

Radical to stand trial for year-old incident

By David Searls

The Massachusetts Supreme Court last Thursday ordered a former MIT student to stand trial on charges stemming from last year's occupation of the office of President Howard Johnson. This decision overturned the earlier ruling of a lower court.

Stephen Krasner, 22, of Englewood, N.J., has been ordered to stand trial on charges of making an implement designed to break open a room in order to commit the crime of trespass. He will be charged under an 1853 law which specifies that anyone using, or intending to use tools of a burglar should know that "he may suffer the same consequences as those visited upon one who intends to be a burglar." Krasner was allegedly responsible for the construction of a battering ram, a steel pipe with handles welded to the sides, which was used to gain entrance to Johnson's office.

On February 5, 1970, a Middlesex Court grand jury returned an indictment against Krasner, then an architecture student, charging him for making the implement. However, when Krasner's trial opened in Superior Court in Cambridge on April 27, 1970, Judge Cornelius J. Moynihan dismissed the charge on the grounds that the indictment was faulty in that trespass did not constitute a crime under the applicable law.

In reversing the Superior

Court ruling Thursday, the Supreme Court, in a 4-to-1 opinion written by Justice R. Ammi Cutter, said that the law prohibits the making or possession of burglar's tools intended for use in any crime, not just theft. The fact that the law was used chiefly against burglars in the past does not mean that it must be confined to such cases, the Supreme Court said.

MIT officials, who had cooperated fully with the District Attorney's office in the initial investigation, said Friday that they had taken none of the initiative in this most recent development.

"We did not know that the District Attorney's office had filed an appeal," said vice-president John Wynne. "The prosecution of the case is entirely in the hands of the Middlesex County District Attorney."

Polls readied for tomorrow

Six polling places will open tomorrow morning at ten for students to cast their votes for Undergraduate Association President and class officers.

Ballot boxes will be ready in the lobbies of buildings one, two and seven, the Sloan School lobby, Kresge, and Sigma Phi Epsilon at 518 Beacon St. in Boston. Until five o'clock, students who present their ID's will be able to vote.

Candidates for UAP-UAVP (one ticket) are: Patrick Currie and Gary Zanerick, Robert D. Gorsche and Michael D. Knauer, Richard King and William Malik, Matt Lieff and Ross Callon, Bob Schulte and John Krzywicki, and Bob Wake and Michael Federow.

Twenty-three students are running for positions as class officers. They are: Permanent Class of 1971 officers: Howard J. Siegel, president; Stephen C. Ehrmann and George Novosiel-ski, vice-president; Diane Feld-



Hand counting of last year's UAP ballots began after difficulties were encountered with the automatic procedures. Photo by Gary Ezzel

man and John Newkirk, executive committee; Paul Snover, secretary-treasurer; Class of 1972 officers: Harvey Baker, Paul Levy and Dave Slesinger, president; Andy Himmelblau, vice-president; Josie Pian and

Sandra Wiener, executive committee; Class of 1973 officers: Mick Cheng, Robert Longair, president; Stephen Pfister, vice-president; Rick Goettke and Stephen Strauss, executive committee; Class of 1973 officers: Forrest Milder, Hillary Morgenstern, and David White, president; Tom Barton, Alan Jones, Daniel King, Ira Levin and Michael Ross, executive committee.

According to Tom Pipal '71, Undergraduate Association Election Chairman, tabulation will begin around six o'clock. This year, the results will be computed by hand to lessen the chances of mechanical difficulties.

Last year, difficulties were encountered with an electronic card reader, when some of the ballots became jammed. For the number of ballots expected, Pipal explained, hand-counting would be faster.

CJAC hears Simplex study

By Tom Finger

The MIT Planning Office has presented an interim report on the 22 week study of the Simplex property to the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee (CJAC).

In June, CJAC outlined certain priorities for the Simplex area. Although agreeing on the need for housing, the committee split on whether to build a middle-class community or one with a "broad socio-economic

mix."

To date, the Planning Office has gathered and organized a large mass of facts about the Northwest area. Information such as traffic flow, property title changes, employment and age of residents has been culled from public records and presented in map form. Where before, CJAC had to rely on intuition, they now have the facts necessary to make an informed decision.

Bob Simha, Planning Office Head, feels that a detailed study is necessary for a successful project outcome. Citing the Tech Square project (small compared to the Simplex area), he notes that although started in 1959, the construction is now only half completed.

However, certain members of CJAC disagree with this view, claiming that too much capital is tied up in the property for further delays. MIT is now trying to minimize yearly losses on the property.

Financial difficulties hit private education

By Kyle Richardson

"Unless there is a major change in federal and state policies toward private education by 1974 or 1975, a number of private institutions across the country will either have to go out of business or become public," predicted Paul Cusick, Vice-President of Business and Fiscal Relations at MIT.

MIT, according to current predictions, would probably not be one of the first to go, Cusick added. Federal and state governments, however, do hold a major key to the solution of the financial plight of private schools across the nation.

MIT hit major financial difficulty two years ago when it was first forced to dip into unrestricted funds to meet its operating budget expenditures. \$2,000,000 of the unrestricted funds were used in 1969, and \$4.5 million for the year ending June, 1970. Previously these funds were used for constructing new buildings. Now, however, the use of unrestricted funds has become necessary to balance the budget, and the funds are drying up, according to Cusick.

MIT runs on the assumption that sponsored research and the dining, dorms, and MIT press finance themselves. This leaves an effective "educational and unsponsored research" budget of

approximately \$33,000,000.

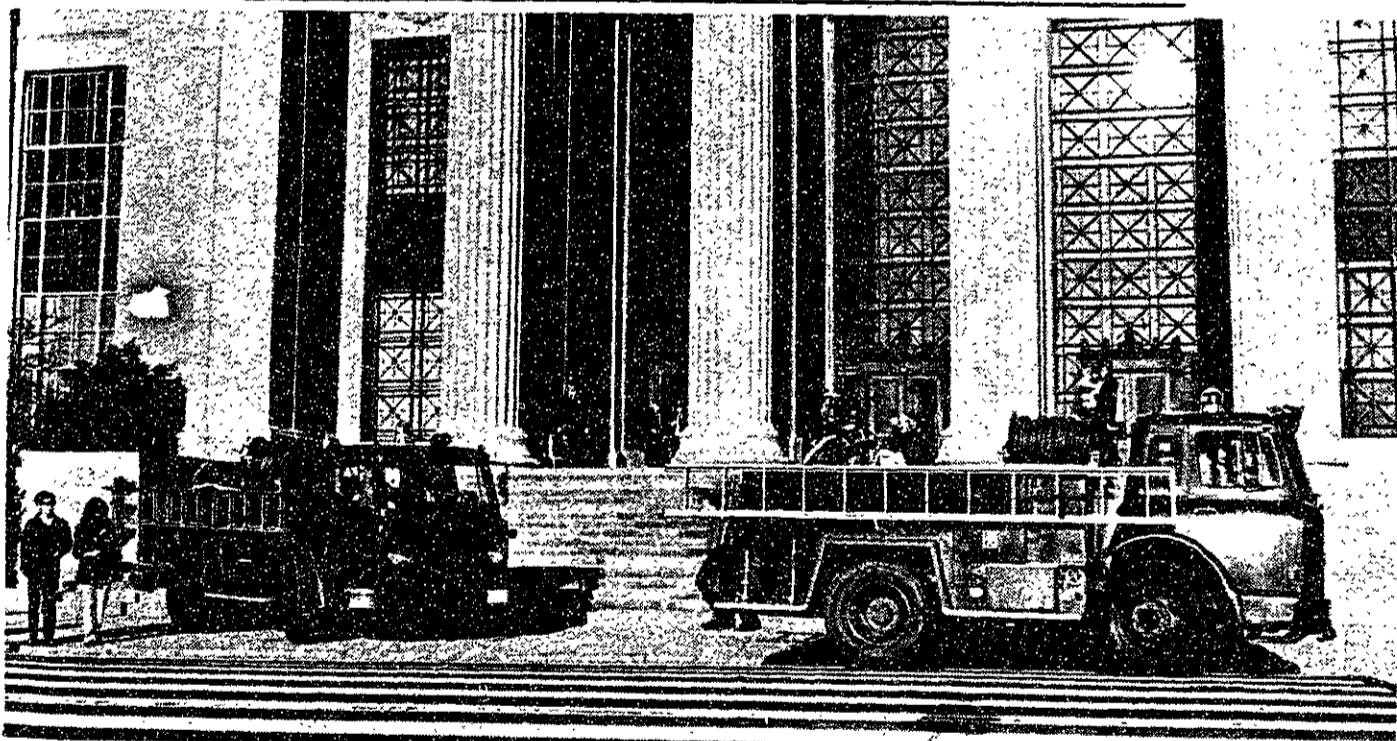
Unanticipated

Unanticipated expenses this year include a \$400,000 increase in the cost of low-sulfur fuel; higher voluntary tax payments to Cambridge; and an unusually large labor settlement. Realization of the higher fuel bill came too late in the year to pass on the increased cost to those students living in the dorms heated by this fuel. The result was a \$2,000,000 deficit met by unrestricted funds.

