gardiner.
With Malcolm Bilson, fortepiano soloist.
in an all-Mozart program.
Sandwich Theatre, April 6.
Events in The Tech Performing Arts Series.

By JONATHAN RICHMOND

Standing at the threshold, the curators blithely unambiguously, but a tape of Mozart plays. With Malcolm Bilson on the fortepiano, one can only feel happy.

Sunday night Bilson played two of the concertos he has so brilliantly recorded with the English Baroque Soloists under John Eliot Gardiner — K. 414 and K. 271. His performances made for a moving experience.

In a letter to his father in October, 1777, Mozart praised the instruments made by the German builder Johann Andreas Steiner.

When I strike hard I can keep my finger on the note or raise it, but the sound causes the strings to vibrate, I have prodigious it. I do not care of course, in whatever way I touch the keys, the time is always even... . This instrument has this special advantage over others in that there is nothing the like of that. Only one make in 100 bothers you with this. But without an instrument of this perfection, it is impossible to avoid jangling and vibration after the note is struck. When you touch the keys, the hammer falls back against the moment after they have struck the strings, and either you hold down the keys or you lose them.

Malcolm Bilson plays on the fortepiano in an attempt to produce a sound that is very much on the level of Mozart's conception than is possible on a modern grand. The fortepiano provides for much greater intimacy of sound, and to compare it with a modern piano is not given. It is this quality, perhaps, that makes the instrument a great asset in the field of Mozart, that makes its sound, though less powerful in volume, more penetrating in effect.

Sunday's Sandwich Theatre concert began with Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 12 in E flat, K. 414. The precision of Bilson's playing was quickly apparent, as was his clear, cooperative relationship with the English Baroque Soloists. Not only did his instrument provide a means to great effect, but his mastery of it endowed his playing with a silvery quality through which every note stood out distinctly. The performance had a great sense of continuity, of order.

Then the inexperience on Bilson's playing, an alluring simplicity. But it was a simplicity of great complexity, of unending depth. Take the very beautiful Andante, a movement given with a wonderful softness. The orchestra blended with the pianist in perfect harmony, the one, the other in perfect harmony, the one taking its cue from the other seem to have been written for each other.

The Allegra con spirito did produce a few infelicities from Bilson who stumbled at times, but not of any consequence. We were much less well entertained by his encore of two movements from Haydn's Piano Sonata in C major, Op. 46, No. 12, which was well played, but cumbersome.

Andante in F major, K. 381, a movement given with a wonderful charm, and the key to its success lay in the fact that the Allegra con spirito, the contrast of tempos, had produced a musical effect. The Allegra con spirito, the contrast of tempos, had produced a musical effect. The Allegra con spirito, the contrast of tempos, had produced a musical effect. The Allegra con spirito, the contrast of tempos, had produced a musical effect.
Student leaders talk to Executive Committee

(Continued from page 1)

policy committees, it can provide a better public forum for discussion, according to Moser. The Advisory Committee on Shareholder Responsibility (ACSSR) was incapable of providing such a forum because it was intended to make policy, he continued. Moser said that he and Nell are pushing for CJAC to become a more active committee than it has been in the past.

The purpose of CJAC, according to the MIT Corporation, is to provide a "broadly representative group at the Institute to which the Corporation can turn for consideration and advice on special Institute-Wide matters." CJAC has generally considered only major issues per year. Last year, it issued a report on graduate student affairs.

The primary reason for convening CJAC is to promote communication, according to Nell and Moser, and to "foster the open discussion within the MIT community." Moser said that he and Nell are pushing for CJAC to become a more active committee than it has been in the past.

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Text of Moser, Nell divestment speech

(Continued from page 1)

students, faculty and Corporation members to work together to identify positive and constructive steps toward ending apartheid. Certainly, as voted by the students, we urge full divestment. As a first step, we view the Corporate Joint Advisory Committee (CJAC) as an excellent and currently unutilized forum because it was intended to be a much needed mechanism for communication among students, faculty, and corporation members.

The objectives of the newly convened CJAC should include the following:
- provide a much needed mechanism for communication among students, faculty and Corporation members;
- review and make public the "progress of specific corporations in the implementation of the Sullivan Principles," as called for in the Executive Committee Statement;
- explore additional constructive actions that MIT can pursue, such as the recently announced scholarships designed to encourage the research and educational developments of black South African leaders and students.

We believe that our request to present students' concerns to Executive Committee directly simply underscores the necessity for communication among students, faculty and Corporation members.

Help Woodsy spread the word.

