

MIT to poll med schools

By Lee Giguere

Questionnaires to senior pre-med students, telephone contacts with medical school admissions officers and contact through the American Association of Medical Colleges are all part of MIT's efforts to determine the effect of freshman pass/fail on the prospects of MIT students for admission to medical schools.

According to the chairman of the Pre-Professional Advising Committee, Professor of Psychology Alan Hein, and Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Susan Haigh of the Pre-Professional Advising Office, the Pre-Professional Committee is working on several fronts to gather data about the effect of MIT's pass/fail on its students' attempts to go to the medical school of their choice.

The special *ad hoc* committee appointed by Faculty Chairman Hartley Rogers to formulate recommendations for faculty action, of which Hein is co-chairman along with Professor of Physics Robert Hulsizer, is currently waiting for the Pre-Professional group to collect more information before it begins evaluating alternatives, Hein explained.

About a week ago, questionnaires were sent out to the 96 MIT seniors who applied to medical schools this year, Haigh reported. The survey seeks information about where the students have applied, whether or not they've been accepted, what schools requested grades for subjects that had been taken pass/fail, how the student responded to such requests, whether the student had taken advanced pre-med subjects after his freshman year, and the student's academic performance at MIT. Both Hein and Haigh emphasized the importance of getting data from the survey, and Hein noted that students shouldn't wait until they've heard from all the schools that they've applied to before they complete the questionnaire. Students who don't respond will be contacted by telephone.

In addition, Hein explained that Professor of Biology Bernard Gould, chairman of the pre-med subgroup of the Pre-Professional Advising Committee, has been contacting medical schools by phone.

Gould, contacted by *The Tech* was reluctant to discuss the replies he was getting at this early stage, saying that he would prefer to wait until more information was in. In addition to direct contact with medical schools, Haigh noted that MIT had requested the assistance of the American Association of Medical Colleges. The Association, she continued, had already made contact with several schools and would be polling more in the near future.

The *ad hoc* committee, Hein also said, is trying to get information from other colleges that have pass/fail. He suggested that MIT might look at these schools for possible models of how it can respond to the problem.

Hein explained that the *ad hoc* committee had met before

vacation and had discussed some of the possible courses it could recommend MIT to follow, without really evaluating any of them. Among the possibilities were: to retain pass/fail without any sort of grades; to provide "meaningful evaluations" of freshman performance more detailed than the present freshman evaluation forms; to have the departments retain grades (which would not be sent to the registrar) that would be made available to any school or employer that a student would designate, either in all courses or only those that a student requested; to urge students to take follow-up subjects in their sophomore or junior years; or to allow students, who so desired, to take a special exam in order to get a grade in a subject they took as a freshman.

McGovern big winner in fourth primary test

By Norman Sandler

Tuesday, South Dakota Senator George McGovern captured the frontrunner position in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, with a landslide victory in the Wisconsin primary.

Capturing 30% of the vote, McGovern led the large field of Democrats by a wide margin, followed by contenders Wallace, Humphrey, Muskie, Jackson, Lindsay and the inevitable "also rans." As a result of his poor showing in Wisconsin, New York Mayor John Lindsay announced Wednesday morning that he would drop out of the race for the nomination.

McGovern, in this, his first primary victory, secured 54 of Wisconsin's 67 national delegate votes, the remainder being won by Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey, who had contested McGovern for the lead spot in the primary.

Humphrey

Humphrey did suffer a loss of sorts, both in losing to McGovern, and receiving a mere 21% of the total vote, in a state which borders Humphrey's home state of Minnesota.

Humphrey attributed the poor showing in Wisconsin to his campaigning disadvantage,

having had only three weeks to campaign. Following tabulation of the election results, Humphrey alleged that the 13 delegate total which he received was actually a good showing, "considering the circumstances." However, it appears that Humphrey's bandwagon is quickly running out of steam (see *The Tech*, April 4), and Pennsylvania may be the final proving ground for the former Democratic candidate for president.

Muskie

The primary was eventful not only from McGovern's overwhelming victory, but from the effects it had upon Maine Senator Edmund Muskie, who trailed fourth in the balloting, behind Humphrey and Alabama Governor George Wallace, who slid by Humphrey for second place with 22% of the vote.

Muskie, polling only 10% of the Badger State's vote, had lost ground quickly in the final two weeks of the primary campaigning, after receiving a rating of 37% in a popularity poll taken earlier in the state.

The blow was undoubtedly felt by Muskie, who until Wisconsin was still in the frontrunner position, although that position had been expected to be contested for quite some time.

Muskie has been losing his formerly solid support at a rather brisk rate, with a narrow win in the New Hampshire primary, followed by disappointing returns in Florida (where he was also beaten by both Wallace and Humphrey), Illinois, and now Wisconsin.

Coincidentally, Muskie's supporters met in Chicago on Thursday to plan further fund-raising efforts for the Maine senator's campaign; however, he will most likely face a serious crisis in future fundraising efforts, due to the poor fourth in Wisconsin.

The Muskie defeat was accentuated by his loss to McGovern in Milwaukee's South Side district, where it was expected that Muskie would have a strong showing among the predominantly Polish-American precincts.

McGovern's support from the
(Please turn to page 7)



Professor of Mechanical Engineering David Wilson

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

ASH asks Wiesner to prohibit smoking

By Jim Moody

An anti-smoking group at MIT has asked President Jerome Wiesner, in a letter dated March 22, "to take action to bring about less-smoky air in MIT buildings for those who work — and play — here and who are troubled by smoke."

The Chairman pro tem of the group, Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), is David G. Wilson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and the group's letter was signed by approximately 300 students, faculty, office personnel, and 11 M.D.'s, "acting on behalf of what we believe to be the majority of the MIT Community."