Cusick estimated a similar cumulative deficit of \$10,000,000 over the next three years. Responsible for this deficit in the fiscal year ending in 1972 are: a decrease in graduate enrollment (and tuition) of 150 people; a fuel oil price increase; a wage increase of \$64,000; this year's calendar change (\$125,000 extra expense), new unemployment insurance not held by MIT previously (\$200,000) and a 5% (\$200,000) a year increase in medical care costs.

Deficits of this nature are expected to be met by unrestricted funds through 1972. From 1972 to 1975, these expenses will require nearly \$20,000,000 in loans. By that time, however, MIT's credit should be running out with the banks, according to

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Sorry! MIT didn't burn down Sunday. A false alarm in the Architecture library called Cambridge fire apparatus to MIT.

Photo by Joe Kashi

Presidency attracts interest

By Lee Giguere

As the date for the selection of MIT's next president approaches, speculation concerning the leading candidates has reached the Boston papers.

Saturday, the *Boston Herald-Traveler* carried a story naming Jerome Wiesner as a leading candidate for the post along with Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky, director of the Stanford University's Linear Accelerator, and George P. Schultz, former secretary of Labor and currently Nixon's top budget advisor.

Jerome Wiesner, contacted by *The Tech*, commented that the

story appeared to be "a re-run" of *The Tech*'s story (February 17). He expected the final decision within a couple of weeks. Another MIT administrator also likened the *Traveler* story to those appearing in *The Tech*.

People involved in the search, while generally declining to comment on the veracity of the reports, have noted that Panofsky and Schultz's names had been misspelled in *The Tech*.

The Corporation Presidential Selection Committee, chaired by James Fisk, as yet has made no recommendations to the Corporation, nor have any meetings been scheduled to discuss its

final recommendation with either of two advisory groups, the faculty committee chaired by Professor of Earth Sciences Patrick Hurley and CJAC.

When the Corporation committee was set up last fall, there was an expectation that it would report sometime in the spring. It could present its recommendations to the full Corporation, this Friday, at the regular quarterly meeting. However, the Corporation could also make the final decision at a special meeting convened exclusively for the purpose of electing the new president.

No-profit institutions ailing

Private nonprofit institutions serving the public good are heading into deep trouble, said Alan Pifer, president of Carnegie Corporation, in his introductory essay in the 1970 annual report of the foundation. Threatened by powerful social and economic forces, their position has now, for the first time, "raised doubts about the continued viability of our traditional system of shared responsibility between public and private endeavor."

And yet, Mr. Pifer said, "the American people and most of their political leaders seem either unaware of the situation or unconcerned. In an age notable for the gravity and complexity of its problems, this problem has simply failed to make its mark on the national consciousness."

Among private tax-exempt organizations in this country, there are an estimated 1,450 colleges and universities, 4,600 secondary schools, 3,650 voluntary hospitals, 6,000 museums, 1,100 symphony orchestras, 5,500 libraries, and 29,000 welfare agencies supported by the United Funds.

Needed services

These institutions, the author stressed, exist solely to provide needed services to the public — services which might otherwise have to be provided by the government out of tax revenues. "There can be no question that they form a highly important piece of the fabric of American society."

The continued existence of private service institutions can now no longer be assumed, said Mr. Pifer. "A substantial new effort will be required to safeguard their future, based on an understanding and appreciation of the unique role they play in our society."

Reasons

Mr. Pifer detailed several distinctive reasons why private institutions should be preserved and revitalized, including:

First, they offer several opportunities for concerned citizens, through voluntary participation in the activities of these institutions, to accept personal responsibility for the provision of essential services to the public at a time when public authority alone cannot solve the nation's growing problems.

Second, they help to safeguard academic, professional, and artistic freedom in periods of sharp controversy when legislative and executive pressure on public institutions may compromise these freedoms. Third, there is no guarantee that, if private institutions ceased to exist, the kinds and quality of services they provide would be rendered at public expense.

Sickness

However, Mr. Pifer warned, "Many of our greatest private service institutions are now showing all the symptoms of being in [an] initial stage of sickness." They tend to diagnose the cause as essentially financial, and see themselves as victims of an inflationary spiral in which

the costs of doing business have mounted more rapidly than income.

If financial debility were the only problem faced by private institutions, then one would suppose that resolute action and more favorable times might in due course restore them to financial health.

Basic beliefs

A deeper question, however, has to do with the basic attitudes and beliefs of the American people. "The issue is whether the majority of our citizens still see special merit in the retention of a combined public/private system, or, conversely, whether substantial numbers would now, for varying reasons, be quite content to see private institutions handed over to public control."

Mr. Pifer named four groups which might not prove to be strong defenders of private institutions and organizations:

—Americans alienated from our society because of poverty, discrimination, or disillusion with traditional values, who consider private institutions part of a *status quo* that is entrenched against the kinds of social change they advocate.

—Those who oppose private institutions for exactly opposite reasons, who are inclined to a conservative outlook and tend to feel that private institutions, especially colleges and universities, are far too "liberal." This group would, by and large, favor bringing private institutions under greater public control.

—The many people who have a populist distrust of private institutions, associating them with wealth, prestige, and a social caste system. They would prefer private institutions to be the immediate responsibility of elected publicly accountable officials.

—A vast number of Americans who are indifferent or unaware of the role of private institutions and who, indeed, benefit from their services without realizing their private character.

Tax reform act

The attitudes of these groups, Mr. Pifer noted, are reflected by many public officials, who regard the issue of private institutions with indifference or skepticism bordering on hostility. The Tax Reform Act of 1969 shows evidence of these attitudes, he said. The Act, in placing a four percent excise tax on the income of foundations, has the effect of depriving the institutions and

the organizations they help support (most of them private) of some \$50 million a year.

Most disquieting about the tax, Mr. Pifer noted, is "the fact that an action as damaging as this could have been taken with so little protest from the public. That surely was indicative of a state of public apathy toward private institutions."

Weighing the future position of these institutions, Mr. Pifer maintained that any real solution to their plight must begin with a clear appreciation by the nation's top political leaders of what the collective presence and vitality of private institutions mean to the nation. These leaders must educate the public and convert it to a sense of active concern over the future of our traditional system of shared public and private effort and responsibility. And in this task, he said, our political leaders must be supported and reinforced by other leadership elements in the nation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mr. Pifer cited several broad measures which could be taken to help preserve private institutions:

—A totally new look at the tax laws which approach charitable giving not negatively as an area for taxpayer abuse, but with the positive attitude that philanthropy is a national virtue that should be given maximum encouragement.

—A comprehensive study of the variety of ways in which private institutions might be indirectly subsidized by public programs which place funds with the consumers of their services. (Government scholarship programs for colleges and medicare are examples of this form of indirect subsidy.)

—A national commission which would think through and articulate the requirements for a massive campaign to arouse public interest in the private service institution and concern over its future.

Announcements

* The undergraduate economics association will have a meeting Tuesday, March 2 at 7 pm in the West Lounge 2nd floor of the Student Center. Undergraduate Economics majors are urged to attend this meeting to plan the UEA's activities for the rest of the year.

* Alpha Chi chapter of Alpha Phi Omega will hold a paint and clean up project at the Orient Heights settlement home in East Boston on Saturday, March 6. Any persons interested in attending should arrive at the APO office (W20-415) at 9 am. For further information please contact the APO office at x3788.

