Northgate tenants to sue over rent controlled status

By Robert Kocher

An organization of tenants in the Cambridge-controlled Northgate properties has decided to sue the Northgate Corporation, claiming that their rights were being violated by rent control. The suit is aimed at stopping the implementation of the new rent control law.

The suit was filed by the Northgate Tenants Union, which represents over 400 tenants in the Northgate complex. The Union is demanding that the tenants' rights to due process be respected, and that the rents be set at a fair and reasonable level.

The tenants have been upset by the sudden implementation of the new rent control law, which has caused a sharp increase in the cost of living. Many of the tenants have been forced to move, or to reduce their already meager income. The tenants are demanding an end to the rent control system, and a return to free market pricing.

The suit is being funded by the Massachusetts Tenants Association, which is one of the largest tenants' rights groups in the state. The Association is providing legal assistance to the tenants in the suit.

The court has not yet ruled on the matter, but the tenants are hopeful that their case will be successful.

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Uniform Coop rebates will begin next year

By Debbie Deuel

"Both cash and charge mem-
bers of the Coop will receive the

By Paul Schlichter

The word is out in Wash-

In a recent demonstration of

As mentioned previously (Fri-

The large increases, officials say,

Professor Thomas B. Sheridan, with his audience feedback evaluating machine, Sheridan demonstrated the machine at a meeting of the

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By Lisa Giugni

Built into the front of the lectern is a set of six "nixie tube" two-digit displays, and at every seat is placed a small box containing a "dummy" question to provoke discussion. As a result of this commit-

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**MIT tenants to sue to keep rent control**

(Continued from page 1) Bridge housing market began to tighten.

One of the original objectives was to provide opportunities for students to be involved in the design process, where students could also be used as an audience for feedback to teachers, from their students. Sheridan noted that the system has enabled students to "criticize the process" and "become comfortable," as well as to quickly learn to take advantage of it.

Sheridan foresaw a number of possible uses for audience feedback techniques, including improving communication at large meetings. He pointed out that it is easily adaptable to meetings between two or more groups, and that the technology already exists. Sheridan emphasized repeatedly, "Knowing the ranking of alternatives is a problem. The problems in the field, Sheridan emphasized, are not with the hardware; rather the difficulties lie in the area of developing the procedures for using available technology. At present, he noted that there is not an accepted objective procedure to "compare values of different persons or groups on a common scale." Further, Sheridan admitted that there are a number of difficult ethical questions involved. The technology already exists, he noted, to "keep track of where each vote came from." Without some process of certification, the participant has no guarantee of his anonymity besides the word of those who operate the equipment.

Electronic audience feedback, Sheridan argued, "seems to be a good way to deal with a larger group," while ensuring anonymity and encouraging participation. The "object category," in particular, Sheridan noted, was useful since it enabled the experimenters to draw out the views of the audience and form more meaningful questions and enable the participants to "criticize the procedure." He admitted that "at first people are reticent to use the 'object' category," but added that they quickly learn to take advantage of it.

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Coupled with either broadcast or cable television, audience feedback systems would permit more direct participation in a TV program, particularly those using a forum format. Sheridan also noted that the system has many potential applications, providing more immediate feedback to teachers from their students. The system could also be used as an aid in the design process, where the study of oil... at the same time discover the possibilities for your career in the oil industry with standard oil company of Indiana. We've a long way since our only product was transportation fuel. Discover for yourself how much we do... and where you fit in.

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the war is not winding down

(Continued from page 1)

point of highly sophisticated, acoustological warfare, the draft, and the student movement. Handwritten on a sheet of paper were the words: "Noise and Hearing—A New Engineering Challenge."

Cudworth, who obtained his B.S. in 1952 and worked for Lincoln Labs on propagation in the Arctic, is now the assistant vice-president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and director of the Hopkins Hearing Research Center. His discussion centered on the implications of hearing testing and steps that can and are being taken to prevent occupational auditory deprivation.

