I and the windows replaced. In is much the same. The floors, sheet rock and plaster walls have been put in.

The renovations have proceeded fairly quickly, Barrett said, because the space is much the same. The floors, stairwells and corridors are structurally the same, he said, so the students “won’t recognize it.”

There will be some outside work done. The parapet on the roof has already been altered and the windows replaced. In the back, a loading dock will be constructed.

Whitney M. Young, a recently-elected member of the MIT Corporation, died suddenly yesterday while attending a conference in Lagos, Nigeria. Young was director of the National Urban League since 1961 and one of the leaders that would have been elected to the Corporation.

The building, and some of the land in front of the building, was contained in a 140-page report said American friends to America.

The report said American friends to America.

The report was prepared by a nine-member group that included several of MIT’s 29 fraternity chapters, a number of house presidents and key university administrators.

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Faculty now evaluate admission prospects

As pointed out by Aero- nautics and Engineering Har- ry Wachman, a team member, there is yet no way of saying that decisions reached by a faculty team are necessarily any better or more valid than the more cursory ones made in the past, or even any different from them.

The followup process is only beginning now, with the compu- tation of statistics. Later on it may include a more personal survey of a portion of the college career, or a control experi- ment in the admissions office.

Nevertheless, since the persons who render the decisions get a much deeper knowledge of the applicants (especially those ap- plicants who are hard to decide on), the participants feel that the method itself is much better, Wachman, expressing his feelings on the program, thinks it is a good idea which should be con- tinued and expanded. The fac- ulty should become involved and stay involved.

By Pete Materna

Five newly-introduced teams, each composed of an admissions officer and two faculty mem- bers, reviewed and decided on almost 100% of the undergraduate applications, instead of having them handled almost completely by people on the admissions staff.

In cases processed by the staff of the admissions office alone, future work would be done through all of the recommenda- tions, high school records and other materials which comprise a full admissions folder are usually not read by persons who are going to render a decision on the applicant.

The decision is made by a group which usually reads only an abbreviated summary of the folder and the comments of the people who read all of it. In the faculty groups, however, the professors and admissions officer all read the whole folder and decide on a pliant.

Electrical Engineering Pro- fessor Mildred Dresselhaus, a team member, felt that out of any small group of applicants there are some who are so clearly acceptable that a relatively brief review is sufficient for a good decision; also here are those who are clearly unacceptable. Between these are a middle ground of about 20 to 30% of applicants, on whom a de- cision as be quite difficult. It is to these applicants that the fac- ulty teams were able to devote much more attention than they could normally have received.

Benefit to faculty

In the view of some of the participants, the most direct benefit from this innovation is not its effect on the entering class, but its effect on the faculty. Faculty groups, how- ever, the statements made in the admissions office.

Professor Dresselhaus felt, "The experience is valuable in particular, insight into the types of youngsters who come here." She added that it may help in planning course activities. Indeed, as Mr. Eugene Chamberlain of the admissions office emphasized, compared with last year's class, the effect of a procedure change like this could be small com- pared to that brought about by change in other outside forces such as MIT's general reputation, eco- nomic conditions, and engineering employment prospects.

Results uncertain

Definite knowledge of the ex- pression of these effects will probably not be obtained until a planned study is completed. For instan- ce, it is not know whether the better or worse the faculty do in their new role in admissions due to a change in the admissions office.

Study asks college reforms

Changes in admissions and financial aid policies that en- courage students to drop in and drop out of college without pen- alities so they can mix traditional studies with internships, appren- ticeships and other experiences.

Use of television, night classes, correspondence courses and tutoring to allow older persons a "second chance" to continue their studies on a part- time basis, on or off campus.

Creation of "regional examin- ing universities" that would give lower degree and degrees to per- sons who have utilized these methods.

Reforms

Among the reforms it pro- posed were:

Creation of "new types of colleges" that de-emphasize classroom work and utilize in- structors with experience out- side of the academic world.

Recognition of credentials from these new colleges by em- ployers.

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Malnutrition damages early nerve cells

MIT scientists have found direct biochemical evidence that undernourishment during the few weeks before and after birth can cause irreversible injury to brain neurons (nerve cells) due to malnutrition during this critical period.

In the MIT studies, the brains of rats that were undernourished from midgestation and killed at weaning contained an average of less norepinephrine than the brains of adequately fed control animals. The chemical, norepinephrine, is a neurotransmitter -- a chemical messenger in the brain that is used to communicate with another nerve cell. 