* As part of International Week 1971, Club Latino will sponsor a Latino Fiesta on Saturday, March 6, 8 to 12 pm, Talbot Lounge, East Campus. On Sunday March 7, they'll be sponsoring a Latino Night at 6:30 pm in Kresge Auditorium.

* Thomas Atkins, Boston City Councillor, will speak on current politics and other matters of topical interest at 8 pm on Thursday, March 4 in Talbot Lounge, East Campus.

* The MIT Hillel Society presents the Burg Memorial Seminar series with Hillel Levine speaking on "The Paradox of Emancipation: A Radical Examination of Contemporary Jewish Problems" on Tuesday night, March 2 at 8 pm in the Green Living Room of McCormick Hall.

* FOUND: Eyeglass lens. Octagonal shape, power -200 (2 diopters). Found on February 26 outside the Armory (building W31). Owner may call Denis at 666-1668 for return.

* Come celebrate International Women's Day on the Boston Common, Saturday, March 6. Surprise opening of a new Women's Center.

The Tech policy regarding announcements:

Only those announcements which are of general interest to the MIT community will be published. In general, announcements must come from the MIT community and must be resubmitted for each separate issue. Announcements of events for which there is an admission charge will not be included.

Announcements must be short; generally no longer than 50 words. The deadlines for receipt of announcements are 5 pm Wednesday for a Friday issue and 5 pm Sunday for a Tuesday issue. Since announcements are published free of charge, *The Tech* reserves the right to edit, postpone, or refuse any announcement.

*Open only to MIT-Wellesley students, faculty, staff and family

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Private education faces fiscal austerity

(Continued from page 1)

Cusick. (This estimate is based only on increases of 6% employee and 7% faculty salary, and 3% in all other costs.)

The Executive Committee of the Corporation has been meeting monthly for the last four months and has established three possible plans to combat the financial situation. Basically, the plans differ in their assumption of the length of the current "famine" in educational funding and possible revision of government priorities in education. Details of the plans should be released in three or four months.

16% annual rise

In the meantime, the basic facts remain the same, that "educational costs are rising at a rate of 16% per year," explained Cusick. At the same time, MIT's unrestricted funds are being depleted and the Institute is exhausting its credit. Endowment and research income are remaining constant and tuition cannot be raised the \$400 a year necessary to meet rising costs.

MIT floated its first series of tax-exempt bonds (\$10,500,000) in November. The proceeds will be used for construction of new housing facilities for 400 graduate students and the expansion of the school's central heating and water cooling plants. MIT was the first school to float such a bond, and did so to take advantage of a subsidy from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which would lower the Institute's loan costs for student housing.

Revision of current government attitudes toward higher education appears to be the only major hope of easing the financial pressures hitting colleges and universities throughout the country. The budget President Nixon sent to Congress in late January did not reflect any positive changes however.

More research support

The budget includes more support for academic research and for aid to the lower-income undergraduate students. However, it provides lower appropriations for graduate traineeships and fellowships. The budget also recommends an increase in both grants and work-study payments under a new higher education reform bill similar to that introduced last year.

The budget also recommends a 14.7% increase for research and development at universities, and increases in aid to medical schools and in the National Science, Arts and Humanities Foundations grants. It places emphasis on the development of institutions for language, area studies and public broadcasting.

Nixon's budget does not, however, provide for new National Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, or Urban fellowships, and reduces the number of National Science Foundation

and National Institute of Health fellowships. Also, the budget provides no new funds for grants or direct loans for academic facilities or undergraduate teaching equipment. It reduces the funds for college library resources and training, land-grant colleges, and construction of educational broadcasting facilities.

direct source of assistance to state private schools. This General Scholarship Program offers aid to needy and academically qualified state students. Of the \$2,000,000 available for scholarships, only \$1.2 million went to students attending in-state schools. Furthermore, this \$1.2 million figure represents only 2% of the total student aid expendi-

enrollment growth rate; limiting student aid growth to tuition growth; reducing plant expenditures; incurring an increasing amount of debts.

Alternatives such as these place greater financial burden on students, especially middle and higher income students. They also lessen the opportunity for academic innovation and the development of new fields of study at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

At MIT, financial pressure has

forced in the past two years a 4% cut in the administrative and operational budgets. The advantages and disadvantages of the current MIT tenure policy have come under discussion. According to Dean for Institute Relations Benson Synder, the need for reallocation of funds from unnecessary expenditures to the development of a new educational format and the "updating" of already existing departments has also been recognized.

Operating Budget	
Sponsored Research:	\$166,000,000
Dining, dorms, MIT press:	7,000,000
"Educational and Un-sponsored Research":	33,000,000
Subtotal:	\$206,000,000
Unanticipated expenses:	2,000,000
Total:	\$208,000,000
Funds	
Sponsored Research:	\$166,000,000
Dining, dorms, MIT press:	7,000,000
Tuition (for 3 terms):	20,000,000
Endowment income:	5,000,000
Gifts and miscellaneous:	8,000,000
Subtotal:	\$206,000,000
Unrestricted funds:	2,000,000
Total:	\$208,000,000

Increases in grants to low-income students has resulted in a cutback in funds for middle-income students and graduate fellowships which is expected to seriously complicate MIT's financial aid allocations.

Private foundation taxed

In addition, Congress passed a tax reform bill last year that applies a 4% tax on the net investment income of private foundations. This additional tax burden on private foundations may result in fewer gifts and grants to universities.

On the state level, Massachusetts now provides only one in-

crease made each year by the schools.

The Massachusetts Board of Higher Education has requested a funding allowance of \$8,000,000 for the coming year. Even this funding is small compared to the deficits incurred by the schools each year, however.

In *Financial Problems of Massachusetts Private Higher Education*, published in 1970 by the state of Massachusetts, five possible alternatives were proposed for combatting the financial plight of private schools. The proposals included raising tuition growth rates; cutting the

Scheme finalized for Wellesley exchange

By Walter Middlebrook

Plans for the MIT-Wellesley residence exchange program will be submitted to the Institute committee evaluating the issue Wednesday for final approval.

The tentative plans of the exchange involve up to 25 students from each school. Men going to Wellesley will be grouped in corridors of the various dorms and the women coming to MIT can go to any living group officially housing women.

The primary orientation of

the program is academic, with the requirement that half the course load to be taken at the host institution. The exchange is planned as a term by term process but a person exchanging for one term can reapply for a second.

When questioned about the proposal, Dean Robert Alberty, chairman of the Exchange Committee said, "This idea of the housing exchange follows with the same general feeling as that of the academic exchange: that

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SMC conference plans spring anti-war actions

By Ken Knfyd

At a national student antiwar conference held February 19-21 in Washington, D.C., members of the Student Mobilization Committee agreed on a calendar of action for this spring. The calendar proposed, by National Secretary Debby Bustin and National Field Secretary Don Gurewitz, was passed with near unanimity by the 2500 people present.

This motion bases spring antiwar activity on four dates. First, a memorial for the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. will be held during the weekend of April 2-4. In Boston, activities will center around a B.U. memo-

rial in recognition of Dr. King's attendance there. On April 24, national moratoria in the style of November 15 are planned for Washington, D.C. and San Francisco. The goal here is to attract a large number of older people and especially G.I.'s as well as students.

Local actions

Local actions concerning the killings at Augusta, Jackson, and Kent State are planned for May 5. Presumably these will take place on campuses and in high schools and have been left primarily to local organizers. Finally, May 16, which may be marked on

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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.

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No UAP

Almost as inevitable as death and taxes are the MIT UAP elections. Some years an exciting candidate may interest the undergraduates, but more often a cabal of student politicians and hack candidates will drag the student body through another campaign and poorly-attended vote.

This year the campus was spared much of the past years' elctioneering, but undergraduates are nonetheless faced with a poor selection. Dismissing Wake as frivolous and Lieff for offering no plan for representing student interests, we are left to consider the relative merits of Gorsche, King, and Schulte. Gorsche we find too visionary. While his broad goals have merit, the important practical details about applications are missing. King has had little experience either representing student interests or working with the MIT bureaucracy. His platform has some good ideas, but much of his drive is based on personal grievances with the outgoing student government. As for Schulte, many of the ideas he and Krzywicki champion are already well along the way to implementation. Wellesley residence exchange, judicial reform, and voluntary commons - none of these Krzywicki/ Schulte positions represent live issues.

