Students who wish to drop 1-A status in favor of 1-A classifications may still do so. Local boards will continue to grant these requests even though the students continue to meet for offices individually which the deferments were granted.

This policy was instituted in 1970 and was not, apparently, of interest to young men with random sequence (lottery) numbers above the highest RSN called for induction. By dropping their deferments at the end of the year, they became part of that year's prime selection group. On January 1, they were placed in a (2) second priority position. On December 1, they were placed in the extended priority group. On January 1, they were placed in the extended priority group.

The policy was reaffirmed in a Local Board Memorandum sent this week by Draft Director Curtis W. Tier to all 4,000 local draft boards. Registrants who desire to take advantage of this policy in 1971 must have been born in 1951 or earlier, have RSN's of 126 or above, and not be a member of the extended priority group. Moreover, they must submit their request in writing. To be eligible, as part of the 1971 prime selection group, the request must be postmarked no later than December 31.

RSN 126 has been set as the year-end ceiling for 1971 draft calls. Unlike 1970, when the year-end ceiling was not reached by all local boards, there is no assurance that draft amendments of a Uniform National Call insure that all eligible registrants will be considered for induction if they: (1) are in class A on December 31, (2) are 20 years of age or older on that date, and (3) have RSN's of 125 or less. Deferment for students continue to meet for offices individually which the deferments were granted.

Weiner asserted that he was "trying to give you [the faculty] full induction of our motivation," and "how we're trying to go at it [the budget case]."

The meeting, attended by approximately 80 faculty members, also heard a brief report from Associate Professor of Civil Engineering Richard DeNeve, who discussed the activities of the Committee on Curriculum, a report from the Nomination Committee, and an explanation of both the CEP and Faculty meeting agendas in upcoming months. Dean of Engineering Alfred Keil presented a discussion of Engineering Education at the close of the meeting.

Professor of Mathematics Harley Rogers, Chairman, reported that in December, the faculty and the provost pass-fail in the freshman year and the report of the Special Task Force on Education, while 1972 faculty meetings will consider the recommendations of the Commission, general Institute requirements, a report from the Special Committee on Libraries, and the question of academic credit for work done at other universities. Rogers suggested that there might be a need for an additional or a continued meeting in December.

The Nomination Committee reported the appointment of Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering Joseph Weizenbaum to replace Professor of Mechanical Engineering Thomas Sheridan on the Discipline Committee for the spring of '72, and Associate Professor of Urban Planning Mary Potter to succeed Associate Professor of Civil Engineering Russell Jones on the Committee on Student Environment.

Discussing what he termed the "budgetary prospects," Weiner stated that the budget problem could be divided into two pieces: "creeping overhead," which in the last few years has been climbing at the rate of 15 to 20 percent, resulting in a shift of be: grants to unrestricted funds; and for dollars from research to the general budget; and the second, "an operating gap," which has been growing for the last few years. The so-called "operating-gap" is the difference between MIT's spending and its income. These excesses which must be met by drawing on unrestricted funds. This year, in addition to an operating-gap of four million dollars, there were expenses categorized as "demand on unrestricted funds" (largely funds used to match foundation grants that didn't meet the usual overhead charges) and a loss in federal fellowships; together, these expenses imposed a six million dollar demand on unrestricted funds. These demands, Weiner continued, are "not so slowly chewing up" MIT's budgetary flexibility, pre-empting funds that in previous years "were available to do those things we always used to do."

In 67-68, Weiner said it was clear the research funding had begun to fall off, but the adminstration wasn't "as sensitive as we should have been to the falling off..." Weiner asserted that MIT could "meet the situation in several ways." The first is the proposed four million dollar cut in the 1973 budget. He explained that only one-fourth of
By Debby Druckin

"Americans vote as they do for many complex reasons that have kept the art of politics a mystery to baffled not only candi-
dates but also those who analyze public opinion. To such scholers the suggestion that a candidate could win post-
state seem mainly simplic-
sity. Yet in our democracy the ver-
cance chairman of the board of CBO as he defended television's role in American politics.

