China talks at MIT: a gathering of experts

Red stability called illusion

"By Norman Snedler
"The world might not be hypnotized by reports that China has returned to stability," said Stanley Kwan, a correspondent for the Washington Post and considered by many to be the foremost "China-watcher," Kwan was one of the key speakers at the symposium on China held all day Saturday, sponsored by the MIT Chinese Students Association.

Reports on the two afternoons had been rumored by the China Symposium to pages 2 and 3. To have visited China to treat Chairman Mao, he quickly ad- ded the audience this was not the case, and in fact he had not seen Mao, Chou, or any other political leaders during his stay.

He did, however, visit several hospitals, a hotel in Beijing, and a science center. Despite being a "red" center, Chairman Mao, Dr. White expressed surprise over the level of both technology and medical and surgical skill at all these places, but added that he had been forced to make some western-sounding observations.

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Mao: ‘violence is justified’

By Storm Eastman

In the “Chinese Society and Internal Politics” seminar last Saturday, Professor Thomas Bernstein of Yale and Eliza Vogel of Harvard concentrated on the anti-elitist activities and the reorganization of government systems after the Cultural Revolution.

Bernstein has studied the Chinese type of sending, a large number of urban secondary school students to the countryside to work as peasants, possibly for a period of ihakeups.

Bernstein believes that the Chinese leadership also wishes to develop the backward areas by sending students to the country for the present political leaders are not following, the workers are encouraged to sever elitist expectations from education.

There are probably several reasons for this action. With a low level of concentration and specialisation, there is undoubtedly a shortage of urban jobs. Philosophically, this reduces the capacity of the current adult elite from passing on opportunities and privileges to their children. There is a slight possibility that the Chinese leadership also wishes to develop the backward areas.

Such a developmental plan is highly unlikely, as the students are the ones who must adapt to their circumstances. Although used to working hard in school oriented jobs, they find the peasant life stunningly tough and rigorous. Though the political elite is subject to this also, it is usually the children of the old intellectual and upper classes that are singled out. Some fail to adapt and flee to Hong Kong, where Prof. Bernstein has interviewed many. They feel bitter, as if it was the end of their future; they don’t believe that if they had worked well they might have been allowed to return to the city.

Some do go on and, when they have adapted, may be sent back to school to learn skills that will enable them to take higher positions in the village. Rarely are they allowed to leave — those that do advance or move to the city are almost inevitably of the working class. Although the refugees may have valid grievances, it must be remembered that they are the ones who failed to fit in — the misfits.

The peasants, of course, look at it from the other side. As the state quota — the amount of produce which the collective must sell to the state at state prices — is not reduced (on the basis that the added mouths of the students are more than compensated for by their added hands), the peasants only consider whether the student does hard work.

This system may waste some talent, but the Chinese are always on the watch for the exceptional students. As a rule, the worker’s son has a much better chance of being allowed to continue his studies, but in a country the size of China there are more than enough lower class people who supply a good number of intellectuals.

Vogel looked at the results of Chinese political agitation and some of its organization. Every two or three years, in what the Chinese refer to as a wave, there is a dramatic effort to make a major breakthrough to prevent rigidification and a lapse back into elitism.

Mao himself stated that violence is sometimes justified, and Chou admitted that there were at least one hundred thousand casualties in the Cultural Revolution. It is believed that the purge of 1954 against the counter-revolutionaries left some eight hundred thousand dead.

These purification programs follow a basic pattern. First there is a major publicity (or propaganda, if you prefer) campaign to get the people stirred up. Then a mass mobilization is organized to criticize the wrongs of the old society. The smear campaign becomes more and more specific until individuals and several major targets are singled out. A direct overt purge follows in which people are accused and then paraded. To control and defame those who aren’t following, the workers are encouraged to look for any who can be identified for having one of the unacceptable traits and to bring them to the attention of all.

(Continue to page 7)

Signer, White examine changing China scene

(Continued from page 1)

in modern techniques, a program which promises to provide an adequate supply of doctors for the country.

This same respect for tradition guides many of the new fields being investigated by the Chinese. Dr. White repeatedly referred to one traditional field in particular, acupuncture, as being ripe for Sino-American cooperation in research. This use of pain and electricity to drain certain selected parts of the body has many advantages, eliminating certain post-operative complications caused by the use of Western anesthetics.