The assumption for electing an Undergraduate Association President is that he will 1)co-ordinate student government operations, and 2) insure that the student viewpoint is presented forcefully to the administration and the faculty. Because the

General Assembly has proved incompetent, and because no good tickets are available, we fear that this UAP election may be just a sham that will falsely legitimize some students as spokesmen for all their peers.

The Tech recommends that all students who vote tomorrow refuse to select a candidate. Rather, they should write on their ballot such a phrase as "No UAP" that would indicate their dissatisfaction with the candidates running and their desire to see the whole student structure redesigned. Execomm member Tom Pipal, charged with overseeing the election, has assured us that all such ballots will be officially counted as an "informal referendum."

What proposals would your vote be supporting? We recommend that both the office of UAP and the General Assembly be eliminated, replaced by an Executive Committee chosen by the undergraduates to co-ordinate student programs. Some mechanism would be needed for evaluating student opinion; meetings three or four times a year of all house presidents is certainly a more effective plan than the current General Assembly.

Undergraduates here need a student government. Individuals or newspapers can handle some of the job of representing students, but a formal organization is necessary. Demonstrate your disgust with the government and candidates: take out a ballot tomorrow, and write in "No UAP."

Education at MIT

By Alex Makowski

For the past three years the majority of MIT students have responded sluggishly, if at all, to arguments about the education they get here. Occasionally a particularly disturbing tenure decision will arouse fifty or one hundred students, but the discontent always seems to melt away when the tenure decision, whichever way it goes, becomes finalized.

Maybe this term will be different. After all, several hundred students have enjoyed Professor Kolenkow over the past three years - even a small percentage of so large a number could form a useful nucleus for reform attempts within the physics department. Additionally, there is the possibility that the Commission report will reach and interest some of the students whose impatience with their education here has been smoldering over the past months. Student participation in reform efforts could have its own "critical mass," and reaching this stage of interest could spark work in a number of areas.

Critical issues

But it would be disheartening to see a renewed student interest dissipated by failure to recognize the crucial issues. Too many undergraduates, and faculty members as well, may sidetrack their energies into discussions of problems too far removed from crucial educational issues. Perhaps this and similar problems can describe some useful directions that reform could take, and provide undergraduates with the background necessary for approaching educational questions.

Educational reform at MIT has taken several varied paths over the past few years. The Committee on Curriculum Content and Planning and the MIT Commission both attempted a broad overview of the educational process. Groups of faculty members experiment with such alternatives to the freshman year as the Unified Science Studies Program and the Educational Studies Group; others tackled the smaller-scale problem of improving the core science and math courses.

Less significant

Action on the student level has been somewhat less significant.

A few individuals worked with faculty members to push for freshman pass-fail. Led by Mike Albert, another group spawned a short-lived effort to end all letter-grades and course requirements. Few undergraduates, though, ever saw fit to attack any deep-seated educational problems. Pot-shots at the easy targets of grades and requirements completely miss the curriculum content itself, as well as the educational ability of the faculty.

Friday *The Tech* examined several of these more significant and less apparent issues. Briefly, (Please turn to page 6)

Letters to The Tech

To the Editor:

In light of the entrance of two truly qualified candidates, Bob Gorsche and Mike Knauer, who are running for UAP-UAVP, we wish to announce our withdrawal from the race. Our purpose was to remove the greasiness from student government. This goal can be accomplished without our election. Gorsche and Knauer are men of outstanding quality, honesty, and sincerity. They are not greasy student politicians. They are not interested in just having things to add to Graduate School applications.

We think that the only hope the Undergraduate Association has to pull itself out of the muck that it now wallows in is the election of an honest candidate - more grease won't help anything. If you don't know what grease is, talk to the candidate who changed his position with

his running mate just to pick up votes. As H.L. Mencken once said about politicians, "A good one (politician) is as hard to find as an honest burglar." So this time don't vote for a politician, vote for Bob Gorsche and Mike Knauer.

We wish to thank all those who gave us their support, time, and effort.

John Kavazanjian
Frank St. Claire

To the editor:

The denial of tenure to Prof. Robert Kolenkow is an action which I find incomprehensible and personally frustrating. I was in 8.01S last term, and found Prof. Kolenkow to be an instructor capable of communicating the content of the course along with his own thoughts, to the students both in lecture and

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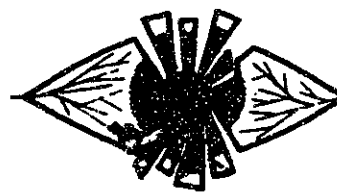
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UAPig race



By Bruce Schwartz

This year's UAP race could provide as much entertainment to the MIT campus as the previous two. It is unlikely that we shall see a repeat performance of the Unmaking of the President, 1969-70, but we can probably expect as much low comedy as that given us by the Eddleman-Erhmann regime, which foundered on the disgust and boredom

of its principals.(Ehrmann went out on Course XVI co-op in the fall; Eddleman, famed among Bakerites as a master hacker, soon wearied of inveighing against a flameproof administration - his ineffectiveness was compounded by lack of the charismatic personality that rallied at least a couple of hundred people behind Albert when the crunch came.)

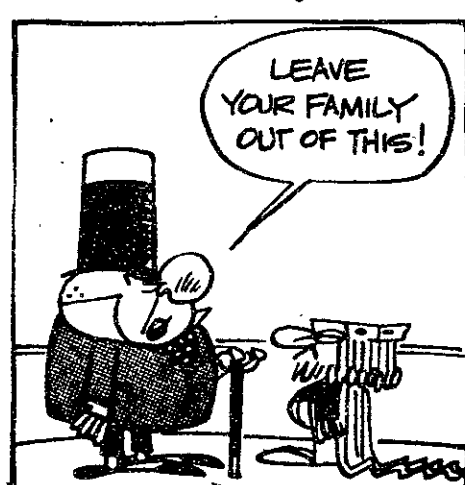
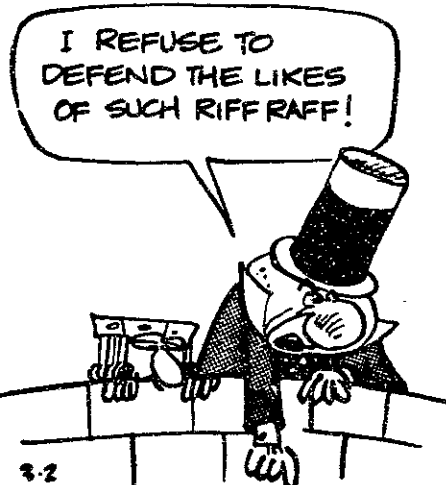
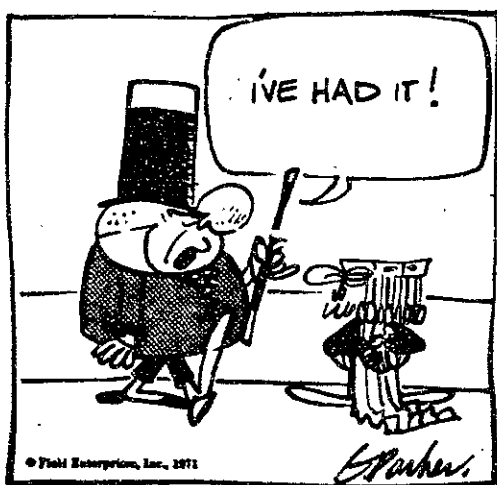
Eddleman privately concedes his motive in forming the EE ticket was to prevent Erhmann from becoming UAP, and to keep the office in hands at least somewhat radical. There may have been a bit more to it than simple desire to keep the office from the conservative-to-moderate (with bureaucratic reputation) Ehrmann: somehow the colorless aero jock following in the steps of the flamboyant Albert would have been a real down. Hence, EE: which beat down a moderate threat from Dresser-Bovarnick, but in the end could not keep the NLF flag flying anyway. Student power suffered setbacks with the discipline fiasco, Campaign GM, and the Gay Mixer, among other notable nonaccomplishments. In the end, Greg Chisholm was permitted to figurehead the last two months of the charade.