Speaking in a series on "Free-
dom of the Communication of American Liberty" at the Boston University Law School, the
author lashed out at critics of journal-
ism who oppose the United States as "a nation of docile voters beguiled by television and voting sheeply for the most attract-
tively packaged candi-
date."

"Television, particularly when it can be used for face-to-
face discussion by opposing can-
didates, has helped to make our elections far more thorough and imme ortant, truly representa-
tive and truly democratic than they ever were before,"

Stanton cited the elections of 1920 and '24 as examples of this thesis. "Despite women's suffrage, not even half of the Ameri-
cans of voting age -- in fact only 43.5 percent -- went to the polls in 1930. The man they elected, Warren G. Harding, had been chosen in the first place not in an open convention but in a "smoke-filled room." And even when the election campaign was over, Stanton noted, "a small proportion of the nation's voters had had any opportunity to learn what the man, who was destined to be one of our wea-
k... Presidents, really liked."

By the time of the next Presi-
dential campaign in 1924, Stan-
ton stated, "circumstances had changed dramatically; radio were now some radio links between certain cities, and the number of radio receivers in homes had grown at a fantastic rate. For the first time, many Americans were captivated to listen in on the actual workings of a Presidential election. For the first time television con-
evices were no longer the private domain of the elite. They were now public property of all who had discovered the marvels of this new technology.

Noting that the number of eligible voters who cast a ballot rose from less than half in 1920 to 61.5% in the last Presidential race, Dr. Stanton concluded that broadcast journalism has had the beneficial effect of getting more voters, better informed, to the polls.

Equal time

Stanton attacked section 315, the equal time provision of the Federal Communications Act, as being detrimental to journalism and the election process. "I think it is more than mere coinci-
dence that 1960 was the one Presidential election in which it was suspended, permitting us to broadcast face-to-face debates between the two major can-
didates. That year, voter turnout reached a modern high of 64 percent." Stanton called for the abolition of 315.

He gave, as an example of its drawbacks, a documentary that CBS had prepared on George Wallace which was never aired because CBS would then be forced to give similar coverage to every candidate, from the Pro-
bibition Party to the Vegetarian Party. The same provision of the Federal Communications Act that favored CBS, in 1952, to give an hour of nation-wide coverage to a candidate for the Republic-
ian nomination who had gar-
nered six votes in the New Hampshire primary. When it came time for the convention, held in New York's Madison Square Garden, the aspirant was not even allowed to enter.

What is journalism?

Returning to journalism's cri-
tics, Stanton held that "Journal-
ism is more than an open micro-
phone in a public square. It is diligent reporting and analysis by skilled professionals who cul-
the substance of the news and provide the necessary news judge-
ment. Some critics," he contin-
eued, "including a few who hold
public office, want to brush aside this journalistic function of television in favor of having ev-
every station freely available to prospective candidates for all the time they want on the air to wage their campaigns. They want to expand what is now political advertising time, usually paid for at minimal rates, into a limitless and free broadcast fo-
rum in which anyone could par-
ticipate, as often and as long as he liked." This, Stanton anser-
ted, "puts in the face of the most fundamental facts of demo-
cratic life." He quoted Walter Lippman as saying that, "The theory of a free press is that the truth will emerge from free re-
porting and free discussion..."

Draft boards to grant
petitions for LA status

(Classified page from page 1)

find into 1-A by the year's end. Since
apply for deferments, we believe that these men granted defer-
ments should be able to drop

"You talked up, "are to achieve fairness to all regis-
ters in determining their pri-
mary status on January 1 of the
new year and to limit the uncertainty that with high random sequence numbers face. Registrants with student, occu-

pational, paternal, agricultural, and hardship deferments will be eligible to take advantage of this policy."

The Memorandum also

explained Selective Service policy on allowing record changes in a number of specific situations of adequate evidence. Starting De-
cember 10, if a birthdate change is submitted all registrants who have a lottery number, the records will be changed, but the registrant will retain his ori-
ginal lottery number.

