

Agnew chides national media *Westmoreland guilty of Viet war crimes?*

By Pete Peckarksy
and Joe Kashi

"Well, just in case you haven't heard, my unorthodoxy produced some rather sharp reverberations. It was as though an earthquake, registering eight on the Richter scale, had disturbed the foundations of the *New York Times*, or the funnel of a tornado had dipped into the editorial offices of *Time-Life*.

"Everywhere, big media referees were flinging down their handkerchiefs and calling foul. The *Washington Post* stepped off fifteen yards for un-Vice-Presidential-like conduct. *Time* magazine waved me to the penalty box. And Eric Sevareid took two free throws at the line — both rolling around the rim and, as usual, dropping out."

Offering the above interpretation of his previous "speech on the responsibilities of a free media in a free society," Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew proceeded to comment again on the "national news media" in a speech at the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Republican Club held last Thursday evening at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel.

Large numbers of state and city detectives were in evidence throughout the lobby of the Sheraton-Boston while many Secret Service men stood at the entrances to the Grand Ballroom, where the dinner was held, and at strategic locations in the room itself.

While the Vice-President received a warm welcome from the over 1000 Republicans at the dinner, he received a rather heated welcome from about 4000 anti-war demonstrators who gathered in front of the Sheraton-Boston hotel Thursday despite the 35 degree weather.

Although the anti-Agnew rally had earlier been denied a permit to march up Boylston Street by the Boston Traffic Commission, police did not interfere as the rally left Copley Square for the Prudential Center at about 5:45 pm. Shouting "Fuck You, Agnew," the crowd, which increased as it marched, poured on to Dalton Street near the hotel entrance. A thin line of police and mounted police blocked their way to the hotel's front door.

Though a few bottles and rocks were immediately thrown, the crowd was generally orderly



Mounted Boston Police were called out last Thursday to control demonstrators protesting Vice-President Spiro Agnew's appearance at the Sheraton Boston hotel.

Photo by Joe Kashi

and the police restrained themselves. A sudden charge by about three hundred people [led by 4 hard-hat wearing construction workers] for the front door of the Sheraton was barely restrained by the few mounted police present. Amused, formally-dressed Republican spectators were soon replaced by sev-

eral hundred more uniformed police in riot gear, along with white trench-coated state and city detectives.

After a few minor charges by the police and several incidents of cherry bomb-throwing, rally organizers from the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (Please turn to page 6)

Pass-fail to face evaluation

By Alex Makowski

Attempts will soon be underway to evaluate both the pass-fail grading system in particular and the whole first year in general.

The Faculty/student Committee on the Evaluation of Freshman Performance (CEFP) is beginning a discussion of the best way to evaluate the experimental grading mechanism, while the Educational Research Center (ERC) is preparing a survey that will touch the same pass-fail issue while examining "the more fundamental question," as staff member Chuck Stannard put it, of how freshmen become involved in their course work.

Even before the surveys began, though, an informed observer predicted that "pass-fail will be here a long time, regardless of what's dredged up from the research." Students, he told *The Tech* are strongly committed to the proposal; the faculty opposition, representing about 20%, is not likely to be successful in returning MIT to the past practice of letter grades for all under-

graduates.

The current pass-fail system is, precisely speaking, a four-year experiment approved by the faculty during the 1967-68 school year. At that time the CEFP was also established to both monitor the experiment's progress and report back to the faculty during the spring of 1972 on whether or not the program should be continued. The committee, one member explained, has done little hard work over the past three years. As mentioned earlier, it is now beginning a discussion of possible evaluation procedures.

Complicating their eventual

By Joe Kashi

Should former US commander in Vietnam William Westmoreland be tried as a war criminal because he failed to prevent atrocities and war crimes by men under his command?

Drawing parallels to the execution of the Japanese general Yamashita, commander of occupation troops in the Philippines during World War II, speakers at the Harvard International Law Club's forum Friday concluded that valid grounds exist for investigating US commanders and tactics in Vietnam for possible war crimes under the Nuremberg precedent.

Professor of International Law Richard Baxter asserted that the cases of Westmoreland and Yamashita were very different. Yamashita's, he said, is the classic example of the responsibility of a commander to prevent or attempt to prevent the committing of atrocities by his troops. Moreover, he maintained that the Japanese inflicted the war crimes upon enemy nation-

als while occupying the Philippines.

Responsibility

In some cases, a commander may not be responsible for war crimes and forced to stand trial for them. International law, as developed by the Nuremberg and Tokyo war crimes tribunal and the 1949 Geneva Convention, provides that the commander is responsible for the actions of his troops if they are the result of the logical implications of his orders; he knows or *should* know about crimes committed, or about to be committed. In any event, Baxter reiterated, war crimes law states that the commander is liable unless he takes all possible actions to know what his troops are doing and attempts to assert effective command and control over them.

In Vietnam, atrocities have been different than in World War II, concluded Baxter, and probably not presecutable under present international law. While they may have been "reprehensible acts" contravening national laws, atrocities such as My Lai have been committed against allied nationals (the South Vietnamese) and thus covered by US and South Vietnamese rather than international laws of war. Also, while Yamashita was convicted for not controlling his troops, Westmoreland did make attempts to find out what his troops had done and punish them. There is no evidence that he "tolerated or condoned them."

Baxter only mentioned the more substantive issue of culpability for the institution of such tactics as free fire zones and search and destroy missions, saying that each case must be examined in depth. He compared such allied tactics in Vietnam (Please turn to page 6)

'Purpose and structure' dominates GA agenda

Tonight's General Assembly meeting is scheduled to include a discussion of the purpose and structure of student government.

Also on the agenda of the 8 pm meeting in the Mezzanine Lounge of the Student Center are reports from students on faculty committees and the election of three additional members to the Executive Committee (UAP Bob Schulte and UAVP John Krzywicki are already members by virtue of their posts).

According to Schulte, the GA is expected to discuss possible restructuring of the central body of the government and the establishment of a task force to ex-

plore the issue. He predicted that the GA would return to the subject at its next meeting in two weeks. Schulte viewed the planned discussion as an effort to cause the Assembly "to think about what they should be doing and where they're going."

There are no "official" candidates for the Execom posts, Schulte explained, because the nominations will not be made until tonight's meeting. He admitted that he knew of some possible contenders, but declined to name them.

Letters have been sent out to all house presidents encouraging them to ensure their house's representation at the meeting.

Baker forum probes MIT

By Paul Raber

(Ed. note: It would be well-nigh impossible to offer a truly objective report of last Thursday's Baker House forum. This article is the view of one reporter who sat in on one of the four discussion groups.)

Students, administration, and faculty responded to an invitation to meet informally Thursday at Baker House to discuss their problems and those of the Institute in the hope that mutual understanding and appreciation of the viewpoints of each group and of the individuals in these groups would result.

