



Coalition to organize CJAC hears finance report anti-war sentiment

By Lee Giguere

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice will begin its spring anti-war campaign Thursday by showing a film in the Sala at 8 pm and planning for actions later in the spring.

The new film, *Mayday*, which deals with the war in Vietnam, will be followed by a meeting to discuss anti-war actions in April and May and the formation of a coalition of anti-war groups at MIT.

On April 24, a mass demonstration is planned for Washington, D.C. On May 5 and 6 anti-war activities are being planned for the Boston area. According to a staff member of the People's Coalition, a Moratorium, which will center on the issues of immediate withdrawal, the people's peace treaty, adequate welfare income, and freedom for political prisoners, will take place on the fifth. He termed the effort as being "very broad," including a moratorium on "business as usual" and a mass rally on the Boston Common. On May 6, "a non-violent civil disobedience" at Government Center is being planned.

Washington

In conjunction with this, there are plans for a series of demonstrations in Washington on May 3 at the Pentagon, on May 4 at the Justice building, and on May 5 at the Capitol. All presently planned actions are to be in support of the four goals of immediate withdrawal, the people's peace treaty, adequate welfare income (\$6500 for a family of 4), and freedom for political prisoners.

In the next few weeks, there will be efforts to get as many people from MIT as possible involved in the anti-war movement. According to the People's Coalition staff member, organizing will proceed by means of film showings, dormitory meetings, and meetings within various MIT departments. He

noted that the emphasis this spring will be on bringing together as many different groups as possible because the situation in Vietnam is "critical."

Colleges

No demonstrations have yet been planned for MIT. Preceding the moratorium rally on the Common, however, there may be a feeder rally at MIT. Between May 10 and 14, smaller local demonstrations are being planned. Local draft boards and campus demonstrations are possible events. State and community colleges in the area already have anti-war groups organized, according to the People's Coalition staffer, and organizations are now being built on the larger campuses such as MIT. Some 50 or 60 schools have already been organized, he claimed.

The People's Coalition is a broad, city-wide organization, the staff member said, including such groups as Mass-Pax, the American Friends Service Committee, NUC, and the Movement for a New Congress.

By Curtis Reeves

A larger-than-usual crowd filled the Jackson Room last Thursday night to hear outgoing Chairman of the MIT Corporation James Killian, Vice President and Treasurer Joseph Snyder, and Vice President Paul Cusick tell the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee about the Institute's financial outlook.

About 25 spectators listened intently along with CJAC to Cusick's comments on the ten million dollar deficit that the Institute is expecting over the next three years.

Cusick explained that the deficit would be made up by dipping into MIT's unrestricted funds. Usually, the purposes for which this money is to be used — salaries, improvements and general educational costs — would draw upon their own special funds or would be paid for by tuitions, gifts or governmental and other funds.

Building construction will be lessened over the next ten years, according to Snyder. Three projects are currently under way, and they are receiving the funds necessary for their completions:



Photo by Dave Vogel

Corporation Chairman James Killian, Vice-President Paul Cusick, CJAC Chairman Gregory Smith, and Vice-President and Treasurer Joseph Snyder discuss MIT's financial picture.

Burton House renovations are being completed with unrestricted funds, money for Westgate II is being borrowed, since that structure will be self-sustaining, and gifts and grants are largely funding the new Electrical Engineering building.

Dr. Killian confirmed the Corporation's decision to release all MIT holdings in Technology Square. Snyder explained that the move would provide more capital to produce income, and added that "income possibilities are better elsewhere" than at Tech Square. It was also noted that with the acquisition of the Simplex properties, MIT has been afforded a prime location for the development of a similar complex, should one be needed.

Ninety percent

About ninety percent of MIT's plant land and buildings have been acquired with the use of money from private sources, according to Snyder. He went on to say that the \$6.7 million received yearly from various corporations represented the largest total of corporate contributions to any school in the country.

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IAP earns strong approval

By Lee Giguere

January's Independent Activities Period earned approval as a "good idea" from 89% of the students and a majority of the faculty who returned an evaluation to the Committee on Educational Policy Subcommittee on IAP Evaluation.

The subcommittee's report to the CEP included the recommendation that the "3 year IAP experiment be carried to its conclusion."

The report on the IAP will be made to the faculty at its next meeting on April 21.

Findings

The findings of the subcommittee, appearing in its report, are: 1) that "both students and faculty favor the IAP," 2) both

students and faculty remained on-campus during January in "sizeable majorities," 3) that there was a "virtually unanimous" opinion among students and faculty that ending the fall semester before Christmas is an "excellent idea," 4) that most students were "very appreciative" of the opportunity to be at MIT in the absence of the "usual academic pressures," 5) that faculty and students were "unhappy" with the shortened fall semester, 6) that no "major problems", of an academic or administrative nature, were created by the IAP.

In addition to recommending the continuation of the IAP, the subcommittee urged the faculty, "in planning the fall term, to

account for the shorter term by adjusting subject content rather than increasing pace," urged "stronger and earlier efforts" by departments to involve student and faculty groups in consideration of possible major innovations in the type of activities to be available during the IAP, and urged the CEP to appoint three committees: one for "planning and communication," one for

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Earth Day to center on continuing activity

By Paul Raber

Films, slides, and posters in the student center area are only part of the activity at MIT planned for Earth Day — Wednesday, April 21.

The MIT planning group, which held its second meeting last Wednesday night, is currently attempting to involve professors and entire departments in these and other activities, primarily seminars on important environmental issues. Several professors and students involved in environmental research are likely choices for speakers and seminar leaders.

The administration is being approached for aid in funding the Earth Day program, as are several outside groups in the Boston area. The MIT committee estimates that for the publicity and activities on April 21 alone, a minimum of \$300 is needed.

Ongoing activities

The emphasis will be on ongoing activity rather than a program which attracts a large number of people for one day but fails to interest them in continuing work on the problems exposed. There is a general feeling that last year's Earth Day failed to encourage continuing interest and work.

Hopefully, people can be

made to realize that opportunities now exist for year-round activity, an example being the newspaper recycling project in progress at MIT and Boston University. This project has been extremely successful at BU and it is possible that it will soon be expanded to include paper other than newsprint.

Contrary to what was previously planned, the emphasis this year will not be on the impact of the automobile on the environment and on a proposed "Stop the Cars Day." Ecology groups felt that legislation recently passed would make this topic inappropriate now.

The MIT group is attempting to recreate the general interest in ecology which existed strongly for but a short time last year. Their second meeting was attended by about 15 people, a slight improvement over the five who appeared at the first meeting, but a major revival of interest still has not taken place. The third meeting will be held this Wednesday at 8 pm in the East Lounge of the Student Center. Information on this meeting or on the newspaper recycling project can be obtained from Scott Ramos at x3261.

Interested people are very much needed in all aspects of the planning, Ramos said.