The petitioners are requesting action now because of the increased awareness that clean air is not only a necessity, but a right, and this right is violated when an individual's immediate environment is beyond his control. The group asked Wiesner to consider the following proposals:

1. Ban smoking, for both students and faculty, in classrooms and examination rooms. (Smoking has already been outlawed under the initiative of certain faculty members, such as Professor John Donovan, in his 6.251 class.)

2. Provide restricted areas, preferably near exhaust fans, in faculty meetings and eating places where smoking may be allowed. The size of such an area should be in proportion to the number of smokers in the community, which according to Wilson, is much less than the national average. He did not have an explanation for this phenomenon, but said he would like to believe for it was due to increased awareness on the part of members in the community.

Such a plan is already underway in certain restricted environments, such as large (747) jet flights.

3. Ban smoking in corridors and lobbies.

4. Provide that students have the opportunity to express a wish not to be roomed with smokers in dormitories.

5. Encourage office staff to respect the wishes of their co-workers, by keeping smoking to a minimum when non-smokers are exposed to it.

According to Wilson, most people are usually reluctant to express their views, or ask someone to stop smoking. When they are asked, smokers often respond belligerently, or act as if one of their rights has been violated. It is the contention of the anti-smoking group that the

(Please turn to page 3)

IFC delays Judcom vote

The Interfraternity Conference, meeting last Tuesday night, heard committee reports and postponed the election of its Judicial Committee until its May meeting.

Nominees for the Judicial Committee were: Steve Dawson '74 (TC) and Dave Gromala '74 (DTD) for chairman; Walter Frank '74 (TN) for secretary, Mark Abkowitz '74 (LCA), Mike Knauer '73 (PGD), Ken Swanton '73 (SPE), and Bob Train '74 (SAE) for members-at-large.

The Judicial Committee, according to its by-laws, "shall be responsible for all judicial functions of the IFC." This includes disputes between houses and also violation of rush rules. The committee is empowered to take action

ranging from a reprimand to the assessment of damages and the levying of a fine.

IFC secretary Ken Green '74 raised a proposal for an interfraternity social function. Saturday afternoon conference of house officers, he explained, could be followed by parties sponsored jointly by several houses. IFC Chairman Stu Traver '73, noting the general interest expressed by those present, promised to try to begin organizing it for next year.

Bob Eccles '73 addressed the meeting about faculty affiliation. Briefly, he explained the program to get faculty members involved with living groups, noting that some 100 faculty members had expressed interest in such affiliation.

The question was also raised

about having a dinner meeting in May; however, about one-third of the houses present vetoed the idea. Instead, a proposal to have the IFC buy refreshments for the meetings won support.

Vice-chairman Lew Jester reported that his house (Theta Chi) was having its members sign a contract with the house in order to cut down on bad debts. This, he reported, gives the house a way of forcing people to pay their debts. MIT, Jester continued, can do nothing more than hold back registration material and transcripts. Massachusetts, he stated, is considering a law that would make 18 the age of majority. This, he said, would make it much easier for fraternities to prosecute their claims for bad debts.

Joint Urban Center examines city life

By Ken Knyfd

Despite the charm and wonder of life at the Institute we all must sooner or later face some haunting questions: How do differential equations relate to reality? What will the MIT experience be worth out there? And last but not least, does the real world exist? In an attempt to deal with these enigma, *The Tech* recently journeyed to 66 Church Street in Cambridge to the MIT-Harvard Joint Center

for Urban Studies.

Presently under the direction of Prof. Bernard Frieden, the Center was established in 1959 to help build up urban planning departments at the two schools. Originally funded by the Ford Foundation, it was licensed to investigate all aspects of city life. The list of titles from early books by Urban Center associates ranges from *Muslim Cities in the Late Middle Ages* to *Computer Methods in the*

Analysis of Large Scale Social Systems and include *Beyond the Melting Pot*. Former Center associates include Daniel P. Moynihan and directors Robert Wood and Charles Haar, both of whom later served as secretaries of the Bureau of Housing and Urban Development.

Ninety percent of the new projects deal with urban housing and all of them are now policy oriented. The three areas in which the Center is particularly involved are the establishment of national housing goals, the evaluation of existing programs, and the incorporation of consumers' points of view in the planning process. Thus, the role of the Center is one of defining the nature of the problem and the best techniques for seeking solutions rather than one of highly applied research.

Director Frieden emphasized a need for a proper mixture of several disciplines. In particular, he feels that urban planners have in the past tended to plan cities according to their own likes and dislikes without adequate regard for the opinions of the people who have to live in them. The Center is presently using public polling techniques to compare

public opinion with the possibilities of modern technology.

Due to their history of contact with HUD, the personnel of the Center are also in a good position to help balance the elements of academic research and the realities of politics. An example of how this group of academicians can interact with politicians is the centers investigation into the Model Cities Program. Recently

they received \$49,500 to study the program. As the first part of this project, associates of the Center have produced a series of abstracts for a Congressional Committee. The abstracts concentrate on institutional inhibitions to cheaper, better housing and a comparison of the effectiveness of such programs for housing improvements as subsidization, rehabilitation, and new construction.



Professor Bernard Frieden

Photo by Joe Kashi

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NOTES

* The Compton Lecture Series Committee will present Dr. Jerome Bruner in a lecture on "Models, Tutors, and Human Pedagogy" tonight at 8 pm in Kresge Auditorium. For those without tickets, the doors will be open to the general public at 7:50 until remaining seats are filled.

* The MIT African Students Association is sponsoring an Africa Night, Saturday, April 8 in the Sala de Puerto Rico, the MIT Student Center. There will be an exhibition of African arts and crafts, films on Africa, a tasty variety of African foods and a cultural show. Recorded music is also provided. Admission is free. The night is open to the public: Time 7 pm - 12 pm.

* Registration material for the 1972 summer session will be available on Wednesday, April 19, at the Registrar's Office, E19-335. The registration forms must be filled in and returned to the Registrar's Office by Wednesday, May 10.