John Krzywicki's declaration that he would go for the laurels precipitated a new set of strange machinations, some of which I have been privy to, and a privy it is. Student government is largely a game of insiders; following Krzywicki's declaration the radical insiders moaned "grease!" and sought a candidate. Krzywicki has a reputation of being a bit too friendly with the administration, and of claiming credit for more than he has done, as witness John Gunther's letter to *The Tech* last Friday, or *The Tech's* sarcastic "finger in every pie" Christmas gift.

One Friday night two weeks ago, John Kavazanjian, Finboard member and advertising manager

(Please turn to page 7)

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, March 2, 1971

Random records

Another newspaper in financial troubles . . .
Theatre: Wellesley's "Midsummer Night's Dream"

'Midsummer' at Wellesley

It is probable that Shakespeare's "Midsummer's Night's Dream" was quite novel and certainly very modern at the time of its premier performance in the late 16th century. The play has often been presented as a children's fantasy, even though its original intent was to show varying forms of love and eroticism.

The story has several dream sequences, and for this reason, the director can be extremely inventive in his interpretation. The Wellesley College Theatre has promised to return the production of the play to its original design in their presentation of an up-dated version of 'Midsummer.' The play, under the direction of Paul Barstow, transforms Shakespeare's forest into an illuminating, though distorted, mirror of the daytime court in Athens. The sets have been designed by Eric Levinson, and the costuming is by the MIT Drama Workshop's Linda Martin. The play will be performed to the accompaniment of a rock score written by Richard Gere, which serves to remove any doubts as to whether the production has been modernized.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented this weekend in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley campus. The cast consists of students from Wellesley, MIT, and Harvard, among other



Patricia Green, Wellesley sophomore, plays a mod fairy with John Barrett as Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to be presented March 5, 6, and 7 in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley campus.

Photo by Eric Levenson

schools, and promises to be well worth the \$1.50 admission charge unless, of course, you

happen to be with a Wellesley girl, in which case it's only \$1.50 for both of you.

(868-9600)

For a ... call Lesley

By Rick Eskin

A conflict hour — that phenomenon well-known to many MIT students who find themselves required to attend two classes at the same time — is an excellent analog to the choice of entertainment available to those looking for excitement tomorrow night. In fact, the very existence of a conflict is crucial to the organizers of at least one of those two inspiring and creative events:

At exactly 6:30 pm, Lesley College will present a fundraising impromptu in the Roman style: a slave auction. A tradition at Lesley, the auction is one of the more original ideas used by needy groups to support a worthy cause; in this case, the Lesley newspaper, called the *Lantern*, has entrapped itself beneath three thousand dollars worth of red ink. To remove part of that debt, the plan is as follows: after donating \$1.00 admission fee, prospective purchasers will be introduced to a bevy of fifty "slaves," each of whom can be interviewed in the ensuing tea hour to find out what qualities she has to offer. Then after this little mixer is finished, the bidding will commence at \$3.00 per slave. Jeryl V. Proce (there is some question as to what the "V" stands for), editor-in-chief of the *Lantern*, hopes that many girls will go for a price much higher than the minimum, but this will of course depend on what owners are will-

ing to pay for the duties they require their slaves to perform. By the way, duties can include such things as room-cleaning, car-washing, paper-typing — in short, anything not causing "physical harm to the body," as Miss Proce stated in a recent interview. (Informed sources feel that Miss Proce will command a particularly high fee, due to a recent article she wrote concerning the astounding rate of male chauvinism at Harvard, MIT, and Tufts.)

The conflict alluded to involves an important Ivy-League hockey game between Harvard and Cornell, which also takes place tomorrow evening. It seems that this latter event is likely to lessen the participation at Lesley College. Not wishing to take sides, we will not recommend one event over the other, but whether you decide to go to Watson Rink or buy a slave at Lesley's White Hall, 31 Everett Street, Cambridge, you're bound to see a lot of action.

The Rolling Stones
GIMME SHELTER
EXETER STREET THEATRE
KENmore 6-7067
1:30, 3:00, 4:35, 6:10, 7:50, 9:30

Spring Cleaning

M.F. Horn — Maynard Ferguson (Columbia)

Easy listening big-band jazz, the record is pleasant, smooth and very commercial. Maynard has been around for a long time and is professional through and through. So is this album.

Kenny Rogers and the First Edition's Greatest Hits (Reprise)

Only slightly less objectionable than the New Christy Minstrels from whence they came. —Maurice LeBeau

The Lady and the Unicorn — John Renbourn (Reprise)

Renbourn is the second guitarist for the Pentangle but this is nothing like them. This is an album of old folk songs, classical music and medieval tunes performed mostly on guitar, viola and flute. This is obviously much too obscure for most people's taste but almost anybody would find it extremely pleasant and restful as background music. But this isn't just a lot of muzak — you can listen to it and find it very melodic and delicate. "Scarborough Fair" sounds like chamber music here. Everything is done in fine

taste. Renbourn is no virtuoso, but he does a fine job. It is a good record although it won't leap out and tell you that.

—Jay Pollack

Grace Slick & the Great Society (Columbia)

The Great Society is the group Grace Slick was with before she joined Jefferson Airplane. This is a live recording of the group. They are often so raunchy as musicians that you can see why Columbia didn't release these tapes originally. Several of the songs are good, though, especially "Somebody To Love." The two records were originally released separately but they are now together as a specially priced set. (This is a good idea — why wasn't this done three years ago?) The music isn't that great but the records are worth getting mainly for the sample of the early Grace Slick. —Maurice LeBeau

Two Years On — The Bee Gees

Quite simply, this is more of exactly the same material the Bee Gees have been coming up with for years. The Bee Gees continue to put out popular

singles like "Lonely Days" and albums of nice, neat, lush, three-minute songs that are all unmistakably theirs.

Skid — Skid Row

A very mysterious sounding record. The bass and the guitar follow each other exactly through most of the record and the voice is very soft. The band is extremely tight and often has a compelling sound. It is a little thin in several places but it is interesting.

When I Was a Kid — Bill Cosby (Uni)

The material is new but it sounds like it isn't. We've all heard Fat Albert laugh and we've had "Cos's" cool talk until it is coming out of our ears. You can tell he is low on material when he has to rely on that stuff to make people laugh. If you're half-drunk in a nightclub, sure. But not on a record.

ORION WELLESLEY CINEMA

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A JEAN RENOIR FESTIVAL
weds. thurs. March 3, 4
LA MARSEILLAISE (1938)
4, 7:10, 10:20
ELENA ET LES HOMMES
(1956) 5:25, 8:35
fri. sat. sun. March 5, 6, 7
THE GOLDEN COACH (1952)
4, 7:05, 10:10
THE DIARY OF A CHAMBER-MAID (1946) 5:45, 8:50
mon. tues. March 8, 9
SWAMP WATER (1941)
4, 7:20, 10:40
THIS LAND IS MINE (1943)
5:35, 8:55

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Education at MIT

(Continued from page 4) we noted that the departments at MIT are responsible for most of the MIT educational policy decisions. Research is still the key factor when tenure decisions are made, and formal communication between senior and junior faculty members on education seldom occurs. The quality of the advisory system varies from department to department.

Interaction

Faculty-student interaction, another crucial factor, similarly depends on which department is consulted. By and large, though, there is very little formal student evaluation of the education they receive. The departments have shown themselves responsive to student demands that certain courses be improved or certain professors be re-assigned to work with graduate students, but most seem to drag their feet when it comes to making students a more integral part of the tenure decision-making process.

What does this information suggest about viable approaches to educational reform? Several alternative goals could be usefully pursued - some would be appropriately pursued by faculty within departments, others merit a significant amount of student participation.

Participation

Perhaps the most fundamental goal would be an increase in the communication between undergraduates and their professors. Grad students spend much of their time working closely with the faculty, but the gap between a lecturer and his audience often proves too awesome a gulf for any personal interaction. Here students must take the initiative after class hours by seeking out their professors in their offices. Alternatively, students could set up active organizations to represent

their views within departmental councils. By whatever means, students must push their views within the departments where the crucial decisions are made.