The faculty and administration seemed to have responded more enthusiastically than the students. For a few, the evening was apparently a duty to be suffered through, an attempt to keep the students happy by showing their good intentions, to prove that they really did care. But at least they came, although it meant giving up an evening to do so.

Snyder, Simonides, Sorenson, Menand, Martin, Kahne... many of the well-known faculty and administration names were announced as the meeting began. Roughly 40-50 students, largely



An open forum at Baker House last week drew a number of students into an informal discussion with well-known MIT faculty and administrators.

Photo by Joe Kashi

Baker House residents, were present, although more trickled in during the remainder of the evening — it was difficult to tell whether for the discussion or for the free refreshments.

The meeting, called for 8 pm, was somewhat disorganized to begin with and remained so for the next few hours. The assem-

bly broke up into four smaller groups around 8:30, with the groups migrating to locations throughout Baker House.

'Them' vs. 'us'

Discussion in the group located in the Dining hall began, predictably, with the five of "them" versus the rest, about (Please turn to page 2)

Announcements

* Urban action has a work-study opening which needs to be filled immediately. There are also volunteer positions available. Please call x2984 or come by the office, Room 437 in the Student Center.

* There will be a Teach-In on Polaroid and South Africa on Wednesday, March 24 at 8 pm in the Sala de Puerto Rico of the Student Center. Speakers will include members of the African Research Group. People from Polaroid have been invited.

* The MIT Earth Day Committee is looking for interested people. We need volunteers to assist the running of Earth Day as well as environmentally concerned individuals. Come to Student Center East Lounge Thursday, March 25, or call Scott Ramos, x3261, or Tip Kilbey, 536-1139.

* This Thursday's noonhour concert will present Marian Ruhl and Sandra Stuart singing music for two sopranos accompanied by John Cook on the harpsichord. The concert will begin at 12:10 in the MIT chapel.

* Members of the MIT community are advised not to park bicycles around the steps on the first floor of

the Student Center or in other places indoors where they are likely to get in people's way. Bicycles in violation will be removed by the Campus Patrol.

* Jobs in Europe still available for summer 1971 through IAESTE. Deadline is March 26. Contact Foreign Study Office, Room 10-303, for information and application forms immediately.

* Sophomores who want to study abroad or attend another U.S. college next year should contact the Foreign Study Office immediately in order to register as MIT students. Room 10-303; x5243.

* Nominations for the Goodwin Medalist are now being accepted by the Dean of the Graduate School. Please submit the names of any candidates to Dean Irwin W. Sizer, Room 3-134, before Monday, April 5, 1971. Nominations may be made by any student or faculty member and submitted through the Head of the nominee's department, the Undergraduate Association or the Graduate Student Council. The Goodwin Medal is awarded in recognition of conspicuously effective teaching by a graduate student who is either a Teaching Assistant or an Instructor. Further information may be obtained by calling x4869.

MIT advances plans for on-the-job training

By Walter T. Middlebrook
 "MIT's contract plans for the formation of an on-the-job type training program for the disadvantaged have now been submitted to the U.S. Labor Department for approval," says Robert J. Davis, Director of the Office of Personnel Relations.

According to Davis, the program is set up to serve those that are presently unemployed, and are defined as disadvantaged. The expected 20-25 trainees will go through the on-the-job training program under the direction of two full-time counselors, a training coordinator, a full-time teacher and a training supervisor. Depending on each trainee's individual need the program could last up to twelve months.

Besides the training they will receive on the job, the trainees will participate in classroom work concerning basic education and office skills, with tutorials geared to their individual needs. Most of the training will be centered around specialized office skills since most jobs now available are in that area.

Cost sharing

To finance the program, the contract submitted states that the government will pay the wages of the trainees and instructors, while MIT will cover all other expenses. Some of MIT's expenses, thus far, have been the acquisition and decoration of space for the program. This was met by the MIT admin-

istration, which gave permission for the clearance of the seventh floor of building E19 along with building 24 for the program. Mr. Davis also noted that the recruiting of trainees from minority groups will be handled by Richard Finnagan, of the Personnel Office. Most of the trainees of the program will be selected from neighborhood organizations and agencies which have information about disadvantaged individuals.

Technical program ended

The program, which should begin in April, is quite similar to the technical training program initiated by MIT last year. The only difference is that last year's program specifically worked at training the disadvantaged in technical skills like those required of draftsmen, machinists, and technicians; this year's program will deal mostly in office skills, like those of typists, stenographers, and file clerks. Because of budget cutbacks, last year's technical training program will not be renewed.

This new program was first conceived by the Labor Department and received a great deal of support from a Cambridge organization known as CAMPS (Coordinated Area Manpower Planning Systems). CAMPS believes that job openings of the type requiring the skills being offered by the program will increase in the future.

Baker forum probes MIT

(Continued from page 1)

twelve, of "us." The barriers seemed to break down fairly soon, although the faculty-administration existed as a block on most of the issues. Students, however, differed considerably in their attitudes.

Talk started somewhat awkwardly with a suggestion by the group leader that MIT, and Baker House in particular, suffered recently from a widespread lack of spirit and interest. As evidence, he mentioned the difficulty experienced by organized activities in getting a sufficient number of people involved and the general decline in group activities in dormitory halls - parties, shower fights, card-playing and simple conversation. The immediate response by some students and faculty was to question whether group activity, especially the organized variety, was desirable now or whether it

was perhaps just nostalgia for the "good old days." While some noted the need for relief from studies and the disappointment of freshmen who had been originally attracted by Baker by the promise of an active social life, others declared that students today found greater satisfaction in personal activities and personal interaction.

Extracurricular credit?

The question was left unresolved, but the group leader seemed to take it for granted that some organized group activity was needed. The decline in this sort of activity was variously attributed to the demands of studies, the pressure of grades and graduate school requirements, the absence of rewards for extracurricular activities, and the lack of a focus such as existed last year in political action. A suggestion that constructive use of spare time be re-

warded by credit met with general opposition from students and faculty as being based on the assumption that the MIT student was like a trained animal, to be rewarded or punished for his behavior.

It was pointed out that the present grading system functions in much the same manner. This led to a discussion on grading, the consensus being that change, to allow the student more time for study of subjects in which he was interested or for activities outside the classroom, was appropriate.

Classroom interaction

Prompted by a student comment on the lack of interaction in the class as well as in the living group, a faculty member expressed the concern of the professor with the same problem, concluding that both student and teacher were the losers in the situation. Another student voiced his fear of asking a "stupid" question in class and suggested that professors avoid punitive answers.

Other topics were briefly touched upon. The booklet *How to Get Around MIT* was praised, and both students and faculty agreed heartily on the need for a published reference, the work of students, which would evaluate teachers and their subjects. When this writer left around 10:30 the discussion was continuing but appeared to be slowing down.