* The National Endowment for the Humanities has established a new program, Youthgrant in the Humanities, which provides an opportunity for young people to explore their own interests in the Humanities and to enlarge their educational and social experience. Proposed projects may concern education, study or research of a specific problem, or activities aimed at disseminating humanistic knowledge and materials. For a copy of the brochure, call or visit Amy Metcalfe, x6044, Room 20C-222.

* The Marine Technology Society is planning a session for the presentation of student papers for the Annual Meeting in Washington September 10-13, 1972. There is no restriction on the topics for the papers except that they should pertain to marine sciences, engineering, or technology. \$150 prize for best paper presented at or below Bachelor's level. For info, call or visit Amy Metcalfe, x6044, 20C-222.

COOP NOMINATIONS

The Stockholders of the Harvard Cooperative Society have nominated the following Directors:

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Frank L. Tucker	Associate Dean — Harvard Business School

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS

Pursuant to Article VI, 2, of the Society's By Laws, as revised October, 1969, additional nominations for student directors may be made by petition signed by at least one hundred student members and filed with the clerk (by leaving the petition at the General Manager's office in the Harvard Square Store) not later than 5 p.m., April 24, 1972. A signature will be invalid unless the student designates his membership number and school and he is currently enrolled in that school. IF A STUDENT SIGNS MORE THAN ONE PETITION, HIS SIGNATURE ON EACH PETITION WILL BE DISREGARDED.

Pursuant to Article VI, 4, additional nominations for officer-alumni directors may be similarly made by petition signed by at least one hundred non-student members.

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CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER

Environment conference to be held

By Storm Kauffman

The United States will be one of some 130 nations participating in the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Convocation of the Conference, which will be the first major effort to develop a coordinated international program to solve common environmental problems, will be on June 5, in Stockholm, Sweden.

Already, a 27-nation working group is preparing a draft of a Declaration of the Human Environment. It is hoped that this is an idea whose timely character will allow it to surmount international differences.

The Preparatory Committee has recommended that the Declaration "should be a document of basic principles, calling mankind's urgent attention to the many varied and interrelated problems of human environment, and to draw attention to the rights of man and State and the international community in regard thereto." Further, its function would be twofold: "to stimulate public

opinion and community participation" and to "provide guiding principles for Governments in their formulation of policy and set objectives for future international cooperation."

As we all have recently realized, questions of pollution are of great importance in our country. The US is the greatest producer and the greatest consumer of goods in all history, but we have only recently awakened to the fact that this means that the US is also the greatest consumer of natural resources and the greatest polluter."

However, the environment is a world problem, and the US can only try to clean up its own remains by itself. All countries will have to begin to work together before the isolated disasters grow into a world catastrophe.

The US group has arrived at a list of ten priority objectives upon which it believes action should be taken.

1) World attention should be focussed on the problems of the environment.

2) The speeding of international action on certain well-defined and urgent pollution problems: marine pollution and control of dumping, safeguards for transport of noxious substances, and agreement on criteria concerning tolerance levels of environmental conditions.

3) Construction of a worldwide monitoring system for human health, the atmosphere, the oceans, and the terrestrial environment.

4) The conservation of irrevocable natural and cultural resources.

5) The organization of better mechanisms for international exchange of national experience so that countries can learn by the actions of others.

6) Fostering of environmental education and training.

7) Demonstration and clarification of the relation between environmental

management and economic development.

8) Encouragement of related scientific research.

9) Promotion of regional arrangements to deal with environmental problems.

10) Establishment within the UN of a clear focal point for

leadership and coordination in global problems.

The range of environmental questions potentially within the purview of the conference is enormous, although the meeting will not be a concluding point but rather a step to more confident answers.

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WE CARE ABOUT YOU

Group seeks smoking ban

(Continued from page 1)

right to clean air of the non-smokers is a right that is being carelessly violated. When asked about his reason for concentrating on the smoking problem, Wilson said that because of individual reluctance to act, the many concerned people need to act as a group, in order to have their rights recognized and respected.

There is growing evidence to support the theory that inhaling indoor air, contaminated with smoke, is hazardous to people's health, and that it may be detrimental to one's overall efficiency. The bad effects are worse in people who have allergies to smoke, or other disorders, and include headaches, eye irritations, blacking out, and nasal and respiratory symptoms. In a study by Fredrick Speer, M.D., "Tobacco and the Non-smoker: Hazards of Smoke in the Air," a statistical study was done on both allergic and non-allergic patients. Over 15% of both groups reported eye irritation, nasal symptoms, headache, cough, wheezing, sore throat, nausea, hoarseness, and dizziness, with over 50% reporting symptoms in the first two categories. Significantly, however, a large percentage of the non-allergic non-smokers reported these symptoms when exposed to smoke in indoor air. From the report, "The most obvious finding in this study is that in increasingly large number of people complain of symptoms from tobacco smoke."

Another article, from *The Medical Tribune*, tells of a study of over 40 cigarette brands, and

the findings that "Non-smokers sharing the environment of smokers may also be sharing some of the carcinogenic risks associated with tobacco smoke." A Virginia-tobacco cigarette produces, on the average, 11.8 mg. of tar and 0.8 mg., respectively, in smoke from the (mostly) "idling" cigarette.

According to Wilson, John Banzhaf, founder of ASH, helped to organize the anti-smoking movement in this country by winning a case with the FCC that enabled free anti-smoking "commercials" on TV. Wilson, working with Banzhaf, has organized New England Regional division of ASH, for the purpose of (from an introductory letter to the group) "supplementing the work of the national organization by legislative pressure in our states and municipalities, by concentrated pressure on employers, supermarkets, and airlines to ban smoking, and by

letter-writing campaigns to local newspapers..."