Signals travel electrically through the long body of a neuron until they reach a synaptic junction between the endings of two neurons. When the signal arrives at one neuron reaches the synapse, the connecting gap between the two cells is bridged by a small space, the synaptic cleft. Neurotransmitters -- chemical messengers -- are released into the synapse when the signal arrives at a neuron. The neurotransmitter then travels through the tiny space between the two neurons. When the neurotransmitter reaches the target neuron, it triggers the next neuron. If there is an inadequate supply of neurotransmitter for the neuron to release, then the normal passage of signals cannot take place.

In the current issue of the journal Science, William J. Shoemaker, a graduate student, and Dr. Richard J. Wurtman, professor of endocrinology and metabolism at MIT's Department of Nutrition and Food Science, report what Wurtman calls a "first small step in understanding how protein malnutrition affects brain neurons." There has been mounting evidence that inadequate protein early in life -- in people -- affects the development of the brain, with the ability to learn, and with behavior. Several investigations, notably those of Dr. Myron Winick and his associates at the Cornell University Medical School, have discovered chemical changes in the brains of malnourished animals, and children. However, these changes -- in the amounts of DNA and fatty substances -- might reflect disturbances in the supporting cells of the brain or in the myelin membranes that insulate the nerves.

Different kinds of neurons use different kinds of chemicals as their neurotransmitters. Those which release norepinephrine are known to have a role in the control of mood, in the learning process, and in the control of blood pressure, heart rate, blood sugar, and glandular function. Another neurotransmitter, dopamine, also was found to be deficient in undernourished rats in the MIT studies, but this effect was not nearly as dramatic as the effect on norepinephrine. Low brain dopamine levels previously have been noted in Parkinson's disease.

In the work of Shoemaker and Wurtman may be applicable to the study of human diseases. Kwashikor, for example, is a condition of acute protein starvation which appears among children one to three years old in economically undeveloped areas. Even when an afflicted child grows to adulthood, Wurtman explains, his behavior and learning ability may be impaired.

Preliminary results of research on Kwashikor being conducted by MIT scientists in Guatemala suggest that similar changes in norepinephrine metabolism take place in the human brain under conditions of inadequate protein early in life. Wurtman cautions, however, that the preliminary results for humans do not constitute conclusive evidence.

Dr. Wurtman does not yet know if the norepinephrine deficiency in rats results from fewer norepinephrine-containing neurons, or because there is less neurotransmitter present in each of a normal number of neurons. If the number of neurons is normal, then the disorder might be reversible by correcting the dietary protein deficiency or by drugs. However, if the number of norepinephrine-secreting neurons is decreased, the disorder may be irreparable, since brain neurons lose the ability to divide long before the rest of the body is mature. Future studies with rats and primates may provide insights into the reversibility of these changes in brain norepinephrine.

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Just ring up and wing out.

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Joe Clift

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Anti-war push:
Prospects for success

By Steve Cashburn

One of the speakers at the Harvard teach-in last week said that he is doing the art of doing what needs to be done again and again until the end of the thousand, 1971, the Indochina war is now longer than to that date, 1968, or so, it is likely that the anti-war movement ever did was being undermined in the past. It also looks like that Middle Americans could figure things out for themselves. New leaders must be included.

The implications for the future are clear: to be most effective the leadership of the next attack on the war must include the Muskins and the other anti-war convert to the in-comers and question whether their actions are motivated by sincerity or expediency. How- ever, if the war is to end, the ranks of those who oppose it must grow; and national figures like Gardner and Muskie who oppose the war can do little to help satisfy their audience.

The two great important indi-

dividuals in this category are Muskie and Gardner. Gardner and Muskie assert that the war is an act of pure courage.

Many immersed themselves in the Hollywood image of a Southern Baptist prayer meeting with its fire and brimstone and gospel calls. Something happened at the minds of the students, even as they chant and raise a mystic peace sign.

When the first peace rallies were held during the middle 1940's, there was a definite re- action. Here and there a pocket of liberal scholars or radical agi-

ationale. Here and there a pocket

of co-instructor of the course? 

The Tech

Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

We would like to ask the following question: When would you like to see your future 21 year old self?

1) Does the reporter naturally assume that the woman he sees at MIT is from Wellesley? (Not all of the women in the section were from Wellesley as reported.)

2) Why, if the reporter both-

ified her as a "female public school teacher." Why did he report this?

3) Why did the reporter not report that although the single male MIT student left after 20 minutes, the six women remained, carrying on a conversation which had begun without Diane and which continued after she left? (Reporters, why do you not write your stories yourself?) Could it be because the reporter observed the endless administration doublewhack, which has become so ex-

One of the most significant developments in the aftermath of the Nixon administration's most recent adventure in re-
duction of tax is the emergence of new leadership for anti-war forces.

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ors would uncover in some cases, but the message, the emotions, the rally will lift everyone's spirits. The reaction was "dump-Johnson" drive. But as one rally was more successful than the other - both were aimed at raising the spirits of the troops as the coming battle.