Evaluation forthcoming for freshman education

(Continued from page 1)

The ERC survey, due to be sent to students on April 5, will both supplement the CEFPP studies and answer some questions raised within the ERC itself. "The real innovation," explained Stannard, who designed the questionnaire, "is to ask an awful lot about the courses the freshmen took." Information on how diversified their choices were, how the courses were structured, and what teaching methods their professors used will all be important.

Also of interest are such "totally unanticipated consequences of pass-fail" as the overhaul of the freshman core calculus pro-

gram. To design his questionnaire, Stannard drew from talks with colleagues and faculty, time spent talking with students at Delta Tau Delta, an MIT fraternity, and contact with William Bowers, a Northeastern University sociologist who conducted a similar survey seven years ago.

INTERACTIVE LECTURES

COSMOLOGY

by Prof. Philip Morrison, MIT

IMPLICATIONS OF THE APOLLO 11 LUNAR MATERIAL

by Dr. John A. Wood, Smithsonian Observatory

SYMBIOTIC THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF HIGHER CELLS

by Prof. Lynn Margulis, Boston University

EXPERIMENTS ON THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

by Prof. Carl Sagan, Cornell

LEAF INSECTS, BIRDS, AND HUMAN COLOR VISION

by Prof. Jerome Lettvin, MIT

Students who are curious about the topics above are invited to use an experimental system containing these interactive lectures, which were recorded specifically for individual listening. The lectures are unique in that they include a great many recorded answers to interesting questions. The answers extend and deepen the discussion, and can be quickly and conveniently accessed.

If you would like to try the system, please call 864-6000, ext. 2800, or write a short note to Stewart Wilson, Polaroid, 730 Main St., Cambridge (near MIT), mentioning when you might be free and how you can be reached.

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Engineer critical to consumer protection

By Lee Giguere

The cause of consumer protection won strong support Thursday night during a forum entitled "Designing for the Consumer," sponsored by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

A three-man panel discussed the issue of corporate responsibility in product design before an audience of some 100 ASME members in 10-250.

The discussion focused on several critical areas: engineering responsibility, manufacturer's liability, and the consumer's right to know.

Engineering responsibility

Howard Brehm, Director of Corporate Product Safety, Whirlpool Corporation, spoke at length on the responsibility of a design engineer for the "performance, safety and reliability" of his products. Brehm argued that "the engineer can and must assume 100% responsibility." He called for the addition of a "product safety and reliability officer" to the staffs of all manufacturing companies.

The engineer, Brehm said, "must exhaust every possibility before he yields to outside influences." The engineering level is

the place "where product safety must be controlled." Heading his list of guidelines for product safety and reliability was a thorough understanding of the product: "its response to use, misuse and abuse." Brehm called on

of studying field performance, and communication with the consumer, in particular through clear instructions. Finally, Brehm held that the engineering department must "guard against misleading advertising."

Clarke, speaking as a private citizen, argued for more information for consumers. He called on both government and industry to provide consumers with more facts, while he emphasized that the buyer must ask "many more" questions. He also placed a great deal of emphasis on computerizing product statistics for quick referral by buyers.

Consumer testing

Dr. Colston Warne, National Director of Consumers' Union, characterized the growing field of consumer testing as "taking a look at the world from the standpoint of the consumer." He explained that frequently he sees a dichotomy in a manufacturer's "character." The sales group, he said, is "eager to accent" the favorable points of their product while playing down its faults. A company's engineering people, he claimed, are more likely to laud the discovery of a product fault with the admission that it was "forced" on them by the marketing department. Warne saw this in terms of a struggle between the "instinctive workmanship" of the engineers, and the "sales thrust" of the marketing people.

"Binding arbitration," Warne advanced, is necessary for the effective handling of complaints, many of which may otherwise not be handled at all. He called on the President's Committee on Consumer Protection to move beyond the sphere of individual cases to advance more general causes, as well as urging the Federal Trade Commission "to take steps to insure that its 'one-stop' claims offices work." Warne said he "envisaged state and local consumer groups emerging and giving high priority to complaint handling for their members."



Dr. Colston Warne of Consumers' Union discusses the rise of Consumer protection groups as Howard Brehm of Whirlpool looks on. Photo by Dave Vogel

manufacturers to document their testing both to forestall repetitious mistakes and for protection in case of litigation. He also emphasized the importance

Liability

Dr. Carl Clarke, a Staff Consultant on Product Safety for the National Bureau of Standards, addressed himself to the question of where the liability rests for faulty product design. At the present, he estimated that the consumer pays approximately 90% of the costs stemming from faulty products. In the area of medical costs due to "abrupt accidents," the injured consumer pays about 50% of the bill, while the manufacturer pays only 5%. The government, he said, covers another 30%, while uninjured consumers, through their insurance costs, pay the remaining 15%.

CJAC looks toward ombudsman for MIT

By Curtis Reeves

At its March 18 meeting, the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee considered the question of whether MIT needs an ombudsman.

According to chairman Gregory Smith, the idea was well received by CJAC, and would be referred to the administration for further study.

Using CJAC's guidelines, the ombudsman would be more than just an investigator of complaints. UAP Bob Schulte noted that the officer would also direct people with ideas to the division of the Institute that would best be able to help with implementation.

The ombudsman would not handle small complaints; whether an issue was important enough for his consideration would be left to his own judgement. Smith described the position as one of "limited authority, unlimited privileges." As an advisor, the ombudsman would be able to attend any committee meeting for the purpose of briefing committee members on relevant complaints that he has received.

Concurrent with the creation of the office of ombudsman, an expansion of the information office was suggested. CJAC members commented on the relative uselessness of the office to the MIT community in comparison to its value to the man on the street who wants a general knowledge of MIT. It was thought that an excellent staff for the ombudsman, and the

source of a wealth of information about MIT, would be a group of secretaries who have worked with some of the Institute's top administrators.

Several questions were raised in regard to the creation of a new post. Decisions would have to be made on such issues as whether the ombudsman should be a tenured faculty member or one of the staff, what relationship, if any, he would have with the dean's office, and just how much his job would entail.

Smith expressed concern over the selection of the person or persons to fill the position of ombudsman. In addition to an ability to relate to the community, he must have extremely good judgement. "It seems that we're looking for Superman," grinned Smith.