Wilson, also MIT's Environmental Adviser, is involved with larger environmental problems. An interesting one of his solutions to the overall pollution problem would be to internalize the problem: have a smoker tie a bag around his body and breathe his own contaminated air. Wilson feels that this method would bring a swift end to many environmental and consumer-protection problems.

Finally, concerning the letter, Dr. Wiesner decided to take action to determine the feelings of the whole Institute community with regard to the anti-smoking proposals.

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Room 7-103, x6771

April 11, 1972
5:15 pm
Lecture Hall 9-150

Technology and Culture Seminar

Concepts of Rationality

Professor Henry David Aiken,
Philosophy at Brandeis University

Moderator: Stephan Chorover, Psychology, MIT

Respondents:
Arthur D. Kaledin, Humanities, MIT
Victor F. Weisskopf, Physics, MIT

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

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The corporate superpowers...

By Joe Kashi

The ITT scandal has been a newsman's dream — a relief from several dreary weeks. Attorneys-General, past and present, deny meetings only to have their memories "refreshed" by senators of the loyal opposition; hospitalized "mad" lobbyists collapse and cannot testify, yet check out three days later to blast ITT's pursuers on national TV.

For sheer entertainment, the Capital hasn't seen anything like ITT's discomforts since Bobby Baker went to jail ten years ago.

A longer look, to a November election where candidate Nixon's credibility may be the paramount issue, signals a flank very vulnerable to Democratic attack. It would seem that Nixon has played brinksmanship with the credibility gap once too often and has fallen over the edge:

Life magazine has presented charges, corroborated by *The New York Times*, that Nixon attempted to quash criminal indictments against four big GOP money-men in San Diego.

The government of Chile sees its paranoia about American government-business plots confirmed.

ITT gives its top Latin American executives bodyguards to forestall a wave of kidnappings by Marxists guerrillas.

Square Jack Anderson becomes a campus hero and the butt of nervous jokes throughout "Top Secret" Washington.

Sure, it's vastly entertaining: if you're liberal and a Democrat, you'll probably laugh more at the front page than at the comics.

But beneath all this are several very unsettling questions: How much power do large corporations have over American society? How easily are governments bent to business's will? How often is American foreign policy thwarted by those seeking to profit only their shareholders?

In short, should we break up the largest US corporations?

John Kenneth Galbraith maintains in *The New Industrial State* that the largest corporations shape society more than they are shaped by it. He claims that they are so large as to be relatively impervious to the forces that have traditionally balanced the capitalist marketplace. When there is too much supply, they can create the demand

through sophisticated, large-scale ad campaigns. Shiny wrappers add dollars to the cost of an item but nothing to its value. We're beginning to see this phenomenon spill over into the political arena, where the candidate's cosmetically applied image on the tube counts more than his record or positions. American society is being manipulated as never before by corporate and government public relations men.

Americans have always worshipped the notion that we live in the freest country in the world, a country where ultimate social authority rests only in a freely-elected and popularly-responsible government. Our society rejects the Marxist notion that "capitalists" could control a society economically and bend its policy to their will. We have maintained that the government could control profiteering by a few at the expense of the whole community.

Yet, ITT was able to buy "justice" for itself and continue growing. The US ambassador to Chile was instructed, according to Jack Anderson, to do everything possible short of publicly embarrassing the US to overthrow Allende and save US-owned investments.

It can be argued that the presently-unproved but very serious allegations about Nixon's protection of GOP money-men indicate a different tack should be taken: publicly finance electoral campaigns and clean out the corruption. This may lessen industrial influence to some extent, but what about out-right bribes? What about the many other ways influence may be exerted by large companies within the US government or outside American frontiers?

Large, multi-national corporations, such as ITT or General Motors, have become major international forces. As such they exert a great deal of influence on US foreign policy, often creating domestic political pressures or external situations that force the nation into a bind. For example, the Federal government is charged with protecting the foreign investments of its citizens. Such protection often takes the form of supporting dictatorships benevolent to corporate interests. While this may promote short-term economic stability, it also produces enough resentment to produce revolutionary situations that have explo-

sive international repercussions. Castro's revolution against Batista and the several subsequent Cuban crises, are prime examples.

ITT was not satisfied with Federal diplomatic intervention to save its Chilean assets. It attempted its own coup. Needless to say, the polite-but-shaky US-Chilean relations have been greatly hampered. Other US companies in Chile can expect further difficulties. The US may be forced to protect these companies, giving Salvadore Allende, a Marxist, new issues to prop up his sagging popularity. Chile may be pushed further to the left. All because the ninth largest company in the world with sales greater than the GNP of half of the UN's members, decided to get into the foreign policy field.

So, maybe it's time to break up this concentration of privately-responsible social power. This is what Richard McLaren was attempting to do as head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division. It has been reported that he sought a Supreme Court decision that would rule huge conglomerates to be in restraint of trade. When a company is large enough to shape its market, or to plan coups and hope to pull them off, then it might easily be considered capable of restraining trade. Robert Townsend, in his handbook for corporate guerrillas *Up the Corporation*, points out that most of the large companies were originally put together by means that have since become illegal.

Perhaps a compelling legal brief may be developed to force the break-up of the big conglomerates. The deleterious social manipulations of these corporations will remain unabated until then.

A wave of "populism," resentment at being left out of the Establishment's economic pie, resentment at being helpless before big government and big business, is sweeping the country. The voting in Wisconsin and Florida confirms this. Private interviews within lower-middle class Boston neighborhoods have brought into sharp detail the disaffection of the common American. The 1972 election may produce the political base needed to make the market once again competitive.

We'll have to wait till then, though, since Nixon doesn't seem to have any inclination to attack his biggest supporters.

Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

Thank you for printing the moving letter from Ronald D. Rothchild, and thank you, Mr. Rothchild, for writing it. I have hoped for several years now that idiot comparisons between Nazi racism and the putative racism of those who consider that ghetto kids, and not just ghetto schools in the USA might have a problem, would cease, at least in universities. They have not ceased, and that is no surprise, for they remain fashionable so long as nobody has any data. It is clear from context that neither Bronfenbrenner nor the SDS have any data. The tragedy is that academic fashion requires, at the moment, that one avoid getting data. One gets "committed" instead, which is equivalent to the kind of self-gratification little boys used to be warned against in mid- and late-Victorian Europe and America.

All that is, however, neither here nor there. I write this because, sympathizing as I do with Rothchild, I would urge him thus publicly not to match our local and self-appointed representatives of *The People* in blanket characterizations. He says that learned men don't change, only the fashions do, suggesting thereby that professors as a class do politically what is currently cool. That is not true and it is misleading. Professors do, in fact, what everybody else does, in about the same proportions. The only difference between professors and most other people is that the academics, in virtue of their greater experience in expressing ideas, get more coverage, especially around universities. Not all professors in Nazi Germany collaborated in the (real, objective) genocide. Some opposed it (non-Jews, that is), and died for it. Others left, and fought from England and America. Many (but certainly not all) Jews fought too.

Not all professors in the USA are currently indifferent to Russian *de jure* (sic!) anti-semitism. Not all professors, even in the Cambridge intellectual community, think that Dr. George Habash has style, or that murder, robbery, and rape are simple forms of social protest, or that life in Cuba and China is inherently more noble than is here. Professors are, I repeat, like everybody else, only more so. From the content of Mr. Rothchild's letter, I am inclined to guess that Kiparsky, Matthews, and Pinson deserve the symbolic punch in the mouth. It would be tragic, however, if people with guts and a sense of history, which may describe Rothchild, were to turn away from intellectuals altogether. That is a tendency that frightens me, because for every ten devotees of the current radical chic (left or right), there is probably at least one among the professors who knows more, and tells more of the truth than non-academics can. That is why universities must never be politicized, and why the Provost was right in saying (honestly, as other administrators elsewhere did not) that denying any legitimate academic activity its right to proceed wipes out any claim to the rights and facilities of the academy. Professor Bronfenbrenner is most unimpressive, but the bullhorn crowd, who interrupted my lunch on the same day as they did Rothchild's, were not merely unimpressive, but disgraceful.

Paul R. Gross

To the editor:

I'm getting more than a little nauseated each time I open *The Tech* and see the point to which the Bronfenbrenner controversy has degenerated. Mr. Rothchild's letter (April

4) represents a terminal point in miscomprehension and naivete. He states that the present tendency to consider biological or genetic explanations for poor learning and conduct of Black school children does not constitute a trend toward academic racism. He fails to see that Bronfenbrenner and others are not "considering" biological explanations — they have accepted such explanations as fact and are advising the federal government on the basis of such pseudo-fact. In doing so, they are ignoring actual, logically compelling bodies of data which challenge their extremely shaky explanations. To paraphrase Mr. Rothchild, this doublethink is not tolerated, it is encouraged, for all America wants to hear it. What a nice, succinct definition of racism.

At the dinner given by the Psychology Department following Dr. Bronfenbrenner's talk, I presented Dr. Bronfenbrenner with a few facts which seemed to invalidate his arguments against integrated elementary schools. These facts were available to anyone who read the March 13 issue of *Newsweek* and were facts with which I was personally familiar since I grew up and went to college in one of the cities studied, Berkeley, California. The facts were simply as follows: in the three northern cities in which integration by busing has existed for three years or more, academic scores of Black children have in fact risen relative to scores of children remaining in segregated schools, while scores of white children in these areas have remained constant. The behavioral and personality disorganization Dr. Bronfenbrenner predicted white children would contract from being around Blacks has failed to develop. In short, intellectual gains

appear to be substantial and psychological losses appear to be minimal across school children integrated by busing.

To my surprise, upon hearing this news, Dr. Bronfenbrenner didn't clap his hands and shout "Thank God, I was wrong." Instead, even in light of these positive results (of which he amazingly professed no previous knowledge) he still maintained that busing and "forced" integration at the elementary school level is bad for white children's personality development. When I very politely asked him what body of *existing* data (not predictions) he used to come to such a position, he was silent!

A very sad state of affairs, for Dr. Bronfenbrenner is a good, capable scientist — he had torn Jensen's study to shreds shortly before. But decades of training in the scientific method vanished when this man was forced to choose between his beliefs, feelings, and emotions or whatever you'd like to call them and a conflicting set of data from the real world.

In my opinion, Dr. Bronfenbrenner is representative of a large body of Americans, many of them highly educated, whose inner citadels of racism have proved similarly impregnable to logical arguments presented by SDS or anyone else. How, then, can these people be reached and cured? I think part of the answer lies in delving into these people's minds and ferreting out the apparently monstrous representations of Black people which lie there. After having thoroughly examined the monster, perhaps the right chants or rituals will be found to purge it, leaving the patients' minds open to reason and light.

Catherine Cornwell
Graduate Student, Psychology

Loch Ness Monster man to speak at MIT

By Ken Knyfd

The Loch Ness monster is for real! At least that's what Tim Dinsdale, director of the Loch Ness Institute says he'll prove next Wednesday evening when he speaks at MIT. Dinsdale's twelve year search for the monster has led to a collection of photographs, motion pictures, sonar evidence, and personal sightings which reportedly will convince the most skeptical of the existence of "monsters" in Loch Ness and other deep lakes around the world.

Mr. Dinsdale is presently engaged in a speaking tour of the United States designed to inform people, and especially the scien-

tific community, of the discoveries he and a team from the Academy of Applied Sciences have made. Those addicted to the late night talk show circuit may have seen Tim Dinsdale on the Johnny Carson Show last night. If not you can see him in 26-100 at 8 pm Wednesday.