Morrison urges open class

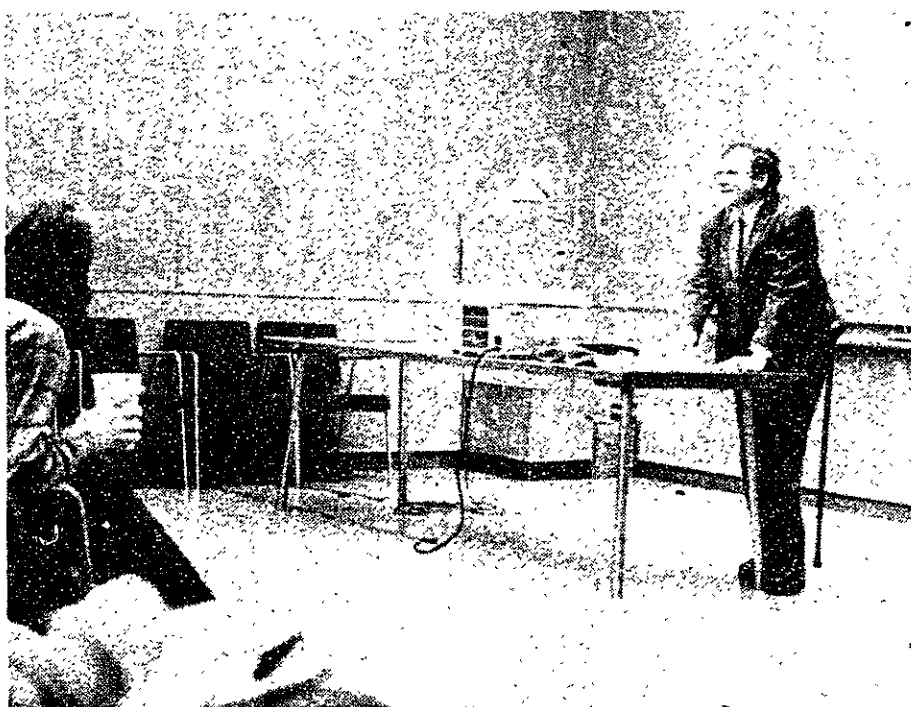
By Ken Knyfd

At a special lecture last Thursday noon entitled "The Full and Open Classroom," Professor Philip Morrison discussed the innovational educational idea of the open classroom and its possible value for MIT.

The main point of the lecture was that as the open classroom becomes institutionalized and loses the charm that comes from newness alone there may be a tendency for boredom to set in unless open classes can incorporate learning by first hand experience and real contact with the traditional, symbolic learning carried on by schools.

Professor Morrison began with some technical information demonstrating the point that reproducing memorized material and combining this information to form new inferences are two distinct and separate aspects of learning. For this reason the old method of learning by memorization left a whole segment of education untouched.

Furthermore, the irreducible nature of some rationales constricts such that they are



Professor of Physics Philip Morrison presented his views on education last Thursday.

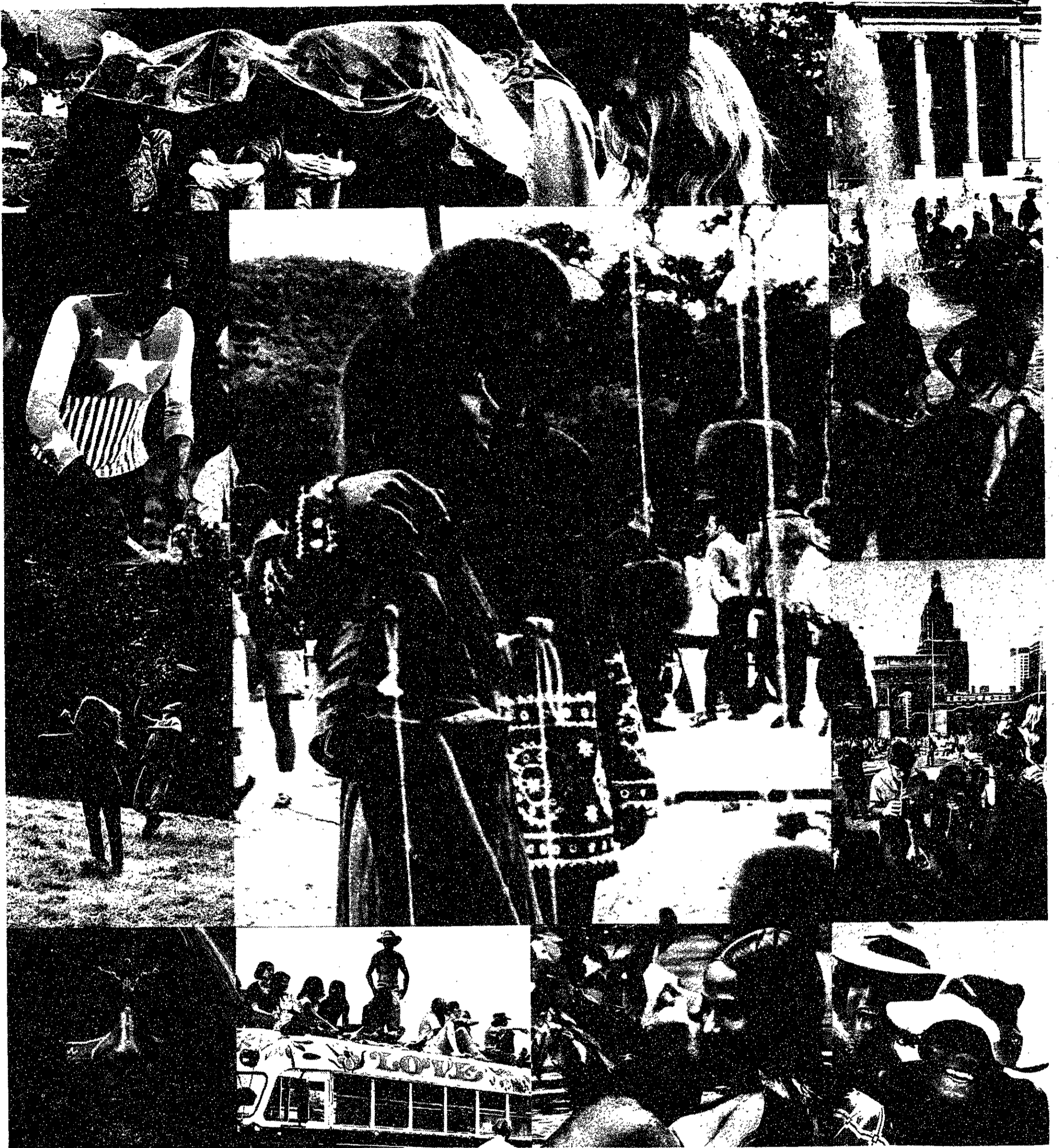
Photo by Dave Vogel

either understood in their entirety or not at all. Of course, people with different intellects will reach this understanding at different rates. Thus the unified class, the traditional form, often leads to the essential non-education, rather than merely

undereducation, of all who assimilate more slowly that the class proceeds.

There is a need for the open class which allows each member to work independently through material with broad limits. Thus

(Please turn to page 6)



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Project lab shows pollution concern

By Paul Schindler

MIT really is concerned about the environment. And not just because of Earth Day. The Institute's major effort in the field, the Interdepartmental Environmental Project Lab (IEPL), predated last year's Earth Day by about two months. The IEPL is the brainchild of (among others) Prof. Michael Modell and Prof. Adel F. Sarofim, both of the department of Chemical Engineering. Last February, an introductory letter was sent to professors, instructors and employees of the MIT labs. It said, among other things:

While many problems can be handled effectively by a single specialty, there are a large number of critical environmental problems which clearly require an interdisciplinary approach.