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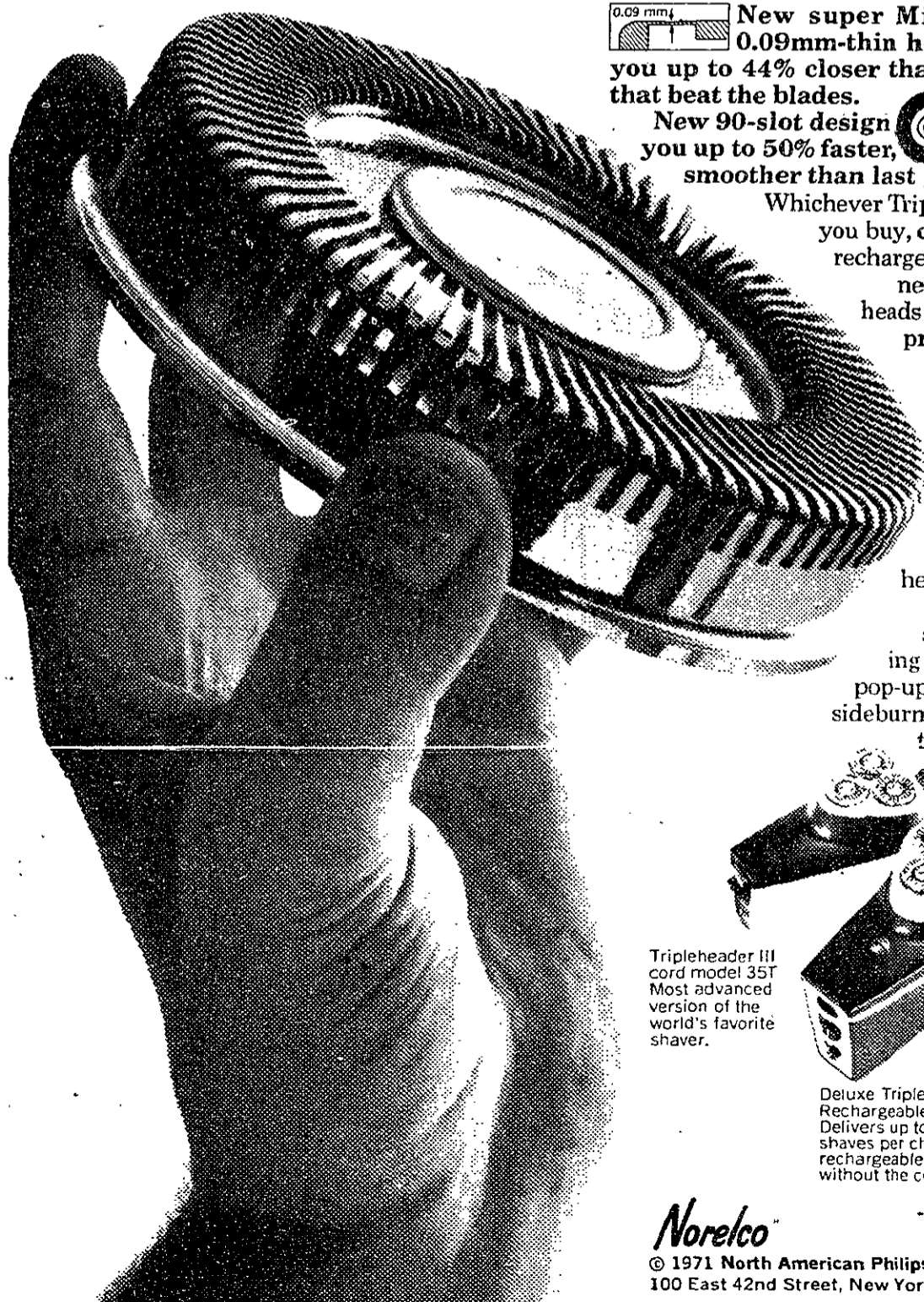
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GA meeting

Tonight the General Assembly meets for the first time this term, and a major item of business must be discussion of proposals for reorganization. The pressures for change that are building are too large to be ignored.

The present government structure was developed two years ago when forces for change were also considerable. The demon then was Incomm, a closely knit club of student politicians with little claim to being representative of their fellow undergraduates. Steve Carhart and Carson Agnew, two *The Tech* editors, and SCEP chairman Peter Harris offered their constitution as an alternative that might both better represent students and more effectively carry out the business of government. In a referendum held that spring the proposal drew 859 votes, easily outdistancing other options.

Why is this once-popular notion now universally damned? Somehow the three designers failed

to incorporate within their constitution the means for matching students' needs and interests; as the level of political consciousness dropped, so did involvement in the General Assembly.

Certainly it would be inappropriate tonight to take a final vote on a form for student government. *The Tech* suggests, however, that all delegates remember a few important points: student government must reflect and provide for the real needs undergraduates today share; student government must provide some formal mechanism for pressing student interests; and a lot of thinking has to be done about how much representation is necessary to insure credibility.

Finally, it seems likely that the General Assembly as it now exists will have to go the way of Incomm. We consider it doubtful that the structure is worth the trouble of the massive repairs that would be needed.

Admission list

This is the second year that the Admissions Office has tried to improve the prospects for a well-rounded freshmen class by releasing before spring vacation the names of the admitted high school seniors. Their hope is that contact with an undergraduate will sufficiently improve a prospective student's image of MIT to draw him away from other prestige schools he may be considering.

The Admissions Office plan certainly has a great deal of merit. Too many people far removed from the campus share some rather mistaken views about what MIT has to offer. The wealth of sports, the symphony orchestra, the fine humanities and social science curriculum — all are blotted out by the engineering/science stereotype. The result is a

sizable number of students selecting Ivy League schools when much of what they want is here on our campus.

Many students and faculty complain that the MIT student body is not well-rounded, that it represents an abnormal or unhealthy collection of college undergraduates. The extent to which their claims are justified represents the extent to which increased contact with the country's high schools is necessary.

A useful first step would be for MIT undergraduates to look up the names of nearby students on the admitted list posted in their living groups and drop by during spring vacation for a visit.

Communication

Two developments at MIT this past week may have paved the way toward better communications between students, faculty, administrators, and Corporation members. Both the trustee's decision to seat five young members among their ranks and the Baker House forum experiment suggest some methods for promoting the free exchange of ideas and consequent improved understanding within the community.

In comparison with other schools, the measure for young Corporation members ranks as far-reaching — few other universities have seen fit to establish as substantial a young presence. Even more notable is the Corporation's decision to let the five youngest members do whatever preliminary screening is necessary: next year the decision about which names get put on the ballot will be made by the five people, seniors and recent alumni, chosen this year. Killian and the other Corporation members who backed the proposal have assured the community that no students will be able to charge that elder members of the Corporation are blocking consideration of their peers.

The only problem we see is the spectre of students campaigning for election. Beyond banning posters from the walls or advertisements from the student media, there is little a watchdog committee could do to check the development of active vote-seeking. We agree with Mike Marcus, a graduate student long involved with efforts to seat younger members on the Corporation, that electioneering should be limited to a statement each

candidate could submit to be mailed out with the ballots.

And *The Tech* would urge all eligible voters to take the elections seriously. The Corporation decision does offer a valuable opportunity for students to register a voice within the body where many decisions important to both MIT and the country are made.