Part of the reason for this special lecture at MIT is Mr. Dinsdale's association with members of the MIT community over the past few years. Robert Rines, President of the Academy of Applied Sciences and one of the members of the Academy team, is a member of the faculty of the Electrical Engineering Department. Moreover, the under-

water photography techniques used were developed by Prof. Harold Edgerton of MIT and the equipment was specially adapted by him for work in the murky Loch Ness. Finally, sonar tracking techniques developed at the Institute were used to trace the movements of the huge beasts.

The Academy of Applied Sciences first became involved on the Loch Ness hunt during the summer of 1970. While interest in the monster has been strong for centuries and the British Government has maintained an investigatory team for more than a decade, the members of the Academy were able to make quick progress in their effort

primarily through the use of a new technique. They went fishing for the monster. Rather than merely set up observation positions, as has been done in the past, the Academy team brought with them concentrated essences of a wide variety of potential "monster food." They also employed sex lures which had been shown to be effective on sea lions and manatee, taped recordings of several bait fish and mating calls, and actual pieces of salmon, eel and other bait.

To "catch" their prey, Mr. Dinsdale and his cohorts used sonar techniques for the identification of moving objects, underwater photography employing

Dr. Edgerton's strobe light and a new water clearing device developed by a Washington company, and an array of conventional surface photography equipment.

The first contact with the monster was made through the sonar equipment. The equipment was set up to scan the area around a supply of bait smells. While doing so, it detected a large object moving approximately 85 feet under the surface. At the same time, in the same spot, two divers working for the Loch Ness Phenomenon Investigation Bureau reported their feet were touched by a common object while they were

(Please turn to page 7)



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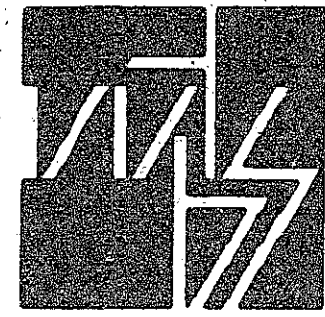
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—The Tech, February 8, 1972



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—The Revelation of St. John X:1-7

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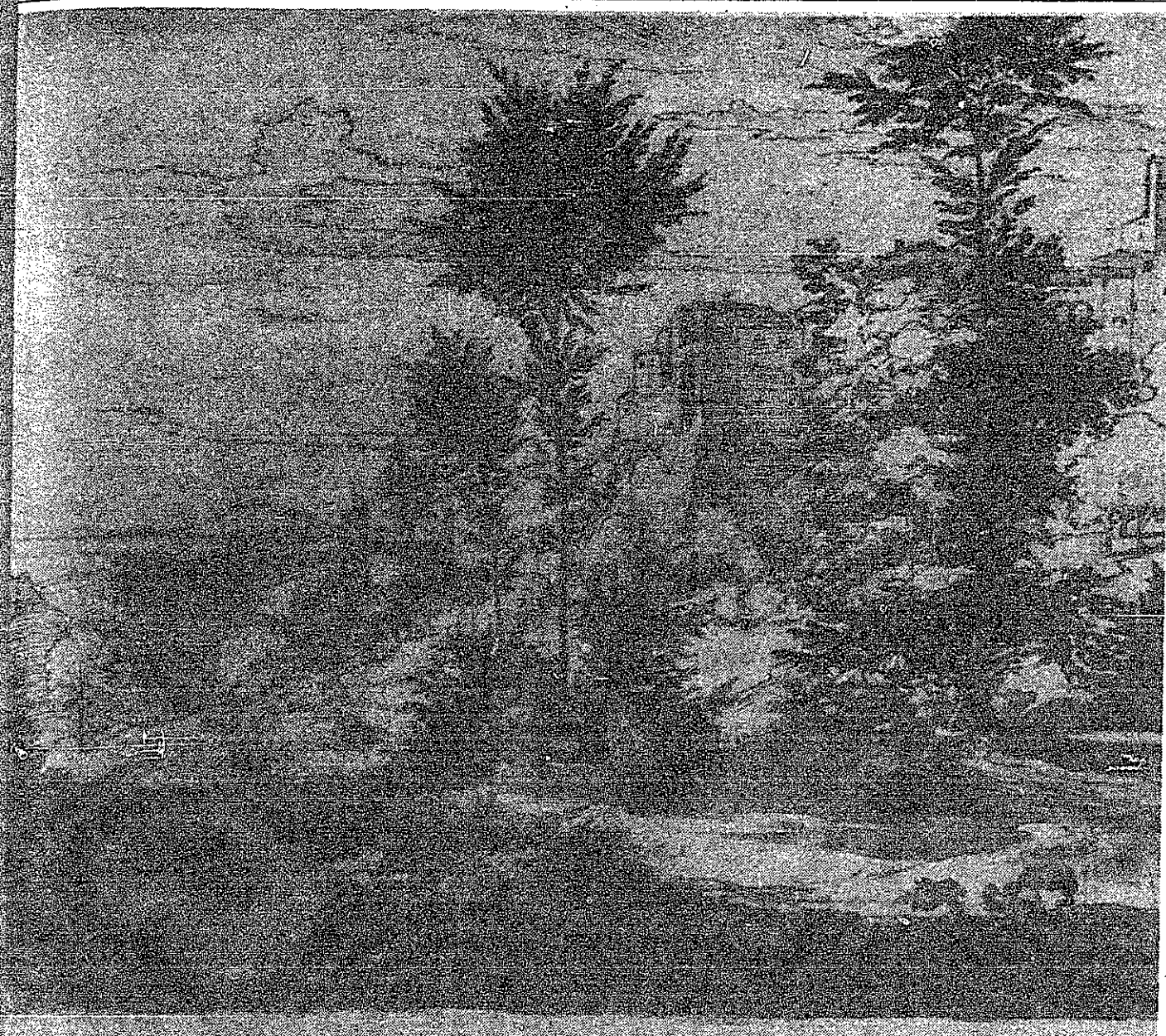
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Sunday
april 16
4 pm

A limited number of rush seats at 50c will be available at Sanders Theatre, Harvard University, from 2:30 to 3:30 on the day of the concert.