Developing an interdisciplinary superstructure is a formidable task; very few interdisciplinary efforts such as required here have been successful. The present university structure does not appear to be conducive to very active participation beyond the bounds of an individual's department.

Up until the time of the letter, existing programs at the Institute had no interdepartmental interaction, and no overall view of pollution, according to Modell. Programs were found mainly in Civil Engineering and some other widely scattered departments, but there were almost none in biological or chemical areas that did not require at least two or three prerequisites. Many other schools around the country were working on the environment, too, and MIT did not want to be left behind in this vital area.

As Modell put it, IEPL is using a grass roots approach to environmental problems: "We're not going to ask the Institute to build us a new building until we know what we want in it."

MIT, or rather, some professors and associate professors of the Institute, had finally decided, as they put it in a request for funding issued in October of 1970: *a need now exists - and will continue to grow - for two types of environmentalists; the environmental generalist who can draw on the multitude of disciplines encompassed by environmental problems; and the specialist in the traditional technico-economic and socio-political fields who has an awareness*

and appreciation of the interrelationships of his field and others within the context of environmental problems. The funding asked for was something near the \$100,000 level, starting next fall.

The decision was made, very early in the program's inception process, that it should be mission-oriented, as the Institute's unique skills, equipment, and people lent themselves best to this type of approach. In particular:

The proposed program would concentrate on pollution-related environmental problems (i.e., air, water, thermal, radioactive, noise), and the factors underlying these problems (e.g., electric power generation, space heating, transportation, solid waste, etc.). The proposed operational objectives are:

- 1) To define Boston's current position by evaluating data currently available and defining the areas in which data is lacking;*
- 2) To perceive and project the intermediate - and long-range programs and systems necessary to effect a cleaner environment and, in so doing, to identify the problems which may be ill-defined today, but which will have to be answered within the next decade;*
- 3) To propose solutions to these problems; and*
- 4) To evaluate the feasibility of proposed solutions.*

The proposed topic and operational objectives have several appealing features: The entire MIT community is personally concerned with the area's problems and is vitally interested in their solution; real problems would define the needs for and catalyze the development of interdisciplinary cooperation; the projects would draw in, as participants or consultants, members of the local community including associates of city and

state agencies; after an initial period of orientation, the laboratory would provide a valuable resource for the solution of local environmental problems.

One particularly frustrating aspect of the environmental question is the confusion in the area of air pollution literature. For example, according to Myer

abstracts (descriptions of available material), become available in machine-useable format. Information generated by the IEPL is being recorded by the information office of each subgroup who sees that the information group gets it in useable form.

Steve Austin, a graduate student working with the program,

good theory of planning, so he is attempting to develop organized planning techniques which would enable interdepartmental attacks on problems to be effective.

One discovery made already is that small groups provide higher morale and better work; so IEPL groups are small. Interaction is the key to making interdisciplinary work more than a cliché; as Steve put it, "We don't really need generalists in the strict sense. We need specialists who know each other's language and can interact."

The major goals of the course are to enable each student (potential scientist) to see his field not only in relation to other fields, but in relation to man's overall environment.

The course is open to all students, in any department, although there is an upper size limit of some 50-100. The course is part of the URO (Undergraduate Research Opportunity) program, and as such, is good for general Institute credit.

Although it is too late to participate in the lab this term, the lab is looking for people with or without previous experience in the area who are interested and enthusiastic. The feeling is, as Modell put it, that interdepartmental skills have to be gained during the course of the term anyway, because they are seldom taught anywhere else.



Graduate student Steve Austin, and associate Director of Libraries Myer M. Kessler, during interview.

M. Kessler, associate director of libraries, there are almost 1000 articles on sulfur dioxide, some cross-referenced, but all of them spread among almost a dozen fields and a nearly equal number of technical journals. Thus, Information and the Environmental Problem is an important subgroup topic. Kessler (who helped develop TIP, a language helpful in the categorizing and handling of alpha type material) was drawn into IEPL to help bring the power of computers to bear on the kind of catalog search necessary to make new research effective instead of redundant. Progress is being made in the field however, as more and more

also spoke with this reporter about one of the big areas of concern and research involved in the IEPL: How do you organize people from different disciplines to work together? That is his thesis, his mission, and his problem. He has found that there exists, as of this time, no really

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Part I—the goals

Humanities at MIT

By Alex Makowski

The MIT program in humanities and social science has several objectives. It seeks first to develop attitudes and skills basic to a life of effective thought, action, and appreciation as a responsible citizen and broadly educated human being. Second, it seeks to provide some understanding of man's experience at key points in his history and of the human problems which must be the concern of every civilized man.

Third, it seeks to provide some sense of the intellectual discipline involved in a particular area of the humanities or social sciences, some study in depth in a field outside the student's professional specialization. Finally, it seeks to develop skill in accurately and effectively communicating facts and ideas orally and in writing.

— the MIT catalogue

Humanities education was a relative late-comer to MIT. Engineering has flourished since the Institute first opened its doors a hundred years ago; physical sciences blossomed soon after the second world war. Social Sciences followed later, and now the economics and political science departments rank with the top schools in the country.

Incidental

Through all of this development humanities education has remained seemingly incidental. What business, traditionalists asked, does a school of technology have with literature or music? When people complained that the engineering schools were turning out uncultured technicians, some schools responded with supplement courses to rub a little polish on their students. "The goal," one literature professor remarked a couple of years ago, "was to see that if someone at a cocktail party mentioned T.S. Eliot's cultural wasteland, an MIT graduate could respond intelligently." This rationale spawned survey courses that covered literature from Greek to modern times in one fell swoop, one short term.

This polish wasn't much worth the faculty salaries that went into it, a fact MIT recognized when it broadened the underclass requirements and experimented with new programs for its science and engineering students. There is more to humanities education, some scholars realized, than appreciation of a few key works.

Why bother?

Why should MIT bother with a humanities program at all? The students this Institute educates must face an environment composed of two main parts. On the one hand, they must deal with a physical world, a reality that dictates, stipulates, and establishes criteria. Science or engineering educations are the key to dealing successfully this facet, emphasizing as they do the need for logical thinking and the value

of hard evidence. Yet MIT graduates will also live human lives in a human society, and some sort of humanities study (literature, history, or the fine arts) is crucial to success. The future technologist will be interacting with people, and within our cultural heritage and the legacies of other cultures lie the guide to interpreting human experience.

Emotions

Further, humanities study is often important for a student trying to come to grips with human emotions. It's all very well for a scientist to claim his work requires a dispassionate attitude, but he still must live with his emotions. Love, hate, envy, joy — all these complex issues have been discussed through the past three thousand years in works of art, literature, and music.

Living a successful life necessitates a feeling for both the physical and the human environment. Students who ignore either facet of their education do so at the risk of periling their future.