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for two weeks of skiing, all expenses paid. Re-
member, your design would in-
clude both front and back of T-

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and

Ski Europe FREE!

for two weeks of skiing, all expenses paid. Re-
member, your design would in-
clude both front and back of T-

SAS

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

What is the "selling of the President" too simple?

Stanton went on to try apply the free press principles to a newspaper. He chose the Chi-

cago Tribune, since it has a large circulation, not only in its home city, but in the tri-state area surrounding Chicago, as just one television station's brod-
cast would carry. "And what would happen to the democratic process if the area around Chicago? No need to the Tribune would have to try to study all the political states. He would give it up altogether; he would stop reading.

A newspaper can add pages, but a broadcast could add more minutes to the hour hours to the day.

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made, six foot long, brown, green, and white. On red in 4th floor of the St. James Building and 14th Street, New York City. Large sentimental value, very impor-
tant. Call Rev. Call Leo 5780, x1541, or 261-7559.

'66 VW BUS FOR SALE. Good condition, heater, radio, $800 or best offer. Call Leo 5780, x1541, or 261-7559.

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NEW SOME XMAS MONEY? We need some flyers distributed. Two days work for three men. Call Jerry Nade of Heritage Travel, x761.
Senator scores US hunger

By Bert Halstead

Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina was the speaker at the National Food Science Seminar last Tuesday evening.

Around fifty students and faculty members came to 9-150 to hear about "Fighting Hunger in America -- The Sad Political Realities."

Senator Hollings, the assistant majority whip of the US Senate, is a strong advocate of legislation to wipe out the hunger problem, and is the author of a book, The Case Against Hunger.

He began by stating that attempts at solving the hunger problem are complicated by the political situation. Most politicians (and voters) are not aware of the magnitude of the problem, and that is why there has been no national policy on fighting hunger. "Another common misconception," he pointed out, "is that the hunger problem can be equated to the poverty problem."

Though they are clearly related, what he means by "hunger in America" is mainly malnutrition. This is not under¬

nourishment, the classical idea of "hunger." Many of America's hungry are not undernourished, but are just not getting anything resembling a balanced diet. A recent survey showed that there are fifteen million malnourished (or "hard-core hungry") as he called them in the United States.

The Senator went on to tell of the consequences of not ad¬
dressing ourselves to the problem. He said that a malnourished young child is a prime candidate for mental retardation. He pre¬

sented a typical scenario in which, because of having been fed improperly as an infant, a child falls behind in school, eventually drops out, gets into trouble and sooner or later into jail. Senator Hollings then gave some statistics about the cost of caring for convicts and retarded children, and pointed out that it would have cost less to feed these people properly than it is now costing to care for them.

Why is nothing being done? Hollings cited several political reasons, typified by what a farmer in a small South Carolina town said to him one day: "If you feed 'em, they'll never work." Feeding programs are just not politically popular. Vice-President Agnew said, "You've seen one slump, you've seen them all," and was elected, while Hubert Humphrey who, said, "If I were them, I'd start a riot, too." Senator Hollings said that most of the programs to alleviate hunger which are now in existence were designed mainly to solve other problems, such as surplus disposal.

The talk was followed by a question and answer period, dur¬
ing which Hollings clarified his position on various issues. Notably, he mentioned his feel¬
ing that a successful fight against hunger will have to be supervised locally, and not by some bureau¬
cracy in Washington. He also stated that he did not see a guaranteed annual income as a solution, because people would not, by and large, use the extra money to improve their diets.

Exec. Council bridges stu-administration gap

(Continued from page 1)

particularly interested in the Insti¬
tute's position vis a vis the narcotics situation on campus and they pointed these questions at Nyhart.

In the past, many students felt that while living in the dorms and taking MIT with it for possession or use of narcotics. However, Nyhart reiterates his policy, "the Institute will not condone the use of narcotics... and students are not protected by 'Mother Institute.'"