The legal realization of the power of noise and the responsibility of those at fault came in a 1964 New York case in which a worker in a drop forge factory was permanently affected in a drop forge factory. The decision was based on the idea that noise was the cause. Five percent of the workers in that factory were being affected by noise.

The author of the decision is an important step in noise exposure and hearing. It was covered by the "National Compensation Law which covers all MIT employees. With the protection of costly hearing devices ($2000 is the average settlement, but if insufficient protection or warning is given, and there is no hearing loss, a jury may be inclined to award more according to the severity of the deficit resulting from the exposure.) The following steps are not being taken:

1. Engineering and administrate controls being instituted to decrease exposure, temporary ear protection provided, and a hearing conservation program for those exposed to more than 90 db.

No one may be exposed to more than 115 db for any period and it is believed that 140 db is the absolute maximum. (90 db is roughly equivalent to music in a筝 music with ear muffs in a car.)

New industries have made inroads in such a jury-considered case. The decision was based on the idea that noise was the cause. Five percent of the workers in that factory were being affected by noise.

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Commons MIT on $412 a day

By Joel Bergman

The Dining Service is rather concerned about students who eat in Commons almost every day, and the Commons program at Walker this term, from Thursday Nov. 4 at 5:15 pm. Sponsored by DLC, a number of groups have been aired regarding selection. One complaint heard was the lack of beef or veal being served. "Twice recently," griped one student, "there was beef and vealparnise and barely stew as the commons choice." "I don't remember having baked potatoes or basket of beef yet this term," said another.

How to lose customers and influence people

The Commons have managed to create ill-feeling towards itself on East Campus with particularity. A point: Ashdowns is the West Campus answer to Walker -- it operates a la carte facility as well as serving commons. As such, Ashdowns prepares both soup and assorted juice at both lunch and dinner. Their policy is that any item take in the kitchen (except for non-commons foods), cannot be served in commons. On the other hand, Walker has insisted upon restricting commons people to either soup or juice (sometimes fruit cup), varying from meal to meal. Canyon did more to realize that such a difference in policy existed. When questioned about it, he replied, "That's just plain goofy. I can't see how changing a policy would cause either production problems or financial problems."

The larger issue of why only certain items are on the menus at any time is why the Dining Service doesn't order non-commom items. Obviously, it wouldn't be economically feasible to include such things on commons menus. However, if the most expensive items on commons were to be dropped out, or at least "no" to all items below $1.00 to eat as commons as well.

"That is what the Ashdowns manager is doing," replied a convinced Canyon. At this point, Canyon said that there could be a problem in planning much of different foods would be needed. But the plan were implemented at Walker. He did own that this idea should be considered further.

The economics of the situation

(For 14.01 revised)

One reason for students dropping off commons this term is the price -- $4.12 per day. People ask "Is it worth it?" to the question, "Is it $4.12 per day to eat the way I do?" and the answer is "No" more often than not. The present commons system is designed for one of the following two types:

1. People who eat three meals a day.
2. People who eat three meals a day, and eat their meals at Walker, a la carte, and still pay about $3.25 per day.

How did Dining Service choose the price they did? First, one must realize that the Dean's Office had just approved the voluntary commons idea on West Campus. The Dining Service feared a sharp fall-off in those houses, they had to keep that in mind.

The Dining Service suffered large losses last year. The figures below give the sales and expenses of each area in thousands of dollars for 1970-1971:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashdowns</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Other" expenses include maintainance, supplies other than food, utilities, etc. That is, the amount among the dining halls totalled $76,000 per term. The amount in each house feels that the demand for commons is nearly 'inelastic' that, is an increase a price change of 5% will result in a decrease in the corresponding number of the money demanded. Thus, with this line of reasoning the Dining Service determined that a price of $300 ($283 on West Campus) would produce the optimum result. The following assumptions were made:

1. McCarthy would have a 50% participation rate.
2. CX and Magruder's rate would be 65%.
3. Buckley would provide 50 additional contracts to other houses.