Responsibility

With these broad, somewhat philosophical considerations MIT must link its own responsibility for the engineers it educates. Technocrats, as John Galbraith has pointed out, do wield some power and influence within modern American society. While a literature or music humanities program may not be the most efficient way to emphasize social concerns, the Institute does have an obligation to see that its science and engineering students have some feeling for the social implications for their work. Put in the most simple terms, "MIT is teaching many of its students how to design and fire guns. It has an obligation to society to teach them something about evaluating targets.

Former humanities Dean John Burchard recently drafted a letter to the MIT Commission that raised several other noteworthy issues. Along with evaluating implications of technical work, he emphasized the value of instilling within students a certain amount of courage to face up to their superiors when moral elements develop with their technical work. Once again, reading about the life of Socrates and Jesus Christ, to use Burchard's examples, may not be the most efficient way to develop this bravery, but it remains a worthwhile goal.

Another of his points concerned the traditional role of humanists as "custodians of values." Burchard objects that "Concentration on Humanistic studies has made them [humanists] neither more nor less humane than other people." Perhaps he had in mind the scholars that spend years tracing the subtle connections between the satire of Pope and Swift or the historians who grope through

musty volumes to establish this or that minor historical fact. This brand of study, while perhaps warranted for professional excellence, does little to spark the feeling for human emotions we spoke of earlier.

Finally, there remains to be discussed the role of the social sciences in a humanities curriculum. While political science, for example, might seem to be a logical choice for an engineering student broadening his education, much of the work done at MIT, e.g. the games-theory approach, is as quantitative as any science and removed from a consideration of human emotions. Much more to this point are the literature or history courses that center on an evaluation of the effect emotions and ideologies have had, while a good education might blend all three fields.

Basic goal

The basic goal of humanities at MIT, then, must be to encourage within students an awareness and appreciation for the human half of the real world. Any science or engineering student who neglects this area must find himself short of the knowledge necessary to lead a successful life. Next issue we will discuss what type of a humanities program MIT could develop to meet the goals presented here.

Science and foreign policy

(Editor's note: Below are excerpts from a speech by Secretary of State William Rogers on the relationship between technology and our foreign policy.)

For more than a decade now this committee has performed an important service by bringing together every year some of the best scientific minds of the world to discuss problems of great relevance to the future of mankind. Science and technology have come to play a role in international relationships far beyond what any of us would have anticipated even a generation ago. In our foreign policy we must take account of this fact.

In so doing, we build on a long-established tradition. From its earliest days American foreign policy has encouraged the international spread and application of scientific knowledge.

National policy can determine whether the use to which technology will be put is to be good or bad. Policy choices are crucial in deciding whether the atmosphere will be cleaned up or poisoned further or whether the seabeds will be exploited for the benefit of the exploiting nation or for mankind in general. As the principle creator and the principal user of the new technology, the United States, in its Government's policies, is taking

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such questions seriously and acting on them.

This country is the biggest consumer of the world's energy and resources. With only 6 percent of the world's population, we use 40 percent of its energy output and 40 percent of its nonrenewable resources. While estimates vary, there are some who believe that the earth's petroleum supply can serve as a major source of industrial energy for only another century. However accurate this prognosis turns out to be, there is no doubt that such resources are finite. The metal production of the globe after World War II is already as great as total world metal production before it. And we, like all other industrial nations but the Soviet Union, import most of the minerals and ores we use. These facts, well known to most of you, illustrate the degree of international interdependence to which we are subject.

In short, in the area of science and technology we are operating in an international environment, both because we want to and because we have to. This fact has given our foreign policy in recent years a whole new dimension. It is symbolized by the presence here today of the science attaches in a number of embassies in Washington and also of our own science attaches stationed in 17 countries around

the world. Indeed, it is to be expected that at a meeting such as this, the U.S. Congress would seek the views of such leaders in science as those with us today from North America, Western Europe, Kenya, Pakistan, and the Soviet Union.

Our basic goal is to put science and technology at the service of human — and humane — ends.

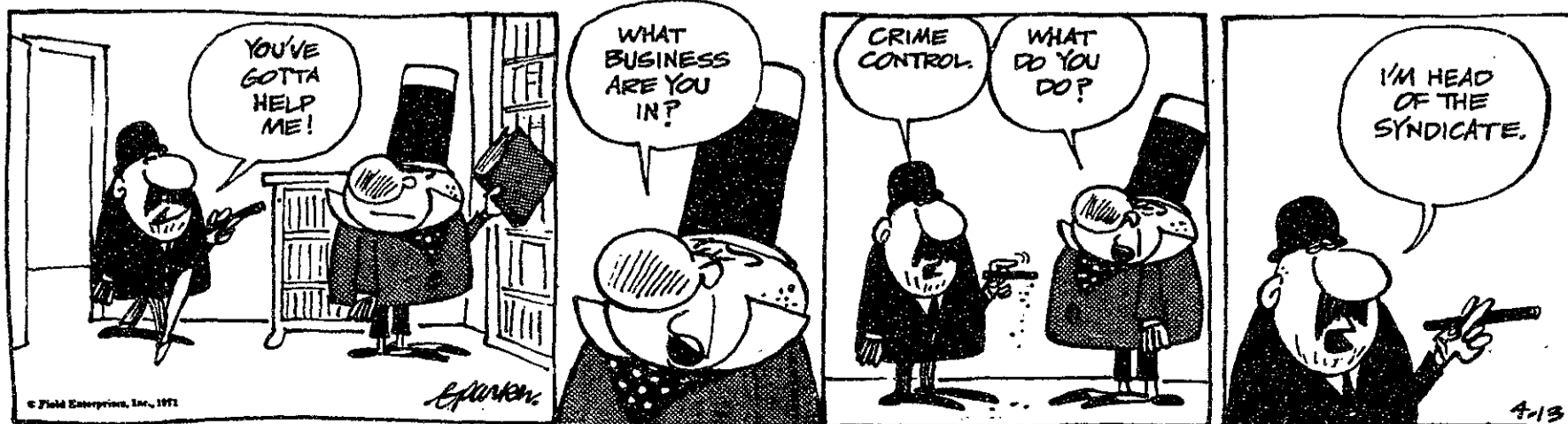
We are convinced that it is in everyone's interest, including our own, to do everything we can to facilitate the widest possible spread and exchange of scientific information. Thus, it is the general policy of this administration to permit the exchange of unclassified scientific and technical information with the scientists and institutions of any country, regardless of the state of our diplomatic relations with that country.

To further facilitate the exchange of scientific information — and scientific cooperation in general — we are increasing our bilateral cooperative agreements. Before the 1960's the United States had no general bilateral cooperative agreements with any country. Today there are agreements with 10 countries, including most recently an agreement with Spain incorporated in the general Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation signed last summer. These agreements cover subjects ranging from medicine, forestry, and fundamental science to more recent concerns like pollution, noise abatement, and drugs. Several more agreements are under negotiation.

Scientific and technological cooperation is not a one-way street. We have as much to gain as anybody from cooperation. We can profit, for example, from Europe's experience in dealing with problems like land use and urban planning. We expect to learn much from our participation in a French experiment to build a pollution-free city in northwestern France.