Professor Signer, a biologist, spoke of the changing role of science and the scientist in China since the cultural revolution. The new projects normally involve the researcher in applying to practical situations the research he has been doing. Signer told of a botanist who had been doing general research on plant behavior and moved to a commune to work on developing more productive crops for the area.

In the same way, researchers have been developing much stronger ties with industry. The contact with the workers is part of the attempt to eliminate the elitism of university people and to change the role of the scientist to fit the slogan “serve the people.”

Both speakers were very impressed by the extent to which China really is a “people’s” republic. Nevertheless, they both reported wage differences among various types of workers almost identical to those found in the US.

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China-US relations: past and future

By Storm Kaifenn

Professors Ying-Mao Kwok of Brown University, Ichter Ojha of Vassar College, Boston College, and Daniel Tretiak from York University, discussed the past and upcoming year in US-China relations.

Kwok began by stating that "1971 is undoubtedly a dramatic year in US-China relations." The current favored hypothesis among experts is that "there can be attributed to numerous things: U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, the presence of late 19th-century Americans for the Chinese, the middle kingdom's ability to play the ideological dice." Mao-emphasized that he had neither friends or enemies and the U.S. only can fit into the enemy category in such a black and white consideration.

The idea that it has not really been aware that the American paper tiger has nuclear teeth," 1971 was a hard and long enough the capitalistic world to be surprised and the Chinese interpreted the Chinese as aggressive and expansionist. They have been a Turk but bet the Comintern challenge, and Mao's foreign policy has been a war of Communism. Our technical and economic aid to other countries has been the same or more. Since 1949 we have tried to establish and isolate with our Asian treaties, embargo, UN nonrecognition policy, and aid to Taiwan.

In Chinese foreign policy, China is the first time a great world power determined to claim the respect it feels it deserved. The US's China dealings allowed peaceful coexistence, freedom from interference in internal affairs, free trade, and recognition of the Chinese foreign rights.

Kwok suggested that the audience try to imagine the positions of the two countries reversed with equal powers in Mexico and China supporting a rebel government in Washington, which picture does threaten, and so it must look to China in Vietnam and in Cambodia.

The US, as the stronger, should be the one to use the initiative in easing tension, but it appears that China was the one which would have to face much real improvement in relations until the US would have to face much real improvement in relations until the Chinese attitude of resources, and China is a military power and is determined to have been defeated and are being effectuated. "China is not a paper tiger has nuclear teeth."

Kwok pointed out that the July 1971 was a prestigious year but the US was already being taken to ease restrictions and a year before it had realized that there was a conflict of an antagonistic populace and that a diplomatic bridge to the Chinese was unlikely.

"America has had no Asian policy to speak of. Last year, we might not understand anyone to replace the Nationalists as the counterpart to Communism, although we tried in India and Japan.

Since the early 1960's the Soviet and Chinese have been in a cold war, a conflict. A communique with either the Soviets or the Americans was necessary, the Chinese decided that it was foolish that we continue to pretend to ignore each other. So they came out of the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese were greatly frightened by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Thus, the US and China would have a far more serious security than so many feared if not for Cambodia and Laos.

The Chinese had been worried about the possibility of the Vietnam War. In December, they convinced them that the American President was not the main obstacle and the cease-fire line was a dream for the US.

"US-China relations: "Paper Tiger.' "

Japan may remain autonomous but may become an "independent Taiwan, that there are two alternatives for Taiwan. The first is that China make a political deal with Taiwan after the death of Chiang Kai-shek, where Taiwan may remain autonomous but would be associated with the Chinese, or that there would be an "independent Taiwan, where the leaders of Taiwan would continue to come with China," a prospect which the Chinese are so concerned about, as they still claim to represent the people of Taiwan.

Finally, in predicting the future position of China on an international scale, Kwok commented that "China is not a power and will not be in the long run, the United States, the Soviet Union, or Japan because of its population versus available resources. China is dedicated to the idea of a Communist world of Communist peoples." Nixon is being allowed to visit because his presence indicated the possibility of peaceful coexistence.

The basis for normalization of relations with the US will be the same five principles that have been included in past treaties with other nations (ensured by Kw). For good will to exist, these conditions must be satisfied.