Using these assumptions, they decided on how many students per house would be necessary. Unfortunately, the decreases in both commons and a la carte will not be high enough to be necessary. Hence, the decreases in both commons and a la carte will remain as they have been.

The first guide to IAP Activities will be out November 15.
We could do with fewer specialists

By Steve Carhart

The headline is an accurate summary of the Technology and Culture Seminar series on the MIT campus. The series, which is sponsored by the Nuclear Engineering Department and the student chapter of the American Nuclear Society, is designed to provide a forum for students and faculty to discuss issues related to the social and ethical implications of technology. The seminar series is a valuable opportunity for MIT students to engage in meaningful discussions and debates on important issues.

A seminar-discussion session on the role of the scientist in today's society was well attended by students and faculty. The session continued a tradition of engaging environmental concern groups who will be regular participants in these seminars. Department and the student chapter of the American Nuclear Society (CNS) will continue the tradition of using the seminar format to address issues of concern.

The seminar series is a reflection of MIT's commitment to providing a comprehensive education that goes beyond the traditional disciplines. The series highlights the importance of considering the social implications of technological developments and the ethical implications of scientific research. MIT is fortunate to have a faculty and student body that is committed to these values and to the pursuit of knowledge that is both rigorous and relevant to the world we live in.

The seminar series is a valuable opportunity for MIT students to engage in meaningful discussions and debates on important issues. The series has served as a platform for students and faculty to present their ideas and to learn from each other. MIT is committed to providing a comprehensive education that goes beyond the traditional disciplines, and the seminar series is an important component of this commitment.
Protest, housing future confront CJAC

By Robert Fourer

Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 23 - Large radical groups against MIT Northgate housing policy, and prediction of continuing a housing crisis in three to four years, marked opening of the Corporation Joint Advisory Committee (CJAC) Thursday. Vice-President Kenneth Wadleigh opened the meeting with a presentation of Institute activities in undergraduate, graduate, staff and community housing projects, and student groups and actions from CJAC members and the administration.

The "SDS-UAG Housing Committee" had advertised the meeting to protest the "recent attempt of Wadleigh on Housing" posters in the hallways, and there was a substantial attendance of students. They greeted Wadleigh's presentation on Northgate with hisses and catcalls, and subjected him to an angry grilling during the question and answer period.

Neither side gave ground.

Wadleigh was noticeably anxious under the pressure and the continued insistence that Peter Quinn, a managing agent at a Northgate apartment house, had told one tenant she was being evicted because she had "too many niggers and Puerto Ricans visiting." The protesters refused several times to reveal their source for this information, and countered that MIT would not reveal its sources of complaints against two government-subsidized tenants who were removed by the Cambridge Housing Authority.

Wadleigh's presentation began with a less controversial survey of on-campus and off-campus housing plans are now very vague, he said. Plans for "MacGregor H II," another undergraduate dormitory west of MacGregor, were shelved three years ago due to the recession and the viability of the house concept. The dormitory system is now filled slightly over capacity, because the return rate of upperclassmen has begun to rise - due to soaring housing costs off-campus and, perhaps, improved facilities on-campus. If the return rate continues to rise, the problem will be in much worse shape, housing ability which started Wadleigh noted, had been described as a crisis. Neither grade was ground.

Student and graduate students are being housed on campus only in Ashdown House, which has a waiting list despite its poor housing conditions. The coming end of the year will add to the nation's poor and the rest for MIT, people and planning and development. The areas in which work will be difficult.