As for the Baker forum, those discussions marked another in a series of structured attempts to improve faculty/student contact that stretches back over several years. Two years ago some fraternities began experimenting with periodic dinners that involved invitations to a few professors and administrators. During April, 1969, classes were cancelled for two consecutive afternoons to promote seminars and discussion groups: almost all living groups took advantage of those days to invite their instructors over.

The Tech urges that all MIT living groups consider the possibilities for inviting faculty and administrators over for an evening. An easy start is to have a half-dozen students invite their favorite professor or someone from the Dean's Office. Once the living group feels comfortable with faculty around, it could try asking in some of the many professors that don't seem really interested in undergraduates. Whatever the approach, though, students should commit themselves to increasing their out-of-class contact with the faculty.

And it wouldn't be a bad idea for faculty to show a little initiative and invite several of their students back home for dinner.

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. *The Tech* is published twice a week during the college year, except during college vacations, and once during the first week in August, by *The Tech* Room W20-483, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: Area Code 617 864-6900 extension 2731 or 1541. United States Mail Subscriptions: \$4.50 for one year, \$8.00 for two years. Printed by STI Publishing

Shaking up Congress

By Harold Federow

Someday, just for fun, someone should propose a constitutional amendment that would prohibit a person from serving in the House or Senate for two consecutive terms. One could serve alternate terms, but there would be that mandatory retirement of two or six years. The possible advantages that might accrue are simply mind-boggling.

First of all, there would be a good chance of doing away with the seniority problem, at least in the House. With a mandatory retirement every two years, how could one build up seniority? Also, every two years, the committee chairman would have to change. No longer could people regard the legislation as their personal fiefdom. In the Senate, the problems of seniority would be trickier, but would also be alleviated.

A second major advantage, and one that appears to be such a major advantage that it is doubtful that it will ever come to pass, is that of the change in outlook such a change would foster. Knowing that, no matter what, one will have to be out of office might produce a tendency to regard the long term effects of legislation, to examine things more closely: one will not be running in November, but in two years, when the effects of such legislation will be felt. Who knows this might tend to produce statesmen, instead of only politicians.

A third, and somewhat less

important advantage, is that of office holders would be regularly reminded what it is like to be one of the "common folk." They would learn the simple joys of standing in line, or waiting while some VIP just walks in and is immediately seated.

There is a story that tells of two Senators trying to push their way onto a riverboat in Kentucky. They kept shouting, "Make way for the representatives of the people! Make way!" To this the crowd responded, "Make way yourselves, we are the people!" Despite the lip service paid to this ideal, one cannot help but wonder how many members of Congress really believe in this anymore. Certainly having a term between offices could not help but remind them of the point of the story.

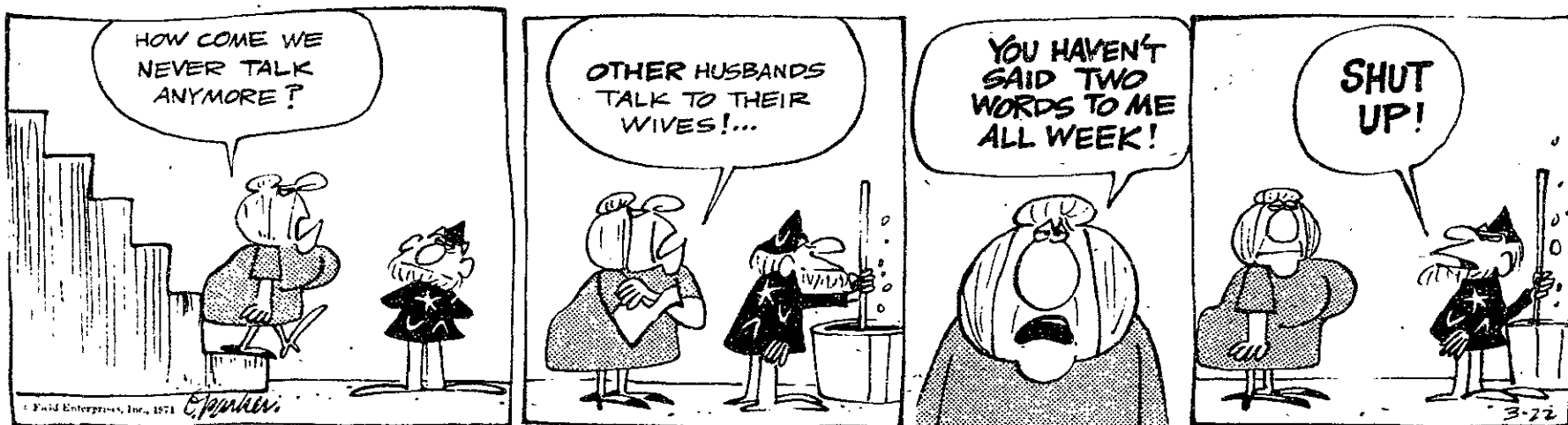
Throughout this little piece, I have been assuming that the Congressmen would run and be reelected after their term off. At present there is a large advantage in running as an incumbent. Part of this is simply the momentum in voting for whomever is in office. But in this proposal, there would be no incumbents and there would be more opportunity for a consideration of the merits of a candidate. Perhaps after a wait of two or six years, people might decide that they really did not want a certain Congressman.

Of course this amendment would never be adopted. Assuming that, by some miracle, it passed the Congress, it would then go to the people. But at this time all of the oil lobbies, the banking lobbies, labor, etc., would suddenly realize that they would have to spend so much more money because their men would go out of office every couple of years and they would have to make new friends. Also, this might allow for too much say by the people in running their own government, and a Congressman would really have to relate to his constituency if he expected to be reelected after a two or six year wait.

In spite of its unlikelihood, one cannot help but wonder what if...

THE WIZARD OF ID

by Brant parker and Johnny hart



entertainment

Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Record shorts
Radio: Wild Duck
Book: Ghetto Poetry
MIT Symphony Orchestra

MIT Orchestra received warmly

By Susan G. Elmer

It is a tremendous credit to the MIT Symphony Orchestra that its concerts are so wonderfully attended. Saturday evening's performance drew a more-than-capacity audience to Kresge Auditorium. One would hope that such enthusiasm would never dwindle; it places a noble responsibility on the orchestra to choose its music well and to play at its very best.

Members of the MIT community are not only fortunate to be able to listen to the concerts which an orchestra of this calibre presents, but also to have the rather unique opportunity, apparently unexplored, to view this collection of players and instruments, technicians and conductor, as a working body. The orchestra holds open rehearsals.