The first issue will most likely be that of Taiwan. China desires to achieve territorial integrity; it is determined to liberate the island. All that prevents the successful completion of this great goal is the split in China and Taiwan. China has been careful not to provoke an arms conflict with the US but it has felt wronged and expects that Americans will oppose the liberation of Taiwan and leave it to the Chinese. The US will be required to remove its military forces; if we agree "then normalization will come as a matter of course. The Nixon trip is de facto recognition of the People's Republic of China."

In his concluding remarks, Kwok stated that "All Chinese know, God permits the existence of all temporal authority - including China."

US-China in the Future

Tretiak, as Co-Chairman of the Committee for a New China, made his feeling, that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government, known at the outset. He then (Continued from page 1)

1971 Events Overview

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**Education**: how to reform it...

By Robert Fouser

Most people who have had the good fortune to hear the late folk singer Mike Albert don’t recall him as a particularly avid education reformer. They remember him at the image of his height — a radical “leader” who rose with his election to a position in the Student Senate in the spring of 1968.

Jim’s semantic career paralleled Albert’s. When he offered talks on the partition of educational reform either. After running second in the UAP race, he became a member of the left-wing campus newspapers.

Jim’s efforts never bore a substantial academic result, spent much of his time that spring advocating a rather detailed scheme to reevaluate the education reformer’s requirements. And Smith, who left with graduating (reportedly he never finushed, but he did meet the requirements), accepted his plan for establishment of a B.A. degree.

There’s a facile lesson in all this: if Albert and Smith, and many less prominent crusaders, had been able to get the attention on educational reform, instead of their political activities, the course could be discussed without bearing a resulting commitment to the institute at large.

Edward Moore, Chancellor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Tech is published twice a week by the students of the Institute of Technology, Massachusetts, the Tech is published twice a week by the students of the Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139.

NOTEI All students should obtain a complete copy of the instructions in the Office of Undergraduate Admissions, Room 7-110. Examination results not listed in the Tech are not final until received in the Student Services Office, Room W20-49 B, MIT Student Center, 64 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. Massachusetts, 02139. (617) 253-0400, ext. 7253 or 1541.

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...where to find it (home)

By Lee Giguere

An informal survey conducted last February pointed out the fact that while no MIT living group had organized any activities for the Independent Activities Period there were a number of attendees among their members that the period, with its reduced pressures, had been beneficial in fostering group interaction. Again this year, it appears no living group has taken any formal steps toward an IAP program. At the January period, in contrast to the wide range of "educational" activities proposed by Institute department and offices.

What this means is that again this year, "educational" innovation and experimentation during the January period will be limited to attempts at altering education within an academic context, while what is perhaps the most important aspect, personal interactions in everyday living situations, is being overlooked. The MIT Commission, in its broad report, touched upon the issue of the environment and the growth of the well-educated man, but their work in this area was vague, offering no concrete suggestions. The Student Commission on Educational Policy prepared a more comprehensive study on the subject of personal relations within living groups, and presented it to the Rogers Task Force on Education.

It seems that Panel's recommendations, however, will neglect this topic, concentrating instead on the more approachable problem of the formal curriculum.

In all this excitement to reform "education," however, the most important component, the student's personal experience day-to-day interactions, has been largely ignored. In spite of what the "innovators" may wish to believe, most of a student's growth takes place through his relationships with other people, and in spite of what they may wish, most of these relationships are developed outside the formal curriculum.

Given these propositions, it follows that the real focus of educational innovation should be upon personal growth. By sponsoring activities as a group, and by fostering attitudes which tend conducive to the acceptance of individuals, organized living groups can make a major contribution. During IAP, they might sponsor semi-formal discussions on "human growth" or "intelligence," which draws on the more formal resources available and provide a context for looking at the problems each person faces as he grows.

Living groups could promote greater interaction with the real community around MIT, around the campus. Away from isolation that has been fostered on college students by their traditional segregation into dormitories, fraternities and student apartment areas.

Small-scale, low-key social activities aimed at improving the relationships within the group as a whole rather than fostering an artificial feeling of unity. The group might be sponsored. Rather than looking outside the group for "entertainment," the January period might provide the good opportunity to encourage "internal" efforts.