THE WIZARD OF ID

by Brant parker and Johnny hart



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

entertainment

Tuesday, April 13, 1971

Theatre: Scratch
Books: Selling the Pentagon
Movies: Music Becomes Film
Nostalgia: 'It's Howdy Doody Time!'



A classic returns: Howdy Doody Time

Buffalo Bob Smith returns to the entertainment world this Sunday evening with an all-new presentation of the well-known, delightful show which used to, and apparently still does, answer the question, "Say, kids, what time is it?" If you don't know the correct response, then you cannot possibly be one of those sentimental members of the "now" people who still have a soft spot in their hearts for that joy of childhood life, television's "The Howdy Doody Show."

As part of a weekend long benefit for organizations like Polyarts, the Charles Playhouse, the Cambridgeport Problem Center, the Mass General Hospital Medical Van and the Medical Service Walnut Street in Beacon Hill, Smith's show at 7 pm and 9:30 pm at Sanders Theatre in Cambridge will reintroduce the characters of twenty years ago. Smith will replay a film of his Tenth Anniversary TV show featuring every member of the old Howdy Doody gang. He will also tell behind-the-scene anecdotes, lead the audience in the old Howdy Doody songs, and conduct a "hilarious" question and answer session. There's even going to be a proverbial Peanut Gallery!

"Sam Patch ..." on WTBS is a success

By Gene Paul
The "WTBS Presents" crew has finally done it. Their third outing, an original 90-minute musical production entitled "Sam Patch, the Greatest Story Ever Told, so far..." was clearly worth the promotional effort lavished on it.

No matter what can be said for the play itself, a few words must be spared for that publicity. Promotional announcements were aired almost hourly on WTBS from last Sunday until last Saturday night; ads and promotional plugs appeared in *The Tech* and *ERGO* (although not, for some reason, in *Thursday*);

silk-screened posters adorned many Institute and dormitory bulletin boards.

I cannot call the play an unqualified success. It was certainly bright and funny in many places (and just as certainly used several of the techniques of the Firesign Theatre — but then why not? They are the pacesetters of radio production techniques these days.), but it was marred on occasion by long passages of dialogue which multiplied beyond all understanding. In addition some of the musical bridges were, on occasion, a bit too long. Perhaps the 90 minute

(Please turn to page 6)

U.S. Propaganda: Selling the Pentagon

By Lee Giguere

The Pentagon Propaganda Machine by J. William Fulbright (Vintage, \$1.65)

Appearing concurrently with "The Selling of the Pentagon," *The Pentagon Propaganda Machine* is a clearly-written, well-documented text which lends strong support to the criticism voiced by CBS news of the Department of Defense's propaganda efforts.

Fulbright's emphasis differs significantly from that of CBS; as a law-maker, he is more conscious of legal precedents. He lends weight to the spirit of his criticism, if not to its substance, by repeatedly noting that the only legally sanctioned US propaganda organization, the United States Information Agency, is prohibited by statute distributing any of its material within the US. This was done, Fulbright advances, on the premise "that a propaganda agency should not propagandize the taxpayers who are paying for the program."

Fulbright voices no criticism of legitimate "public relations" efforts aimed at improving relations between large continental military bases and the surrounding populace. Rather, his attack is directed at military efforts to "sell" expensive weapons programs, to "sell" the need for the maintenance of a large military establishment, and to capitalize on the "communist menace."

Fulbright's sources coincide

in several instances with those of CBS. A particularly telling point, is that of the appearance of Major James N. Rowe, a special forces officer, "on television programs made by members of the House of Representatives for home consumption." Fulbright related that the Washington *Post* reported Rowe's appearance on "at least twenty television interviews and six radio programs." CBS reported Rowe's appearance in just one of these programs and suffered heavy criticism, but Fulbright, in three pages lends substantial support to their attack.

Fulbright is careful to describe a number of ways in which the Pentagon attempts to influence public opinion. Particularly impressive, according to first hand observers whom he quotes, are VIP junkets. The services, with the vast resources at their command, are able to whisk "prominent taxpayers" and "opinion leaders" off to distant bases for "firepower" demonstrations, often at great cost to taxpayers. Another well-used propaganda tool is speaking engagements. Not only the "travelling colonels" of the CBS special, but officers from nearly all levels of military command are called on to speak a civic gatherings across the country. While active duty officers are constrained, when speaking in public, from discussing policy, Fulbright suggests that this is not always the case. At any rate,

the availability of high-ranking, decorated military men is attractive to civic organizations, searching for interesting speakers.

Fulbright, however, does not absolve the media from all blame. They are often unwitting partners in military efforts to sell its mission to the public. Small, "home-town," newspapers, and radio and TV stations, hungry for free "filler" material are eager to pick up DoD produced material. Radio and TV, because they present much of the material without editing or re-writing, are particularly helpful to the military in presenting its "twisted image" to the public.

"In November 1969, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in his speech castigating television commentators gave us his view of a 'small group of men' who help shape public opinion by deciding what '40 or 50 million Americans will learn of the day's events in the nation and in the world.' There is another group of people much larger than that attacked by the Vice President — numbering approximately 2,800 — working to shape public opinion. This group is even less known to the public since its members are never seen or heard directly. It is made up of government employees and military men on active duty whose job is selling the public on the Department of Defense, the individual military services, and their appropriations."

The force of public opinion in the councils of government is never forgotten by the men in power, as Senator Fulbright's account amply demonstrates. If American citizens are to be able to sort through the bewildering storm of information that reaches them daily, books like this, detailing the workings of the government's propaganda machine, are a necessity.

'Scratch' at the Colonial

By John Kavazanjian

Last Wednesday night, *Scratch*, a new play by Archibald MacLeish, opened at the Colonial Theater. Although based on a familiar work, *The Devil and Daniel Webster*, by Stephen Vincent Benet, *Scratch* has the freshness of a new play but still retains the familiarity of a classic work.

Outstanding in their parts are Patrick Magee, as Webster and Will Geer as Scratch, the devil. Magee had previously established himself as a Tony Award winner in *Marat/Sade*, as the Marquis de Sade. Geer captivates the audience as the wily, irascible Scratch, bouncing his large frame about the stage and good-

naturedly going about his business as the purchaser of souls. Magee is solemn and serious, his Webster is very conscious of the image that he projects, taking care that it carries the right measure of dignity and down-to-earth Yankee character. His possible character flaw is hinted at, brought out, and defeated. "I love the union," he says to his friend Weston, aptly played by Daniel Keyes. "Yes Dan'l, but do you love the union more than the people in it?" is the reply.

All of the character development of Webster takes place in the post-dinner discussion that he has with Weston. In it, they debate Webster's famous speech in favor of the fugitive slave law, made in an effort to keep together the faltering union. His aspirations for the presidency are acknowledged. "There is no greater office in this great land than that of the presidency," he says. In his first encounter with Scratch, the humor turns serious when Scratch, sensing a big catch hinted at by the fugitive slave speech, offers him the presidency. Of course Dan'l refuses, and Scratch forecasts a second meeting.