Dean Robert Albert, head of the School of Science noted that, "it's too early to tell what this means to the country or to MIT" but that MIT has "the ability to look at the situation and, if necessary, move in the direction of a national commitment." He added that the problem will not be solved by money alone, and that, "it's too early to tell" and "it took MIT to break the ice." All the Terryland units will be for the elderly, however, who have shown a marked disinterest in moving into the Cambridge Housing Authority, the largest program under that program. The Cambridge Housing Authority has a housing crisis problem, Wadleigh noted, many local government agencies could not agree on plans. MIT still owns the land, but will build nothing there for the "present time." The present project a residential building at 1000 Main Ave. has been delayed indefinitely due to problems, and the site may be sold. The building which MIT now, or the building has been ferried, and finally, Wadleigh touched briefly on the Simplicity project site on Westgate. It is being termed the "Westgate Sector."

The program will use several approaches to increase use of technology in solving national economic problems, including write-offs for increased R&D funding, subsidies, and government loans.

In addition, efforts will be made to increase the housing at a little minor surgery on the patent and anti-trust laws which were not large enough to pay both monetary and research resources to continue work on frontiers of technology and its applications to industries, and government.

If funding actually goes up due to this new effort, it will be the largest increase in R&D funds since they began trailing off in 1968. At this time, only about 15 percent of national R&D budget is directed research effort (60 percent government support) is given to the government.

This balance may be improved by the New Technology Opportunities Program, for, Magruder put it, "exploratory research in the well-spring from which all this work will grow."
By Emanual Goldman

It is difficult to criticize pictures that are seen, be- cause the film is so earnest, to the point of embarrassment. A case in point is Downfall of a Child and Heart, the Robert Altman co-production to be released in the fall. From start to finish, it is a film that is so earnest, so touching, so honest, so sad, so beautiful, that one finds it hard to criticize it.

The film is about a young girl, who is the daughter of a priest who is conducting a new chorale work in a church choir, and lives with a mother who is conducting a new chorale work in a church choir, and lives with a mother. They are both very devoted to their work, and the girl is very devoted to her mother. The girl is also very devoted to her father, who is a priest. The girl's father is very devoted to his work, and the girl is very devoted to him.

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The Catalog of Fantastic Things, is an obvious parody, right down the line, of the Whole Earth Catalog whose typography and style are imitated closely. Originally written in French by Jacques Caremel, the book was Americanized by Amram M. Duvony, and translated by Barbara and George Davidson. Caremel obviously has a strange sense of humor, which he indulges in page after page of oddball gimmickry (see above). The whole thing comes off as slick, and often amusing.

Available at the Tech Co-op

Bergen/Baskin, again

(Continued from page 7)

Discretion is the better part of valor, especially when it comes to the world of show business. While one can applaud the actors for their dedication, it is equally important to recognize their talent and commitment. The Bergen/Baskin collaboration demonstrates this principle.

The authors have a history of working together, and their partnership has yielded several successful projects. They are known for their ability to blend humor and drama, creating a unique and engaging theatrical experience for their audiences. In their latest work, they continue to push the boundaries of expectation, offering a fresh and innovative perspective on the classic tale of Lazarus.

Their approach is both entertaining and thought-provoking, inviting viewers to reflect on the themes of redemption and the human condition. Through their characters and dialogue, they explore the complexities of the human experience, provoking a sense of curiosity and empathy in the audience.

Bergen/Baskin's work is a testament to their commitment to artistic excellence. They have demonstrated a profound understanding of the medium, and their collaboration is a shining example of what can be achieved when artists work together in harmony.

In conclusion, Bergen/Baskin continue to impress with their latest production. Their dedication to their craft and their ability to captivate their audiences make them a force to be reckoned with in the world of theater. As they continue to push the boundaries of expectation, we can only anticipate what they will bring to the stage next.

The authors deserve congratulations for their continued success and for their contribution to the world of theater. We look forward to seeing what they will create in the future.
By Lee Gipe

The Last Picture Show: a study in desolation.