And the faculty could reciprocate these efforts by designing effective advisor systems. Much has been written elsewhere, and two or three studies have been undertaken on this subject, but there are still easily available some useful suggestions. First, the faculty members selected must be confident of their ability to work with students and aggressive enough to encourage their advisees to use their faculty contact. A corollary is that departments must not burden their few advisors with so many students that they become mere registration officers. A last point, one the MIT Commission made, involves departmental recognition of a professor's advising ability. Such an asset should be taken into account on tenure decisions.

Channels

These communication channels could be useful for increasing the flow of information between departments and students. Too many undergraduates are ignorant of the priorities their departments are setting. Is education being shortchanged, for example, so that research may be emphasized? Will practical courses soon displace the theoretical subjects offered in the undergraduate curriculum? Maybe nuclear physics funds are being diverted for theoretical work. We see no reason why such information shouldn't be available to students concerned about where their tuition money is going.

As for the tenure process, the student organizations suggested earlier could both press for more emphasis on recognition for teaching and conduct their own

evaluations of faculty teaching ability. These evaluations should be conducted each spring, and the results forwarded to the department chairmen. Along with this involvement goes the need for more thinking about how you evaluate a professor's teaching. Alumni could be reached for their appraisals of how useful a certain professor's efforts had proven in their professional work. Also, students finishing one of his courses could fill out

questionnaires designed to measure both the teacher's personal style and his judgment in presenting course material.

Departmental role

Within the departments, chairmen must encourage their senior faculty to help their junior colleagues improve their teaching ability. We find it shameful that at a supposedly educational institution so little formal concern for improving teaching quality exists within

the departments. The Institute administration likewise must put more pressure on the department chairmen to evaluate their disciplines' educational accomplishments.

Finally, we cannot underestimate the aggressive role students themselves must take. Undergraduates will pay \$10,000 for their MIT education: if they don't watch out for their own interests, other members of the community are less likely to.

SMC: anti-war actions

(Continued from page 3)

your calendars as Armed Forces Day, was renamed G.I. Solidarity Day by the conference. The purpose of this day is to build and show sympathy with G.I. peace movements and to bring army people into closer contact with the civilian peace movement by such methods as visiting, picnicking at, and leafletting army bases.

A fifth date was proposed by the Committee for Repeal of the Draft, and this also received nearly unanimous support. This motion called for local draft action wherever possible on March 15. In explaining the choice of such an early date the Committee warned that Senate draft hearings have already ended and those of the House are well underway. The point was made that although the old law doesn't expire until June 30, a new one can be passed at any time, and the Committee feared the Nixon administration may be trying for a quick extension before any popular dissent can

start.

Workshops report

Saturday afternoon the delegates broke up into "constituency workshops." Two developments came from these. The third world contingency cited the California chicano peace movement and a recent University of California black students' peace moratorium as evidence of an awakening minority peace movement. On the basis of this hypothesis, they called for black moratoria all over the country on April 2 - 4 in honor of Dr. King. The women's workshop, while still insisting on a separate women's peace movement, planned for tighter organization and the extension of canvassing activities to all women's groups, not just those related to the women's liberation movement.

The conference's mood was one of serious concern for accomplishment. Solidarity was the order of the day. Any signs of political infighting brought a rapid negative response.

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On campus March 4 and 5.

Scheme finalized for Wellesley exchange

(Continued from page 3)

being that students are given a chance to extend their education by allowing them to involve themselves in an educational but completely different life experience."

Interest

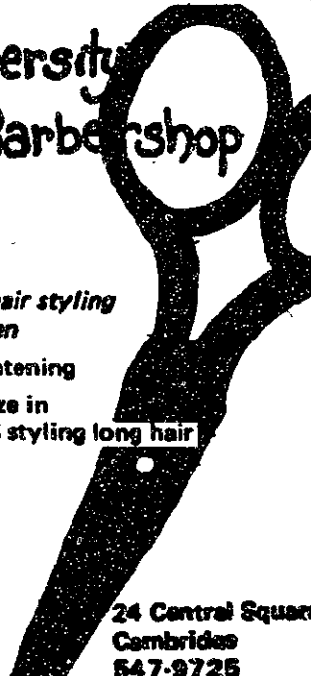
According to Dean Alberty, "Interest in this type of program was shown as far back as two years ago, but the active interest shown last year was what brought about the formation of the exchange committee."

Working with the MIT committee and serving as Administrative Assistant to the Dean of the College at Wellesley is Miss Dianne Slasar. According to her, "We [Wellesley] would like to try it; the reason being that we're interested in looking at other ways of getting the two schools together."

The members of the subgroup which drew up the final plans that are being voted on Wednesday feel that their plans will be approved. Some members of the subgroup, Jane Sauer (39-627,

x1667), Kenneth Browning (E18-307, x5149), and John Krzywicki (W20-401, x2696) are now in the process of gauging interest in the program. Specific questions, suggestions, or comments should be directed at them as soon as possible.

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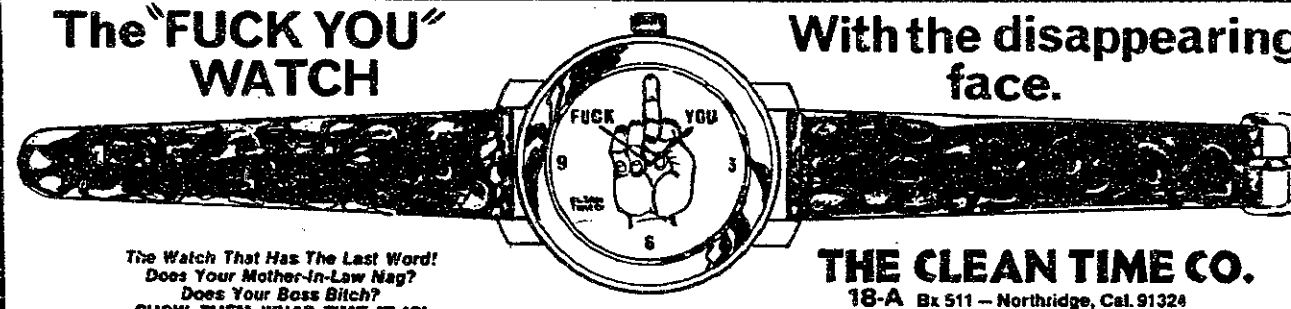
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Student politicians' privy secrets

(Continued from page 4)

of *The Tech*, got drunk with some friends. Bob St. Clair (John relates) said, "John, why don't you run for UAP?" and John said, "Why not?" and spent the week wondering "Why?" and, ultimately, concluding that the job would be far more hassle than it could be worth in terms of accomplishment, dropped from the race.

Not before a few asinities, however. One Sunday evening David Slesinger, former president of '72, called me and said some guys in Baker would like to run me for UAP, on the presumption that I've got loads of charisma and dammit, someone had to stop Krzywicki. We arranged to meet at Baker the following night.

At dinner on Monday we were joined by Eddleman, several Baker freaks and aspiring sage Michael Feirtag. Somewhere in the middle of a Schwartz-Feirtag ticket proposal Marv Keshner entered, and when I left that night, it was Keshner-Feirtag. By the following day, however, Keshner had chickened out, because he was afraid he might win.

Next, Kavazanjian suggested that I come on his ticket as UAVP and together we could tilt at windmills. I am no stranger to megalomania; so the idea of running was moderately attractive, but the prospect of victory was not. You see the pattern? Who needs such a shitty job? Since Harvard Law is not in my future, I found it hard to see much reward in beating my head against the walls of Building 3. Thus I made no decision, and John, who didn't want to run alone, called it quits.

Now we have a few outsiders running. Apparently there are still those who believe that student government at MIT can rise phoenix-like from its own asses every third year. Bob Wake, a freshman, issued his declaration last Friday, denouncing student politicians, the Commission, the administration, and bull shit in general, and promising to do nothing in particular "except to use discretionary funds and what influence we have to help you do what you want" - but hinting at a generally antagonistic approach to the administration.

Dick King '72 proposes reorganization of the ExecComm to make it more representative, but less of a political plum. His "purpose in running for UAP is to get into a position to bring about this new form of government."

Robert Gorsche "is centering his campaign on curriculum reform and financial aid policy." His platform is definitely the most quixotic, because these

two issues will bring him into confrontation with not only the administration but the faculty.

Finally, of course, we have the Schulte-Krzywicki inversion, in frank acknowledgement of Krzywicki's reputation, deserved or not.