Coffee houses and group produced dramas might well be fruitful directions in which to move.

Activities which bring together faculty members and students on an informal, non-artificial basis should be encouraged. Non-academic projects, social activities and discussions of common problems of personal growth might provide suitable activity areas.

Living groups might also find it profitable to organize trips away from MIT. During January, Tarbot House in Vermont might be utilized during the week as well as on weekends for interactive group activities. If such outings can be organized so that they reflect a more realistic degree of growth, they might help the student living environment, they turn to their living groups where the formation of supportive relationships can only be a matter of chance.

The time has come for a conscious effort to be made to eliminate this element of chance from our living environment. Frequently, the pressures of the Institute push personal relationships into a second-rate priority. Meeting the demands of a heavy coursework leaves too little time for getting to know anybody but your roommate. The IAP, in effect an academic "breakfast," offers a major opportunity for improving the living environment at and around MIT.

MIT, as an institution, possesses certain resources that can be put to work to improve the situation. The psychiatric and counseling staffs have expertise in psychology and in understanding the problems of growth. The faculty in general could provide a pool of understanding individuals from which living groups might draw to improve their environment. (Perhaps the Corporation and even the general Cambridge-Boston community could be involved.) And these resources must be opened up.

In addition there are certain "outside" resources that can be brought to bear on the problems of growth. Psychologist-writers such as Laing and, perhaps, a new generation of experts. Added to the popular literature of psychology and are particularly germane to college living environment, they could be encouraged to address the MIT students. (Perhaps to their living groups where the formation of supportive relationships can only be a matter of chance.)

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To conclude, for the present, our series of articles on "students grading teachers," we present here an evaluation of the laboratory sequence, as it was experienced by students. The report is written by two former 5.33 students, Larry Klein, Phi Lambda Upsilon president, and Duane Lindner, Phi Lambda Upsilon advisor.

The initial interested reaction to the report was not because of anything feeling that the person (not by questionnaire) were actually action has been taken. A later reaction evinced by the chemistry faculty of the Society talked to the fifty-three members whic its authors believe ard to interest the student in chemistry demonstrations of new laboratr equip-

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In summary, let us briefly repeat some of the points we've made eari/er in this "sequence would stimulate many. Another possible method for bringing additional expertise into the laboratory (one of the points we've made eari/er in this paper) is to make use of "incentive plan" for inticing second-

Before concluding this paper, there was a couple of additional comments that we must make. First, the unit increase from 12 to 11 certainly seems to be possible for some T.A.'s to do anything at any time of the term. There is some general work with T.A.'s, even if there it would certainly spread out the use of T.A.'s.

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The initial interested reaction to the report was not because of anything feeling that the person were actually action has been taken. A later reaction evinced by the chemistry faculty of the Society talked to the fifty-three members whic its authors believe ard to interest the student in chemistry demonstrations of new laboratory equipment. Two exceptions -- one minor, and another, more serious -- can be mentioned. First, many students and T.A.'s feel that some exposure to the "tricks" of qualitative analysis -- primarily the use of reagents -- is useful. This luck could perhaps be filled simply by providing students with a handbook of qualitative analysis procedures. Or, of course, requirement of some qualitative analysis as a part of the lab sequence, 5.32 experiment would serve the same function. A more important criticism, however, is that many students (particularly those intersted in the non-organic aspects of chemistry) feel that the lab sequence does not provide them with sufficient opportunity to learn what is called "professional chemistry" at all. This is supported by Professor Dubrin who feels that students finishing the lab sequence are unable to do "real" problems in a real laboratory setting, rather than "trivial" problems in a real laboratory setting, rather than "trivial" problems of a laboratory. On the other hand, the large amounts expended in the lab sequence are often of little help. The students we talked to almost invariably stated that the T.A.'s are often, as

During the last half of April and first half of May (1971), Phi Lambda Upsilon surveyed students in the 5.53-5.33 sequence. Contacted personally (not by questionnaire) were four hundred and sixty-two current and past students, and nine teaching assistants. Phi Lambda Upsilon initiated this study not because of any feeling that the lab sequence is bad, but because although it does not have a perfect teacher) use of various items of lab equipment was to be of interest to students. (This could be handled in part by video-good material, provided its availability was well publicized and a. The T.A. having been briefed an details E