The film takes its story, picking up the thread of its characters' lives in the middle, introducing them to each other in a self-off-handed manner so that the past is given the same weight as much that has gone on before the film begins. The result is a very stark scene, with Sonny (Timm Bassett) and Duane (Jeff Bridges), two high school seniors who serve as the focal points of its study of small-town life, going through the wind-blown town to the pool hall run by the Lions (Rus Johnson). It is from Sam's pool hall that the film views the town, returning to critical moments to retain its continuity. From this point beginning, we are quickly plunged into the daily life of the two boys: their dates that night at the local picture show.

The plot continues in a rather bare, episodic manner. Sonny's girlfriend has broken up with him in the first scene, and forms a liaison with his uncle's wife Ruth (Choris Leachman) after he is asked by the coach to drive her to the local clinic. Jacy (Cybill Shepherd) leaves her boyfriend, Duane, who then, in a fit of anger, joins with a group of friends to take the town's idiot boy to the local whore. Jacy begins to associate with a racy group of young people from a nearby town, and when she is turned down by its "leader" because she is a virgin, the turns to Duane, who is unable to have intercourse with her.

Sam eventually dies, but only after a brief interlude in which he revives memories of the freer, more exciting life of his youth. Sonny marries Jacy only to be stopped by her father before the marriage is consummated. Duane joins the service and leaves for Korea, and the town's only picture show closes, a victim of the appearance of television.

Director Peter Bogdanovich (along with screenwriter Larry McMurtry) makes no attempt to introduce any thematic unity into the plot. Instead, they have chosen to present a "slice of life" with very little trimming. There is really very little to hold the plot together besides the coincidence of location and the interplay of the characters, so that there is no illusion of unity, as is often the case in works of fiction.

Technically, the film is excellent. The acting is generally well-done, as is the photography. The setting, at least to one who has very little familiarity with the fifteen, seems very real. In fact, it is rather reminiscent of my early memories of television.

In spite of that successfully disjointed plot, The Last Picture Show forcefully presents a carefully cultivated image to the viewer. Bogdanovich has let nothing interfere with his effort to represent a picture of the dull, desolate, desolate life led by townspeople in isolated villages throughout the "heartlands" of America. These people were dull, and they lead dull lives, gleaming what glamour they could from the picture shows.

Bogdanovich chose black and white specifically to fend off the cheeryness that color would have introduced. He has scrupulously adhered to the times, using only period rock-and-roll in his soundtrack, and, with a religious sense of realism, he has allowed the music to enter only when his characters are actually listening to a radio or juke box. The actors are all plain; even Jacy, who is meant to be a local beauty, is good-looking without being truly beautiful. And Ruth, who is perhaps the most desperate of all the characters, is remarkably plain. By avoiding anything that might distract the viewer from his central image, Bogdanovich is able to lend real power to a movie that might otherwise be a rather tedious account of the life in a lonely, lost, and dying town.

He has succeeded in documenting and dissecting what may well be an important phenomenon in the development of modern America: the death of the small town.

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November 7

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Have you ever felt like destroying a

by Bruce Schwartz

There was, for instance, when I lived in Baker House, I kicked a vending machine every Sunday. That was because they always emptied out by Saturday night, and when I wanted ice cream on Sunday, I would have to go off campus to find it. The frustration of being confronted with not only an empty ice cream machine, but an empty candy machine and pastry machine as well, usually set off a reaction that resulted in my kicking a machine, chosen at random. What the hell— they were always stealing change anyway.

Three years later, as far as I know, those machines are still mostly empty on Sunday, and still getting kicked.

A Typical Experience

The subject was working on the fourth floor of the student center at 3 am one morning. Conceiving a great hunger, he sought to satisfy it by descending to the basement and buying food from the Servend machines upstairs in a long row west of the Post Office.

His first attempt, with one of two Pastryshop machines, ended in failure when the automatic returner refused his offer of two nickels and a dime.

The second Pastryshop accepted American coins, but gave nothing in return.

The subject called extension 295 HUNTINGTON AVE.

By Bruce Schwartz

5858, reported the loss to a recording machine, and returned to the machines. The soda machine was dead. It apparently had been fished out, judging from the melted insulation and charred metal in its dispensing ports. The milk machine, for reasons yet unknown, was dark and silent.