The Tech calls these four the "serious" candidates. One wonders. In the midst of a circus the hackers like Matt Lieff may be wiser, if not more serious. They see things a bit clearer.

Student government here is a joke. The question nobody ever answers is "Why?" The convenient answer, every three years or so, is "the structure." So Inscomm was dismantled and replaced by the GA, which is an acknowledged flop, accused of being non-representative because of the apathy of its constituency. The apathy suggests something. It suggests no one cares. Except the studpols, but if they're the-only ones that care, then why not let them have the government as a toy, a practice ground for future technocratic offices?

Several factors work against any student government here. One is the administration. Since it (and/or the faculty) controls almost every decision affecting students here, student government is somewhat superfluous. Who governs you, the GA or the administration? Who sets your dorm rates, grants your degree, sets your requirements?

But perhaps this is as it should be. Most of us are not here to serve on committees; most MIT students would rather take their courses than play bureaucrat. It's nice to have an administration seeing that your food is prepared, that your professor shows up, that lab supplies are ordered. Quite possibly the GA should be abolished and replaced with nothing - and let Dean Nyhart appoint students to faculty committees. Since such positions are largely a matter of self-selection anyway, it is not difficult to get on a committee if you want to serve - it would probably make no difference.

And if you don't like the way the administration runs things, you can always leave.

The other point of view would hold that students, as a group, have interests distinct from (and often in conflict with) those of the administration and faculty. This assumes a homogeneity of interests among students which may not exist, but I think it does - certainly undergraduates have more stake in a tenure policy that favors good teaching than one that favors prestige and research at the expense of teaching.

It is the lack of this recognition that has been at the root of every student government's malaise. Never has a student govern-

ment been much more than a lobbying body - the GA's imitation of a legislative body is, of course, a farse. Thus no student government at MIT has ever even attempted to rally the constituency it supposedly represented behind a decision it had made. Student government never presented a united opposition to the chemistry requirement; the requirement (admittedly modified) remains. When the GA demanded Albert's reinstatement, why was this demand not backed? Why didn't the GA sit-in? (The possible answer may be that RLSDS beat them to it and blew the ball game.) Why weren't students recalled from the discipline committee? Why couldn't the GA order Student Center Committee to permit a gay mixer?

The alternative to grubbing from the administration appears to be a form of confrontation policies, unless the administration would be willing to grant a legitimate status to resolutions made by a student government - instead of ignoring them. But they will only do this when students demonstrate that they care to a sufficient degree.

Even in the areas it supposedly controls, the GA - like its predecessors - really has no power. The reason is simple. Consider the administration: rigid, heirarchical - power flows from the top. Now student government: a hodgepodge of semi-autonomous committees; some piddling representation on faculty committees. The GA can nominate members, but can't recall them. The GA has no control.

Witness the current follies of the Student Center Committee. First they spent, I am told \$16,000 replacing doors and doorframes, ostensibly because the old ones were too heavy to open. That works out to over \$1000 per door and frame, and I ask you: could not MIT ingenuity have come up with lighter doors, or a counterbalance system? Then SCC painted the stairwells. Beautiful job. How many people do you know who hang around in stairwells? Perhaps the money saved in a mere two-tone paint job would have allowed SCC to get a color TV for the new TV room. Their latest inspiration - new tiles and lights for the fourth-floor ceilings. Again, who lives there? In the halls? Meanwhile we have nothing remotely comparable to Schneider Center at Wellesley, no decent student lounge or gathering place.

Had an effective GA been watching this, the SCC would have had to air its proposed changes publicly - and perhaps their patent wastefulness would

have been exposed, and the plans changed. But then, the GA is a husk.

That's a digression, however. The real question remains, can we have (assuming we want) a student government which will be able, nakedly, to effect changes the administration *doesn't* want? These are the only ones we need concern ourselves with anyway; the others will proceed regardless.

Certain changes toward effective government suggest themselves. The GA would have to assume recall powers; committee members would have to be bound to report regularly (this implies in turn no bullshit about "confidential information" within the faculty or administration. If they tell one of our representatives, they would be telling all of us). The GA might have to publish reports; certainly it could have a press officer who would at least get news into the campus papers. To make service on committees more attractive to more students, credit should be arranged - similarly credit should be given to the ExecComm members.

Yet structural change is not enough. The officers of a viable government that purports to be democratic have to go out to their constituency, talk to them, be seen and heard. There is a reason why even those who disagreed with Mike Albert remember his administration with some nostalgia. He was visible; talking, exhorting, behaving like a person. He was a presence. At least in the early days of his tenure, Albert's presidency was singularly different from the one which preceded and the one which followed. Perhaps if Wells Eddleman had gone around to a few more houses he could have gotten some things moving, assuming he had a program in the first place.

(This of course assumes there is something at MIT worth working for. Having known demoralization in its worst forms, I can tell you that this is not obvious.)

I am talking about leadership. There is no getting around the fact that any human group in history that succeeded in anything had a reservoir of people that it could look to for direction. A leader does not necessarily dictate, either - in the finest sense a leader acts as focus for the aspirations of his constituency, helping them to define their goals and often, themselves. It is the human way, and until such people are in the offices of the MIT Undergraduate Association, no structure will improve matters.

Assuming, of course, matters can be improved.

So given all this, for whom do you vote tomorrow? The bureaucracy with Schulte-Krzywicki? Reorganization with King? High aims but vague tactics with Gorsche? Amorphous antipathy with Wake? Nihilism with Lieff? Or nothing at all - no vote?

Unconsciously, it seems, I have written a policy statement. So why not salt the brew a little more? To make things interesting, I will offer myself up for sacrifice with complete arrogance. My vaseline jar is ready, and if elected I will set precedent by being the first UAP to campaign after election. So if all this makes sense to you, write me in (in 25 words or less) and let's have more B.S. at MIT. While you're at it, write in Mike Feirtag for UAVP. It will serve him right. Ours would be an unusual administration, if nothing else, by virtue of what we are. So why not make us the crowning indignity of this bedlam?



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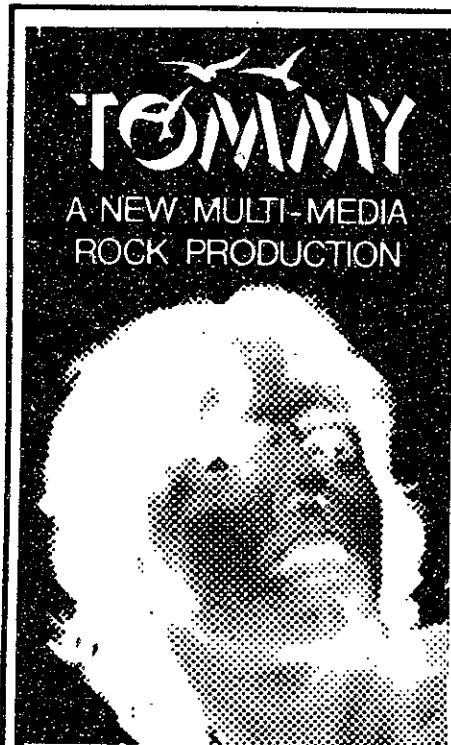
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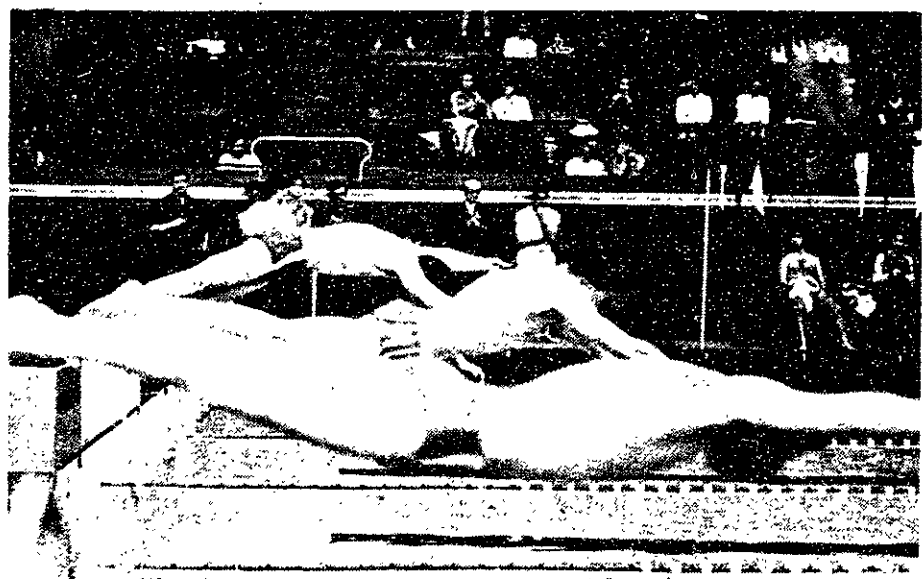
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The Tech Sports



MIT and University of Massachusetts swimmers leave the starting blocks for one of the races in last Saturday's meet, the end of Tech's dual season. The engineers scored an easy 66-36 victory.