Two other points about faculty involvement in this matter are important. First, the general rate of turnover of teaching assistants is high. Any sequence must be slowed down if continually in the lab sequence is ever to have any meaning, because of communication between the faculty and T.A.'s. Second, the specific "tricks" of qualitative analysis procedures. Or, of course, requirement of some qualitative analysis as a part of the lab sequence, 5.32 experiment would serve the same function. A more important criticism, however, is that many students (particularly those intersted in the non-organic aspects of chemistry) feel that the lab sequence does not provide them with sufficient opportunity to learn what is called "professional chemistry" at all. This is supported by Professor Dubrin who feels that students finishing the lab sequence are unable to do "real" problems in a real laboratory setting, rather than "trivial" problems in a real laboratory setting, rather than "trivial" problems of a laboratory. On the other hand, the large amounts expended in the lab sequence are often of little help. The students we talked to almost invariably stated that the T.A.'s are often, as

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China seminar agrees: thaw is two years late

(Continued from page 3) looked at the future of our relationship.

The results of the UN contest were not a defeat for the US, but a "blessing in disguise." The US no longer must operate with an artificial policy umbrella; it can deal more freely and openly.

The Chinese realize that the US cannot easily sell out its interests. The only issues of the moment are the legitimacy of the Pekin government and the American military presence in Japan. Both sides realize that the rest can follow, but not now.

Neither of the countries can "afford their middle kingdom approach," said Paulson, "without knowing they will go down in history as a little more.

Scientific and academic exchanges will probably be formalized. The American business community has been after a new trade policy and the achieve- ments of the current visit are not only a huge market for Americans but also let China be less paranoid and more economically.

The Chinese are more active in international affairs, especially in the India-Pakistan conflict where they want to ensure that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in the U.N. to achieve a settlement.

The Peking government is not the U.S. military forces out of Japan. They have become accustomed to the American nuclear presence there, but, more importantly, the Peking government does not want the Japanese invasion and fear Japan's perpetuation in Asia. With the American nuclear weapons as a safeguard, the Japanese will not look at their military economically.

The two began by stating their general objectives. They expressed the need for reform which would make the law more meaningful. "In my view," Paulson said, "a larger effort must be made on behalf of an effective police system."

He discussed the possible long-term effects of a legal action. Paulson noted that in his opinion they were not the "biggest potential of the whole group and work points around."

Paulson, who was trained as a scientist, also is a member of NRDC and added a new perspective. He is a member of the 10th of the Institute's Public Information and Regulations, which is very involved in environmental legal action with the help of NRDC.

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music:

By Charles Marx

November has marked the opening of a new rock club in Boston, the Pée-Nut Gallery at 135 Boylston St. It probably has the ideal size and atmosphere for music to be played in; it seats less than 100 people and the sound system is perfectly suited for such an intimate audience.

The decor is rather dinky little club and bar is somewhat of a cross between an English pub and a corrul, minus the Cockney accents and the scent of ale and fish and chips. It offers quite reasonable pension of Stonehege, on the

North Shore in Ipswich.

To help the Pée-Nut Gallery get rolling, both W. B. Brothers/Replica and A&M records were able to bring in two promising new musicians to debut at the new club. The first to arrive was Jesse Freed-

rick, the guitarist from the late Duane Allman's band.

Jesse Freed-

rick was basically inaudible, along with the rest of the band.

The music was dominated by Lee's furious guitar. For a while, the band bordering on boring, the same faces would be expected to keep your eye on. His music was ripping up wires and monitors.

Jesse Frederick, bassist for the group, is definitely someone to keep an eye on. He has managed to establish himself on the rock guitar scene and is expected to be a major influence soon. It is structured as a perfect vehicle for him, with a bit of a band vocal rhythm section.

Lyons, 28, is an ex-tomato picker from Maryland who had a three-minute session in one of the West Coast's premier recording studios in the fifties, it has been widely labelled the "period piece." But The Last Picture Show transcends its specific setting to become a universal film of the novel that was published in 1966. It returns just as the food is ready. (Please turn to page 19).