One had but to sit in on the final rehearsals of the past week to understand that the concert itself was not an easily explained phenomenon. Mr. Epstein and the players had spent long weeks perfecting Ravel's *Rhapsodie Espagnole*, and still at the last rehearsal, things were clearly not right. There were tuning and phrasing problems, and for want

of time, or perhaps with greater faith than anyone, Mr. Epstein simply had to let them go. The orchestra itself was discouraged. But something magic happened on Saturday as Mr. Epstein walked on stage. The orchestra seemed to respond to his presence; the work was played quite well. Knowing each others' limitations, but able to rely on all of the things which they had learned from each other in the exhausting rehearsals, they united to perform. One who had not listened to the rehearsals might have heard the ragged entrances of the horns, the somewhat unconventional strength of the sobbing cellos in the *Feria*, and the tempo problems of the percussion section in the same movement. But he could not have been moved by the entire spirit of the performance: the sense that something had grown which had not been expected.

Mr. Epstein's own composition, *Vent-ures*, raised a philosophical question relating to the choice of music which the orchestra plays. It is important that the orchestra perform the works of contemporary composers, not only for the enlight-

enment of its audiences but also for its own musical growth. But it is clear that such music, because it departs from what we have always heard, needs to be listened to more than once, if we are to react to it on other than a sensuous level. It seems that the answer lies with the audience itself. Attendance at rehearsals would seem an excellent means by which such unfamiliar works could be heard more than once. Mr. Epstein took great pains to rehearse the wind, brass and percussion ensemble which performed his work: his energy was

reflected in their spirited playing.

The program concluded with Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto, "The Emperor." John Buttrick, a member of the faculty of MIT, was soloist. Mr. Buttrick was beautiful to watch; his technique was extremely relaxed and fluid. The result was a delicate and dreamlike interpretation of the concerto. One wonders if Beethoven's intent was not somewhat more forceful and less romantic. It seemed that Mr. Buttrick's inclinations intro-

duced a problem for the performance of the work. The second movement, the *Adagio*, had within it the lyrical content to respond to Mr. Buttrick's style. The result was a balance between orchestra and soloist which produced moments of great beauty. But the first and third movements of the *Allegro* and the *Rondo*, suffered because their innate demand for strength had to be compromised. Despite its problems, the performance was pleasurable, and this selection provided an excellent conclusion to the program.

Books: Ghetto poetry

By Lee Giguere

Generations, by Sam Cornish (Beacon Press, \$5.95)

The thread running all through this collection of poems is an image of life in the ghetto — the black ghetto.

Cornish's poems represent, it seems, his world-view. The collection begins with his historical perspectives — a section called "Slaves" dealing with his cultural heritage opens the book. Following this are groupings called "Family," "Malcolm," and "Others." The overall effect of the book is to conjure for the reader the life of the ghetto. It is a life where women are at the center of the family. Yet the women live in fear because they know their men and their boys will leave. And it is a life of anger where "we are mourning/

our hands filled with bricks."

The collection, however, is faulted. There are too many diversions — poems that are little more than weak collections of words — collections which do not work for the reader.

Cornish has several strengths, but they become his weaknesses as well. He can say things with the kind of simplicity that draws out the reader's emotions because of its very sparseness. For example, he tells about his mother, afraid during a riot for her son, "his back open to the street/there is not/a sleep deep enough/for her tonight." But his sparseness also works against him. His poems focus on powerful moments, but his lean lyrics are too lean, conveying a picture of the moment but only hinting at its emotions. His subjects are

extremely powerful, but his images and metaphors are not, and their paleness is made all the more apparent by what they describe.

Cornish's rhythms are as good as they are bad. In several poems the flow jells and immerses the reader in the work, in others, there seems to be only a headlong rush to completion. One of Cornish's more glaring faults is his tendency to break his lines between thoughts, something which can only confuse the reader.

Four pages of prose are the best "poem" presented. "Winter" is the season of the ghetto — cold, harsh, loveless. "This is the way I remember it. I'm certain this was the way it was." Cornish here, is able to "get it together," to make his reader feel what he says rather than just "know" it. The piece seems to pull everything else in the collection together around it, acting as a focus for all of Cornish's feelings and ideas. But many of the other poems are too disconnected to really heighten the effect.

There are too many weak, unconnected poems here for the few very moving ones to really redeem the collection. Cornish writes of some very powerful, moving subjects, but often his words fail to convey emotions along with descriptions.

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'Wild Duck' quacks

By Gene Paul

"WTBS Presents..." began this week with a solemn voice saying "Good evening, this is Paul Schindler." It could very well have been the dramatic high point of the program. The producer began this show by stating that there had been some controversy over both acting and adaptation in this version of *The Wild Duck* by Henrik Ibsen. I, for one, cannot understand the controversy. There is no question that both the acting and the adaptation were marginal at best.

Anyone capable of culling Ibsen's message out of this performance would have to have read the original: the adaptation disguised it to the point of disappearance. Robert Bonniwell, the high school teacher who did the adaptation during his days at the Northern Idaho College of Teachers turned a vibrant, meaningful play into a hollow echo. By trimming the cast to 6, he did away with most of the play's significance.

The rushes of *The Wild Duck* which I heard must have been the only well acted parts of the play: for the most part the acting hovered between mediocre and adequate. Ken Pogran, Kevin Sullivan and Harry Klein (all veterans of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, the series premier) struggled manfully but were dragged under by the rest of the cast.

When contacted by phone, Mr. Schindler, whose taste is apparently all in his mouth, made the understatement of the year: "With more time we could have done better." It seems that *The Wild Duck* was presented this week, over numerous protests, only to provide chronological continuity.

In addition, the disclaimer, which stated that "This might very well be the last WTBS Presents..." was a bit exaggerated. There is at least one more play in the recorded-but-not-spliced stage; a musical written by an MIT student, entitled "Sam Patch, the Greatest Story Ever Told... So Far." And it seems that a UMass drama group is coming in to do *Riders by the Sea*.

But it will take some kind of fancy footwork to save this series. The appeal for help is still out; write WTBS Presents, WTBS, 50-030. You might just as well; they really need the help.

DOA (cont'd)

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Seatrain (Capitol)

Although the record is not bad it has some weak spots. But it is easy to see that Richard Greene is one of the best popular violin players around. Too

often, though, he has to carry the whole group along. The group sounds a little slick but Greene sticks out to make this a better than "just all right" record.

Brinsley Schwarz (Capitol)

The words are pretentious as hell but the music is good, especially when they get down to the softer numbers.

Love It To Death — Alice Cooper (Straight/Reprise)

Alice Cooper continues in its style of insulting the ears as well as the eyes.

—Maurice LeBeau

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Agnew assails CBS special

(Continued from page 1)
 tried to lead the crowd away from Dalton Street. However most stayed, being influenced by shouts of "Stay! Stay!" from a small band standing by the Cheri theatres on Scotia Street. Police started a slow clearing of the streets at about 7:15 pm. The police made a sudden violent foray down Scotia Street, clubbing several people and making about 15 arrests. Most of the demonstrators along Dalton Street were forced to Mass. Ave. where police again charged, clubbing and arresting several people. By 8 pm, police charges and the opening of Boylston Street to traffic had effectively dispersed all the groups.