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Varsity hockey wins four games in row

The MIT hockey team, coming off a disappointing (1-4) month of January, evened their record at 7-7-1 with a 4-1 victory over Assumption College last Friday night. The Techmen have played an extremely tough schedule during the past week, playing four games since last Friday. MIT's high-scoring senior, Bill Barber, tipped in his second hat trick in four games to lead the Beavers past the Assumption squad. The other goal was recorded by sophomore Tom Lydon, Theta Chi star, who scored on a power play in the third period.

MIT is closing its season with a late surge, and now has compiled a four game winning streak (a term previously lost to the Tech dictionary); they have triumphed in succession over Lehigh, Hobart, Babson, and Assumption. The Babson win was particularly gratifying, since last year's game scores were 8-1 and 2-1, both in favor of Babson. Prior to the recent 5-4 overtime win, the Tech icemen scored a 5-5 tie against Babson. Particularly noticeable in the most recent game was the return of the power-play goal, responsible for three of the five MIT scores, including the winner by sophomore defenseman Rob Hunter at 1:42 of the overtime period.

Hunter came back against As-

sumption with an exciting, if dangerous, performance against a squad obviously determined to annoy the Techmen. Hunter's brashness earned him three penalties, among other bruises. Corresponding Assumption penalties, however, led to an effective control of the game by the superior MIT squad and the combination of Bill Barber's shooting and the fine defensive work of Mike Mathers, John Miller, Gary Gibian, and John Bunce helped senior goalie Kenny Lord to one of his finest performances of the year.

Cage season ends 11-10

The MIT varsity basketball team traveled to Colby College, Waterville, Maine, on Friday night for its final game of the season, and suffered a narrow defeat. The team's record, however, stands at 11-10, the first winning slate since the 1967-68 campaign.

The engineers jumped to an early lead and held a five to ten point margin for the first three quarters of the game, including a 37-31 halftime lead. However, the last ten minutes saw the MIT offense slow down due to the changing Colby defensive set-up, which included a tight man-to-

The MIT swimming team concluded its 1970-71 dual meet season Saturday by easily disposing of the University of Massachusetts, 66-36, at the Alumni Pool. After a slow start this year, Coach Batterman's team came on strong, winning seven out of their last eight meets, and finishing the season at 8-5. The swim team is a shoo-in for the Greater Boston Championship tonight and tomorrow night, and must be considered a serious contender for the New England crown.

Due to a mix-up in times, the MIT swimmers and their fans arrived at the pool two hours early. The fans were then treated to a rare sight, getting to watch the team going through a light workout while awaiting U. Mass' arrival.

The workout apparently didn't hamper the swimmers a bit. The score could have easily been 86-16, but Coach Batterman gave everyone a chance to swim what he wanted, sometimes entering his best man as an unofficial competitor. Geof Morris '73 was entered as such in the 50-yard freestyle, and thus his record-breaking time of 22.5 was not validated. Morris did, however, swim officially in the 100 freestyle, triumphing over teammate Ed Kavazanjian '73 by a body length. Al Efromson '74 won the 200 freestyle as Tech's official entry, and co-captain Larry Markel '71 and Bob Paster '73 finished well ahead of the field. In the 200-yard individual medley, Kim Bierwert '72 and Ron Molony '74 finished 2-3.

Jim Knauer '72 finished second for MIT in both diving events. Tom Peterson '73 was a double winner, taking both the

man press. Cheered on by a strongly aroused partisan crowd, Colby finally took advantage of the home court and pulled a slim 73-68 victory.

Once again, Harold Brown '72 was high man for the Techmen, scoring 23 points. This effort pushed Brown over the 1000 point career scoring mark. He will need 439 points next year to surpass Dave Jansson's 1968 record of 1457 career points.

Jerry Hudson '73 followed with 20 points, and Bill Godfrey '71 contributed 17 while leading the team with 22 rebounds.



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Tech's top diver, junior Ed Rich, tucks at the peak of a dive from the one meter board. Rich has led the diving squad all season, and is a favorite in the Greater Boston championships.

200 fly and the 500 freestyle. In the 500 he narrowly edged teammate Al Efromson, with co-captain Markel, swimming unofficially, finishing well ahead of both of them. Bierwert finished second in the backstroke, followed by Moloney. Moloney and John Reese '74 finished 1-3 in the breaststroke. Pete Sanders '72 was yet another unofficial MIT winner, taking the breaststroke easily. MIT took both relays, with Pete Hadley '72, John Murray '74, and Dave Lawrence '71 among those participating.

Freshman star Ken Eptsein and premier diver Ed Rich '72 both sat out this meet due to illness, as did co-captain Al Graham, bothered by elbow trouble. All three are expected to be available tonight and tomorrow for the Greater Boston Swimming Championships to be held at Brandeis. MIT is a heavy favorite to take home the title over Northeastern, Tufts, Babson, and Brandeis.

Among the pre-meet favorites are freestylers Ken Epstein and Ed Kavazanjian in the 200 freestyle; Geof Morris in the 50 freestyle; and Kavazanjian, Paster, and Markel in the 500. The 400 freestyle relay team of Epstein, Paster, Morris, and Kavazanjian, currently the top one in New England, should have little trouble. Likewise, top-rated breastroker Pete Sanders should triumph easily, with teammate Lawrence close behind. There appears to be no one in Graham's way in the individual medley or the backstroke, and Hadley and Peterson should both be among the top finishers in the butterfly. Hadley will also be a contender in the individual medley. Rich is a strong favorite in both the diving events, with Knauer also gaining MIT some points.

Everything considered, when the finals are over tomorrow night, Coach Batterman should lead home the newly-crowned Greater Boston swim champs.

Women lose closest game

By Duncan Allen

On Thursday night MIT's women's basketball team lost their closest game of the season to the Brandeis University squad. Brandeis trailed briefly in the first quarter, but was ahead by three at its end, a margin that widened to six points, 22-16, at the half.

The Tech women outscored Brandeis in the third quarter, but still trailed 26-22 heading into the last period. Both teams scored equally in the final session, with the game ending 30-26.

Leading scorer for MIT was Ronnie Appel '74, with four baskets in the first quarter and one each in the second and third. Doris Lawson '73 and Elizabeth Metzner '74 scored in the third and fourth quarters respectively. Each team picked up about ten points on foul shots.

The team is coached by Chris Randall, and has two more away games left this season.



Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

Although they led early in the contest, MIT's women's basketball team lost their closest game of the season to Brandeis. Here, an unidentified MIT coed fights for the jump ball.

TC, PGD WIN FIRST IM HOCKEY ROUND

By Joel Bergman

Last Thursday and Friday nights saw three more games played in the intramural hockey A-league playoffs. Constantly battling the elements to maintain the quality of the ice, the rink officials have been forced to cancel several games already, notably the B-league playoffs.

On Thursday night, in a preliminary game to determine eighth seed, Phi Sigma Kappa defeated Alpha Epsilon Pi, 9-2, on the strength of Charles Rebeck's five goals. Riddled by the absence of four players, the AEPi squad had previously had a record of 6-0 in the B3 league.

Scott Holder scored three goals, one of them on a rare penalty shot, and Steve Book added another, to lead Phi Gamma Delta over the Burton Bombers, 5-2 in another Thursday game.

On Friday night, Theta Chi goalie Val Livada tallied his sixth shutout of the year, as his squad trounced Phi Sigma Kappa, 12-0.

The finals are tentatively scheduled for tonight at 9:30.

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