The first Candyshop had a stopped-up coin slot. The second elevator levitated a quarter, considered it, and spit it out.

The subject took the elevator back upstairs and got change from a friend. Back downstairs, the Candyshop devoured a dime and a nickel.

To his credit, the subject restrained himself and did not kick, but nor beat the insolent machines. Instead, he went back upstairs and vented his frustration on several cases of empty Coke bottles, which he proceeded to smash against a concrete wall. He offered no resistance when two campus patrolmen arrived to cart him away.

About two weeks ago, Robert Foxer and I took a Sunday night tour of the vending machines and a few other locations. With few exceptions and an empty percentage of 50% and a high percentage of malfunctioning machines. A few of the highlights:

MacGregor: The pastry machine booted up, gave a notice, "Caveat Emptor." The soft drink machines in Canes stole my quarter. Ice Cold Drinks in Canes stole my quarter. Ice Cold, poor fellow, was marred by the dents made by previous victims. Kicking set off the vending machines for Snack Time at East Campus looks like a, a different situation entirely prevailed at locations within the Institute proper. In the basements of Buildings 7, 10, 26, and 14, we found only one out-of-order machine, and though many slots were empty, virtually all of the machines were capable of dispensing something.

Student Center: Cigarettes, Ice Cream, and one each of Candyshop and Pastryshop— all dead. Cigarettes had choked on pennies down its coin slot. Coffee didn't appear long for the world. Its door was twisted where someone had obviously tried to jimmy it open, probably with a crowbar.

East Campus: The vending room at East Campus looks like a mechanical mess. Only Cold Food appeared to be still functioning. It is true, according to B&D, that Service's machines are not under Service's care, but bear an ominous notice, "This machine is out of change; however, if you want change, don't put quarters on it, just throw them in the machine and it will dispense change." This is unës since Service's vaunted "pay and serve" system can not be held liable for non-functioning machines, although a fire bomb against a concrete wall left the soda machine inoperable. Cigarettes had choked on pennies down its coin slot. Coffee didn't appear long for the world. Its door was twisted where someone had obviously tried to jimmy it open, probably with a crowbar.

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Served machine? Or, Woe and Why

breakage and pilferage, once a problem, now have been tremendous in all but a few locations. One of these is the bookstore on the third floor of the Ford Building, E1819, where DeFino says that machines have been victims of impecunious machines, still daily, serviced wherever possible but regarded as the model area in Servend's campus machine area.

When I left Miller's office on the third floor of E-18, I went to the bookstore to buy an ice cream cone. There I discovered four employees gathered around a candy shop.

The machine had developed a mild common to its kind: no more candy bars somehow got dropped into the dispensing tray, which then failed to fill the goodie into the counter tray. The problem is usually compounded by greedy people trying to get two or more for the price of one, which only jams the display tray further.

The Candyshop was now parting with two or three bars in each transaction, and the result of the four employees was busily trying to retrieve them with a large metal tool. He and his associates pointed out the problem of the machine, turning it half over on its back, and bouncing it. They seemed to be in a state of liberation.

Moral: No one has any morality regarding machines.

Ed DeFino, a fortyish man with great many keys in his pocket, is Servend's manager on duty regarding machines. Coin mechanisms are delicate and difficult to service, and DeFino himself listens to the nearest complaints and tries to find the cause and repair the machine. This is a round-the-clock job.

Whether the vandalism is done by residents or outsiders is not clear. However, the relatively low damage incurred by machines in the academic complex may indicate that students are to blame.

Three servicemen work under DeFino: according to him, they service most of the machines "daily." The men's duties are divided by categories: one handles candy, pastry and sandwiches; another, cigarettes, a third milk and ice cream. By law, sandwiches and pastry cannot be left in the machine more than a day or so. This means that the company throws away considerable amounts of food (13% of all pastry placed in campus machines, for example, has to be thrown out). In slow-moving areas like MacGregor, this can mean a loss of up to 1/3 of the product. Not stocking a machine to capacity results in complaints of bad service; you can't win.