Over the past two years, there have reportedly been fewer sei¬
zures and drug busts at MIT than at many other colleges, leading many students to believe that they are safe while affiliated with MIT. When asked whether the Institute is aware of the narcotics situation on campus, Nyhart responded, "we are not in the dark," and "we don't take it upon ourselves to enforce the laws, but if the Cambridge Police wanted to clean out a dormi¬
tory, the Dean's office would cooperate."

There are still conflicting re¬
ports about Saturday's incident. However, Nyhart relates that the Campus Patrol received a call from an anonymous student (presumably a MacGregor res¬
dent) stating that there was a "pot party" in progress and warning that if the CP didn't break it up, he'd call the Cam¬
bridge Police.

The Patrol then acted accord¬
ingly, seizing a quantity of mari¬
juana and breaking up the party. When asked about future Institu¬
tion policy, Nyhart repeated that the Institute is not in the habit of enforcing the laws themselves, but "if they receive a complaint, the Campus Patrol will act." EXPERIENCE

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC. * ST. LOUIS
By Paul Schnider

When is an offer not a cut? When it only affects a small portion of the total funding of a school. And when that is the case, many people are confused. Even when you are talking about cuts by school, it’s not quite what he thought. When Chancellor Gray put it, “It would be very easy to oversimplify this story.”

Let it be known from the outset that this story is not being “played” the way that it has been in the past. The MIT-Hillel, along with the other groups in the area, want it played. In all fairness to them, their point of view is included under the heading “other side,” at the end of this article.

Our side

The facts and figures presented here, as well as those presented by their side, are presented in such a way as to give some value to the community. Intelligent interpretation of decision-making results can be made only on the basis of some knowledge of the overall situation.

In a budget crisis, everyone is getting cut back, and some areas get cut more than others. The decisions what to cut, how much to cut, are made in the dean’s offices, and in the mid-level of administration. To get any information, you have to dig through the灰度报告. The following is a selection from the budget office.

NOTE

The MIT Community Writers’ Cooperative will be holding its first Reading Party Wednesday, November 24.

Dance Experiment ’71, presented by the MIT Dance Workshop. Thursday-Saturday, December 2-4, 9:00 pm, Keenle Theatre.

Class of ’73. Prints Rats will be delivered, and new orders taken on Friday, November 19.

Choral Groups: A group of ten MIT students in Research 20C (263). Admission: a story, play, poem, or offering of your choice to the group. For further information, call or visit L. Burmaster, x4849, Room 19 and 338, Cambridge.

The Jefferson String Quartet will perform as a prelude to the final performance of the Chamber Music Series at the Kresge Auditorium. Thursday, November 25.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America requests that interested members of MIT, or those affiliated with MIT, assist it in preparing for the host city for the outstanding Latin American art projects in Latin America. For further information, contact V. D. Burtman, x4849, Room 20-231A.

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A development agency in Ecuador seeks good people to work on a small-scale, crisis-oriented development project in southern Ecuador. For further information, contact V. D. Burtman, x4849, Room 20-231A.

The Tech

Deficit II: who gets cut how much

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leaving a smaller cut for those departments which are not so self-supporting.

School of Science
Robert Alberty, dean of the school, would agree that the general feeling that it was "the right order of magnitude" to describe his budget reduction target. In response to the attitude towards requests for specific information parceled through the administration, he noted that revelation of hard figures or specific budget cut areas was "difficult to do, in a situation in which people work in time." He stressed the extreme complexity of the situation, pointing to endowments, campaign funds, and a wide range of shot money, as well as curriculum development. There were apparently equally significant fund sources besides Institute general funds (in fairness, inclusion of most specific fund sources is the result of the lucid comments on funding).

Alberty would admit to a department-variability of cuts within his school, dependent on need, to be worked out in what he saw as "month-long" negotiations with his department heads. "Perhaps, computer time, supplies, all are considered as areas to cut, with the least damage possible, depending on need," he said.

Alberty also mentioned one department in his school, biology, which is known to be the fastest growing under-graduate, with a number of graduate students. "Due to the enrollment increase in that department, we will try to add to their budget," he noted, as an example.