Jesse Frederick

film:
The Last Picture Show

By Emanuel Goldman

At a press conference with Peter Bogdanovich, Phoenix disc jock Chuck Kramer took out a portable tape recorder and placed it on the floor. "Do you know?" Kramer asked. "Not at all," replied Bogdanovich. The conference continued as Kramer started the tape. Several minutes later, Bogdanovich was asked the question of a specific setting to become a universal film of the novel that was published in 1966. It returns just as the food is ready. (Please turn to page 19).

Jesse Frederick

music:

TYA, Fleetwood Mac, ...

By Neal Vitale

November has struck Boston, bringing its usual share of winds and frigid temperatures. But it seems, as if to thaw out the populace, the record companies and promotional agencies have revamped the area with major acts and new record releases to keep those amplifiers and electric guitars and turntables sizzling.

Unfortunately, a deeper chill was thrown on the month by the death of Duane Allman in a motorcycle crash in Macon, Georgia. He was one of the premier musicians in rock, in his capacity as sometime-studio guitarist (he was master of the slide guitar, sometimes-Demigod and The Derek, but mostly as leader of what might have been the best rock band around — the Allman Brothers. The tragedy of his death is all the more poignant when that group was finally coming into its own with such fine records as Duluth Dreams and Live At The Fillmore. Mr. Duane Allman will be missed, and as a tribute, Wednesday's scheduled Allman Brothers concert will in tribute, Wednesday's scheduled Allman Brothers concert will in

the Abbey Cinema

Dear constituents,

I'm writing to bring your attention to the upcoming town meeting scheduled for January 30th at 7:00 PM in the community center. This meeting is an important opportunity for community members to engage in discussions on key issues affecting our town and to share their thoughts and opinions.

Some of the topics that will be discussed include:

1. **Economic Development**: We will explore ways to enhance our economic growth, create jobs, and attract new businesses to our community.
2. **Public Safety**: We will review our police and fire department services and discuss any improvements needed to ensure the safety and security of our residents.
3. **Infrastructure Improvements**: We will discuss ongoing projects and future plans for road, bridge, and utility improvements. Your input is crucial in prioritizing these projects.
4. **Environmental Protection**: We will examine strategies to promote sustainability and reduce our environmental impact.
5. **Community Events**: We will discuss upcoming events and activities that bring our community together.

Your participation is valuable, and I encourage all registered voters to attend the meeting. Those who are unable to attend in person can join via the Zoom link that will be provided in advance.

Please feel free to share this information with your neighbors and encourage them to participate as well. Together, we can work towards a better future for our town.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

[Your Title]

---

Please note: The meeting will be held in compliance with all COVID-19 safety guidelines, and masks will be required for in-person attendance.
"Pirates" storms Kresge

By P.E. Schindler, Jr.

A fourth performance it would have been good. For an opening night, it was superb.

For the first time under new management, the MIT Musical Theatre Guild produced Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance." The combined group, succeeding the Gilbert and Sullivan Society as well as the Tech Show organization, has proven itself well able to carry on the performance in the public format; hopefully, it can do as well with the original Tech Show scheduled for later this year.

Technically, the performance was superb; but nothing less is expected from artistic performances at MIT. The sets, for example, while not exactly standard for this particular play, were visually fascinating. They provided the director myriad opportunities for the stylized postures typical of Gilbert and Sullivan, and Nancy-Ellen Kainer (the director) took full advantage of them. In fact, if any technical criticism can be made, it might be that the set gained the action out a bit too much, occasionally diffusing the audience's attention over too vast an area, striving to catch what should be mere background stage business.

The sound reinforcement, making use of Kresge's new sound system, was not overdone. It was subtle, and with rare exception, kept so skillfully in the background that only a trained ear would have noticed its presence; this is as it should be. (Also of note is the Dolby master tape, recorded by WTB for future broadcast, making use of the Kresge Dolby set.)

Last, but not at all least (on the technical side), there were the lights, without which the play would have been very difficult to see. The lighting was competent, but not inspired. The artistic side is a little

Epp-Karrie Jurima-Soën, Her unanny clear voice to overcome the audience that persistent cries of "encore" (especially loud from one cld sitting behind me) caused a reprise of her most spectacular number: the first encore this reviewer has seen in a long time.

At least a nod must be given to the other leads, Michael Kaiser, Jeffrey Weisenfreund, David I. Katz and Valerie Norwood.