Pictured above is *View of Olevano* by German artist Franz Horny (1798-1824). This painting will be included in "To Look on Nature," an exhibition of American and European 19th century landscape painting, to be on view at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Hayden Gallery from April 7 through May 8, 1972. The exhibition

is being sponsored by the MIT Committee on the Visual Arts. *View of Olevano* is on loan to MIT by the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University. The Fogg Museum is one of many museums and individual collectors to have loaned works to be included in "To Look on Nature."

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Wisconsin vote hurt Muskie

(Continued from page 1)
working class districts surprised both the Muskie and Humphrey camps, as until Wisconsin, McGovern's support had come primarily from academic liberals. His showing in the working class districts has led his campaign staff to change strategy for the upcoming Massachusetts and Pennsylvania primaries.

Republicans who crossed party lines for the primary, possibly to upset the race for the Democratic nomination.

However, it is apparent that actual support does exist in Wisconsin for Wallace, where he received widespread support in 1964.

The Wisconsin primary did

separate the "men from the boys" as far as the Democratic nomination goes at this stage in the race. Very poor results for candidates Lindsay, Hartke, McCarthy and Mills, suggest that the race from now until the convention in July will be between McGovern, Muskie, Humphrey and Wallace.

The McGovern staff, Wednesday, disclosed that the Senator would be campaigning in Massachusetts only six days instead of the original ten for the April 25th primary. In addition to the modification of the campaign schedule, it appears that McGovern will make fewer visits to the college campuses where he expects support, and more emphasis will be placed upon contact with the working class of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Scientists glean data on deep lake monster

(Continued from page 5)
starting to the surface; and an independent investigator on the opposite side of the bay reported the characteristic swirl that has always accompanied visual sightings.

That wasn't much; but it whetted the team's appetite enough for them to continue the search for the past year and a half. During this time there have been visual sightings by various Academy members. There have been clear sonar recordings of objects up to sixty feet long. There has also been motion picture film taken of the monster which has been thoroughly validated by the reconnaissance division of the RAF. All this plus a

personal account of his search for the monster will be presented by Mr. Dinsdale on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Dinsdale has recently published a book entitled *Monster Hunt* through Acropolis Books Limited. In this book, he presents a fascinating account of his twelve years of work at Loch Ness and a convincing argument for the existence of monsters in the Scottish lake and in Canada, Ireland, Sweden, Siberia, Malaya, and South America as well. In the fly leaf of the book, the editors comment, "you, too, will believe in Nessie - you may even feel the compulsion to sign up for an expedition in search of the elusive monster."

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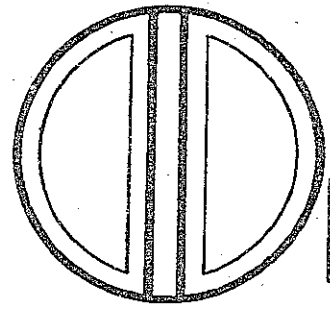

Fawzo-Al-Asmar is an Israeli Arab who has lived in Haifa and Gaza, and is currently living in Lydda. This speaker's literary interests have led him to poetry and journalism. After the talk we encourage you to join Fawzo-Al-Asmar, members of Hillel and members of the Israeli Student Organization in discussion and debate.

presented by MIT Hillel for the entire MIT Community

Wallace
Although he gained no delegate support, George Wallace, his campaign still fresh from his easy victory in Florida, took second place in Wisconsin, edging past Humphrey and easily overtaking Muskie.

Primary observers in Wisconsin speculated that a substantial portion of the Wallace vote came from

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Baseball team in south; Dopfel hurls in 3 games

SPORTS

After a week of baseball in the Florida sun, MIT's baseball team returned home after posting a creditable 1-2-1 record in the South. The trip opened with a 5-1 loss to MacMurray College from Illinois. The game was closer than the score indicated as a good pitching performance by Al Dopfel '72, who yielded two earned runs through the first seven innings, and some strong defensive infield play kept MIT in the game. The club could muster

only six hits, two by Dave Tirrell '74, which was not enough to constitute a serious offensive threat.

The second game of the trip was an incredible 9-9 tie against Florida Presbyterian. The game was finally called after 16 innings on account of darkness. MIT jumped off to a six run lead in the first inning, highlighted by a bases-loaded double by Herb Kummer '75, and then proceeded to dissipate the lead through horrendous defensive play, despite a solid pitching performance by Chuck Holcom '72. At the score at 7-7 in the seventh, Florida scored two runs, on successive suicide squeezes, against Pres. scored two runs, on successive suicide squeezes, against Dopfel who had come on the relieve in the seventh inning and stayed to finish the game throwing an incredible 160 pitches on only one day's rest. Things looked mighty rocky for the Tech nine until, with two outs in the top of the ninth, co-captain Ken Weisshaar '72 blasted a 360 foot home run over the left field wall to tie the game. This sensational individual effort set the tone for the outstanding defensive play and coaching strategy which the Engineers employed to withstand numerous Flor. Pres. threats in the pressure-packed seven extra innings.

Early the next morning a fired MIT team absorbed a tough 3-1 loss to Fairfield University. The determined pitching of freshman Dave Yauch, who went the route, indicated that MIT has found some solid support for starters Holcom and Dopfel. Yauch surrendered only six hits to a powerful Fairfield team, while the defense looked sharp. The final differential resulted from two successive questionable calls by the umpires. As Coach Fran O'Brien was quoted as saying, "Everybody on the field did their job - except the umps."