Letters to the Editor of The Tech are welcome. They should be typed triple-spaced and should be addressed to The Tech, W-2483. No let-
ters will be cut or edited, but we can't help being subject to space limitations.

Teach-ins and rallies

By Alex Makowski

For half a dozen years now teach-ins and rallies have been the most successful of our anti-war policy. From the first small gatherings in the corners of our country's campuses to the massing of 100,000 students on the Boston Common, the familiar picture of a speaker exalting the anti-war cause. There will be no doubt that the heat of the anti-war movement ever did was being undermined in the past. It also looks like that Middle Americans could figure things out for themselves. New leaders must be included.

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dividuals in this category are Muskie and Gardner. Gardner and Muskie assert that the war is an act of pure courage.
Honesty isn’t always the successful play

By Daniel Reinhardt

The basic premise of this instant column is that bridge is a fun game which is rewarding only if you should, have a wide following here at MIT. I intend to discuss some entertaining and informative hand per column, but will also answer questions directed. Please send all questions, comments, and hands to Dan Reinhardt, West Hall, Room 407.

Today’s hand provides an illustration of the wide scope of possibilities open to a nimble declarer who is only rather straightforward, and the opening lead against the game contract would be assessed against declarer.

The irate defenders would have justifiably claimed a penalty, and a two-trick penalty would have been assessed against declarer. However, instead of going down, the contract would be made - with a heart penalty.

The moral of this story is that in bridge, at least, honesty is not always the best policy.

YACHTING SUMMER POSITIONS

The American Yachting Association is offering positions for crewing in the Gulf area of Florida, the East Coast, West Coast, Gulf Area, and the Great Lakes for the 1973 season. Positions are available for experienced and inexperienced single and male female college students and graduates. Experience in cooking and child care may be particularly helpful. Crewing affords the opportunity to earn reasonable sums while engaged in pleasant outdoor activity. The actual declarer made the mistaken assumption that his partner had the seven of clubs. 

(Continued from page 1)

After spring break, we will probably have a rough draft of what the new contract should look like a month and a half from now. For this meeting a quartermaster is very necessary,” said Schulte.

Krzywicki, who is writing the constitution to be presented to the GA, noted that he was combining some of his own ideas with used ideas in the HAC constitution of 1966.

He went on to say, “there is a need for some clarification that just hasn’t gone out to the students over the past few years.” In bridge (and life), and a low incidence of side-effects. An additional advantage of the IUD’s is that they require motivation only at the time of their insertion and not at every act of intercourse.

The actual declarer made the mistake you have probably will help the secretariat so that they can do more than just "get by." "We never have a surplus of people." Both Schulte and Krzywicki expressed concern over the financial status of the Undergraduate Association. Faced with a 6% cut of its $5,000,000 yearly budget, the UA office is searching for ways to economize. In addition, Schulte will be spending this time summer talking to alumni and setting up various solicitations in various cities around the country. "It would be great if five percent of the UA budget would spend a couple of hours talking to the alumni. Students are sure about tuition going up. I get up because of inflation and because the alumni aren’t giving much, our budget will go up by a hundred percent."
IFC attempts revitalization

(Continued from page 1)

was that IFC meetings last term were not well attended, largely owing to the fear of being censured. Several houses, however, repeatedly failed to attend meetings, and some members felt that there was an atmosphere of fear prevailing among the members.

The new chairman has proposed a number of changes to the organization. He has suggested that the executive committee meet monthly to discuss problems and make decisions. The houses will also be asked to contribute $100 to the IFC budget each year, and the IFC will be responsible for organizing social events.

Several houses have expressed interest in joining the IFC, and the new chairman has been working to attract new members. He has also proposed that the IFC take on more responsibility for ensuring that the houses are living up to their obligations.

One of the main goals of the new IFC is to improve the living conditions at MIT. This will be done by encouraging the houses to work together to solve problems and by providing resources to help them.

The IFC also plans to increase its membership by recruiting more houses to join. The new chairman has suggested that the IFC could be more active in promoting the values of the MIT community and in representing the interests of the houses.

Another goal of the IFC is to increase the involvement of the houses in the administration of the university. This will be done by encouraging the houses to participate in decision-making processes and by providing a forum for them to express their views.

In short, the new IFC is determined to make a difference in the lives of the students at MIT. It will be interesting to see how successful it is in achieving its goals.
Lyborg permits brain-wave feedback

by David Searls

You can have it when you're ready, relaxed. You can get it when you're ready, relaxed. You can have it when it's possible, relaxed. You can have it when it's needed, relaxed. You can have it when it's effective, relaxed. You can have it when it's necessary, relaxed. You can have it when you're feeling well, relaxed.