As in *The Devil and Daniel Webster* Scratch tries to collect on Jabez Stone (Will Mackenzie) and Jabez gets old family friend Webster to defend him. The famous trial before the jury of traitors ensues along with Webster's great speech, which wins him the case, and loses, through Scratch, the presidency. But he redeems himself, considering the people of the country above the

country.

Three-time Pulitzer Prize winner MacLeish has written a play which has immediately established itself as a classic of American literature, ranking with the book that it is based on, and with his other play, the Pulitzer Prize-winning *JB*.

Mad dogs, Big Sur: Music becomes film

It seems that "rockumentaries" are the "in" thing to do these days, at least in the movie game. Hard on the heels of the Maysle brothers' *Gimme Shelter* come two more rock travelogues, *Celebration at Big Sur* by 20th Century Fox, and the screen track to Joe Cocker's *Mad Dogs and Englishmen* album.

Mad Dogs and Englishmen, opening soon at the Cheri, is the best rock film since *Woodstock* was released almost two years ago. *Mad Dogs* makes a point of avoiding making points, if you can understand that, and concentrates on just making music. Good music. Cocker is certainly one of the most powerful rock singers around, and his backup band was one of the most accomplished groups ever assembled on stage. The film, produced by A&M Productions, makes it clear that Cocker and Co. are only in it for the music, maintaining no delusions about political image or messages.

As Cocker puts it, "We leave it for others to say." The film,

consequently, is the most real-appearing of the documentaries now playing. Unlike *Gimme Shelter*, in which the Stones show no recognition of the camera's presence, Cocker, Leon Russel, Rita Coolidge, and other unknowns, occasionally smile, make faces, wave their hands, and play tremendous music.

The movie is, however, little more than a visual accompaniment to the sound track available on the record. It represents a highly-creditable effort to give audiences good entertainment free of restraints, and for those of you who are unfamiliar with Joe Cocker live, it's a great chance to feel the strength behind his music.

Celebration at Big Sur, on the other hand, is one of the worst mistakes to be thrown on a Boston movie screen. Produced by 20th-Fox, the film is ostensibly a documentary/public service release of the Big Sur festival held last summer; in actuality, it is a rather poorly-concealed

(Please turn to page 6)

In the Movies Cocker, Baez, etc.

(Continued from page 5)
ed attempt by Fox to jump on the money bandwagon started by *Hard Day's Night* and given a healthy shove by *Woodstock*. Unfortunately, this effort is both pointless and boring, and remarkably amateurish in addition.

The festival is centered around Crosby, Stills, Nash, and Young, Joan Baez, and Joni Mitchell. The film manages to be annoying in spite of impeccable performances by all of the artists. Unlike *Mad Dogs*, the film tries to say something where there's nothing to say, and ends up breathing vacuum. For no apparent reason, the shooting stumbles through a Steve Stills-vs-some drunk fight to a scene involving nine naked (but carefully placed) bodies in the public baths at the Sur, to obnoxious slapstick-type speedups of Richard Farina running downhill.

Along the way, the producer stops to talk to a freak who

"...the Greatest Story Ever Told, so far..."

(Continued from page 5)
running length could be trimmed to 60 for some future version.

There can be no doubt that the infusion of fresh blood into the "WTBS Presents" cast of characters benefited this play greatly. Harry Klein and Alan Baumgardner were back in bit parts, but the leads, Clark Smith, Howard Seegers, Dale Hill, Larry Wood, and Mike McClure were all new. They all handled their parts well, and their real theatrical experience seemed to show through. Producer Paul Schindler injected himself into a bit part as a reporter for the *St. Louis Herald*, but somehow the play survived.

There has been a small problem with these reviews which you may have already noted. They appear on the Tuesday after the program has already been aired. But, since the series producer is now a member of *The Tech's* staff, I will gleefully retire from my role as critic, and allow him the incomparable

"goes to rock festivals in protest of his right to be a freak." I go to rock festivals because I like to hear good music; I guess everybody has his own thing, but there's no need of exposing everyone's dirty underwear on the pretext of presenting a message.

The two hours was not completely wasted, however, because there is a lot of good music in the soundtrack. The best performance of the evening belongs to John Sebastian, who does a fine version of "Paint Rainbows All Over Your Blues," primarily because the producers forgot to cut to a picture of a tepid rainbow on a blue background, or something in equally bad taste. They did, however, manage to ruin a perfect rendition of "Woodstock" by Joni Mitchell by shadowing the film with golden glitter-spangles every time the chorus came around.

—Rob Hunter
"Handwritten-copy-late-again"

CJAC hears finance report

(Continued from page 1)
Despite this, and despite Snyder's referral to the Nixon administration as "fairly reasonable" in terms of the aid that it has given to colleges, there has been a five percent, across-the-board budget cut for the Institute's major operations. When asked whether future cuts would be done in the same across-the-board fashion, Snyder answered, "No, we've pretty much exhausted that approach," and ex-

plained that future cuts would be made on a more selective basis. Cusick was optimistic that federal aid would come before long, even though Congress recently defeated a bill that would have funded general research. He suggested that state or federal governments might establish a program which would appropriate a number of dollars per masters or doctorate degree awarded as a means by which

colleges could maintain high educational standards in the face of financial difficulties. He went on to say, "I think we're getting some of the benefits from policies adopted in earlier years when we didn't have this budget squeeze." As an example, he pointed to the five million dollar price tag attached to the Technology Square properties and compared it to the \$46,000 invested at equity at the outset of development

Morrison urges open class

(Continued from page 1)
the individual student covering the material in a different sequence or even covering different material than his fellow students. However, without the social motivation coming from a structured class, there is the danger of boredom, or "doing no-

thing by yourself." In response to this, Morrison advocated learning through contact. As an example, he cited learning about birth. Once this was done by first-hand contact with farm animals and by a child's own mother. Today it has been largely changed to learning through the symbols of written words.

Of course, these problems of a united class are also present at MIT. The need to allow different students to progress at different rates and to mix their methods of learning with the normal one of written words and equations is especially present at a university such as MIT. To date, how-

ever, very little has been done to apply the techniques of the open classroom to the university level. As a possible answer to these needs of MIT's, Morrison suggested elective courses taught on the model of the open classroom. The physics department has already begun doing this. Special exhibits and extracurricular activities were cited as valuable means of varying the educational experience but are not a new improvement. The computer was seen as the greatest new attraction for MIT students but besides this there is "no new enthusiasm." This observation reinforces the need to experiment with open classes.

'74 PLANTS CACHES FOR EASTER HUNT

Have you ever put 15,000 jelly beans into 1,500 baggies? For that matter, have you ever seen 15,000 jelly beans at one time?

The takeoff from the Easter egg hunt of yesteryear was to spread goodwill throughout the Institute, and afford some fun for those involved. When first brought up at their Wednesday night meeting, it was immediately accepted and plans were made for the next evening.

Friday morning at 5, three freshmen started spreading the bags in the main buildings on campus, in relatively inconspicuous places. Two and a half hours later they finished, just as staff members started showing up for work, and the hunt began.

pleasure of pre- or reviewing his own works. If they continue to be the calibre of Sam Patch, then you can take his word for it. This reporter can only hope that WTBS will have the good sense to replay the program at some future date; it is well worth the airtime.