A Year of Comparative Study and World Travel

Film, Television and Social Change: Cambridge, London, Rome, New Delhi, Poona, Bombay, Chiangmai, Tokyo, Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Film and Politics:


September 1986 - May 1987

Film and Politics:


September 1986 - May 1987

Faculty from Harvard, Columbia, New York University, University of California and Indiana University


Two academic programs limited to thirty students each

For further information

call Joan Tiffany collect: 617-267-8612

The International Honors Program

19 Beddock Park

Boston, MA 02116

TODAY APRIL 8

CLASS OF 1986

RING DAY

NEW ORDERS

$25 deposit required

PLACE

Lobby 10 10:00 - 4:00

PASSEOVER IS COMING

SEDER RESERVATIONS

DEADLINE: APRIL 14

First Seder: Wednesday, April 23, 6:45pm

Walker Hall, Blue Room

Second Seder: Thursday, April 24, 6:45pm

Walker Hall, Room 50-007

$15 for students, $25 for non-students

Paid reservations are due by April 16. Reserve at Hillel (312 Memorial Drive) or at booth in Lobby 10 on April 8 and 9. Cash and validine accepted.

People interested in home hospitality should contact Hillel, 335-2982.

Two on Business Ethics

"Ethical Dilemmas of Multi-Nationals"

Thursday, April 10

4:00 p.m.

M.I.T. Room E51-306

Dr. Jim Post, Professor of Management & Public Policy School of Management, B.U.

"Morals and Management: A Status Report"

Wednesday, April 16

4:00 p.m.

M.I.T. Room E51-328

Dr. Scott Cook, Research Associate in Business Ethics Harvard Business School

Sponsored by M.I.T. Hillel

Supported by a grant from the Louis Leonoff Fund of the Hillel Council of Greater Boston - For information call 283-2942

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$15 for students, $25 for non-students

Paid reservations are due by April 16. Reserve at Hillel (312 Memorial Drive) or at booth in Lobby 10 on April 8 and 9. Cash and validine accepted.

People interested in home hospitality should contact Hillel, 335-2982.

Two on Business Ethics

"Ethical Dilemmas of Multi-Nationals"

Thursday, April 10

4:00 p.m.

M.I.T. Room E51-306

Dr. Jim Post, Professor of Management & Public Policy School of Management, B.U.

"Morals and Management: A Status Report"

Wednesday, April 16

4:00 p.m.

M.I.T. Room E51-328

Dr. Scott Cook, Research Associate in Business Ethics Harvard Business School

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RING DAY

NEW ORDERS

$25 deposit required

PLACE

Lobby 10 10:00 - 4:00

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First Seder: Wednesday, April 23, 6:45pm

Walker Hall, Blue Room

Second Seder: Thursday, April 24, 6:45pm

Walker Hall, Room 50-007

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Strehle becomes MIT vice president

By Heather M. Haber

Glenn P. Strehle ’58 was named MIT’s new vice president for resource development effective March 1. Strehle succeeds Professor John C. Critchfield, the W. Morgan Bishop Professor of Bioengineering and Department Head of the Department of Applied Biological Sciences.

Resource development involves fund-raising, solicitation and gift handling, Strehle explained. Before being named vice president, Strehle spent approximately 25 percent of his time on resource development; as vice president, he will now devote approximately 75 percent of his time to that task.

His responsibilities will also include directing the Institute’s development program. Strehle has promoted Allan S. Bluett to his position as the individual in charge of initiative to assist him in his duties as treasurer.

Strehle said he decided to accept the position of vice president because he is dedicated to resource development and believes he can make a contribution. He is currently responsible for MIT’s intellectual property, which is worth over $1 billion at current market values.

MIT grows at a much faster rate than inflation, said Strehle, adding that investments must also exceed inflation. The main reason for MIT’s growth is the great strides being made in the area of technology, which is expensive, and a major reason for MIT’s success.

Despite the large value of the invested funds and endowment, Strehle said he must work to see that there value increases to MIT grows.

Strehle graduated from MIT in 1955 with a degree in chemical engineering and received an SM in industrial management in 1956. He is currently the president of the MIT Athletic Association, chairman of the MIT Club Advisory Board, and holds other positions in the MIT and Boston communities.

Samuels, Krugman talk on US-Japan parallels

(Continued from page 1)

"Japan is not monolithic," Samuels stressed, noting that the "negotiated balance or reciprocal copyright and privacy system" in Japan and the US "effectively and generally favor private interests.

Krugman, an economist who evaluated the situation in Japan, said "the rate of implementation in Japan is much slower than that in the US.

The United States still has a "collaborative, supportive interaction" between business and government, which "seem as not appropriate" for this country, Samuels said. But he predicted that America and Japan's economic situation will change if America continues its "rethinking" of business-government relations.

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PHYSICS OPEN HOUSE

Freshmen and Undesignated Sophomores are invited to explore the possibilities offered when majoring in physics, at this annual event. Information will be available on curriculum, departmental divisions, Society of Physics Students, Sigma Pi Sigma (Honor Society) and UROP. Faculty and present physics majors will be on hand to discuss options and opportunities.