The term "alpha" was originally used to describe a state of consciousness that alternates with another state of consciousness, usually "beta." The alpha state was later discovered to be associated with certain brain waves, called "alpha waves," which were characterized by a smooth, rhythmic oscillation of the brain's electrical activity.

The alpha state is associated with a number of mental and physical benefits. It is often described as a state of relaxed alertness, where the mind is not completely focused on a particular task, but is also not completely idle. The alpha state is often associated with a feeling of well-being and relaxation.

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A new technique for producing light from a laser source has been developed in the laboratory. It is based on the use of infrared lasers that synthesize complex chemical compounds in the laboratory. Proponents believe the new technique could be used for a variety of purposes, including monitoring the air pollution levels in a city, and even for generating light that can be used in laboratory environments. In contrast, conventional lasers produce light at fixed wavelengths and cannot be used to generate light in a specific wavelength. The fixed-wavelength characteristic of conventional lasers makes it highly unlikely that a particular wavelength of light can be generated inside a laser with an available laser emission. A tunable laser, on the other hand, produces wavelengths over a continuous range, allowing the system to emit light at any wavelength in a certain continuous range. These lasers produce a fluorescent organic dye as the laser material, which does not include the infrared region. The technology of tuning fixed-wavelength lasers in the infrared region required the use of specific optical properties of certain materials, such as superconducting magnets. These conditions have restricted the operation of lasers that require sophisticated laboratory environments. In contrast, a laser at MIT is broadly tunable and operates at high power without special optoelectronic equipment.

"Fingerprinting" Dewey expects his system to provide a more precise method of absorption spectroscopy — the process "fingerprinting" a chemical. This will allow them to identify the molecule by which it absorbs a wavelength. The ability to control the position and spacing of the molecular orbitals on a bond between the atoms in a molecule has only recently been achieved.

The absorption by infrared-active molecules depends on the infrared wavelengths related to the normal modes of molecular vibration. This ability to excite — or to break — specific bonds in a molecule in a way that can be used to produce a unique molecular fingerprint is crucial. The technique was used to break a crystal goblet with his voice. In both cases, the same technique could be used to break the correct wavelength, and with success.

Pollution applications

Also, the system might be used to measure pollution over a city. Over time, one would pick an infrared wavelength that is sensitive to a specific pollutant and set the tunable laser to that wavelength. The laser beam would be aimed at a mirror on the other side of town. The reflected light from the mirror would then be picked up by a detector, and the concentric path along the crossroad path of the laser light would be reflected. If infrared lasers are 10,000 times less dangerous to the eye than visible lasers, and can be rendered harmless by using appropriate optics, the tunable laser system consists of two lasers of conventional types whose beams are combined with two special optical properties to produce a beam with a specific frequency.

Prototype

In the MIT laboratory prototype, the dye laser beam is drawn off to provide a tunable dye laser operating in the visible range. The dye laser beam and the fundamental laser beam are combined in a lithium niobate crystal, properly oriented with respect to the laser beams, to produce the difference frequency. Tuning the dye laser, in an infrared-output wavelength was made possible by three mirrors and four and a half microns. The prototype system was able to provide a single wavelength of approximately 10,000 watts of power in the visible range. Minor modifications currently in progress should increase the output power for many more applications.

Dewey feels it should be possible to break a crystal goblet with a single micron and 13 microns using currently-available technology, and a threshold value limit should be extended to 25 microns when better nonlinear crystals are available.

Theories

Theories describing the generation of a difference of frequency between two lasers have been published soon after the first laser was demonstrated. The key to breaking this practice was to synchronize the emissions from two lasers to within a few nanoseconds.

The wavelength of a conventional dye laser is determined by the size of the quanta, energy jump, and in the other case of the shorter the wavelength.

In a tunable dye laser, the basis of the model is a large organic dye molecule with many vibrational degrees of freedom. In this case, laser has been shown to be a 10,000 times less dangerous to the eye than visible lasers. The system is designed to select the particular quantum energy jump, and thus output wavelength that is desired.

"Stimulated emission" The difference in wavelength of a laser is the "stimulated emission" of laser material has been raised to a higher quantum energy level, it does not include the infrared region. It happens that the quantum energy jump that is the difference frequency when using the dye laser is the "stimulated emission of quantum energy jump that is the difference frequency when using the dye laser, produces wavelengths over a continuous range, allowing the system to emit light at any wavelength in a certain continuous range.

In an article in the current March issue of Technology Review, Dewey acknowledges that technical progress is the basic ingredient that makes economic growth possible, and that increased productivity during the postwar period has led to a more productive society. Theories describing the generation of a difference of frequency between two lasers have been published soon after the first laser was demonstrated. The key to breaking this practice was to synchronize the emissions from two lasers to within a few nanoseconds.

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