After Flor. Pres. managed to escape the wrath of Engineer revenge due to a rainout, MIT closed the week out by defeating the University of South Florida at St. Petersburg 5-4 in a shortened seven inning contest. Three MIT pitchers saw action as starter Don Proper '75 was relieved by Holcom with Dopfel finishing the job. Despite good hitting by Joe DeAngelo '74 and Rich Roy '72, MIT trailed 4-3 going into the top of the sixth. Once again the Beaver pelt was snatched from the flames when "Big Al" Dopfel pinch-hit a two run home run to right center.

MIT's first home game is vs. Bowdoin, Saturday, April 8.



The MIT varsity track team will host the University of New Hampshire this afternoon on Briggs Field in the first outdoor meet of the season. Field events begin at 3 pm with the hammer throw while

track starts at 4:15. Pictured above are the leaders of this year's track squad: head coach Art Farnham, Al Lau '72 and Dave Wilson '73 (co-captains), and field coach Gordon Kelly. *Jetphoto*

Bonnie Beaver Baseball Card

Al Dopfel - (co-captain)
No. 21 - Ht. 6'0" Wt. 185
Hits right, throws right

Big Al's 0.95 ERA in Florida exhibition season this year coupled with a .333 batting average indicate that he is ready to lead the Tute to its best season in history.

scouting report: good pro prospect, strong arm, good glove, quick bat, forearms like your thighs, been known to take a beer.

Bonnie Beaver Baseball Card

Ken Weisshaar - (co-captain)
No. 12 - Ht. 5'11" Wt. 180
Hits right, throws right

An established long ball hitter after the HR at FP Weiss' great glove make him a certainty for GBL All-Star second baseman.

scouting report: quick release, good eye, leadership potential, can't slide, can handle a Ryder van, good with dogs.

Bonnie Beaver Baseball Card

Chuck Holcom
No. 11 - Ht. 6'0" Wt. 185
throws left, hits right

With the development of his sidearm curve and fastball the Duffer has assured himself a position in the MIT record books.

scouting report: good move to first, crafty hummer, has the geefer ball, looks to swing the bat, can bunt, can't run, good with the women.

Ruggers split opening pair

By Ali Khedou

The beautiful weather last Saturday saw the MIT ruggers in a well-matched contest against the University of Massachusetts on Briggs Field. April fools were about, however, and MIT went down 15-18 in the first game, but avenged themselves 18-0 in the second.

UMass, playing their fifth game of the season after a tour in Florida, capitalized on the mistakes of MIT's first effort of the season and on spring vacation absences. A penalty kick by Roger Simmonds G from about 40 yards was soon offset by a drop goal by the UMass fly half. Penalty kicks were traded and half-time found the score tied 6-6.

Shortly after halftime, the heavier UMass scrum pushed over a try which they failed to convert. Simmonds responded with his third penalty kick of the afternoon. Then the Redmen broke through and stumbled across the line for a second try in spite of a shoestring tackle five yards out. The Engineers, fighting to come from behind, were foiled on near tries by a Don Arkin '72-Wayne Book G combination and a Paul Dahl-

gren run. Then Simmonds scooped up a loose ball resulting from a hard Tech tackle and scored the first MIT try. The conversion placed Tech ahead by one with minutes remaining. MIT was then caught sitting on its - uh - laurels as the UMass forwards pushed over the winning try from the loose.

The bright spot in the day came in the second game shutout. A hustling pack, anchored by Mohammed Haddadi G, Dave Clem G, and Jim Ringo '73, repeatedly fed the ball to the backs. Loose forward, Card Edwards downed the ball twice for tries, one of which was converted by scrum half George "Cockroach"

Pantoulas G. Fine broken field running by Tom Flanagan G added a long try. Deep penetrations were repeatedly made by wing Antoine Rousselin G with runs and tactical kicks and with the overlap provided by the fullback Jim Conroy '73. The final try by Pantoulas gave Tech 18 on the board while preventing a single score by UMass.

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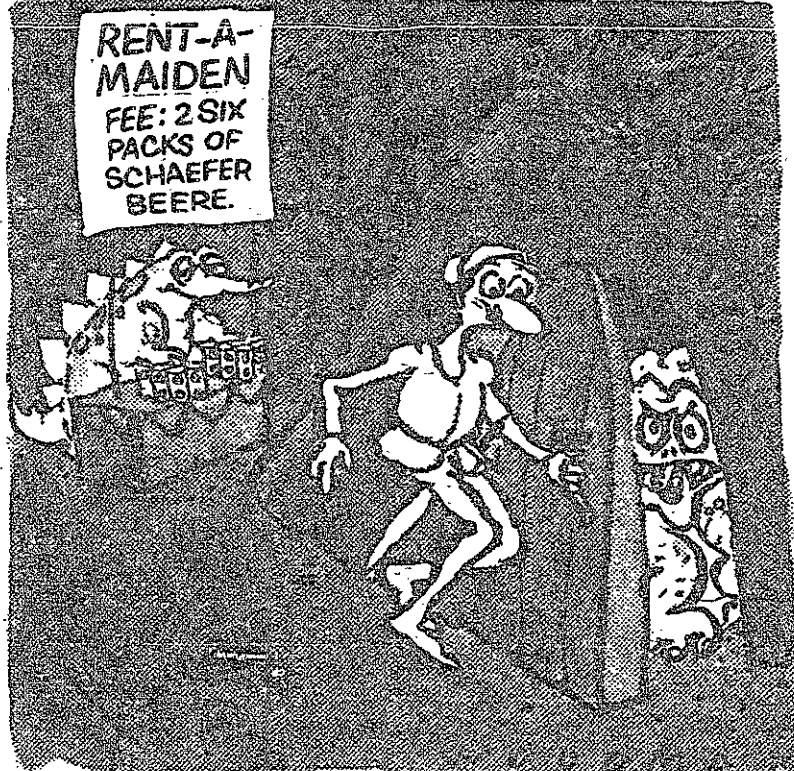
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Friday, April 7, 1972