The series will attempt to go weekly from now to the end of the term, with alternating original and "outside" productions. Scheduled as of now are "Ear-witness News" from the *Woodstock* album (April 17) and "Riders by the Sea," performed by a UMass (Boston) drama group (April 24).

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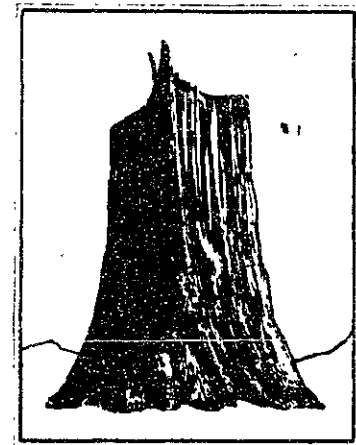
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Survey reveals strong support for IAP

(Continued from page 1)

"continuing evaluation," and one to undertake an extensive study of new forms for the academic calendar for possible adoption at the conclusion of the IAP experiment.

Problems

The survey, reported the subcommittee, revealed a number of problems with this year's IAP. Many people were dissatisfied with the shortness of the fall term, a difficulty which may have already been resolved by the elimination of the October break. While people felt fairly well-informed about IAP activities, the report noted that more can be done in the way of planning and communication.

Professor of Nuclear Engineering Kent Hansen, chairman of the subcommittee, commented that much of this was due to first-time inexperience. A number of IAP activities require some form of financial assistance, and the subcommittee recommended that the departments should "budget in advance" for them.

While admitting that there was a problem with employees (for example, secretaries) who might want to participate by taking a course, the subcommittee saw no immediate solution. The report also noted that over 500 colleges now have "four-one-four" calendars, a fact which could affect student exchange programs.

Two other areas which the report mentioned were registration and faculty rules. A better system, it stated, is needed for reporting IAP grades, which were still being sent to the Registrar's office last week. The report also raised the question of whether fall or spring courses should extend into the IAP.

The findings of the subcommittee were based on a questionnaire, distributed at the beginning of the term, to which 50% of MIT's 7200 students responded, as well as 60% of the faculty. The subcommittee also met with members of the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, the Faculty Council, the Freshman Advisory Council, the Graduate Student Council, the Committee on Graduate School Policy, MIT dormitory housemasters and tutors, the IAP planning committee, the General Assembly Task Force, the MIT Medical Department, and members of the staff and administration.

Hansen explained that no one was informed before hand that they would be questioned about the January period, in hopes of preventing people from looking for things to say about IAP during the question period.

Wide range of activities

The replies to the questionnaires revealed that students had engaged in a very wide range of activities during the period. None of the dozen categories listed on the evaluation had been

significantly favored by the students. There was no activity with which people were very unhappy with, according to the report.

Hansen commented that students who were unhappy with what they were doing could easily change their activity to something they found more satisfying. Of the 15% of the students who were engaged in activities labeled "other," only 9% said they were "unhappy" with what they were doing. The survey reported that a number of people joined the intensive subjects offered during the IAP, and 15% of the students began academic work towards this semester. Hansen added that many people had used the January period to begin preparing for the spring term on their own.

"More satisfactory"

Most of those who responded felt that the new fall calendar was "more satisfactory" than the old

one, although it was less popular than the IAP itself. Hansen noted that this was interpreted to mean that people felt the problems were "worth it" in order to have an IAP.

The survey revealed that many departments had overplanned for student response and were disappointed at the actual turn-out they received. One explanation advanced for this was that when students were first asked to indicate their interest to their departments, they were unaware of the full range of activities available. The subcommittee felt this could be relieved by publishing the IAP notebook sooner. However, 81% of the students still felt that they were adequately informed.

The recommendation to examine "new forms for the calendar," Hansen explained, was the result of an awareness that, while the new calendar produced "clear benefits," it

is not clear that this is the only one that could benefit the MIT community. Its institution, Hansen said, should not "exclude consideration of others."

The members of the CEP Subcommittee on IAP Evaluation are Professor of Electrical Engineering Robert Fano, George Flint '72, Steven Kameron '73, Victor Maslov of the Office of Administrative Systems, Professor of Naval Architecture S. Curtis Powell, Professor of Management Edward Roberts, Eric Rosen '73, Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh, and Professor of Nuclear Engineering Kent Hansen, the chairman.

COKE STRIKE OVER

MIT students experiencing withdrawal symptoms will soon be able to get their drug - the Beverage Worker's local 513 voted three to one to go back to work in the Boston area.

Interest in meditation climbs

By Bill Dunlap

In the last few months there has been significant interest in Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and his teaching of Transcendental Meditation (TM). Physiological research on the beneficial effects of TM (*Science*, March, 1970) is now being continued at Harvard Medical School. A few minutes of this natural mental technique produces a deep physical rest and relaxation indicating a fourth major state of activity.

Many prominent educators have assisted Maharishi in the formation of an academic course labeled the "Science of Creative Intelligence," based on the philosophy and practice of TM. This interdisciplinary course has been offered at many major universities including Stanford and the Univ. of Colorado.

This summer Maharishi will be returning to the United States to conduct major teacher training courses. At U Mass-Amherst the training course will include a two-week International Symposium on Consciousness and Creativity. Many noted scientists and

professors (such as Buckminster Fuller) have been invited to address this gathering of over 1000 qualified students and faculty.

The unifying principle of TM explains that man can directly contact and develop the inner source of creative intelligence; he naturally expands his awareness in every field of knowledge. The immediate success of TM is due to allowing the mind to function at increasingly finer levels of the thinking process. During meditation, the awareness is automatically drawn within to contact the more subtle and fulfilling fields of mental experience. The attention "transcends" the finest activity of thought and gains pure consciousness, the Self, the basis of all thinking.

The effects of meditating twice a day for 15-20 minutes

are noted in many hours of greater activity.

This Thursday night, April 15, at 8 pm the Students International Meditation Society will present an introductory film and discussion on Transcendental Meditation in Room 407 of the Student Center. This color documentary of Maharishi was made last summer at a teacher training course in Maine. The public is welcome to attend.

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The Tech Sports

Tech mariners score high in weekend action

By Randy Young

MIT's sailing squads faced their busiest weekend of competition this past week, as they competed in a total of five regattas. The mariners fared extremely well, coming away with three firsts, a second, and a fourth for their efforts.

The prime event on the schedule was the 41st New England Intercollegiate Sailing Association Spring Intersectional Regatta, sailed at the Coast Guard Academy for the Boston Dinghy Club Cup on Saturday and Sunday. Sailing in a thirteen boat fleet, MIT skippers Pete Nesbeda '71 and Tom Bergan '72, with Bob Longair '73 and John Lacy '72 as crews, sailed to an overall fourth place finish. Individually, Nesbeda placed third in his division, only five points back of the leader, while Bergan finished sixth, recovering admirably from several bouts with bad luck.