Agnew commenced his speech by observing that "in recent years, the rules have been amended to allow Vice-Presidents to talk - so long as they are careful to say absolutely nothing. This privilege was heavily exercised and refined to a high degree during the last Administration." The VP explained that he "found it an onerous choice between the ennu of easy chair existence and pointless verbosity" and decided to say something. Media reaction to what he said in 1969 was described above and Agnew went ahead to "set the ideological Richter needles quivering all along the Manhattan-Washington fault line."

The Vice-President explained that he felt the national media thought "freedom of expression is fine so long as it stops before any question is raised or criticism lodged against national media practices or policies." Agnew continued by saying that "any extremist who dignifies our adversaries, who demeans our traditions, is sought out and spotlighted for national attention. He is interviewed as though he were representative of a large following and treated with the utmost deference as he unloads into millions of American living rooms his imprecations against society and disrespect for civilized law. Such attacks are editorially lauded as healthy demonstrations of freedom of expression in a free society."

Then, the battle with the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) news organization was joined over the network's documentary entitled "The Selling of the Pentagon" as follows: "when a major television network deli-

vers a subtle but vicious broadside against the nation's defense establishment, accusing it of disseminating deceptive, self-serving propaganda, contrary to the country's interest, that, too, is considered a legitimate exercise of the right to free expression in the public interest."

The VP stated that CBS News had charged the Pentagon with unleashing (he quoted CBS directly) "... a propaganda barrage ... the creation of a run-away bureaucracy that frustrates attempts to control it." Agnew went on to say that the CBS script maintained that "nothing is more essential to a democracy than the free flow of information. Misinformation, distortion, and propoganda all interrupt that flow."

He continued by stating: "No one can disagree with the latter statement. But just as he who enters a court of equity should come with clean hands, the news organization that makes such charges should itself be free of any taint of misinformation, distortion and propoganda in its own operations. In this regard, it is the CBS television network, not the Department of Defense, that leaves much to be desired in terms of the 'free flow of information'."

Agnew then quoted from reports by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Special Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Commerce Committee about two other CBS documentaries, "Project Nassau" and "Hunger in America."

The House Subcommittee found that CBS had, in effect, financially subsidized a planned 1966 invasion of Haiti in order to make a documentary on the event. The documentary was never shown on television. However, the executive producer of "Project Nassau" was the executive producer for "The Selling of the Pentagon."

The FCC found that certain film sequences in "Hunger in America" did not, in fact, repre-

sent what CBS said they represented (i.e. a dying infant was said to have died of starvation when, in fact, the infant's death certificate listed the cause of death as "meningitis and peritonitis" due to "prematurity."). Agnew pointed out that the same person who wrote the script for "Hunger in America" also wrote the script for "The Selling of the Pentagon."

Toward the end of his speech, the Vice-President remarked, to laughter and applause from the audience, that: "My purpose here, however, has not been to pillory or 'intimidate' a network or any segment of the national news media in its effort to enhance the people's right to know. Rather, it is, once again, to point out to those in positions of power and responsibility that this right to know belongs to the people. It does not belong to the national networks or any other agency, public or private. It belongs to the people themselves, and they are entitled to a fair and full accounting of the truth, and nothing but the truth, by those who exercise great influence with their consent."

Apparently the Vice-President's remarks affected one reporter deeply. As Agnew launched into the portion of his speech on broadcasters giving too much coverage to extremists, C. Wendell Smith, a reporter for *The Phoenix*, an underground Boston paper, stood up in the center aisle of the room and stared at the Vice-President. Mr. Smith, wearing shoulder length hair and attired in blue jeans, a working shirt, and carrying a knapsack over one shoulder, presented a striking contrast to the carefully coiffured women and tuxedoed men. A Secret Service man, in a dinner jacket, led no less than half a dozen other Secret Service agents and two Boston policemen as they forcibly removed Smith from the room. Smith was jailed and subsequently released when the *Phoenix* editor put up \$100 bail.

History may see US guilty of war crimes

(Continued from page 1)
 with the firebombings of Dresden and Tokyo in World War II and, in response to a question, said that each was very likely a violation of war crimes laws. However, Baxter, ultimately observed, "Laws of war are those laws enforced on losers by winners ... but we must still keep trying to remove some of the barbarism from war."

Frank Reel, a New York attorney who defended Yamashita during his trial and appeals, remarked that the circumstances of Yamashita's command were such that he was not guilty under the body of the law explained above. Yamashita did attempt to gain effective control of his troops and prevent massacre of the Filipinos but was severely harassed by US invasion forces and air forces. He did not even know, Reel said, which troops were under his command and what they were doing; so effective was American harassment of his lines of communication. "There was nothing to show that he knew about these crimes, condoned them, was able to know about them, or tolerated them." On the other hand,

Reel asserted, Westmoreland has "superb command and control of American forces." "These Mylai trials are the same as if Calley was replaced by LBJ, McNamara, or Westmoreland."

Legal wars?
 Concluding, Reel said that this body of law implied that there was a good way to fight a war and a bad way to fight one. All war, he continued, is illegal and immoral and the implications of the Yamashita trial are such that they are "bad laws and must be rejected."

The last speaker, Ted Ensign, National Coordinator of the Citizens Commission for the Investigation of US War Crimes, maintained that the attitudes and patterns of contemporary American society are more responsible for US war crimes than any single individual.

To end these crimes, he said: "We must make people understand the war and they must change the social conditions such as a penchant for quantified statistical data (like body counts) that bring about war crimes. Only when this is generalized will we be able to stop war crimes."

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Admissions office develops student role

Once again, this year the MIT Admissions Office will be releasing a list of all students offered admission to the class of 1975.

Set for noon this Thursday, the release was timed so students would have the names available before they went home for spring break.

The Admissions Office dispenses the names to facilitate contact between current MIT undergraduates and prospective students. The hope is that a face-to-face meeting will help dispel some of the current myths about MIT that pervade the country.

Decline in applications

The move comes in a year when MIT, along with many other major independent universities, has suffered an appreciable decline in the number of applications received. "General economic conditions and the reputed decrease in career openings in engineering and the hard sciences" may well have contributed to this decline, speculates the Admissions Office. Other factors mentioned include "apparent disaffection with major urban institutions which have been 'in the limelight' and just possibly the general increase in application fees."

The list will be distributed to the living groups in a format that will facilitate the identification of admitted candidates by geographical location.

Fraternities

Particular use of the list will probably be made by fraternities. The houses that emphasize contact with incoming freshmen over the summer are likely to use the spring break as a chance for a first visit. Interfraternity Conference (IFC) rules are set up to

regulate the spring visits.