A repairman is on duty eight hours a day during the week; he checks in with DeFino in the morning and, if there have been no complaints from the night before, makes a round of the machines, spot checking and doing minor repairs.

DeFino himself listens to the sales report every morning, writes out refunds, and makes repair assignments. As a rule, anyone who reports a coin lost has the money sent to him at his MIT address, and, says DeFino, a certain few names turn up with unusual frequency, indicating likely causes are being made. Their theft is small, however, and most are paid, anyway. More troublesome are people who report coin losses and then fail to leave full name and address information. Extension 5858 also attracts about 50% crank calls, some of them obscene.

The 50 or so machines Servend would like to pull out are mostly located in dormitories, where competitors from kitchens and students looking for their rooms have severely bitten into sales. DeFino mentioned examples like the coffee machine in MacGregor, which had been averaging under 20 cups a day, not even enough to pay for its own maintenance.

At least for this year, however, MIT insists they remain.

The company seems to have reacted by slowly slowing down its service in these fringe areas. Service is noticeably faster in the profitable areas such as E-19 and vending machines. The company is under financial pressure and is evaluting the possibility of installing a machine...

The vending machines' sales have also been hurt by competition from departments, who, over the past couple of years have been setting up their own coffee and vending machines, supplying donuts. The company asked MIT to curtail this in E-19 and, with the exception of one floor, MIT acceded. Needless to say, however, the Institute is not about to infringe on departmental coffee areas.

Examination of the Servend system, one is impressed by its technical awkwardness. Investigating the Engineering library, I found a handful of articles on vending machine design and construction, compared to several dozen on their placement, sales management, decoration, etc. One wonders whether a project lab in Courses II and VI, for example, might not be able to come up with a machine that could electronically self-diagnose its ailments and relay that information, along with a status report of its condition (sales? empty males?) via phone line to a central computer...

It is also hard to understand why the company doesn't fill machines only to their capacity to sell, rather than waste pastry in machines that aren't patronized.

However, that's Servend's problem, for as we said, MIT can't lose a penny.
In other events, the frosh heavies were beaten by only one other crew, who rowed to a second-place finish in the intermediate eight-oared event. That crew was Dartmouth and composed of ex-yale-school oarsmen. The MIT oarsmen were all novices. The graduate crew was clearly out of their class in the elite eight event, rowing against the US national championship Eight.

Both the men's and women's varsity sailing teams scored victories this weekend, as the men won the MIT Open Regatta, and the women took first place in the Victorian Coffee Urn Trophy Regatta at Radcliffe. In other action, another varsity contingent placed fourth of nine teams in the Donough Bowl at Holy Cross, and the freshmen took fourth in an invitational at Boston University.

In the MIT Open on Saturday, Alan Spoon '73, with Dean Knott '72 as cox, and Steven C'echiurzo '74, sailing with Laume Thomas '74, nailed the victory to a variety, as they both placed first in their respective divisions. With respective records (not necessarily in order of race) of 1-1-2-4-4 and 1-1-1-2-5, Alan and Steve easily outdistanced second place Maine Maritime. Past winners were: Maine Maritime 39, Brown 42, Harvard 54, Tufts 55, Northeastern 61, Coast Guard 63, Boston College 78, Trinity 79, Babson 86, and Yale 101.

On Saturday and Sunday, the women's team won the Victorian Coffee Urn Regatta, topping hostesses Radcliffe by a two-point margin. Training California College by two points after Saturday's racing, the women came other fins on the in the breeze. Maria Bozetto '73, with Brandy Bertrand '74, rowing, placed second in "A" Division, followed by Lynn Roylance '72, sailing with Martha Bolen '74 at low-point honors in Division B.'