School of Humanities and Social Science
Robert Bishop, dean of the school, said that the school's only choice was "perhaps less than 50;" when first asked; later in the interview, he admitted to a figure more in the area of 30, the one used in the table.

Bishop was the only dean to refer to personal meetings which all five deans had, in addition to the formal notification from Chan- cellor Gray. The point of the meetings was the same: try to propose cuts that can be done without damage.

Bishop split his school into : pure psychology, economics, political science and the linguistics program, which get considerable Federal money for pure sciences, humanities, philosophy, and language and literature, which do not. He noted that much of the funding for linguistics is coming mainly from NSF, NIH and other government departments, allows a larger department and more non-sponsor-related research would be possible without it. He did not fracture some departments with more outside funds would take larger cuts which would neither confirm nor deny such an hypothesis.

Architectures and Planning
William Porter, dean of the school, stated that he has been "asked to come up with a cut too, of about 30." Some had speculated that, due to small endowments and outside funding, and increased enrollment, this school might not be cut at all.

Porter noted that reports of enrollment increases might be premature, as the number of students actually in the school to compete with urban planning for the urban-oriented engineer. However, he noted that "some enrollment in undergraduate urban planning might increase considerably if CEP changes its status from experimental to full-fledged.

Porter noted that he had "not yet spoken to" the top two department heads but that it seemed offshoots that his cuts would have to be "more than paper cliques.

He then begged off on further details, noting that he was "new at this job of being a dean," and didn't feel he had the perspective needed to put the facts of the situation in the proper light.

The other side
As noted at the beginning of this article, and at key points throughout, the administration of MIT asked that this story not be played the way it is being played. None of it is based on confidential sources: everyone quoted here was clearly informed that his statements were for the record. Admiral Alberts, however, noted that "the figures be downplayed." In particular, Vice-President Simonides attended an "obscenely" figured Chan- cellor Gray would not review the chart marked "Budget Reduction Targets," because, he said, "that's not the point." Dean for Student Affairs Dan Nyhart (who would noted last week, "the line for cuts in his office as part of the general cuts in general and administrative personal- nel would not comment on the cuts he had been asked to make, and noted that, "we are not the story. The story is that we have a problem, and the solution is the answer to how we solve it. We have to reverse the trend towards higher deficits, and we have to solve the problem.

Speaking for administration, President Wannamaker noted that "budget cutting is not a pleasant process for anyone. But the best way to destroy any institution is to develop the attitude that the cuts should come out of someone else's hide." When asked if the budget problem at MIT, as a whole, was one with no clear solution, Wannamaker responded, "That depends on what you mean by a solution. If you mean the cuts will be distributed so that when you have no choice, a position we might have gone in two or three years, if we had no choice, and we would not do it irresponsibly. We have to fight the prob- lem now, while we are still flexible, to avoid the problems others have had."

By Lee Giguere
PERSONAL development requires a sus- pective, loving environment in which to occur; face-to-face encounters with peo- ple one has to accept as persons as he is or an- essential. In a hostile, overly-critical envi- ronment growth is stunted - self serves to "take-you" to the world to ward off the attack. This means that an individual's living group is vastly more important in his growth than his formal academic "education" (for a fur- ther development of this argument, see this writer's column on page 5 of The Student). Rodenhorst, Vice-President for the Alum- nary Independent Activities Period, with his "seasoning of academic pressure, seems the nearest thing available as an ideal opportunity to ex- plore new modes of living.

One area which merits further experiment is the mixing of age groups to forms a more realistic environment. MIT's policy of mixing all classes in the dormitories and fraternities, of sup- porting house masters and tutors, and the general aim of the Freshmen Advisory Council, as presented by Executive Of- ficer Peter Buitler, all support the hy- pothesis that contract between genera- tions is desirable. Yet no one has at- tempted to carry this hypothesis to its logical conclusion and test it: no living group has yet attempted the complete integration of several widely-separated age groups. While the house master sys- tem in the dormitories is a step in this direction, it fails to approach total inte- gration.