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The Event 86

April 9
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ICE LANDAIR
Heavyweight crew rows past Columbia in opener

By William Han

The men’s heavyweight varsity crew came from behind to defeat Columbia University in its season-opening meet Saturday on the Charles River. The race was the tenth running of the MIT Columbia Alumni Cup and the second consecutive year MIT retained the trophy.

The entire 2000-meter race was very close from the start. MIT jumped off to a quick two-seat lead, but Columbia pulled even after 500 meters. Columbia gained a six-seat advantage at the 1000-meter point when a MIT coxswain caught a crab (was unable to remove his oar from the water properly at the end of a stroke). MIT recovered nicely and responded with a power-10 (20 oars in intense strokes). With 500 meters to go, the varsity crew was only two seats down.

Both crews then began to increase their cadence (strokes per minute) for the final spurt to the finish line.

With 200 meters to go, the MIT boat pulled even and then rowed through Columbia. The Engineers finished the race with a two-seat advantage and a time of 6:07.5, less than a second ahead of Columbia’s 6:08.2.

The winning boat consisted of bow Bill Van Doorne ’87, Rick Wieland ’88, Alex Jasmin ’88, Bill Mazerski ’88, Mark Smith ’87, Geoff Kehs ’87, Jim Nugent ’86, stroke Bob Bomdahl ’87 and coxswain Sue Schmill ’86.

The other MIT heavyweight crews did not fare as well against Columbia. The second varsity boat finished in 6:23.5. The MIT junior varsity boat finished in 6:54.5. Columbia’s first freshmen boat did not fare as well as against Columbia. The second varsity race was won by Columbia with a time of 6:12.5. The MIT junior varsity boat finished in 6:45.7.

By Paul Paternoster

...continued from page 15

Robert Park ’87 (10) in Saturday’s lacrosse match with Nichols College. MIT won 11-5. 

Men’s bowling team has best season ever

By Pat Paetzniker

Robert Davidsen ’86, captain of MIT’s bowling team, set some very high goals for his team at the beginning of the season. While the team fell short of realizing those heights, the 1985-86 season brought unprecedented success for MIT bowlers.

Davidsen’s team went out on a limb last year, predicting that MIT would reach the national tournament. MIT fell just two games short of reaching that goal. For the first time in the six-year history of the men’s sport at MIT, the team placed first in the Massachusetts Conference, an invite to the Division I regional tournament. MIT was invited to the national tournament. MIT fell just two games short of reaching that goal. For the first time in the six-year history of the men’s sport at MIT, the team placed first in the Massachusetts Conference, an invite to the Division I regional tournament. MIT earned a spot in the sectionals and finished ninth.

But when all the pins had settled, it was MIT who had pulled from behind to earn the title. The highlights of season competition in the Division I League for MIT seemed to focus on Lowell. Back in October, MIT defeated Lowell 15-12. In that tournament Tim Shirley ’87 rolled a 707 series, an MIT record. Dowd also added a 600 series, his career high. The team as a whole scored a 2816 series for the day to earn a second place trophy.

In the sectionals, MIT rolled a 2815 series on March 1, to win the conference title. They went on to win the tournament trailing Lowell by 3.5 points, and even the ever-confident Davidsen admitted he had doubts. "We had to beat West Point in the morning, and they're a tough team. Lowell had to beat Coast Guard, who finished last in the league."

It turned out that MIT fell only a couple more points behind Lowell after the morning competition. This still meant that they would have to take 18 out of 27 points in head-to-head competition against Lowell to win the title.

"We were tense, but composed. We even had a big crowd," re-called Davidsen. The pressure did not rattle the team; in fact, it fueled them on. Craig Gilchrist '86 hit nine strikes in a row over the tenth frame without a miss. Tim Shirley ’87 bowled a perfect game, entering the tenth frame without a miss. Dan Margolis '87 converted a 7-10 split. The estimated odds of a professional making this split are 5000-1.

The ACUI tournament also added to MIT’s highlight list. Tim Shirley took high game with a 254. Davidsen missed qualifying for the national individual tournament by 20 pins, finishing with 1747 over nine games. The team also took high game with a 1552 for the face-off competition.

By winning the ACUI and by placing first in the conference, MIT earned a spot in the national tournament. MIT bowlers did not fare as well as they had wanted to this season. Although the squad averaged 179, it was far below the 193 average which won the match. Tim Shirley averaged 197.4 and rolled a 267 in a stellar performance, while Bob Davidsen reached his high game of the year, 236.

The outlook for next year's team is positive. Sheryl Gilchrist and Kirk Berg ’87 (21-21 on the season) will be back. Rumor has it that one of the top high school bowlers in the nation has accepted to MIT.

The women’s bowling team completed its first season in the league. Audrey Ching ’88, Erica Shane ’86, Lisa Shane ’89 and Cynthia Wu ’90 gave it their best shot in establishing themselves in the Tri-State league. While they had a rough season, they showed signs of improvement towards the latter part of the schedule. Considering that the team is a young one, they can only get better.