Credit too goes to the orchestra, and to musical director John M. Rainier. The strings were a little weak, but all in all, the orchestra backed up the players in a Gilbert and Sullivan production that all participants can be proud of.

Othello at the Loeb

By David Seals

The Harvard Dramatic Club's presentation of Othello (playing tomorrow through Saturday at the Loeb) is, typically, competent but not stellar. The lines are delivered with a minimum of fluff and, in general, with approximately the right intonation; the only exceptions would be a much-too-literal and lyrical Brabantio and similar imperfections among some of the lesser characters. These are balanced, if not compensated for, by a great deal of talent among the more significant persons.

Curt Anderson plays the Moor with some class, though it would probably profit him to pursue further the fluid gestures and Falstaff gait, reminiscent of Olivier's portrayal, in which he only occasionally indulges. He is better at the raging emotions than the tender ones, and a more exotic posturing would undoubtedly help him by rendering him more foreign and thus (ironically) more believable.

Ralph Pochoda would appear to be a natural for Iago, with his stocky, solidly build and marvellous acting voice (at times, embarrassingly valuable compared to the other's). His performance is creditable, with the exception of one misinterpretation: he seems to play up to Roderigo in much too "straight" a manner. Not only does he ennoble Roderigo too much by deceiving him earnestly, rather than laughingly, but he negates the essential comic relief of the "guiltied gentlemen" and subverts an entire subplot of the play.

In fact, Iago approaches Roderigo in much the same manner as Othello himself, which serves to put the latter in a more simple-minded and too-trusting aspect. This would not be noticeable but for the fact of Iago's overbearing presence on stage in the first place, which makes it both a strength and a weakness. His only general flaw of portrayal, and it is a slight one, is his handling of the more pathological aspect of Iago's monomania; too often he seems to be straightforward and irrational where he should be cunning and irrational.

The only other standout is Darcy Pulliam as Emilia, Iago's wife. Her performance, unlike the others, showed a great deal of range; whether she is taunting Iago, doling on Desdemona, or being outraged at Othello, her acting can hardly be faulted.

The set and lighting is standard fare for modern productions of Shakespeare — all the action takes place in or in front of a huge, archetypal stone front. The Loeb) is, typically, competent but not inspired.

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Harvard SQ.

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Brattle SQ.

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their equipment, if they expect the group's fine new material, as they were Lakeland jams, and much of the band's work in the concert hall. Hush. Since their release, their songs seemed to ultimately vanish under the stage — to be extinguished. Fortunately, they were unsigned to any record label. Peter Green was the first major recording artist, and his one number, "One Fine Day," which was released. Though not a big seller, it was still a success. For at least two years, the sounds such as footsteps, explosions, even the guitar work, would circle around the hall.

The overall feeling of the night was that of a real experience, not simply hearing a concert, with Pink Floyd's electric audience right in front of the stage, the tour's success fact, their voices and harmonies must be marked as a memorable one. What is left is the assurance, to make the sonic the guitar work, would circle around the hall. Pink Floyd performed many of their massive compositions that span the aural spectrum, such as "Echoes" from the latest Har- vest album, Meddle, "Atom Heart Mother" from the album of the same name, and "Careful With That Axe, Eugene" (Used With Permission from Antonioni's Zabriskie Point) and "Set The Controls For The Heart Of The Sun" from Ummagumma.

The overall feeling of the night was that of a real experience, not simply hearing a concert, with Pink Floyd's electric audience right in front of the stage, the tour's success and with the Grateful Dead, the band all coming to town, and with major releases by Neil Young, Tull, ELF, the Faces, Bob Dylan, and George Harrison (Bengal Desh) all but entirely, 1971 might just go out in pretty incredible style. Let's just hope Duane Allman is the best rock star to die.
Photos another bucket of plastic. --wearing. Masks and goggles are toxic, irritating fumes. worn as protection against resin and pigment. Catalyst is not added until just before mixing. Goggled assistants mix Lloyd-Marks. I...pbl B _ q p 'I '; -I~ c -I 

Mimi Farina I. . . . . .. . .- . . .

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SPORTS

MacG wins Richards; '72 cops class victory

By Brad Biddlecom

MacGregor House won the race for senior eights to highlight MIT crew's annual Class Day Regatta last Saturday on the Charles River. In the traditional interclass event, the Class of '72 came through like champions—defeating their sophomore and junior upstarts.