Additionally, several alumni members of the Educational Council are planning get-togethers for MIT students and high school seniors in several areas: Locations in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Georgia, among other states, have been selected for these gatherings. The Educational Council is the group of a few hundred alumni that each year, from their homes across the country and the world, interview applicants to MIT.

Admissions process

This spring contact is only a

part of the whole admissions picture. The first step in the selection process is the applicant's decision of where to apply. "General reputation, 'atmosphere,' curricula, geography, information from parents, alumni, teachers, and guidance counselors, and costs and financial aid" - all these, explained the Admissions Office, are important factors during this initial phase. Once the student has contacted MIT, a second stage begins. Both the Admissions staff and an Educational Council member review the application and decide whether or not the

student should be offered admission.

The third step in the total selection process is the decision of the student. Current MIT students can exert a major influence on the student who has received multiple offers. "We believe that the applicant tends to respond rather significantly to college student contacts during

the period when he is choosing among real alternatives," an admissions staff member noted. "If he is given a cynical or unfavorable picture of MIT he is likely to go elsewhere. If the MIT student whom he talks to seems enthusiastic and to his liking, he is likely to come. The contact will thus be very important to him."

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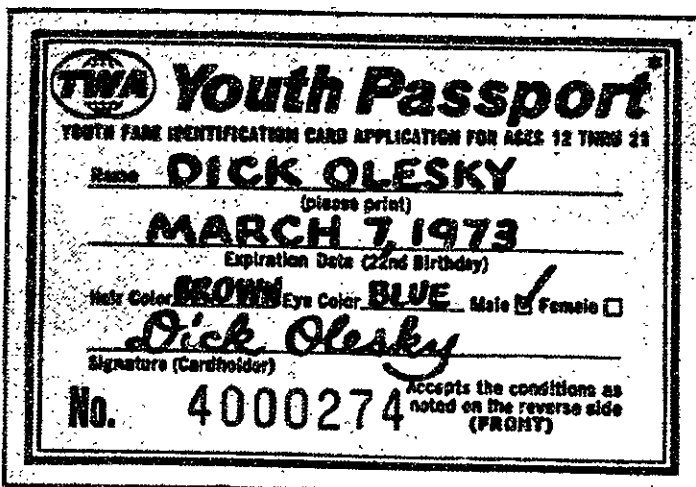
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SPORTS

Road trips highlight early spring action

Baseball looks to opener

By Joe Garavioli

The 1970 spring baseball season was a year of firsts. It was the first winning season in eight years; it was the first time MIT had two Greater Boston League All-Stars; and it was the first team in New England to cancel its remaining schedule in empathy with the Cambodia strike. The team had but one senior, so it looked as if the Bonnie Beavers would be strong in '71 too. But as the grass of Briggs Field would have it, only five of last year's basic eleven are out this spring.

So what's the outlook? Big Al Dopfel '72 (1-0 with a 3.91 earned run average last year) returns to lead the beaver pitching staff. He is considered by many to be the Bob Gibson of the GBL, and his success could determine the success of the team. Right beside Al is Chuck "Dizzy" Holcum. Dizzy's performance in the fall guaranteed the junior lefthander a spot in the starting rotation. After Dizzy, it looks like sophomore Gary Williams, rookie Steve Reber, and John "J.P." Peterson '73 will round out the staff.

The hitting attack should be led by Bob Dresser '71. In making the GBL all-star team last year, Dresser hit .341 and scored an average of a run per game. When he wasn't hitting Texas-league doubles he was playing errorless centerfield. Another leading hitter will be Ken Weisshaar '72. As last year's lead-off hitter he got on base almost 50% of the time and led the team in runs batted in. Up there with Dresser and Weisshaar will be a slew of rookies. When Reber isn't pitching, he'll be playing outfield (his best position) and hitting up a storm. Another rookie, Joe DeAngelo, may well be able to hit the college curve ball, and if he does he will be dangerous. Finally,

Dennis Biedrzycki '72 should be in freshman form and will really help the squad.

Just behind these players come veterans Dopfel and Rich "Pepper" Roy '72. Dopfel hit fifth last year, pounding the ball with power, but striking out 25% of the time. If he can cut his strike-outs, he could be a significant asset to the attack. Pepper, on the other hand, is known as a defensive ace (isn't that what all weak hitters are?), but he has hit well this spring and hopes are high that he will hit better than last year.

So what have you got? Biedrzycki catching with Holcum on the mound. DeAngelo at first, Weisshaar at second, Roy at short, and Reber, Dopfel, and Dresser in the outfield. Hey, where's the third baseman? Old pro Tom Pipal '71 or rookie Dave Tirrell could fill that spot. Or, if you're a gambling man, you might bet on Kevin Rowland '74.

This writer doesn't know for sure who's going to fill the holes, but if they are filled with reasonable performances, the season

could be successful. The hitting could be as good as last year's (.262 team average); the fielding will be about the same; and the pitching a lot stronger in the big games, but a lot weaker on occasion. So, the predicted record ought to be 11-11.

But there's something different about this year's squad. There are a lot of rookies and a few old pros who don't know what the word quit means. They hustle in practice, and they play a real loose brand of ball. The seniors call themselves old-timers and try to lead, while the team openly refers to itself as a bunch of turkeys. It's this kind of attitude that makes a "team," something that MIT sports often lack, and it's this kind of attitude that could well lead the beavers to a more successful season.

The opening of the spring sports season will see five of the MIT varsity squads on the road, all of them heading south during the spring break. The tennis, baseball, golf, and lacrosse teams have extended trips, while the sailing squad will compete in a weekend event at the Naval Academy.

The varsity sailors open the new season with a dinghy invitational at Boston University on March 27, and on the following weekend, they will compete for the Owen Trophy at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Also on the 3rd and 4th of April, the mariners square off in invitationals at Tufts and Yale respectively, with an additional freshman regatta at Tufts on the 4th.

The Tech varsity tennis contingent is headed for North Carolina, with their first match scheduled against UNC at Chapel Hill on Monday, March 29, followed by contests with Davidson, North Carolina State, and Wake Forest. On the way home,

the netmen will stop off in Washington, D.C., to meet the squad from Gerogetown University.

Both the varsity baseball and golf teams are looking forward to trips to sunny Florida during vacation. On March 29 and 30, the diamond squad will play back-to-back games against Florida Presbyterian in St. Petersburg, followed by a game versus Amherst at Tampa. To conclude the journey, they will meet South Florida in two consecutive games in Tampa on April 2 and 3.

MIT's golf squad is scheduled to play in the Gulf American Classic Intercollegiate Invitational at Cape Coral, Florida, from March 29 through April 3, while the lacrosse team travels to Long Island and the Baltimore area.

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. The Tech is published twice a week during the college year, except during college vacations, and once during the first week in August, by The Tech Room W20-443, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: Area Code 617 864-6900 extension 2731 or 1541. United States Mail Subscriptions: \$4.50 for one year, \$8.00 for two years.