During the IAP, however, it might be possible to come much closer. Many living groups will find that with members returning home for the January period, they have extra space. Instead of simply allowing the space to sit idle, why not invite a faculty member and his (or her) family to live with the group for the IAP? By sharing common rooms and dining together, a much closer interaction could be achieved.

Admittedly there could be some diffi- culties. Not many faculty members may be willing to move out of their homes for one term. In addition, there might be a question whether it would be economically sound to pay a housequila (especially if he's living in a dorm that's already paying rent or a mortgage on his own home). Yet there could be many benefits, both immediate and long range, of encouraging the mixing of generations. But they could only be achieved if the mixing of generations could be encouraged. By arranging for faculty members to live with the group, the college population would be immedi- ately available.

The students would gain from the mixing of generations. But they could also benefit from exposure to points of view that differ from their own. By encouraging them to look at things in new ways, this new environment could even assist students in their formal educa- tion.

The problem of integrating different generations may seem formidable, but with the nuclear family showing so many signs of disintegration, and with many col- lege living groups growing, it would seem wise to explore new possibilities. This January could be an ideal time.

Mixing ages over IAP

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2-11 PM: ROCK MUSIC
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT
Swing dance

LOOK HOMEWARD... (Ansel)?
By Daniel Reinhardt

Bridge is a game. As a game, it is not unusual that it be sank as he stared at his cards. His immediate wife, however, revealed nothing as he turned to his left and said: "one heart." The mocking visage of Ernst Stavro Blofeld, however, changed not a single iota as he took in his adversary's psychic bid. "One spade," he overcalled...

In the North seat sat Felix Leiter, Bond's main hand; a little-known haunt of an elite group of rich and inveterate bridge gamblers. Bridge, a master of mystical tricks and devices, had managed to gradually replenish his previously dwindled treasure. True to form, M had decided to send Bond to New Orleans, secret agent 007, to the casino to meet him head on in a do-or-die struggle.

The stakes were set at ten pounds a point at the outset, however, revealed nothing as he took in his adversary's psychic bid. "One spade," he overcalled. Bond was the guess in diamonds, so a club, blessing number two had dropped the last outstanding heart. A 9 8 5 3 4. K Q J 10 7 6 4. A 9 8 5 3 4. B 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1. 5 hearts double pass pass pass pass. Position after 58. R-QN; double pass pass pass pass. "It was that your best play for (a) 4 tricks, and (b) 3 tricks? Answers: (a) lead small to the nine (59%).

He felt sweat trickling down his face, and he bid three hearts, confidently that the hand was a sure winner for the good guys. Bond's wife, sitting East, jumped to four spades. Bond felt slightly, dabbed his face with his handkerchief. Cursing himself for his show of inner emotion, he blurted: "five hearts."

Bridge, however, would laugh holding the queen, in order to make declarer believe he held the ace. Bond therefore ruffled on Bond's superlative craftsmanship, played the jack, the jack, made his contract, won over a million pounds, and was back on his feet in the continuing struggle to the death.

Die Moldau, while other passages are played lack proper body and depth. Especially while other passages are played lack proper body and depth. "Ecology" scientists are worrying about this new freedom the Czech Bedrich Smetana is creating a best seller, but they seem to feel less responsible at the same time, encouraging and disappointing, and disappointing. It is encouring to think that "ecology" scientists are getting away from demagoguery, and no longer want to go back because, at the same time. "Ecology" scientists are worrying about this new freedom the Czech Bedrich Smetana is creating a best seller, but they seem to feel less responsible at the same time, encouraging and disappointing, and disappointment. It is encouraging to think that "ecology" scientists are getting away from demagoguery, and no longer want to go back because, at the same time.
music:
The Moog in live concert

By P.E. Schindler, Jr.