This marked the second consecutive triumph for the MacGregors, rowing under their "Sunkist Lemoa" colors, in the Richards' Cup race. Coxed by varsity veteran Dave Burns '72, the MacGregor eight held off continued challenges by Delta Upsilon, to win by a little less than a length over the 1500 meter course. DU was stroked by former lightweight varsity captain Bruce Anderson '69.

"The Lightweight Crew" of the Class of '72 got out in front by a length and held that advantage throughout the race for the inter-class championship. Rowing in a windy chill, the seniors had a good start and gradually moved to a considerable lead over the juniors in the first 500 meters. Then a battle ensued as the sophomores challenged and gained ground over the faltering juniors. The "Fifilo Robbers" (Class '74) moved steadily on the "Petismother Express" (Class '73) and then made a bid for the lead as the crews passed on the Pierce Boat house. But the more experienced seniors successfully maintained the edge in the last 500 meters, winning by about a length. The victorious Lightweight Crew was composed of Steve Chemin, cox; Mike Rowley, stroke; Gary Stahl, 7; Vance Smith, 6; Larry Bahler, 5; Joe Chill, 7; Gary Stahl, captain, 2; and Bob Reiter, bow.

The MIT women's crew had a very active day, competing as an eight-oared crew in the junior-eights category and as two four-oared crews in a race against Wellesley College. The stern four of the girls' eight beat the visitors from Wellesley by one-third of a boat length in 600 meter contest. Members of the crew rowing in the Wellesley eight event were: Jan Sharpless, bow; Jan Henze, 7; Vance Ward '73, stroke; Gary Stail, '7; Vance, 5; Larry Esposito '73, varsity coach, 4; Maria Bozzuto '73 and Walter Ball '73, 3, and Natalie Parks '73, bow.

In other events, Cooner 5 won the junior eights race, and a group of MIT graduates competing in the Intergalactic Rowing Club just edged Burton House by one seat in the senior fours. "Lock of the Day" award goes to Billings for his ability to move at the sophomore level, as he manned the right Coxswain of the boat is John MalaJey '71, ex-eight varsity captain. Open your eyes, John! Below, the stern four of the women's eight holds a four-seat advantage in a group of hard-pulling Wellesley girls. MIT won by 1/3 of a boat length.

Above left, the MIT women's crew rows in the junior eight-oared race. They qualified for the final by finishing second in their heat, and placed fourth in the final, competing against all-male crews. Above right, the "Lightning Crew" of the Class of '72 (background) begins to move out in the inter-class event. Class of '73 strode Pete Billings looks over at the sophomore boat in the picture at right. Coxswain of the boat is John MalaJey '71, ex-eight varsity captain. Open your eyes, John! Below, the stern four of the women's eight holds a four-seat advantage in a group of hard-pulling Wellesley girls. MIT won by 1/3 of a boat length.

Sailors first in coed event

MIT's men and women sailors closed out their regular season this past weekend, as they participated in two invitational regattas on the Charles River. Although both all-male and all-female teams were present at both events, most schools entered teams comprised of members of both their men's and women's squads.

On Saturday, Tech's representatives placed first, beating runner-up Harvard by seven points. The morning races were plagued by light and variable winds, but a brisk northeast breeze in the afternoon made the competition more interesting.

On Sunday, Tech's appointed first, beating runners-up Harvard by seven points. The morning races were plagued by light and variable winds, but a brisk northeast breeze in the afternoon made the competition more interesting.

Maine Bonzato '73 and Walter Frank '74 co-directed MIT's A-Division entry, tying for first place in their division. Lynn Roybalac '73 and Randy Yeung '74 sailed in Division B, winning low-point honors. Participating schools were MIT 26, Harvard 33, Northeastern 44, Boston University 47, Coast Guard 47, Tufts 61, Yale 65, Newton College 71, Amherst 82, Stonehill 87, Skidmore 112.

On Sunday, in a regatta shortened due to lack of wind, Shelley Bernstein '74, Martha Donulses '75, Steve Shantais '73, and Frank Keil '73 sailed the MIT squad to a fourth place finish in the seven-school fleet. Due to the conditions, only three races were sailed.