The regatta was won by the University of Rhode Island, with Harvard and Yale finishing second and third respectively. Although they were within striking distance of URI through the action Saturday and Sunday morning, the Tech sailors faded Sunday afternoon, as Harvard and Yale gained ground. The Engineers' fourth place put them ahead of a majority of the New England teams as well as several intersectional opponents, including Kings Point, Princeton, and Notre Dame.

Saturday saw other MIT squads get two firsts, as the women's team easily won a regatta over three other schools, and Al Spoon and Larry Bacow, both '73, won their divisions and the regatta over five other teams at Tufts.

The women had no trouble sailing away from the fleet in a regatta held at MIT, as they totaled a mere eleven points in eight races (lowest point total wins in sailing). Kathy Jones '71 and Gail Baxter '74 co-skipped in A-division, as Miss Jones took two firsts in the two races she sailed. In B-division, Maria Bozzuto '73, with Karen Giroux '73 as crew, picked up a perfect score of four wins.

Sailing at Tufts, Spoon and Bacow were both low-point skippers, as they bested the five other schools represented to win the invitational event. Always seeming to do well at Tufts, the pair proved this time to be no exception.

Sunday saw Harvard hosting a co-ed regatta, in which schools could enter both men and wo-

men skippers, a rare occurrence in New England collegiate sailing. Competing in A-division, Bruce Fabens and Maria Bozzuto, both '73, did well, while the B division co-skippers, Frank Keil '73, Kathy Jones, and Karen Giroux turned in a low-point victory, beating host Harvard, 45-46.

The Tech freshman squad rounded out the week's action with a Sunday regatta at Brown University. In what proved to be a prematurely terminated event, the frosh sailed to a second place finish, only one point behind winner Harvard, accumulating 19 points to Harvard's 18 over the six races. Steve Cucchiaro and Randy Young, with Launey Thomas and Arsenio Nunez crewing, each had problems in one race, but managed to finish second in an eight school field. Cucchiaro tied for first place in A-division, while Young finished third in B.

Upcoming action includes an open varsity regatta on the Charles on Saturday, as well as the Geiger Regatta at MIT on Sunday and the Oberg on Monday. The freshmen will compete in an invitational at Emerson on Sunday.

Varsity nine drops Lowell

It was a scene out of a classic sports story. The score was 3-1, favor of Lowell Tech, going into the bottom of the ninth inning. The famous Engineer clutch had allowed three unearned runs to score, and it looked like it was all over again. But what's this? Lowell's ace has lost his control! DeAngelo and Tirrell are on first and second, and Rich Roy bunts. The first baseman errors, so the bases are loaded. Rich Charpie hits a grounder to the shortstop, but they only get one out at second, and a run scores.

So it's 3-2, with men on first and third and one out. Steve Reber walks to load the bases. Dresser comes to the plate as Lowell brings in a reliever. Dresser hits a shot, but right at the shortstop, who throws home for the force.

That makes it 3-2, two outs, bases loaded, bottom of the ninth, and who comes to the plate? The Chip Hilton of MIT, the classic scholar-athlete-nice-guy, the number-three hitting second baseman of the Engineers, Ken Weisshaar.

And what does he do? What

The MIT lightweight crew team swept Yale on their Housatonic River course Saturday, in the season's first contest for both teams. The feeling among the crews had been one of expectant confidence, as the unfamiliar surroundings and the togetherness of team traveling enhanced the tensions which come with opening races. For the freshmen in particular it was to be the first taste of regular intercollegiate competition, while the varsity boats as well were anxious to see just how good they were.

The freshmen took the first 2000 meter race of the day, beating their opponents in a time of 6:00.2 over the fast course. Beginning four seats down at the staggered start, they took the lead with only 300 meters gone, and by the thousand-meter mark had a length of open water between them and their opponents. The inside advantage at the slight port turn gave an extra boost to their steadily widening margin.

The second varsity, also in the inside lane, took their Yale counterparts by a length in the next race.

Times were getting faster, but winning margins were growing proportionately as the afternoon progressed. The varsity started with the lead in the outside lane, but as the crews came out of the turn it was an even race. A half-seat lead exchanged hands repeatedly until MIT began to pull ahead with around 500 me-

he should do. He rips the second pitch down the third base line to score Charpie and Reber and win the game 4-3. And just as the story says, the team went wild.

It was their first victory in a week and a half, and they had proved something to themselves. The Techmen had proved that they could come back, that they weren't going to quit, and that they could make up for their costly errors in the field.

The game was brilliantly pitched, as starter Gary Williams went 6 2/3 innings before needing Al Dopfel's help. Then Chuck Holcum came in pitching well and gaining the win.

Particularly outstanding were Dave Tirrell and Weisshaar. The rookie third baseman Tirrell



Columbia oarsmen literally "lost their shirts" to the MIT heavyweight crew team on Saturday, in a race which saw the Tech varsity eight win a race for the first time in three years. Photo by Bradley Billetteaux

ters to go, and stretched out a final three-seat victory in 5:45.9.

An evaluation of the upcoming season? The freshmen, on the basis of their performance against Yale (and the second frosh 0.8 second loss to Harvard's second freshman boat here in Cambridge), are headed for a strong season under coach Fraser Walsh. The second frosh will get a second chance, and the others a first shot, at Harvard this Saturday in what is probably the toughest pre-sprints weekend the crews will face. Though the varsity performance against Yale was far from overwhelming, the trip left the crew

with a winning identity it will have a chance to mold further as the season goes on. Whether it will be set for Harvard next weekend will be apparent then.

Also on Saturday, the varsity, JV, and freshman heavyweight squads completed the engineers' weekend sweep, as they won all their races against the Columbia heavies. In the first Saturday morning race, the heavyweight freshman eight completely overwhelmed the Columbia frosh, as they dealt the New Yorkers a six-length loss. Coach Don Saer's crew jumped out to an early lead and held on to defeat the Columbians easily over the 2000 meter course.

Later the same morning the MIT varsity heavies gained their first victory in almost three years, as they raced the Columbia varsity boat to an exciting finish, pulling out a winning margin of 1 1/2 seconds.

All the squads look strong, including the second freshman boat, which split up into two fours and easily defeated the Columbia second boat and JV.

This Saturday the varsity squads will face Boston University and Northeastern in more races on the Charles.

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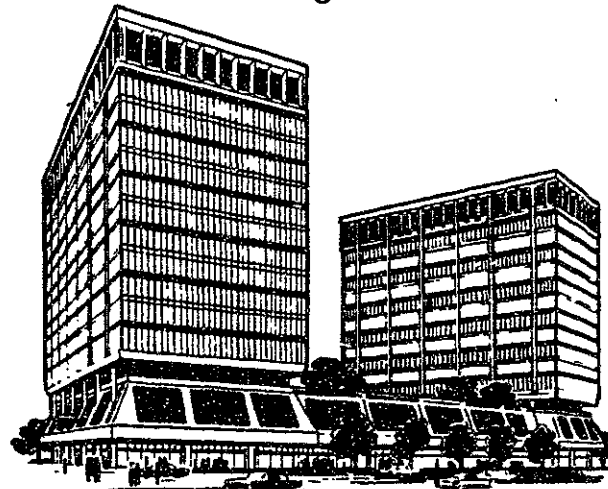
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