He's got it, by Jove, he's got it! Gordon Kingsley has capti-
tured the Moog Synthesizer and brought it onto the concert stage. He had a little help, of course, in developing the pro-
ject over the past few years. But once he got it, he didn't stop with the first run. The group has been adap-
ting to a greater extent than any other selection, an-
imation of a real band. It started with "Dixie" and culmi-
nated with a version of "Stars and Stripes" which brought such per-
sistent cries of "Encore!" that the Moog Quartet played a reprise, while the audience clapped and stamped in unison. Kingsley was caught up in the spirit too, so that the audience was treated to an impromptu but well done dance on stage. "Popsongs," while a light piece reminiscent of some TV coffee commercials done a few years back, was also given over-
whelming approval by the audi-
ence. The tune featured Gordon
Kingsley on a fifth Moog, which was a "Mino-Moog," playing a simple "popcorn-popping" melo-
dy while the other 4 Moogs did a jazz vamp backup.

Half the fascination of the perfor-
mance was the opportuni-
ty to watch a Synthesizer in action — to see the performers continually re-tune, adjust and re-patch their control panels. Since only one note at a time can be played on any one moog, it is played one handed with the other hand used to control tone, volume, or timbre.

Of note was the selection of spe-
cifics for the FMQ: they use Bose speakers exclusively, a type designed by the MIT professor who invented them. The group moved with east from Columbia; engi-
neering schools seem conspi-
cious in this respect. As Kingsley explained it, "Moog players must be primarily keyboard players, and only seco-


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winter (s Rex) play with the group, and only sec-
ondarily engineers. Almost any good jazz pianist could do enough programming to play the Moog."

Such is certainly the case with the First Moog Quartet. Playing a concert which produced pianist Gershon Kingsley re-
ferred to as "a smorgasbord," the group consists primarily of Jolliard graduates, with a sprinkling of Columbia; engi-
neering schools seem conspi-
cious in this respect. As Kingsley explained it, "Moog players must be primarily keyboard players, and only sec-
oardarily engineers. Almost any good jazz pianist could do enough programming to play the Moog."
broke through. Nothing could half. Percy Foot took a pass and own try and it was 12-8.

The All Stars replied with their sense and, with a powerful forward. MIT ahead 6-0. The All Stars, moving the ball 50 yards down. the backs burst into action. gained possession from a serum tor's ears when the tuggers -ly finished ringing in the specta-

result was a thundering 27-8

Then the ball moved back. There was a re-shuffling of. There was a re-shuffling of. Tech 'goal-line, but..

Early in the second half, a penalty kick by Simmonds had Tech ahead 12-4. But again there were many excellent performances. On floor exercise Beck, Bob Barret '74, and last year's high scorer Larry Bell '74 scored a 22.9 on what could be the team's best event versus the competition. Pommel horse had a poor showing with Paul Bayer '73, Dennis Dubro '73 and Bell scoring 16.2. Ring man Dave Millman '72, Jarvis Middleton '74 and Bell performed as re-

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By S. Shovelfs

The starting whistle had hardly finished ringing in the specta-

There was a re-shuffling of. There were two triangulars scheduled in preparation for the New England Championships next March. After Bridgeport they meet their two toughest opponents Boston State and New Hampshire, before their home opener against Lowell Tech on December 11. The team's goals are to continue as one of the best-watch sports teams, and to be New England Champs.

Larry Bell '74, top scorer on last year's team, holds a handstand on the parallel bars. The squad opens its season tomorrow with a meet at the University of Bridgeport.

By S. Hollinger

They're not fond of being called the "hounds" or even, as they are just as hungry to go as last year's "frenesies," heavyweights, they have broken all prece-

Their most recent venture was against Northeastern last Saturday morning as a prelude to the Class Day Regatta. Traditi-

The finish should have been no surprise, as NU won, but there were many excellent performances. On floor exercise Beck, Bob Barret '74, and last year's high scorer Larry Bell '74 scored a 22.9 on what could be the team's best event versus the competition. Pommel horse had a poor showing with Paul Bayer '73, Dennis Dubro '73 and Bell scoring 16.2. Ring man Dave Millman '72, Jarvis Middleton '74 and Bell performed as re-

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